CLASSIC REPRINT SERIES

A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language



by
Walter W. Skeat

Forgotten Books

Forgotten Books

A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language

by

Walter W. Skeat

Published by Forgotten Books 2013
Originally published 1882

PIBN 1000228636

www.ForgottenBooks.org

Copyright © 2013 Forgotten Books



eBook Terms & Conditions

www.forgottenbooks.org

1. This eBook* may be

a. Distributed without modification or sale.

b. Copied for personal and educational use.

c. Printed for personal and educational use.

2. This eBook* may NOT be

a. Sold individually or as part of a package.

b. Modified in any way.

c. Reversed-engineered.



This eBook* and all its content including images are
Copyright © 2014 FB &c Ltd - All rights reserved.
Forgotten Books is a registered trademark of FB &c Ltd.

FB &c Ltd, Dalton House, 60 Windsor Avenue, London SW19 2RR
Company number 08720141. Registered in England and Wales.

*'eBook' refers to this PDF and any of its content including pages and images in either electronic or printed form.

The paperback edition of
this book can be purchased from

amazon.com

amazon.co.uk

amazon.de

amazon.fr

amazon.es

amazon.it

Over 1,000,000 eBooks
are available to read at

Forgotten Books

www.forgottenbooks.org

484,473 eBooks

are available to read at

Forgotten Books

www.ForgottenBooks.org

Alchemy

"In changing the base metals into gold and silver by the projection of the Stone, it follows (by an accelerated process) the method of nature, and therefore is natural."

The New Pearl of Great Price, by Peter Bonus, 1338 AD

www.ForgottenBooks.org/Alchemy

Forgotten Books

Free App Download







Enjoy

484,473 Books

wherever you go

www.ForgottenBooks.org/apps

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

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

28/-n
UK

NY PUBLIC LIBRARY THE BRANCH LIBRARIES
3 3333 06025 0277

144.03

763240

JUN 15 1971

THIS BOOK IS FOR REFERENCE
USE ONLY AND MAY NOT BE
TAKEN FROM THE ROOM

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
MID-MANHATTAN LIBRARY CC1
5th Ave. & 42nd St., N.Y., N.Y. 10018

CONCISE
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

SKEAT

Oxford University Press, Ely House, London W. 1

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
CAPE TOWN SALISBURY IBADAN NAIROBI LUSAKA ADDIS ABABA
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI LAHORE DACCA
KUALA LUMPUR HONG KONG TOKYO

A CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY THE REV.

WALTER W. SKEAT

LITT.D., LL.D., D.C.L., PH.D., F.B.A.,

ELRINGTON AND BOSWORTH PROFESSOR OF ANGLO-SAXON IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, AND FELLOW OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE

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

IMPRESSION OF 1967
FIRST IMPRESSION 1882

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
BY VIVIAN RIDLER
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

4 2.

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTRODUCTION vii

Key to the General Plan of the Dictionary xi

List of Abbreviations xii

CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1

APPENDIX:

I. List of Prefixes 624

II. Suffixes 630

III. Select List of Latin Words 632

Select List of Greek Words 644

IV. Homonyms 647

V. List of Doublets 648

VI. Distribution of Words according to the Languages from which they are derived 652

SUPPLEMENT 662

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

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

Many articles which, in former editions, appeared only in the Supplement have now been incorporated with the rest, so that the number of words now explained (in alphabetical order) amounts to more than 12,750.

Considerable pains have been taken to ensure accuracy in the printing of the forms cited; and I have received much help from the care exercised by the press-reader. At the same time, I shall be thankful to any reader who will kindly send me a note of any error which he may detect. I have myself discovered, for example, that under the word *Cemetery* the 'Skt. *çi*' is an error for the 'Skt. *çī*.' 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*), *ǣ*, *ē*, *ȳ*, *īe*(*ȳ*, O. Merc. *ē*), *īe*(*ȳ*).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 *bītan*. The other Teutonic forms, viz. the Du. *bijten*, Icel. *bīta*, Swed. *bita*, Dan. *bide*, G. *beissen*, and the other Indo-germanic forms, viz. Lat. *findere* (base *fid-*) and Skt. *bhid*, to cleave, are merely cognate and illustrative. On this point, there commonly exists the most singular confusion of ideas; and there are many Englishmen who are accustomed to derive English, of all things, from *Modern High German!* I therefore introduce this symbol + by way of warning. It has its usual algebraical value of *plus* or *additional*; and indicates 'additional information to be obtained from the comparison of cognate forms.'

The symbol > means 'older than,' or 'more primitive than'; the symbol < means 'younger than,' or 'derived from.'

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

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

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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

A. S.—Anglo-Saxon; as in the dictionaries by Bosworth and Toller, Ettmüller, 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 Worterbuch; 1827–1837.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS.

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

Some of the longer articles are marked off into sections by the use of the Greek letters 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 ¶. 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 *concedere* can be resolved into *con-* and *cedere*. This etymological division is often very different from that usually adopted in printed books when words have to be divided; thus *capacious* can only be divided, etymologically, as *cap-ac-i-ous*, because *cap-* is the root-syllable; whereas, when divided according to the pronunciation, it becomes *ca-pa-ci-ous*.

Theoretical forms are marked by an asterisk preceding them. Thus, under *Barrow* (1), the Teutonic type **bergoz*, a hill, is the primitive Teutonic form whence the A. S. *beorg* and the G. *berg* are alike descended; and under *Beetle* (2), the A. S. form *bytel* must have been **bētel* in Old Mercian.

The symbols ð and þ are both written for *th*. In Icelandic, þ has the sound of *th* in *thin*, and ð 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 ο 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. *ǣ* invariably represents the mutation of A. S. *a* (as usual), and corresponds to Goth. *ai*; but A. S. *æ̂* represents the Wessex sound corresponding to the Anglian and Kentish *e*, and to Goth. *ē*. For example, *heal* is from A. S. *hǣlan*, cognate with Goth. *hailjan*, G. *heilen*; but *deed* is from O. Merc. *dēd* (Wessex *dæ̂d*), cognate with Goth. *dēds*, 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 *adūlātiōnem, adulātio, adūlātus, adūlārī.*

Allegory. *Read* (F.–L.–Gk.) XIV cent.

Audience, l. 5. Read *ἀϝισθέσθαι.*

Chicken, l. 5. Read *kjuklingr.*

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

Cost, *vb.* Prob. (Du.–F.–L.) Du. *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. *πτέρις, πτερόν,* are merely given by way of illustration. They are not allied words.

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

Gunny, ll. 2, 3. Read *gōṇi, gōni.*

Hare, ll. 4, 5. Read *sasnis, *kasnis.* N.B. The Skt. *çasa* is *not* from *çaç,* 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. *hülst* read Low G. *hulse.*

Hone, l. 4. *For* stem *read* type.

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

Indigent, l. 6. Not allied to *ἀχήν.*

Mist, l. 9. *Read* √MEIGHw, to darken; distinct from, &c.

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

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

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

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.*

Smith, l. 8. *Read* pp. **smidanoz.*

Throstle, l. 5. *Read* Icel. *þröstr.*

Vernal, last line. For *áir* read *fáir.*

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 ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A, indef. art. (E.) See **An.**

A- (1), as in *a-down* = A. S. *ofdūne.* (E.) Here *a-* = A. S. *of*; see **Of, Off.**

A- (2), as in *a-foot.* (E.) For *on foot*; see **On.** ¶ This is the commonest value of the prefix *a-*.

A- (3), as in *a-long.* (E.) Here *a-* = A. S. *and-*; see **Along.**

A- (4), as in *a-rise.* (E.) Here *a-* = A. S. *ā-*; see **Arise.**

A- (5), as in *a chieve, a-stringent.* (F. —L.; *or* L.) Here *a* = F. prefix *a* = L. *ad,* to; see **Ad-.**

A- (6), as in *a-vert.* (L.) Here *a-* = L. *ā*; see **Ab-** (1).

A- (7), as in *a-mend.* (L.) Here *a-mend* is for *e-mend*; and *e-* = L. *e* or *ex*; see **Ex-.**

A- (8), as in *a-las.* (F.) See **Alas.**

A- 9), as in *a byss.* (Gk.) Here *a-* = Gk. *ἀ-* or *ἀν-*; see **Un-, Abyss.**

A- (10), as in *a-do.* (E.) For *at do*; see **At, Ado.**

A- (11), as in *a-ware.* (E.) Here *a-* is for M. E. *y-, i-,* A. S. *ge-*; see **Aware.**

A- (12), as in *a-vast.* (Du.) For Du. *houd vast*; see **Avast.**

Ab- (1), *prefix.* (L.) L. *ab,* from; cognate with 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. *onbæc*; see **A-** (2) and **Back.**

Abaft. (E.) From the prefix *a-* (2), and *b-aft,* short for *bi-aft,* by aft. Thus *a-b-aft* = on by aft, i.e. at the part which lies to the aft. Cf. M. E. *biaften,* Gen. and Exod. 3377; A. S. *beæftan.* See **A-** (2), **By,** and **Aft.**

Abandon. (F. — Low L. — O. H. G.) M. E. *abandounen,* vb. — F. *abandonner.* — F. *a bandon,* at liberty; orig. in the power (of). — L. *ad,* at; Low L. *bandum, bannum,* an order, decree; from O. H. G. *ban,* summons, ban; see **Ban.**

Abase. (F. — L.) M. E. *abasen,* from **A-** (5) and **Base**; imitating O. F. *abaissier,* to lower.

Abash. (F.) M. E. *abaschen, abaischen, abasen.* — O. F. *esbaïss-,* stem of pres. part. of *esbaïr* (F. *ébahir*), to astonish. — O. F. *es-* (= L. *ex,* out, very much); and *baïr, bahir,* to cause astonishment, a word of imitative origin from the interj. *bah!* of astonishment. ¶ Sometimes confused with *abase* in M. E. See **Bashful.**

Abate. (F. — L.) M. E. *abaten.* — O. F. *abatre.* — Late L. **abbattere,* to beat down (as in Ital.). — L. *ad,* to; and *batere,* for *batuere,* to beat. See **Batter.** ¶ Hence *bate,* for *a-bate.* Cf. **Ab-** (2).

Abbot. (L. — Gk. — Syriac.) M. E. *abbot, abbod,* A. S. *abbod.* — L. *abbāt-* (nom. *abbas*), an abbot, lit. a father — Gk. *ἀββᾶς.* — Syriac *abbā,* a father; Rom. viii. 15.

abbess. (F. — L. — Gk. — Syriac.) M. E. *abbesse.* — O. F. *abesse, abaesse.* — Late L. *abbāt-issa.* — L. *abbāt-* (as above); and *-issa* = Gk. *-ισσα,* fem suffix.

abbey. (F. — L. — Gk. — Syriac.) M. E. *abbeye.* — O. F. *abeie.* — Late L. *abbāt-ia.* — L. *abbāt-* (above).

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

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

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

Abduction. (L.) L. *abductiōnem*, acc. of *abductio*, a leading away. — L. *abdūcere*, to lead away. — L. *ab*, from; *dūcere*, to lead. Cf. Duke.

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

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

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

Abeyance, expectation, suspension. (F. — L.) A. F. *abeiance*, suspension, waiting (Roq.). — F. *a*; and *beant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *beer* (F. *bayer*), to gape, expect anxiously. — L. *ad*, at; and *badāre*, 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. *ā-bīdan*; from *ā-*, prefix, and *bīdan*, to bide. See A- (4) and Bide.

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

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

Abjure. (L.) L. *ab-iurāre*, to deny; lit. to swear away from. — L. *ab*, from; *iūrāre*, to swear. — L. *iūr-*, from nom. *iūs*, law, right. Cf. Jury.

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

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

Able, powerful, skilful. (F. — L.) M. E. *able*, *hable*. — O. F. *habile*, *able*, able. — L. *habilis*, easy to handle, active. — L. *habēre*, to have. Cf. Habit. Der. *ability* from L. acc. *habilitātem*.

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

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

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

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

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

Abominate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ab-ōminārī*, to turn away from that which is of ill omen. — L. *ab*, away; *omin-*, 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 orīgine*, from the beginning; where *origine* is the abl. of *origo* (Vergil, Æn. i. 642).

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

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

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

Above. (E.) M. E. *aboven*, *abufen*. A. S. *ābufan*, for *on-be-ufan*; where *be* answers to E. *by*, and *ufan*, upward, is extended from Goth. *uf*, up. See A- (2), By, Up. (A. S. *ufan* = G. *oben*. A. S. *be-ufan* = Du. *boven*.)

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

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

Abridge. (F. — L.) M. E. *abreggen*. A. F. *abregger*, O. F. *abreger*, *abregier*, to shorten. — L. *abbreuiāre*, to shorten. — L. *ab-*, put for *ad-*, to; and *breuis*, short. Cf. Brief. Doublet, *abbreviate*.

Abroach, to set. (E. *and* F.) Put for *to set on broach*; see A- (2) and Broach.

Abroad. (E.) M. E. *abrood*; put for *on brood*; lit. on broad; see A- (2) and Broad.

Abrogate. (L.) From pp. of L. *abrogāre*, to repeal a law. – L. *ab*, away; *rogāre*, to ask, propose a law.

Abrupt. (L.) L. *abruptus*, pp. of *ab-rumpere*, to break off. – L. *ab*, off; *rumpere*, to break.

Abscess. (L.) A gathering of humours into one place; lit. a going away. – L. *abscessus*, a going away; abscess (Celsus). – L. *abscessus*, pp. of *abs-cēdere*, to go away. – L. *abs*, away; *cēdere*, to go, cede.

Abscind. (L.) From L. *ab-scindere*, to cut off. – L. *ab*, off; *scindere*, to cut. Der. *abscissa*, from fem. of L. *abscissus*, pp. of *abscindere*.

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. *dhā*, to put. (√DHE, to place; Brugm. i. § 589.) See Do.

Absent, adj. (F. – L.) XIV cent. O. F. *absent*, adj. – L. *absent-*, stem of *absens*, being away. – L. *ab-*, away; *-sens*, being, occurring also in *præ-sens*. Cf. Skt. *sant*, pres. pt. of *as*, to be; from √ES, to be. Cf. Present, Sooth. Der. *absence*, F. *absence*, L. *absentia*.

Absolute, unrestrained, complete. (L.) L. *absolūtus*, pp. of *ab-soluere*, to set free. – L. *ab*, from; *soluere*, to loosen.

absolve. (L.) L. *ab-soluere*, to set free (above). Der. *absolut-ion*, from the pp. above.

Absorb. (L.) L. *absorbere*, to swallow. – L. *ab*, away; *sorbere*, to sup up. + Gk. *ροφέειν*, to sup up. (Brugm. ii. § 801.) Der. *absorpt-ion*, from pp. *absorptus*.

Abstain. (F. – L.) F. *abstenir* (O.F. *astenir*). – L. *abs-tinēre*, to refrain from. – L. *abs*, from; *tenere*, to hold. Der. *abstinence*, F. *abstinence*, from L. *abstinentia*, sb.: *abstent-ion*, from the pp.

Abstemious. (L.) L. *abstēmius*, refraining from strong drink. – L. *abs*, from; *tēmētum*, strong drink, whence *tēmu-lentus*, drunken.

Abstract. (L.) L. *abstractus*, pp. of *abs-trahere*, to draw away. – L. *abs*, away; *trahere*, to draw.

Abstruse. (L.) L. *abstrusus*, difficult, concealed; pp. of *abs-trūdere*, to thrust away. – L. *abs*, away; *trudere*, to thrust. See Intrude.

Absurd. (L.) L. *absurdus*, inharmonious, foolish. – L. *ab*, from; *surdus*, deaf, inaudible, harsh. Cf. Surd.

Abundance. (F. – L.) F. *abondance*. – L. *abundantia*. See Abound.

Abuse, vb. (F. – L.) F. *abuser*, to use amiss. – L. *abūsus*, pp. of *ab-ūti*, to use amiss. – L. *ab*, away (amiss); *ūtī*, to use.

Abut, to project towards. (F. – L. *and* G.) O. F. *abouter*, to thrust towards. – L. *ad*, to; O. F. *bouter*, *boter*, to thrust. See A- (5) and Butt (1).

Abyss, a bottomless gulf. (L. – Gk.) Milton. L. *abyssus*. – Gk. *ἄβυσσος*, bottomless. – Gk. *ἀ-*, short for *ἀν-*, neg. prefix; and *βυσσος*, depth. See A- (9), Un- (1).

Acacia, a tree. (L. – Gk.) L. *acacia*. – Gk. *ακακια*, the thorny Egyptian acacia. – Gk. *ακις*, a point, thorn. (√AK.) See Brugm. ii. § 52 (4).

Academy. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *académie*. – L. *acadēmīa*. – Gk. *ἀκαδήμεια*, a grove where Plato taught, named from the hero *Akademus*.

Accede. (L.) L. *ac-cēdere*, to come towards, assent to. – L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; *cēdere*, to come, cede.

Accelerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *accelerāre*, to quicken. – L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; *celer*, quick. Cf. Celerity.

Accent. (F. – L.) F. *accent*, sb. – L. acc. *accentum*, a tone. – L. *ac-* (for *ad*); *cantus*, a singing, from *canere*, to sing.

Accept. (F. – L.) F. *accepter*. – L. *acceptāre*, frequentative of *ac-cipere*, to receive. – L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; *capere*, to take.

Access. (L.) L. *accessus*, a coming unto. – L. *accessus*, pp. of *ac-cēdere*, to accede. – L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; *cedere*, to come, cede.

Accident. (F. – L.) F. *accident*, a chance event (Cot.). – L. *accident-*, base of pres. pt. of *ac-cidere*, to happen. – L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; *cadere*, to fall. Der. *accidence*, F. *accidence*, L. *accidentia*.

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

Acclivity. (L.) XVII cent. From L. *acclīuitatem*, acc. of *acclīuitas*. – L. *ac-* (for *ad*); and *clīu-us*, sloping, a slope; see Lean (1). (√KLEI; Brugm. i. § 463.)

Accolade, the dubbing of a knight. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *accollade*, in Cotgrave, ed. 1660; lit. an embrace round the neck, then a salutation, light tap with a sword in dubbing a knight.—Ital. *accollata*, fem. of pp. of *accollare*, 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. *compaing*, companion; see **Company.**

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

Accomplish. (F.—L.) M. E. *acomplisen.*—O. F. *acomplis-*, stem of pres. part. of *acomplir*, to complete.—L. *ad*, to; *complēre*, to fulfil.—L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *plēre*, to fill.

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

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

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

Account, vb. (F.—L.) A. F. *acounter, acunter.*—O. F. *a*, to; *conter, compter*, to count.—L. *ad*; and *com-putare*, to compute, from *com-* (*cum*), and *putāre*, to think.

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

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

Accrue, to come to by way of increase. (F.—L.) From A. F. *acru*, O. F. *acreu*, pp. of *acroistre* (F. *accroître*), to increase.—L. *accrescere*; see above.

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

Accurate. (L.) From pp. of L. *accūrāre*, to take pains with.—L. *ac-* (*ad*), to; *cūrāre*, to care for, from *cūra*, care. See **Cure.**

Accursed, cursed. (E.) Pp. of M. E. *acursien.* A. S. *ā-*, prefix; and *cursian*, to curse; see **A-** (4) and **Curse.**

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

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

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

Acephalous, headless. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀκέφαλ-ος*, headless; with suffix *-ous.*—Gk. *ἀ-*, un-; and *κεφαλή*, head. See **A-** (9).

Acerbity. (F.—L.) XVI cent. F. *acerbité.*—L. acc. *acerbitātem* (nom. *acerbitas*), bitterness.—L. *acer-b-us*, bitter; cf. *āc-er*, sharp, lit. piercing.—L. *acēre*, to be sour.

Ache, verb. (E.) M. E. *aken*, vb.; pt. t. *ook.* A. S. *acan.* (√AG, to drive.) ¶ Spelt *ache* by confusion with M. E. *ache*, sb., from A. S. *æce*, a pain. The verb survives, spelt as the obs. sb.

Achieve. (F.—L.) M. E. *acheven.*—A. F. *achever*, to achieve; lit. to come to a head.—O. F. *a chef*, to a head.—L. *ad*, to; *caput*, a head. Cf. **Chief.**

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

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

Acknowledge. (E.) XVI cent. M. E. *knowlechen*; from the sb. *knowleche*, mod. E. *knowledge*; see **Knowledge.** The prefix is due to M. E. *aknowen* (—A. S. *oncnāwan*), with the same sense; hence the prefix is **A-** (2).

Acme, top. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀκ-μη*, top, sharp edge. (√AK, to pierce.)

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

– F. *a*, to; *dresser*, to direct, dress; see **Dress**.

Adduce. (L.) L. *ad-dūcere*, to lead to, bring forward. – L. *ad*, to; *ducere*, to lead, bring.

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

Adequate. (L.) L. *adæquātus*, pp. of *adæquāre*, to make equal to. – L. *ad*, to; *æquāre*, to make equal, from *æquus*, equal.

Adhere. (L.) L. *ad-hærere*, to stick to. – L. *ad*, to; *hærere*, to stick.

Adieu, farewell. (F.) M. E. *a dieu*. – F. *a dieu*, (I commit you) to God. – L. *ad Deum*, to God. See **Deity**.

Adipose, fatty. (L.) Late L. *adipōsus*, fatty. – L. *adip-*, stem of *adeps*, sb., fat. Connection with Gk. ἄλειφα, fat, is doubtful.

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

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

Adjective. (F. – L.) F. *adjectif* (fem. *-ive*). – L. *ad-iectīuus*, lit. put near to. – L. *ad-iectus*, pp. of *ad-icere*, to put near. – L. *ad*, to; *iacere*, to cast, throw.

Adjoin, to lie next to. (F. – L.) O. F. *adjoindre*. – L. *ad-iungere* (pp. *adiunctus*), to join to. – L. *ad*, to; *iungere*, to join.

Adjourn, to put off till another day. (F. – L.) O. F. *ajorner*, properly to draw near to day, to dawn; also, to appoint a day for one. – Late L. *adjurnāre*, 'diem dicere alicui;' Ducange. – L. *ad*, to; and Late L. *jurnus* (Ital. *giorno*), a day, from L. adj. *diurnus*, daily. – L. *dies*, a day.

Adjudge. (F. – L.) M. E. *adiugen*; also *aiugen* (= *ajugen*). – O. F. *ajuger*, to decide. – L. *adiudicāre*, to award. – L. *ad*, to; *iūdicāre*, to judge, from *iūdic-*, base of *iūdex*, a judge. See **Judge**.

Adjudicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *adiūdicāre* (above).

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

Adjust, to fit exactly. (F. – L.) From F. *adjuster*, 'to adjust, place justly;' Cot. L. *ad*, to; *iustus*, just, exact; see **Just**. ¶ A new F. formation, due to misunderstanding the sense of O. F. *ajoster*, to put side by side, arrange. – L. *ad*, to; and *iuxtā*, near; see **Joust**.

Adjutant, lit. assistant. (L.) From L. *adiūtant-em*, acc. of pres. part. of *adiūtāre*, to assist, frequent. of *ad-iuuāre*, to aid. – L. *ad*, to; *iuuāre*, to help. Cf. **Aid**.

Administer. (F. – L.) M. E. *aministren*. – O. F. *aministrer*. – L. *ad-ministrāre*, to minister (to). – L. *ad*, to; *ministrāre*, to serve, from *minister*, a servant. See **Minister**.

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

Admire. (F. – L.) F. *admirer* (O. F. *amirer*). – L. *admīrāri*, to wonder at. – L. *ad*, at; *mīrāri*, to wonder.

Admit. (L.) L. *ad-mittere*, to let to, send to. – L. *ad*, to; *mittere*, to send. Der. *admiss-ion*; from pp. *admiss-us*.

Admonish. (F. – L.) M. E. *amonesten*; so that *admonish* has taken the place of *amonest*, with changed suffix due to verbs in *-ish*. 'I *amoneste* or warne'; Wyclif, 1 Cor. iv. 14. – O. F. *amonester*. – Late L. *admonestāre*, new formation from L. *admonere*, to advise. – L. *ad*, to; *monere*, 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 infin. mood, as in Icel., Swedish, &c. See **Do** (1).

Adolescent, growing up. (L.) L. *adolescent-em*, acc. of pres. pt. of *ad-olescere*, 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. *adune*. A. S. *of-dūne*, lit. from a down or 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. *a* (L. *ad*), to; Late L. *dīrectum*, right, justice, neut. of L. *directus*, pp. of *dī-rigere*, to direct,

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

Adulation, flattery. (F.—L.) F. *adulation.*—L. acc. *adulātiōnem*, from *adulātio*, flattery.—L. *adulātus*, pp. of *adulārī*, to flatter.

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

Adulterate, to corrupt. (L.) XVI cent.—L. *adulterātus*, pp. of *adulterare*, 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. *avoutrie*, *avouterie*, adultery; from *avoutre*, an adulterer, which represented L. *adulter* (see above); so that *avoutrie* 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. *auancen*, *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. *avantage*.—F. *avantage*; formed with suffix *-age* from *avant*, before; see above.

Advent, approach. (L.) L. *aduentus*, approach.—L. *aduentus*, pp. of *ad-uenire*, to approach.—L. *ad*, to; *uenire*, to come. Cf. Venture.

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

Adverb. (F.—L.) Used to qualify a verb. F. *adverbe*.—L. *aduerbium*.—L. *ad*, to; *uerbum*, a word, a verb.

Adverse. (F.—L.) M.F. *advers* (O.F. *avers*).—L. *aduersus*, turned towards, also opposed to; pp. of L. *aduertere*, to turn to (see below). Der. *advers-ary*, *adversity*.

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

Advertise. (F.—L.) M.E. *avertisen*, later *advertise*. From the base of *avertiss-ant*, pres. pt. of *avertir*, to inform, warn.—Late L. *aduertēre*, put for L. *aduertere*, to turn to, heed; see above.

Advice. (F.—L.) M.E. *auis* (*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; *uīsum*, that which has seemed good to one, orig. neut. of *uīsus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

Advise. F.—L.) M.E. *aduisen*, also *auisen* (*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. *aduocātus*, an advocate, one 'called upon' to plead.—L. *aduocātus*, pp. of *ad-uocāre*, to call to, call upon.—L. *ad*, to; *uocāre*, to call.

Advowson. (F.—L.) A.F. *avoeson*, also *advouson*, patronage; hence the right of presentation to a benefice (Roquefort).—Late L. *aduocātiōnem*, acc. of *aduocātio*, patronage.—Late L. *aduocātus*, a patron; the same as L. *aduocātus*, an advocate.

Adze, a cooper's axe. (E.) M.E. *adse*, *adese*. A.S. *adesa*, an adze.

Aerial. (L.—Gk.) Formed with suffix *-al* from L. *aëri-us*, dwelling in the air.—L. *aer*, air.—Gk. *ἀηρ*, air; see Air.

Aerolite, a meteoric stone. (Gk.) Also *aerolith*, which is a better form.—Gk. *αερο-*, from *αηρ*, air; *λιθ-os*, a stone.

Aeronaut, a balloonist. (F.—Gk.) F. *aeronaute*.—Gk. *ἀερο-*, from *ἀηρ*, air; *ναύτ-ης*, a sailor, from *ναῦς*, a ship.

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

Æsthetic, refined. (Gk.) Gk. *αἰσθητικός*, perceptive.—Gk. *αἰσθέσθαι*, to perceive. (√AW; see Brugm. ii. § 841.)

anæsthetic, relieving pain, dulling sensation.—Gk. *ἀν-*, not; and *αἰσθητικος*.

Afar. (E.) For *on far*.

Affable. (F.—L.) F. *affable*.—L. *affābilis*, easy to be spoken to.—L. *af-* = *ad*, to; *fārī*, to speak.

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

Affect. (L.) L. *affectāre*, to apply oneself to (hence, to act upon); frequent. of *afficere*, to aim at, treat.—L. *af-* = *ad*, to; *facere*, to do, act. Der. *dis-affect*.

Affeer, to assess, confirm. (F.–L.) O.F. *afeurer*, to fix the price of a thing (officially). – Late L. *afforare*, to fix a price. – L. *af-* for *ad* ; and *forum*, market, price.

Affiance. (F.–L.) O.F. *afiance*, trust; cf. *afier*, *afier*, to trust (whence E. *affy*). – O. F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; and *fiaant-*, stem of pres. pt. of Late L. *fidare*, to trust, from L. *fidere*, to trust. Cf. Late L. *fidantia*, a pledge.

Affidavit, an oath. (L.) Late L. *affidāuit*, 3 p. s. pt. t. of *affidāre*, to pledge. – L. *af-* = *ad*, to; Late L. *fidāre*, for L. *fidere*, to trust.

Affiliation. (F.–L.) F. *affiliation*, an adoption as a son. – Late L. acc. *affiliātiōnem*. – L. *af-* = *ad*, to; *filius*, a son.

Affinity. (F.–L.) F. *affinité*. – L. *affinitātem*, acc. of *affinitas*, nearness. – L. *affinis*, near, bordering on. – L. *af-* (for *ad*, to, near; *finis*, boundary, end.

Affirm. (F.–L.) M. E. *affermen*. – O. F. *afermer*, to fix. – L. *affirmāre*. – L. *af-* (for *ad*), to; *firmāre*, to make firm, from *firmus*, strong; see Firm.

Affix. (L.) Late L. *affixare* (Ducange), frequent. of L. *affigere* (pp. *affix-us*), to fasten to. – L. *af-* (for *ad*), to; *figere*, to fix.

Afflict, to harass. (L.) XVI cent. – L. *afflictus*, pp. of *affligere*, to strike to the ground. – L. *af-* (for *ad*, to; and *flig-ere*, to dash. So also *conflict*, from pp. *con-flictus*; *inflict*; and cf. *pro-flig-ate*.

Affluence. (F.–L.) F. *affluence*. – L. *affluentia*, abundance. – L. *affluent-em* (acc.), flowing towards, pres. part. of *affluere*, to flow to, abound. – L. *af-* (for *ad*), to; *fluere*, to flow.

Afford. (E.) Altered from *aforth*, M.E. *aforthen*, to provide, P. Pl. B. vi. 201. – A. S. *geforðian*, *forðian*, to further, promote, provide. – A. S. *ge-*, prefix; and *forð*, forth, forward; see Forth.

Affray, to frighten. (F.–L. *and* Teut.) XIV cent. M. E. *affrayen*. – O. F. *effraier*, *esfreer*, to frighten. – Low L. *exfridāre*, to break the king's peace, cause an affray or fray; hence, to disturb, frighten. – L. *ex*; and O. H. G. *fridu* (G. *friede*), peace. (See Romania, 1878, vii. 121.) Der. *affray*, sb., also spelt *fray*; and *afraid*, q. v.

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

Affright, to frighten. (E.) The double *f* is late. From M. E. *afright*, used as a pp., affrighted. – A. S. *āfyrht*, *āfyrhted*, pp. affrighted; from infin. *āfyrhtan* (not used). – A. S. *a-*, intensive; and *fyrhtan*, to terrify, from *fyrhto*, fright; see Fright.

Affront. (F.–L.) M. E. *afronten*. – O. F. *afronter*, to confront, oppose face to face. – Late L. *affrontare*. – L. *af-* (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. *on-foran*, 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. *æftan*, behind; *æfter*, after, both prep. and adv. + Icel. *aptan*, behind, *aftr*, *aftr*, backwards; Dan. and Swed. *efter*, Du. *achter*, O. H. G. *aftar*, prep. and adv. behind. β. *Aftan* is extended from Goth. *af*, off; see Of. *Af-ter* is a comp. form, like Gk. *ἀπω-τέρ-ω*, further off; it means more off, further off, hence behind. Der. *ab-aft*, q. v.; *after-ward* (see Toward).

Aftermath, a second crop of mown grass. (E. Here *after* is an adj.; and *math* means 'a mowing,' unaccented form of A. S. *mæp*. Allied to Mead, Mow. Cf. G. *mahd*, a mowing; *nachmahd*, aftermath.

Aftermost, hindmost. (E.) A. S. *æftemest*, Goth. *aftumists*; but affected by *after* and *most*. The Goth. *af-tu-m-ists* is a treble superl. form. See Aft.

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

Again. North E.) Cf. M. E. *ayein*, A. S. *ongegn* (*ongean*). – A. S. *on*; and *gegn*, 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. *ayeines*, against; extended from M. E. *ayein*, against, with adv. suffix *-es*. – A. S. *ongean*, against; the same as A. S. *ongēan*, *ongegn*, again; see above. + Icel. *í gegn*, G. *entgegen*, against.

Agate. (F.–It.–L.–Gk.) O.F. *agate*, *agathe*. – Ital. *agata*, *agatha*, an agate (Florio). – L. *achātem*, acc. of *achātes*. –

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

Age. (F.–L.) O. F. *aage, edage.* – Late L. *ætāticum.* – L. *ætāti-*, stem of *ætās* (from **æui-tās*), age. – L. *æuum*, life, period. + Gk. αἰών; Goth. *aiws*; Skt. *āyus*, life. Brugm. ii. § 112.

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

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

Agglutinate. (L.) From pp. of *agglūtināre*, to glue together. – L. *ag-* (= *ad*), to; *glūtin-*, for *glūten*, 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. *grandīre*, to enlarge, which is from L. *grandis*, great.

Aggravate. (L.) From pp. of L. *aggrauāre*, to add to a load. – L. *ag-* (= *ad*), to; *grauāre*, to load, from *grauis*, heavy.

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

Aggress, to attack. (F.–L.) M. F. *aggresser.* – L. *aggressus*, pp. of *aggredī*, to assail. – L. *ag-* (for *ad*), to; *gradi*, to advance.

Aggrieve. (F.–L.) M. E. *agreven.* – O. F. *agrever*, to overwhelm. – O. F. *a*, to; *grever*, to burden. – L. *ad*, to; *grauāre*, to weigh down, from *grauis*, heavy, grave. See **Grave** (2).

Aghast, horror-struck. (E.) Misspelt for *agast*, which is short for *agasted*, pp. of M. E. *agasten*, to terrify; Ch. C. T. 2341; Leg. of Good Women, Dido, 248. – A. S. *ā-*, prefix; and *gēstan*, to terrify, torment. β. A. S. *gēstan* is from the base *gæs-* – Goth. *gais-* in *us-gais-jan*, to terrify. (√ GHwAIS.) Brugm. ii. § 802.

Agile. (F.–L.) XVI cent. F. *agile.* – L. *agilis*, nimble; lit. easily driven about. – L. *agere*, to drive.

Agistment, the pasturage of cattle by agreement. (F.–L.) From the F. vb. *agister*, to assign a resting-place. – F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; and O.F. *giste*, a couch, lodging. verbal sb. from O. F. *gesir* (F. *gesir*), to lie, from L. *iacere*, to lie.

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

Aglet, a tag of a lace. (F.–L.) Also *aygulet*, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 26. – F. *aiguillette*, dimin. of *aiguille*, a needle. – Late L. *acūcula*, 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. *angnægl*, a corn on the foot (see A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 81, § 34); with which cf. O. Friesic *ogneil*, *ongneil*, apparently used in a similar sense. From a prefix *ang-*, signifying afflicting, paining, and A. S. *nægl*, 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. παρονυχία, a whitlow (lit. beside the nail), or by confusion with F. *angonaille*, a sore (Cot.). See N. E. D.

Agnate, allied. (L.) L. *agnātus*, allied; pp. of *agnascī* = *ad-gnascī.* – L. *ad*, to; *nascī*, earlier form *gnascī*, to be born.

Ago, Agone, gone away, past. (E.) M. E. *ago*, *agon*, *agoon*, pp. of the verb *agon*, to pass by, pass away. A. S. *āgān*, pp. of *āgān*, 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* (Littré), or *a gogue* (Godefroy), in mirth. Cot. has *estre en ses gogues*, 'to be frolicke, . . . in a veine of mirth.' The origin of O. F. *gogue*, fun, diversion, is unknown.

Agony. (F.–L.–Gk.) M. E. *agonie.* – F. *agonie.* – L. *agōnia.* – Gk. ἀγωνία, orig. a contest. – Gk. ἀγών, contest. – Gk. ἄγειν, to drive. (√ AG.)

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. *agrafe*; also *agraphe* (in Cotgrave), a hook, clasp; *agrafer*, to clasp. The verb is from F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; and M. H. G. *krapfe*, O. H. G. *crapo*, *chrapfo*, a hook, which is allied to E. *cramp.*

Agree, to accord. (F.–L.) O. F. *agreer*, to receive favourably. – O. F. *a gre*,

favourably. – O. F. *a* (= L. *ad*), according to; *gre, gret*, pleasure, from L. *grātum*, neut. of *gratus*, dear, pleasing. Cf. Grace. Der. *ais-agree*.

Agriculture. (L.) L. *agri 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. *agremoine, egremoine*. – M. F. *aigremoine*. – L. *argemōnia, argemonē*. – Gk. ἀργεμωνη. (Lewis and Short, L. Dict.)

Aground. (E.) For *on ground*.

Ague, a fever-fit. (F. – L.) Lit. 'acute' attack. – O. F. *ague*, fem. of *agu* (F. *aigu*), acute. – L. *acūta* (*febris*), acute (fever); fem. of *acūtus*; see Acute.

Ah! (F. – L.) M. E. *a!* – O. F. *a!* – L. *ah!*

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

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

Aid. (F. – L.) M. E. *aiden*. – O. F. *aider*. – L. *adiūtāre*, frequent. of *adiuuāre*, to assist. – L. *ad*; and *iuuāre*, to help, pp. *iūtus*. Cf. Brugm. ii. § 583.

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

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

Air (1). (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *air, eir*. – F. *air*. – L. *āer*. – Gk. ἀήρ, air.

air (2), mien, affected manner; tune. (F. – It. – L. – Gk.) F. *air*, look, tune. – Ital. *aria*, 'a looke, . . a tune;' Florio. – Folk-L. neut. pl. *aera*, treated as a fem. sing. (Diez). – L. *āer*. – Gk. ἀηρ (above).

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

Aisle, the wing of a church. (F. – L.) Better spelt *aile*. – F. *aile*. – L *āla*, a wing. Prob. for **ax'la*, dimin. of Axis.

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. *naticās*, acc. of *natica*, dimin. of L. *nates*, the buttocks.

Ajar. (E.) From *a char, on char*, on the turn (G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, b. vii, prol.). – A.S. *on cierre*, on the turn; cf. A.S. *cyrran, cierran*, to turn. See Char (2).

Akimbo, in a bent position. (Scand.) M. E. *in kenebowe*, Beryn, 1838. Perhaps from Icel. *i keng*, into a crook; with E. *bow*, i.e. bend, superfluously added. Here *keng* is the acc. of *kengr*, a crook, twist, kink. Cf. also Icel. *kengboginn*, bent into a crook, from *kengr*, a crook, twist, kink, and *boginn*, bowed, pp. of lost verb *bjūga*, 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. *alabastre* (F. *albâtre*). – L. *alabaster, alabastrum*. – Gk. ἀλαβαστρον, ἀλάβαστος. Said to be derived from *Alabastron*, a town in Egypt. (Pliny.)

Alack. (E.) Prob. a corruption of M.E. *a! 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 *alacritās*, briskness. – L. *alacer*, brisk.

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

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

Alas! (F. – L.) M. E. *alas*. – O. F. *alas* (cf. F. *helas*). – 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. *albacor, albacora*. Said to be of Arab. origin.

Albatross, a large sea-bird. Port. – Span. – Arab. – Gk.) Formerly also *algatross*. – Port. *alcatraz*, a cormorant, albatross; Span. *alcatraz*, a pelican. – Port. *alcatruz*, a bucket. Span. *arcaduz*, M. Span. *alcaduz* (Minsheu), a bucket on a water-wheel. – Arab *al-qādūs*, the same (Dozy). Similarly Arab. *saqqā*, a water-carrier, a pelican, because it carries water in its pouch. (Devic; supp. to Littre.)

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

albumen, white of egg. (L.) L. *albumen ōuī* (also *album ōui*), white of egg. — L. *albus*, white.

Alcayde, a judge; see Cadi.

Alchemy. (F. — Arab. — Gk.) O. F. *a chemie.* — Arab. *al*, the; and *kimiā*, alchemy. — Late Gk. χημεια, chemistry; probably confused with χυμεία, a mingling, from Gk. χέειν, to pour out, mix.

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

Alcoran; see Koran.

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

Alder, a tree. (E.) M. E. *alder, aller* (*d* being excrescent). — A. S. *alor* (*aler, alr*). + Du. *els*; Icel. *ölr* (for *ǫlr*); Swed. *al*; Dan. *elle, el*; G. *erle*; O. H. G. *erila*, earlier *elira*; Span. *aliso* (from Gothic). Teut. stems **aluz-*, **aliz-*, **alis-*. Allied to Lith. *alksnis*, L. *alnus* (for **alsnos*); Russ. *olĕkha*; and perhaps to Elm.

Alder-, prefix, of all. In *alder-liefest* (Sh.); here *alder* is for *aller*, O. Merc. *alra*, A. S. *ealra*, gen. pl. of *al, eal*, all. See All.

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

Ale. (E.) M. E. *ale.* — A. S. *ealu*, gen. *aloþ* (stem **alut*). + Icel., Swed., and Dan. *öl*; Lithuan. *alus*; Russ. *olovina.*

Alembic, a vessel for distilling. (F. — Span. — Arab. — Gk.) M. E. *alembyk.* — F. *alambique* (Cot.). — Span. *alambique.* — Arab. *al*, the; and *anbīq* (pronounced *ambīq*), a still. — Gk. ἄμβιξ, a cup, goblet; cap of a still. Cf. Limbeck.

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

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

Alguazil, a police-officer. Span. — Arab. Span. *alguazil.* — Arab. *al*, the; *wazīr*, a vizier, officer; see Vizier.

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

Alias. (L.) L. *alias*, 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. *aliene.* — O. F. *alien.* — L. *aliēnus*, strange; a stranger. — L. *alius*, another. + Gk. ἄλλος, another; O. Irish *aile*, W. *aill*, *all*; Goth. *aljis* (stem *aljo-*), other; see Else.

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

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

Align; see Aline.

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

Aliment, food. (F. — L. F. *aliment.* — L. *alimentum*, food; formed with suffix *-mentum* from *alere*, to nourish. √AL.

alimony, money allowed for a wife's support upon her separation from her husband. (L.) L. *alimonia*, 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 līfe*,

in life; where *līfe* is dat. of *līf*, life; see **Life**.

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

All. (E.) M. E. *al*, sing.; *alle*, pl. – O. Merc. *al*, *all*; A. S. *eal*, pl. *ealle*. + Icel. *allr*; Swed. *all*; Dan. *al*; Du. *al*; O. H. G. *al*; Goth. *alls*, pl. *allai*. Teut. type **al-noz*; allied to Irish *uile*, all, from Idg. type **oljos*.

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

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

alway, always. (E.) (1) A. S. *ealne weg*, every way, an accus. case. (2) M. E. *alles weis*, in every way, a gen. case.

Allay. (E.) M. E. *aleyen*, *alaien*, the stem of which is due to A. S. *āleg-es*, *aleg-eð*, 2 and 3 pres. t. sing. of A.S. *ālecgan*, to lay down, put down, which produced also M. E. *aleggen*, to lay or set aside. – A. S. *ā-*, prefix; and *lecgan*, to lay, place; see **A-** (4) and **Lay** (1). β. But much confused with other forms, especially with M. E. *aleggen*, to alleviate, from O. F. *aleger*, *alegier*, L. *alleuiāre*; and with old forms of *alloy*. See N. E. D.

Allege. (F. – L.) M. E. *alegen*, *aleggen*. In form, the word answers to A. F. *alegier*, *aligier* = O. F. *esligier* (see Godefroy); from A. F. *a-* = O. F. *es-*, and *ligier*. – L. *ex-*; and *lītigāre*, to contend (Ducange), from L. *lis* (gen. *līt-is*), strife. Latinised as *adlegiāre* (Ducange), and treated as if allied to L. *allegāre* (F. *alleguer*); hence the sense usually answers to that of L. *allēgāre*, to adduce. – L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; *lēgāre*, to dispatch, to tell, from *lēg-*, base of *lex*, law.

Allegiance, the duty of a subject to his lord. (F. – O. H. G.) M. E. *alegeaunce*. Formed from F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; O. F. *ligance*, *ligeance*, homage, from O. F. *lige*, *liege*, liege. See **Liege**. ¶ The form *ligance* (Godefroy) was due to a supposed connexion with L. *ligāre*, to bind.

Allegory. (L. – Gk.) XVI cent. L. *allēgoria*. – Gk. ἀλληγορία, a description of one thing under the image of another. – Gk. ἀλληγορεῖν, to speak so as to imply something else; Galat. iv. 24. – Gk. ἄλλο-, stem of ἄλλος, other; and ἀγορεύειν, to speak, from ἀγορά, a place of assembly; cf. ἀγείρειν, to assemble. Gk. ἄλλος = L. *alius*; see **Alien**.

Allegro, lively. (Ital. – L.) Ital. *allegro*. – L. *alacrem*, acc. of *alacer*, brisk.

Alleluia. (Heb.) See **Hallelujah**.

Alleviate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *alleuiāre*, used for L. *alleuāre*, to lighten. L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; *leuāre*, to lift, lighten, from *leuis*, light.

Alley, a walk. (F. – L.?) M. E. *aley*. – O. F. *alee*, a gallery; a participial sb. – O. F. *aler*, to go; F. *aller*. β. The etymology of *aller*, much and long discussed, is not yet settled; the Prov. equivalent is *anar*, allied to Ital. *andare*, to go.

Alliance; see **Ally**.

Alligator. (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 *litera*, a letter; see **Letter**.

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

Allocution, an address. (L.) From L. *allocūtio*, an address. – L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; *locūtio*, a speaking, from *locutus*, pp. of *loquī*, to speak.

Allodial. (Late L. – O. Frankish.) Late L. *allodiālis*, from *allodium*, *alodium*, a derivative of *alodis*, a free inheritance (Lex Salica). It means 'entirely (one's) property,' from O. Frank. *alōd*; where *al-* is related to E. *all*, and *ōd* signifies 'property' or 'wealth.' This O. Frank. *ōd* is cognate with O. H. G. *ōt*, A. S. *ead*, Icel. *auðr*, wealth. Cf. Goth. *audags*, blessed.

Allopathy, a treatment by medicines which produce an opposite effect to that of disease. (Gk.) Opposed to *homœopathy*, q. v. – Gk. ἄλλο-, for ἄλλος, other; and παθ-εῖν, to suffer; see **Alien** and **Pathos**.

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

Allow (1), to assign, grant. (F. – L.) F. *allouer*, to let out for hire, assign for an expense. – Late L. *allocāre*, to allot. – L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; and *locāre*, to place, from *locus*, a place.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

– L. *alter*, other. – L. *al-* (as in *al-ius*); with comparative suffix *-tero-*.

altercation, a dispute. (F. – L.) M. E. *altercation*. – O. F. *altercation*. – L. *altercātiōnem*, acc. of *altercātiō*. – L. *altercātus*, pp. of *altercārī*, to dispute, speak in turns. – L. *alter*, other, another.

alternate. (L.) L. *alternātus*, pp. of *alternāre*, to do by turns. – L. *alternus*, reciprocal. – L. *alter* (with suffix *-no-*).

Although. (E.) M. E. *al thogh*; see Already and Though.

Altitude. (F. – L.) XIV cent. – F. *altitude*. – L. *altitūdo*, height. – L. *altus*, high.

alto, high voice. (Ital. – L.) Ital. *alto*. – L. *altus*, high.

Altogether. (E.) M. E. *al together*, quite together. See Already.

Altruism, regard for others. (Ital. – L.; *with* Gk. *suffix*.) Coined from Ital. *altrui*, another, others, a form of *altro*, another, when preceded by a preposition. Orig. a dat. case. – L. *alteri huic*, to this other; datives of *alter*, other, and *hic*, this.

Alum. (F. – L.) M. E. *alum*. – O. F. *alum*; F. *alun*. – L. *alūmen*, alum.

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. *amalgama*, a mixture, esp. of quicksilver with other metals. Origin unknown; said by some to be a corruption or an alchemist's anagram of *malagma*, a mollifying application; perhaps with Arab. *al* (= the) prefixed. – Gk. μάλαγμα, an emollient. – Gk. μαλάσσειν (for *μαλάκ-γειν), to soften. – Gk. μαλακός, soft.

Amanuensis, one who writes to dictation. (L.) L. *āmanuensis*. – L. *a manu*, by hand; with suffix *-ensis*.

Amaranth, an unfading flower. (L. – Gk.) Properly *amarant*, as in Milton; but *-anth* is due to confusion with Greek ἄνθος, a flower. – L. *amarantus*. – Gk. ἀμάραντος, unfading, or as sb. unfading flower. – Gk. ἀ-, not; and μαραίνειν, to fade. (√MER.)

Amass, to heap up. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *amasser*, to heap up. – F. *a masse*, into a mass. – L. *ad*, to; *massa*, a mass. – Gk. μᾶζα, a barley-cake. See Mass (1).

Amatory. (L.) L. *amatōrius*, loving. – L. *amātor*, a lover. – L. *amāre*, to love; with suffix *-tor-*, *-tor*, of agent.

Amaze, to astound. (E.) M. E. *amasen*. A. S. *āmasian*, pp. *āmasod*; Wulfstan's Hom. p. 137, l. 23. From A. S. *ā-* (prefix); and **masian*, to perplex. See Maze.

Amazon, a female warrior. (Gk.) Gk. ἀμαζών, one of a warlike nation of women in Scythia. ¶ To account for the name, the Greeks said that these women cut off the right breast to shoot better; from Gk. ἀ-, not; and μαζός, the breast. Obviously an invention.

Ambassador, Embassador. (F. – Late L. – C.) F. *ambassadeur*. – F. *ambassade*, an embassy; prob. borrowed from Ital. *ambasciata*. – Late L. *ambascia* (Lex Salica); more correctly **ambactia*; a mission, service. – L. *ambactus*, a servant, emissary; Cæsar, de Bell. Gall. vi. 15. The L. word is borrowed from an O. Gaulish (Celtic) word (*ambactos?*) a slave, lit. one driven about, a pp. form from *ambi-*, prefix, about, and the verb *ag-*, cognate with L. *agere*; cf. O. Irish *immagim*, 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. *ʿanbar* (pronounced *ʿambar*), 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. *grīs*, gray; cf. G. *greis*, hoary.

Ambi-, Amb-, prefix. (L.) L. *ambi-*, about; cf. Gk. ἀμφί, on both sides, whence E. prefix *amphi-*. Related to L. *ambo*, Gk. αμφω, both. Cf. A. S. *ymb*, Irish *im*, about.

Ambient, going about. (L.) L. *ambient-*, stem of pres. part. of *amb-īre*, to go about, from *īre*, to go.

Ambiguous, doubtful. (L.) L. *ambiguus*, doubtful, lit. driving about (with *-ous* (= L. *-ōsus*) 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 preferment. – L. *amb-*

ītum, supine of *amb-īre*, to go about (but note that *ambītio* retains the short *i* of *ītum*, the supine of *īre*, the simple verb).

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

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

ambulation, a walking about. (L.) From L. *ambulātio*, a walking about.—L. *ambulātus*, pp. of *ambulāre*.

Ambrosia, food of the gods. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμβροσία*; fem. of *ἀμβρόσιος*, lengthened form of *ἄμβροτος*, immortal.—Gk. *ἀ-*, not (E. *un-*); and **μβροτος*, for **μροτος* (Gk. *βροτος*), mortal; see **Mortal**. Cf. Skt. *a-mrta*, immortal. See **Amaranth**.

Ambry, Aumbry, a cupboard. (F.—L.) M.E. *awmebry*, *awmery*, Prompt. Parv.; the *b* is excrescent.—O. F. *aumaire*, *almaire*, *armarie*, a repository; properly, for arms; but also a cupboard.—Late L. *armāria*, a cupboard; *armārium*, a repository for arms.—L. *arma*, arms.

Ambulance, -ation; see **Amble**.

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

ambush. (F.—Late L.) Formerly *embush*.—O.F. *embuscher*, *embuissier*, to set in ambush.—Late L. *imboscāre*; as above.

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

Ameliorate. (F.—L.; *with* L. *suffix*.) Formed with suffix *-ate* (=L. *-ātus*) from F. *améliorer*, to better, improve.—F. *a* (=L. *ad*), in addition; *-meliorer* (=Late L. *meliorāre*), to make better.—L. *meliōr-*, from *melior*, better.

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

Amenable, easy to lead. (F.—L.) From F. *amener*, to lead to, bring to.—F. *à*, to; *mener*, to conduct, drive.—L. *ad*, to; Late L. *mināre*, to conduct, lead about, also to drive out, chase away; L. *minārī*, to threaten.—L. *minæ*, threats.

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

amends. (F.—L.) M. E. *amendes*, sb. pl.—O. F. *amende*, reparation.—O.F. *amender* (above).

Amenity, pleasantness. (F.—L.) M F. and F. *amenité*.—L. *amœnitātem*, acc. of *amœnitās*.—L. *amœnus*, pleasant. Cf. L. *amāre*, to love.

Amerce, to fine. (F.—L.) A. F. (not O.F.) *amercier*, to fine.—O.F. *a* (=L. *ad*), to; *mercier*, to pay, acquit, but usually to thank; cf. Late L. *merciāre*, to fix a fine. Cf. O. F. *mercit* (F. *merci*), thanks, pardon.—L. *mercedem*, acc. of *merces*, reward, wages, also pity, indulgence, thanks (passing into the sense of 'fine'.—L. *merc-*, stem of *merx*, 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. *ἀ-*, not; and *μεθυειν*, to be drunken, from *μέθυ*, strong drink; see **Mead**.

Amiable. (F.—L.) O. F. *amiable*, friendly; also loveable, by confusion with *aimable* (from L. *amābilis*).—L. *amīcābilis*, friendly.—L. *amīcus*, a friend.—L. *amāre*, to love.

amicable. (L.) L. *amīcābilis*, friendly; as above.

Amice (1), an oblong piece of linen, variously worn by priests. (F.—L.) M. E. *amyse*, and (earlier) *amit*.—O. F. *amis*, *amit* (Burguy).—L. *amict-us*, a covering.—L. *amictus*, pp. of *amicīre*, 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. *aumuce* (F. *aumusse*); Late L. *almucia*.—Span. *almucio* (Pineda); where *al* seems to be the Arab. def. art. (cf. Port. *murça*).—G. *mütze*, a cap (cf. Lowl. Sc. *mutch*). But G. *mütze* may be from Late L.

Amid, Amidst, in the middle of. (E.) *Amids-t* is lengthened from M. E. *amiddes*. Again, *amidde-s* was due to adding the adv. suffix *-s* to *amidde*=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. *a mis*, amiss.—Icel. *a* (=A.S. *on*), in; *mis*, adv., wrongly (due to an older lost pp.). See **Miss** (1).

Amity. (F.—L.) O.F. *amiste*, *amisted*,

amistet. – Late L. **amīcitātem*, acc. of **amīcitās*, friendship. – L. *amīcus*, friendly. – L. *amāre*, to love.

Ammonia, an alkali. (L. – Gk. – Egyptian.) Suggested by L. *sal ammōniacum*, rock-salt. – Gk. *ἀμμωνιακόν*, sal ammoniac, rock-salt. – Gk. *ἀμμωνιάς*, Libyan. – Gk. *αμμων*, the Libyan Zeus-Ammon; a word of Egyptian origin; Herod. ii. 42. ¶ It is said that *sal ammoniac* was first obtained near the temple of Ammon.

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

Ammunition, store for defence. (F. – L.) From Mid. F. *amunition*, a soldier's corruption of *munition*, due to substituting *l'amunition* for *la munition* (Littré). – L. acc. *mūnitionem*, a defending. – L. *mūnitus*, pp. of *mūnīre*, to defend.

Amnesty, lit. a forgetting of offences. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *amnestie*. – L. *amnestia*. – Gk. *ἀμνηστια*, forgetfulness, esp. of wrong. – Gk. *ἄμνηστος*, forgotten. – Gk. *ἀ-*, not; and *μνάομαι*, I remember. (√MEN.)

Among, Amongst. (E.) The earliest M. E. form is *amonge*, whence *amonges* with added *s* (a common adverbial suffix); and hence *amongs-t* with excrescent *t*. – A. S. *onmang*, prep., among. – A. S. *on*, in; *mang*, a mixture, crowd. Cf. **Mingle.**

Amorous. (F. – L.) O. F. *amoros*; F. *amoureux*. – L. *amōrōsus*. – L. *amor*, love.

Amorphous, formless. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀ-*, not; and *μορφ-η*, shape, form.

Amount, to mount up to. (F. – L.) O. F. *amonter*, to amount to. – O. F. *a mont*, towards a mountain or large heap. – L. *ad*, to; *montem*, acc. of *mons*, a mountain.

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

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

Amphibious. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμφίβιος*, living a double life, on land and water. – Gk. *ἀμφί*, on both sides; *βιος*, life.

Amphibrach, a foot in prosody. (Gk.) The foot composed of a short syllable on each side of a long one (⏑–⏑). Gk. *ἀμφίβραχυς*. – Gk. *ἀμφί*, on both sides; and *βραχυς*, short; see **Amphi-** and **Brief.**

Amphitheatre. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμφιθέατρον*, a theatre with seats all round the arena. – Gk. *ἀμφί*, around; *θέᾱτρον*, a theatre.

Ample, full. (F. – L.) F. *ample*. – L. *amplus*, spacious.

Amputate. (L.) From pp. of L. *amputāre*, to cut off round about. – L. *am-*, short for *amb-*, *ambi-*, round about; *putāre*, to cleanse, also to lop or prune trees. – L. *putus*, clean.

Amulet. (F. – L.) F. *amulette*. – L. *amulētum*, 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. *a* (= L. *ad*), to, at; O. F. *muser*, to gaze at, stare at, muse; see **Muse** (1).

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

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

An, if. See **And.**

Ana-, An-, *prefix.* (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνα-*, *ἀν-*; from Gk. *ἀνά*, 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. *ἀνά*, again; and *baptist.* See **Baptize.**

Anachronism, error in chronology. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀναχρονισμος*. – Gk. *ἀναχρονίζειν*, to refer to a wrong time. – Gk. *ἀνά*, up, back (wrong); *χρονος*, 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 whipsnake; Cingh. *henakandayā*, lit. 'lightning stem.'

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

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

Anagram, a change in a word due to transposition of letters. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *anagramme*. – L. *anagramma*. – Gk. *ἀνάγραμμα*. – Gk. *ἀνά*, up, here used distributively; *γράμμα*, a letter of the alphabet. – Gk. *γράφειν*, to write.

Analogy, proportion. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *analogie.*—L. *analogia.*—Gk. *ἀναλογία*, equality of ratios.—Gk. *ἀνα*, upon, throughout; *-λογία*, from *λογ-os*, a word, statement, from *λεγειν*, to speak.

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

Ananas, the pine-apple plant. (Span.—Braz.) Span. *ananas* (Pineda); mod. Span. *anana.*—Brazil. *nanas* or *nana.* ¶ The Peruv. name is *achupalla.*

Anapæst, Anapest, a foot in prosody. (Gk.) L. *anapæstus.*—Gk. *ἀνάπαιστος*, struck back, rebounding; because it is the *reverse* of a dactyl.—Gk. *ἀναπαίειν*, to strike back.—Gk. *ἀνα*, back; and *παιειν*, to strike.

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

Anathema, a curse. (L.—Gk.) L. *anathema.*—Gk. *ἀνάθεμα*, a thing devoted or accursed.—Gk. *ἀνατίθημι*, I devote.—Gk. *ἀνά*, up; *τιθημι*, I place, set. Cf. Theme.

Anatomy. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *anatomie.*—L. *anatomia.*—Gk. *ἀνατομία*, the same as *ἀνατομη*, dissection.—Gk. *ἀνατέμνειν*, to cut up.—Gk. *ανά*, up; *τέμνειν*, to cut. Cf. Tome.

Ancestor. (F.—L.) M. E. (1) *ancestre*, O. F. *ancestre*, from L. *antecessor*, nom., a predecessor, foregoer; and M. E. (2 *ancessour*, O. F. *ancessour*, from L. *antecessōrem*, acc.—L. *ante*, before; *cess-us*, pp. of *cēdere*, 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. *ἀγκών*, a bend. (√ANQ.)

Anchoret, Anchorite, a recluse. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) F. *anachorete* (Cot.).—Late L. *anachoreta.*—Gk. *ἀναχωρητης*, one who retires from the world.—Gk *ἀναχωρεῖν*, to retire.—Gk. *ἀνά*, back; and *χωρεῖν*, to withdraw, from *χῶρος*, space, room. (√GHĒ, GHŌ.)

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

Ancient (1), old. (F.—L.) With excrescent *t.* M. E. *auncien.*—F. *ancien.*—Late L. *antiānus*, old, belonging to former time. Formed with suffix *-ānus* from *ante*, before.

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

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

an, if. (E.) Formerly also *and*; Havelok, 2861, &c; the same word as the above. *An if*= if if, a reduplication. *But and if*= but if if; Matt. xxiv. 48.

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, aunderne, aundire.*—O. F. *andier*; mod. F. *landier*, put for *l'andier*, where *l'* is the def. art. Cf. Late L. *anderius, andena*, a fire-dog.

Anecdote. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *anecdote.*—Late L. *anecdota*, orig. a neut. pl.—Gk. *ἀνέκδοτα*, neut. pl. of *ἀνέκδοτος*, unpublished; hence an unpublished story, story in private life.—Gk. *ἀν-*, not; *εκ*, out; and *δοτος*, given, allied to *δίδωμι*, I give.

Anemone, a flower. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνεμώνη*, lit. wind-flower.—Gk. *ἄνεμος*, wind.

Anent, regarding, with reference to. (E.) M. E. *anent, anentis*; older form *onefent*, where the *t* is excrescent. A. S. *anefen, onefen*, near; later form *onemn.*—A. S. *on*, on; *efen*, even. Hence *onefn*= 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. *ἀ-*, not; *νηρό-s*, wet; *εἶδ-os*, form, kind.

Aneurysm, a tumour due to dilatation. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνευρυσμα*, a widening.—Gk. *ἀν-*, for *ἀνά*, up; and *ευρύνειν*, to widen, from *ευρυς*, wide. Also *aneurism.*

Anew. (E.) M. E. *of-newe.* A. S. *of-niowe*, John iii. 7 (Rushworth). From **Of** and **New.**

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

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

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

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

Angle (1), a corner. (F. — L.) M. E. *angle*. — F. *angle*. — L. *angulus*, an angle. Cf. Gk. ἀγκύλος, bent.

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

Anguish. (F. — L.) M. E. *anguise*, *angoise*. — O. F. *anguisse*; F. *angoisse*. — L. *angustia*, narrowness, poverty, perplexity. — L. *angustus*, narrow. — L. *angere*, to choke. (√ANGH.)

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. *añil*, azure. — Arab. *an-nīl*; for *al-nīl*, where *al* is the def. art., and *nīl* is borrowed from Pers. *nīl*, blue, or the indigo-plant. — Skt. *nīla*, blue; *nīlī*, the indigo-plant.

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

animadvert, to censure. (L.) L. *animaduertere*, to turn the mind to, hence, to criticise. — L. *anim-*, for *animus*, the mind (allied to *anima*, breath); *ad*, to; and *uertere*, to turn (see Verse).

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

animosity. (F. — L.) F. *animosite*. — L. *animositātem*, acc. of *animositās*, vehemence. — L. *animosus*, vehement, full of mind or courage. — L. *animus*, mind, courage, passion.

Anise, a herb. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *anese*, *anys*. — F. *anis* (Cot.). — L. *anīsum*; also *anēthum*. — Gk. ἄνισον, ἄνησον, orig. ἄνηθον, anise.

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

Ankle. (E.) M. E. *ancle*; also *anclowe*. — O. Fries. *ankel*; also A. S. *anclēow*, with a longer suffix (cf. O. Fries. *onklef*). + Dan. and Swed. *ankel*; Icel. *okkla* (for *önkla* = **ankula*); Du. and G. *enkel*. Perhaps allied to Skt. *aṅguli*, a finger, *aṅga*, a limb.

Anna, a small coin; see Ana.

Annals. (F. — L.) F. *annales*, pl. sb. — L. *annāles*, pl. adj., for *librī annales*, yearly books, chronicles; from *annālis*, yearly. — L. *annus*, a year.

Anneal, 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. *onālan*, to burn, kindle; from *on*, prefix, and *ālan*, to burn. Cf. A. S. *āled*, fire. 2. M. E. *anelen*, to enamel glass. — Prefix *a-* (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 *annectere*, to knit or bind to. — L. *an-* (for *ad*), to; and *nectere*, to bind.

Annihilate. (L.) L. *annihilātus*, pp. of *annihilāre*, to reduce to nothing. — L. *an-* (for *ad*), to; and *nihil*, nothing.

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

Annotate, to make notes on. (L.) From pp. of L. *annotāre*, to make notes on. — L. *an-* (for *ad*), to, on; *notāre*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark. See **Note.**

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

Annoy, to vex. (F. — L.) M. E. *anoien*, *anuien*. — O. F. *anoier*, *anuier*, to annoy. — O. F. *anoi*, *anui* (F. *ennui*), vexation. Cf. Span. *enojo*. 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; *odiō*, abl. of *odium*, hatred.

Annual, yearly. (F. — L.) M. E. *annuel*. — F. *annuel*. — L. *annuālis*, yearly. — L. *annus*, a year.

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

Annul. (L.) L. *annullāre*, to bring to

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

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

Anodyne, a drug to allay pain. (L. — Gk.) XVI cent. Late L. *anodynus*, a drug relieving pain. — Gk. *ανωδυνος*, free from pain. — Gk. *ἀν-*, not; and *οδυνη*, pain.

Anoint. (F. — L.) M. E. *anoint*, used as a pp. = anointed. — O. F. *enoint*, pp. of *enoindre*, to anoint. — O. F. *en*, upon; *oindre*, to smear. — L. *in*, upon; *ungere*, to anoint. See **Unguent.**

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

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

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

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

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

Ant. (E.) M. E. *amte*, short for *amete*. A. S. *æmette*, an emmet, ant. **Doublet,** *emmet*, q. v.

Antagonist, an opponent. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *antagōnista*. — Gk. *ἀνταγωνιστης*, an opponent. — Gk. *ἀντ-*, for *αντί*, against; and *ἀγωνίζομαι*, I struggle, from *ἀγων*, a contest. (√AG.)

Antarctic. (L. — Gk.) L. *antarcticus*. — Gk. *ἀνταρκτικος*, southern, opposite to arctic. — Gk. *ἀντ-*, for *αντί*, 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 *antecēdere*, to go before. — L. *ante*, before; *cēdere*, to go.

Antediluvian, before the flood. (L.) L. *ante*, before; *diluuium*, deluge, a washing away. — L. *dīluere*, to wash away. — L. *dī-*, apart; *luere*, to wash.

Antelope. (F. — L. — Gk.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 6. 26. — O. F. *antelop*. — Late L. *antalopus*. — Late Gk. *ἀνθολοπ-*, the stem of *ἀνθολοψ*, used by Eustathius of Antioch to signify some uncertain quadruped. Of unknown origin.

Antennae, feelers of insects. (L.) L. *antennæ*, pl. of *antenna*, properly the yard of a sail.

Antepenultima, the last syllable but two in a word. (L.) L. *ante*, before; *pænultima*, fem. adj., last but one, from *pæn-e*, almost, *ultima*, last.

Anterior. (L.) L. *anterior*, former, more in front, compar. adj. from *ante*, before.

Anthem. (L. — Gk.) Formerly *antem*. A. S. *antefn*. — Late L. *antiphōna*, an anthem. — Gk. *ἀντιφωνα*, considered as fem. sing., but really neut. pl. of *ἀντίφωνος*, sounding in response to; from the alternate singing of the half-choirs. — Gk. *ἀντί*, over against; *φωνη*, voice, sound.

Anther, the summit of the stamen of a flower. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀνθηρος*, blooming. — Gk. *ἀνθειν*, to bloom; *ἄνθος*, a young bud or sprout.

anthology, a collection of choice poems. (Gk.) Lit. a collection of flowers. — Gk. *ἀνθολογία*, a gathering of flowers. — Gk. *ανθολογος*, flower-gathering. — Gk. *ἄνθο-*, for *ἄνθος*, a flower; and *λέγειν*, to cull.

Anthracite, a kind of hard coal. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνθρακιτης*, resembling coals. — Gk. *ἀνθρακ-*, stem of *ἄνθραξ*, coal.

Anthropophagi, cannibals. (Gk.) Lit. 'men-eaters.' — Gk. *ἀνθρωποφάγος*, man-eating. — Gk. *ἄνθρωπος*, a man; and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. (√BHAGw; Brugm. i. § 641.)

Anti-, Ant-, *prefix*, against. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀντι*, against; allied to L. *ante*, before. Cf. Skt. *anti*, over against, allied to *anta*, end; see **End.** ¶ In *anti-cipate*, the prefix is for L. *ante*.

Antic, fanciful, odd; as sb. a trick. (Ital. — L.) Orig. an adj. Adopted in the XVI cent. from Ital. *antico*, with the sense of 'grotesque'; lit. antique, old. — L. *antīquus*, old. See **Antique.**

Antichrist. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *Antecrist*. — L. *Antichrīstus* (Vulgate). — Gk. *ἀντιχρίστος* (1 John ii. 18). — Gk. *ἀντι*, against; *χρίστος*, Christ.

Anticipate. (L.) From the pp. of L. *anticipāre*, to take beforehand. — L. *anti-*, before; and *capere*, to take.

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

Antidote. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *antidote.*—L. *antidotum*, a remedy.—Gk. *ἀντίδοτον*, a remedy; a thing given as a remedy.—Gk. *ἀντι*, against; *δοτον*, neut. of *δοτος*, given, from *δίδωμι*, I give.

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

Antipathy. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀντιπάθεια*, antipathy, lit. 'a suffering (feeling strongly) against.'—Gk. *ἀντί*, against; *παθεῖν*, to suffer. See **Pathos.**

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

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

Antipodes. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀντίποδες*, pl., men with feet opposite to ours, from nom. sing. *ἀντιπους.*—Gk. *ἀντι*, opposite to; and *πούς*, foot, cognate with **Foot.**

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

Antiseptic, counteracting putrefaction. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀντι*, against; and *σηπτικός*, putrefying, *σηπτ-ός*, rotten, from *σήπειν*, to rot.

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

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

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

Antler. (F.) M. E. *auntelere*, for *auntolier* (?).—O. F. *antoillier*, said to have been once in use (Littré). In this case the O. F. word is supposed to be equivalent to a Late L. **antoculārem*, 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 *oculus*, the eye.

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

Anvil. (E.) M. E. *anvelt, anfeld, anfelt.* A. S. *anfilte, onfilti.*—A. S. *an, on*, on, upon: and a verb **fieltan* (see below), causal of **fealtan*, to infix, redupl. verb cognate with O. H. G. **falzan*, M. H. G. *valzen*, whence G. *falz*, a groove. ¶ Some derive it from *on* and *fealdan*, to fold; however, the O. H. G. *anafalz*, an anvil, is not derived from *ana*, on, and *faldan*, to fold up, but from M. H. G. *valzen*, as above. Cf. L. *incūs*, an anvil, from *in*, on, and *cūdere*, to strike; and note the A. S. gloss: '*Cudo, percutio*, anfilte;' Voc. 217. 5.

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

Any. (E.) A. S. *ānig*, any; from *ān*, 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. *ἀορτη*, the great artery 'rising' from the heart—Gk. *ἀείρεσθαι*, to rise up; *ἀείρειν*, 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. *ἀπαθεια*, want of feeling.—Gk. *ἀ-*, not; *παθεῖν*, to suffer. See **Pathos.**

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

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

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

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

Aphæresis, the taking away of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *aphæresis.*—Gk. *ἀφαίρεσις*, a taking away.—Gk *ἀφ-*, for *ἀπό*, away; *αἵρεσις*, a taking, from *αἱρεῖν*, to take. See **Heresy.**

Aphelion, the point in a planet's orbit farthest from the sun. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *ἀφ-*, for *ἀπό*, from; *ἥλιος*, the sun.

Aphorism, a definition. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀφορισμός*, a definition.—Gk. *ἀφορίζειν*, to

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

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

Appear, to become visible. (F.—L. M. E. *aperen.*—O. F. *aper-*, tonic stem (as in pres. subj. *apere*) of O. F. *apareir*, *aparoir*, to appear.—L. *appārēre.*—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to, forth; *pārere*, to come in sight, also spelt *parrēre*. Cf. Apparition.

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

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

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

appendix, an addition. (L.) L. *appendix.*—L. *appendĕre*, to suspend upon.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to; *pendĕre*, to weigh.

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

Appetite. (F.—L.) O. F. *appetit.*—L. *appetītus*, 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; *plaudere*, to applaud, clap (hands). Der. *applause*, from pp. *applausus*.

Apple. (E.) M. E. *appel.* A. S. *æppel*, *æpl.*+Du. *appel*; Icel. *epli*; Swed. *äple*; Dan. *æble*; G. *apfel*; Irish *abhal*; Gael. *ubhal*; W. *afal*; Russ. *iabloko*; Lithuan. *obolys*. Origin unknown. Some connect it with Abella in Campania; cf. Verg. Æn. vii. 740.

Apply. (F.—L.) M. E. *aplyen.*—O. F. *aplier.*—L. *applicāre*, to join to, turn or apply to.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to; *plicāre*, 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; *poggio*, a place to stand or lean on, &c.—L. *ad*, to; *podium*, an elevated place, a balcony, from Gk. *ποδιον*. See Pew.

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

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

Appose. (F.—L.) F. *apposer*; formed to represent L. *apponere*, on the analogy of *composer*, *exposer*, and other presumed representatives of compounds of L. *ponere*; but really formed on F. *poser* (from L. *pausāre*). See Pose.

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

Appraise. (F.—L.) M. E. *apraisen*, to value.—O. F. **apreiser* (cf. O. F. *apretier* in Roquefort).—O. F. *a-*, prefix; *preiser*, to value, from *preis*, value, price.—L. *ad*, at; *pretium*, a price.

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

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

apprentice. F.—L.) O.F. *aprentis*, nom. of *aprentif* (see Godefroy, s. v. *aprentic*). The O. F. *aprentis*, *aprentif*, represent Late L. **apprenditīvus*, nom., and **apprenditivum*, acc., from a Late L. **apprenditus*, used as a pp. of L. *apprendere*, to learn, short for L. *apprehendere*, to lay hold of (above).

apprise, to inform. (F.—L.) From the M. E. sb. *aprise*, information, teaching.—O. F. *aprise*, instruction.—O. F. *appris*, *apris*, pp. of *aprendre*, to learn.—L. *apprendere* (above).

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

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

Appropriate. (L.) From pp. of L. *appropriāre*, to make one's own.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to; *proprius*, one's own. See Proper.

Approve. (F.—L.) O. F. *approver*.—L. *approbāre*, to approve.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*, to; *probare*, to test, try, esteem as good. Der. *appro val*; *dis-approve*.

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

Appurtenance. (F.—L.) A.F. *apurtenaunce* (O F *apartenance*), that which belongs to.—O. F. *apartenir*, to belong to. See Appertain.

Apricot. (F.—Port. — Arab. — Gk.—L.) Formerly also *apricock*, from Port. *albricoque* directly. Also *abricot*. — F. *abricot*, 'the abricot, or apricock plum;' Cot.—Port. *albricoque*.—Arab. *al barqūq*, where *al* is the def. art.—Mid. Gk. πραικοκιον (Dioscorides); pl. πραικόκια. The pl. πραικοκια was borrowed from L. *præcoqua*, apricots, neut. pl. of *præcoquus*, another form of *præcox*, precocious, early ripe (Pliny; Martial, 13. 46).—L. *præ*, beforehand; and *coquere*, to cook, ripen. See Precocious and Cook. ¶ Thus the word reached us in a very indirect manner.

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

Apron. (F.—L.) Formerly *napron*.—O. F. *naperon*, a large cloth; augmentative form of O. F. *nape*, a cloth (F. *nappe*).—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. *apsīdes*, a bow, turn.—Gk. ἁψίς, a tying, fastening, felloe of a wheel, curve, bow, arch.—Gk. ἅπτειν, to tie, bind.

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

Aquatic. (L.) L. *aquāticus*, pertaining to water.—L. *aqua*, water.

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

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

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

aqueduct.—L. *aquæductus*, a conduit; from *aquæ*, 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 *nez aquilin*, 'a nose like an eagle;' Cot.—L. *aquilinus*, adj. from *aquila*, an eagle. Cf. Eagle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arbour, a bower. (F.—L.) The word seems to be really due to M. E. *herbere*, also *erbere*, from O. F. *herbier*, L. *herbārium*, a herb-garden, also an orchard.—L. *herba*, grass, herb. The special sense was due to confusion with L. *arbor*, a tree.

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

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

Arch-, *prefix*, chief. (L.—Gk.) The form *arch-* is due to A. S. *arce-*, as in *arce-biscop*, an archbishop, and to O. F. *arche-*, as in *arche-diacre*, an archdeacon. This form was borrowed from L. *archi-* = Gk. *ἀρχι-*, as in *ἀρχι-επίσκοπος*, an archbishop. — Gk. *ἄρχειν*, to be first, to rule; cf. Gk. *ἀρχή*, beginning. Der. *arch-bishop*, *arch-deacon*, &c.; but, in *arch-angel*, the *ch* remained hard (as *k* in the Romance languages, on account of the following *a*. Cf. Ital. *arcangelo*, Span. *arcangel*.

archæology. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀρχαιολογία*. — Gk. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, which is from *ἀρχή*, the beginning; and the suffix *-logy*, Gk. *-λογία*, due to *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

archaic. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀρχαϊκός*, antique, primitive. — Gk. *ἀρχαιος*, old. — Gk. *ἀρχη*, a beginning.

archaism. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀρχαισμος*, an antiquated phrase. — Gk. *ἀρχαίζειν*, to speak antiquatedly. — Gk. *ἀρχαῖος*, old (above).

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

Archetype, the original type. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *archetype*, 'a principall type;' Cot. — L. *archetypum*, the original pattern. — Gk. *ἀρχετυπον*, a model; neut. of *ἀρχέτυπος*, stamped as a model. — Gk. *ἀρχε-* = *ἀρχι-*, prefix (see **Archi-**); *τύπος*, a type.

Archi-, *prefix*, chief. (L.—Gk.) L. *archi-*, for Gk. *ἀρχι-*; see **Arch-**.

archimandrite. (L.—Gk.) L. *archimandrīta*, a chief or principal of monks, an abbot. — Late Gk. *ἀρχιμανδριτης*, the same. — Gk. *ἀρχι-*; chief; *μανδρα*, an enclosure, fold, afterwards a monastery. See **Arch-**.

archipelago, chief sea, i. e. Aegean sea. (Ital.—Gk.) Ital. *arcipelago*, modified to *archipelago*. — Gk. *ἀρχι-*, chief; and *πέλαγος*, sea.

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

architrave. (F.—Ital.—L. *and* Gk.) In Milton. — F. *architrave*. — Ital. *architrave*, the part of an entablature resting immediately on the column. A barbarous compound; from Gk. *ἀρχι-*, 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. *archīuum*, *archīum*. — Gk. *ἀρχεῖον*, a public building, residence of magistrates. — Gk. *ἀρχή*, a beginning, a magistracy.

Arctic. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *artik*. — O. F. *artique*; F. *arctique*. — L. *arcticus*. — Gk. *ἀρκτικος*, near the constellation of the Bear, northern. — Gk. *ἄρκτος*, a bear. Cognate with L. *ursus*; see **Ursine**. Der. *ant-arctic*.

Ardent. (F.—L.) XIV cent. M. E. *ardaunt*. — O. F. *ardant*, pres. part. of *ardre*, to burn. — L. *ardent-em*, acc. of pres. pt. of *ardere*, to burn.

ardour. (F.—L.) O. F. *ardour*, *ardor*, heat. — L. *ardorem*, acc. of *ardor*, a burning, fervour. — L. *ardere*, to burn.

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

Are, 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-anti*, Gk. *ἐισ-ίν*, L. *s-unt*, G. *s-ind*, Icel. *er-u* (for **es-u*), they are.

am. O. Northumb. *am*, O. Merc. *eam*, A. S. *eom*. + Skt. *as-mi*, Gk. *εἰ-μί*, Goth. *i-m*, Icel. *e-m*; &c.

art. O. Northumb. *arð*, O. Merc. *earð*; A. S. *eart* (with *t* due to *-t* in *sceal-t*, shalt, &c.). Icel. *est*, *ert*.

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

Area. (L.) XVI cent. L. *area*, an open space.

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

Arefaction; see **Arid** (below).

Arena. (L.) L. *arena*, sand; the sanded space in which gladiators fought. Orig. *harena*; cf. Sabine *fasena*, sand.

Argent. (F.—L.) White; in heraldry. — F. *argent*. — L. *argentum*, silver; from its brightness Cf. Gk. *ἄργυρος*, silver, Skt. *arjuna(s)*, white. (√ARG, to shine.) Brugm. i. §§ 529, 604. See below.

Argillaceous, clayey. (L.) L. *argillāceus*, adj. from *argilla*, clay, esp. white clay. Cf. Gk. *ἀργός*, white.

Argonaut. (L.—Gk.) L. *argonauta*. —Gk. *αργοναυτης*, one who sailed in the ship Argo. —Gk. *ἀργω*, the name of Jason's ship (lit. swift, from *αργος*, swift); and *ναύτης*, a sailor; see Nautical.

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

Argue. (F.—L.) M. E. *arguen*. —O. F. *arguer*. —Late L. *argutare* (L. *argūtarī*), frequent. of *arguere*, to prove by argument, lit. to make clear; cf. *argūtus*, clear.

Arid, dry. (L.) XVII cent. L. *āridus*, dry. —L. *ārere*, to be dry.

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

Aright. (E.) For *on right*, in the right way.

Arise. (E.) M. E. *arisen*. A. S. *ārīsan*. — A. S. *ā-*, prefix; *rīsan*, to rise. See Rise.

Aristocracy. (Gk.) Modified from Gk. *ἀριστοκρατία*, government by the nobles or 'best' men. —Gk. *ἄριστο-*, for *ἄριστος*, best; and *κρατεῖν*, to be strong, govern, from *κρατυς*, strong. The form *ἄρ-ιστος* is a superlative from the base *ἀρ-* seen in *ἀρ-ετή*, excellence. Der. *aristocratic*; whence *aristocrat*, for 'aristocratic person.'

Arithmetic. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Sh —F. *arithmétique*; Cot. —L. *arithmētica*. —Gk. *ἀριθμητικη*, the science of numbers; fem. of *ἀριθμητικός*, adj., from *ἀριθμέ-ειν*, to number. —Gk. *ἀριθμος*, number, reckoning.

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

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

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

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

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

armament. (L.) L. *armāmentum*, an equipment. —L. *armāre*, to arm, equip. —L. *arma*, arms.

armature, doublet of armour.

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

armour. (F.—L.) M. E. *armour*, *armure*. —O. F. *armure*, *armeüre*. —L. *armātūra*, armour. — L. *armātus*, pp. of *armāre*, to arm. —L. *arma*, arms. Doublet, *armature*.

arms, s. pl. weapons. (F.—L.) M. E. *armes*. —O. F. *armes*, pl. —L. *arma*, neut. pl., arms, lit. 'fittings.' √AR, to fit.)

army. (F.—L.) O. F. *armee*, fem. of pp. of *armer*, to arm. —L. *armāta*, fem. of pp. of *armāre*, to arm. — L. *arma*, arms.

Aroint thee! begone! Origin unknown. The usual reference to *ryntye* in Ray does not help us.

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

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

Arouse. (E. *and* Scand.) From A- (4) and Rouse

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

Arrack, an ardent spirit. (Arab.) Arab. *'araq*, sweat, juice, essence, distilled spirit. — Arab. root *'araqa*, to sweat. ¶ Sometimes shortened to *Rack*; cf. Span. *raque*, arrack.

Arraign. (F.—L.) M. E. *arainen.*—O. F. *areisnier*, to speak to, discourse with, cite, arraign.—O F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; *reisner*, *reisoner*, to reason, from O. F. *reson*, *raison*, reason, advice, from L. acc. *ratiōnem*; see **Reason.**

Arrange. (F — L. *and* O. H. G.) M. E. *arayngen*, *arengen.*—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*). Chaucer has *theef erraunt*, 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. *arraier*, to array.—O. F. *arrai arroi*, preparation.—L. *ad* (becoming *ar-* before *r*), to, for; O. Low G. and O. Fries. *rēde* (cf. Goth. *garaid-s*), ready, A. S. *rēde*, ready; so that to *array* is 'to get ready.' See **Ready.**

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

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

Arrive. (F.—L.) F. *arriver.*—Late L. *arrīpāre*, *adrīpāre*, to come to shore, land.—L. *ad*, to; *rīpa*, 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.** *arrogant*, from the pres. pt.

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

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

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

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

Arsenic. (L.—Gk.—Arab.—Pers.) Late L. *arsenicum.*—Gk. *ἀρσενικον*, 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-zernīkh*; where *az* is for *al*, the, def. art., and *zernīkh*, orpiment, is from Pers. *zernī*, orpiment, yellow arsenic (from *zar*, gold). See Devic, p. 4.

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

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

Art (2), skill. (F.—L.) M. E. *art.*—O. F. *art.*—L. *artem*, acc. of *ars*, skill.

Artery. (L.—Gk.) L. *artēria*, properly the wind-pipe; also, an artery.—Gk. *ἀρτηρία*, 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. *articiocco*, a corrupt form; Florio also gives the spellings *archiciocco*, *archicioffo*; also (without the *ar*, which answers to the Arab. def. art. *al*, the) the forms *carciocco*, *carcioffo.* Cf. Span. *alcachofa*, an artichoke.—Arab. *al kharshūf*, or *harshaf*, an artichoke. ¶ Not Arab. *ar'dī shaukī* (Diez), which is a modern corrupt form borrowed from Italian.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asafœtida, Assafœtida, a gum. (Med. L. — Pers. *and* L.) From Pers. *āzā*, mastic; the L. *fœtida*, fetid, refers to its offensive smell. See Fetid.

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

Ascend. (L.) L. *ascendere*, to climb up. — L. *ad*, to; *scandere*, to climb. See Scan. Der. *ascens-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. *ἀσκητικός*, given to exercise, industrious; applied to hermits, who strictly exercised themselves in religious devotion. — Gk. *ἀσκητης*, one who practises an art, an athlete. — Gk. *ασκεῖν*, to work, exercise; also, to mortify the body, as an ascetic.

Ascititious, incidental. (L.) Coined, as if from L. **ascītīcius*, from *ascītus*, pp. of *asciscere*, or *adsciscere*, to receive, learn. — L. *ad*, to; *sciscere*, to learn, inceptive form of *scīre*, to know.

Ascribe. (L.) L. *ascrībere*, to write down to one's account. — L. *a-* (for *ad*), to; *scrībere*, to write.

Ash, a tree. (E.) M. E. *asch*. A. S. *æsc*. + Du. *esch*; Icel. *askr*; Dan. and Swed. *ask*; G. *esche*. Teut. type **askiz*. Cf. Russ. *iasene*, Lith. *ůsis*, ash.

Ashamed. (E.) A. S. *āscamod*, pp. of *āscamian*, to put to shame. — A. S. *ā-*, extremely; *scamian*, 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, axen*, but in Northern E. it is *asches, askes*. A. S. *æsce*, pl. *æscan, æxan, ascan*. + Du. *asch*; Icel. and Swed. *aska*; Dan. *aske*; Goth. *azgo*, pl. *azgōn*; G. *asche*. Teut. stems **askōn-*, **azgōn-*.

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. *aiseler* (Livre des Rois), extended from O. F. *aiselle, aisiele*, 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*.

Ask. (E.) M. E. *asken, axien*. A. S. *āscian, āhsian, ācsian*; the last answers to prov. E. *ax*. + Du. *eischen*; Swed. *äska*; Dan. *æske*; G. *heischen*, O. H. G. *eiscon*. Teut. types **aiskōn*, **aiskōjan*. Cf. Russ. *iskate*, Lith. *jëszkóti*, to seek; Skt. *ichchhā*, a wish, desire, *esh*, to search.

Askance, obliquely. (Friesic). Spelt *a-scance* by Sir T. Wyat; *ascanche* by Palsgrave, who gives *de trauers, en lorgnant*, as the F. equivalent. Hardly from Ital. *scansare*, 'to go a-slope or *a-sconce*, or a-skew, to go sidelin;' Florio. Rather from Friesic *aa Skands*, obliquely, to one side (Outzen); from *skān*, oblique. Cf. E. Fries. *schön*, oblique, *schüns*, obliquely; Low G. *schüns*; Du. *schuin*, oblique (whence Dan. *paa sköns*). O. Fries. *ā* = Teut. *au*.

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. *ἀσπιδος*, an asp.

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

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

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. 7249. A. S. *æspe*, *æps*. + Du. *esp*; Icel. *osp*, Dan. and Swed. *asp*; G. *espe*, *äspe*. Cf. Lithuan. *apuszis*; Russ. *osina*.

Asperity. (F.—L.) F. *asperite*. — L. *asperitātem*, acc. of *asperitās*, roughness. — L. *asper*, rough.

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

Asphalt. (Gk.) Gk. ἄσφαλτος, ἄσφαλτον, asphalt, bitumen. A foreign word.

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

Asphyxia, suffocation. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσφυξία, a stopping of the pulse; cf. ἄσφυκτος, without pulsation. — Gk. ἀ-, not; and σφυξις, the pulse, from σφυζειν, to pulsate; cf. σφυγμός, pulsation.

Aspire. (F.—L.) F. *aspirer*, to breathe, covet, aspire to. — L. *aspirāre*, lit. to breathe towards. — L. *a-* (for *ad*), to; *spirāre*, to breathe. Der. *aspir-ate*, v. to pronounce with a full breathing.

Ass. (C.—L.) M. E. *asse*. A. S. *assa*. — Irish *assan*. — L. *asinus*; whence also W. *asyn*, Swed. *asna*, Icel. *asni*. Hence also (or from L. dimin. *asellus*) came Irish *asal*, Du. *ezel*, Dan. and G. *esel*, Goth. *asilus*. Prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Arab. *atān*, Heb. *āthōn*, a she-ass.

Assail. (F.—L.) M. E. *asailen*. — O. F. *asaillir*, to attack. — Late L. *assalīre*; L. *assilīre*. — L. *ad*, to; *salīre*, to leap, rush forth. See Salient.

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

Assassin, a secret murderer. (F.—Arab.) F. *assassin*. From Arab. *hashāshin*, 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. *hashīsh*, an intoxicating preparation from the *dried* leaves of *Cannabis indica*, a kind of hemp. Cf. Arab. *ḥashīy*, dry.

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

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

Assemble. (F.—L.) O. F. *assembler*. — Late L. *assimulāre*, to collect (different from L. *assimulāre*, to feign). — L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *simul*, together.

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

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

Assess, to fix a tax. (F.—L.) O. F. *assesser*. — Late L. *assessāre*, 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. *assessus*, pp. of *assidēre*, 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 satis*, up to what is enough.

Asseverate. (L.) L. *asseuerātus*, pp. of *asseuērāre*, to speak in earnest. — L. *as-* (for *ad*), to: *seuerus*, earnest.

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

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

Assimilate. (L.) From pp. of L. *assimilāre*, 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 *stāre*, to stand.

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

assize (2), a fixed quantity or dimension. (F.—L.) O. F. *assise*, 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. *associāre*, to join to. — L. *as-* (for *ad-*), to; *sociāre*, to join, associate. — L. *socius*, a

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

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. Ἄτλας (gen. Ἄτλαντος), prob. 'the sustainer' or bearer, from √TEL, to bear.

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

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 *atolu*. It is prob. connected with the Singhalese prep. *ätul*, inside.' (Yule.)

Atom. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *atome* (Cot.). — L. *atomus*. — Gk. ἄτομος, sb., an indivisible particle; allied to ἄτομος, adj., indivisible. — Gk. α-, not; τομ-, *o*-grade of τεμ-, as seen in τέμ-νειν, 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 oon*, at one (i. e. reconciled) in Middle English. *Al at on* = all agreed; Rob. of Glouc. p. 113. Tyndall has *atonemaker*, i. e. reconciler, Works, p. 158. Der. *atonement*, i. e. *at-one-ment*; we actually find the word *onement*, reconciliation, in old authors; see Hall, Satires, iii. 7. 69.

Atrocity. (F. — L.) F. *atrocite*, Cot. — L. *atrocitātem*, acc. of *atrocitās*, cruelty. — L. *atrōci-*, from *atrox*, cruel.

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

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

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

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

attainder. (F. — L.) From the O. F. *ateindre*, verb, to convict; used substantively; see above.

attaint, to convict. (F. — L.) From M. E. *atteynt*, *ateynt*, convicted, whence the verb has been evolved; orig. pp. of O. F. *ateindre* (above). ¶ Confused with L. *attinctus*; whence E. *taint*.

Attar of Roses. (Arab.) Also. less correctly, *otto of roses*, i.e. perfume. — Arab. *'iṭr*, perfume. — Arab. root *'aṭara*, to smell sweetly.

Attemper. (F. — L.) O. F. *atemprer* to modify. — O.F. *a* (— L. *ad*), to; *temprer*, *temperer*, to temper. — L. *temperāre*, to apportion, regulate, qualify. See Temper.

Attempt. (F. — L.) O. F. *atempter*, to undertake. — L. *attentāre*, to attempt. — L. *at-* (for *ad*), to; *tentāre*, to try; see Tempt.

Attend. (F. — L.) O. F. *atendre*, 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. *attenuāre*, to make thin. — L. *at-* (for *ad*), to; *tenu-is*, thin. See Thin.

Attest. (L.) L. *attestārī*, to be witness to. — L. *at-* (= *ad*), to; *testārī*, 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*, *atyr*, sb.; *atiren*, *atyren*, verb. — O. F. *atirier*, to adorn (Roquefort). — O. F. *a* (= L. *ad*, prefix); and O. F. *tire*, *tiere*, a row, file; so that *atirier* is properly 'to arrange.' Cf. O. Prov. *tiera*, a row (Bartsch). See Tier.

Attitude. (Ital. — L.) Orig. a painter's term, from Italy. — Ital. *attitudine*, aptness, skill, attitude. — L. *aptitudinem*, acc. of *aptitūdo*, aptitude. — L. *aptus*, apt.

Attorney. (F. — L.) M. E. *attourne*. — O. F. *atorne* [i. e. *atorné*], lit. 'one appointed or constituted;' pp. of *atorner*, to direct, prepare, constitute. — F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; O. F. *torner*, to turn, from L. *tornāre*. See Turn.

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

Attribute. (L.) From *attribūtus*. pp of L. *attribuere*, to assign. — L. *at-* (= *ad*), to; *tribuere*, to assign; see **Tribute.**

Attrition. (L.) From L. acc. *attrītiōnem*, a rubbing or wearing away. — L. *attrītus*, pp. of *atterere*, to rub away. — L. *at-* (= *ad*), at; *terere*, to rub. See **Trite.**

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

Auburn. F. — L.) M. E. *aborne*, *auburne*, orig. citron-coloured or light yellow. — O. F. *alborne*, *auborne*, blond (Godefroy). — Late L. *alburnus*, whitish, light-coloured. Torriano explains Ital. *alburno* by 'that whitish colour of women's hair called an *aburn* colour.' Cf. L. *alburnum*, the sap-wood or inner bark of trees (Pliny). — L. *albus*, white.

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

Audacious. (F. — L.) F. *audacieux*, bold, audacious. — L. **audāciōsus*. not found; extended from L. *audāci-*, from *audax*, bold. — L. *audēre*, to dare.

Audience. (F. — L.) F. *audience*, 'an audience or hearing;' Cot — L. *audientia* a hearing. — L. *audient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *audīre*, to hear. For **auisdīre*; cf. Gk. *αἰσθέσθαι*, to perceive, for *ἀϝισθεσθαι*. Brugm. i. § 240.

audible. (L.) Late L. *audībilis*, that can be heard. — L. *audire*, to hear.

audit. (L.) From L. *auditus*, a hearing. — L. *audire*, to hear; whence also *audi-tor.*

Auger. (E.) For *nauger*. M.E. *nauegar* (= *navegar*), *nauger*, a tool for boring holes. — A. S. *nafogār*, an auger, lit. nave-piercer, for boring holes in the nave of a wheel. — A. S. *nafu*, a nave; *gar*, a piercer, that which gores; see **Nave** (1) and **Gore** (3). + Du. *avegaar* (for *navegaar*); Icel. *nafarr*; Dan. *naver*; Swed. *nafvare*; O. H. G. *nabagēr.*

Aught. (E.) M. E. *aht*, *aght*, *aught*. A. S. *āht*, earlier *āwiht*; from *ā*, ever, and *wiht*, a creature, wight, whit; lit. 'e'er a whit.' See **Whit.**

Augment. (F. — L.) F. *augmenter.* — L. *augmentāre*, to enlarge. — L. *augmentum*, an increase. — L. *augēre*, to increase. See **Auction.**

Augur. (L.) M. E. *augur.* — L. *augur*, a sooth-sayer; said to mean a diviner by the flight and cries of birds. Hence a supposed etymology (not certain) from *auis*, a bird, and *-gur*, telling, allied to *garrīre*, to shout. Cf. L. *au-ceps*, a bird-catcher.

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

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

Aunt. (F. — L.) M. E *aunte.* — A. F. *aunte*; O. F. *ante* (mod. F. *t-ante*). — L. *amita*, a father's sister. Cf. G. *amme*, nurse.

Aureate. (L.) Late L. *aureātus*, gilt, from *aureus*, golden; in place of L. *aurātus*, gilded, pp. of *aurāre*, to gild. — L. *aurum*, gold; O. L. *ausum.* Der. *aurelia*, a gold-coloured chrysalis; *aur-e-ol-a*, *aur-e-ole*, the halo of golden glory in paintings; *auriferous*, gold-producing, from *ferre*, to bear.

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

auricular, told in the ear, secret. (L.) Late L. *auriculāris*, in the phr. *auriculāris confessio*, auricular confession. — L. *auricula*, the lobe of the ear; double dimin. from *auri-s*, the ear. See **Ear.**

Aurora, the dawn. (L.) L. *aurora*, the dawn; from prehistoric **ausōsa.* + Gk. Æolic *αυως*, Ion, *ηως*, dawn, from prehistoric **αὔσως.* See **East.**

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

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

Austere. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *austere.* — O. F. *austere.* — L. *austērus*, harsh, severe. — Gk. *αὐστηρός*, making the tongue dry, harsh. — Gk. *αυειν*, to dry. See **Sere.**

Austral. (F. — L.; *or* L.) We find F. *australe*, 'southerly;' Cot. — L. *Austrālis*, southerly. — L. *Auster*, the South wind.

Authentic. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *autentike, autentik.*—O. F. *autentique*, later *authentique* (Cot.).—L. *authenticus*, original, written with the author's own hand.—Gk. *αυθεντικος*, vouched for, warranted.—Gk. *αυθέντης*, also *αυτο-εντης*, one who does things with his own hand, a 'self-worker'; see **Auto-**. β. Gk. *εντης* (for **σεντης*) is prob. allied to L. *sons* (gen. *sontis*), guilty, responsible.

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

Auto-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *αὐτο-*, stem of *αυτος*, 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. *-τεια*) from Gk. *αυτοκράτεια*, absolute power.—Gk. *αὐτο-*, self; *-κράτεια* (in compounds), power, from *κρατέειν*, to rule.—Gk. *κρατύς*, strong; cognate with E. **Hard**.

automaton, a self-moving machine. (G.) Gk. *αυτοματον*, neut. of *αυτόματος*, self-moving.—Gk. *αυτο-*, for *αυτος*, self; and *-ματος*, cognate with Skt. *matas*, thought, considered, known, pp. of *man*, to think. (√MEN.)

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

autopsy, personal inspection. (Gk.) Gk. *αὐτοψία*, a seeing with one's own eyes.—Gk. *αυτο-*, self; *ὄψις*, sight (see **Optic**).

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

Autumn. (F.—L.) M. E. *autumpne*.—O. F. *autompne*.—L. *autumnus, auctumnus*, autumn. (Perhaps allied to *augēre*, to increase.)

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

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

Avail. (F.—L.) M. E. *auailen* (= *availen*). Compounded of O. F. *a*, to; and *vail-*, tonic stem of O. F. *valoir* (*valer*), to be of use.—L. *ad*, to; *ualere*, 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. *uallem*, acc. of *uallis*, a valley.

Avarice. (F.—L.) M. E. *auarice* (with *u* for *v*).—F. *avarice*.—L. *auāritia*, greediness.—L. *auārus*, greedy; cf. L. *auidus*, greedy.—L. *auēre*, to wish, desire.

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. *avatāra*, descent; hence, the descent of a Hindu deity in incarnate form.—Skt. *ava*, down; and *tṛ*, to pass over, pass.

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

Ave, hail. (L.) Short for *Auē Maria*, hail, Mary (Luke i. 28).—L. *aue*, hail! imper. sing. of *auere*, to fare well.

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

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

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

Aver. (F.—L.) A. F. and O. F. *averer*.—Late L. *auerāre, aduerāre*, to affirm to be true.—L. *ad*, to; *uerus*, 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. *avar-ie*, now usually 'damage' (cf. Span. *averia*, *haberia*, 'the custom paid for goods that are exported' (Pineda), Port. and Ital. *avaria*, 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*, *havere*, goods, chattels (F. *avoir*), a sb. use of *havere*, *haver* (L. *habēre*), to possess. ¶ Or from Arab. *'avār*, damage, the relationship of which is obscure.

Avert. (L.) L. *ā-uertere*, to turn away. – L. *ā* (= *ab*), off, away; *uertere*, to turn. Der. *averse*, from L. pp. *āuersus*.

Aviary. (L.) L. *auiārium*, a place for birds; neut. of adj. *auiārius*, belonging to birds. – L. *aui-*, stem of *auis*, a bird.

Avidity. (F. – L.) F. *avidité*, greediness, eagerness. – L. *auiditātem*, acc. of *auiditās*, eagerness. – L. *auidus*, greedy, desirous. – L. *auēre*, to crave.

Avocation. (L.) From L. *āuocātiōnem*, acc. of *āuocātio*, a calling away of the attention, hence a diversion, amusement; afterwards used in the sense of employment. – L. *āuocātus*, pp. of *ā-uocāre*, to call away. – L. *ā* (= *ab*), from, away; *uocāre*, to call. See Vocation.

Avoid, to shun. (F. – L.) M. E. *auoiden* (= *avoiden*), to empty, empty out, get rid of; later, to keep away from, shun. – O. F. *esvuidier*, to empty out, get quit of. – O. F. *es-*, prefix (L. *ex*, out); and O. F. *vuit*, *vuide* (F. *vide*), empty, void. See Void.

Avoirdupois. (F. – L.) Formerly *avoir de pois* (Anglo-F. *aveir de peis*), goods of weight, i. e. heavy articles. – F. *avoir*, goods, orig. 'to have;' *de*, of; O. F. *pois*, A. F. *peis*, weight. – L. *habēre*, to have; *de*, of; *pensum*, that which is weighed out, neut. of *pensus*, 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. *aduocāre*, to call to or summon (a witness) – L. *ad*, to; *uocāre*, to call. Cf. Vouch.

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

Await. (F. – L. *and* O. H. G.) O. F. *awaitier*, *agaitier*, to wait for. – O. F. *a* (= L. *ad*), for; *waitier*, to wait, from O. H. G. *wahten*, to watch, from the sb. *wahta* (G. *wacht*), a watching. See Wait.

Awake, Awaken. (E.) M. E. *awakien*, *awaken*; and *awaknen*, *awakenen*; both orig. intransitive. Two A. S. verbs are confused; *āwacian*, wk. vb.; and *onwæcnan*, with wk. pres. t., but strong pt. t. *onwoc*, pp. *onwacen*. 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. *iwar*, *ywar*, aware (common); from A. S. *gewær*, aware. – A. S. *ge-*, a common prefix, not altering the sense; *wær*, ware, wary; see Wary.

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

Awe. (Scand.) M. E. *aȝe*, *aghe*, *awe*. [Also *eȝe*, *eghe*, *eye*; all orig. dissyllabic. The latter set are from A. S. *ege*, awe.] – Icel. *agi*, awe, fear; Dan. *ave*. + A. S. *ege*; Goth. *agis*, fear, anguish; Irish *eagal*, fear, terror; Gk. *αχος*, anguish, affliction. (√AGH.) Der. *aw-ful*.

Awkward, clumsy. (Scand. *and* E.) Orig. an adv., signifying 'transversely,' or 'in a backhanded manner.' M. E. *awkward*, *awkwart*; '*aukwart* he couth him ta' = he gave him a backhanded stroke, Wallace, iii. 175. β. The suffix *-ward* is E., as in *for-ward*, *on-ward*, &c. The prefix is M. E. *auk*, *awk*, contrary, perverse, wrong; this is a contraction of Icel. *öfug-* [Swed. *afvug*, in Widegren], like *hawk* from A. S. *hafoc*. – Icel. *öfugr*, often contracted to *öfgu*, adj., turning the wrong way, back foremost, contrary. γ. Here *öf-* is for *af-*, off, from, away; and *-ug-* is a suffix. Cf. O. H. G. *ap-uh*, M. H. G. *eb-ich*, turned away, perverse; from *apa* = G. *ab*, off, away, and the suffix *-h*. δ. Thus the sense of *awk* is 'turned away';

from Icel. *af-*, cognate with E. *of*, *off*, Gk. ἄπο.

Awl. (E.) *Aule* in Shak.; M. E. *alle*, *al*, Wyclif, Exod. xxi. 6. A. S. *æl*, *al*; Exod. xxi. 6; Levit. xxv. 10. + Icel. *alr*; O. H. G. *ala*, G. *ahle*; Du. *aal*. Teut. types **aloz*, **alā*. ¶ Distinct from M. E. *aule*, flesh-hook, A. S. *awel*, grappling-hook. (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1906; p. 261.)

Awn. (Scand.) M. E. *agune* (13th cent.), *awene*, *awne*. A. S. pl. *ægnan*, Corp. Gl. – Icel. *ogn*, chaff, a husk; Dan. *avne*, chaff; Swed. *agn*, only in pl. *agnar*, husks. + Goth. *ahana*; O. H. G. *agana*, chaff. Cf. Gk. pl. ἀχναι, chaff; O. L. *agna*, a straw.

Awning. (O. F. ?) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 8; the proper sense seems to be 'a sail or tarpauling spread above a ship's deck, to keep off the sun's heat.' Perhaps from O. F. *auvan*, *auvant*, mod. F. *auvent*, 'a pent-house of cloth before a shop-window;' Cot. Cf. Prov. *anvan*, Late L. *antevanna*, *auvanna*, *avanna*. Perhaps from L. *ante*, before; *uannus*, 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. *æx*. older forms *acus*, *æcus*. + Du. *aaks*; Icel. *öx*, *öxi*; Swed. *yxa*; Dan. *öxe*; Goth. *akwizi*; O. H. G. *acchus*; G. *axt*; L. *ascia* (if for **acsia*); Gk. ἀξίνη.

Axiom. (Gk.) XV cent. – Gk. ἀξίωμα (gen. ἀξιώματος), worth, quality; in science, an assumption. – Gk. ἀξιόω, I deem worthy. – Gk. ἄξιος, worthy, worth, lit. 'weighing as much as.' – Gk. ἄγειν, to drive; also, to weigh. (√AG.)

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

axle. (Scand.) M. E. *axel*. [A. S. has *eaxl*, but only with the sense of shoulder.] – Icel. *öxull*, axis; whence *öxul-tre*, an axle-tree; Swed. and Dan. *axel*, axle. β. It is a dimin. of the form appearing in L. *axis*; see **Axis**. Cf. W. *echel*, axle. Der. *axle-tree*, where *tree* is a block of wood.

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

Ay, Aye, yea, yes. (E. ?) Spelt *I* in old edd. of Shak., &c. Origin uncertain; perhaps a variant of **Yea**.

Ayah, a native waiting-maid, in India. (Port. – L.) Port. *aia*, a nurse, governess (fem. of *aio*, a tutor). Prob. from L. *auia*, a grandmother. – L. *auus*, a grandfather.

Aye, adv., ever. (Scand.) M. E. *ay*. – Icel. *ei*, ever. + A. S. *a*, ever, also *āwa*; Goth. *aiw*, ever, case-forms from Teut. **aiwoz* (Goth. *aiws*), an age, which is allied to L. *æuum*, Gk. *αἰών*, an age. Cf. Gk. *αἰεί*, *ἀεί*, 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-samut*, 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. *azote*. – Gk. ἀ-, negative prefix; ζωτικός, preserving life, from ζω-η, life, ζάειν, to live.

Azure, blue. (F. – Arab. – Pers.) M. E. *asur*, *azure*. – O. F. *azur*, azure; a corrupted form, standing for *lazur*, which was mistaken for *l'azur*, as if the initial *l* indicated the def. article; Low L. *lazur*, an azure-coloured stone, also called *lapis lazuli*. – Arab. *lāzward* (see Devic). – Pers. *lājuward*, 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. *bappeln*; 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 *bābī rusa*, lit. 'deer-hog,' or 'hog like a deer'; from *rūsa*, deer, and *bābī*, hog.

Baboon. (F. or Low L.) O. F. *babuin*, F. *babouin*; we also find M. E. *babion*, *babian*, *babewine*; Low L. *babewynus*, a baboon (A.D. 1295). Origin uncertain. Cf. O. F. *babou*, a grimace (Godefroy). Prob. from the motion of the lips. Cf. Babble.

Bacchanal. (L.—Gk.) L. *Bacchānālis*, a worshipper of *Bacchus*, god of wine.—Gk. Βάκχος, god of wine.

Bachelor. (F.—L.) M. E. *bacheler*.—O. F. *bacheler*.—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. *uacca*, a cow.

Back. (E.) M. E. *bak*. A. S. *bæc*.+ Icel. *bak*; O. Sax. *bak*; O. Fries. *bek*. Der. *a-back*, q. v.; *back-bite*, M. E. *bak-biten* (P. Pl. B. ii. 80); *back-ward*, M. E. *bacward* (Cursor Mundi, 2042).

backgammon, a game. (E.) In Butler's Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2. The sense is 'back-game,' because the pieces, when taken, are put back. See gammon (2).

Bacon. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *bacon*.—O. F. *bacon*; Low L. *baco*.—O. H. G. *bacho*, M. H. G. *bache*, buttock, ham, a flitch of bacon. Cf. G. *bache*, a wild sow; M. Du. *bak*, a pig; M. Dan. *bakke*, a pig.

Bad. (E.) M. E. *badde*. Formed from A. S. *bæddel*, s., a hermaphrodite; and allied to A. S. *bædling*, an effeminate man.

Badge. (Unknown.) M. E. *bage*; Prompt. Parv. Low L. *bagia*, *bagea*, 'signum, insigne quoddam;' Ducange; apparently, a Latin version of the E. word. Origin unknown.

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

Badinage, jesting talk. (F.—Prov.—L.) F. *badinage*.—F. *badiner*, to jest.—F. *badin*, adj., jesting.—Prov. *bader* (= F. *bayer*), lit. to gape; hence, to be silly.—Late L. *badāre*, to gape; prob. of imitative origin, from *ba*, expressive of opening the mouth. Cf. Babble.

Baffle, to foil, disgrace. (F. ?—G. ?) A Scotch word, as explained in Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 5. *To baffull* is 'a great reproach among the Scottes'; it means to disgrace, vilify. Cf. Lowland Sc. *bauchle* (XV cent. *bachle*), to vilify. Origin doubtful; but cf. F. *beffler*, to deceive, mock (Cot.), *bafouer* (Cot. *baffouer*, to baffle, revile, disgrace); allied to Ital. *beffare*, to flout, scoffe (Florio), from *beffa*, a scoff; Norman F. *baffer*, to slap in the face; Prov. *bafa*, a scoff. Prob. from M. H. G. *beffen*, to scold; cf. G. *bäffen*, Du. *baffen*, to bark, yelp; of imitative origin, like Du. *paf*, a pop, a box on the ear.

Bag. (Scand.) M. E. *bagge*.—Icel. *baggi*, O. Swed. *bagge*, a bag, pack, bundle. Not found elsewhere in Teutonic. (Gael. *bag* is from E.)

bagatelle, a trifle, a game. (F.—Ital.—Teut.) F. *bagatelle*, a trifle.—Ital. *bagattella*, a trifle, dimin. of Parmesan *bagata*, a little property; from Lombard *bagu*, a wine-skin, of Teut. origin; see Bag, baggage (1).

baggage (1), luggage. (F.—Scand.) M. E. *baggage*, *bagage*.—O. F. *bagage*, a collection of bundles.—O. F. *bague*, a bundle.

baggage (2), a worthless woman. (F.—Scand.) The same as Baggage (1), in a depraved sense. Perhaps influenced by F. *bagasse*, 'a baggage, quean,' Cot.; Ital. *bagascia*, 'a baggage-wench;' Florio.

Bail (1), security; as verb, to secure. (F.—L.) O. F. *bail*, s. custody; from *bailler*, a law term, to secure, to keep in custody.—L. *bāiulāre*, to carry a child about, to take charge of a child.—L. *bāiulus*, a porter, carrier.

bailiff. (F.—L.) M. E. *bailif*.—O. F. *baillif*, Cot.—Late L. *bājulīvum*, acc. of *bājulīvus*, a custodian, &c.—L. *bāiulāre* (above).

bailiwick. (F.—L.: *and* E.) From M. E. *baili*, short for *bailif* (above); and M. E. *wik*, 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.

type **barnom*, neut. sb., from *bar*, 2nd grade of *ber-an*, to bear; with suffix *-no-*. See Bear (1).

Bait, to feed. (Scand.) Lit. 'to make to bite;' a *bait* is 'an enticement to bite.' M. E. *baiten, beiten.* — Icel. *beita*, to make to bite, causal of *bita*, to bite; Swed. *beta*, to pasture; Swed. *bete*, Dan. *bed*, a bait. See Bite.

Baize, coarse woollen stuff. (F.—L.) An error for *bayes*, pl. of F. *baye*, 'the cloth called bayes;' Cot. — O. F. *bai*, bay-coloured. — L. *badius*, bay. From the orig. colour. Cf. Span. *bayo*, bay, *bayeta*, baize; &c. See Bay (1).

Bake. (E.) M. E. *baken*. A. S. *bacan*, pt. t. *boc*, pp. *bacen*. + Icel. and Swed. *baka*; Dan. *bage*; Du. *bakken*; G. *backen*; cf. Gk. *φώγειν*, to roast. (✓ BHOG.)

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

Balance. (F.—L.) M. E. *balance.* — F. *balance*, 'a ballance, pair of weights or ballances;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *bilancia.* — L. *bilancem*, acc. of *bilanx*, having two scales. — L. *bi-*, for *bis*, double, twice; and *lanx*, a dish, platter, scale of a balance.

Balas-ruby, a variety of ruby, of a pale rose-red or orange colour. (F.—Low L.—Arab.—Pers.) Formerly *balais.* — F. *balais*; Med. L. *balascus, balascius.* — Arab. *balakhsh*, a ruby (Devic). — Pers. *badakhshī*, a ruby; named from Badakhshān, N. of the river Amoo (Oxus).

Balcony. (Ital.—Teut.) Ital. *balcone, palcone*, orig. a stage. — O. H. G. *balcho*, a beam. + O. Sax. *balko*, a beam. See Balk (1).

Bald. (C.) M. E. *balled*; 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. *bali*, whiteness in a horse's forehead. Cf. Gk. *φάλιος*, white. *φαλακρός*, bald-headed; Lith. *baltas*, white.

Baldachin (*pronounced* baoldakin *or* bældakin), 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. *Baghdad*, Bagdad.

Balderdash, poor stuff. (Scand.?) It formerly meant a jumbled mixture of liquors. Cf. Dan. *balder*, noise, clatter; and *daske*, to slap, flap. Hence it appears (like *slap-dash*) to have meant a confused noise; secondarily a hodge-podge (Halliwell); and generally, any mixture. (Uncertain.)

Baldric, a girdle. (F.—M. H. G.—L.) O. F. **baldric* (not recorded), older form of O. F. *baldret, baldrei*; Low L. *baldringus.* — M. H. G. *balderich*, a girdle; extended from O. H. G. *balz*, a belt. — L. *balteus*, a belt. See Belt.

Bale (1), a package; see Ball (2).

Bale (2), evil. (E.) M. E. *bale.* A. S. *bealu, balu*, evil. + O. Fries. and O. S. *balu*; Icel. *böl*, misfortune; O. H. G. *balo*, destruction. Teut. **balwom*, neut. of **balwoz*, adj. evil; cf. Goth. *balwawesei*, wickedness. Der. *bale-ful.*

Bale (3), to empty water out of a ship. (F.—Teut.) XVII cent. It means to empty a ship by means of *bails*, i.e. buckets. — F. *baille*, a bucket. Cf. Du. *balie*, a tub; Swed. *balja*, Dan. *ballie*, G. *balje*, a tub. — Late Lat. **bacula* (Diez), dimin. from Du. *bak*, M. Du. *back*, a trough.

Balk (1), a beam, ridge of land. (E.) M. E. *balke.* A. S. *balca*, a ridge, heap; which explains *balked* = laid in heaps, 1 Hen. IV, i. 1. 69. + O. Sax. *balko*, a beam; Du. *balk*, a beam, bar; Swed. *balk*, a beam, partition; G. *balken*. Teut. stem **balkon-*, a bar. Cf. Phalanx.

balk (2), **baulk,** to hinder. (E.) M. E. *balken*. To put a *balk* or *bar* in a man's way.

Ball (1), a spherical body. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *bal, balle.* — F. *balle.* — M. H. G. *balle*, O. H. G. *ballo* (G. *ball*), a ball, sphere. + Icel. *böllr.*

bale (1), a package. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *bale.* — F. *bale*, a ball, also a pack, as of merchandise; Cot. The same as F. *balle*, a ball; hence, a round package.

Ball (2), a dance. (F.—Late L.) F. *bal.* — F. *baller*, to dance. — Late L. *ballāre*, to dance. + Gk. *βαλλίζειν*, to dance.

ballad. (F.—Prov.—Late L.) M. E. *balade.* — O. F. *balade*; F. *ballade.* — Prov. *balada*, a song for dancing to. — Late L. *ballāre*, to dance.

Ballast, a load to steady a ship. (Scand. *or* O. Low G.) Three forms are found: (1) O. Dan. *barlast*, i.e. bare load, mere weight, Swed. *barlast*; (2) O. Low G.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Bangle, a kind of bracelet. (Hind.) Hind. *bangri*, a bracelet, bangle. (H. H. Wilson.)

Banian; see Banyan.

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

Banisters; a corruption of Balusters.

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

Bank (1), a mound of earth. (Scand.) M. E. *banke.*—O. Scand. **banke*, orig. form of Icel. *bakki*, ridge. eminence, bank of a river; cf. Dan. *bakke*, Swed. *backe*, bank; whence also Norman F. *banque*, a bank. Teut. stem **bankon-*. Cf. O. Sax. and Du. *bank*, O H. G. *banch*, A. S. *benc*, a bench (see **Bench**).

bank (2), for money. (F.—Teut.) F. *banque*, a money-changer's table or bench.—M. Du. *banck*, 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. **bandāria* (Ducange gives *banderia*), a banner.—Low L. *bandum, bannum*, a standard. From a Teut. (Langobardic) source; cf. Goth. *bandwa*, a sign, token. 'Uexillum, quod *bandum* appellant;' Paulus, *de Gestis Langob.* i. 20. Prob. allied to **Ban**; see Skt. *bhanati* in Uhlenbeck.

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

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

Banns, pl. of Ban, q.v.

Banquet. (F.—Ital.—Teut.) F. *banquet.*—Ital. *banchetto* (Torriano), 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. *beanshith*, a banshee, from Gael. *bean*, a woman; *sith*, a fairy; O. Irish *ban-side*, fairies (Windisch, s. v. *side*), from O. Ir. *ben* (= E. *quean*), 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 *-l-ing*; but really an adaptation of G. *bänkling* (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 'bannyans,' as we termed them; see Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 51, 123.—Port. *banian*, an Indian merchant.—Skt. *banij*, 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. *baptizāre.*—Gk. *βαπτίζειν*; from *βάπτειν*, to dip. Der. *baptist*, Gk. *βαπτιστής*, a dipper; *baptism*, Gk. *βάπτισμα, βάπτισμος*, a dipping.

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

Barb (1), hook on an arrow. (F.—L.) F. *barbe.*—L. *barba*, a beard. Hence O. F. *flesche barbelée*, 'a bearded or barbed arrow;' Cot. See **Beard.**

barbel, a fish. (F.—L.) M. E. *barbelle.*—O. F. *barbel.*—F. *barbeau.*—L. *barbellus*, dimin. of *barbus*, a barbel.—L. *barba*, a beard. ¶ Named from four beard-like appendages near the mouth.

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. *βαρβαρος*, 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), *barded*. — F. *bardé*, 'barbed as a horse,' Cot. — F. *barde*, horse-armour. — Icel. *barð*, a brim, edge; also, a beak or armed prow of a warship (cf. *barði*, a shield); whence it may have been applied to horses (Diez).

Barbel, Barber; see **Barb** (1).

Barberry, Berberry, a shrub. (Med. L.) From Med. L. *barbaris*, a barberry-tree; of unknown origin. Hence also M. F. *berberis*, Sp. *berberis*, and even mod. Arab. *barbārīs*. ¶ The spelling should be *berbery* or *barbary*; no connexion 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 *bab-khanah*, gate-house (Yule).

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

Bare. (E.) M. E. *bar*. A. S. *bær*. + Icel. *berr*; G. *bar*, *baar*. Teut. type **bazoz*; cf. Lith. *basas*, O. Slav. *bosŭ*, barefooted.

Bargain. (F.—Late L.) M. E. *bargayn*, sb. — O. F. *bargaignier*, *bargenir*, to chaffer. — Late L. *barcāniāre*, 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 *barc* (fem. *a*-stem), a bark.

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

Bark (3), to yelp as a dog. (E.) M. E. *berken*. — A. S. *beorcan*, to bark. Cf. Icel. *berkja*, A. S. *borcian*, to bark. Perhaps of imitative origin.

Barley. (E.) M. E. *barli*. — A. S. *bærlic*. Cf. A. S. *bere*, barley Lowl. Sc. *bear*); and *-lic*, for *līc*, like. Cf. also Goth. *barizeins*, made of barley; L. *far*, corn.

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

Barm (1), yeast. (E.) M. E. *berme*. A. S. *beorma*. + Low G. *barm*; Swed. *bärma*; G. *bärme*. Teut stem **bermon-*; perhaps allied to **Ferment**.

Barm (2), the lap. (E.) M. E. *barm*. A. S. *bearm*, lap, bosom. + O. Sax., Swed., Dan. *barm*; Icel. *barmr*; Goth. *barms*. Teut. type **barmoz*; from *bar-*, 2nd grade of *ber-an*, to bear; see **Bear** (1).

Barn. (E.) See **Barley**.

Barnacle (1), a kind of goose. (F.—Med. L. Dimin. from F. *bernaque* (Cot.); Med. L. *bernaca*. '*Bernacæ*, aues aucis palustribus similes;' Ducange. Used by Giraldus Cambrensis. Cf. Port. *bernaca*, *bernacha*; Span. *bernicla* (Neuman). (See Max Müller, Lectures, 2nd Series.)

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

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

Baron, a title. (F.—Late L.) M. E. *baron*. — F. *baron*; older form *ber*, nom. (Prov. *bar*), the suffix *-on* marking the acc. case (Diez). Cf. Ital. *barone*, Sp *varon*, Port. *varão*. — Late L. *baro*, acc. *-onem*, a man, a male. Origin unknown.

Barouche, a carriage. (G.—Ital.—L.) G. *barutsche*. — Ital. *baroccio*, *biroccio*, a chariot, orig. a two-wheeled car. — L. *birotus*, two-wheeled; with suffix *-occio* assimilated to that of *carr-occio*, a chariot Diez). — L. *bi-*, double; and *rota*, a wheel.

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

Barrator, one who incites to quarrels and lawsuits. (F.) Formerly *barratour*, *baratour*; from M. E. *barat*, deceit, strife. — F. *barat*, 'cheating, deceit, guile, also a barter,' Cotgrave. Allied to **Barter**.

¶ Influenced by Icel. *barátta*, a fight, a turmoil.

Barrel. (F.) M. E. *barel.* — O. F. (and F.) *baril.* Perhaps from Late L. *barra*, a bar, pale; from the staves of it.

Barren. (F.) M. E. *barain.* — A. F. *barain, -e*; O. F. *brehaing*, fem. *brehaingne, baraigne*; F. *bréhaigne*, sterile. Of unknown origin.

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

Barrier. (F.) M. E. *barrere.* — O. F. *barrere* (Godefroy, s. v. *bassein*); 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. *-istārius*) from the sb. *bar.* Spelman gives the Low L. form as *barrastērius.*

Barrow (1), a burial-mound. (E.) For *berrow* (like *parson* for *person*, &c.). M. E. *bergh, berw*, a hill, mound. O. Merc. *berg*; A. S. *beorg, beorh*, a mountain, hill, mound. + O. Sax., Du., G. *berg.* Teut. type **bergoz*, a hill. Cf. O. Irish *bri*, a mountain; Skt. *brhant*, large.

Barrow (2), a wheel-barrow. (E.) M. E. *barewe.* — A. S. *bar-*, 2nd grade of *ber-an*, to bear, carry. Cf. M. H. G. *rade-ber*, wheel-barrow, from *rad*, wheel.

Barter, to traffic. (F.) M. E. *bartryn.* — O. F. *bareter, barater*, 'to cheat, beguile, also to barter;' Cot. O. F. *barat*, 'cheating, also a barter;' Cot. β. Of doubtful origin; perhaps Celtic (Littre). Cf. Bret. *barad*, treachery, Irish *brath*, W. *brad*, treachery, Gael. *brath*, advantage by unfair means; Irish *bradach*, Gael. *bradach*, thievish, roguish; W. *bradu*, to plot.

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

Barytes, in chemistry. (Gk.) Named from its weight. — Gk. βαρυτης, weight. — Gk. βαρύς, heavy. See **Grave** (2).

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

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

Base (1), low. (F. — L.) M. E. *bass, base.* — F. *bas*, m., *basse*, fem. — Late L. *bassus*, 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. βασις, a step, a pedestal, base. — Gk. base βα-, to go (as in βαινειν, to go); with suffix *-σι-* (for *-τι-*); cf. Skt. *ga-ti(s)*, a going, from *gam*, to go. See **Come.**

Basement, lowest floor of a building. (F. — Ital. — L.) Appears in F. as *soubassement*, the basement of a building; formed from *sous*, under, and *-bassement*, borrowed from Ital. *bassamento*, lit. an abasement. — Ital. *bassare*, to lower. — Ital. *basso*, low. — Late L. *bassus*; see **Base** (1).

Basenet, Basnet; see **Basinet.**

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

Bashful. (F. *and* E.) For *abash-ful*; see **Abash.** Prob. by confusion with *abase* and *base.*

Basil (1), a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *basile* (Supp. to Godefroy); short for *basilic*; cf. F. *basilic*, 'herb basill;' Cot. — L. *basilicum*, neut. of *basilicus*, royal. — Gr. βασιλικον, basil; neut. of βασιλικός, royal. — Gk. βασιλευς, a king.

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

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

Basil (2), the hide of a sheep tanned. (F. — Span. — Arab.) A. F. *baseyne* (Liber Albus, 225). — F. *basane*, M. F. *bassane.* — Span. *badana*, a dressed sheep-skin. — Arab. *bitānah*, the [inner] lining of a garment, for which basil-leather was used. Cf. Arab. *batn*, the inside.

Basin. (F. — Late L.) M. E. *bacin, basin.* — O. F. *bacin, bachin*; F. *bassin.* — Late L. *bachīnus, bacchīnus*, 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. 1. 31. — O. F. *bacinet*, dimin. of *bacin*, a basin; from its shape.

Basis. (L. — Gk.) L. *basis.* — Gk. βασις; see **Base** (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. **baðask* (later *baðast*), for *baða sik*, to bathe oneself. Cf. also Swed. dial. *at basa sig i solen*, to bask in the sun, *badfisk*, fishes basking in the sun (Wedgwood). See **Bathe**. ¶ Formed like **Busk**.

Basket. (F. ?) M. E. *basket*. Mod. Norman F. *basquette* (Moisy). Origin unknown.

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. *bærs*, a perch. + Du. *baars*; G. *bars*, *barsch*, a perch. Named from its prickles. From **bars-*, 2nd grade of Teut. root **bers*, whence also **Bristle**, q. v. Cf. Skt. *bhrshti*, pointed.

Bassoon, a base instrument. (F. — L.) F. *basson*, augmentative from F. *basse*, base (in music), fem. of *bas*, base. See **Base** (1).

Bast. (E.) M. E. *bast*; *bast-tre*, a lime-tree. A. S. *bæst*, inner bark of a lime-tree; whence bast is made. + Icel., Swed., Dan., G. *bast*. Often spelt *bass*.

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 ibore*, illegitimate, occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 516.] — O. F. *bast*, a pack-saddle (F. *bat*); 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, ed. 1570.

Baste (3), to sew slightly. (F. — M. H. G.) M. E. *basten*. — O. F. *bastir*, F. *bâtir*, 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. *bâtir*), to build. Origin uncertain; perhaps allied to **Baton**.

Bastinado. (Span.) From Span. *bastonada*, a beating. — Span. *baston*, a stick. — Late L. *bastōnem*, 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 (1), a cudgel. E.) M. E. *batte*. — A. S. *batt* (Eng. Studien, xi. 65). Cf. Irish *bata*, *bat*, a staff. Der. *bat-let*, with double dimin. suffix *-l-et*.

Bat (2), a winged mammal. (Scand.) *Bat* has taken the place of M. E. *bakke*. — Dan. *bakke*, now only in comp. *aften-bakke*, evening-bat. Cf. O. Swed. *natt-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. ¶ So also *fence* for *de-fence*.

Bath. (E.) M. E. *baþ*. A. S. *bæð*. + Icel. *bað*; O. H. G. *bad*; Swed., Dan., Du., G. *bad*. Teut. **ba-þom*, neuter. The orig. sense was a place of warmth; cf. O. H. G. *bājan* (G. *bähen*), to foment.

bathe. (E.) A. S. *baðian*, to bathe. — A. S. *bæð*, a bath. And see **Bask**.

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

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

Battalion. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *bataillon*. — Ital. *battaglione*, a battalion. — Ital. *battaglia*, a battle; see **Battle** below.

Batten (1), to grow fat; to fatten. (Scand.) Orig. intransitive. — Icel. *batna*, to grow better, improve, recover. Cf. Goth. *ga-batnan*, to be bettered; Icel. *bat-i*, s., improvement, E. **Better**, q. v., and **Boot** (2). Cf. also Du. *baten*, to yield profit; *baat*, 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-*. — F. *battre*. — 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 bataile.* — O. F. *bataille*, (1) a fight, (2) a battalion. — Folk-L. *battalia*, neut. pl. (turned into a fem. sing.), fights; Late L. *battuālia*, neut pl. of adj. *battualis*, fighting. — Late L. *battuere*, to beat.

battledoor. (Prov.—L.) M. E. *batyldoure*, Prompt. Parv. — Prov. *batedor*, 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 *-torem*, acc. form from nom. *-tor*, expressing the agent.

Battlement. (F.) M. E. *batelment, batilment*, **bateillement*, from O. F. *bateillier*, 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. *babyll, bable, babel*, Gower, C. A. i. 224; (2) M. E. *babel*, Tudor E. *bauble.* From O. F. *baubel, babel*, a child's plaything (Godefroy). Perhaps connected with M. Ital. *babbola*, a toy (Florio); and with L. *babulus*, 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 procuress, go-between. (F.—O. H. G.) The full M. E form is *bawdstrot*, P. Plowm. A. iii. 40 (another MS. has *bawde*). — O. F. **baldestrot* (found only in the later form *baudetrot*), equivalent to Lat. *pronuba*, 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. *böla*, to bellow: see **Bull, Bellow.**

Bay (1), reddish brown. (F.—L.) M. E. *bay.* — O. F. *bai.* — L. *badius*, bay-coloured.

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. *bāca*, a berry.

Bay (3), inlet of the sea. (F.—L.) F. *baie*, an inlet. — Late L. *baia*, a harbour (Isidore). β. Confused with *bay*, a recess in a wall. — O. F. *baee*, 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. *baier*, 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. *abaier*, to yelp, bay. — O. F. *a* (for L. *ad*); and *baier* (above).

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

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

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

Bdellium. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) A precious substance. — L. *bdellium.* — 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. *bod*, to be; Russ. *buite*; L. *fore* (pt. t. *fui*); Gk. φυειν; 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. *bæc*, a valley; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 386.

Beacon. (E.) M. E. *beken.* A. S. *bēacn, bēcn.* + O. Sax. *bōkan*; O. H. G. *bouhhan.* Teut. type **bauknom*, neut.

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

Beadle. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *bedel.* — O. F. *bedel*, F. *bedeau*, a beadle; lit. 'proclaimer,' or 'messenger.' — M. H. G. *bütel*, O. H. G. *butil.* — O. H. G. *but-*, weak

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

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

Beak. (F.—C.) M. E. *bec.*—F. *bec.*—Late L. *beccus*, of Gaulish origin. Cf. Irish *bacc*, W. *bach*, a crook, a hook.

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. *bicārium*, a wine-cup.—Gk. *βίκος*, an earthen wine-vessel; a word of Eastern origin.

Beam (1), a piece of timber. (E.) M. E. *beem*. A. S. *beam*, a tree. + Du. *boom*; G. *baum*. Cf. also Icel. *baðmr*, 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. *byrnende 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. *φαῦ-σις*, light, *φάος* (for *φαFος*), also *φῶς*, light. See **Phosphorus**.

Bean. (E.) M. E. *bene*. A. S. *bēan*. + Du. *boon*; Icel. *baun*; O. H. G. *pona*, *bōna* (G. *bohne*). Teut. type **baunā*, f.

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

Bear (2), an animal. (E.) M. E. *bere*. A. S. *bera*.+Icel. *bera* (*björn*); O. H. G. *bero*, *pero*, G. *bär*; Du. *beer*. Cf. Lith. *bẽras*, brown (Kluge). Teut. type **beron-*.

Beard. E.) M. E. *berd*. A. S. *beard*. +Du. *baard*; G. *bart*. Teut. type **bardoz*. Allied to Russ. *boroda*; Lith. *barzda*; L. *barba*, beard; from Idg. type **bhardhā*.

Beast. (F.—L.) M. E. *beste.*—O. F. *beste* (F. *bête*).—L. *bestia*, a beast.

Beat. (E.) M. E. *beten*. A. S. *beatan*. +Icel. *bauta*; O. H. G. *pozan*, M. H. G. *bōzen*. Teut. type **bautan-*.

Beatify. (F.—L.) F. *beatifier.*—L. *beātificāre*, to make happy.—L. *beāti-*, for *beātus*, pp. of *beāre*, to bless, make happy; and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make.

beatitude. (F.—L.) F. *béatitude.*—L. *beātitūdinem*, acc. from nom. *beātitūdo*, blessedness.—L. *beāti-*, for *beatus*, blessed; with suffix *-tūdo*.

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

beauty. (F.—L.) M. E. *beute.*—A. F. *beute*, O. F. *beaute*, *beltet.*—L. *bellitātem*, acc. of *bellitās*, fairness.—L. *bellus*, fair (above). Der. *beauti-ful*, *beaute-ous*.

Beaver (1), an animal. (E.) M. E. *bever*. A. S. *befer*, *beofor*. + Du. *bever*; Icel. *björr*; Dan. *bæver*; Swed. *bäfver*; G. *biber*; Russ. *bobr'*; Lith. *bebrus*; L. *fiber*. Skt. *babhrus* (1) brown; (2) a large ichneumon. Teut. type **bebruz*; Idg. type **bhebhrus*, reduplicated deriv. of *bhru-*, brown, tawny. Brugm. i. § 566. See **Brown**.

Beaver (2), **Bever,** lower part of a helmet. (F.) Altered by confusion with *beaver-hat.*—M. E. *baviere.*—O. F. *bavière*, 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.

Beaver (3), **Bever,** a short immediate repast. (F.—L.) M. E. *beuer* (= *bever*).—A. F. *beivre*, a drink; substantival use of O. F. *bevre*, *beivre*, to drink.—L. *bibere*, to drink.

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

Because. (E. *and* F.—L.) See **Cause**.

Bechance. (E. *and* F.—L.) See **Chance**.

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

Beck (2), a stream. (Scand.) M. E. *bek.*—Icel. *bekkr*; Swed. *bäck*; Dan. *bæk*; a stream. Teut. type **bakkiz*. Also Teut. type **bakiz*; whence Du. *beek*, a beck; G. *bach*.

Beckon. (E.) M. E. *beknen*. A. S. *bēcnan*, *bēacnian* (also *bīecnan*), to make signs.—A. S. *bēacn*, a sign. See **Beacon**.

Become. (E.) A. S. *becuman*, to arrive, happen, turn out, befall. + Goth. *bi-kwiman*; cf. G. *be-quem*, suitable, becoming. From **Be-** and **Come**.

Bed. (E.) M. E. *bed*. A. S. *bed*, *bedd*. +Du. *bed*; Goth. *badi*; G. *bett*. Teut. type **badjom*, n.

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 *rīdan*, to ride.

bedstead. (E.) M. E. *bedstede.* — 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 (*bedellus*), of O. F. and M. E. *bedel*; 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. *badawīn*, pl. of Arab. *badawīy*, wandering in the desert. — Arab. *badw*, a desert.

Bedridden, Bedstead; see Bed.

Bee. (E.) M. E. *bee.* A. S. *bēo*, earlier *bīo.* + Du. *bij*; O. H. G. *bīa.* Cf. G. *bie-ne*; Lith. *bi-tte*; Ir. *bea-ch.* Perhaps 'flutterer'; cf. Skt. *bhī*, to fear; O. H. G. *bi-bēn*, to tremble.

Beech. (E.) A. S. *boece, bece*, a beech; *bēcen*, adj., beechen; both derivatives (by mutation) from the older form *bōc*. See Book.

Beef. (F. — L.) M. E. *beef.* — A. F. *bēf*; O. F. *boef* (F. *bœuf*). — L. *bouem*, acc. of *bōs*, an ox. + Gk. *βοῦς*, ox; Ir. *bó*, Gael. *bò*, W. *buw*, Skt. *go*, A. S. *cu*, a cow; see Cow.

beef-eater, a yeoman of the guard. (Hyb.) Lit. 'an eater of beef;' hence, an attendant. Cf. A. S. *hlāf-æta*, a loaf-eater, a servant. ¶ The usual derivation (from Mr. Steevens' imaginary *beaufetier*, later spelt *buffetier*) is historically baseless.

Beer. (E.) M. E. *bere.* A. S. *beor.* + Du. and G. *bier*; Icel. *bjorr.*

Beestings; see Biestings.

Beet. (L.) M. E. *bete.* A. S. *bēte.* — L. *beta*, beet (Pliny).

Beetle (1), an insect. (E.) Prov. E. *bittle.* A. S. *bitela*, lit. 'biting one.' — A. S. *bit-*, weak grade of *bītan*, to bite; with adj. suffix *-ol*; cf. *wac-ol*, wakeful. See Bite.

Beetle (2), a large mallet. (E.) M. E. *betel.* A. S. *bȳtel* (= O. Wes. **bīetel*, O. Merc. **bētel*); cf. Low G. *bötel.* Teut. type **baut-iloz*, 'a beater;' from **baut-an-*, to beat; see Beat.

Beetle (3), to overhang. (E.) From the M. E. adj. *bitel-brouwed*, 'beetle-browed;' P. Plowm. A. v. 109. Orig. sense doubtful; either from M. E. *bitel*, sharp, or from M. E. *bitil*, a beetle. In either case from *bit-*, weak grade of *bītan*, to bite.

Befall, Befool, Before; see Fall, &c.

Beg. (F.) M. E. *beggen.* A. F. *begger*, Langtoft, i. 248; used as equiv. to *beguigner*, Britton, I. 22. § 15. Formed from the sb. *beggar*; see below.

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

Beggar. (F.) M. E. *beggare*; cf. *Begger* = a Beguin or Beghard, Rom. Rose, 7256 (F. text, *Beguin*). — O. F. *begard, begart*, Flemish *beggaert*, Late L. *Beghardus.* Formed, with suffix *-ard* (G. *-hart*), from Begue, 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. *beghīna*, one of a religious order, first established at Liège, about A. D. 1207. Named after Lambert Le Begue, priest of Liege (12th c.); whence also Beguin, Beghard, masc. Le Begue means 'stammerer,' from the verb *begui*, to stammer, in the dialect of Namur; allied to Picard *béguer*, F. *begayer.*

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 behalue* = on my behalf, on my side; substituted for the A. S. phr. *on* (*mīn*) *healfe*, on the side of (me), by confusion with *be healfe* (*me*), 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. *behēmōth*, said to be pl. of *behēmāh*, a beast; but probably of Egypt. origin.

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

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

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

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).

Beneath. (E.) M. E. *benethe*. A. S. *beneoðan*, prep. below. — A. S. *be-*, by; *neoðan*, adv. below, from the base *neoð-* in *neoð-era*, nether; with adv. suffix *-an*. Cf. G. *nied-en*, *nied-er*; see **Nether**.

Benediction. (F. — L.) F. *benediction*. — L. *benedictiōnem*, acc. of *benedictio*, a blessing. — L. *benedictus*, pp. of *benedīcere*, to speak well, bless. — L. *bene*, well; and *dīcere*, to speak (see **Diction**).

benison. (F. — L.) M. E. *beneysun*. — O. F. *beneison*. — L. acc. *benedictiōnem*.

Benefactor. (L.) L. *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.

benefit. (F. — L.) Modified (badly) from M. E. *benfet*. — O. F. *bienfet* (F. *bienfait*). — L. *benefactum*, a kindness conferred; neut. of pp. of *benefacere*, to do well, be kind.

Benevolence. (F. — L.) F. *bénévolence* (Cot.). — L. *beneuolentia*, kindness. — L. acc. *bene uolentem*, kind, lit. well-wishing. — L. *bene*, well; and *uolentem*, acc. of *uolens*, wishing, from *uolo*, I wish (see **Voluntary**).

Benighted. (E.) See **Night**.

Benign. (F. — L.) O. F. *benigne* (F. *bénin*). — L. *benignus*, kind; short for **benigenus*. — L. *beni-*, for **benus*, variant of *bonus*, good; and *-genus*, born (as in *indigenus*), from *genere*, old form of *gignere*, to beget.

Benison, blessing; see **Benediction**.

Bent-grass. (E.) M. E. *bent*. A. S. *beonet*, for earlier **binut*, bent-grass (in place-names). + O. H. G. *binuz*, G. *binse*, bent-grass.

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, *lubān jāwī*, lit. frankincense of Java. (Further corrupted to *gum benjamin*.)

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

bequest. (E.) M. E. *biqueste*, *biquiste*. Formed, with added *-te* (cf. M. E. *requeste*), from A. S. **bicwiss*, **becwiss* (not found), sb. due to *becweðan*, to bequeath, assert, say. The components of this form occur; viz. *be-*, *bi-*, prefix, and *cwiss* (in *ge-cwis*), a saying. *Cwiss* is from Teut. **kwessiz*, Idg. **g(w)ettis*, formed (with suffix *-ti-*) from Idg. base **g(w)et-*, whence *cweðan*, to say (Sievers, A. S. Gr. § 232); and *becwiss* is thus a regular deriv. of *becweðan*, to bequeath.

Bereave. (E.) A. S. *bereafian*, 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. — Ital. — Turk.) F. *bergamotte* (Cot.). — Ital. *bergamott-a* (pl. *-e*), 'a kind of excellent pears, come out of Turky;' Torriano. — Turk. *beg armudi*, 'prince's pear.' — Turk. *beg*, prince; *armud*, pear.

Berry. (E.) M. E. *berie*. A. S. *berie*. + Du. *bes*, *bezie*; Icel. *ber*; Swed. *bar*; Dan. *bær*; G. *beere*; Goth. *basi*. All from a base *bas-*. Lit. 'edible fruit;' cf. Skt. *bhas*, to eat. Der. *goose-berry*, &c.

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

Beryl. (L. — Gk. — Skt.) M. E. *beril*. — O. F. *beril*. — L. *beryllus*. — Gk. *βηρυλλος*; cf. Arab. *billaur*, crystal, beryl. — Skt. *vaidūrya* (Prakrit *velūriya*), orig. beryl, brought from Vidura in S. India (Yule; Bohtlingk).

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.

Besom, a broom. (E.) M. E. *besum, besme.* A. S. *besma.* + Du. *bezem*; G. *besen.* Teut. type **besmon-*, m.

Besot, Bespeak; see Sot, Speak.

Best; see Better.

Bestead; from Be- and Stead.

Bestial. (F. – L.) F. *bestial.* – L. *bestiālis*, beast-like. – L. *bestia*, a beast. See Beast.

Bestow, Bestrew, Bestride; see Stow, &c.

Bet, to wager. (F. – Scand.) Short for *abet*, in the sense to maintain, or 'back,' as *abet* is explained in Phillips, ed. 1706. See Abet. Der. *bet*, sb.

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

Betel, a species of pepper. (Port. – Malayalim.) Port. *betel, betele.* – Malayalim *vettila*, 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. *traïr* (F. *trahir*), to deliver up, from L. *trādere.* ¶ The prefix *be-* was due to confusion with *bewray.* See Tradition.

Betroth. (E.) See Troth.

Better, Best. (E.) 1. From the Teut. base **bat*, good, was formed the Teut. 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. *bättre, bäst*; G. *besser, best.* Der. (from the same base) *batten, boot* (2).

Between. (E.) A. S. *betweonan*, between; earlier *betweonum.* – A. S. *be*, by; *tweonum*, dat. pl. of *tweone*, double, allied to *twā*, two: see Two. Here *tweonum* (also *twinum*) answers to Goth. *tweihnaim*, dat. pl. of *tweihnai*, 'two each.' Cf. L. *bīnī.*

betwixt. (E.) (M. E. *betwix*; to which *t* was afterwards added – A. S. *betwix, betwux, betweox, betweohs*, apparently extended from A. S. *betwīh*, between. From A. S. *be* by; and **twih*, answering to *tweih-* in Goth. *tweih nai*, two each. See above.

Bevel, sloping; to slope, slant. (F.) In Sh. Sonn. 121. – O. F. **bivel, *buvel*, only found in mod. F. *biveau*, and in F. *buveau*, 'a kind of squire [carpenter's rule], having moveable and compasse branches, or the one branch compasse and the other straight; some call it a *bevell*;' Cot. Cf. Span. *baivel.* Origin unknown.

Bever, a potation; see Beaver (3).

beverage. (F. – L.) O. F. *bevrage* (Supp. to Godefroy), drink. – O. F. *bevre, boivre*, to drink. – L. *bibere*, to drink.

bevy. (F. – L.) It answers to O. F. *bevee*, 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, biwreyen*, to disclose. A. S. *be-*, prefix (see Be-); and *wrēgan*, to accuse (for older **wrōgian*, with mutation from *o* to *e*). Cf. Icel. *rægja* (for *vrægja*), to slander, Swed. *röja*, to discover; O. Fries. *biwrōgia*, to accuse; Goth. *wrohjan*, to accuse; G. *rügen*, to censure. β. These are causal verbs, from the base *wrōh-* seen in Goth. *wrōhs*, accusation, Icel. *rog*, a slander.

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

Beyond. (E.) M. E. *beyonde.* A. S. *begeondan*, beyond. – A. S. *be-*, for *be* or *bi*, by; and *geond*, prep. across, beyond, from *geon*, yon. Cf. Goth. *jaindrē*, 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. *bisel* (Roquefort); mod. F. *biseau*, a bezel, basil, 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 *besy* (Littre). β. The first form = Pers. *bāzichah*, sport, a game: the second = Pers. *bāzī*, play. – Pers. *bāzīdan*, to play. [A guess.]

Bezoar, a stone. (F. – Span. – Arab. – Pers.) O. F. *bezoar*, F. *bézoard.* – Span. *bezoar.* – Arab. *bādizahr.* – Pers. *pād-zahr*, bezoar; lit. 'counter-poison,' from its supposed virtue. – Pers. *pad*, expelling; and *zahr*, poison.

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

bisonian; made by adding E. *-ian* to F. *bisogne*, spelt *bisongne*, in Cotgrave, 'a filthe knave . . . bisonian.' Or from Ital. *bisogno*, need, want; whence *bisogni*, pl. 'new-levied souldiers, such as come . . . needy to the wars'; Torriano (not in Florio). Origin unknown.

Bi-, prefix. (L.) L. *bi-*, for **dui-*, twice. — L. *duo*, two. So also Gk. δι-, Skt. *dvi*. See **Two**.

Bias. (F. — L.) F. *biais*, a slant, slope; hence, inclination to one side. Cf. Ital. *s-biesco*, *s-biescio*, oblique. Origin unknown.

Bib. (L.) A cloth under a child's chin; from M. E. *bibben*, to drink. — L. *bibere*, to drink. Hence *wine-bibber* (Luke vii. 34); L. *bibens unum* (Vulg.).

Bible. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *bible*. — F. *bible*. — Late L. *biblia*, fem. sing.; for L. *biblia*, neut. pl. — Gk. βιβλία, collection of writings, pl. of βιβλίον, little book, dimin. of βίβλος, a book. — Gk. βυβλος, Egyptian papyrus; hence, a book.

bibliography. Gk.) Gk. βιβλίο-, for βιβλίον; and γράφειν, to write.

bibliomania. (Gk.) Gk. βιβλίο-, for βιβλίον; and **Mania**.

Bice. (F.) Properly 'grayish'; hence *blew byce*, grayish blue. — F. *bis*, dusky. Cf. Ital. *bigio*, gray. Origin unknown.

Bicker, to skirmish. (Uncertain.) M. E. *biker*, a fight; *bikeren*, to skirmish. Cf. M. E. *beken*, to peck; *biken*, to thrust with a pointed weapon. Apparently from O. F. *bequer*, 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. *bikkern* to hack, gnaw, from *bikken*, to hack, *bikke*, a pickaxe (G. *bicke*).

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. *biddan* + Du. *bidden*; G. *bitten*; Icel. *biðja*; Goth. *bidjan*. Teut. type **bidjan-*, allied to L. *fīdo*, I trust; Gk. πείθω, I prevail upon; from √BHEIDH. See Brugm. i. § 589; ii. § 890.

Bid (2), to command. (E.) M. E. *beden*. — A. S. *beodan*, to command. + Du. *bieden*, to offer; Icel. *bjoða*; G. *bieten*; Goth. *ana-biudan*; Gk. πεύθομαι, I enquire; Skt. *budh*, to understand. Teut. type **beudan-*. (√BHEUDH.) Confused with **Bid** (1), the forms of which have taken the place of those of **Bid** (2).

Bide, to await, wait. (E.) M. E. *biden*. A. S. *bīdan*. + Du. *beiden*; Icel. *bíða*; Swed. *bida*; Dan. *bie*; Goth. *beidan*; O. H. G. *bītan*. Teut. type **bīdan-*.

Biennial, lasting two years. (L.) Formed as if from *bienni-um*, a space of two years; the true L. word is *biennālis*. — L. *bi-* two; and *annālis*, lasting a year, yearly. — L. *annus*. So also *tri-ennial*, from *tri-* (for *tres*), three; *quadr-ennial*, more correctly *quadri-ennial*, from *quadri-* (for *quadrus*), belonging to four; *quinqui-ennial*, from *quinqui-* (for *quinque*), five; *dec-ennial*, from *dec-em*, ten; *cent-ennial*, from *centum*, a hundred; *mill-ennial*, from *mille*, a thousand, &c.

Bier, a frame on which a corpse is borne. (E.) M. E. *beere*, *bære*. A. S. *bǣr*, *bēr*. — A. S. *bǣr-*, 3rd stem of *beran*, to carry. + Du. *baar*; O. H. G. *bāra* (G. *bahre*); allied to Icel. *barar*, fem. pl.; L. *feretrum*; Gk. φέρετρον.

Biestings, Beestings, the first milk given by a cow after calving. (E.) A. S. *bysting*, *byst* (for **bīest*), thick milk. From A. S. *beost*, first milk after calving. + Du. *biest*; G. *biest-milch*.

Bifurcated, two-pronged. (L.) Late L. *bifurcatus*, pp. of *bifurcāri*, to part in two directions. — L. *bi-furcus*, two-pronged; from *bi-(s)*, double; *furca*, a fork.

Big. (Scand.?) M. E. *big*; also *bigg*, rich (Hampole). Not A. S. Cf. prov. E. *bug*, big, *bog*, boastful. Prob. of Scand. origin. Cf. Norw. *bugge*, a strong man.

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 *digamy* (Gk. διγαμία).

Biggen, a night-cap. (F.) M. F. *beguin*, '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 *wæteres byht*, a bight (bay) of water (see Grein). — A. S. *bug-*, weak grade of *bugan*, to bow, bend; with mutation of *u* to *y*. + G. *bucht*. Teut. type **buhtiz*. 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. *bizou*, a ring with a stone, a finger-ring, from *biz*, a finger. Cf. Corn. *bisou* (the same), from *bis*, *bes*, a finger; W. *byson*, ring, from *bys*, finger.

Bilberry, a whortle-berry. (Scand.) Dan. *bøllebær*, a bilberry; where *bær* is E. *berry*. In M. Dan., *bölle* had the sense of Dan. *bugle*, i. e. boss (Kalkar). Cf. Norw. *bola*, a swelling, tumour. ¶ North Eng. *blea-berry* = *blue-berry*; see Blaeberry. In both cases, *-berry* takes the E. form; see Berry.

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

Bile (1), secretion from the liver. (F.—L.) F. *bile*.—L. *bilis*. L. *bīlis* is for **bislis*, Brugm. i. § 877; cf. W. *bustl*, Bret. *bestl*, bile (Fick, ed. 4. ii. 175). Der. *bili-ous*.

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

Bilge. (F.—C.) A variant of *bulge*, which orig. meant the bottom of a ship's hull; whence *bilge-water* (N. E. D.). See Bulge.

Bill (1), a chopper, sword. (E.) M. E. *bil*, sword, axe. A. S. *bill*, sword, axe. + O. Sax. *bil*, O. H. G. *bill*, n.; (cf. G. *bille*, axe, f.). Teut. type **biljom*, n.

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

Bill (3), a writing, account. (F.—L.) A. F. *bille*.—Late L. *billa*, a writing; the dimin. is *billeta*, *bulleta*, shewing that *billa* 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*, *billeta*, dimin. of *billa*, a writing; see Bill (3) above.

Billet (2), a log of wood. (F.) F. *billette*, *billot*, 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 billyards;' Cot. Formed with suffix *-ard* (G. *-hart*) from *bille*, a log, stick, as above.

Billion; see Million.

Billow, a wave. (Scand.) Icel. *bylgja*, a billow; Swed. *bölja*; Dan. *bölge*.+M. H. G. *bulge*, a billow, a bag. Lit. 'a swell' or surge; cf. Icel. *belgja*, to inflate, puff out. The Icel. *bylgja* has mutation of *u* to *y*, and, like M. H. G. *bulg-e*, is from *bulg-*, 3rd stem of *belgan*, to swell with anger.

Bin. (E.) M. E. *binne*. A. S. *binn*, a manger; Lu. ii. 7 +Du. *ben*, G. *benne*, a sort of basket. Perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Gaulish Lat. *benna*, body of a cart; W. *ben*, a cart.

Binary, twofold. (L.) L. *bīnārius*, consisting of two things.—L. *bīnus*, twofold.—L. *bi-*, double; see Bi-.

Bind. (E.) M. E. *binden*. A. S. *bindan*. + Du. and G. *binden*; Icel. and Swed. *binda*; Dan. *binde*; Goth. *bindan*; Skt. *bandh*, to bind. (√BHENDH.)

Bing, a heap of corn; *obs.* (Scand.) In Surrey's Poems.—Icel. *bingr*, Swed. *binge*, a heap.+M. H. G. *bige*, a heap of corn; whence Ital. *bica*. ¶ Distinct from *bin*, though perhaps confused with it.

Binnacle, a box for a ship's compass. (Port.—L.) A singular corruption of the older word *bittacle*, by confusion with *bin*, a chest.—Port. *bitacola*, a bittacle (i. e. binnacle); Vieyra. Cf. Span. *bitacora*, F. *habitacle*, the same. The Port. *bitacola* stands for **habitacola*, the first syllable being lost.—L. *habitāculum*, a little dwelling, i. e. the 'frame of timber in the steerage of a ship where the compass stands' (Bailey).—L. *habitāre*, to dwell; frequent. of *habere*, to have.

Binocular, having two eyes. (L.) From Lat. *bīn-i*, two each; *ocul-us*, eye; with suffix *-āris*.

Binomial, having two terms. (L.) From Late L. *binomi-us*, equiv. to L. *binōminis*, adj. having two names; with suffix *-ālis*. From L. *bi-*, two; *nomin-*, for *nomen*, a name.

Biography. (Gk.) A written account of a life; from *βίο-*, for *βίος*, life; and *γράφειν*, to write. The sb. *βιος* is allied to Quick.

biology. (Gk.) Science of life; from Gk. *βιο-*, for *βιος*, life; and *-λογια*, a discoursing, from *λογος*, a discourse.

Biped. (L.) L. *biped-*, stem of *bipes*, two-footed; from *bi-*, two; *pes*, foot.

Birch, a tree. (E.) M. E. *birche*. A. S. *birce*, f.+G. *birke*, f.<Teut. **birk-jōn-*. β. Also A. S. *berc*, *beorc*.+Du.

berk; Icel. *björk*, Swed. *björk*, Dan. *birk* (cf. North E. *birk*).<Teut. **berkā*, f. Cf. also O. Slav. *breza*, Russ. *bereza*; Lith. *beržas*. Also Skt. *bhūrja*, a kind of birch.

Bird. (E.) M. E. *brid* (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. *birrētum*, orig. a scarlet cap.—Late L. *birrus*, *burrus*, reddish. See Bureau.

Birth. (Scand.) M. E. *burthe*, *birthe*. Cf. Icel. *burðr*, m.; Swed. *börd*, Dan. *byrd*, f. (= O. Icel. *byrð*, f.). + A. S. *gebyrd*, f.; O. H. G. *giburt* (G. *geburt*); Goth. *gabaurths*, f.<Teut. **burðiz* = Idg. **bhṛtis* (Skt. *bhṛtis*, f. nourishment). All from the weak grade of √BHER, to bear. See Bear (1).

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

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

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

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

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

Bissextile, a name for leap-year. (L.) Late L. *bissextīlis annus*, bissextile year.—L. *bissextus*, an intercalary day; so called because the intercalated day (formerly Feb. 24) was called the *sixth* of the calends of March; there being thus two days with the same name.—L. *bis*, twice; *sextus*, sixth, from *sex*, six.

Bisson, purblind. (E.) In Sh. M. E. *bisen*. O. Northumb. *bisen*, blind (Matt. ix. 28). Origin unknown.

Bistre, a dark brown. (F.—G.?) F. *bistre*, a dark brown. Perhaps from prov. G. *biester*, dark, gloomy, also bistre (Flügel).

Bit (1), a mouthful, small piece. (E.) M. E. *bite* (2 syll.). A. S. *bita*, a morsel. From A. S. *bit-*, weak grade of *bītan*, to bite.+Du. *beet*; Icel. *biti*; Swed. *bit*; Dan. *bid*.<Teut. type **biton-*, m.

bit (2), a curb for a horse. (E.) M. E. *bitt*. A. S. *bite*, m. a bite, a biting.<Teut. type **bitiz*, a bite; cf. *bitol*, a curb.+Du. *gebit*; Icel. *bitill* (dimin.); Swed. *bett*; Dan. *bid*; G. *gebiss*.

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

Bite. (E.) M. E. *biten*. A. S. *bītan*. + Du. *bijten*; Icel. *bita*; Swed. *bita*; Dan. *bide*; G. *beissen*. Teut. type **bītan-*. Allied to L. *findere* (pt. t. *fīdi*), to cleave; Skt. *bhid*, to cleave. (√BHEID.)

bitter. (E.) M. E. *biter*. A. S. *biter*, *bitor*, lit. 'biting.'—A. S. *bit-*, weak grade of *bītan*, to bite.+Du. *bitter*; Icel. *bitr*; Swed., Dan., G. *bitter*.

Bittern, a bird. (F.—Late L.) The *n* is added. M. E. *botor*, *bitoure*.—F. *butor*, 'a bittor [bittern];' Cot. Prob. named from its cry; cf. L. *butire*, *bubere*, to cry like a bittern; whence also L. *butio*, said to mean 'bittern,' though the same word as *būteo*, i. e. buzzard.

Bitts, naval term. (Scand.?) The *bitts* are two strong posts on deck to which cables are fastened. Prob. from Icel. *biti*, 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. *bitas*, may have been borrowed from E.] Cf. also A. S. *bēting*, a cable for holding a ship, from *bētan*, to restrain, curb, equivalent (in form) to Icel. *beita*; see Bait. Also Swed. *beting*, a bitt, whence *betingbult*, a bitt-bolt, bitt-pin; Dan. *beding*: used also on land for tethering horses, as in Swed. *betingbult*, a peg for tethering, from *beta*, to pasture, bait.

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

Bivalve. (F.—L.) From Bi- and Valve.

Bivouac. (F.—G.) F. *bivouac*, orig. *bivac*.—Swiss 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. *blaffre*, G. *plappern*, to babble, prate. Of imitative origin; cf. Gael. *plab*, a soft noise; *plabair*, a babbler; *blabaran*, a stammerer, *blabhdach*, babbling, garrulous.

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

blackguard, a term of reproach. (E. *and* F.) From *black* and *guard*. A name given to scullions, turnspits, and kitchen menials, from the dirty work done by them. See Trench, Select Glossary.

Bladder. (E.) M. E. *bladdre*. A. S. *blǣddre*, *blǣdre*, a blister, bladder (lit. blowing out). + Du. *blaar* [Icel. *blaðra*?]; O. H. G. *blātara* (G. *blatter*). Teut. type **blǣdrōn-*, wk. fem. From Teut. stem **blǣ-*, to blow (see **Blow** (1)); with suffix *-drōn* similar to Gk. *-τρᾱ* (cf. *χύτρα*, a pot).

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

Blaeberry, Bleaberry, a bilberry. (Scand. and E.) From North E. *blae*, livid, dark; and *berry*. The form *blae* is from Icel. *blā-r*, livid; see under **Blue**.

Blain, a pustule. (E.) M. E. *blein*. A. S. *blegen*, a boil. + Du. *blein*; Dan. *blegn*.

Blame, vb. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *blamen*. – O. F. *blasmer*, to blame. – L. *blasphēmāre*, to speak ill, also to blame. – Gk. *βλασφημεῖν*; see **Blaspheme**.

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

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

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

blandish, to flatter. (F. – L.) M. E. *blandisen*. – O. F. *blandis-*, stem of pres. part of *blandir*, to flatter. – L. *blandīri*, to caress. – L. *blandus*, bland.

Blank, white. (F. – O. H. G.) In Milton, P. L. x. 656. – F. *blanc*. – O. H. G. *blanch*, white. Nasalised form from O. H. G. *blah*, shining; cf. Gk. *φλόγ-εος*, flaming, shining, from *φλέγ-ειν*, to shine.

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

Blare, to make a loud noise. (E.) M. E. *blaren*. Cf. Du. *blaren*, Low G. *blarren*, to bleat; M. H. G. *blēren*, *blerren* (G. *plärren*), to bleat, blubber. Prob. imitative, like *bleat*; but cf. **Blaze** (2).

Blason; see **Blazon**.

Blaspheme, to speak injuriously. (L. – Gk.) L. *blasphemāre*. – Gk. *βλασφημεῖν*, to speak ill of. – Gk. *βλάσφημος*, adj., speaking evil. – Gk. *βλαπ-*, for **βλαβες-*, i. e. hurtful (cf. *βλάβ-η*, hurt); and *φημί*, I say: see **Fame**. Brugm. i. § 744.

Blast, a blowing. (E.) M. E. *blast*. A. S. *blǣst*, a blowing; cf. Icel. *blāstr*, a breath, blast of a trumpet; O. H. G. *blast*. 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.

Blay, a bleak (fish). (E.) A. S. *blæge*. + Du. *blei*; G. *bleihe*.

Blaze (1), a flame. (E.) M. E. *blase*. A. S. *blæse*, a flame, in comp. *bǣl blæse*, a bright light; *blæse*, f. a torch; < Teut. type **blasōn*. Cf. M. H. G. *blas*, a torch; also G. *blässe*, Icel. *blesi*, 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. *blāsa*, to blow, blow a trumpet, sound an alarm; Swed. *blasa*, to sound; Dan. *blæse*, Du. *blazen*, to blow a trumpet; G. *blasen*. Also Goth. *uf-blēsan*, to puff up. < Teut. type **blǣs-an-*, to blow; whence A. S. *blǣst*, 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 pourtray armorial bearings. (F.) M. E. *blason*, *blasoun*, a shield; whence *blazon*, verb, to describe a shield. – F. *blason*, a coat of arms, orig. a shield (Brachet). Cf. Span. *blason*, heraldry,

blazonry, glory, *hacer blason*, to blazon, *blasonar*, to blazon, brag, boast; suggesting a (very doubtful) connexion with G. *blasen*, 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*, Ancren Riwle, p. 324, l. 1. A. S. *blǣcan*. – A. S. *blāc*, shining, bright, pale. See **bleak** below. + Icel. *bleikja*; Du. *bleeken*; G. *bleichen*; <Teut. **blaikjan-*.

bleak (1), orig. pale. (Scand.) M. E. *bleik*. – Icel. *bleikr*, pale; Swed. *blek*; Dan. *bleg*. + A. S. *blāc*; Du. *bleek*; G. *bleich*. Teut. type **blaikoz*. From **blaik-*, strong grade of Teut. **bleikan-* (A. S. *blīcan*), to shine.

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

Blear-eyed, having watery, inflamed, or dim eyes. (E.) M. E. *bleer-eyed*. Cognate with Low G. *blarr-oged*, blear-eyed; cf. *blarr-oge*, an eye wet with tears, from *blarren*, to howl, weep; which seems to be allied to E. *blare*.

Bleat. (E.) M. E. *bleten*. A. S. *blǣtan*, *blētan*, to bleat as a sheep. + Du. *blaten*; O. H. G. *plāzan*. Cf. Russ. *blejate*, to bleat; L. *flēre*, to weep.

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. *bledan*, formed (by mutation of *ō* to *ē*) from A. S. *blōd*, blood. <Teut. type **blōdjan-*, to lose blood > Icel. *blœða*.

Blemish, to stain. (F.) M. E. *blemisshen*. – O. F. *blemis-*, stem of pres. part. of *blemir*, *blesmir*, to wound, stain, make pale. – O. F. *bleme*, *blesme*, wan, pale. Of unknown origin.

Blench, to shrink from. (E.) M. E. *blenchen*, to avoid, elude. A. S. *blencan*, to deceive; as if from a Teut. type **blankjan-*, causal of **blinkan-*, 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. *blantan*, 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. *blessen*, A. S. *blētsian*, O. Northumb. *blēdsia*, *bloedsia* (Matt. xxv. 34, xxvi. 26), which can be explained from *blōd*, blood, with the usual vowel-change from *o* to *oe* or *e*. 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. **bleht*, exactly answering to Icel. *blettr*, a spot, stain.

Blind. (E.) A. S. *blind*. + Du. *blind*; Icel. *blindr*; Sw., Dan., G. *blind*; <Teut. type **blindoz* (Idg. base **bhlendh-*). Cf. Lith. *blęsti-s* (3 pr. s. *blendzia-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 Riwle, p. 106. – A. S. *blind*, blind; and *fellan*, to strike; see **Fell.**

Blindman's buff; see **Buff.**

Blink, to wink, to glance. (E.) M. E. *blenken*, to shine, to glance; whence mod. E. *blink*, by change of *en* to *in*, as in many words. Allied to A. S. *blanc*, white (as in *blanc-a*, a white horse), cognate with O. H. G. *blanch*, M. H. G. *blanc*; 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*, 'tumeur,' Godefroy. Of Teut. origin; cf. Icel. *blāstr* (dat. *blæstri*), 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. *blīði*, bright, glad; Du. *blijde*, *blij*; Icel. *blīðr*; Swed., Dan. *blid*; O. H. G. *blīdi*, glad; Goth. *bleiths*, merciful, kind.

bliss. (E.) M. E. *blis*. A. S. *blis*, *bliss*; contr. from A. S. *blīðs*, happiness, lit. blitheness. – A. S. *blīðe* (above). + O. Sax. *blīzza*, *blidsea*, happiness. Teut. stem **blīðsiā*, with *s* < *t*, the suffix being *-tiā*, as in L. *laeti-tia*.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

i. e. 'a gun on a rest.' Apparently from L. *plantāre*, 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 blirre*, deceptio; *to blirre*, fallere;' Levins (1570). Of uncertain origin. Cf. Swed. dial. *blura*, to blink, partially close the eyes; Swed. *plira*, Swed. dial. *blira*, to blink; *blirra fojr augu*, to quiver (be dim) before the eyes, said of a haze caused by heat; Bavarian *plerr*, a mist before the eyes.

Blurt, to utter impulsively. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *blirt*, to make a noise in weeping; cf. M. E. *bleren*, to make a loud noise, to *blare*. Of imitative origin.

Blush. (E.) M. E. *bluschen*, *blusshen*, to glow. A. S. *blyscan*, used to translate L. *rutilāre*, to shine (Mone, Quellen, 355); cf. *āblysian*, *āblisian*, to blush; from A. S. *blys* in *bǣl-blys*, lit. 'a fire-blaze.' + Du. *blozen*, to blush, from *blos*, a blush; Dan. *blusse*, to flame, glow, from *blus*, a torch; Swed. *blossa*, to blaze, from *bloss*, a torch. From Teut. root **bleus*, to glow.

Bluster, to be boisterous. (E.) Doubtless associated in idea with *blast* (Icel. *blāstr*, Swed. *blåst*). Cf. E. Fries. *blüstern*, to be tempestuous (esp. of wind); *blüster*, *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. *bār*. + Du. *beer*; M. H. G. *ber*. Teut. type **bairoz*, m.

Board (1). (E.) M. E. *bord*. A. S. *bord*, board, side of a ship, shield. + Du. *boord*; Icel. *borð*, plank, side of a ship; G. *bord*; Goth. *-baurd* in *fotu-baurd*, 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. *board*, 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 *borde*, *bord*, is short for *aborde*, used by Palsgrave. — F. *aborder*, 'to approach, accost, abboord, or lay aboord;' Cot. — F. *a*, to (L. *ad*); *bord*, edge, brim, side of a ship, from Icel. *borð*, Du. *boord*, side of a ship. See **Board** (1).

Boast. (F.) M. E. *bost*. [W. *bost*, Corn. *bost*, Irish and Gael. *bosd*, are all borrowed from E.] From A. F. *bost*, a boast. Prob. from Norw. *bausta*, to act with violence, *baust*, boastfully (Ross). Cf. E. Fries. *busen*, to be boisterous.

Boat. (E.) M. E. *boot*. A. S. *bāt*. Cf. Icel. *bātr*; Swed. *bat*; Du. *boot*; Russ. *bot'*; W. *bad*; Gael. *bāta*, a boat. β. The Icel. word is borrowed from A. S.; and the other forms either from E. or Icel. Teut. type **baitoz*, m.

boat-swain. (E.) Lit. 'boat-lad;' Icel. *sveinn*, a lad (= A. S. *swān*).

Bob, to jerk. (E.) Perhaps imitative.

Bobbin, a wooden pin on which thread is wound; round tape. (F.) Formerly *bobin*. — F. *bobine*, 'a quil for a spinning wheele, 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 *bēodan*, to command, announce. See **Bid** (2).

Bodice, stays. (E.) A corruption of *bodies* (pl. of *body*), which was the old spelling. (Cf. F. *corset*, from *corps*.)

Bodkin, orig. a small dagger. (?) M. E. *boydekin*, Ch. Origin unknown.

Body, the frame of an animal. (E.) M. E. *bodi*; A. S. *bodig*. + O. H. G. *potach*.

Boer; the same as **Boor**.

Bog. (C.) Irish *bogach*, a bog, from *bog*, soft; cf. Irish *bogaim*, 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 *bast-ard*). See below.

Boggle, to start aside, swerve for fear. (C.?) Prob. coined from prov. E. *boggle*, *bogle*, a spectre. Cf. W. *bwg*, a goblin; *bygel*, a scarecrow; *bwgwl*, a threat, *bygylu*, to threaten; *bwgwth*, 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.

Boil (1), to bubble up. (F.—L.) O. F. *boillir*, to boil (F. *bouillir*). — L. *bullīre*, to bubble up, boil. — L. *bulla*, a bubble; see Bull (2). Cf. Norman F. *boillir*, to boil.

Boil (2), a small tumour. (E.) Prov. E. *bile*; prob. affected by *boil* (1). M. E. *byle*. A. S. *bȳl*, a boil, swelling. + Du. *buil*; G. *beule*. Cf. Goth. *ufbauljan*, to puff up; Icel. *beyla*, a hump (with mutation). See Bowl (2).

Boisterous. (F.) Lengthened from M. E. *boistous*, Ch.; lit. 'noisy.' *Boistous* is formed, with O. F. suffix *-ous*, from Norw. *baust-a*, to act with violence; like *cloister* from L. *claustrum*. Cf. Norw. *baust*, boastfully; *baus*, blustering. See Boast.

Bold. (E.) M. E. *bold*, *bald*; A. S. *beald*, *bald*, *balþ*. + Icel. *ballr*; Du. *boud*; O. H. G. *bald*; cf. Goth. *balthaba*, adv., boldly. Teut. type **balþoz*.

Bole, stem of a tree. (Scand.) M. E. *bole*. — Icel. *bolr*, *bulr*, the trunk of a tree, stem; Swed. *bal*; Dan. *bul*. Cf. Gk. φάλ-αγξ, 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. *bolnen*, to swell. — Dan. *bulne*, Swed. *bulna*, Icel. *bōlgna*, to swell, inchoative forms from wk. grade of *belg-* (cf. Icel. *belgja*, to inflate). Cf. A. S. *belgan* (pp. *bolgen*), to swell with anger. See Bellows, Billow.

Bolster. (E.) A. S. *bolster*, with suffix *-ster* as in *hol-ster*. From its round shape. + Du. *bolster*, *bulster*; Icel. *bolstr*; O. H. G. *bolstar* (G. *polster*). Teut. type **bul-stroz*; 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. *bolt*. + Du. *bout*, formerly *bolt*; Dan. *bolt*; G. *bolz*, *bolzen*. Root unknown.

Bolt (2), **Boult,** to sift meal. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *boulte* in Palsgrave. — O. F. *bulter*; mod. F. *bluter*; oldest form *buleter*, a corruption of **bureter*, to sift through coarse cloth; cf. M. Ital. *buratare*, to boult (Florio). — O. F. and F. *bure*, coarse woollen cloth. — Late Lat. *bura*, *burra*, coarse red cloth. — Lat. *burrus*, reddish. — Gk. πυρρός, reddish. — Gk. πῦρ, fire. See Bureau and Fire.

Bolus, a large pill. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *bōlus* (not L. *bŏlus*), a Latinised form of Gk. βωλος, a clod, lump.

Bomb, a shell for cannon. (F. *or* Span. —L.—Gk.) F. *bombe*; Span. *bomba*. — L. *bombus*, a humming noise. — Gk. βόμβος, the same. See Boom (1).

bombard. (F.—L.—Gk.) The verb is from E. *bombard*, a great gun; Sh. — F. *bombarde*, a cannon; extended from F. *bombe*; see Bomb. Der. *bombard-ier*, F. *bombardier* (Cot.).

Bombast, orig. cotton wadding; hence padding, affected language. (F.—L.—Gk.) From O. F. *bombace* (with added *t*), cotton wadding. — Late L. *bombācem*, acc. of *bombax*, cotton; for L. *bombyx*. — Gk. βόμβυξ, silk, cotton; orig. a silkworm. Cf. 'to talk *fustian*.'

bombazine, bombasine, a fabric of silk and worsted. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *bombasin*. — Late L. *bombācinum*. — L. *bombȳcinus*, adj. silken; from *bombyx*, 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. *bōnda*, a word borrowed from Icel. *bondi*, a husbandman. And *bōndi* = *būandi*, a tiller; from Icel. *būa*, to till, prepare, cognate with A. S. *būan*, to dwell, and G. *bauen*. Thus A. S. *bonda* is allied in sense and origin to E. *boor*, q. v.

Bone. (E.) M. E. *boon*; A. S. *ban*. + 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. *baynīth*, 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. *duonus*.

Bonze, a priest. (Port.—Japanese.) Port. *bonzo*. — Jap. *bonzo*, a religious man.

Booby. (Span.—L.) Span. *bobo*, a blockhead, booby (related to F. *baube*,

stammering). — L. *balbus*, stammering; hence, stupid.

Book. (E.) M. E. *book*; A. S. *boc*, a book; also, a beech-tree. The orig. 'books' were pieces of writing scratched on a beechen board. + Du. *boek*; Icel. *bók*; Swed. *bok*; Dan. *bog*; G. *buch*; all in the sense of 'book'; Goth. *bōka*, a letter, pl. *bōkōs*, writings. β. With A. S. *bōc*, beech, cf. L. *fāgus*, a beech, Gk. φηγος, a tree with edible fruit.

Boom (1), to hum. (E.) M. E. *bommen*; 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. βομβος, a humming.

Boom (2), a pole. (Du.) Du. *boom*; the Du. form of Beam (1).

Boomerang, a wooden missile weapon. (Australian.) From the native Australian name.

Boon (1), a petition. (Scand.) M. E. *bone*, Ch. — Icel. *bōn*; Dan. and Swed. *bön*, a petition. + A. S. *bōen*, *bēn* (whence *bene* in Wordsworth). The sense of 'favour' arose from confusion with Boon (2).

Boon (2), good. (F. — L.) In the phr. '*boon* companion.' — F. *bon*, good. — L. *bonus*. See Bonny.

Boor, a peasant. (Du.) Du. *boer*, a peasant, lit. 'tiller of the soil.' — Du. *bouwen*, to till. + A. S. *būan*, to dwell in, whence *gebūr*, s., a peasant (only preserved in *neigh-bour*). So also G. *bauen*, to till, whence *bauer*, a peasant; Icel. *būa*, Goth. *bauan*, to dwell. Teut. stem **bū-*, related to Be. (Streitberg, § 90.)

Boot (1), advantage, profit. (E.) M. E. *bote*, *boot*. A. S. *bōt*, profit. + Du. *boete*; Icel. *bót* (cf. *bati*), advantage, cure; Dan. *bod*, Swed. *bot*, remedy; G. *busse*, atonement; Goth. *bota*. Teut. type **bōta*, f. From *bot-*, strong grade of *bat-*; see Better. Der. *boot-less*, profitless.

Boot (2), a covering for the foot. (F.) M. E. *bote*. — O. F. *bote* (F. *botte*); cf. Span., Port., Late L. *bota*. Origin unknown.

Booth. (Scand.) M. E. *bothe*. — M. Dan. *both* (Kalkar), Dan. *bod*; Swed. *bod* (cf. Icel. *búð*, a dwelling, booth). — Dan. *boe*, Swed. *bo*, Icel. *būa*, to dwell; see Boor. + G. *bude*, a stall. Teut. type **būþā*, f. Cf. also Irish *both*, a hut, W. *bôd*, a residence; Lith. *buta*, *buttas*, a house. See Build.

Booty. (F. — Low G.) Formerly spelt *butin*. — F. *butin*, 'a booty, prey;' Cot. — M. Du. *büte*, Du. *buit*; cf. Icel. *býti*, Dan. *bytte*, Swed. *byte*, exchange, barter, also booty, spoil; G. *beute*, spoil.

Borage. (F. — Span. — Arab.) Formerly *bourage*. — F. *bourrache*. — Span. *borraja*. — Arab. *abū rashh*, lit. 'father of sweat;' because it is a sudorific.

Borax. (Low L. — Arab. — Pers.) Low L. *borax*; also *boracum*. — Arab. *burāq*. — Pers. *būrah*, borax (Vullers).

Border, an edge. (F. — Low L. — Teut.) M. E. *bordure*, *bordeure*. — O. F. *bordeüre* (Span. *bordadura*), an edging. — Low L. *bordātūra*, edging. — Low L. *bordāre* (Ital. *bordare*, Span. *bordar*, F. *border*), to edge. — Low L. *bordus* (F. *bord*). — Teut. (O. Low G.) *bord*, side; see Board.

Bore (1), to perforate. (E.) M. E. *borien*, A. S. *borian*. + Du. *boren*; Icel. *bora*; Swed. *borra*; Dan. *bore*; G. *bohren*. Also L. *forāre*, to bore; Gk. φαράειν, to plough. Brugm. i. § 510. (√BHER, to cut.)

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. *bāra*, a billow caused by wind; Norw. *baara*, a billow, swell in the sea.

Boreas, the north wind. (L. — Gk.) L. *Boreas*. — Gk. Βορέας, Βορρᾶς, the N. wind.

Borough. (E.) M. E. *burgh*, *borgh*; also *borwe*. A. S. *burh*, *burg* (gen. and dat. *byrig*), a fort. Perhaps from Teut. *burg-*, weak grade of **bergan-*, to protect; whence Goth. *bairgan*, to hide, keep; see Barrow. + Du. *burg*; Icel. *borg*; Swed. and Dan. *borg*; G. *burg*; Goth. *baurgs*. See below. Brugm. i. § 566; ii. § 160.

borrow. (E.) M. E. *borwen*; A. S. *borgian*, lit. to give a pledge. — A. S. *borg*, *borh*, a pledge. — A. S. *borg-*, weak grade of *beorgan*, to keep, protect; see Barrow and Borough.

Bosom. (E.) M. E. *bosom*. A. S. *bōsm*. + Du. *boezem*; G. *busen*.

Boss, a knob. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *boce*, *bos*. — O. F. *boce* (F. *bosse*); cf. Ital. *bozza*, a swelling; M. Ital. *bozzare*, to rough-hew, to bungle. Prob. from O. H. G. *bozan*, to beat; a bump being the effect of a blow. Cf. *botch*, *beat*.

Botany. (F. — Gk.) F. *botanique*,

orig. an adj. — Gk. *βοτανικός*, belonging to plants. — Gk. *βοτάνη*, grass. — Gk. *βόσκειν*, to pasture; cf. *βοτόν*, 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 *bu*, Coptic def. article, and Gk. *ταριχος*, dried fish (Journ. des Savants, Jan. 1848, p. 45).

Botch (1), to patch. (E.) Origin unknown. Similar is M. Du. *butsen*, to strike, beat, also to patch up; cf. Du. *botsen*, to beat.

Botch (2), a swelling. (F. — G.) M. E. *boche*. — O. North F. *boche*; Picard *boche*; O. F. *boce* (F. *bosse*), a swelling; see Boss.

Both. (Scand.) M. E. *bāþe*, Scot. *baith*. — Icel. *bāðir*, both, dual adj.; Dan. *baade*; Swed. *båda*. + G. *beide*. And cf. A. S. *bā*, both; Lat. *-bo* in *ambo*; Gk. *-φω* in *ἄμ-φω*; Skt. *-bha* in *u-bha*, both. Icel. *-ðir* is for *ðeir*, they, the; so that *bo-th* was orig. *two* words; cf. Goth. *baþō skipa*, both the ships (Luke v. 7).

Bother, vb. and sb. (E.) In Swift. Cf. *pother*; prov. E. *pudder*, confusion; M. E. *putheren*, to bestir oneself. Origin unknown.

Bots, small worms. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *bats*. Of unknown origin.

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*, *botelle*, a small bundle, dimin. of *botte*, a bundle, as of hay. — O. H. G. *bōzo*, a bundle of straw or flax; allied to O. H. G. *bozan*, to beat (see Beat); perhaps from the beating of flax.

Bottom. (E.) M. E. *botum*, *bothom*. A. S. *botm*. + Du. *bodem*; Icel. *botn*; Swed. *botten*; Dan. *bund*; G. *boden*; Lat. *fundus*; Gk. *πυθμήν*; Vedic Skt. *budhna*, depth, ground. Allied to Irish *bonn*, sole of the foot; Gael. *bonn*, 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. *bog*, *bōh*; of which the orig. sense was 'an arm.' + Icel. *bōgr*, Swed. *bog*, Dan. *bov*, the shoulder of an animal, hence the bow (shoulder) of a ship; G. *bug*; Gk. *πῆχυς*, the fore-arm; Skt. *bāhus*, the arm. Teut. type **bōguz*; Idg. type **bhāghus*. See Bow (4). Brugm. i. § 184.

Bought, a bend, turn, fold. (Low G.) In Spenser. F. Q. i. 1. 15. Low G. *bugt*, a bend; Du. *bogt*, *bocht*; Dan. *bugt*. Cf. G. *bucht*. The E. form is Bight. And see Bout.

Boulder, a large stone. (E.?) Etym. obscure; cf. Swed. dial. *bullersteen*, a large rolling stone; so called from its rolling down stream with a crash. — Swed. *bullra*, to thunder, 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. *bunsen*, to beat, knock at a door; Du. *bonzen*, to bounce, throw, from Du. *bons*, a bounce, thump; G. *bumps*, bounce; Icel. *bops*, bump! Prob. imitative.

Bound (1), to leap. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *bondir*, to bound; but orig. to resound. — L. *bombitāre*, to resound. — L. *bombus*, a humming sound. — Gk. *βομβος*, the same. Der. *re-bound* (F. *rebondir*).

Bound (2), a boundary. (F. — C.?) M. E. *bounde*, Ch.; with excrescent *d*, as in *soun-d*. A. F. *bounde*, *bunde*; O. F. *bonne*, a boundary; also spelt *bodne* (Burguy); Late Lat. *bodina* (contr. form *bonna*), a bound, limit. Perhaps of Celtic origin; Thurneysen, 91. Der. *bound-ary*.

Bound (3), ready to go. (Scand.) In 'the ship is *bound* for Spain,' &c. Formed, with excrescent *d*, from M. E. *boun*, ready, Ch. C. T. 11807. — Icel. *buinn*, prepared; pp. of *būa*, to till, prepare. + A. S. *buan*; see Boor.

Bounden, the old pp. of Bind. (E.) As in '*bounden* duty.'

Bounty, orig. goodness. (F. — L.) M. E. *bountee*. — O. F. *bontet*. — L. acc. *bonitātem*, from *bonitās*, goodness. — L. *bonus*, good. See Bonny.

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; *bourder*, to play. Of unknown origin. (Not as in Diez.)

Bourn (1), a boundary. (F.) In Sh. —F. *borne*, a bound; for O. F. *bodne*, variant of O. F. *bonne*, a boundary; see Bound (2).

Bourn (2), **Burn**, a stream. (E.) M. E. *bourne*. A. S. *burna*, a fountain, stream, well. +Icel. *brunnr*; Swed. *brunn*; Dan. *brond*; G. *brunnen*; Goth. *brunna*, a spring, well.

Bouse, Bouze, Boose, to drink deeply. (Du.) M. E. *bousen* (ab. 1300). —M. Du. **būsen*, later *buyzen*, to drink deeply. —M. Du. *būse* (Latinised as *būsa* by Erasmus), *buyse*, a large cup, also a tap, a conduit (Kilian); Du. *buis*, a conduit, pipe. Cf. O. F. *buse*, a conduit; G. *bausen*, to bouse.

Bout, a turn, a round, occasion. (Low G.) The same as **Bought** (above); prob. influenced by *about*.

Bow (1), to bend. (E.) M. E. *bowen*, *bogen*, *bugen*. A. S. *būgan*. +Du. *buigen*; O. H. G. *biogan*; Goth. *biugan*; Teut. type **beugan-* or **būgan-*. Cf. Skt. *bhuj*, to bend; Lat. *fugere*, to take to flight, give way; Gk. φευγειν, to flee. Brugm. i. §§ 658, 701.

bow (2), a bend. (E.) From the verb.

bow (3), a weapon to shoot with. (E.) M. E. *bowe*. A. S. *boga*, a bow; because it is bent or *bowed*. +Du. *boog*; Icel. *bogi*; Swed. *bage*; Dan. *bue*; O. H. G. *bogo*; G. *bogen*. From A. S. *bog-*; cf. *bog-en*, pp. of *būgan* to bend.

bow-window. (E.) A window of semi-circular form; not the same as *bay-window*.

Bow (4), the 'shoulder' of a ship. (Scand.) From Icel. *bogr*, shoulder; see Bough. +Du. *boeg*, bow of a ship.

Bowel. (F.—L.) M. E. *bouel*. —O. F. *boël*; (mod. F. *boyau*). —Lat. acc. *botellum*, a sausage; in Late L., an intestine; dimin. of *botulus*, a sausage.

Bower, an abode, chamber, arbour. (E.) M. E. *bour*. A. S. *būr*, a chamber. —A. S. *būan*, to dwell. + Icel. *būr*, a chamber; Dan. *buur*, Swed. *bur*; O. Sax. *būr*; O. H. G. *būr*. Teut. types **būrom*, n., **būroz*, m.; see Boor. Cf. Booth.

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.) M. E. *bolle*. A. S. *bolla*; from its round form. +Du. *bol*, ball; Icel. *bolli*, O. H. G. *bolla*, bowl (G. *bolle*). From Teut. **bul-*, weak grade of **beul-*, to swell; cf. Goth. *uf-bauljan*, to puff up. See **Boil** (2).

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. *boglina*, 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. *box*. —Lat. *buxus*, the box-tree. —Gk. πυξος, the box-tree.

box (2), a chest or case to put things in. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *box*; A. S. *box*. —L. *buxum*, anything made of box-wood; hence, a box. —Lat. *buxus*, the box-tree. (Hence a *box* at a theatre; a shooting-*box*; a Christmas *box* or present; &c.) Cf. Pyx.

Box (3), to fight with fists; a blow. (E.) The verb is from M. E. *box*, sb., a blow. Cf. N. Fries. *bakke*, Silt *bokke*, a blow (Outsen); M. H. G. *buc*, a blow; Du. *beuken*, G. *pochen*, to beat.

Box (4), in phr. 'to box the compass.' Apparently one of the numerous uses of the vb. formed from **box** (2). See N. E. D.

Boy. (E.) M. E. *boi*, *boy*. Preserved in E. Friesic *boi*, *boy*, a boy (Koolman); allied to M. Du. *boeve*, a boy, Du. *boef*, a knave. + Icel. *bofi*, a knave; G. *bube*, Bavarian *bueb*, *bua*, *bui*, a boy. Cf. A. S. *Bōfa*, personal name.

Boycott, to combine with others in refusing to have dealings with any one. (E.) From the treatment accorded to Capt. *Boycott*, of Lough Mask House, co. Mayo, Ireland, in Dec. 1880.

Brabble, to quarrel. (E.) Cf. Du. *brabbelen*, to stammer, confound; whence *brabbeltaal*, foolish talk. See **Blab**, **Babble**.

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. *brāchia*, pl. of *brāchium*, the arm. +Irish *brac*, W. *braich*, the arm; Gk. βραχίων.

bracelet. (F. — L.) F. *bracelet*; dimin. of O. F. *bracel*, an armlet (Bartsch).

—L. *brāchiāle*, an armlet.—L. *brāchium*, an arm.

Brach, a kind of hunting-dog. (F.—G.) M.E. *brache*, pl. *braches*. — A.F. *brachez*, pl. of *brachet*, dimin. of O.F. *brac* (F. *braque*).—O.H.G. *bracco* (G. *brack*), a dog that hunts by the scent.

Bracken, fern. (E.) M.E. *braken*. A.S. *braccan*, pl.; Kemble, C.D. v. 277. Cf. Swed. *bräken*, Dan. *bregne*, fern; cf. Icel. *burkni*, fern.

Bracket, a corbel, &c. (F.—C.?) Formerly spelt *bragget*, as in Minsheu, 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. *bragueta* also meant a projecting mould in architecture, a bracket or corbel. Dimin. of O.F. *brague*, 'a kind of mortaise,' Cot.; from *bragues*, breeches; so also Span. *bragueta* is the dimin. of Span *bragas*, breeches.—L. *brācæ*, breeches; said to be of Celtic (or Teutonic?) origin. See **Breeches**.

Brackish. (Du.) Du. *brak*, briny, nauseous; older form *wrack*, 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.

Brad. (Scand.) M.E. *brod*.—Icel. *broddr*, a spike; Swed. *brodd*, Dan. *brodde*, a frost-nail.+A.S. *brord*, a spike. Teut. type **brozdoz*. Cf. O. Irish *brot*, Ir. *brod*, W. *brath*, a sting.

Brae, brow of a hill, steep bank, slope. (Scand.) M.E. *bra*, *bro* (North).—Icel. *brā*, brow; hence, brow of a hill; see **Brow**.

Brag, to boast. (Scand.) M.E. *braggen*, to sound loudly, to vaunt. Prob. from M. Dan. *brage*, to crack, to brag. Cf. A.S. *gebræc*, a breaking, crash, noise; Icel. *brak*, a creaking, *braka*, to creak; cognate with L. *fragor*, noise. Also (late) M.F. *braguer*, 'to flaunt, brag,' Cot.; M.F. *bragard*, 'gay, gallant, braggard,' whence E. *braggart*. We find also W. *bragal*, to vociferate (from E.); Bret. *braga*, to brag (from F.). Cf. **Bray**.

Bragget. (W.) M.E. *bragot*.—W. *bragot*, a kind of mead; allied to Irish *bracat*, malt liquor.—W. *brag*, malt; Irish and Gael. *braich*, malt, fermented grain. Cf. Gael. *brach*, to ferment.

Brahman, Brahmin. (Skt.) Skt. *brāhmana*, a brahman, holy man.—Skt. *brahman*, prayer; also devotion, lit. 'a greatness' of the soul; cf. *bṛhant*, great. (√BHERGH, to be great.)

Braid (1), to weave. (E.) M.E. *breiden*. A.S. *bregdan*, *brēdan*, to brandish, weave, braid.+Icel. *bregða*, 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. *brægd*, deceit; from A.S. *brægd*, 2nd grade of *bregdan*, to draw out, weave, knit, braid.

Brail, a kind of ligature or fastening. (F.—C.?) O.F. *braiel*, a cincture; orig. for fastening up breeches.—F. *braie*, breeches.—L. *brācæ*, breeches.

Brain. (E.) M.E. *brayne*. A.S. *brægn*, *brægen*, the brain.+Du. *brein*. Cf. Gk. *βρεχμός*, the top of the head.

Brake (1), a machine for breaking hemp; a name for various mechanical contrivances. (O. Low G.) M.E. *brake*.—Low G. *brake*, a flax-brake; M. Du. *braecke*, 'a brake to beat flax;' Hexham; Du. *braak*.—Du. *brak*, 2nd grade of *breken*, to break; see **Break**.

Brake (2), bush. (E.) M.E. *brake*.+Low G. *brake*, willow-bush (Bremen); also stumps of broken trees, rough growth. From A.S. *brecan*, (pt. t. *bræc*), to break. ¶ In the sense of 'fern,' modified from **Bracken**.

Bramble. (E.) M.E. *brembil*. A.S. *brēmel*, *brembel*. Allied to Du. *braam*, a blackberry; Swed. *brom-bär*, Dan. *brom-bær*, G. *brombeere*, a blackberry. Here Du. *braam*, G. *brōm* (O.H.G. *brāma* answer to A.S. *brōm* see **Broom**); of which A.S. *brēm-el* (for Teut. **brâmiloz*) is the diminutive).

Bran. (F.) M.E. *bran*.—O.F. *bran*, *bren*. Cf. W. *bran*, Irish *bran*, husks, chaff (from E.); Bret. *brenn*, bran.

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-

blade (from its flashing); Swed. and Dan. *brand*, fire-brand, fire; M. H. G. *brant*, a brand, sword.

brandish. (F.—Scand.) M.E. *braundisen*. — F. *brandiss-ant*, pres. pt. of *brandir*, to brandish a sword. — A. F. *brand*, a sword. — Icel. *brandr*; see **Brand** above.

brandy. (Du.) Formerly *brandwine*, *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 *brancas*, a halter. — North F. *branques*, pl. of *branque*, Norman form of F. *branche*, branch, 'also, the cheeke 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 **brent-goose.** The prefix is Scand., as in Swed. *brandräf*, a brant-fox, *brandgås*, a brent-goose. 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).

Brass. (E.) M. E. *bras*. A. S. *bræs*. Perhaps allied to the verb seen in Icel. *brasa*, to harden by fire; Dan. *brase*, to fry; cf. Swed. *brasa*, fire. **Der.** *braz-en*, A. S. *bræsen*.

braze (1), to harden. (E.) K. Lear, i. 1. 11. It means to harden like *brass*; see below.

braze (2), to ornament with brass. (E.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer, Od. 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. *brassart* (Cot.), *brassard* (Littré); also *brassal*. Formed with suffix *-ard* from F. *bras*, arm. — L. *brāchium*, 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. *brat* is from E.)

Brat (2), a child; esp. 'a beggar's *brat*.' Perhaps 'a rag,' the same as **Brat** (1).

Brattice, a fence of boards in a mine. (F.—Teut.?) M. E. *bretasche*, *bretasce*, *brutaske*, a parapet, battlement. — O. F. *bretesche*, a small wooden outwork, battlement; cf. Prov. *bertresca*, 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. *bravo*; the same as Span. and Port. *bravo*; Prov. *brau*. Etym. unknown; none of the explanations are satisfactory; the Bret. *brav*, O. Swed. *braf*, appear to be borrowed from F.

bravado. (Span.) Altered from Span. *bravada*, 'a bravado;' Minsheu's Span. Dict. — Span. *bravo*, brave.

bravo, a daring villain. (Ital.) Ital. *bravo*, brave; as a sb., a cut-throat, villain.

bravo! well done! (Ital.) Ital. *bravo*, brave; used in the voc. case masc.

Brawl (1), to quarrel. (E.?) M. E. *brawlen*. Perhaps E. Cf. Du. *brallen*, 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 *brawl*,' L. L. L. iii. 9. — F. *bransle*, 'a totter, swing, . . . *brawl* or dance;' Cot. — F. *bransler*, to reel; mod. F. *branler*. Allied to O. F. *brandeler* (Littre), *brandiller*, to shake (Cot.), frequent. forms of F. *brandir*, to brandish. See **Brandish**.

Brawn, muscle. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *braun*, muscle, boar's flesh. — O. F. *braon*, a slice of flesh; cf. Prov. *bradon*, the same. — O. H. G. *brāton*, acc. of *brato*, a slice of flesh for roasting. — O. H. G. *brātan* (G. *braten*), to roast. + A. S. *brêdan*.

Bray (1), to bruise, pound. (F.—G.) M. E. *brayen*. — O. F. *breier* (F. *broyer*). — O. Sax. *brekan* (G. *brechen*), to break; see **Break**.

Bray (2), to make a roaring noise. (F.—C.) A. F. *braier*; F. *braire* (Med. Lat. *bragire*). Of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *bragh*, a burst, explosion, *braigh*, to crackle (Thurneysen); and cf. L. *frag-or*, noise.

Braze; see **Brass**.

Brazier; see **Brasier**.

Breach. (E.) M. E. *breche*, a fracture — A. S. *brece*, as in *hlāf-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.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Dan. *brudgom*; G. *bräutigam*, O. H. G. *brūtigomo*.

Bridge. (E.) M. E. *brigge*, *brugge*. A. S. *brycg*.+Icel. *bryggja*; Swed. *brygga*; Dan. *brygge*, a pier; Du. *brug*; G. *brücke*. Teut. type **brugjā*, f. Allied to Icel. *brū*, Dan. *bro*, a bridge, pavement; O. Swed. *bro*, a paved way.

Bridle. (E.) M. E. *bridel*. A. S. *brīdel*. + Du. *breidel*; O. H. G. *brīdel*, *brittil* (whence F. *bride*). A. S. *brīdel* represents an earlier **brigdel* (cf. *brigdils*, a bridle, O. E. Texts, p. 44, l. 127).—A. S. *bregd-an*, to pull, twitch (with change of *e* to *i*). See Braid.

Brief (1), short. (F.—L.) M. E. *bref*. —F. *bref*.—L. *breuis*, short.+Gk. *βραχυς*, short.

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.

Brig, Brigade; see Brigand.

Brigand. (F.—Ital.) F. *brigand*, a robber.—Ital. *brigante*, an intriguer, robber; orig. pres. part. of *brigare*, to strive after.—Ital. *briga*, strife, quarrel, trouble. Orig. uncertain.

brig; short for brigantine.

brigade. (F.—Ital.) F. *brigade*, a crew, troop.—Ital. *brigata*, a troop; orig. fem. of pp. of *brigare*, to strive, fight, as above.

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. *brigantino*, a pirate-ship.—Ital. *brigante*, a robber. See Brigand.

Bright. (E.) M. E. *bright*. A. S. *beorht*, *berht*. + Icel. *bjartr*; M. H. G. *berht*; Goth. *bairhts*, shining. Teut. type **berhtoz*, shining. Cf. Gk. *φορκός*, white.

Brill, a fish. (E.) Origin unknown.

Brilliant, shining. (F.—L.—Gk.—Skt.) F. *brillant*, pres. part. of *briller*, 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. *breme*; G. *gebräme*, border.

Brimstone, sulphur. (E.) M. E. *brimston*, *bremstoon*, also *brenstoon* (Wyclif).—M. E. *brenn-en*, to burn, and *stoon*, stone. So also Icel. *brennisteinn*, brimstone. See Burn.

Brindled, Brinded, streaked. (Scand.) Icel. *brond-*, as in *brondóttr*, brinded, said of a cow.—Icel. *brandr*, a brand, flame, sword. Thus *brinded* = *branded*.

Brine. (E.) M. E. *brine*. A. S. *brȳne* (for *brine*), brine, salt liquor.+M. Du. *brijne*; Du. *brijn*, pickle.

Bring. (E.) A. S. *bringan*, also *brengan*, pt. t. *brōhte*.+Du. *brengen*; G. *bringen*; Goth. *briggan* (written for *bringan*), pt. t. *brāhta*.

Brink. (Scand.) M. E. *brink*.—Dan. *brink*, verge; Swed. *brink*, descent or slope of a hill; Icel. *brekka* (for *brinka*), a slope, crest of a hill; allied to Icel. *bringa*, a grassy slope, orig. the breast.

Brisk. (F.—Ital.) Spelt *bruisk* in Lowl. Sc. (1560).—F. *brusque*, 'brisk, lively, quicke, rash, harsh;' Cot.—Ital. *brusco*, tart, harsh; see Brusque.

Brisket. (F.) O. F. *brischet* (Brachet), s. v. *brechet*), also *bruschet* (Ducange); *brichet*, 'the brisket, or breast-piece,' *bruchet*, 'the craw-bone of a bird;' Cot. Guernsey *brûquet* (for **brusket*).—Dan. *brusk*, Icel. *brjōsk*, gristle; cf. Norw. *brjoskutt*, gristly.

Bristle. (E.) M. E. *bristle*, *berstle*, *birstle*; dimin. of A. S. *byrst*, a bristle.+ Du. *borstel*; Icel. *burst*; Swed. *borst*; G. *borste*. From Teut. **burs-*, weak grade of **bers* = Idg. **bhers*, to bristle; cf. Skt. *sahasra-bhṛshti*, having a thousand points. See Burr.

Brittle. (E.) M. E. *britel*, *brotel*, *brutel*. For A. S. **brytel* = Teut. **brutiloz*, from *brut-*, weak grade of A. S. *brēotan*, to break. It means 'fragile.' Cf. Icel. *brjōta*, Swed. *bryta*, Dan. *bryde*, to break.

Broach. (F.—L.) M. E. *setten on broche* = to set 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. *brad*. + Du. *breed*; Icel. *breiðr*; Swed. and Dan. *bred*; Goth. *braids*; 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. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *broccoli*, sprouts; pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout. Dimin. of *brocco*, a skewer, a shoot, stalk.—L. *broccus*, projecting, like teeth.

brochure, a pamphlet. (F.—L.) F. *brochure*, a few leaves stitched together.—F. *brocher*, to stitch; see Brocade.

Brock, a badger. (C.) A. S *broc*.—W., Corn., and Bret. *broch*; Irish, Gael., and Manx *broc*, a badger. Named from his white-streaked face; cf. Gael. *brocach*, speckled, grayish, as a badger; Gk. φορκός, white, gray. (Cf. E. *gray*, a badger.)

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, coarse shoes, leggings. (C.—E.) Gael. and Irish *brōg*, shoe; M. Irish *brocc*, shoe.—A. S. *broc*, breeches; *or* Icel. *brōk*. See Breeches.

Broided, braided. (E.) The wk. pp. *broided* took the place of the str. pp. *broiden*, woven, itself due to confusion of *browden* with *broider* (below). *Browden* represents A. S. *brogden*, pp. of *bregdan*, to braid. See Braid.

Broider, to adorn with needlework. (F.) [In 1 Tim. ii. 9, *broidered* (as in some edd.) is an error for *broided*; see above.] Used as the equivalent of F. *broder*, 'to imbroyder,' Cot. The *oi* is due to confusion with *broided*.—O. F. *brouder*, also *brosder* (Supp. to Godefroy); cf. Late L. *brusdus*, *brosdus*, embroidered work (Ducange). Of unknown origin; perhaps from Teut. **brozd-*, whence A. S. *brord*, Icel. *broddr*, a spike; see Brad.

Broil (1), to fry, grill. (F.) M. E. *broilen*.—A. F. *broiller* (Bozon), O. F. *bruiller*, to boil, roast (Roquefort). Origin unknown; cf. O. F. *bruir*, to roast; perhaps from M. H. G. *brüejen*, to scald; see Brood.

Broil (2), a tumult. (F.) F. *brouiller*, to jumble, confuse, confound. Cf. Ital. *brogliare*, to disturb. *broglio*, confusion (whence E. *im-broglio*). Origin unknown.

Broker. (F.—L.) M. E. *brocour*, an agent, witness of a transaction.—A. F. *brocour*, an agent; orig. a 'broacher' or seller of wine.—Late L. *broccātor*, one who broaches.—Late L. *brocca*, i. e. spike; see Brooch.

Bromine, a chemical element. (Gk.) Named from its ill odour. Formed, with suffix *-ine*, from Gk. βρῶμ-ος, a stink.

Bronchial. (Gk.) Gk. βρόγχια, neut. pl., the ramifications of the windpipe.—Gk. βρογχος, the windpipe; cf. βραγχος, a gill. Der. *bronch-itis*; from βρογχος.

Bronze. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *bronze*.—Ital. *bronzo*; *bronzino*, made of bronze (*z*—*ds*).—L. *æs Brundusīnum*.—L. *Brundusium*, Brindisi (in Italy); where bronze mirrors were made (Pliny, xxxiii. 9).

Brooch. (F.—L.) Named from the pin which fastens it. M. E. *broche*, a pin, peg, brooch.—F. *broche*, a spit, point.—Late L. *brocca*, a pointed stick; *broca*, a spike; L. *broccus*, projecting, like teeth.

Brood. (E.) M. E. *brod*. A. S. *brod* (rare); 'hi *brēdaþ* heora *brōd*' = they nourish their brood; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 10. +Du. *broed*; G. *brut*. Teut. stem **brō-ð-*, from a verbal base **bro-*, preserved in G. *brü-hen*, to scald (orig. to heat), Du. *broe-ien*, to brood, hatch; from the idea of 'heat' or 'warmth.' Der. *breed*.

Brook (1), to endure, put up with. (E.) M. E. *broken*, *brouken*. A. S. *brucan*, to use, enjoy; which was the orig. sense. + Du. *gebruiken*, Icel. *brūka*, G. *brauchen*, Goth. *brukjan*, to use; cf. L. *fruī*, to enjoy. See Fruit (√BHREUG.) Brugm. i. § 111.

Brook (2), a small stream. (E.) M. E. *brook*. A. S. *brōc*.+Du. *broek*, G. *bruch*, a marsh.

brook-lime, a plant. (E.) M. E. *brok-lemke*, *brok-lemok*. From A. S. *brōc*, a brook, and *hleomoc*, brook-lime.

Broom. (E.) M. E. *brome*, *broom*. A. S. *brom*, the plant broom; hence, a besom made from twigs of it.+Du. *brem*; Low G. *braam*, broom. Teut. type **brē-moz*. Allied to Bramble, q. v.

Brose, a later form of *browis* or *brewis*; see Brewis.

Broth. (E.) A. S *broþ*.+Icel. *broð*; O. H. G. *brod*. Teut. type **broþom*, n.; from *bro-*, *bru-*, weak grade of *breu-*, as in A. S. *breowan*, to brew. Lit. 'brewed.'

Brothel. (E.; *confused with* F.—Teut.) 1. M. E. *brothel*, a lewd person, base wretch.—A. S. *broð-en*, pp. of *brēoðan*, to perish, become vile; whence also *ābroðen*, 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. *bordel*, a hut, orig. of boards. — Du. *bord*, a plank, board; see Board.

Brother. (E.) M. E. *brother*. A. S. *brōðor*. + Du. *broeder*; Icel. *bróðir*; Goth. *brothar*; Swed. and Dan. *broder*; G. *bruder*; Gael. and Ir. *brathair*; W. *brawd*; Russ. *brat'*; Lat. *frāter*; Gk. *φράτηρ*; Skt. *bhrātṛ*. Teut. stem **bróther-*; Idg. stem **bhrāter-*.

Brougham, a kind of carriage. (Personal name.) Date 1839. Named after the first Lord Brougham.

Brow. (E.) M. E. *browe*. A. S. *brū*. + Icel. *brún*, eyebrow; Lith. *bruwis*; Russ. *brove*; Gk. *ὀφρυς*; Pers. *abrū*; Skt. *bhrū*. Brugm. i. § 554.

Brown. (E.) M. E. *broun*. A. S. *brūn*. + Du. *bruin*; Icel. *brúnn*; Swed. *brun*; Dan. *bruun*; G. *braun*; Lith. *brunas*. Cf. Gk. *φρυνος*, a toad; Skt. *ba-bhru(s)*, tawny.

Browse. (F. — M. H. G.) For *broust*; lit. 'to feed on young shoots.' — M. F. *brouster* (F. *brouter*), to nibble off young shoots. — M. F. *broust* (F. *brout*), a sprig, shoot, bud. — M. H. G. *broz*, a bud; Bavar. *brosst*, *bross*, a bud. From the weak grade of O. H. G. *briozan*, to break, also, to break into bud; which is cognate with A. S. *breotan*. 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*)-*brȳsan*, to bruise. Influenced by O. F. *bruiser*, *briser*, to break, perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *bris*, to break, Irish *brisim*, I break. (The spelling *ui*, from A. S. *ȳ*, 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. *brugitus*, a clamour (Ducange); cf. L. *rugītus*, a roaring. Partly imitative; cf. G. *brüllen*, to roar.

Brunette. (F. — G.) F. *brunette*, fem. of *brunet*, brownish. — M. H. G. *brun*, 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. *broce*, F. *brosse*, brushwood; also, later, a brush. — Low L. *bruscia*, a thicket. Derived by Diez from O. H. G. *bursta*, 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. *brūtus*, stupid.

Bryony. (L. — Gk.) L. *bryōnia*. — Gk. *βρυωνία*, *βρυώνη*, bryony. — Gk. *βρύειν*, to teem, grow luxuriantly.

Bubble. (E.) Cf. Swed. *bubbla*, Dan. *boble*, a bubble; also Du. *bobbel*, a bubble, *bobbelen*, to bubble. Of imitative origin.

Buccanier. (F. — West Indian.) F. *boucanier*, a pirate. — F. *boucaner*, to broil on a sort of wooden frame. — F. *boucan*, a wooden frame, used by hunters for smoking and drying flesh. The word *boucan* is said to be a F. spelling of a Tupi (Brazilian) word, and to mean 'a frame on which meat is smoke-dried.'

Buck (1), a male deer, goat. (E.) M. E. *bukke*. A. S. *buc*, male deer, *bucca*, a he-goat. + Du. *bok*, Icel. *bukkr*, Swed. *bock*, a he-goat; Dan. *buk*, a he-goat, ram, buck; G. *bock*; also W. *bwch*, Gael. *boc*, Irish *boc*. Brugm. i. § 800.

Buck (2), to steep clothes in lye. (E.) M. E. *bouken*. As if from A. S. **bucian*, not found. Prob. from A. S. *būc*, a pitcher (prov. E. *bouk*, a pail, tub); but M. E. *bouken* has the specific sense of 'steep in lye,' like M. H. G. *büchen*, Swed. *byka*, Dan. *byge*, Low G. *būken*, *büken* (whence Ital. *bucare*, F. *buer*).

bucket. (E.) A. F. *boket* (Bozon). Formed with A. F. dimin. suffix *-et* from A. S. *būc*, a pitcher. Cf. Gael. *bucaid*, Irish *buicead*, a bucket (from E.).

Buckle. (F. — L.) M. E. *bokel*. — O. F. *bucle* (F. *boucle*), the boss of a shield, a ring, a buckle. — Late L. *bucula*, the boss of a shield; *buccula*, beaver of a helm, boss of a shield, buckle. — Lat. *buccula*, the cheek, dimin. of *bucca*, the cheek.

buckler. (F. — L.) M. E. *bokeler*. — 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. *bougran*), a coarse kind of cloth; Low L. *boquerannus* or (in Italy) *būchirānus* (for Ital. *buchirano*), late Ital. *bucherame*.

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. *bōc*, as in *buck-mast*, beech-mast. So also Du. *boekweit*, buckwheat; G. *buchweizen*. See Beech.

Bucolic, pastoral. (L.—Gk.) L. *būcolicus*.—Gk. *βουκολικός*, pastoral.—Gk. *βουκόλος*, a cowherd.—Gk. *βοῦ-s*, an ox; and *κέλλειν*, to drive.

Bud. (E.?) M. E. *bodde, budde*, a bud; *budden*, to bud. Not found in A. S. Cf. Du. *bot*, a bud; *botten*, to bud, sprout.

Budge (1), to stir. (F.—L.) F. *bouger*, to stir; answering to Ital. *bulicare*, to bubble up (Diez).—L. *bullīre*; 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 buffalo-skin. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *buffle*, a buffalo.—L. *būfalus*; see Buffalo.

Buff (2), in Blindman's buff. (F.) Formerly *blindman-buff*, a game; in which game boys used to *buffet* one (who was blinded) on the back, without being caught, if possible. From O. F. *bufe*, F. *buffe*, a buffet, blow; cf. Low G. *buff, puf*, a blow (Lübben). See Buffet (1).

Buffalo. (Port. *or* Ital.—L.—Gk.) Port. *bufalo*, Ital. *buffalo*, orig. a kind of wild ox.—L. *būfalus*, also *būbalus*.—Gk. *βούβαλος*, a buffalo; a kind of deer or antelope. (Not a true Gk. word.)

Buffer (1), and (2); see Buffet (1).

Buffet (1), a blow; to strike. (F.) M. E. *boffet, buffet*, a blow, esp. on the cheek.—O. F. *bufet*, a blow, dimin. of *bufe*, a blow, esp. on the cheek; cf. *bufer, buffer*, to puff out the cheeks, also to buffet; mod. F. *bouffer*. Prob. of imitative origin, allied to *pouffer*, to puff; see Buff (2), Puff.

buffer (1), a foolish fellow. (F.) Orig. a stammerer; hence, a foolish fellow. M.E. *buffen*, to stammer.—O. F. *bufer*, to puff out the cheeks (hence, to puff or blow in talking).

buffer (2), a cushion, to deaden concussion. (F.) Lit. 'a striker;' from M. E. *buffen*, to strike, orig. to buffet on the cheek; see Buffet (1).

buffoon. (F.) F. *bouffon*, a buffoon, jester, one who makes grimaces.—F. *bouffer*, to puff.

Buffet (2), a side-board. (F.) F. *buffet*, a side-board. Origin unknown.

Bug (1), a spectre. (C.) In Sh.—W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin, spectre; Gael. and Ir. *bocan*, a spectre.+Lithuan. *baugus*, 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 *bugle-horn*: a *bugle* is a wild ox.—O. F. *bugle*, a wild ox.—L. acc. *buculum*, a young ox; double dimin. of *bos*, an ox.

Bugle (2), a kind of ornament. (F.—L.) Little black pipes, likened to horns. '*Bugle*, a little black horne;' Cockeram. See above.

Bugle (3), a plant. (F.) F. *bugle*; Cot.; cf. Span. and Late L. *bugula*. Cf. L. *bugillo*, (perhaps) bugle.

Bugloss, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) Lit. 'ox-tongue.'—F. *buglosse*.—L. *būglossa*; also *būglossus*.—Gk. *βουγλωσσος*, ox-tongue; from the shape of the leaves.—Gk. *βου-s*, ox; *γλωσσ-α*, tongue.

Build. (E.) M.E. *bulden*. Late A. S. *byldan*, to build.—A. S. *bold*, a house, variant of *botl*, a dwelling, n. = Teut. **bu-þlom*, from *bu-*, related to *bū-an*, to dwell; see Bower. Cf. A. S. *bytlian*, to build, from *botl* (above). [Cf. O. Swed. *bylja*, to build (Ihre).—O. Swed. *bol*, a house, dwelling; Icel. *bol*, a house, Dan. *bol*, a small farm.]

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, pouch.—O. F. *boulge* (*bouge*), a bag.—L. *bulga*,

a bag (Gaulish). See **Budget**. **Doublet**, *bilge*.

Bulk (1), size. (Scand.) M. E. *bolke*, a heap. — Icel. *būlki*, a heap; O. Swed. *bolk*; Dan. *bulk*, a lump. Cf. Swed. *bulna*, to swell.

Bulk (2), the trunk of the body. (Du.) In Sh. — M. Du. *bulcke*, thorax (Kilian). (Prob. confused with Du. *buik*, Icel. *bukr*, the trunk; Swed. *buk*, Dan. *bug*, G. *bauch*, the belly.)

Bulk (3), a stall of a shop. (Scand.) Perhaps related to **Balk**. Cf. Dan. dial. *bulk*, a half-wall; Icel. *bālkr*, a beam, also, a partition; Linc. *bulker*, a beam, a wooden hutch in a workshop. **Der.** *bulk-head*, a partition.

Bull (1), male of the cow. (E.) M. E. *bole*, *bule*. 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. *boli*; G. *bulle*; Lithuan. *bullus*. **Der.** *bull-ock*, A. S. *bulluc*, as above.

Bull (2), a papal edict. (L.) M. E. *bulle*. — Lat. *bulla*, a bubble, boss, knob, leaden seal on an edict; a bull (in late Latin).

bullet. (F. — L.) M. F. *boulet*, dimin. of F. *boule*, a ball. — L. *bulla*, a boss, knob, &c.

bulletin. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *bulletin*, a ticket. — Ital. *bullettino*, a safe-conduct, pass, ticket. Dimin. of *bulletta*, a passport, lottery ticket, dimin. of *bulla*, a seal, bull. — L. *bulla*, a boss, &c.

Bullace, wild plum. (F. — L.) M. E. *bolas*. — O.F. *beloce*, a bullace; M.F. *pelosse*, Cot. — L. type **pilottea*, pellet-like. — Late L. *pilota*, a pellet. — L. *pila*, a ball.

Bullet, Bulletin; see **Bull** (2).

Bullion. (F. — L.) The A. F. *bullion* meant a mint, and Late L. *bulliona*, *bullio* meant a mass of metal, apparently, from its being melted; cf. F. *bouillon*, a boiling. — Late L. *bullionem*, 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. *buole* (G. *buhle*), lover.

Bulrush. (E.) M.E. *bulrysche*, Prompt. Parv., p. 244, col. 2. Perhaps 'stem-rush'; from its stout stem; cf. Shetl. *bulwand*, 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. *bolverk* (Ihre); cf. Du. *bolwerk*, G. *boll-werk* (whence F. *boulevard*). Compounded of Dan. *bul*, Swed. *bol*, trunk of a tree, log, Icel. *bulr*, *bolr*, the stem of a tree; and Dan. *værk*, Swed. *verk*, 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 scavenger's boat on the Thames (A. D. 1685); afterwards used to supply vegetables to ships.

Bump (1), to thump; a blow. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. M. Dan. *bumpe*, to strike with the fist; W. *pwmpio*, to thump; *pwmp*, a lump; Corn. *bom*, *bum*, a blow. The senses are: (1) to strike, (2) a blow, (3) its effect. See **Bunch**.

Bump (2), to boom. (E.) Imitative; cf. **Boom** (1), and **Bumble-bee**.

Bumper, a full glass. (E.) From *bump*; with the notion of a *bumping* or full glass; cf. *thumping*, i. e. great.

Bumpkin, a thick-headed fellow. (Du.) M. Du. *boomken*, a little tree (Hexham); dimin. of *boom*, a tree, a beam, bar; see **Beam** (1). The E. *bumkin* also meant a luff-block, a thick piece of wood (Cotgrave, s. v. *Chicambault*, and see *bumkin* 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 (Burguy), also spelt *bigne*, 'a bump, knob;' Cot. O. F. *bugnete*, a fritter (Godefroy); also *bugnet* (id., Supp. p. 393). '*Bignets*, little round loaves, buns,' &c.; Cot. Minsheu has Span. *buñuelos*, 'pancakes, cobloaves, buns.' See **Bunion**. (Doubtful.)

Bunch. (E.?) M. E. *bunche*. Cf. M. E. *bunchen*, to beat. Prob. imitative, like *bump*, *bounce*. And see **Bunk**.

Bundle. (E.) M. E. *bundel*. Dimin. of O. Northumb. *bund*, a bundle (Matt. xiii. 30). — A. S. *bund-*, weak grade of *bindan*, to bind. + Du. *bondel*; G. *bündel*.

Bung, a stopple. (Du.—L.) M. Du. *bonge* (Du. *bom*), a bung; dialectal form of **bonde*, as preserved in F. *bonde*, a bung. Cognate with Swiss *punt* (Weigand, s. v. *Spund*). — L. *puncta*, an orifice; orig. fem. pp. of *pungere*, to prick. Cf. W. *bwng*, an orifice, also, a bung.

Bungalow, a Bengal thatched house. (Hind.) Hind. *bangalah*, of or belonging to Bengal, a bungalow; Rich. Dict. p. 293. From the name *Bengal*.

Bungle. (Scand.?) Of imitative origin. Cf. Swed. dial. *bangla*, to work ineffectually; O. Swed. *bunga*, to strike (Rietz, Ihre.) And cf. **Bang.**

Bunion. (F.—G.) O. F. *buignon*, only in the sense of a fritter (Godefroy); but really an augmentative of O. F. *buigne* (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 *bugno*, 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. *bunke*, 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.** ¶ But the right words for 'bunt' are Dan. *bug*, Swed. *buk*, Du. *buik*, G. *bauch*; see **Bulk** (2).

Bunting (1), a bird. (E.?) M. E. *bunting*; also *buntyle* (= *buntel*), Lowl. Sc. *buntlin*. Origin unknown.

Bunting (2), a thin woollen stuff for flags. (E.) Perhaps 'sifting-cloth'; from M. E. *bonten*, prov. E. *bunt*, to sift. Cf. F. *etamine*, in the same senses.

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. *boiæ*, pl. a collar for the neck, orig. of leather.

Bur, Burdock; see **Burr.**

Burbot, a fish. (F.) F. *bourbotte* (also *barbote*). — F. *bourbetter*, 'to wallow in mud,' Cot. — F. *bourbe*, mud. — Late L. *borba*, mud. — Gk. *βόρβορος*, mud.

Burden 1), **Burthen,** a load carried. (E.) A. S. *byrðen*, a load. From Teut. **bur-*, weak grade of **beran-*, to bear; see **Bear** (1). + Icel. *byrðr*, *byrði*; Swed. *börda*; Dan. *byrde*; Goth. *baurthei*; G. *bürde*; 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. *burdōnem*, acc of *burdo*, a drone. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Lowland Sc. *birr*, to make a whizzing noise, E. *buzz*. ¶ Confused with **Burden** (1).

Bureau. (F.—L.) F. *bureau*, a desk, writing-table; so called because covered with brown baize. — F. *bureau*, O. F. *burel*, coarse woollen stuff, russet-coloured. — O. F. *buire*, M. F. *bure*, dark brown; F. *bure*, coarse cloth. — L. *burrus*, reddish. — Gk. *πυρρος*, reddish. — Gk. *πῦρ*, fire.

Burgeon, a bud. (F.—Teut.) F. *bourgeon*, 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. *burgeys*. — O. F. *burgeis*. — 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.

burglar. (A. F.—E.) A. F. *burgler*, *burglour*; Law L. *burgulātor*. — Law L. *burgulāre*, to break into a house. — A. S. *burh*, *burg*; see **Borough.**

burgomaster. (Du. *and* F.) Du. *burge-meester*, a town-master. — Du. *burg*, cognate with E. **Borough**; and *meester*, a master, from O. F. *meistre*; see **Master.**

Burgonet, a helmet. (F.) F. *bourguignote*, 'a burganet,' Cot. So called because first used by the Burgundians. — F. *Bourgogne*, Burgundy.

Burial. (E.) M. E. *buriel*, *biriel*, a tomb; also spelt *beriels*, *biriels*. — A. S. *byrgels*, a tomb. — A. S. *byrgan*, to bury; see **Bury.** The spelling with *-al* is due to association with *funer-al*, &c.

Burin, an engraver's tool. (F.—G.) F. *burin*; Ital. *borino*. Prob. from M. H. G. *boren* (G. *bohren*), to bore; see **Bore** (1).

Burke, to murder by suffocation; to murder, stifle. (Personal name.) From the name of *Burke*, an Irishman who com-

mitted murders by suffocation; executed at Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1829.

Burl, 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 woollen pad; allied to L. *burræ*, trifles, trash, Late L. *reburrus*, rough.

burlesque, comic. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *burlesque*.—Ital. *burlesco*, ludicrous.—Ital. *burla*, waggery, a trick. A dimin. from L. *burræ*, trifles, nonsense (Ausonius). See Burl.

Burly. (E.) M. E. *burli*, *burliche*, *borli*; prov. E. *bowerly*; Shetland *boorly*. Formed by adding the suffix *-ly* (A. S. *-līc*) to A. S. *būr*, a bower, a lady's chamber; hence, the old senses of 'fit for a bower,' stately, excellent, large, great; and, finally, stout, big. E. g. 'a *burly* bed.'

Burn (1), verb. (E.) M.E. *bernen*; also *brennen*. There are two forms. α. intrans. A.S. *beornan*, *byrnan*, strong verb, pt. t. *bearn*, *bran*, pp. *bornen*.+O. Icel. *brinna*; Goth. *brinnan*; Teut. type **brennan-*; cf. A. S. *bryne*, flame. β. trans. A. S. *bærnan*, wk. vb.+Icel. *brenna*, Dan. *brænde*, Swed. *bränna*; G. *brennen*; Goth. *brannjan*; Teut. type **brannjan-*, causal to the former.

Burn (2), a brook; see Bourn (2).

Burnet, a plant. (F.—O. H. G.) Low L. *burneta*.—O. F. *brunete*, the name of a flower: *burnette*, *brunette*, a kind of dark brown cloth, also a brunette. See Brunette. Named from the dark brown colour of the flowers.

burnish, to polish. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *burnishen*; also *burnen*.—O. F. *burnir*, *brunir* (pres. part. *burnis-ant*), to embrown, to polish.—O. H. G. *brunen* (<**brūnjan*).—O. H. G. *brūn*, brown; see Brown.

Burnouse, 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.

Burr, Bur. (E.) M. E. *burre*, knob on a burdock; *borre*, roughness in the throat. Not in A.S. N. Fries. *burre*, *borre*, a burr, burdock.+Swed. *borre*, a sea-urchin; *kardborre*, a burdock; Dan. *borre*, burdock. From Teut. base **burz-*<**burs-*, weak grade of Teut. root **bers*, to bristle. See Bristle. Der. *bur-dock*.

Burrow, a shelter for rabbits. (E.) M. E. *borwgh*, a cave, shelter; merely a varied spelling of *borough*. Der. *burrow*, verb.

Bursar. (Med. L.—Gk.) Med. L. *bursārius*, a purse-bearer.—Med. L. *bursa*, a purse.—Gk. *βυρσα*, a hide, wine-skin.

Burst. (E.) M. E. *bersten*, *bresten*, pt. t. *brast*. A. S. *berstan*, to burst asunder, break; str. vb.+Du. *bersten*; G. *bersten*; Icel. *bresta*; Swed. *brista*; Dan. *briste*; also O. Irish *briss-im* (for **brest-im*), I break.

Bury (1), vb. (E.) M. E. *burien*. A. S. *byrigan*, *byrgan*, to hide in the ground, bury. From *burg-*, weak grade of *beorg-an*, to hide; see Borough.

Bury (2), a town. (E.) As in Canterbury.—A. S. *byrig*, dat. of *burh*, a borough. See Borough.

Bus, a shortened form of *omnibus*. (L.) See Omnibus.

Bush (1), a thicket. (Scand.—L.) M. E. *busch*, *busk*.—Dan. *busk*, Swed. *buske*, a bush, shrub.+Du. *bosch*; O. H. G. *busc*; G. *busch*. All from Late L. *boscus*, a bush; a word of unknown origin.

Bush (2), the metal box in which an axle works. (Du.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *busse*.—Du. *bus*, a box, barrel (of a gun); G. *büchse*.—Late L. *buxis*, a box.—Gk. *πύξις*, a box.—Gk. *πυξος*, box-wood, box-tree. See Pyx.

bushel, a measure. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *bushel*.—A. F. *bousselle*, O. F. *boissel*; Late L. *bustellus*, a small box; for **boistel*, dimin. of O. F. *boiste*, a box.—Late L. *buxida*, acc. of *buxis*, a box (above).

Busk (1), to get oneself ready. (Scand.) Icel. *būask*, to get oneself ready.—Icel. *būa*, to prepare; and *-sk*, for *sik*, oneself. See Bound (3); and cf. Bask.

Busk (2), a support for a woman's stays. (F.) M. F. *busque*, 'a buske, or buste;' Cot. Mod. F. *busc*. Of uncertain origin. Cf. M. F. *buc*, 'a busque;' Cot.

Buskin. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *bousequin* (1483); also *brousequin*.—M. Ital. *borzachino*, buskin, fine boot.—L. *borsa*.—Gk. *βυρσα*, a hide. The M. Du. *broseken* was borrowed from F.

Buss, to kiss. (E.) [The old word was *bass*.—F. *baiser*, to kiss.—Lat. *basium*, a kiss.] The modern *buss*, of imitative origin, may have been partly suggested by it. Cf. prov. G. (Bavarian) *bussen*,

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Lowl. Sc. *bizz*, to hiss; Ital. *buzzicare*, to hum, whisper.

Buzzard. (F. — L.) M. E. *bosard*, *busard*, an inferior kind of falcon. — F. *busard*. — F. *buse*, a buzzard; with suffix *-ard* (from O. H. G. *hart*). — Late L. *busio* = L. *buteo*, a sparrow-hawk.

By, prep. (E.) M. E. *bi*. A. S. *bī*, *big*. + Du. *bij*; G. *bei*; Goth. *bi*. Cf. Skt. *a-bhi*, Gk. *ἀμ-φί*.

By-law, a law affecting a township. (Scand.) Formerly also *birlaw*. — Icel. *bǣ-r*, *by-r*, a village (gen. *bæjar*, whence *bir-*); *lög*, a law. So also Dan. *by-lov*, a town-law. Icel. *bǣr* is allied to *būa*, to dwell. See **Boor**.

Byre, a cow-house. (E.) A Northern E. deriv. of *bower*. A. S. *byre*, a shed, hut. — A. S. *bur*, a bower; cf. Icel. *būr*, a pantry. See **Bower**.

C.

Cab (1); see **Cabriolet**.

Cab (2), a Heb. measure. (Heb.) Heb. *qab*, the 18th part of an ephah. The literal sense is 'hollow'; cf. Heb *qābab*, to form in the shape of a vault; see **Alcove**.

Cabal. (F. — Heb.) Orig. 'a secret.' F. *cabale*, 'the Jewes Caball, a hidden science;' Cot. — Heb. *qabbālāh*, reception, mysterious doctrine. — Heb. *qābal*, to receive; *qibbel*, to adopt a doctrine.

Cabbage (1), a vegetable. (F. — L.) M. E. *cabache*, *caboche*. — F. (Picard) *caboche*, lit. 'great head;' cf. Picard *cabus*, F. *choux cabus*, large-headed cabbage. — L. *cap-ut*, head; with augmentative suffix; cf. Ital. *capocchia*, head of a nail.

Cabbage (2), to steal. (F.) From F. *cabasser*, to put into a basket; Norman *cabasser*, to cabbage (and see Supp. to Godefroy). — F. *cabas*, a basket; Norman *cabas*, tailor's cabbage; of unknown origin.

Caber, a pole. (C. — L.) Gael. *cabar*, a rafter. — L. type **caprio*, a rafter; see **Chevron**.

Cabin. (F.) M.E *cabane*. — F. *cabane*. — Prov. *cabana*. — Late L. *capanna*, a hut (Isidore).

cabinet. (F.) F. *cabinet*, dimin. of F. *cabane*, a cabin (above).

Cable. (F. — L.) M. E. *cable*. — O. F. *cable*. — Late L. *capulum*, *caplum*, a strong (holding) rope. — L. *capere*, to hold.

Caboose, the cook's cabin on board ship. (Du.) Formerly *camboose*. — Du. *kombuis*, a cook's cabin; also 'the chimney in a ship,' Sewel. (Hence also Dan. *kabys*, Swed. *kabysa*, caboose.)

Cabriolet. (F. — Ital. — L.) *Cab* is short for *cabriolet*. — F. *cabriolet*, a cab; from its supposed lightness. — F. *cabriole*, a caper, leap of a goat; formerly *capriole*. — Ital. *capriola*, a caper, a kid. — Ital. *caprio*, wild goat; *capra*, a she-goat. — L. *caper*, goat; fem. *capra*.

Cacao, a tree. (Span. — Mexican.) Span. *cacao*; from the Mexican name (*cacauatl*) of the tree whence chocolate is made. ¶ Not the same as *cocoa*.

Cachinnation. (L.) L. acc. *cachinnātiōnem*, loud laughter. — L. *cachinnāre*, to laugh. Cf. **Cackle**.

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. *cacāre*.

Cackle. (E.) M. E. *kakelen*, a frequentative form. Not in A. S. + Du. *kakelen*; Swed. *kackla*; Dan. *kagle*; G. *gackeln*. The sense is 'to keep on saying *kak*;' cf. *gabb-le*, *gobb-le*, *gagg-le*.

Cacophony, a harsh sound. (Gk.) Gk. *κακοφωνία*, a harsh sound. — Gk. *κακό-φωνος*, harsh. — Gk. *κακό-s*, bad; and *φων-ή*, sound. **Der.** *cacophonous* (Gk. *κακό-φωνος*).

Cad, a low fellow. (F. — L.) Short for Lowl. Sc. *cadie*, an errand-boy; see Jamieson. — F. *cadet*; see **Cadet**.

Cadaverous, corpse-like. (L.) L. *cadāuerōsus*. — L. *cadāuer*, 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 coursest part of silke, whereof sleave is made;' Cot. Cf. Span. *cadarzo*, coarse, entangled silk, that cannot be spun on a reel; Port. *cadarço*, a coarse silk. Origin unknown; probably Eastern. **Der.** *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-chest, is called in the tea-trade a *caddy* or *catty*. — Malay *katī*, a

weight equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$ 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. *cadus,* a barrel, cask. – Gk. *κάδος,* a cask, jar. – Heb. *kad,* a pail.

Cadence, a fall of the voice. (F. – Ital. – L.) M. E. *cadence.* – F. *cadence,* 'a cadence, just falling of words;' Cot. – Ital. *cadenza.* – Late L. *cadentia,* a falling. – L. *cadent-,* stem of pres. pt. of *cadere,* to fall. + Skt. *çad,* to fall.

Cadet, orig. a younger son. (F. – L.) F. *cadet,* a younger brother; Prov. *capdel. Capdet* is a Gascon form = Late L. *capitellum* (the substitution of *t* for *ll* being regular in Gascon; P. Meyer); lit. a little (younger) head, dimin. from L. *caput,* a head.

Cadi, a judge. (Arab.) Arab. *qādī, qāzī,* a cadi or cazi, a judge. Hence Span. *alcalde,* the judge (E. *alcayde*); where *al* is the Arab. def. article.

Caducous, falling. (L.) L. *cadūc-us,* falling; with suffix *-ous.* – L. *cadere,* to fall. See Cadence.

Cæsura. (L.) L. *cæsura,* a cutting; a pause in a verse. – L. *cæs-us,* pp. of *cædere,* to cut.

Caftan, a Turkish garment. (Turk.) Turk. *qaftan,* a dress.

Cage. (F. – L.) F. *cage.* – Late L. *cavea,* L. *cauea,* a cave, den, cage. – L. *cauus,* hollow. See Cave.

Caïque, 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. *chetif*). – L. *captiuum,* acc. of *captiuus*; 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 *kāyu pūtih,* lit. 'white wood.' – Malay *kāyu,* wood; *pūtih,* white.

Cake. (E. *or* Scand.) M. E. *cake.* N. Fries. *kāk, kāg,* late Icel. and Swed. *kaka*; Dan. *kage.* Teut. stem **kakōn-,* 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. *calebasse.* – Span. *calabaza* (Port. *calabaça*). – Arab. – Pers. *kharbuz,* a melon, lit. 'ass-gourd,' i. e. large gourd. – Pers. *khar,* ass (hence, coarse); *buzah,* 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. *calamitātem,* a misfortune.

Calash, a sort of carriage. (F. – G. – Slavonic.) F. *calèche.* – G. *kalesche.* – Pol. *kolaska,* a small carriage, dimin. of *kolasa,* a carriage; Russ. *kolïaska,* a carriage. – Pol. *koło,* a wheel; O. Slav. *kolo.* (√QEL.)

Calcareous. (L.) Should be *calcarious.* – L. *calcārius,* pertaining to lime. – L. *calc-,* stem of *calx,* lime.

calcine. (F. – L.) F. *calciner.* – Mod. L. *calcināre,* to reduce to a calx. – 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.

Caldron, Cauldron. (F. – L.) M. E. *cauderon,* A. F. *caudrun.* – O. North F. (Picard) *cauderon,* for O. F. *chauderon,* mod. F. *chaudron* (Ital. *calderone,* Span. *calderon*), a vessel for hot water. Extended from L. *caldār-ia,* a hot bath. – L. *caldus,* contr. form of *calidus,* hot. – L. *calere,* to be hot.

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. *calendæ,* calends.

Calender (1), a machine for pressing cloth. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *calandre.* – Med. L. **calendra, celendra,* a calender; an adaptation of L. *cylindrus,* a cylinder; see Cylinder. Der. *calender,* a smoother of linen, a mistaken form for *calendrer.*

Calender (2), a kind of wandering monk. (F. – Pers.) F. *calender.* – Pers. *qalandar,* a kind of wandering Muhammadan monk, who abandons everything and retires from the world.

Calends. (L.) L. *calendæ,* s. pl., the first day of the (Roman) month. Orig. obscure; but certainly from the base *cal-,* as in O. Lat. *calare,* to proclaim. + Gk. *καλεῖν,* to summon. Allied to Hale (2).

Calenture, a feverous madness. (F.

—Span.—L.) F. *calenture.*—Span. *calentura.*—L. *calent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *calēre*, to be hot.

Calf (1). (E.) M.E. *kalf.* O. Merc. *calf*; A.S. *cealf.*+Du. *kalf*; Icel. *kálfr*; Swed. *kalf*; Dan. *kalv*; Goth. *kalbō*; G. *kalb.* Der. *calve*, vb., A.S. *cealfian.* Perhaps allied to Skt. *garbha*, womb, a fœtus. Brugm. i. § 656.

Calf (2), the thick hind part of the shank. (E.) Perhaps the same as the above; cf. Gaulish L. *galba*, great-bellied; Icel. *kálfi*, calf of the leg. See Cave in.

Caliber, Calibre, bore of a gun. (F.) F. *calibre*, size of a bore; Span. *calibre* (1623). Etym. unknown. Perhaps from Arab. *qālib*, a form, mould, model, Rich. Dict. p. 1111 (Diez). Mahn suggests L. *quā lībrā*, with what measure.

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. *khalīfah*, successor.—Arab. *khalafa*, to succeed. Doublet, *khalifa.*

Caligraphy, Calligraphy, good writing. (Gk.) Gk. καλλιγραφια.—Gk. καλλι-, prefix (for κάλλος, beauty, from καλός, good, fair); and γράφειν, to write.

calisthenics, callisthenics, graceful exercises. (Gk.) From Gk. καλλισθεν-ής, adorned with strength.—Gk. καλλι- (for κάλλος, beauty, from καλός, fair); and σθέν-ος, strength.

Calipers, compasses. (F.) For *caliber-compasses*, i.e. compasses for measuring diameters; see Caliber.

Calisthenics; see Caligraphy.

Caliver, a sort of musket. (F.) Named from its *caliber* or bore; see Kersey's Dict. See Caliber.

Calk; usually Caulk, q.v.

Call. (Scand.) Late A.S. *ceallian*; cf. *hildecalla*, a herald. E. Fries. *kallen.*—Icel. and Swed. *kalla*; Dan. *kalde.*+Du. *kallen*; O.H.G. *challōn.* Teut. type **kallōn-* or **kallōjan-*, weak verb; cf. W. *galw*, to call, Russ. *golos'*, voice, sound.

Callet, Callat, a worthless woman. (F.—Low L.—Low G.) In Oth. iv. 2. 121.—F. *caillette*, a gossip, chatterer; lit. a little quail; dimin. of *caille*, a quail, also a woman. Littre gives *caille coiffee*, femme galante. See Quail. (Doubtful.)

Callous, hard. (F.—L.) F. *calleux.*—L. *callōsus*, thick-skinned.—L. *callus, callum*, hard skin.

Callow, unfledged, bald. (L.) M.E. *calu, calewe.* A.S. *calu*, bald.+Du. *kaal*, bald; Swed. *kal*; G. *kahl.* Teut **kalwoz*, early borrowed from L. *caluus*, bald.

Calm. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *calme*, adj. Allied to Prov. *chaume*, the time when the flocks rest; F. *chômer* (formerly *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-ere*, to be hot.]—Gk. καυμα, heat.—Gk. καίειν, to burn. Der. *be-calm.*

Calomel, a preparation of mercury. (Gk.) Coined to express a *white* product from a *black* substance.—Gk. καλό-s, fair; and μελ-as, black.

Caloric. (F.—L.) F. *calorique.*—L. *calor*, heat.—L. *calēre*, to be hot.

calorific, making hot. (L.) L. *calorificus*, making hot.—L. *calōri-*, stem of *calor*, heat; and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make.

Calthrop, Caltrap, a star-thistle, a ball with spikes for annoying cavalry. (L. *and* Teut.) M.E. *kalketrappe*, A.S. *calcetreppe*, a star-thistle. Coined from L. *calci-*, 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. *chalemel*, F. *chalumeau*, a pipe.—L. *calamus*, a reed.—Gk. κάλαμος, a reed. See Shawm.

Calumny. (F.—L.) F. *calomnie.*—L. *calumnia*, false accusation.—L. *caluī, caluere*, to deceive.

Calve; see Calf.

Calx. (L.) L. *calx*, stone, lime (stem *calc-*); in Late L., a calx.

Calyx. (L.—Gk.) L. *calyx.*—Gk. κάλυξ, a covering, calyx (or cup) of a flower. Allied to Helm (2).

Cam, a projection on a wheel. (Du.) Du. *kamm*, a comb (see 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.

Camel. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) M.E. *camel, camail, chamel.*—O. North F. *camel*, O.F. *chamel.*—L. *camēlus.*—Gk. κάμηλος.—Heb. *gāmāl.* Cf. Arab. *jamal.*

camelopard, a giraffe. (L.—Heb. *and* Gk.) Formerly *camelopardalis.*—L. *camēlopardālis.*—Gk. καμηλοπάρδαλις, giraffe; partly like a camel, partly like a pard.—Gk. καμηλο-s, a camel (Heb. *gāmāl*); and πάρδαλις, a pard; see **Pard.**

Camellia. (Personal name.) A plant named (by Linnæus) after Geo. Jos. Kamel, a Moravian Jesuit (17th cent.), who described the plants in the island of Luzon.

Camelopard; see **Camel.**

Cameo. (Ital.) Ital. *cammeo,* a cameo, precious stone carved in relief. Origin unknown.

Camera. (L.) L. *camera,* a chamber; hence *camera obscura,* a dark chamber, box for photography; see **Chamber.**

Camlet, a stuff. (F.—Arab.) Formerly *camelot.*—M. F. *camelot,* Cot.; supposed to be named from containing *camel's* hair. Really from Arab. *khamlat, khamalat,* camlet; Rich. Dict. p. 628.

Camomile; see **Chamomile.**

Camp. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *camp* (Cot.).—Ital. *campo,* a field, camp.—L. *campum,* acc. of *campus,* a field, ground held by an army. Brugm. i. § 563.

campaign, orig. a large field. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *campaigne, campagne,* an open field.—Ital. *campagna,* a field; also a campaign.—L. *campānia,* open field.—L. *campus,* a field. (Also spelt *champaign,* and even *champion* in old authors.)

campestral, growing in fields. (L.) From L. *campestr-is,* growing in fields; with suffix *-al.*—L. *campus,* a field.

Campanula. (L.) Lit. 'a little bell;' dimin. of L. *campāna,* a bell. Hence also *campani-form.*

Camphor. (F.—Arab.—Malay.) Formerly spelt *camphire* (with an inserted *i*).—F. *camphre,* 'camphire;' Cot.—Low L. *camphora* (whence the form *camphor*).—Arab. *kāfur,* camphor; cf. Skt. *karpūra,* camphor.—Malay *kāpūr,* lit. chalk; *kāpur Bārūs,* chalk of Barous, a name for camphor. *Barous* is in Sumatra.

Can (1), I am able. (E.) A. S. *can, cann,* 1st and 3rd persons sing. pres. of *cunnan,* to know. The pres. t. *can* is really an old perf. t.; the same peculiarity occurs in Du. *kunnen,* Icel. and Swed. *kunna,* Dan. *kunde,* to know, to be able; G. *können,* to know. β. The pt. t. is *could,* with intrusive *l*; M. E. *coude,* A. S. *cūðe*; cf. Goth. *kuntha,* Du. *konde,* G. *konnte*; shewing that A. S. *cūðe* (for **cunðe*) has lost an *n.* γ. The pp. *couth,* A. S. *cūð,* known, only survives in *uncouth,* which see. Allied to **Ken** and **Know.** (√GEN)

Can (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.) A. S. *canne,* a can. + Du. *kan*; Icel. *kanna*; 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. *cancellāre,* to cancel a deed by drawing lines across it.—L. *cancellus,* a grating, pl. *cancellī,* lattice-work, crossed lines; dimin. of pl. *cancrī,* lattice-work.

Cancer. (L.) L. *cancer,* a crab; also an 'eating' tumour. Cf. Gk. καρκινος, Skt. *karkata,* a crab; cf. Skt. *karkara,* hard. Named from its hard shell. Brugm. i. § 464.

Candelabrum. (L.) L. *candelābrum,* a candle-holder; from *candela,* a candle.

Candid. (F.—L.) F. *candide,* white, fair, sincere.—L. *candidus,* white, shining.—L. *candere,* to shine.—L. **candere,* to set on fire (in comp. *in-cendere*).+Skt. *chand* (for *çchand*), to shine. (√SQEND.) Brugm. i. §§ 456, 818 (2).

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. *candēre,* to glow.

candour. (F.—L.) F. *candeur.*—L. acc. *candorem,* 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. *qand,* sugar; whence Arab. *qandi,* made of sugar. The word is Aryan; cf. Skt. *khāndava,* sweetmeats, *khanda,* a broken piece, from *khand,* to break. Der. *sugar-candy,* Ital. *zucchero candi.*

Candytuft, a plant. (Hyb.) From *Candy,* i. e. Candia (Crete); and *tuft.*

Cane. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *cane, canne.*—F. *canne.*—L. *canna.*—Gk. κάννα, a reed. Cf. Heb. *qāneh,* reed; Arab. *qanāh,* cane.

canister. (L.—Gk.) L. *canistrum,* a light basket.—Gk. κάναστρον, the same.—Gk. κανη = καννα, 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. ¶ The Span. *cañon*, a tube, a deep gorge, is cognate.

canon (1), a rule. (L.—Gk.) A. S. *canon.*—L *canon*, a rule.—Gk. *κανών*, a rod, rule.—Gk. *κανη* = *κάννα*, a (straight) cane.

canon (2), a dignitary of the church. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E *canun*, *canoun.*—O. F. *canogne*, 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. *canīnus*, belonging to a dog.—L. *canis*, a dog; see Hound.

Canister; see Cane.

Canker. (F.—L.) North F. *cancre.* (F. *chancre*).—L. *cancrum*, acc. of *cancer*, a crab, a canker. See Cancer. ¶ The G. *kanker* may be Teutonic (Kluge); so perhaps E. *canker* in the sense of 'disease of trees'; cf. Gk. *γογγρος*, an excrescence on trees.

Cannel-coal. (L. *and* E.) Lit. a 'candle-coal,' because it burns brightly. Prov. E. *cannel*, a candle. See Candle.

Cannibal. (Span.—W. Indian.) Formerly *canibal.*—Span. *canibal*; for *Caribal*, 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 *carrom*, shortened form of F. *caramboler*, 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 *caramboler*, to cannon (as above) and *carambolage*, 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 Haytian word for 'boat.'

Canon (1) and (2); see Cane.

Canopy. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) Should be *conopy*; but we find F. *canopé*, borrowed from Ital. *canope.* (Also F. *conopée.*)—L. *cōnōpēum*, Judith xiii. 9.—Gk. *κωνωπεῖον*, an Egyptian bed with mosquito curtains (hence, any sort of hangings).—Gk. *κωνωπ-*, stem of *κωνωψ*, a mosquito, gnat; lit. 'cone-faced' or 'cone-headed,' from the shape of its head.—Gk. *κῶνο-ς*, a cone; and *ωψ*, face, appearance, from Gk. base ΟΠ, to see (see Optics).

Canorous, tuneful. (L.) L. *canōr-us*; with suffix *-ous.*—L. *canere*, to sing. Brugm. i. § 181.

cant (1), to sing in a whining way, whine. (L.) L. *cantāre* (whence Picard and Walloon *canter*, to sing); frequent. of *canere*, 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. *cantus*, pp. of *canere*, to sing.

canto. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *canto*, a singing, section of a poem.—L. acc. *cantum*, a singing, song (above).

canzonet. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *canzonetta*, dimin. of *canzone*, a hymn, song.—L. *cantionem*, acc. of *cantio*, a song.—L. *cantus*, pp. of *canere*, to sing.

Cant (2), an edge; as verb, to tilt. (Du.—L.) Du. *kant*, an edge, corner.+Dan. and Swed. *kant*, edge; G. *kante*, a corner. β. All from Late L. *cantus*, a corner; which is prob. from L. *canthus* = Gk. *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).

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. *canthus*, corner of the eye; see Cant (2).

Canton, a region. (F.—Ital.) F. *canton.*—Ital. *cantone*, a nook, angle; also, a corporation, township (Torriano); Late L. *cantōnum*, *canto*, a region, province. Origin doubtful. ¶ *Canton* (in heraldry), a corner of a shield, is from F. *canton*, a corner, Ital. *cantone*, from Ital. *canto*, an edge; see Cant (2).

Canvas. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *canevas.* North F. *canevas.*—Late L. *canabācius*, hempen cloth.—L. *cannabis*, hemp.—Gk. *κάνναβις*, hemp. Cf. Skt. *çana*, hemp; see Hemp.

canvass. (F.—L.—Gk.) Orig. to toss in a *canvas* sheet, to criticize or discuss thoroughly. From *canvas*, sb.

Canzonet; see Cant (1).

Caoutchouc. (F.—Carib.) F. *caoutchouc*; orig. a Caribbean word, *cahuchu*.

Cap, a head-covering. (Late L.) A. S. *cæppe*. — Late L. *cappa*, a cap (Isidore).

Capable. (F.—L.) F. *capable*. — Late L. *capābilis*, comprehensible; afterwards, able to hold. — L. *capere*, to hold below).

capacious, able to contain. (L.) Coined from L. *capāci-*, stem of *capax*, able to hold. — L. *capere*, to hold, contain; see Heave. Brugm. i. § 635. (√QAP.)

Caparison, trappings of a horse. (F. —Span.—Late L.) O. F. *caparasson*. — Span. *caparazon*, cover for a saddle; augmentative from Med. L. *caparo*, a cowl; from Span. *capa*, a cloak, cover. — Late L. *cāpa*, a cape; as below.

Cape (1), a covering for the shoulders. (F.—Late L.) O. North F. *cape*. — Late L. *cāpa*, a cape (Isidore of Seville); whence also Prov., Span., Port. *capa*, Icel. *kāpa*, &c. Allied to *cap*. Doublet, *cope*.

Cape (2), a headland. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *cap*. — Ital. *capo*, head, headland. — L. *caput*, head.

Caper (1), to dance about. (Ital.—L.) Abbreviated from *capreole* (Sir P. Sidney). — Ital. *capriolare*, to skip as a goat. — Ital. *capriola*, 'a caper in dancing,' Florio; also, a kid; dimin. of *capra*, a she-goat. — L. *capra*, a she-goat; cf. *caper*, he-goat. +Gk. *κάπρος*, a boar; A. S. *hæfer*, Icel. *hafr*.

Caper (2), the flower-bud of a certain plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *capre* (F. *câpre*). — L. *capparis*. — Gk. *κάππαρις*, caper-plant; its fruit; cf. Pers. *kabar*, capers.

Capercailzie. (Gael.) Here *z* represents M. E. *ȝ*, pron. as *y*. — Gael. *capull-coille*, great cock of the wood; lit. horse of the wood. — Gael. *capull*, a horse (see Cavalier); *coille*, gen. of *coill*, a wood, cognate with E. Holt.

Capillary, like hair. (L.) L. *capillāris*, adj.; from *capillus*, hair. Perhaps allied to *cap-ut*, the head.

Capital (1), chief. (F.—L.) F. *capital*. — L. *capitālis*, belonging to the head. — L. *capit-*, stem of *caput*, the head. +Skt. *kapāla(m)*, skull; A. S. *hafela*, head. Brugm. i. § 641.

capital (2), stock of money. (F.—L.) F. *capital*. — Late L. *capitāle*, wealth; neut. of *capitālis*, chief; see Capital (1).

capital (3), head of a pillar. (L.; *or* F.—L.) L. *capitellum*, head of a pillar; dimin. from L. *caput*, head. Or from O. North F. *capitel* (F. *chapiteau*); from L. *capitellum* (above).

capitation, poll-tax. (F.—L.) F. *capitation*. — Late L. acc. *capitātiōnem*, poll-tax. — L. *capit-*, stem of *caput*, poll, head.

capitol. (L.) The temple of Jupiter, at Rome, called *Capitōlium*. — L. *capit-*, stem of *caput*, a head; but the reason for the name is obscure; see Smith, Class. Dict.

capitular, relating to a chapter. (L.) Med. L. *capitulāris*, adj. of *capitulum*, a chapter of a cathedral, or a chapter of a book; see Chapter.

capitulate. (L.) Late L. *capitulātus*, pp. of *capitulāre*, to divide into chapters, also to propose terms (for surrender). — Late L. *capitulum*, a chapter; see Chapter. Der. *re-capitulate*.

Capon. (L.—Gk.) A. S. *capun*. — L. acc. *cāponem*, from nom. *cāpo*. — Gk. *κάπων*, a capon.

Caprice. (F.—Ital.—L.?) F. *caprice*. — Ital. *capriccio*, a whim. Perhaps from Ital. *capro*, a he-goat; so that *capriccio* might mean a frisk like a goat's; see Caper (1).

capricorn. (L.) L. *capricornus*, horned like a goat. — L. *capri-*, for *capro-*, stem of *caper*, goat; and *corn-u*, horn.

capriole, a peculiar frisk of a horse. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *capriole* (see Cot.). — Ital. *capriola*, the leap of a kid; see Caper (1).

Capsize, to upset. (Span.?—L.) Perhaps from Span. *capuzar*, to sink (a ship) by the head; apparently a derivative of L. *caput*, the head. (A guess.)

Capstan. (F.—Span.—L.?) F. *cabestan*; Prov. *cabestan*. — Span. *cabestrante*, *cabrestante*, a capstan. Of these forms, *cabestrante* is the better, and is allied to Span. *cabestrage*, a halter, or a haltering, and to *cabestrar*, to halter. — L. *capistrant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *capistrāre*, to halter. — L. *capistrum* (Span. *cabestro*), a halter. — L. *cap-ere*, to hold; with double suffix *-is-tro*.

Capsule, seed-vessel. (F.—L.) F. *capsule*, a small case. — L. *capsula*, dimin. of *capsa*, a case; see Case (2).

Captain. (F.—L.) M. E. *capitain*. — O. F. *capitain*. — Late L. *capitāneus*, *capitānus*, a leader of soldiers. — L. *capit-*, stem of *caput*, head.

Captious. (F.—L.) F. *captieux*, cavil-

ling. — L. *captiōsus*. — L. *captio*, a taking, a sophistical argument. — L. *captus*, pp. of *capere*, to hold. See Capacious.

captive. (F. — L.) F. *captif* (fem. *captive*). — L. *captīuus*, a captive. — L. *captus*, pp. of *capere*, to take. + W. *caeth*, a captive; O. Irish *cacht*, a female captive.

captor. (L.) L. *captor*, a taker. — L. *cap-*, as in *capere*, to take; with suffix *-tor*.

capture. (F. — L.) F. *capture*. — L. *captūra*, a taking. — L. *cap-*, as in *capere*, to take; with fem. suffix *-tūra*.

Capuchin, hooded friar, hood. (F. — Ital. — Late L.) M. F. *capuchin*; F. *capucin*. — Ital. *cappucino*, a small hood, hence a hooded friar; dimin. of *cappuccio*, a cowl. — Ital. *cappa*, a cape; see Cap and Cape (1).

Car. (F. — C.) M. E. *carre*. — O. North F. *carre*, a car (Ducange, s. v. *Marcellum*). — Late L. *carra*, f.; allied to L. *carrus*, a car; of Gaulish origin. — Bret. *karr*, a chariot; W. *car*, O. Gael. *car*, 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 manœuvre by soldiers, and to turns made by a horse. — Span. *caracol*, a snail, winding staircase, turning about (from the snail-shell's spiral form). Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *carach*, circling, winding; *car*, a turn, twist.

Carafe, a glass water-bottle. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *carafe*. — Span. *garrafa*, a cooler, vessel to cool wines in. — Arab. *ghirāf*, draughts of water; Arab. root *gharafa*, to draw water. (Dozy, Devic.) ¶ Or from Pers. *qarābah*, a large flagon; but see Carboy.

Carat. (F. — Ital. — Arab. — Gk.) F. *carat*, a very light weight. — Ital. *carato*. — Arab. *qirrāt*, a pod, husk, carat, 24th part of an ounce. — Gk. κεράτιον, fruit of the locust-tree; also, a carat; lit. 'a small horn.' — Gk. κερατ-, stem of κέρας, a horn; see Horn.

Caravan. (F. — Pers.) F. *caravane*. — Pers. *kārwān*, a caravan, convoy.

caravansary. (Pers.) Pers. *kārwānsarāy*, an inn for caravans. — Pers. *kārwān*, caravan; *sarāy*, public building, inn.

Caraway, Carraway. (Span. — Arab.) Span. *al-carahueya*, a caraway; where *al* is merely the Arab. def. art.; also written *carvi*. — Arab. *karwiyā-a*, *karawīyā-a*, caraway-seeds or plant. Cf. Gk. κάρος, κάρον, cumin.

Carbine. (F. — Gk.) Formerly *carabine*, a musket, the weapon of a *carabin*, or musketeer. — F. *carabin*, 'an arquebuzier;' Cot. Perhaps from O. F. *calabrin*, a light-armed soldier; of uncertain origin.

Carbon. (F. — L.) F. *carbone*. — L. acc. *carbonem*, a coal.

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. *querca*, the throat; cf. Icel. *kverkr*, pl. the throat; Lith. *gerkle*, throat, *gerti*, to drink. Brugm. i. § 653.

Carcase, Carcass. (F. — Ital.) From M. F. *carquasse*, a dead body. — Ital. *carcassa*, a kind of bomb-shell, a shell; also, a skeleton, frame; cf. Port. *carcassa*, a carcase, a very old woman. Of unknown origin.

Card (1), piece of pasteboard. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) Corruption of F. *carte*, 'a card,' Cot. — Ital. *carta*; L. *charta*. — Gk. χάρτη, χάρτης, a leaf of papyrus. **Der.** *cardboard*. **Doublet,** *chart*.

Card (2), an instrument for combing wool. (F. — L.) F. *carde*. — Med. L. *cardus*, L. *carduus*, a thistle; for wool-combing.

Cardinal. (L.) L. *cardinālis*, principal, chief; orig. relating to the hinge of a door. — L. *cardin-*, stem of *cardo*, a hinge.

Cardoon, a plant. (F. — Prov. — L.) F. *cardon*, Cot. — Prov. *cardon*; with augment. suffix from Med. L. *card-us*, a thistle. See Card (2).

Care. (E.) M. E. *care*. A. S. *caru*, *cearu*, anxiety. + O. Sax. *kara*, sorrow; O. H. G. *chara*, a lament; Goth. *kara*; Teut. type **karā*, f. Hence, *care*, vb.; A. S. *carian*. ¶ Not allied to L. *cūra*.

Careen. (F. — L.) Lit. 'to clean the keel;' hence to lay a ship on its side. — F. *carine*, *carène*, keel. — L. *carīna*, keel.

Career. (F. — C.) F. *carrière*, a race-

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Carpenter. (F.—C.) A. F. *carpenter*; O. North F. *carpentier* (F. *charpentier*).—Late L. *carpentārius*, sb.; *carpentāre*, to work in timber.—L. *carpentum*, a carriage; a word of Celtic origin.—O. Irish *carpat*, Gael. and Irish *carbad*, W. *cerbyd*, a carriage, chariot, litter.

Carpet. (F.—L.) O. F. *carpite*.—Late L. *carpīta*, *carpeta*, a kind of thick cloth; also *carpia* (F. *charpie*), 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. *cariage*, that which is carried about (as in Bible, A. V.).—O. F. *cariage*; from *carier*, to carry; see Carry. ¶ Its modern use is due to confusion with *caroch*, a vehicle (Massinger, Renegado, i. 2); see Caroche.

Carrion. (F.—L.) M. E. *caroigne*, a carcase.—O. North F. *caroigne*; Late L. *carōnia*, a carcase.—L. *caro*, flesh.

Carronade, a sort of cannon. (Scotland.) So named because made at *Carron*, in Stirlingshire.

Carrot. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *carote*, *carotte*.—L. *carōta*.—Gk. καρωτόν, a carrot.

Carry. (F.—C.) O. F. *carier*.—Late L. *carricāre*.—L. *carrus*, a car; see Car.

Cart. (E.) A. S. *crœt*, *crat*; cf. Du. *krat*. Or from Icel. *kartr*, a cart; whence, probably, Picard *carti*, a cart.

Carte, a bill of fare. (F.—Gk.) Chiefly in the F. phr. *carte blanche*, lit. white paper.—Late L. *carta*; see Card (1).

cartel. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) F. *cartel*.—Ital. *cartello*, lit. a small paper; dimin. of *carta*, paper, bill; see Card (1).

Cartilage. (F.—L.) F. *cartilage*, gristle.—L. *cartilāginem*, acc. of *cartilāgo*. Der. *cartilagin-ous*.

Cartoon. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) F. *carton*.—Ital. *cartone*, lit. a large paper; from *carta*, a card; see Card (1).

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 (1). ¶ The *cartridge* took its name from the paper in which it was rolled up.

cartulary, a register. (Late L.—Gk.) Late L. *cartulārium*, *chartulārium*, a register.—Late L. *chartula*, a document; dimin. of *charta*, a paper; see Card (1).

Carve. (E.) M. E. *keruen*. A.S. *ceorfan*; pt. t. *cearf*, pl. *curfon*, pp. *corfen*. [The A. S. *ceorfan* would have given **charve*; *c* was retained from the pt. pl. and pp.] + Du. *kerven*; G. *kerben*, to notch, cut; also Dan, *karve*, Swed. *karfva*, to notch, from the 2nd stem. Gk. γράφειν. Brugm. i. § 791.

Cascade. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *cascade*.—Ital. *cascata*, a waterfall; orig. fem. pp. of *cascare*, to fall. For **casicare*.—L. *cāsāre*, to totter.—L. *cāsum*, sup. of *cadere*, to fall.

Case (1), an event. (F.—L.) M. E. *cas*.—F. *cas*.—L. acc. *cāsum*, a fall, a case.—L. *casus*, pp. of *cadere*, to fall.

Case (2), a receptacle. (F.—L.) O. 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 *acajaba* or *acajaiba*. (Mahn, Littré.)

Cashier, to dismiss from service. (Du.—F.—L.) Du. *casseren*, to cashier; merely borrowed from F. *casser*, 'to breake, burst, . . also to casseere, discharge;' Cot. [Du. words, borrowed from F., end in *-eren*.]—L. *quassāre*, to shatter, frequent. of *quatere*, to shake; which annexed the senses of L. *cassāre*, to annul, discharge, from L. *cassus*, void, null.

Cashmere, a soft wool. (India.) So called from the vale of *Cashmere*, in India. Also spelt *cassimere*, *kerseymere*.

Casino, a room for dancing. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *casino*, dimin. of *casa*, a cottage, house.—L. *casa*, a cottage.

Cask. (Span.—L.) Span. *casco*, a skull, sherd, coat of an onion; also a cask of wine, a casque or helmet. The orig. sense is 'husk'; cf. Span. *cascara*, peel, rind, shell, Port. *casca*, rind.—Span. *cascar*, to burst open; formed (as if from Lat. **quassicāre*) from an extension of L. *quassāre*, to break, burst; see Quash.

casque, a helmet. (F.—Span.—L.) F. *casque.*—Span. *casco*, a helmet, headpiece; see above.

Casket, a small box. (Span.—L.) Apparently confused with F. *cassette*, 'a small casket;' Cot. Formally, it is a dimin. of Cask.

Casque; see Cask.

Cassava, a plant. (Span. — Hayti.) Span. *cazabe*; also *cazavi*, 'the bread made in the W. Indies of the fruit called the *yuca*;' Pineda. It properly means the plant, which is also called manioc; said to be from the Hayti *casabbi*, with the same sense. See R. Eden's works, ed. Arber, p. 175. See Tapioca.

Cassia, a species of laurel. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) L. *casia, cassia.*—Gk. κασία, a spice like cinnamon.—Heb. *qetsī'ōth*, in Ps. xlv. 8, a pl. form from *qetsi'ōh*, cassia-bark.—Heb. root *qātsa'*, 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 *kasuwāri.*

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. *castana*, a chestnut.—Lat. *castanea*, the chestnut-tree.—Gk. κάστανον; see Chestnut.

Caste, a breed, race. (Port.—L.) Port. *casta*, a race, orig. a 'pure' breed; a name given by the Port. to classes of men in India.—Port. *casta*, fem. of *casto*, pure.—L. *castus*, pure, chaste.

castigate. (L.) L. *castīgātus*, pp. of *castīgāre*, 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. *chastelain*, the keeper of a *chastel*, or castle; also *châtelaine* (fem. of F. *châtelain* = O. F. *chastelain*), now applied to a lady's chain or 'keeper' of keys, &c.

Castor. (L. — Gk.) L. *castor.*—Gk. κάστωρ, a beaver. But of Eastern origin; cf. Malay *kastūri*, Skt. *kastūri*, musk; Pers. *khaz*, beaver.

castor-oil. Named from some confusion with *castoreum*, 'a medicine made of the liquor contained in the little bags that are next the beaver's groin;' Kersey. But it is really a vegetable production.

Castrate. (L.) L. *castrātus*, pp. of *castrāre*, to cut.

Casual. (F.—L.) F. *casuel.*—L. *cāsuālis*, happening by chance.—L. *cāsu-*, stem of *cāsus*, chance. See Case (1).

Cat. (E.) A. S. *cat.*+ Du., Dan. *kat*, Icel. *kottr*, Sw. *katt*, G. *kater*, *katze*; L. *cātus*, W. *cath*, Ir. Gael. *cat*, Russ. *kot'*, *koshka*, Arab. *qitt*, Turk. *kedī.* (Prob. Eastern.)

Cata-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. κατα, down, thoroughly.

Cataclysm, deluge. (Gk.) Gk. κατακλυσμός, a dashing over, flood.—Gk. κατά, down; κλύζειν, to dash, wash, as waves.

Catacomb. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *catacomba*, a sepulchral vault.—Late L. *catacumbas*; 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. καταληψις, a grasping, seizing.—Gk. κατα, down; λαμβάνειν, to seize.

Catalogue. (F.—Gk.) F. *catalogue.*—Late Lat. acc. *catalogum.*—Gk. καταλογος, a counting up, enrolment.—Gk. κατα, fully; λέγειν, to say, tell; see Logic.

Catamaran, a sort of raft. (Tamil.) In Forbes, Hindustani Dict., ed. 1859, p. 289, we have '*katmaran*, a raft . . ; the word is orig. Tamil, and means *tied logs*'—Tamil *kattu*, binding; *maram*, wood (Yule).

Cataplasm, a poultice. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *cataplasme.*—L. *cataplasma.*—Gk. κατάπλασμα, a plaster, poultice.—Gk. καταπλάσσειν, 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; παλλειν, to swing, hurl.

Cataract. (L.—Gk.) L. *cataracta*, Gen. vii. 11. — Gk. καταρρακτης, as sb., a waterfall; as adj., broken, rushing down. Prob. allied to καταρρήγνυμι, I break down; the 2 aor. κατερραγην was used of the rushing down of waterfalls and storms. — Gk. κατα, down; ρηγνυμι, I break.

Catarrh. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) F. *catarrhe*. — Late L. *catarrhus*. — Gk. κατάρροος, a flowing down (of rheum), a cold in the head. — Gk. κατά, down; and ῥέειν, to flow.

Catastrophe. (Gk.) Gk. καταστροφη, an overturning, sudden turn. — Gk. κατα, down; στρεφειν, to turn.

Catch. (F.—L.) O. Picard *cachier*, variant of O. F. *chacier*, to hunt, chase; hence, to catch. It answers to Ital. *cacciare*, Late L. **captiāre*, extended form of L. *captāre*, to catch. — L. *captus*, pp. of *capere*, to seize. ¶ We even find M. Du. *kaetsen*, to catch, borrowed from Picard *cachier*. The M. E. pt. t. *cauȝte* imitated *lauȝte*, pt. t. of M. E. *lacchen*, to catch. Doublet, *chase* (1).

Catechise. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *catēchizāre*. — Gk. κατηχίζειν, to catechise, instruct; lengthened form of κατηχέειν, to din into one's ears, lit. 'to din down.' — Gk. κατ-α, down; ηχεῖν, to sound; cf. ἦχος, a ringing in the ears; see Echo.

Category, a class. (Gk.) Gk. κατηγορία, an accusation; but in logic, a predicament or class. — Gk. κατηγορειν, to accuse. — Gk. κατ-α, down, against; *ἀγορειν, with the sense of αγορευειν, to declaim, address an assembly, from αγορά, an assembly.

Catenary, belonging to a chain; used of the curve in which a chain hangs. (L.) From L. *catena*, a chain; see Chain.

Cater, to buy provisions. (F. — L.) Formed as a verb from M. E. *catour*, a buyer of provisions (whom we should now call a *cater-er*). *Catour* is short for *acatour*, formed from *acat*, a buying, purchase, Ch. prol. 571. — O. F. *acat* (mod. F. *achat*), a buying — Folk-L. *acaptum*, a purchase; for *accaptum*. — Folk-L. *accaptāre*, to purchase (A. D. 1060), frequent. of *accipere*, to receive, also to buy; see Accept and Cates.

Cateran, a Highland robber. (Gael.) Low L. *cateranus*, answering to Gael. *ceathairne*, lit. 'common people;' cf. *ceathairne-choille*, s. pl., freebooters, outlaws. From Irish *cethern*, *ceithern*, a troop, band; cf. L. *caterva*, a band of men. See Kern.

Catercousin. (F.—L.) Nares (ed. 1876) has: '*Cater-cousins*, 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-cat.' — O. F. *chate*, fem. of *chat*, cat; *pelose*, hairy. — L. *cātus*, cat; *pilosus*, hairy, from *pilus*, a hair.

Caterwaul. (E.) M. E. *caterwawen*; coined from *cat*, and *wawen*, 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. καθαρτικός, purgative. — Gk. καθαίρειν, to cleanse, purge. — Gk. καθαρός, pure.

Cathedral. (L. — Gk.) L. *cathedrālis ecclesia* = a cathedral church, or one which has a bishop's throne. — Late L. *cathedra*, a throne. — Gk. καθέδρα, a seat. — Gk. καθ-, for κατα, down; and ἕδρα, a seat, chair, from εζομαι (= εδ-γομαι), I sit; see Sit.

Catholic. (L. — Gk.) L. *catholicus* (Tertullian.) — Gk. καθολικος, universal. — Gk. καθολ-ου, adv., on the whole, in general. — Gk. καθ-, for κατά, according to; and ολου, gen. of ολος, whole.

Catkin. (Du.) A loose spike of flowers, named from its soft downy appearance. — M. Du. *katteken*, 'a kitling,' 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. κατοπτρικος, reflexive. — Gk. κατοπτρον, a mirror. — Gk. κατ-α, down, inward; οπ-τομαι, I see, with suffix -τρον, of the instrument.

Cattle. (F.—L.) M.E. *catel*, property; hence, live stock, cattle. — O. North F.

catel. — Late L. *capitāle*, capital, property; see **Capital** (2) and **Chattels.**

Caucus, a name applied to certain political meetings. (American Indian?) Said to be from an Algonkin word meaning to speak, to counsel, whence *kaw-kawasu*, a counsellor. 'Their elders, called *cawcawwassoughes*;' Capt. Smith's Works, ed. Arber, p. 347. '*Caucorouse*, which is captaine;' id. p. 377. ¶ This is more likely than the entirely unsupported story about *caulkers'* meetings.

Caudal, belonging to the tail. (L.) L. *cauda*, the tail.

Caudle, a warm drink. (F.—L.) O. North F. *caudel*, O. F. *chaudel*, a sort of warm drink. — O. F. *chaud*, *chald*, 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.

Cauldron; see **Caldron.**

Cauliflower. (F. — L.) Formerly *colyflory*. From M. E. *col* (O. F. *col*), a cabbage; and *flory*, from O. F. *flori*, *fleuri*, pp. of *fleurir*, to flourish. The O. F. *col* is from L. acc. *caulem*, from *caulis*, a cabbage; and *fleurir* is from L. *flōrēre*, to flourish. See **Cole** and **Flourish.**

Caulk, Calk. (F. — L.) M. E. *cauken*, to tread; hence, to squeeze in (as oakum into a ship's seams). — O. F. *cauquer*, to tread; to tent a wound with lint. — L. *calcāre*, to tread, force down by pressure. — L. *calc-*, stem of *calx*, the heel.

Cause. (F.—L.) F. *cause*. — L. *causa*, *caussa*, a cause. **Der.** *cause*, vb.

Causeway, a paved way, raised way. (F.—L.; *and* E.) Formerly *caus-ey-way*; by adding *way* to M. E. *causè*, *causie*, *causey*. — O. North F. *caucie* (mod. F *chaussée*, Prov. *causada*, Span. *calzada*). — Late L. *calciāta*, for *calciāta uia*, a paved way. — Late L. *calciātus*, pp. of *calciāre*, to make a roadway by treading it down; from L. *calcāre*, to tread. — L. *calc-*, stem of *calx*, heel; see **Caulk.**

Caustic. (L.—Gk.) L. *causticus*. — Gk. καυστικος, burning. — Gk. καυστος, burnt. — Gk. καίειν (fut. καυσω), to burn.

cauterise. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) F. *cauteriser*. — Late L. *cautērizāre*, to sear. — Gk. καυτηριαζειν, to sear. — Gk. καυτηριον, a branding-iron. — Gk. καίειν, to burn (above).

Caution. (F.—L.) F. *caution*. — L. acc. *cautiōnem*, heed. — L. *cautus*, pp. of *cauēre*, to beware. Cf. Skt. *kavi*(*s*), wise. Brugm. i. § 635. **Der.** *pre-caution.*

Cavalier. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *cavalier*, a horseman. — Ital. *cavaliere*, the same. — L. *caballārium*, acc. of *caballārius*, 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 *cavalcare*, 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 **Cavalier.**

Cave. (F.—L.) M. E. *caue*. — O. F. *cave*, a cave. — Folk-L. *cava*, a cave. — L. *cauus*, hollow. (√KEU.) **Der.** *cav-ity*; *cav-ern* (F. *caverne*, L. *cauerna*).

Cave in. (M. Du.) Properly to *calve in*, a phrase introduced by Du. navvies. Cf. W. Flanders *inkalven*, to cave in; E. Friesic *kalfen*, to calve as a cow, whence *kalfen in*, to cave in. The falling portion of earth is compared to a calf dropped by a cow. Confused with *cave*, a hollow.

Caveat, a caution. (L.) L. *caueat*, lit. let him beware. — L. *cauēre*, to beware.

Caviare, roe of the sturgeon. (F.—Ital.) F. *caviar*. — Ital. *caviaro*; whence also Turk. *khavyār*, caviare.

Cavil. (F.—L.) O. F. *caviller*. — L. *cauillārī*, to banter; hence, to wrangle, object to. — L. *cauilla*, a jeering, cavilling.

Caw. (E.) An imitation of the cry of the crow or daw. Cf. Du. *kaauw*, Dan. *kaa*, a jackdaw: which are imitative.

Cayman, an American alligator. (Caribbean.) Also *caiman*. The spelling *cayman* is Spanish. — Caribbean *acayūman* (Littré).

Cease. (F.—L.) F. *cesser*. — L. *cessāre*, to loiter, go slowly, cease; frequent. of *cēdere* (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. *ciel*, 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. *sill*, nor with *seal*; nor with *seel* (F. *siller*); nor with L. *cēlāre*, 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. *cælātūra*.

Celandine, a plant. (F. — Gk.) O. F. *celidoine*. — Late L. *celidonia*. — L. *chelidonia*. — Gk. χελιδόνιον, swallow-wort. — Gk. χελιδον-, stem of χελιδών, a swallow. (The *n* is intrusive.)

Celebrate. (L.) L. *celebrātus*, pp. of *celebrāre*, to frequent, to solemnise, honour. — L. *celeber*, frequented, populous.

Celerity. (F. — L.) F. *célérité*. — L. acc. *celeritātem*, speed. — L. *celer*, quick. Cf. Gk. κελης, a runner; Brugm. i. § 633.

Celery. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *céleri*, introduced from the Piedmontese Ital. *selleri*; for Ital. *selini*, pl. of *selino*, parsley. — L. *selinon*, parsley. — Gk. σέλινον, a kind of parsley.

Celestial. (F. — L.) O. F. *celestiel*. — L. *cælesti-s*, heavenly. — L. *cælum*, heaven.

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. *celibacy* (for **cælibātia*).

Cell. (L.) M. E. *celle*. — L. *cella*, small room, hut. Cf. *cēlāre*, to hide. See Helm (2). (√KEL.)

cellar. (F. — L.) M. F. *celer*. A. F. *celer*; O. F. *celier*. — L. *cellārium*, a cellar. — L. *cella* (above).

Celt (1), a name originally given to the Gauls. (C.) From L. pl. *Celtæ*, the Celts; the word probably meant 'warriors'; cf. A. S. *hild*, Icel. *hildr*, 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. *celte* (=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. *cæmentum*, rubble, chippings of stone; hence, cement. Perhaps for **cædmentum*, from *cædere*, to cut (Brugm. i. § 587).

Cemetery. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *cœmetērium*. — Gk. κοιμητηριον, a sleeping-place, cemetery. — Gk. κοιμάω, I lull to sleep; in pass., to fall asleep. Allied to κεῖμαι, I lie down; Skt. *çi*, to lie down.

Cenobite. (L. — Gk.) L. *cœnobita*, a member of a (social) fraternity (Jerome). — L. *cœnobium*, a convent. — Gk. κοινοβιον, a convent. — Gk. κοινοβιος, living socially. — Gk. κοινό-s, common; βίος, life.

Cenotaph. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *cenotaphe*. — L. *cenotaphium*. — Gk. κενοτάφιον, an empty tomb. — Gk. κενό-s, empty; τάφ-os, a tomb.

Censer. (F. — L.) M. E. *censer*. — O. F. *censier*, *senser* (Godefroy); shortened 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. *censere*, to give an opinion, appraise. +Skt. *çams*, to praise.

censure. (F. — L.) F. *censure*. — L. *censūra*, orig. opinion. — L. *censēre* (above).

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.

centenary. (L.) L. *centenārius*, relating to a hundred. — L. *centeni*, a hundred (usu. distributively). — L. *centum*.

centennial. (L.) Coined to mean relating to a century. — L. *cent-um*, hundred; *ann-us*, a year.

centesimal. (L.) L. *centesim-us*, hundredth. — L. *cent-um*, hundred.

centigrade. (L.) Divided into a hundred degrees. — L. *centi-*, for *centum*, hundred; *grad-us*, a degree; see Grade.

centipede, centiped. (F. — L.) F. *centipède*. — L. *centipeda*, a many-footed (lit. hundred-footed) insect. — L. *centi-*, for *centum*, hundred; and *ped-*, stem of *pēs*, foot.

centuple. (L.) L. *centuplex* (stem *centuplic-*), a hundredfold. — L. *centu-m*, hundred; *plic-āre*, to fold.

centurion. (L.) L. acc. *centurionem*, a captain of a hundred. — L. *centuria* (below).

century. (F. — L.) F. *centurie*. — L. *centuria*, a body of a hundred men; number of one hundred. — L. *centu-m*, hundred.

Centaur. (L. — Gk.) L. *Centaurus*.

— Gk. *κένταυρος*, 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. *centaurēa*. — Gk. *κενταύρειον*, centaury; a plant named from the *Centaur* Chiron.

Centenary, Centennial, Centuple, Centurion, &c.; see Cent.

Centre, Center. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *centre*. — L. *centrum*. — Gk. *κέντρον*, a spike, goad, prick, centre. — Gk. *κεντέω*, I goad on. Cf. W. *cethr*, a spike.

centrifugal, flying from a centre. (L.) L. *centri-*, for *centro-*, stem of *centrum*; and *fug-ere*, to fly.

centripetal, tending towards a centre. (L.) L. *centri-* (above); *pet-ere*, to seek.

Ceramic, relating to pottery. (Gk.) Gk. *κεραμικ-ος*, adj. — Gk. *κεραμ-ος*, potter's earth. Cf. *κεραννυμι* (fut. *κερασω*), I mix.

Cere, to coat with wax. (L.) L. *cērāre*, to wax. — L. *cēra*, wax. + Gk. *κηρός*, wax.

cerecloth. (L. *and* E.) Lit. a waxed cloth.

cerement. (L.) From *cere*; with suffix *-ment* (L. *-mentum*).

ceruse, white lead. (F. — L.) O. F. *ceruse*. — L. *cērussa*, white lead. — L. *cēra*, wax.

Cereal, relating to corn. (L.) L. *cereālis*. — L. *ceres*, corn.

Cerebral, relating to the brain. (L.) From L. *cerebr-um*. the brain. Cf. Gk. *καρα*, the head. Brugm. i. § 619.

Cerecloth, Cerement; see Cere.

Ceremony. (F. — L.) M. E. *ceremonie*. — F. *cérémonie*. — L. *cærimōnia*, a ceremony, rite.

Certain. (F. — L.) O. F. *certein, certain*. — L. *cert-us*, sure; with suffix *-ānus*. Allied to L. *cernere*, to discriminate; Gk. *κρίνειν*, to separate, decide.

certify. (F. — L.) M. E. *certifien*. — F. *certifier*. — Late L. *certificāre*, to make sure. — L. *certi-*, for *certo-*, stem of *certus* (above); and *-fic-*, for *fac-ere*. to make.

Cerulean, azure. (L.) L. *cæruleus, cærulus*. blue; for **cæluleus, *cælulus*, from *cælum*, sky. Brugm. i. § 483.

Ceruse, white-lead; see Cere.

Cervical, belonging to the neck. (L.) From L. *cervīc-*, stem of *cervix*, neck.

Cervine, relating to a hart. (L.) L. *cervīn-us*. — L. *cerv-us*, 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.**

Cessation. (F. — L.) F. *cessation*. — L. acc. *cessātiōnem*, a ceasing. — L. *cessātus*, pp. of *cessāre*, to cease. — L. *cessus* (below).

cession. (F. — L.) F. *cession*. — L. acc. *cessiōnem*, a yielding. — L. *cessus*, pp. of *cēdere*, to yield, to cede.

Cess-pool. (Hybrid.) Most probably equiv. to *(se)cess-pool*; see N. E. D. Cf. Ital. *cesso*, a privy (Torriano); which is a shortened form of *secesso*, a retreat. — L. *secessus*, 'the draught;' Matt. xv. 17 (Vulgate).

Cetaceous, of the whale kind. (L. — Gk.) L. *cētus*. — Gk. *κητος*, a sea-monster.

Ch.

Chablis, a white wine. (F.) From *Chablis*, 12 mi. E. of Auxerre, in the department of Yonne, France.

Chafe, to warm by friction, vex. (F. — L.) M. E. *chaufen*, to warm. — O. F. *chaufer* (F. *chauffer*), to warm; cf. Prov. *calfar*, to warm. — Late L. **calefāre*, to warm; for L. *calefacere*, to warm, make to glow. — L. *calē-re*, to glow; *facere*, to make.

Chafer, Cockchafer. (E.) A. S. *cefer* (also *ceafor*), a kind of beetle. + Du. *kever*; G. *käfer*.

Chaff. (E.) A. S. *ceaf*, later *chæf*, 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. *chaff-finch*; it frequents barn-doors.

Chaffer. (E.) The verb is from the M. E. sb. *chapfare*, also *chaffare*, a bargaining. — A. S. *cēap*, a bargain, and *faru*, a journey, also business; see **Cheap** and **Fare.**

Chaffinch; see **Chaff.**

Chagrin. (F.) F. *chagrin*, melancholy. [Diez identifies it with F. *chagrin*, shagreen; but wrongly.]

Chain. (F. — L.) O. F. *chaine, chaene*. — L. *catēna*, a chain.

Chair. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *chaire, chaere*. — O F. *chaiere, chaere*. — L. *cathedra*, a throne, raised seat, chair. — Gk. *καθέδρα*, a seat. — Gk. *καθ-*, for *κατά*, down;

ἕδρα, a seat, from ἕζομαι (= ἐδ-yομαι), I sit; see **Cathedral**, **Sit**.

chaise, a light carriage. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *chaise*, a chair, also, a chaise; a Parisian modification of F. *chaire*, a pulpit, orig. a seat.

Chalcedony, a kind of quartz. (L.—Gk.) L. *chalcedonius*, Rev. xxi. 19. — Gk. χαλκηδών, 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.

Chalk. (L.) M. E. *chalk*. — A. S. *cealc* (Southern). — L. *calc-*, stem of *calx*, lime.

Challenge. (F.—L.) M. E. *chalenge*, *calenge*, often in the sense 'a claim.' — A. F. *chalenge*, O. F. *chalonge*, *calenge*, a dispute, claim; an accusation. — L. *calumnia*, false accusation; see **Calumny**.

Chalybeate. (L. — Gk.) Used of water containing iron. Coined from L. *chalyb-s*, steel. — Gk. χάλυψ (stem χαλυβ-), 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. *chambrelenc*. — O. H. G. *chamerlinc*, M. H. G. *kamerlinc*, one who has the care of rooms; formed with suffix *-l-inc* (the same as E. *-l-ing*), from L. *camera* (above).

Chameleon. (L.—Gk.) L. *chamæleōn*. — Gk. χαμαι-λέων, lit. a ground-lion, dwarf-lion; a kind of lizard. — Gk. χαμαί, on the ground (also dwarf, in comp.); and λέων, lion. Cf. L. *humī*, on the ground.

chamomile. (Late L.—Gk.) Late L. *camomilla* (*chamomilla*). — Gk. χαμαι-μηλον, lit. ground-apple, from the apple-like smell of the flower. — Gk. χαμαί-, on the ground (see above); μῆλον, apple.

Chamois. (F. — G.) F. *chamois*; borrowed from some Swiss dialectal form; cf. Piedmontese *camossa*. — M. H. G. *gamz* (for **gamuz*), a chamois (G. *gemse*).

Champ, to eat noisily. (E.) Formerly *cham* or *chamm*; of imitative origin, like *jam*, to crush. Cf. Swed. dial. *kämsa*, 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 *campaigne*; see **Campaign**.

Champak, a tree. (Skt.) Skt. *champaka*, the champak.

Champion. (F.—L.) O. F. *champion*. — L. *campiōnem*, acc. of *campio*, a combatant (Isidore). — L. *campus*, a place for military exercise; a peculiar use of *campus*, a field. See **Camp**.

Chance, hap. (F.—L.) M. E. *cheaunce*. — O. F. *cheance*, *chaance*. — Late L. *cadentia*, a falling, a chance. — L. *cadere*, to fall, happen; see **Cadence**.

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. *cancellārium*, a chancellor; orig. an officer who stood near the screen before the judgment-seat. — L. *cancellī*, a grating; see **Chancel**, **Cancel**.

chancery. (F.—L.) For *chancelry*. M. E. *chancelerie*. — O. F. *chancellerie*. — Late L. *cancellāria*, the record-room of a *cancellārius*; see **Chancellor**.

Chandelier. (F.—L.) O. F. *chandelier*, a candle-holder. — Late L. *candēlārius*, m.; cf. *candēlāria*, a candle-stick. — L. *candela*; see **Candle**.

chandler. (F.—L.) O.F. *chandelier*, a chandler. — Late L. *candelārius*, a candle-seller. — L. *candēla*; see **Candle**. Der. *corn-chandler*, where *chandler* merely means seller, dealer.

Change, vb. (F.—L.) O. F. *changer*, *changier*. — Late L. *cambiāre*, to change (Lex Salica). — L. *cambīre*, to exchange. Cf. Late L. *cambium*, exchange; whence F. *change*, E. *change*, sb.

Channel. (F.—L.) M. E. *chanel*, *canel*. — O. F. *chanel*, *canel*, a canal. — L. acc. *canālem*; see **Canal**.

Chant. (F.—L.) F. *chanter*, vb. — L. *cantāre*, to sing; frequent. of *canere*, to sing. Der. *chant-ry*, M. E. *chaunterie*, Late L. *cantāria*; *chanti-cleer*, M. E. *chaunte-cleer*, clear-singing.

Chaos. (Gk.) L. *chaos*, Lat. spelling of Gk. χαος, chaos, abyss, lit. a cleft. Cf. Gk. χασκειν, to gape. See **Chasm**.

Chap (1), to cleave, crack. (E.) M. E.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

O. F. *chacier, chacer,* to pursue; see **Catch**.

Chase (2), to enchase; short for *enchase*, which see.

Chase (3), a printer's frame. (F.—L.) F. *châsse*, a shrine.—L. *capsa*, a box; see **Case** (2).

Chasm. (L. — Gk.) L. *chasma*, a gulf.—Gk. χασμα, a yawning cleft. Allied to χάσκειν, to gape; see **Chaos**.

Chaste. (F.—L.) O. F. *chaste*.—L. *castus*, chaste; see **Caste**.

chasten. (F.—L.) Used in place of M. E. *chasty* or *chastien*; see below.

chastise. (F.—L.) M. E. *chastisen*; shorter form *chastien*.—O. F. *chastier*.—L. *castīgāre*, lit. 'to make pure.'—L. *castus*, chaste; see **Castigate**.

Chasuble, a vestment. (F.—L.) F. *chasuble*.—Late L. *casubula*, with the same sense as Late L. *casula*, a little house; hence, a mantle.—L. *casa*, a cottage.

Chat, Chatter. (E.) M. E. *chateren*, also *chiteren*, to chatter, twitter; frequentative form 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 *caudun, caldun*, entrails (Godefroy). [Cf. G. *kaldaunen*, entrails; from Mid. Low G. *kaldune*, the same.] Thought to be from Late L. *caldūna*, 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 marche*); whence E. *cheap*, used as an adj. A. S. *cēap*, price; whence the verb *ceapian*, to cheapen, buy. So also Du. *koop*, a bargain, *koopen*, to buy; G. *kauf*, purchase, *kaufen*, to buy; Icel. *kaup*, Swed. *köp*, Dan. *kiob*, a purchase; Goth. *kaupon* (weak vb.), to traffic. ¶ Some say that these words are borrowed from L.; in particular, that O. H. G. *choufo*, a huckster, is from L. *caupo*, 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. *chete*, 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. *eschec*, 'a check at chess-play,' Cot.—Pers. *shah*, a king, king at chess; whence *shāh-māt*, check-mate, lit. 'the king is dead,' from Arab. *mat*, he is dead. Similarly we have F. *echec*, 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. *eschec* represents Arab. *esh-shāg*; where *esh* is for *al*, the def. art., and *shāg* is the Arab. pron. of Pers. *shah*.

checker, chequer, to mark with squares. (F.—Pers.) To mark with squares like those on a chess-board. M. E. *chekker, chekere*, a chess-board. (Hence *The Checkers*, an inn-sign.)—O. F. *eschequier*, a chess-board, also, an exchequer.—Low L. *scaccārium*, a chess-board.—Low L. *scaccī*, 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. **shāg-māt*, for *shāh-māt*, the king is dead; see **Check**.

cheque. (F.—Pers.) A pedantic spelling of *check*, from confusion with *exchequer*; it is really a name given to a draft for money, of which one keeps a memorandum or *counter-check*.

chess, the game of the kings. (F.—Pers.) Equivalent to *checks*, i. e. kings; see **Check** above.—O. F. *esches*, chess; really the pl. of *eschec*, check, orig. 'king.' ¶ From Pers. *shāh*, a king, were formed O. F. *eschec*, F. *échec*, E. *check*, Ital. *scacco*, Span. *xaque, jaque*, Port. *xaque*, G. *schach*, Du. *schaak*, Dan. *skak*, Swed. *schack*, Low Lat. *lūdus scaccorum* = game of checks, or of kings.

Cheek. (E.) M. E. *cheke, cheoke*. O.

Merc. *cēce*, A. S. *ceāce*, 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. *cheer-ful*.

Cheese. (L.) M. E. *chese*. O. Merc. *cēse* (A. S. *cȳse*, for earlier **cīese*<**cēasi*), with *i*-mutation; prehistoric A. S. **cāesi* < **cāsioz*. — L. *cāseus*, cheese; whence other forms (G. *käse*, Du. *kaas*) are borrowed. Sievers, 2nd ed. § 75. 2.

Cheeta, Cheetah, the hunting leopard, a leopard used for the chase. (Hind. —Skt.) Hind. *chītā*. — Skt. *chitraka*, a cheeta; from *chitra*, spotted, also visible, clear.—Skt. *chit*, to perceive. See Chintz.

Chemise. (F.—L.) F. *chemise*.— Late L. *camisia*, a shirt, thin dress; whence O. Irish *caimmse*, shirt (Stokes).

Chemist, Chymist; short for *alchemist*; see Alchemy.

Cheque, Chequer; see Check.

Cherish. (F.—L.) O. F. *cheris-*, stem of pres. pt. of *cherir*, to hold dear.— F. *cher*, dear.—L. *cārus*, dear.

Cheroot, a cigar. (Tamil.) Tamil *shuruṭṭu*, a roll; hence, a roll of tobacco (Yule).

Cherry. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *cheri*, a mistake for *cheris*, the final *s* being mistaken for the pl. inflexion.—O. North F. *cherise*, O. F. *cerise*; representing Folk-L. **ceresia*, **ceresea*.—L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree.—Gk. *κερασος*, a cherry-tree; usually said to come from *Cerasos*, in Pontus; a story which Curtius doubts.

Chert, a kind of quartz. (?) Unknown. Cf. Irish *ceart*, a pebble.

Cherub. (Heb.) The true pl. is *cherubim*.—Heb. *k'rūv* (pl. *k'rūvīm*), a mystic figure.

Chervil, a plant. (L.—Gk.) A.S. *cerfille*.—L. *chærephylla*, pl. of *chærephyllum*. —Gk. *χαιρέφυλλον*, chervil, lit. pleasant leaf.—Gk. *χαίρ-ειν*, to rejoice; *φύλλον*, leaf.

Chess; see Check.

Chest. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *cheste*, *chiste*. A. S. *cist*.—L. *cista*.—Gk. *κιστη*, a chest, box (whence G. *kiste*, &c.).

Chestnut, Chesnut. (F.—L.—Gk.) *Chesnut* is short for *chestnut*, which is short for *chesten-nut*, nut of the *chesten*, which is the old name of the tree, called in M. E. *chestein*.—O. F. *chastaigne* (F. *châtaigne*).—L. *castanea*, chestnut-tree.— Gk. *κάστανον*, a chestnut. Chestnuts are said to have been called *κάστανα*, or *κάρυα Καστανaῖα*, from *Κάστανα*, Castana, the name of a city in Pontus where they abounded; but more probably from Armen. *kaskeni*, a chestnut-tree, from *kask*, a chestnut (Kluge).

Cheval-de-frise, an obstruction with spikes. (F.) Lit. 'horse of Friesland,' a jocular name; the pl. *chevaux-de-Frise* is commoner. See below.

chevalier. (F.—L.) F. *chevalier*, a horseman.—F. *cheval*, a horse.—L. *caballum*, acc. of *caballus*, a horse.

Cheveril, kid leather. (F.—L.) O. F. *chevrele*, 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. *capreolus*, which likewise means a prop.

Chew, Chaw. (E.) M.E. *chewen*. A. S. *ceowan*, to chew, eat.+Du. *kaauwen*; G. *kauen*; O. H. G. *kiuwan*; Russ. *jevate*. Cf. also Icel. *tyggja*, *tyggva*, to chew (Streitberg).

Chibouk, a Turkish pipe. (Turk.) Turk. *chibūk*, *chybūk*, a stick, tube, pipe (Zenker, p. 349).

Chicanery. (F.—Pers.?) F. *chicanerie*, wrangling, pettifogging; Cot.—F. *chicaner*, to wrangle; orig. to dispute in the game of the mall or *chicane* (Brachet). Perhaps from the medieval Gk. *τζυκανιον*, a word of Byzantine origin (id.); from Pers. *chaugān*, a club, bat.

Chicken. (E.) Sometimes shortened to *chick*; but the M. E. word is *chiken*. A.S. *cīcen*, earlier **cicin*. + Du. *kieken*, *kuiken*, a chicken, Low G. *küken*; cf. G. *küchlein*, a chicken, Icel. *kjūkling*, Swed. *kyckling*; related to Cock, which shews the weak grade **cuc-*; see Cock (1). Sievers, 2nd ed. § 165.

Chicory, a plant, succory. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *chicorée*.—L. *cichorium*.—Gk. *κιχορία*, neut. pl.; also *κιχώριον*, *κιχώρη*, succory. β. *Succory* is a corrupter form of the word, apparently for *siccory* or *cichory*, from L. *cichorium*.

Chide. (E.) M.E. *chiden.* A.S. *cīdan,* to chide, brawl; pt. t. *cidde.*

Chief. (F.—L.) M.E. *chef, chief.* — O.F. *chef, chief,* the head. — L. type **capum* (Ital. *capo*). — L. *caput,* head. Der. *ker-chief,* q. v.

Chieftain. (F.—L.) O.F. *chevetaine.* — Late 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 *chiffe,* a rag. Orig. unknown.

Chignon. (F.—L.) Hair twisted; another spelling of F. *chaînon,* a link. — F. *chaine,* O.F. *chaine,* a chain. — L. *catēna,* a chain.

Chilblain. (E.) A *blain* caused by a *chill.*

Child. (E.) M.E. *child.* A.S. *cild.* Teut. type **kilþom,* neut.; cf. Goth. *kilthei,* the womb.

Chill, cold. (E.) Orig. a sb. A.S. *cele, ciele,* chilliness. Teut. type **kaliz,* sb.; from **kal-an,* to be cold, as in A.S. *calan,* to be cold, Icel. *kala,* 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. κυμβαλον; 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. χίμαρος, he-goat.

Chimney. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *cheminée,* 'a chimney;' Cot. — Late L. *caminata,* provided with a chimney; hence, a chimney. — L. *caminus,* an oven, a fire-place. — Gk. κάμινος, 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. *gena,* cheek; Gk. γενυς, chin; cf. Skt. *hanus,* 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 **Cinchona.**

Chincough, whooping-cough. (E.) For *chink-cough*; cf. Scotch *kink-cough, kink-host* (*host* means *cough*). A *kink* is a catch in the breath, nasalised form of a base **kik,* to gasp. + Du. *kinkhoest*; M. Du. *kieckhoest*; Swed. *kikhosta,* chincough, *kikna,* to gasp; G. *keichen,* to gasp.

Chine. (F.—O.H.G.) O.F. *eschine* (F. *échine*), the back-bone. — O.H.G. *skina,* a needle, prickle (G. *schiene,* a splint). For the sense, cf. L. *spīna,* a thorn, spine, backbone.

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 *cīnan,* 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. *clink, clank*; and see **Chincough.** E. Fries. *kinken* (a strong vb.); M. Dan. *kinke.*

Chintz. (Hindustani—Skt.) For *chints,* pl. of *chint.* Hind. *chhīnt,* spotted cotton cloth, named from the variegated patterns on it; *chhīt,* 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 *praecisus* (Lye); E. Fries. *kippen,* to cut.

Chirography, handwriting. (Gk.) From Gk. χειρογραφεῖν, to write with the hand. — Gk. χειρο-, from χείρ, the hand; γράφειν, to write. Cf. *chiro-mancy,* fortune-telling by the hand; *chiro-pod-ist,* 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. χειρουργια, a

working with the hands, skill with the hands, art, surgery. — Gk. χειρο-, from χείρ, the hand; and ἔργειν, to work.

Chisel. (F.—L.) M.E. *chisel*. — A.F. *chisel*, O.F. *cisel* (F. *ciseau*). Cf. Late L. *cīsellus*, scissors (A.D. 1352). O.F. *cisel* answers to Late L. **cīsellum*, with the sense of L. *cīsorium*, a cutting instrument (Vegetius); see Scheler's note to Diez. — L. **cīsum*, for *cæs-um*, supine of *cædere*, to cut; whence also Late L. *incisor*, a carver, cutter; see **Cæsura**.

Chit (1), a pert child. (E.) M.E. *chit*, a whelp, cub, kitten. Allied to *kit-ling* (Icel. *ketlingr*), and to *kit-ten*; cf. G. *kitze*, a female cat.

Chit (2), a shoot, sprout. (E.) In Holland's Pliny, xiii. 4. Perhaps allied to M.E. *chithe*, a sprout (N.E.D.). — A.S. *cīð*, a germ, sprout. Cf. Goth. *keinan*, to produce a shoot; G. *keim*, a germ.

Chivalry. (F.—L.) M.E. *chivalrie*. — O.F. *chevalerie*, horsemanship, knighthood. — F. *cheval*, a horse. — Late L. *caballum*, acc. of *caballus*, a horse.

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. *formīca*, an ant.

Chocolate, a paste made from cacao. (Span. — Mex.) Span. *chocolate*. — Mex. *chocolatl*, chocolate; Clavigero, Hist. Mex. i. 433. ¶ Not allied to *cacao*.

Choice. (F. — Teut.) Not E. M.E. *chois*. — O.F. *chois* (F. *choix*). — O.F. *choisir*, O. North F. *coisir*, to choose. Of Teut. origin. — Goth. *kausjan*, to try, test; causal of *kiusan*, to choose. See **Choose**.

Choir. (F.—L.—Gk.) The *choir* of a church is the part where the *choir* sit. Also spelt *quire*; M.E. *queir*, *quer*. — O.F. *cuer*, later *choeur*, 'the quire of a church, a troop of singers;' Cot. — L. *chorum*, acc. of *chorus*, a choir. — Gk. χορός, a dance, a band of dancers or singers. See **Chorus**.

Choke. (E.) M.E. *choken*, *cheken*, *cheoken*. A.S. *cēocian*; only in the derivative *āceocung*, to translate L. *ruminatio*, which the glossator hardly seems to have understood, and in the pp. *āceocod*. Ælfric, Hom. i. 216: with change from *eo* to *eo*, shortening of *ō* to *o* in M.E., and subsequent 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; χόλος, bile, wrath. See **Gall**.

cholera. (L.—Gk.) L. *cholera*, as above. And see **Melancholy**.

Choose. (E.) M.E. *chesen*, *chusen*. A.S. *ceosan* (also *ceosan*), to choose (pt. t. *céas*, *ceás*). + Du. and G. *kiesen*, Icel. *kjosa*, Goth. *kiusan*; Teut. type **keus-an-*. Allied to L. *gus-tare*, to taste, Gk. γεύομαι, I taste, Skt. *jush*, to relish. (√GEUS.) See **Gust**. 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*. — O.F. *chapin*; later *chappin* (Cotgrave). — Span. *chapin*, 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. χορδή, 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. *choȝe*, *chough*. Not found in A.S., which has (however) the forms *cēo*, *cīo*, and the early forms *ciae*, *chyae*. Somewhat similar forms are seen in Du. *kaauw*, Dan. *kaa*, Swed. *kaja*, a jackdaw.

Chouse, to cheat. (Turk.?) To act as a *chouse* or cheat. Ben Jonson has *chiaus* in the sense of 'a Turk,' with the implied sense of 'cheat'; Alchemist, i. 1. The allusion is *alleged* to be to a Turkish *chiaus* or interpreter, who committed a notorious fraud in 1609. — Turk. *chā'ush*, a sergeant, mace-bearer, Palmer's Pers. Dict.; *chāwush*, a sergeant, herald, messenger, Rich. Dict. p. 534. Or (mediately) from M. Ital. *ciaus*.

Chrism; see below.

Christ, the anointed one. (L.—Gk.)

A. S. *Crist.* — L. *Chrīstus.* — Gk. *χριστός*, anointed. — Gk. *χριω*, I rub, anoint. **Der.** *Christ-ian*, *Christ-en-dom*, &c.; *Christ-mas* (see **Mass**); *anti-christ*, opponent of Christ (from Gk. *ἀντί*, against; see 1 John ii. 18).

chrism, holy unction. (L. — Gk.) Also spelt *chrisome*, whence *chrisome-child*, a child wearing a *chrisome-cloth*, or cloth which a child wore after holy unction; cf. O. F. *cresme*, 'the crisome, or oyle;' Cot. — Late L. *chrisma*, holy oil. — Gk. *χρισμα*, an unguent. — Gk. *χρίω* (as above).

Chromatic, relating to colours. (Gk.) Gk. *χρωμ ιτικός*, adj. — Gk. *χρωματ-*, stem of *χρῶμα*, colour; allied to *χρώς*, skin.

chrome, chromium. (Gk.) A metal; its compounds exhibit beautiful colours. — Gk. *χρῶμ-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. *χρονικα*, pl., annals. — Gk. *χρονικός*, adj. from *χρόνος*, time. **Der.** *chron-ic* (= *χρονικός*).

chronology, science of dates. (Gk.) From *χρόνο-s*, time; *-λογία*, from *λόγ-os*, discourse; see **Logic.**

chronometer, time-measurer. (Gk.) From *χρόνο-s*, time; *μέτρον*, measure; see **Metre.**

Chrysalis, the form taken by some insects. (Gk.) Gk. *χρυσαλλις*, the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies, chrysalis. — Gk. *χρυσ-os*, gold.

chrysanthemum, a flower. (L. — Gk.) L. *chrysanthemum*. — Gk. *χρυσάνθεμον*, a marigold. — Gk. *χρυσ-ός*, gold; *ἄνθεμον*, a bloom, from *ἀνθεῖν*, to bloom, related to *ἄνθος*, a flower, a bud.

chrysolite, a yellow stone. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *crisolite*. — L. *chrysolithus*, Rev. xxi. 20. — Gk. *χρυσόλιθος*. — Gk. *χρυσό-s*, gold; *λίθος*, stone.

chrysoprase. (L. — Gk.) L. *chrȳsoprasus*, Rev. xxi. 20. — Gk. *χρυσόπρασος*, a yellow-green stone. — Gk. *χρυσό-s*, gold; *πράσον*, a (green) leek.

Chub, a fish. (E.) Etym. unknown. Cf. Dan. *kobbe*, a seal, prov. Swed. *kubbug*, chubby, fat; Norw. *kubben*, stumpy; Swed. *kubb*, a block, log. This does not explain the *ch*; but see **Chump.**

chubby, fat. (E.) Lit. 'like a chub;' cf. prov. Swed. *kubbug* (above).

Chuck (1), to strike gently, toss. (F. — Teut.) Formerly written *chock* (Turberville). — F. *choquer*, to give a shock, jolt. — Du. *schokken*, to jolt, shake; allied to E. *shock* and *shake*.

Chuck (2), to chuck as a hen. (E.) An imitative word; Ch. has *chuk* to express the noise made by a cock; C. T. 15180 (B. 3464). Cf. *cluck*. **Der.** *chuck-le*, in the sense 'to cluck.'

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. dial. *kumpa*, to chop into logs; *kumping*, a log, round stick; also Icel. *kumbr*, *trekumbr*, a log of wood, from Icel. *kumbr*, nasalised form of *kubbr*, a chopping; Icel. *kubba*, to chop. **Der.** *chump-end*, i. e. thick end.

Church. (Gk.) M. E. *chirche*, *chireche*. A. S. *cirice*, later *circe*; (cf. Icel. *kirkja*; G. *kirche*, Du. *kerk*). — Gk. *κυριακον*, a church, neut. of *κυριακος*, belonging to the Lord; or (possibly) from Gk. *κυριακα*, pl., treated as a fem. sing. — Gk. *κύριος*, a lord, orig. mighty. — Gk. *κῦρος*, strength. Cf. Skt. *çūra*, a hero.

Churl. (E.) M. E. *cherl*, *cheorl*. A. S. *ceorl*, a man. + Du. *kerel*, G. *kerl*; Dan. Sw. Icel. *karl*. Teut. types, **kerloz*, **karloz*.

Churn, sb. (E.) A. S. *cyrin*; older form *cirin* (printed *cirm*), Corp. gloss. 1866. + Icel. *kirna*, Swed. *kärna*, Dan. *kierne*, 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. *chaṭnī* (Yule).

Chyle, milky fluid. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *chyle*. — L. *chȳlus*. — Gk. *χυλός*, juice. — Gk. *χέω* (= *χέϝ-ω*), I pour. (√GHEU.)

chyme, liquid pulp. (L. — Gk.) Formerly *chymus*. — L. *chymus*. — Gk. *χυμος*, juice. — Gk. *χέ-ω*; as above.

Chymist; see **Alchemist.**

Ci—Cz.

Cicatrice, scar. (F. — L.) F. *cicatrice*. — L. *cicātrīcem*, acc. of *cicātrix*, a scar.

Cicerone. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *cicerone*, a guide; orig. a Cicero. — L. acc. *Ciceronem*, proper name.

Cid, lit. a chief or commander. (Span.

—Arab.) Usually a title of Ruy Diaz, the national hero of Spain. — Arab. *sayyid*, a lord; Richardson's Dict. p. 864.

Cider. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) It merely means strong drink. M. E. *sicer*, *cyder*. — F. *cidre*; O. F. *cisdre* (for **cisre*). — L. *sicera*. — Gk. *σίκερα*, strong drink. — Heb. *shēkār*, strong drink. — Heb. *shākar*, to be intoxicated.

Cieling; see Ceil.

Cigar, Segar. (Span.) Span. *cigarro*; whence also F. *cigare*.

Cinchona, Peruvian bark. (Span.) Named after the Countess of *Chinchon*, wife of the governor of Peru, cured by it A.D. 1638. Chinchon is S.E. of Madrid. (Should be *chinchona*.)

Cincture. (L.) L. *cinctura*, a girdle. — L. *cinctus*, pp. of *cingere*, to gird.

Cinder. (E.) Misspelt for *sinder* (by confusion with F. *cendre* — L. *cinerem*; see Cinerary). A.S. *sinder*, 'scoria,' slag. + Icel. *sindr*; Swed. *sinder*; G. *sinter*, dross, whence Du. *sintels*, cinders. ¶ The A. S. *sinder* occurs in the 8th century.

Cinerary, relating to the ashes of the dead. (L.) L. *cinerārius*. — L. *ciner-*, stem of *cinis*, dust, ashes of the dead. + Gk. *κονις*, dust. Der. *cineraria*, a flower; named from the ash-coloured down on the leaves. Brugm. i. § 84.

Cinnabar, Cinoper. (L. — Gk. — Pers.) L. *cinnabaris*. — Gk. *κιννάβαρι*, vermilion. From Pers. *zinjifrah*, *zinjarf*, red lead, vermilion, cinnabar.

Cinnamon, a spice. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. *cinnamōmum*. — Gk. *κιννάμωμον*. — Heb. *qinnāmōn*; said to be of Malay origin (Gesenius). Cf. Malay *kāyu-mānis*, cinnamon; from *kāyu*, wood, *manis*, sweet.

Cipher. (F. — Span. — Arab.) O. F. *cifre* (F. *chiffre*), a cipher, zero. — Span. *cifra*. — Arab. *sifr*, a cipher; lit. 'empty thing;' from *sifr*, adj. empty; Rich. Dict. p. 937. (A translation of Skt. *cūnya*, (1) empty; (2) a cipher.) Der. *de-cipher*, from L. *de*, in the verbal sense of *un-*, and *cipher*; cf. M. F. *dechiffrer*, 'to decypher;' Cot.

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 *circum-*.

circus, a ring. (L.) L. *circus* (above).

Circuit. (F. — L.) F. *circuit*. — L. acc. *circuitum*, a going round. — L. *circuitus*, also *circumitus*, pp. of *circumīre* (also *circuīre*), to go round. — L. *circum*, round; *īre*, to go.

Circum-, *prefix*, round. (L.) L. *circum*, around, round; orig. acc of *circus*, a circle; see Circle. Der. *circum-ambient* (see Ambient; *circum-ambulate* (see Amble); and see below.

circumcise. (L.) L. *circumcīs-us*, pp. of *circumcīdere*, to cut round. — L. *circum*, round; and *cædere*, to cut.

circumference. (L.) L. *circumferentia*, boundary of a circle. — L *circumferent-*, 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. *circumflexus*, pp. of *circum-flectere*, to bend round; from *flectere*, to bend.

circumjacent, lying near. (L.) From stem of pres. part. of *circum-iacere*, to lie around; from *iacere*, to lie.

circumlocution. (L.) L. *circumlocūtio*, a periphrasis. — L. *circumlocūtus*, pp. of *circum-loquī*, to speak in a round-about way; from *loquī*, to speak.

circumscribe. (L.) L. *circumscrībere*, to write or draw around, to limit; from *scribere*, to write.

circumspect, prudent. (L.) L. *circumspectus*, 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-stāre*, to stand round; from *stāre*, 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. *κίστη*, 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 *ciēre*, to rouse, excite, call. + Gk. *κίω*, I go.

(√KI.) See Hie. Der. *ex-cite*, *in-cite*, *re-cite*.

Cithern, Cittern, a kind of guitar. (L.—Gk.) [Also M. E. *giterne*; from O. F. *guiterne*, a guitar.] The *n* is excrescent, as in *bitter-n*, in imitation of M. E. *giterne*. — L. *cithara*. — Gk. κιθάρα, a kind of lyre or lute.

Citizen; see Civil (below).

Citron. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *citron*. — Late L. acc. *citrōnem*. — L. *citrus*, orange-tree; orig. a tree with fragrant wood. — Gk. κέδρος, a cedar. Brugm. i. § 764.

City; see Civil (below).

Civet. (F.—Arab.) F. *civette*, civet; also the civet-cat; Ital. *zibetto*; borrowed from medieval Gk. ζαπέτιον (Brachet). — Arab. *zabād*, civet; Rich. Dict. p. 767.

Civil. (F.—L.) F. *civil*. — L. *ciuilis*, belonging to citizens. — L. *cīuis*, a citizen. Allied to A. S. *hiwan*, members of a household. Der. *civil-ise*, *civil-i-an*.

cit; short for citizen (below).

citadel. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *citadelle*. — Ital. *cittadella*, a small town, fort; dimin. of *cittade* = *cittate* (*città*), a city. — L. *ciuitātem*, acc. of *cīuitas*, a city. — L. *cīuis*, a citizen (above).

citizen. (F. — L.) M. E. *citesein*, from A. F. *citisein*, in which *s* was an insertion. — O. F. *citeain* (F. *citoyen*); formed from O. F. *cite* (*cité*) city, by help of the suffix *-ain* — L. *-anus*; see below.

city. (F.—L.) M. E. *cite*, *citee*. — O.F. *cite* (F. *cité*). — Late L. type **civ tātem*. for *cīuitātem*, acc. of *cīuitās*; see citadel.

Clachan, a small village with a church. (Gael.) Gael. *clachan*, (1) a circle of stones, (2) a small rude church, (3) a small village with a church. — Gael. *clach*, a stone. So also Irish *clachan*, a hamlet; *clach*, O. Ir. *cloch*, a stone.

Clack. (E.) M. E. *clacken*. Imitative; allied to Crack. E. Fries. *klakken*. + 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. *claimer*, *clamer*. — L. *clāmāre*, to call out; cf. O. L. *calāre*, to proclaim; Gk. καλεῖν, to summon. Der. *ac-claim*, *de-claim*, *ex-claim*, *pro-claim*, *re-claim*; also (from pp. *clamātus*) *ac-clamat-ion*, *de-clamat-ion*, *ex-clamat-ion*, *tro-clamat-ion*, *re-clamat-ion*.

clamour. (F.—L.) M. E. *clamour*. — O. F. *clamour*. — L. acc. *clāmōrem*, an outcry. — L. *clāmāre* (above). Der. *clamor-ous*.

Clamber, to climb by grasping tightly. (E.; *perhaps* Scand.) XV. cent. M. E. *clameren*, *clambren*. Cf. Icel. *klambra*, 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 *claymy*, perhaps from A. S. *clām*, clay (see Clay); but confused with an adj. *clam*, sticky; with which cf. E. Fries. and Du. *klam*, Dan. *klam*, clammy, moist. See Clamp.

Clamour; see Claim.

Clamp. (Du.) XV. cent. Du. *klampe*, a holdfast; whence *klampen*, to clamp, grapple, also to board a ship. + Dan. *klamme*, a cramp-iron; Swed. *klamp*, the same; Icel. *klömbr*, a smith's vice; Teut. base **klamp*, answering to the 2nd grade of M. H. G. *klimpfen*, 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. *kula(m)*, a herd, family. Brugm. i. § 669.

Clandestine. (L.) L. *clandestīnus*, secret, close. Allied to *clam*, secretly.

Clang, to resound. (L.) L. *clangere*, to resound; whence *clangor*, a loud noise. + Gk. κλαγγή, a clang; allied to κλάζειν, to clash (fut. κλάγξω). Der. *clang-or*. See below.

Clank, a heavy ringing sound. (Du.) XVII cent. — Du. *klank*, 'a ringing;' Hexham. Cf. Du. *klonk*, pt. t. of *klinken*, to clink. See Clink. Der. *clank*, vb.

Clap. (E.) M. E. *clappen*. [We only find A. S. *clæppetan*, 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.

Claret. (F.—L.) Orig. a light red wine. M. E. *claret*. — O. F. *claret*, *clairet* (F. *clairet*), adj.; dimin. of *clair*, clear. — L. *clārus*, clear. See Clear

clarify. (F.—L.) O. F. *clarifier*. — L. *clārificāre*, to make clear. — L. *clāri-*, from *clārus*, clear; and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make.

clarion. (F.—L.) M. E. *clarioun*. —

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

the place of M. E. *deliver*, quick, nimble, Ch. prol. 84. — O. F. *delivre*, free, prompt, alert; compounded of L. *de*, prefix, and *līber*, free; see **Deliver**.

Clew, Clue, a ball of thread. (E.) M. E. *clewe*. A. S. *clīwen*, a clew; also *clēowe* (Epinal gl. *cleouuae*). + Du. *kluwen*, whence *kluwenen*, to wind on clews (E. *clew* up a sail); M. Low G. *kluwen*; and cf. G. *knäuel* (for **kläuel*), a clew. Perhaps allied to L. *gluere*, to draw together. Cf. **Claw**.

Click. (E.) An imitative word, expressing a lighter and thinner sound than **Clack**. E. Fries. *klikken*. Cf. Du. *klikklakken*, to clash.

Client. (F. — L.) F. *client*, a suitor. — L. *clientem*, acc. of *cliens* = *cluens*, orig. a hearer, one who listens to advice; pres. pt. of *cluere*, to hear. (√KLEU.)

Cliff, a steep rock, headland. (E.) A. S. *clif*, a rock, cliff. + Du. and Icel. *klif*; O. H. G. *klep*. Cf. G. and Dan. *klippe*. Swed. *klippa*, a crag; and Icel. *kleif*, a ridge of cliffs.

Climate. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. *climat*. — F. *climat*. — Late L. *climat-*, stem of *clima*. — Gk. *κλιματ-*, stem of *κλίμα*, a slope, zone, region of the earth, climate. — Gk. *κλίνειν*, to lean, slope; see **Lean**.

climacter, a critical time of life. (F. — Gk.) M.F. *climactere*, adj.; whence *l'an climactere*, 'the climatericall (*sic*) year; every 7th, or 9th, or the 63 yeare of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last, most;' Cot. — Gk. *κλιμακτηρ*, a step of a ladder, a dangerous period of life. — Gk. *κλῖμακ-*, stem of *κλῖμαξ*, a ladder, climax, with suffix *-τηρ* of the agent; see below.

climax, the highest degree. (Gk.) Gk. *κλιμαξ*, a ladder, staircase, highest pitch of expression (in rhetoric). — Gk. *κλίνειν*, to slope. **Der.** *anti-climax*.

clime. (L. — Gk.) L. *clima*, a climate. — Gk. *κλίμα*; see **Climate**.

Climb. (E.) M. E. *climben*, pt. t. *clomb*. A. S. *climban*, pt. t. *clamb*, pl. *clumbon*. + Du. *klimmen*, 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. *klīfa*, 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 clink; causal of *klinken*, to clink. Cf. Du. *klink*, a latch, rivet; also, a blow; and O. H. G. *klenkan*, to knot or bind together.

Cling. (E.) M. E. *clingen*, to become stiff, be matted together. A. S. *clingan* (pt. t. *clang*, pp. *clungen*), to dry up, shrivel up. + Dan. *klynge*, to cluster. Allied to Swed. *klänga*, to climb; O. H. G. *clunga*, a clew.

Clinical. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *clinique*, 'one that is bedrid;' Cot. — L. *clīnicus*, the same. — Gk. *κλινικός*, belonging to a bed, a physician; *η κλινικη*, his art. — Gk. *κλίνη*, a bed. — Gk. *κλίνειν*, to lean; see **Lean** (1).

Clink. (E.) E. Fries. *klinken*. Nasalised form of **Click**. + Du. *klinken*, to sound, pt. t. *klonk*, pp. *geklonken*; Swed. *klinka*, to jingle. Cf. **Clank**.

clinker, a hard cinder. (Du.) Du. *klinker*, a clinker, named from the tinkling sound which they make when they strike each other. — Du. *klinken*, to clink; cognate with E. *clink*.

clinquant, glittering. (F. — Du.) In Shak. Lit. 'tinkling.' — F. *clinquant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *clinquer*, to clink. — Du. *klinken* (above).

Clip, to cut. (Scand.) M. E. *klippen*. — Icel. *klippa*, Swed. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe*, to clip, shear hair. Cf. **Snip**.

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. *klikken*, to click, clash; also to inform, tell; cf. Du. *klikker*, a tell-tale. See **Click**.

Cloak, Cloke. (F. — C.) M. E. *cloke*. — O. North F. *cloque*, O. F. *cloche*. — Late L. *cloca*, 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. *cloc(c)a*, a bell; of Celtic origin. — Irish *clog*, a bell, clock; *clogaim*, I ring or sound as a bell; O. Irish *cloc*, a bell. Cf. W. *cloch*, a bell, &c. The G. *glocke* is a borrowed word; so also Du. *klok*, &c.

Clod. (E.) M. E. *clod*, *clodde*. A. S. *clod* (in compounds), a lump of earth. Teut. type **klu-do-*, from the weak grade of Teut. root **kleu-*, to stick together. See **Clew**, **Cloud**. Cf. **Clot**.

Clog, a hindrance; a wooden sole of a shoe; wooden shoe. (E.) M. E. *clog*,

a log, clump. Not found in A. S. A late word; cf. Norw. *klugu*, a hard log.

Cloister. (F.—L.) M. E. *cloister*.—O. F. *cloistre* (F. *cloître*).—L. *claustrum*, lit. enclosure.—L. *claus us*, pp. of *claudere*, to shut. See Clause.

close (1), to shut in. (F.—L.) M. E. *closen*.—O. F. *clos*, 1 pr. s. of O. F. *clore*, 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*, *clot*, a lump.+G. *klotz*, a lump. Teut. type **klut-to-*, from the weak grade of Teut. base **kleut*; see Cleat, Clout, Cluster.

Cloth. (E.) M. E. *cloth*, *clath*. A. S. *clāð*.+Du. *kleed*, G. *kleid*, a dress. Der. *clothes*, A. S. *clāðas*, pl. of *clāð*.

clothe, to cover with a cloth. (E.) M. E. *clothen*, *clathen*, pt. t. *clothede* (or *cladde*), pp. *clothed* (or *clad*). Formed from A. S. *clāð*.+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 *klæða*, to clothe; Swed *klädd*, pp. of *kläda*.

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 **kleu*, to stick together; see Clew, Clod.

Clough, a hollow in a hill-side. (E.) M. E. *clough*, *cloȝe*. Answering to A. S. **clōh*, not found; cognate with O. H. G. *klāh*. The A. S. **clōh* (=O. H. G. *klāh*, as in *Klah-uelde*, Forstemann) represents a Teut. type **klanχo-*, from **klanχ*, 2nd grade of **klinχ*; cf. G. *klinge*, O. H. G. *chlinga*, a clough (Acad., Aug. and Sept. 1889).

Clout, a patch. (E.) M. E. *clout*. A. S. *clūt*, a patch; whence W. *clwt*, Corn. *clut*, a patch, clout; Ir. and Gael. *clud*, the same. Orig. sense 'mass, piece of stuff'; orig. Teut. type **klut-oz*, from Teut. root **klūt-*, **kleut-*, 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. *clow*; the change to *clove*, in the XVIth cent., was due to the influence of Ital. *chiovo*.—F. *clou*, a nail; *clou de girofle*, 'a clove,' Cot.; from the semblance to a nail. Cf. Span. *clavo*, a nail, also a clove.—L. *clāuum*, acc. of *clāuus*, a nail.+O. Irish *clo*, a nail.

Clove (2), a bulb, or spherical shell of a bulb of garlic, &c. (E.) A. S. *cluſu*, f.; cf. *cluf-wyrt*, a buttercup (lit clove-wort). Named from its cleavage into shells.—A. S. *cluf-*, weak grade of *cleofan*, to split; see Cleave (1). Cf. Icel. *klofi*, a cleft.

Clove (3), a weight. (F.—L.) A. F. *clou*; the same word as Clove (1).—Late L. *clāvus*, a weight (for wool).

Clover. (E.) M. E. *claver*. A. S. *clāfre*. *clēfre*, trefoil.+Du. *klaver*, whence Swed. *klöfver*, Dan. *klöver*; Low G. *klever*; cf. G. *klee*. ¶ The supposed connexion with *cleave* (1) is impossible.

Clown. (Scand.) Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow: Swed. dial. *klunn*, a log, *kluns*, a clownish fellow; Dan. *klunt*, a log; cf. Dan. *kluntet*, clumsy. Allied to Clump. Orig. sense 'log' or 'clod.'

Cloy. (F.—L.) Orig. to stop up, hence, to sate. M. F. *cloyer*, 'to cloy, stop up,' Cot.; a by-form of F. *clouer* (O. F. *cloer*), 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. *enclouer*, *encloyer* in Cotgrave.

Club (1), a heavy stick. (Scand.) M. E. *clubbe*.—Icel. *klubba*, *klumba*, a club; Swed. *klubb*, a club, log, lump; Dan. *klub*, club, *klump*, lump. A mere variant of Clump below. See Golf.

club (2), an association. (Scand.) XVII cent. Lit. 'a clump of people.' Cf. Swed. dial. *klubb*, a clump, lump, also a knot of people (Rietz). See above.

Cluck. (E.) M. E. *clokken*, to cluck as a hen; a mere variant of Clack.+Du. *klokken*, Dan. *klukke*, G. *glucken*; L. *glocire*. An imitative word.

Clue; see Clew.

Clump, a mass, block. (E.) XVI cent. Not in A.S., except as in *clymp-re*, a clump. Cf. Dan. *klump*, Swed. *klump*; Du. *klomp*, Low G. *klump*, a clump, lump, log; (Icel. *klumba*, a club, with *b* for *p*). From *klump-*, weak grade of Teut. **klemp-*, as in M. H. G. *klimpfen*, to press tightly together. Cf. Clamp.

Clumsy. (Scand.) Cf. M. E. *clumsed*, *clomsed*, benumbed; benumbed fingers are clumsy. This is the pp. of *clomsen*, to

benumb, or to feel benumbed. Cf. Swed. dial. *klummsen*, benumbed (Rietz); Icel. *klumsa*, lock-jawed. Cf. Du. *klemmen*, to pinch; *kleumen*, to be benumbed, *kleumsch*, numb with cold; also A. S. *clom*, *clam*, a bond, clasp. See Clammy.

Cluster, a bunch. (E.) A. S. *cluster*, *clyster*, a bunch. + Low G. *kluster*. Suggests a Teut. type **klut-tro-*, a cluster; formed with suffix *-tro* from **klut-*, weak grade of Teut. root **kleut-*, to mass together; for which see Clot, Cleat, Clout.

Clutch, to seize. (E.) M. E. *clucchen*, *clicchen*. A. S. *clyccan* (whence pp. *gecliht*, Somner). 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 *clotter*, to run into clots; see Clot, and cf. E. Fries. *klutern*, to become clotted. *Clutter* also meant confusion, a confused heap, turmoil, din; by association with Clatter. Cf. E. Fries. *klöter*, a rattle.

Clyster. (L. – Gk.) L. *clyster*, an injection into the bowels. – Gk. κλυστηρ, a clyster, syringe. – Gk. κλυζειν, to wash. + L. *cluere*, 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 Hung. village called *Kocsi* or *Kocs*, near Raab; see Littré, and Beckmann, Hist. of Inventions.

Coadjutor. (F. – L.) XV cent. A. F. *coadjutour*. – L. *co-*, for *con-* = *cum*, together; and *adiūtor*, an assistant, from vb. *adiuuāre*, to assist. – L. *ad-*, to; *iuuāre*, to help.

Coagulate, to curdle. (L.) L. *coagulātus*, pp. of *coāgulāre*, to curdle. – L. *coāgulum*, rennet, which causes milk to run together. – L. *co-* (*cum*), together; *ag-ere*, to drive.

Coal. (E.) M. E. *col*. A. S. *col*. + Du. *kool*, Icel. Swed. *kol*, Dan. *kul*, G. *kohle*. Cf. Skt. *jval*, to blaze.

Coalesce, to grow together. (L.) L. *coalescere*. – L. *co-*, for *con-* = *cum*, together; and *alescere*, to grow, inceptive of *alere*, to nourish.

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. *cotte*); Low L. *cota*, *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. *copp*, a top, summit.

cobble (1), a small round lump. (E.) M. E. *cobylstone*, a cobble-stone. Dimin. of *cob* (above).

Cob (2), to beat. (E.) Cf. W. *cobio*, to thump; *cob*, a bunch; prov. E. *cop*, to strike, esp. on the *cop* or head. See Cob (1).

Cobalt, a mineral. (G.) G. *kobalt*, cobalt; a nickname given by the miners, because considered poisonous; better spelt *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 *cāpa*, a cape. See Notes and Queries, 7 S. ii. 205.

Cobweb. (E.) M. E. *copweb*, *coppeweb*; from M. E. *coppe*, a spider, and *web*. Cf. M. Du. *kop*, *koppe*, 'a spider, or a cob,' Hexham. From A. S *coppa*, as in *attorcoppa*, a spider; lit. poison-bunch; from A. S. *āttor*, *ātor*, poison, and *cop*, a head.

Coca, a Peruvian plant. (Span. – Peruv.) Span. *coca*. – Peruv. *cuca*; Garcilasso, Peru, bk. 8. c. 15. Distinct both from *cocoa* (or *coco*) and *cacao*. Der. *coca-ine*.

Cochineal. (F. – Span. – L. – Gk.) F. *cochenille*. – Span. *cochinilla*, cochineal (made from insects which look like berries). – L. *coccinus*, of a scarlet colour; see Isaiah i. 18 (Vulgate). – L. *coccum*, a berry;

also kermes, supposed to be a berry. — Gk. *κόκκος*, a berry, cochineal.

Cock (1), a male bird. (E.) M. E. *cok* A. S. *cocc*; from the bird's cry. 'Cryde anon *cok! cok!*' Ch. C. T. Nun's Priest's Tale, 457. Cf. Skt. *kukkuta*, a cock: Malay *kukuk*, crowing of cocks. And cf. Cuckoo.

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 *coquarde, bonnet a la coquarde*, 'any bonnet or cap worn proudly;' Cot. Formed with suffix *-ard* from F. *coq*, a cock (from the bird's cry).

cockerel, a young cock. (E.) Double dimin. of Cock (1). Cf. *pik-erel*.

cockloft, upper loft. (E. *and* Scand.) From *cock* and *loft*. So also G. *hahnbalken*, a roost, cockloft; Dan. *loftkammer*, a loft-chamber, room up in the rafters.

Cock (2), a pile of hay. (Scand.) Dan. *kok*, a heap; prov. Dan. *kok*, a hay-cock, *at kokke höet*, to cock hay; Icel. *kökkr*, 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 bhoineid*, 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. *κόγκη*, a cockle; see Cockle (1).

Cockade; see Cock (1).

Cockatoo, 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. *cōcātrīcem*, acc. of *cōcātrix, caucātrix*, answering to a Latin type **calcātrix*, i. e. 'the treader or tracker,' used to render the Gk. *ἰχνευμων*, and afterwards transferred to mean 'crocodile' (see account in N. E. D.). — L. *calcā-re*, to tread; with fem. suffix *-trix*, of the agent.

Cocker, to pamper. (E. ?) M. E. *cokeren* (whence W. *cocri*, to fondle, indulge). Cf. M. Du. *kokelen, keukelen*, 'to cocker, to foster,' Hexham; M. F. *coqueliner*, '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. *sǽ-cocca*; (where *sǽ* = sea)] — F. *coquille*, a cockle-shell; cf. Ital. *cochiglia*. — Lat. type **cochylium*, for *conchylium*, a cockle, shell-fish. — Gk. *κογχυλιον*, a cockle, dimin. of *κογκύλη*, from *κόγκη*, 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. *koklutt*, lumpy, uneven, 'cockled up;' from Norw. *kokle*, a little lump, dimin. of *kok*, a lump; see Cock (2). Cf. Swed. *kokkel*, dimin. of *koka*, a clod.

Cockloft; see Cock (1).

Cockney, orig. an effeminate person. (E.) Florio has: '*Caccherelli*, cacklings of hens; also egs, 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 *cok*, a cock; and *ay, ey*, A. S. *æg*, egg. See C. S. Burne, Shropshire Folk-lore, p. 229.

Cockroach. (Span.) From Span. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, cockroach; from *cuca* (also *cuco*), a kind of caterpillar. Origin uncertain.

Cocoa (1), **Coco,** the cocoa-nut palm. (Port.) Port. and Span. *coco*, a bugbear, an ugly mask to frighten children; hence applied to the cocoa-nut on account of the monkey-like face at the base of the nut. Cf. Span. *cocar*, to make grimaces.

Cocoa (2), a corrupt form of Cacao.

Cocoon, case of a chrysalis. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *cocon*, a cocoon; from *coque*, a shell. See Cock (4).

Cod (1), a fish. (E. ?) Spelt *codde* in Palsgrave. Perhaps named from its rounded shape; cf. M. Du. *kodde*, a club (Hexham); and see below. Der. *cod-ling*, a young cod; M. E. *codlyng*.

Cod (2), a husk, bag, bolster. (E.) Hence, *peas-cod*, husk of a pea. A. S. *codd*, a bag. +Icel. *koddi*, pillow, *koðri*, scrotum; Swed. *kudde*, a cushion.

Coddle, to pamper, render effeminate. (F. – L.?) Perhaps for *caudle*, vb. (in Shak.), to treat with *caudle*; see **Caudle**. Cf. prov. E. *coddle*, to parboil, stew.

Code, a digest of laws. (F.—L.) F. *code*. – L. *cōdicem*, acc. of *cōdex*, a tablet, book; older form *caudex*, a trunk of a tree.

codicil. (L.) L. *cōdicillus*, a codicil to a will; dimin. of *codex* (stem *codic-*).

Codling (1), **Codlin,** a kind of apple. (C.?) Earlier spellings *querdling*, *quaddling*, *quodling*. Apparently formed, with E. suffix *-ling*, from Irish *cueirt*, an apple-tree.

Codling (2); see **Cod** (1).

Coerce. (L.) L. *coercere*, to compel. – L. *co-*(*cum*), together; *arcere*, to enclose, confine, allied to *arca*, a chest; see **Ark**.

Coffee. (Turk.—Arab.) Turk. *qahveh*. – Arab. *qahwah*, coffee.

Coffer. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *cofre*. – O. F. *cofre*, also *cofin*, a chest. – L. acc. *cophinum*. – Gk. *κόφινος*, 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. *cōgent-*, stem of pres. part. of *cōgere*, to compel; for *co-agere* (=*con-agere*), lit. to drive together. Brugm. i. § 968.

Cogitate. (L.) L. *cogitātus*, pp. of *cōgitāre*, 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**.

Cognisance, knowledge, a badge. (F. – L.) Formerly *conisaunce*. – O. F. *connoissance*, knowledge; M. F. *cognoissance*. – O. F. *conoissant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *conoistre*, to know. – L. *cognoscere*, to know. – L. *co-* (*cum*), together, fully; *gnoscere*, to know; see **Know**.

cognition, perception. (L.) From acc. of L. *cognitio*. – L. *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere* (above).

cognomen, a surname. (L.) L. *cognōmēn*, a surname. – L. *co-* (*cum*), with; *nōmen*, a name, altered to *gnōmen* by confusion with *gnoscere*, *noscere*, to know. See **Noun**, **Name**.

Cohabit. (L.) L. *co-habitāre*, to dwell together with. – L. *co-* (*cum-*), together; *habitāre*, to dwell. See **Habitation**.

Cohere. (L.) L. *co-hærēre*, to stick together (pp. *cohæsus*). – L. *co-*, together; *hærēre*, to stick. **Der.** *cohes-ion*, *cohesive*, 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. *coife*, *coiffe*; Low L. *cofea*, a cap. – M. H. G. *kuffe*, *kupfe*, a cap worn under the helmet; O. H. G. *chuppha*; stem **kupp-jōn-*. – O. H. G. *chuph* (G. *kopf*), a cup; also, the head. – L. *cuppa*; see **Cup**.

Coign; see **Coin**.

Coil (1), to gather together. (F.—L.) '*Coiled* up in a cable;' Beaumont and Fletcher. – O. F. *coillir*, 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.) M. E. *coin*. – O. F. *coin*, a wedge, stamp on a coin, a coin (stamped by means of a wedge). – L. *cuneum*, acc. of *cuneus*, a wedge. ¶ Not allied to **Cone**.

coign. (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. *coustillier*, an armour-bearer, lackey; lit. 'one who

carries a poinard.' – M. F. *coustille*, a poniard; variant of O. F. *coustel*, better *coutel*, a knife. – L. *cultellum*, acc. of *cultellus*, a knife; dimin. of *culter*. See Coulter.

Coit; see Quoit.

Coke, charred coal. (E. ?) '*Coke*, pit-coal or sea-coal charred;' Ray, 1674. Etym. unknown; cf. M. E. *colk*, the core (of an apple).

Colander, Cullender, a strainer. (Prov. – L.) M. E. *colyndore*. – O. Prov. **colador*, orig. form of Prov. *couladou*, a strainer. – Late L. **colātōrem*, acc.; for L. *cōlātōrium*, a strainer. – L. *cōlāre*, to strain. – L. *cōlum*, a sieve. Cf. Span. *colador*, a strainer from L. *colāre*).

Cold. (E.) M. E. *cold*, *kald*, adj.; O. Merc. *cald*, A. S. *ceald*, adj. + Icel. *kaldr*, Swed. *kall*, Dan. *kold*, Du. *koud*, Goth. *kalds*, G. *kalt*. Teut. **kal-doz*, cold; from Teut. **kal*, to be cold (as in Icel. *kala*, to freeze), with suffix *-doz* = Gk. *-τός*. Cf. Lat. *gel-idus*, cold; see Congeal, Chill, Cool.

Cole, Colewort, cabbage. (L.) For *-wort*, see Wort. M. E. *col*, *caul*. A. S. *cāul*, *cāwel* (or Icel. *kāl*). – L. *caulis*, a stalk, cabbage. + Gk. *καυλός*, a stalk.

Coleoptera, sheath-winged insects. (Gk. Gk. *κολεο-ς*, a sheath; *πτερ-ον*, a wing.

Colic. (F. – L. – Gk.) Short for *colic pain*. – F. *colique*, adj. – L. *cōlicus*. – Gk. *κωλικός*, for *κολικός*, suffering in the colon. – Gk. *κόλον*. See Colon (2).

Coliseum. (Med. L. – Gk.) The same as *colosseum*, a large amphitheatre at Rome, so named from its magnitude (Gibbon). The Ital. word is *coliseo*. See Colossus.

Collapse, to shrink together, fall in. (L.) First used in the pp. *collapsed* Englished from L. *collapsus*, pp. of *collābī*, to fall together. – L. *col-* (for *con-*, i.e. *cum*), together; *lābi*, to slip. See Lapse.

Collar. (F. – L.) M. E. and A. F. *coler*. – O. F. *colier*, a collar. – L. *collāre*, a band for the neck. – L. *collum*, the neck. + A. S. *heals*, G. *hals*, the neck.

collet, the part of the ring in which the stone is set. (F. – L.) F. *collet*, a collar. – F. *col*, neck. – L. *collum*, neck.

Collateral. (L.) Late L. *collaterālis*, side by side. – L. *col-* (for *com-* – *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. *collātionem*, 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; *latum*, supine of *tollere*, to take, bear. See Tolerate.

Colleague (1), a partner. (F. – L.) M. F. *collegue*. – L. *collēga*, 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. *colliguer*, *colleguer*, to colleague with. – L. *colligāre*, to bind together. – L. *col-* (for *con-*, *cum*), together; *ligāre*, to bind. See League (1).

Collect, vb. (F. – L.) O. F. *collecter*, to collect money (Roquefort). – Late L. *collectāre* (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. *collegium*, 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; *lædere*, to strike, hurt. Der. *collis-ion* (from pp. *collis-us*).

Collie, Colly, a kind of shepherd's dog. (E.) Formerly, *coally*, *coley*; prob. the same as *coal-y*, coal-coloured, black. Cf. obs. *colly*, adj., coal-black; *collied* in Shak. M. N. D. i. 1. 145.

Collier. (E.) M. E. *colier*; from M. E. *col*, coal. Cf. *bow-yer*, *saw-yer*.

Collocate, to place together. (L.) From pp. of L. *col-locāre*, to place together. – L. *col-* (for *con-*, *cum*), together; *locāre*, to place, from *locus*, a place.

Collodion, a solution of gun-cotton. (Gk.) From Gk. *κολλωδ-ης*, glue-like. – Gk. *κολλ-α*, glue; *-ειδης*, like, *εἶδος*, appearance.

Collop, a slice of meat. (E. ?) M. E. *coloppe*, *col-hoppe*; pl. *col-hoppes* (P. Plowman), whence M. Swed. *kollops*, Swed. *kalops*. Here *col-* = coal (see Coal); cf.

Swed. dial. *glö(d)hoppa*, a cake baked over gledes or hot coals. (E. Bjorkman).

Colloquy. (L.) From L. *colloquium*, conversation. — L. *col-loqui*, to converse with, lit. to speak together. — L. *col-* (for *con-*, *cum*), together; *loquī*, to speak.

Collude, to act with others in a fraud. (L.) L. *colludere* (pp. *collusus*), to play with, act in collusion with. — L. *col-* (for *con-*, *cum*), with; *ludere*, 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. κολοκυνθίς (acc. κολοκυνθίδα), a kind of round gourd or pumpkin.

Colon (1), a mark (:) in writing and printing. (Gk.) Gk. κῶλον, a limb, clause; hence, a stop marking off a clause.

Colon (2), part of the intestines. (Gk.) Gk. κόλον, the same.

Colonel. (F. — Ital. — L.) Sometimes *coronel*, which is the Span. spelling; whence the pronunciation as *kurnel*. — 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. *colōnia*, a colony, band of husbandmen. — L. *colonus*, a husbandman. — L. *colere*, to till. *Colere* is for **quelere*; cf. L. *inquilīnus*, a sojourner. Brugm. i. § 121.

Colophon, an inscription at the end of a book, with title, and (sometimes) name and date. (Gk.) Late L. *colophon*. — Gk. κολοφών, a summit; hence, a finishing-stroke. Allied to **Column.**

Coloquintida; see **Colocynth.**

Colossus. (L. — Gk.) L. *colossus*. — Gk. κολοσσός, a large statue. Der. *coloss-al*, i.e. large; *coliseum*, q.v.

Colour. (F. — L.) M.E. *colour*. — O.F. *colour* (F. *couleur*). — L. acc. *colōrem*, from *color*, a tint.

Colporteur, a hawker of wares. (F. — L.) Lit 'one who carries wares on his neck;' F. *colporteur*. — F. *colporter*, to carry on the neck. — F. *col*, neck; *porter*, to carry. — L. *collum*, neck; *portāre*, to carry.

Colt. (E.) A.S. *colt*, a young camel, young ass, &c. + Swed. dial. *kullt*, a boy; Swed. *kull*, Dan. *kuld*, a brood; cf. Dan. dial. *koltring*, a lad.

Columbine, a plant. (F. — L.) M.F. *colombin*. — Late L. *columbīna*, a columbine; L. *columbīnus*, 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. *columen, culmen*, a summit, *collis*, a hill, Gk. κολωνος, a hill. See **Hill.** (√QEL.)

Colure, one of two great circles on the celestial sphere, at right angles to the equator. (L. — Gk.) So called because a part of them is always beneath the horizon. The word means docked, clipped. — L. *colurus*, curtailed; a colure. — Gk. κολουρος, dock-tailed, truncated; a colure. — Gk. κόλ-ος, docked, clipped; and οὐρά, a tail.

Colza oil, a lamp-oil made from the seeds of a variety of cabbage. (F. — L. *and* Du.) F. *colza*, better *colzat*. — Du. *koolzaad*, rape-seed, cabbage-seed. — Du. *kool* (borrowed from L. *caulis*), cole, cabbage; and Du. *zaad* = E. *seed*.

Com-, prefix. (L.) For L. *cum*, with, together; when followed by *b, f, m, p*. See **Con-.**

Coma. (Gk.) Gk. κῶμα, a deep sleep.

Comb. (E.) A.S. *camb*, a comb, crest, ridge. + Du. *kam*, Icel. *kambr*, Dan. Swed. *kam*; G. *kamm*. Teut. type **kamboz*; Idg. type **gombhos*; cf. Gk. γόμφος, a pin, peg; Skt. *jambha-s*, a tooth.

Comb, Coomb, a dry measure. (E.) A.S. *cumb*, a cup. + Du. *kom*, a bowl; G. *kumpf, kumme*, a bowl.

Combat. (F. — L.) Orig. a verb. — F. *combattre*, O.F. *combatre*, to fight with. — F. *com-* (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. *cwm*, Corn. *cum*, a hollow, dale; Celtic type **kumbā*, a valley; cf. Irish *cumar*, a valley.

Combine. (L.) L. *combīnāre*, to unite, join two things together. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; and *bīnus*, twofold. See **Binary.**

Combustion. (F. — L.) F. *combustion*. — L. acc. *combustiōnem*, a burning up. — L. *combust-us*, pp. of *com-burere*, to burn up. — L. *com-* (for *cum*), together; and

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

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; *mittere*, to send, put forth. Der. *commiss-ion*, F. *commission*, from L. acc. *commissiōnem*, perpetration.

Commodious. (F. – L.) O. F. *commodieux*; Med. L. *commodiōsus*, useful. – L. *commodus*, fit, suitable. – L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *modus*, measure.

Commodore, the commander of a squadron. (Du. – F. – L.) Formerly spelt *commandore* (1695); also *commandeur*, as in Dutch; Hexham has: '*den Commandeur van een Stadt*, The Commandeur of a Towne.' – F. *commandeur*, a commander. – L. acc. type **commandātōrem*, from Late L. *commandāre*; see Command.

Common. (F. – L.) M. E. *commun*, *comoun*. – O. F. *comun*. – L. *commūnis*, common, general. – L. *com-* (*cum*), together with; and *munis*, ready to serve (Plautus); cf. *munus*, service. (As if 'helping each other.') Cf. Lith. *mainas*, Russ. *miena*, barter. Brugm. i. § 208. Der. *commun-ion*, *commun-ity*.

commune, verb. (F. – L.) M. E. *comunen*. – O. F. *communer*, to commune with; Late L. *commūnāre*. – L. *commūnis*, common (above).

communicate. (L.) L. *commūnicātus*, pp. of *commūnicāre*. – L. *commūnis*, common. Der. *excommunicate*.

Commotion. (F. – L.) F. *commotion*. – L. *commōtionem*, acc. of *commōtio*. – L. *commōt-us*, pp. of *commouēre*, to disturb. – L. *com-* (*cum*), intensive; and *mouēre*, to move. See Move.

Commute, to exchange. (L.) L. *commūtāre*, to exchange with. – L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *mūtāre*, to change.

Compact (1), adj., fastened together, fitted, close, firm. (F. – L.) M. F. *compacte*. – L. *compactus*, fitted together, pp. of *compingere*. – L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *pangere*, to fasten. See Pact.

Compact (2), sb., a bargain, agreement. (L.) L. *compactum*, sb. – L. *compactus*, pp. of *compaciscī*, 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. *companye*. – O. F. *companie*. [Cf. also O. F. *compain*, a companion, O. F. *companion* (F. *compagnon*), a companion.] – Med. L. *compāniem*, acc. of *compāniēs*, a taking of meals together. – L. *com-* (*cum*), together; and *pānis*, bread; see Pantry. Der. *companion*, from O. F. *companion*. Also *accompany*, O. F. *accompaignier*, from F. *a* (for L. *ad*) and O. F. *compaignier*, to associate with, from *compaignie*, company.

Compare, to set together, so as to examine likeness or difference. (F. – L.) F. *comparer*. – L. *comparāre*, to adjust, set together. – L. *compar*, co-equal. – L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *par*, equal.

Compartment. (F. – Ital. – L.) F. *compartiment*, 'a partition;' Cot. – Ital. *compartimento*. – Ital. *compartire*; Late L. *compartīre*, 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. *compassion*. – L. *compassiōnem*, acc. of *compassio*, sympathy. – L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *passio*, suffering, from *patī*, to endure.

compatible. (F. – L.) F. *compatible*, 'compatible, concurrable;' Cot. – Late L. *compatibilis*, adj., used of a benefice which could be held together with another. – L. *compatī*, to endure together with. – L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *patī*, to endure.

Compeer, an associate. (F. – L.) M. E. *comper*. – F. *com-*, together; O. F. *per*, a peer, equal. – L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *parem*, acc. of *par*, equal; see Peer.

Compel. (L.) L. *com-pellere*, to compel, lit. to drive together. – L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *pellere*, to drive. Der. *compuls-ion*, from pp. *compuls-us*.

Compendious, brief. (F. – L.) F. *compendieux*. – L. *compendiōsus*, 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. *compensāre*, to weigh one thing against another. – L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *pen-*

sāre, to weigh, frequent. of *pendere*, to weigh (pp. *pensus*).

Compete. (L.) L. *competere*. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *petere*, to strive after.

competent. (F. — L.) M. F. *competent*; orig. pres. part. of *competer*, to be sufficient for. — L. *competere*, to be sufficient for. — L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *petere*, to seek.

competitor. (L.) L. *competītor*, a rival candidate. — L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *petītor*, a seeker, from *petītus*, pp. of *petere*, to seek.

Compile. (F. — L.) O. F. *compiler*. — L. *compilāre*, lit. to press together. — L. *com-* (for *cum*), together; and *pilāre*, to press down, from *pilum*, a pestle. Cf. L. *pinsere*, to pound. See **Pile** (3).

Complacent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *complacere*, to please. — L. *com-* (*cum*), intensive; *placēre*, to please.

complaisant. (F. — L.) F. *complaisant*, obsequious, pres. part. of *complaire*, to please. — L. *complacēre*, to please (above).

Complain. (F. — L.) O. F. *complaign-*, a stem of *complaindre*. — Late L. *complangere*, to bewail. — L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *plangere*, to bewail, lit. to strike, beat the breast.

Complement. (L.) L. *complēmentum*, that which completes. — L. *complere* (below). **Doublet**, *compliment*.

complete, perfect. (L.) L. *completus*, pp. of *complere*, to fulfil. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *plēre*, to fill. Allied to *plē-nus*, full. See **Plenary**.

Complex. (L.) L. *complexus*, entwined round; hence, intricate; pp. of *complectī*, to embrace. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; and *plectere*, to plait, allied to *plic-āre*, to twine. See **Pleach**.

complexion. (F. — L.) F. *complexion*, appearance. — L. *complexiōnem*, acc. of *complexio*, a comprehending, compass, habit of body, complexion. — L. *complexus*, pp. of *complectī*, to surround, entwine. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *plectere*, to plait.

complicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *complicāre*, to fold together. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *plicāre*, to fold.

complicity. (F. — L.) F. *complicité*, 'a bad confederacy;' Cot. — F. *complice*, a confederate. — L. *complicem*, acc. of *complex*, interwoven, confederate with; see **Complex**.

Compliance, Compliant; formed with F. suffixes *-ance*, *-ant*, from the verb to *comply*, which, however, is not of F. origin; see **Comply**.

Compliment. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *compliment*. — Ital. *complimento*, compliment, civility. — Ital. *complire*, to fill up, to suit. — L. *complere*, to fill up; see **Complete**. **Doublet**, *complement*.

compline. (F. — L. M. E. *complin*, the last church-service of the day; it was orig. an adj. (like *gold-en* from *gold*), and stands for *complin song*; the sb. is *complie* (Ancren Riwle). — O. F. *complie* (mod. F. *complies*, which is pl.), compline. — Late L. *complēta* (sc. *hōra*), fem. of *complētus*, complete; because it completed the 'hours' of the day's service; see **Complete**.

comply, to yield, accord with. (Ital. — L.) It has no doubt been supposed to be allied to *ply* (whence *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. *complere*, to fill up; see **Complete**. Cf. *supply*.

Complot, a conspiracy; see **Plot** (1).

Component, composing. (L.) L. *compōnent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *compōnere*, to compose. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *pōnere*, to put. See **Compound**.

Comport, to behave, suit. (F. — L.) F. *se comporter*, to behave. — L. *comportāre*, to carry together. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *portāre*, to carry.

Compose. (F. — L. *and* Gk.) F. *composer*, to compound, make; Cot. — F. *com-* (L. *cum*), together; and F. *poser*, to put, of Gk. origin, as shewn under **Pose**, q.v. ¶ Distinct from *compound*.

Composition. (F. — L.) F. *composition*. — L. acc. *compositiōnem*, acc. of *compositio*, a putting together. — L. *compositus*, pp. of L. *componere*; see **compound**.

compost, a mixture. (F. — L.) O. F. *compost*, a mixture. — L. *compositum*, neut. of *compositus*, pp. of *compōnere* (below).

compound. (F. — L.) The *d* is excrescent; M. E. *compounen*. — O. F. *componre* (Bartsch). — L. *compōnere*, to compound, put together. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *ponere*, to put. See **Component**.

Comprehend. (L.) L. *com-prehendere*, to grasp. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together, and *prehendere*, to seize; see **Prehensile**.

Compress. (L.) L. *compressāre*, to oppress. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *pressāre*, 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. *compromittere*, to make a mutual promise. — L. *com-* (*cum*), mutually; *promittere*, to promise; see **Promise.**

Comptroller, another spelling of *controller*; see **Control.**

Compulsion. (F. — L.) See **Compel.**

Compunction, remorse. (F. — L.) O. F. *compunction*. — Late L. acc. *compunctiōnem*. — L. *compunctus*, pp. of *compungī*, to feel remorse, pass. of *compungere*, to prick. — L. *com-* (*cum*); *pungere*, to prick.

Compute. (L.) L. *computāre*, to reckon. — L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *putare*, 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. *cunnen*; A. S. *cunnian*, to test. Allied to A. S. *cunnan*, 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 *com-*; before *l*, *col-*; before *r*, *cor-*; before *f*, *com-* or *con-*.

Concatenate. (L.) L. *concatēnātus*, pp. of *concatenāre*, to link together. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *catēna*, a chain.

Concave. (F. — L.) F. *concave*. — L. *concauus*, hollow. — L. *con-* (*cum*), with, together; *cauus*, hollow.

Conceal. (F. — L.) O. F. *conceler*. — L. *concēlāre*, to hide. — L. *con-* (*cum*), completely; *celare*, to hide. See **Helm** (2).

Concede. (L.) L. *concedere*, to retire, yield. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *cedere*, 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. *conçu*); by analogy with *deceit*, q.v. See below.

conceive. (F. — L.) M. E. *conceven*, *conceiven*. — A. F. *conceiv-*, a stem of O. F. *concever*, *concevoir*, to conceive. — L. *concipere*, to conceive. — L. *con-* (*cum*), altogether; *capere*, to take.

conception. (F. — L.) F. *conception*. — L. *conceptionem*. — L. *concept-us*, pp. of *concipere*, to conceive (above).

Concentre, to draw to a centre. (F. — L. *and* Gk.) F. *concentrer*. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and *centr-um*, 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. κρινειν, to separate, decide; Lith. *skir-ti*, to separate, distinguish. Brugm. ii. § 612. (√SKER.)

concert. (F. — Ital. — L.) Often confused with *consort* in old writers. — F. *concerter*, 'to consort, or agree together;' Cot. — Ital. *concertare*, 'to agree or tune together, sing in consort,' Florio; cf. *concerto*, sb., agreement. The Ital. forms shew that it was derived from L. *concertāre*, 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; *certāre*, 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*. — L. acc. *concessionem*. — L. *concessus*, pp. of *concēdere*, to concede; see **Concede.**

Conch, a marine shell. (L. — Gk.) L. *concha*. — Gk. κόγχη (also κόγχος), a cockle-shell. + Skt. *çaṅkha*, a conch. **Der.** *conchology* (from κόγχο-s).

Conciliate. (L.) From the pp. of L. *conciliāre*, to bring together, conciliate. — L. *concilium*, a council; see **Council.**

Concise. (F. — L.; *or* L.) F. *concis*. — L. *concīsus*, brief, cut short; pp. of *concīdere*. — L. *con-* (*cum*), intensive; *cædere*, to cut. **Der.** *concis-ion.*

Conclave. (F. — L.) F. *conclave*, a small room (to meet in). — L. *conclāue*, a room; later, a place of assembly of

cardinals, assembly. Orig. a locked up place. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *clāuis*, a key.

Conclude. (L.) L. *conclūdere*, to shut up, close, end. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and *-clūdere* = *claudere*, to shut. Der. *conclus-ion*. Similarly *ex-clude*, *in-clude*, *pre-clude*, *se-clude*; whence *in-clus-ive*, *pre-clus-ion*, *se-clus-ion* (from pp. *-clūsus* = *clausus*).

Concoct. (L.) From L. *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere*, to cook together, digest. — L. *con-* (*cum*); *coquere*, to cook.

Concomitant, accompanying. (L.) From L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and *comitant-em*, acc. of pres. pt. of *comitārī*, to accompany, from *comit-*, stem of *comes*, a companion; see Count (1).

Concord. (F. — L.) F. *concorde*. — L. *concordia*, agreement. — L. *concord-*, stem of *con-cors*, agreeing. — L. *con-* (*cum*); *cor* (stem *cord-*), the heart.

concordant. (F. — L.) F. *concordant*, pres. pt. of *concorder*, to agree. — L. *concordāre*, to agree. — L. *concord-* (above).

concordat. (F. — L.) F. *concordat*, an agreement. — Late L. *concordātum*, a convention, thing agreed on, esp. between the pope and F. kings; pp. of *concordāre*, to agree (above).

Concourse. (F. — L.) F. *concours*. — L. acc. *concursum*, a running together. — L. *concursus*, pp. of *con-currere*, to run together. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and *currere*, to run. See Concur.

Concrete, formed into one mass. (L.) L. *concret-us*, pp. of *concrescere*, to grow together. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *crescere*, to grow.

Concubine. (F. — L.) O. F. *concubine*. — L. *concubīna*. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *cubāre*, to lie.

Concupiscence. (F. — L.) F. *concupiscence*. — L. *concupiscentia*, 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; *currere*, to run. Der. *concourse*.

Concussion. (F. — L.) F. *concussion*. — L. *concussionem*, acc. of *concussio*, a violent shaking. — L. *concussus*, pp. of *concutere*, to shake together. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *quatere*, to shake.

Condemn. (F. — L.) O. F. *condemner*. — L. *condemnāre*, to condemn wholly, pronounce to be guilty. — L. *con-* (*cum*), wholly; *damnāre*, to condemn.

Condense. (F. — L.) F. *condenser*. — L. *condensare*. — L. *condensus*, very thick. — L. *con-* (*cum*), very; *densus*, thick, dense.

Condescend. (F. — L.) F. *condescendre*. — Late L. *condēscendere*, to grant (lit. to descend with). — L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *dēscendere*, to descend; see Descend. Der. *condescens-ion*, from the pp.

Condign, well merited. (F. — L.) O. F. *condigne*. — L. *condignus*, very worthy. — L. *con-* (*cum*), very; *dignus*, worthy.

Condiment. (L.) L. *condīmentum*, seasoning, sauce. — L. *condīre*, to season, spice, preserve (as fruit).

Condition. (F. — L.) F. *condition*. — L. *conditiōnem*, acc. of *conditio*, a late spelling of *condicio*, a covenant, condition. — L. *condicere*, to talk over together, agree upon. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *dīcere*, to speak.

Condole. (L.) L. *condolere*, to grieve with. — L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *dolere*, to grieve.

Condone. (L.) L. *condonāre*, to remit, pardon. — L. *con-* (*cum*), wholly; *donāre*, to give; see Donation.

Condor, a large bird. (Span. — Peruvian.) Span. *condor*. — Peruv. *cuntur*, a condor.

Conduce. (L.) L. *condūcere*, to draw together towards, lead to. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *dūcere*, to lead.

conduct, sb. (L.) Late L. *conductus*, defence, protection, guard, escort. — L. *conductus*, pp. of *con-dūcere* (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. *cōnus*. — Gk. *κῶνος*, a cone, peak, peg. + Skt. *cāna-s*, a whetstone; cf. L. *cōs*, the same. See Hone. Brugm. i. § 401.

Coney; see Cony.

Confabulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *confābulārī*, to talk together. — L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *fābulārī*, to converse, from *fābula*, a discourse; see Fable.

Confect, to make up into sweetmeats. (L.) L. *confectus*, pp. of *conficere*, to put together, make up. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *facere*, to put. Der *confect-ion*, *confection-er*. See Comfit.

Confederate. (L.) L. *confœderātus*, united by a covenant, pp. of *confœderāre*.

– L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *fœder-*, for **fœdes-*, stem of *fœdus*, a treaty. See **Federal.**

Confer. (L.) From L. *conferre*, to bring together, collect, bestow. – L. *con-* (*cum*, together; *ferre*, to bring, bear. ¶ Not from F.

Confess. (F.–L.) O. F. *confesser*. – Late L. *confessāre*. – L. *confessus*, pp. of *confitēri*, to confess. – L. *con-* (*cum*), fully; *fatērī*, to acknowledge, allied to *fārī*, to speak. Cf. Gk. *φάτις*, a speech. Brugm. i. § 195.

Confide. (L.) L. *confidere*, to trust fully. – L. *con-* (*cum*), fully; *fidere*, to trust, allied to *fides*, faith; see **Faith.**

Configuration. (F. – L.) F. *configuration* – L. *configūrātiōnem*, a conformation. – L. *configūrātus*, pp. of *configūrāre*, to put together. – L. *con-* (*cum*); *figūrāre*, to fashion, from *figūra*, a figure. See **Figure.**

Confine, to limit. (F.–L.) F. *confiner*, to keep within limits. – M. F. *confin*, near; Cot. – L. *confīnis*, bordering on. – L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *finis*, boundary. See **Final.** ¶ Mod. F. has only *confins*, sb. pl., confines; representing O. F. *confines*, L. *confīnia*, pl.; whence E. *confines*, pl.

Confirm. (F.–L.) M. E. *confermen.* – O. F. *confermer*. – L. *confirmāre*, to make firm, strengthen. – L. *con-* (*cum*), fully; *firmāre*, to strengthen, from *firmus*, firm.

Confiscate, to adjudge to be forfeit. (L.) L. *confiscātus*, pp. of *confiscāre*, to lay by in a coffer, to confiscate, transfer to the treasury. – L. *con-* (*cum*); *fiscus*, a purse.

Conflagration. (F. – L.) F. *conflagration*. – L. acc. *conflāgrātionem*, a great burning. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *flāgrāre*, to burn. See **Flagrant.**

Conflict, an encounter. (L.) L. *conflictus*, a striking together; from the pp. of *confligere*, to strike together. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *flīgere*, to strike.

Confluent. (L.) From stem. of pres. pt. of *con-fluere*, to flow together; see **Fluent.** So also *conflux*, sb., from the pp. *confluxus*.

Conform. (F.–L.) F. *conformer*. – L. *conformāre*, to fashion like. – L. *con-*, together; *formāre*, to form, from *forma*, form.

Confound. (F.–L.) F. *confondre*. – L. *confundere*, to pour together, confound. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *fundere*, to pour. See **Fuse** (1).

Confraternity. (F.–L.) From L. *con-* (*cum*), with; and **Fraternity,** q. v.

Confront. (F.–L.) F. *confronter*, to bring face to face. – Med. L. *confrontāri*, to be near to. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *front-*, stem of *frons*, forehead, front.

Confuse. (L.) M. E. *confus*, used as a pp. in Chaucer. – L. *confusus*, pp. of *confundere*, to confound; see **Confound.**

Confute. (F.–L.) F. *confuter*. – L. *confūtāre*, to repress, also to confute. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; **fūtāre*, to repress, beat back; probably from the same root as A. S. *beatan*, to beat (Walde). If so, it is not allied to L. *fūtilis*.

Congeal. (F.–L.) F. *congeler*. – L. *congelāre*, to cause to freeze together. – L. *con-*, together; *gelāre*, to freeze, from *gelu*, frost. See **Gelid.**

Congee, Congé, leave to depart. (F. –L.) F. *conge*, 'leave, dismission;' Cot. O. F. *congie*, *cunge*, *congiet* (Burguy); the same as Prov. *comjat*. – Late L. *comiātus*, leave, permission (VIII cent.); the same as L. *commeātus*, a travelling together, also leave of absence. – L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *meātus*, a course, from pp. of *meāre*, to go.

Congenial, kindred. (L.) Coined from L. *con-* (*cum*), with; and *genial*, adj. from L. *genius*; see **Genial.**

Congenital. (L.) Coined by adding *-al* to the obs. word *congenite* (XVII cent.). – L. *congenitus*, born with. – L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *genitus*, born, pp. of *gignere*, to produce. See **Genital.**

Conger, a sea-eel. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *congre*. – O. F. *congre*. – L. *congrum*, acc. of *congrus*, by-form of *conger*, a sea-eel. – Gk. *γόγγρος*, the same.

Congeries, a mass of particles. (L.) L. *congeriēs*, a heap. – L. *congerere*, to bring together. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *gerere*, to carry.

congestion, accumulation. (L.) From L. acc. *congestionem*. – L. *congestus*, pp. of *congerere* (above).

Conglobe, to form into a globe. (L.) L. *con-globāre*. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *globus*, a globe.

Conglomerate. (L.) From pp. of *conglomerāre*, to wind into a ball, heap together. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and

glomer-, for **glomes-*, stem of *glomus*, a ball, clew of yarn.

Conglutinate. (L.) From pp. of L. *conglūtināre*, to glue together. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *glūtināre*, to glue, from *glūtin-*, stem of *glūten*, glue.

Congou, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) In the Amoy dialect, called *kang-hu tê*, where *kang-hu* is lit. 'work, labour;' i. e. tea on which labour has been expended (Douglas). The true Chinese is *kung-fu ch'a*, with the same sense.

Congratulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *congrātulārī*, to wish much joy. — L. *con-* (*cum*), fully; *grātulārī*, to wish joy, from adj. *grātus*, pleasing. See Grace.

Congregate. (L.) From pp. of L. *congregāre*, to collect into a flock. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *gregāre*, to assemble a flock, from *greg-*, stem of *grex*, a flock.

Congress, a meeting together. (L.) L. *congressus*. — L. *congressus*, pp. of *congredī*, to meet together. — L. *con-*, together; *gradī*, to advance, walk.

Congrue, to agree, suit. (L.) L. *congruere*, to suit. (Root uncertain.) Der. *congru-ous*, from L. *congruus*, suitable; *congru-ity*.

Conjecture. (F.—L.) F. *conjecture*. — L. *coniectura*, 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. *coniungere* (pp. *coniunctus*), to join together. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *iungere*, to join. See Join. Der. *conjunct-ion*, *conjunct-ive*, from the pp.

conjugal, relating to marriage. (F.—L.) F. *conjugal*. — L. *coniugālis*, adj. — L. *coniugem*, acc. of *coniux*, a spouse. — L. *con-*, together; *iug-*, allied to *iungere*, to join, *iugum*, a yoke; see Join.

conjugation. (L.) From L. *coniugātio*, a conjugation (Priscian); lit. a yoking together. — L. *coniugātus*, pp. of *coniugāre*, to yoke together. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *iug-um*, a yoke.

Conjure. (F.—L.) M. E. *coniuren*. — F. *conjurer*. — L. *coniūrāre*, to swear together, combine by oath. — L. *con-*, together; *iurāre*, to swear; see Jury.

Connect. (L.) L. *connectere*, to tie together. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and *nectere*, to bind (pp. *nexus*). Der. *connex-ion* [not *connection*], from the pp.

Connive. (F.—L.) F. *conniver*. — L. *connīuēre*, to close the eyes at, overlook. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and **nīguere*, to wink; cf. *nic-tāre*, to wink. + Goth. *hneiwan*, to bow; Brugm. i. § 664.

Connoisseur, a critical judge. (F.—L.) F. *connaisseur*, formerly *connoisseur*, a knowing one. — O. F. *connoiss-ant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *conoistre*; see Cognisance.

Connubial. (L.) L. *connubiālis*, relating to marriage. — L. *co(n)nubium*, marriage. — L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *nūbere*, to marry. See Nuptial.

Conquer. (F.—L.) M. E. *conqueren*. — O. F. *conquerre*. — L. *conquīrere*, to seek after, go in quest of; in Late L., to conquer. — L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *quærere*, to seek. Der. *conquest*, M. E. *conqueste*, from Late L. *conquesta*, L. *conquīsīta*, fem. of *conquīsītus*, pp. of *conquirere*.

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. *conscient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *conscire*, to know along with. — L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *scīre*, to know. See Science. Der. *conscionable*, an ill-contrived word, used as a contraction of *conscien(ce)-able*.

conscious. (L.) From L. *consci-us*, aware, with suffix *-ous*. — L. *conscire*, to be aware of (above).

Conscript. (L.) L. *conscriptus*, enrolled, pp. of *conscribere*, to write down together. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *scrībere*, to write.

Consecrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *consecrāre*, to render sacred. — L. *con-* (*cum*), with, wholly; *sacrāre*, to consecrate; see Sacred.

Consecutive. (F.—L.) M. F. *consecutif*, Cot. Formed with suffix *-if* (L. *-īuus*) from L. *consecut-us*, pp. of *consequī*, to follow together. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *sequī*, to follow. See Sequence.

consequent. (L.) L. *consequent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *consequi* (above).

Consent, vb. (F.—L.) F. *consentir*. — L. *consentire*, to agree to. — L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *sentīre*, to feel. See Sense.

Conserve, vb. (F.—L.) F. *conserver*. — L. *conseruāre*, to preserve. — L. *con-* (*cum*), fully; *seruāre*, to keep. Der. *conserve*, vb.; *conserv-atory*. See Serve.

Consider. (F.—L.) O. F. *considerer*.

– L. *consīderāre*, to consider, orig. to contemplate the stars (Festus). – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *sīder-*, for **sides-*, stem of *sidus*, a star.

Consign. (F. – L.) F. *consigner*. – L. *consignāre*, to attest, register, record. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *signāre*, to mark; see **Sign**.

Consist. (F. – L.) F. *consister*, to consist, rest, abide, &c. – L. *consistere*, to stand together, consist. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *sistere*, causal form from *stare*, to stand; see **State**. Der. *consistory*.

Console. (F. – L.) F. *consoler*. – L. *consōlārī*, to comfort. – L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *sōlārī*, to comfort; see **Solace**.

Consolidate. (L.) From pp. of L. *consolidāre*, to render solid. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *solidāre*, to make solid, from *solidus*, solid. Der. *consols*, a familiar abbreviation for *consolidated annuities*.

Consonant, agreeing with. (F. – L.) F. *consonant*, accordant; Cot. – L. *consonant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *consonāre*, to sound together. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *sonāre*, to sound; see **Sound** (3).

Consort, sb. (F. – L.) F. *consort*. – L. *consort-*, stem of *consors*, one who shares property with another, a partner. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *sort-*, stem of *sors*, a lot, share. See **Sort**.

Conspicuous. (L.) L. *conspicu-us*, visible, with suffix *-ous*. – L. *conspicere*, to see thoroughly. – L. *con-*, fully; *specere*, to see. See **Species**.

Conspire. (F. – L.) F. *conspirer*. – L. *conspirāre*, to breathe together, combine, plot. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *spīrāre*, to breathe.

Constable, a peace-officer. (F. – L.) O. F. *conestable* (F. *connétable*). – L. *comes stabulī*, lit. 'count of the stable,' the title of a dignitary of the Roman empire and afterwards in use among the Franks. See **Count** (1) and **Stable**.

Constant, firm. (F. – L.) F. *constant*. – L. *constant-*, stem of *constans*, firm; orig. pres. pt. of *constāre*, to stand together. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *stāre*, to stand; see **State**.

Constellation. (F. – L.) F. *constellation*. – L. acc. *constellātiōnem*, cluster of stars. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *stellāt-us*, pp. of *stellāre*, to set with stars, from *stella*, a star. See **Star**.

Consternation. (F. – L.) F. *consternation*. – L. acc. *consternātiōnem*, fright. – L. *consternātus*, pp. of *consternāre*, to frighten. – L. *con-* (for *cum*), together; and **sternāre*, prob. allied to Gk. πτύρειν, to frighten (Walde). See Brugmann, i. § 499.

Constipate. (L.) From pp. of L. *constīpāre*, to join closely, press together. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *stīpāre*, to press, cram.

Constitute. (L.) L. *constitūtus*, pp. of *constituere*, to cause to stand together, establish. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *statuere*, to set up, denom. vb. from *status*, a position; see **Statute**.

Constrain, to compel. (F. – L.) O. F. *constraign-*, a stem of *constraindre*, later *contraindre*. – L. *constringere*, to bind together, fetter. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *stringere*, to draw tight.

Construct. (L.) From L. *constructus*, pp. of *construere* (below).

construe. (L.) L. *construere*, to heap together, build, construct; in Late L., to construe a passage. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *struere*, to pile, build. Der. *mis-construe*.

Consul. (L.) L. *consul*, a consul. Etym. doubtful; but allied to *consulere*, to consult: see below.

consult. (F. – L.) F. *consulter*. – L. *consultāre*, to consult; frequent. form of *con-sulere*, to consult. Root uncertain; prob. allied to *sedēre*, to sit; cf. *solium*, a seat.

Consume. (L.) L. *consumere*, lit. to take up wholly. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together, wholly; *sumere*, to take up, from **sups-*, allied to *sub*, under, up, and *emere*, to take, buy. Brugm. i. § 240. Der. *consumption*, from the pp.

Consummate. (L.) From pp. of L. *consummāre*, to bring into one sum, to perfect. – L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *summāre*, to sum, from *summa*, a sum; see **Sum**.

Consumption; see **Consume**.

Contact, sb. (L.) L. *contactus*, a touching. – L. *contactus*, pp. of *contingere*, to touch closely; see **Contingent**.

contagion. (F. – L.) F. *contagion*. – L. *contāgiōnem*, acc. of *contāgio*, a touching, hence contagion. – L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *tāg-*, 2nd grade of *tag-*, as in **tag-tus* (>*tac-tus*), pp. of *tangere*, to touch.

Contain. (F. – L.) From a tonic stem of O. F. *contenir*. – L. *continere*, to hold

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Contrite. (F.—L.) F. *contrit.*—L. *contrītus*, thoroughly bruised, hence, penitent; pp. of L. *conterere*, to rub together, bruise.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *terere*, to rub. See Trite.

Contrive. (F.—L. *and* Gk.) An altered spelling; M. E. *controuen*, *contreuen* (= *controven*, *contreven*).—O. F. *controver*, to find, find out (Bartsch).—O. F. *con-* (L. *con-*, for *cum*); O. F. *trover*, to find; see Trover. ¶ *Contrive* (cf. *retrieve*) is from M. E. *contreve*, answering to O. F. *contréuv-*, stressed stem of *controver*.

Control, sb. (F.—L.) *Control* is short for *contre-roll*, old form of *counter-roll*.—O. F. *contre-rol(l)e*, a duplicate register, used to verify the official or first-made roll.—O. F. *contre*, over against; *rol(l)e*, a roll.—L. *contra*, against; *rotulum*, acc. of *rotulus*, a roll; see Roll.

Controversy. (F.—L.) A. F. *controversie* (1307).—L. *contrōuersia*, a quarrel.—L. *contrōuersus*, opposed.—L. *contrō-*, masc. or neut. form corresponding to fem. *contra*, against; *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn. See Contra-.

Contumacy. (F.—L.) A. F. *contumacie* (1303).—L. *contumācia*, obstinacy.—L. *contumāci-*, stem of *contumax*, stubborn.—L. *con-* (*cum*), very; and **tum-ax*, prob. from *tum-ere*, to swell with pride; see Tumid.

Contumely. (F.—L.) M. F. *contumelie*.—L. *contumēlia*, insult, reproach; prob. allied to *contumācia*; see Contumacy.

Contuse, to bruise severely. (L.) L. *contūsus*, pp. of *contundere*, to bruise severely.—L. *con-* (*cum*), with, much; and *tundere*, to strike.+Skt. *tud*, to strike; Goth. *stautan*, to strike. (√STEUD.) Brugm. i. § 818.

Conundrum. (Unknown.) Formerly used in the sense of whim, crotchet, or hoax. Also *quonundrum*; orig. in univ. slang; prob. of L. origin.

Convalesce. (L.) L. *conualescere*, to begin to grow well; an inceptive form.—L. *con-* (= *cum*), fully; *ualere*, to be strong.

Convene, to assemble. (F.—L.) F. *convenir*, to assemble.—L. *conuenīre*, to come together.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *uenīre*, to come.

convenient, suitable. (F.—L.) From stem of L. *conueniens*, suitable; orig. pres. pt. of *conuenīre*, to come together, suit (above).

convent. (L.) L. *conuentus*, an assembly.—L. *conuentus*, pp. of *con-uenire*.

convention. (F.—L.) F. *convention*, 'a compact;' Cot.—L. acc. *conuentiōnem*, a meeting, compact.—L. *conuentus*, pp. of *con-uenīre*, to meet.

Converge. (L.) Late L. *conuergere*, to incline together (Isidore).—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *uergere*, to bend, incline.

Converse, vb. (F.—L.) F. *converser*, to associate with; Cot.—L. *conuersārī*, to live with.—L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *uersārī*, to dwell (lit. turn oneself about), orig. pass. of the frequent. of *uertere*, to turn.

convert, vb. (F.—L.) O. F. *convertir*.—Folk-L. **convertīre*, for L. *conuertere*, to turn wholly, change.—L. *con-* (*cum*), wholly; *uertere*, to turn.

Convex. (L.) L. *conuexus*, arched, vaulted.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and **uaxus* = **uac-sus*, bent, from **uac-* (**uaq-*), to bend, as in *uac-illāre*, to reel, go crookedly. See Vacillate. Cf. A.S. *woh*, crooked.

Convey, Convoy, vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *conueien*, *conuoien* (*conveien*, *convoien*), to convey, also to convoy.—A. F. *conveier*, O. F. *convoier*, to convey, convoy, accompany on the way.—Late L. *conuiāre*, to accompany.—L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *uia*, way. ¶ *Convey* is the A. F. or Norman form; *convoy* is Parisian.

Convince. (L.) L. *conuincere*, to overcome by proof.—L. *con-* (*cum*), wholly; *uincere*, to conquer. Der. *convict*, verb and sb., from A. F. *convict* < L. *conuictus*, pp. of *conuincere*.

Convivial. (L.) Coined as adj. from L. *conuiui-um*, a feast.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *uiuere*, to live (hence, eat).

Convoke. (F.—L.) F. *convoquer*.—L. *conuocāre*, to call together.—L. *con-*, together; *uocāre*, to call.

Convolve. (L.) L. *conuoluere*, to roll together, writhe about.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *uoluere*, to roll. Der. *convolution*, from pp. *conuolūtus*; *convolv-ul-us*, L. *conuoluulus*, a twining plant.

Convoy; see Convey.

Convulse, to agitate violently. (L.) L. *conuulsus*, pp. of *conuellere*, 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. *conil*,

conin; O.F. *connil*. — L. *cunīculus*, a rabbit; a word of uncertain origin.

Coo. (E.) A purely imitative word; also spelt *croo*. Cf. *cuckoo*, *cock*.

Cook. (L.) M. E. *coken*, to cook; A. S. *coc*, a cook. — L. *coquus*, a cook; *coquere*, to cook. + Gk. *πέσσειν*; Skt. *pach*, to cook; Russ. *pech(e)*, to bake. (√PEQ; whence Lat. **pequere*, becoming **quequere* by assimilation, and then *coquere*; Gk. **πέq-ιειν*, whence *πέσσειν*.) Brugm. i. § 661. A.S. *cōc* = Late L. *cōcus*, for *coquus*.

Cookie, a cake; see Cake.

Cool. (E.) A. S. *cōl*, cool. + Du. *koel*: Teut. type **kōl-uz*; also, with mutation, Dan. *kol*, G. *kühl*; from *kōl-*, 2nd grade of *kal-*, as in A. S. *calan*, Icel. *kala*, to freeze (pt. t. *kol*); see Cold.

Coolie, Cooly, an East Indian porter. (Hind. *or* Tamil.) Hind. *kūlī*, a labourer, porter, cooley (Forbes); prob. from *Kolī* a tribal name (Yule). Or from Tamil *kūli*, 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 *cȳpe* (with *i*-mutation) occurs as a gloss to *dolium*. — L. *cūpa*, a tub, whence also Du. *kuip*, Icel. *kupa*, a bowl; also Late L. *cōpa*, whence G. *kufe*, tub, vat, coop; O. Sax. *cōpa*, a tub. Cf. Skt. *kūpa*, a pit, hollow. Der. *coop-er*, tub-maker.

Co-operate. (L.) From pp. of L. *co-operārī*, to work with; from *co-* (*cum*), with; and *operārī*, to work; see Operate.

Co-ordinate. (L.) From L. *co-* (*cum*), with; and the pp. of *ordināre*, to order. See Ordinate.

Coot. (E.) M. E. *cote*, *coote*, a water-fowl. + Du. *koet*, a coot. Origin unknown.

Copal. (Span. – Mexican.) Span. *copal*. — Mex. *copalli*, resin.

Co-parcener, a co-partner. (F. — L.) *Parcener* is the true old spelling of *partner*; see Partner.

Cope (1), orig. a cape. (Late L.) M. E. *cope*, earlier *cape*; A. S. **cāpa*, not found; but Icel. *kāpa* occurs. — Late L. *cāpa*, 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*, *coupen*, to fight. — O. F. *coper*, *couper*, *colper*, to strike (F. *couper*, to cut). — O. F. *cop*, *coup*, *colp*, a blow. — Late L. *colpus*, L. *colaphus*, a blow. — Gk. *κόλαφος*, a blow on the ear. See Coupon.

Copeck, a small Russian coin, worth less than ½*d.*; a hundredth part of a rouble. (Russ.) Russ. *kopieika*, a copeck; dimin. of Russ. *kopee*, a lance. So called from the figure of Ivan IV, holding a *lance* (1535). See Rouble.

Copious, ample. (F. — L.) O. F. *copieux*. — L. *cōpiōsus*, plentiful. — L. *cōpia*, plenty; for **co-opia*. — L. *co-* (for *cum*), together; *op-*, base of *op-es*, wealth. Cf. *in-opia*, want.

Copper, a metal. (Cyprus.) M.E. *coper*. A. S. *copor*. — Late L. *cuper*, L. *cuprum*, a contraction for *Cuprium æs*, Cyprian brass. — Gk. *Κυπριος*, Cyprian; *Κυπρος*, 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. *cupri rosa*, rose of copper, a translation of Gk. *χαλκ-ανθος*, brass-flower, copperas. But this is prob. only a popular etymology; and the Late L. *cuprosa* seems to be merely an adj. form from *cuprum*. See N. E. D.

Coppice, Coppy, Copse, a small wood. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Coppy* is short for *coppice*, and *copse* is contracted. — O. F. *copeiz* [Low L. *copecia*], underwood frequently cut, brushwood. — O. F. *coper* (F. *couper*), to cut. — O. F. *cop* (F. *coup*), a stroke. — Low L. *colpus*, L. *colaphus*, stroke, blow. — Gk. *κολαφος*, a blow. ¶ O. F. *copeiz* answers to a Late L. type **colpātīcium*, from *colpāre*, to strike. *Coppy* arose from *coppice* being taken as *coppies*, pl.; and *copse* (*cops*) from reducing a supposed pl. **coppis* to *cops*.

Coprolite. (Gk.) Lit. 'dung-stone.' Made from Gk. *κοπρο-ς*, dung; and *λιθ-ος*, a stone. For *-lite*, cf. Aerolite.

Copulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *cōpulāre*, to join. — L. *cōpula*, a band; see Couple.

Copy. (F. — L.) M. E. *copy*, abundance; the mod. sense is due to the multiplication of an original by means of *copies*. — O. F. *copie*, abundance; also a copy. — L. *cōpia*, plenty; see Copious.

Coquette. (F.) F. *coquette*, 'a pratling or proud gossip,' Cot.; fem. of *coquet*, 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*, *cwrwgl*, coracle; dimin. of *corwg*, a carcase, *cwrwg*, a boat, frame. So Gael. *curachan*, coracle, from *curach*, boat of

wicker-work ; cf. Ir. *corrach*, O. Ir. *curach*, a boat.

Coral. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *coral*.—L. *corallum*, *corallium*.—Gk. κοραλλιον, coral. See Schade, p. 1374.

Corban, a gift. (Heb.) Heb. *qorbān*, an offering to God, in fulfilment of a vow ; from *qārab*, to draw near. Cf. Arab. *qurbān*, a sacrifice.

Corbel. (F.—L.) O. F. *corbel*, a raven, a corbel (in architecture), from the notion of a projecting beak.—Folk-L. *corbellum*, for *corvellum*, acc. of *corvellus*, dimin. of L. *coruus*, a raven. ¶ Distinct from *corbeil*, a basket full of earth (F. *corbeille*, L. *corbicula*, dimin. of *corbis*, a basket).

Cord. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *corde*.—F. *corde*.—Late 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-elier* (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*, hearty.—L. *cordi-*, decl. stem of *cor*, heart ; with suffix *-ālis* ; 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. *cordewaner*, a worker in *cordewane*, i.e. leather of Cordova.—O. F. *cordouan*, Cordovan leather.—Late L. *Cordoa*, 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. *cellendre*).—Gk. κορίαννον, κόριον, coriander.

Cork. (Span.—L.) Apparently from O. Span. *alcorque*, a cork shoe, which seems to be an Arab. form allied to Span. *al-cornoque*, the cork-tree, where *al* is the Arab. def. art., and *corn-oque* is formed from L. *quern-us* (for **quercnus*), oaken, adj. from L. *quercus*, an oak. ¶ But the *bark* of the tree was called, in Span., *corche*, *corcho*.—L. *corticem*, acc. of *cortex*, bark. Hence *cork* is often derived from Span. *corcho*, though *k* for *ch* seems improbable.

Cormorant, a bird. (F.—L.) The *t* is excrescent.—F. *cormoran* ; O. F. *cormarant*, *cormaran* (Littré).—O. F. *corp*, a crow ; and O. F. **marenc*, belonging to the sea, deriv. of L. *mare*, sea, with G. suffix *-ing* ; cf. F. *flamant*, flamingo.—L. *coruum*, acc. of *coruus*, a crow ; &c. Cf. Port. *corvomarinho*, a cormorant ; lit. 'marine crow ;' from L. *coruus marinus*. But probably *-moran* was due to, or confused with, Bret. *morvran*, a cormorant (from *mor*, sea, and *bran*, a crow).

Corn (1), grain. (E.) A. S. *corn*.+Du. *koren*, Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *korn*, Goth. *kaurn*. Teut. type **kurnom*, Idg. type **gṛnom*, corn ; whence O. Slav. *zrŭno*, Russ. *zerno*, corn. Cf. Lat. *grānum*, grain ; Skt. *jīrṇa-*, worn down, pp. of *jṛī*. Doublet, *grain*. See **Grain**. Brugm. i. § 628. (✓GER.)

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**.

cornea, horny membrane in the eye. (L.) L. *cornea*, fem. of *corneus*, horny.—L. *cornū*, a horn.

cornel, a shrub. (Du.—L.) M. Du. *kornelle*, 'the fruit of the cornelle-tree,' Hexham ; cf. M. H. G. *cornelbaum*, cornel-tree ; Weigand. [Cf. M. F. *cornille*, a cornel-berry ; *cornillier*, cornel-tree.]—Late L. *cornolium*, cornel-tree.—L. *cornus*, a cornel-tree ; from the hard, horny nature of the wood.—L. *cornu*, a horn.

cornelian, a kind of chalcedony. (F.—L.) Formerly *cornaline*.—F. *cornaline*, 'the cornix or cornaline, a flesh-coloured stone ;' Cot. Cf. Port. *cornelina* ; also Ital. *corniola*, (1) a cornel-tree, (2) a cornelian, prob. so named because its colour resembles that of the fruit of the cornel-tree (Schade).—Late L. *corniola*, cornel-berry ; *cornolium*, cornel.—L. *corneus*, adj. of *cornus*, a cornel. ¶ Altered to *carneolus* in Late L. (Schade, p. 1379), *carnelian* in E., and *carneol* in G., from a popular etymology which connected it with L. *carn-*, stem of *caro*, flesh. Cf. *onyx* = Gk. ὄνυξ, finger-nail.

corner. (F.—L.) A. F. *cornere* ; O. F. *corniere*.—Med. L. *cornēria*, corner, angle.—Med. L. *corna*, angle.—L. *cornua*, pl. of *cornū*, horn, projection ; taken as a fem. sing.

cornet. (F.—L.) M. E. *cornet*, a horn ; later, a troop of horse (who carried a *cornette* or standard) ; also an officer of such a troop.—F. *cornet*, *cornette*, dimin. of F.

corne, 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 crow (from L. acc. *cornīcem*, a crow). Origin uncertain; by some identified with *coronix*, a square frame.—Gk. κορωνις, curved; as sb., a wreath.

Corolla. (L.) L. *corolla*, dimin. of *corōna*, a crown. See Crown.

corollary. (L.) L. *corollārium*, a present of a garland, a gratuity; also, an additional inference.—L. *corolla* (above).

coronal, a crown. (F.—L.) Properly an adj.—F. *coronal*, adj.—L. *coronālis*, belonging to a crown.—L. *corōna*, a crown.

coronation. (L.) Late L. acc. *corōnātiōnem*, from pp. of *corōnāre*, to crown.—L. *corōna*, a crown.

coroner. (F.—L.) Also *crowner*; both forms represent A. F. *coruner*, *coroner*, Latinised as *corōnārius*, a crown-officer, a coroner (afterwards Latinised as *coronātor*).—O. F. *corone*, a crown.—L. *corōna*, a crown.

coronet. (F.—L.) Dimin. of O. F. *corone*, a crown.—L. *corōna*, a crown.

Coronach, a dirge. (Gael.) Gael. *corranach*, a dirge, lit. 'a howling together.'—Gael. *comh-* (= L. *cum*), together; *rànaich*, a howling, from the verb *ran*, to howl, cry, roar, which is from *ran*, sb., an outcry. So also Irish *coranach*, a dirge.

Corporal (1), a subordinate officer. (F.—L.) O. F. *corporal*.—Late L. *corporālis*, a captain; a leader of a body of troops.—L. *corpor-*, for **corpos-*, stem of *corpus*, body. ¶ F. has now the form *caporal*, from Ital. *caporale*, a chief of a band; as if from Ital. *capo*, head (L. *caput*); but this does not explain the *-or-*.

corporal (2), belonging to the body. (F.—L.) O. F. *corporal*, *corporel*.—L. *corporālis*, bodily.—L. *corpor-*, for **corpos-*, stem of *corpus*, the body. Der. (from L. *corpor-*) *corpor-ate*, *corpor-e-al* (L. *corpore-us*), &c. Brugm. i. § 555.

corps, corpse, corse, a body (F.—L.) [Here *corps* is F.; *corse* is from the O. F. *cors*.] M. E. *cors*, *corps*.—O. F. *cors*, M. F. *corps*, the body.—L. *corpus*, body.

corpulent. (F.—L.) F. *corpulent*.—L. *corpulentus*, fat.—L. *corpus*, body.

corpuscle. (L.) L. *corpus-cu-lum*, double dimin. of *corpus*, body.

Corral, an enclosure for animals, pen. (Span.—L.) Span. *corral*, a court, yard, enclosure.—Span. *corro*, a circle, a ring of people met to see a show. From the phrase *correr toros*, to hold a bull-fight, lit. to run bulls.—L. *currere*, to run (Diez). See Kraal.

Correct, adj. (L.) L. *correctus*, pp. of *corrigere*, to correct.—L. *cor-* (for *con-* = *cum*), together; *regere*, to rule.

corregidor, a Spanish magistrate. (Span.—L.) Span. *corregidor*, lit. 'corrector.'—Span. *corregir*, to correct.—L. *corrigere* (above).

Correlate, to relate or refer mutually. (L.) Coined from L. *cor-* (= *cum*), together; and Relate, q. v.

Correspond. (F.—L.) F. *correspondre*.—L. *cor-* (for *con-*, *cum*), together; and Respond, q. v.

Corridor. (F.—Ital.—L.) 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. *hwer*, a cauldron. Brugm. i. § 123.

Corroborate. (L.) From pp. of L. *corrōborāre*, to strengthen.—L. *cor-* (for *con-* = *cum*), wholly; *rōbor-*, stem of *rōbur*, strength.

Corrode. (F.—L.) F. *corroder*.—L. *corrōdere*, to gnaw to pieces.—L. *cor-* (for *con-* = *cum*), wholly; *rōdere*, to gnaw. Der. *corrosive*, from pp. *corrōs-us*.

Corrody, Corody, allowance, pension. (Low Lat.—Teut.) A. F. *corodie*.—Low L. *corrodium*, earlier *corredium*, L. form of A. F. *conrei*, preparation, provision, allowance. See Curry (1).

Corrugate. (L.) From pp. of L. *corrūgāre*, to wrinkle.—L. *cor-* (*cum*), wholly; and *rūgāre*, to wrinkle, from *rūga*, a wrinkle.

Corrupt, adj. (F.—L.) A. F. *corupt*. —L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, to break wholly, corrupt.—L. *cor-* (for *con-* = *cum*), wholly; *rumpere*, to break.

Corsair. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *corsaire* (Prov. *corsari*, one who makes the course, *corsa*).—Ital. *corsare*, earlier *corsaro*, a pirate.—Med. L. *cursārius*, a pirate.—L. *cursus*, a course. See Course.

Corse, a body. (F.—L.) M. E. *cors*.—O. F. *cors*.—L. *corpus*, a body.

corset. (F.—L.) F. *corset*, a pair of stays; dimin. of O. F. *cors*, body.

corslet. (F.—L.) F. *corselet*, 'a little body,' Cot.; hence, body-armour. Double dimin. of O. F. *cors*, body (above).

Cortege. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *cortege*, a train, retinue.—Ital. *corteggio*, a retinue.—Ital. *corte*, a court.—L. *cortem*, *cohortem*, acc. of *cohors*, a court; see **Court** (1).

cortes, the Span. national assembly. (Span.—L.) Span. *cortes*, pl. of *corte*, a court.—L. *cortem* (above).

Cortex, bark. (L.) L. *cortex* (gen. *corticis*), bark. Der. *cortical*.

Coruscate. (L.) From pp. of L. *coruscāre*, to glitter.

Corvette, a small frigate. (F.—Port.—L.) F. *corvette*.—Port. *corveta*; Span. *corbeta*, a corvette.—L. *corbīta*, a slow-sailing ship of burden.—L. *corbis*, a basket.

Cosmic, relating to the world. (Gk.) Gk. κοσμικος, adj., from κοσμος, order, also the world, universe. Der. *cosmo-gony*, *cosmo-graphy*, *cosmo-logy*, *cosmo-polite* (citizen of the world, Gk. πολίτης, a citizen).

cosmetic, that which beautifies. (Gk.) Gk. κοσμητικός, skilled in adorning; whence also F. *cosmétique*.—Gk. κοσμέω, I adorn.—Gk. κόσμος, order, ornament.

Cossack, a light-armed S. Russian soldier. (Russ.—Tatar.) Russ. *kozak'*, *kazak'*; of Tatar (Tartar) origin.—Turkī *quzzāq*, 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. *coscet*, *cozet*, a cottar; A. S. *cot-sæta*, a dweller in a cot, 'cot-sitter.' From A. S. *cot*, cot; *sæta*, dweller, from *sittan*, to sit. Cf. prov. G. *kossat*, a cottager. [So Ital. *casiccio*, 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. *con-* (*cum*), together; and *stāre*, to stand.

Costal, relating to the ribs. (L.) From L. *costa*, a rib. See **Coast**.

Costermonger. (F. *and* E.) Formerly *costerd-monger*, or *costard-monger*, a seller of *costards* or apples. [The suffix *-monger* is E.; see **Monger**.] M. E. *costard*, an apple, where the suffix *-ard* is F.; prob. from O. F. *coste*, F. *côte*, a rib; cf. F. *fruit côtelé*, ribbed fruit (Hamilton).

Costive. (F.—L.) From O. F. *costevé*.—L. *constipātus*, constipated. See *constiper* in Littré; and **Constipate**.

Costume. (F.—Ital.—L.) O. F. *costume*, a costume.—Ital. *costume*; Low L. *costūma*; see **Custom**. Doublet of *custom*.

Cosy, Cozy, comfortable, snugly sheltered. (Scand.) Lowl. Scotch *cosie*, *cozie* (Burns). Etym. unknown; perhaps cf. Norw. *kosa*, to refresh; *kosa seg*, to enjoy oneself; *koseleg*, snug, cosy; *kosing*, recreation.

Cot, a small dwelling; **Cote,** an enclosure. (E.) M. E. *cote*. A. S. *cot*, *cote*, a cot, den; Northumbrian *cot*.+Du. *kot*, Icel. *kot*, cot, hut; prov. G. *koth*, cot. Der. *cott-age* (with F. suffix); *cott-ar* or *cott-er*; *sheep-cote*.

coterie, a set of people. (F.—Teut.) F. *coterie*, a set of people, company; allied to O. F. *coterie*, servile tenure (Littre); Low L. *coteria*, a tenure by cottars who clubbed together.—Low L. *cota*, a cot.—Du. *kot* (above).

Cotillon, Cotillion, a dance for 4 or 8 persons. (F.—M. H. G.) F. *cotillon*, lit. a petticoat; see Cotgrave. Formed, with suffix *-ill-on*, from O. F. *cote*, a coat, frock; see **Coat**.

Cotton (1), a downy substance. (F.—Span.—Arab.) M. E. and A. F. *cotoun*.—F. *coton*.—Span. *coton*, *algodon*, cotton (where *al* is the Arab. art.).—Arab. *qutn*, *qutun*, cotton.

cotton (2), to agree. From a technical use of *cotton*, to form a down upon; from Cotton (1); see Nares.

Cotyledon, seed-lobe. (Gk.) Gk. κοτυληδών, a cup-shaped hollow.—Gk. κοτύλη, a hollow vessel, cup.

Couch, to lay down, place, set. (F.—L.) M. E. *couchen*, to set, arrange.—O. F. *coucher*, *colcher*, to place.—L. *collocāre*, to put together.—L. *col-* (*cum*), together; and *locāre*, to place, from *locus*, a place. Der. *couch*, sb., a place on which one is *couched* or laid.

Couch-grass, a grass which is troublesome as a weed. (E.) Here *couch* is a variant of *quitch*, palatalised form of *quick*, i. e. tenacious of life; see **Quick**.

Cough. (E.) M. E. *coughen*, *cowhen*. A. S. **cohhian*, only found in the deriv. *cohhetan*, to make a noise. [The usual A. S. word is *hwōstan*.] Cf. Du. *kuchen*, to cough; M. H. G. *kūchen*, G. *keuchen*,

:o gasp. From an imitative base **keuh*, **kuh*, to gasp; see **Chincough**.

Could; see **Can** (1).

Coulter, part of a plough. (L.) M. E. *·olter*. A. S. *culter*. — L. *culter*, a coulter, knife. Cf. *per-cellere*, to strike.

Council. (F. — L.) F. *concile*. — L. *·cilium*, an assembly called together. — L. *·on-* (*cum*), together; and *calāre*, to summon. ¶ Often confused with *counsel*.

Counsel. (F. — L.) M. E. *conseil*. — O. F. *conseil*. — L. *consilium*, deliberation. — L. *consulere*, to consult; see **Consult**. ¶ Often confused with *council*.

Count (1), a title of rank. (F. — L.) The orig. sense was 'companion.' A. F. *·ounte* (not in M. E.). — O. F. *conte*; also *·omte*. — L. *comitem*, acc. of *comes*, a companion (stem *com-it-*). — L. *com-* (for *cum-*), together; and *it-um*, supine of *ire*, to go. Der. *count-ess*; also *count-y* (below).

Count (2), to reckon. (F. — L.) F. *·onter*, formerly also *compter*. — L. *computāre*, to compute; see **Compute**.

Countenance. F. — L.) O. F. *con·enance*, gesture, demeanour; also look, visage. — L. *continentia*, continence, which in Late L. meant 'gesture, demeanour.' — L. *continent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *continēre*; see **Continent**. Der. *dis-countenance*, vb.

Counter, a piece to count with, a bureau. (F. — L.) M. E. *countour*. — O. F. *·onteour, countour*. From O. F. *conter*; see **Count** (2).

Counter-, *prefix*. (F. — L.) F. *contre*, against. — L. *contrā*, against.

Counteract. F. — L.) See **Counter-**, *prefix*, and **Act**.

Counterfeit, imitated. (F. — L.) M. E. *counterfeit*. — O. F. *contrefait*, pp. of *contrefaire*, to imitate. — F. *contre*, over against, like: *faire*, to make. — L. *contrā*, against; *facere*, to make.

Countermand, to revoke an order. (F. — L.) F. *contremander*, to recall 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. *contrepoinct*, the back-stitch or quilting-stitch, also a quilt; Cot. β. Thus named, by a popular etymology, from a fancied connection with M. F. *contrepoincter*, to work the back-stitch (from *contre* = L. *contra*). But really connected with M. F. *coutrepointer*, to quilt (also in Cotgrave). In fact, *contrepoinct* is a corruption of O. F. *coutepointe*, a counterpane (see *courtepointe* in Littré). — L. *culcita puncta*, a counterpane, a stitched quilt (see Ducange). — L. *culcita*, a quilt; *puncta*, fem. of *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick. See **Quilt**.

Counterpane (2), counterpart of a deed. (F. — L.) M. F. *contrepan, contrepant*; Cot. — F. *contre* (L. *contrā*), over against; *pan*, a piece, part; see **Pane**.

Counterpoint, the composing of music in parts. (F. — L.) M. F. *contrepoinct*, '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. *contrescarpe*; Cot. — Ital. *contrascarpa*. — 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; *ualere*, 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. *gegend*, 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. *counte* (i. e. *coun-té*), F. *comté*, a province. — Late L. *comitātum*, acc. of *comitātus*, a county (though the old meaning was a company or suite). — L. *comit-*, stem of *comes*, a count; see **Count** (1).

Couple. (F. — L.) O. F. *cople*, later

couple. — L. *cōpula*, a bond, band, that which joins; short for **co-ap-ula.* — L. *co-* (*cum*), together; and O. L. *apere*, to join, preserved in the pp. *aptus*; see **Apt.**

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. — F. *coup*, a blow. — Late L. *colpus*, short for *colaphus*, a blow. — Gk. *κόλαφος*, a blow on the ear.

Courage. (F. — L.) F. *courage*, O. F. *corage*; formed with suffix *-age* (L. *-āticum*) from O. F. *cor*, heart. — L. *cor*, heart. Der. *encourage.*

Courier. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. *courier*, a runner; F. *courrier.* — Ital. *corriere*, lit. 'runner.' — Ital. *correre*, to run. — L. *currere*, to run.

course. (F. — L.) F. *course.* — L. *cursum*, acc. of *cursus*, a course; from pp. of *currere.* Der. *cours-er*, a swift horse.

Court (1), a yard; royal retinue, judicial assembly. (F. — L.) M. E. *cort*, *curt.* — O. F. *cort*, *curt* (F. *court*), a court, a yard, also a tribunal. — L. acc. *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.* (√GHER.)

court (2), to seek favour. (F. — L.) From the sb. *court*; hence, to practise arts in vogue at court.

courteous, of courtly manners. (F. — L.) M. E. *corteis*, later *corteous.* — O. F. *corteis*, courteous. — O. F. *cort*, a court; with suffix *-eis* (L. *-ensis*).

courtesan. (F. — Ital. — L.) Fem. of F. *courtisan*, a courtier. — Ital. *cortigiano* (in Florio *cortegiano*), a courtier. For **cortesiano*, an extension of *cortese*, courteous; from Ital. *corte*, court. — L. acc. *cōrtem*; see **Court** (1).

courtesy. (F. — L.) M. E. *cortesie.* — O. F. *cortesie*, courtesy. — O. F. *corteis*, courteous; see **courteous.**

courtier. (F. — L.) M. E. *courteour.* From A. F. **cortei-er* (O. F. *cortoi-er*), to live at court; with suffix *-our* (L. *-atorem*). — O. F. *cort*, a court.

Court cards; a corruption of *coat cards*, pictured cards, the old name.

Courteous, &c.; see **Court.**

Cousin. (F. — L.) M. E. *cosin.* — O. F. *cosin* (F. *cousin*; Late L. *cosīnus*, Ital. *cugino*, Romaunsch *cusrin*, *cusdrin*). — L. *consobrīnus*, the child of a mother's sister, a cousin. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *sobrīnus*, for **swesr-īnus*, belonging to a sister; from L. *soror* (for **swesōr*), a sister; cf. Skt. *svasr*, a sister. See **Sister.** (Cf. Brugm. i. § 319.)

Cove, a nook. (E.) A. S. *cofa*, a chamber, a cave. + Icel. *kofi*, a hut; Swed. *kofva*; G. *koben*, a cabin. ¶ Distinct from *cave*, *coop*, *alcove.* Brugm. i. § 658.

Covenant, agreement. (F. — L.) O. F. *covenant*, also *convenant*, agreement. — O. F. *co(n)venant*, pres. pt. of *co(n)venir*, to assemble, agree. — L. *conuenire*, to assemble, come together; see **Convene.**

Cover, to hide. (F. — L.) O. F. *covrir* (*couvrir*). — L. *coöperīre*, to cover. — L. *co-* (*cum*), wholly; *operīre*, to shut, hide. For **op-uerīre*; cf. Lith. *až-weriu*, I shut, *wartai*, doors, Oscan acc. *veru*, a door. Brugm. i. § 350.

coverlet. (F. — L.) M. E. *coverlite.* — A. F. *coverlet*, *coverlit* (not in O. F.), a bed-cover. — O. F. *covrir*, to cover; *lit*, a bed, from L. *lectum*, acc. of *lectus*, a bed.

covert. (F. — L.) O. F. *covert*, pp. of *covrir*, to cover (above).

Covet. (F. — L.) M. E. *coueiten* (*coveiten*). — A. F. *coveiter* (F. *convoiter*). Cf. Ital. *cubitare* (for *cupitare*), to covet. Formed, as if from L. **cupiditāre*, from *cupiditā-tem*, acc., eager desire, which is from *cupidus*, desirous of. — L. *cupere*, to desire. See **Cupid.**

Covey. (F. — L.) O. F. *covee* (F. *couvée*), a brood of partridges; fem. of pp. of *cover* (F. *couver*), to hatch, sit. — L. *cubāre*, to lie down, sit. Cf. Gk. *κυφος*, bent.

Covin, secret agreement, fraud; a law-term. (F. — L.) M. E. *covine.* — O. F. *covine*, agreement. — O. F. *covenir*, to assemble, agree. — L. *conuenīre*, to come together. See **Convene, Covenant.** (The O. F. *covine* answers to Late L. *convenia*, pl. of *convenium*, an agreement.)

Cow (1), female of the bull. (E.) A. S. *cū*; pl. *cȳ*, whence M. E. *ky*, and the pl. *kine*; see below. Teut. stem **kū-*, whence also Icel. *kyr.* + Du. *koe*, Swed. Dan. *ko*, G. *kuh*; Teut. stem **ko-*. Also Irish and Gael. *bo*, W. *buw*, L. *bos* (gen. *bou-is*), Gk. *βοῦς*, Pers. *gāw*, Skt. *go-* (nom. *gāus*); cf. Russ. *goviado*, oxen. Idg. stems **g(w)ōu-*, **g(w)ow-*. See **Beef.**

kine, cows. (E.) A new pl.; due to A. S. *cyna*, gen. pl., 'of cows.' Cf. M. E. *ky*, A. S. *cy*, cows. The A. S. *cy*,

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Low G. *kraanbere* (Berghaus), G. *kranbeere*, lit. craneberry; cf. Dan. *tranebær* (from *trane* = *krane*, as above); Swed. *tranbär*.

Cranium. (L. – Gk.) Med. L. *crānium*. – Gk. *κρᾱνίον*, skull; allied to *κάρα*, head.

Crank (1), a bend. (E.) M. E. *cranke*. Allied to E. Fries. *krunken*, pp., bent. Cf. Du. *kronkel*, a wrinkle, *kronkelen*, to wrinkle, turn, wind. Teut. base **krenk-*, variant of **kreng-*. Cf. Cringe, Crinkle.

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. *kränga*, Dan. *kræn̄ge*, 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. *kræng*, 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 Crenellate.

Crants, a garland. (M. Du. – G.) M. Du. *krants*, Du. *krans*, a garland, wreath (whence Dan. *krands*, Sw. *krans*). All from G. *kranz*, a wreath.

Crape. (F. – L.) F. *crêpe*, formerly *crespe*, 'frizzled, crisped, crisp;' Cot. From its wrinkled surface. – L. *crispus*, curled. See Crisp.

Crare, 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. *κρᾶσις*, a mixing; hence, contraction. – Gk. *κεραννυμι*, I mix.

Crass. (L.) L. *crassus*, thick, dense.

Cratch, a crib, manger. (F. – O. H. G.) M. E. *crecche*. – O. F. *creche* (*creche*); Prov. *crepcha*. – O. H. G. *crippea* (whence G *krippe*), a crib. See Crib.

Crate. (L.) L. *crātes*, a hurdle; hence, a wicker-case, &c.

Crater. (L. – Gk.) L. *crater*, a bowl, a crater. – Gk. *κρατηρ*, a large bowl in which things were mixed. – Gk. *κερανυμι*, 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 *Crovates* or *Cravates*. *Croat* is a name of Slavonic origin; cf. Russ. *Kroat'*, a Croatian.

Crave. (E.) A. S. *crafian*, to crave, ask. Cf. Icel. *krefja*, Swed. *kräfva*, Dan. *kræve*, to demand; Icel. *krafa*, a demand.

Craven. (F. – L.?) The oldest form is M. E. *cravant*, with the sense of beaten, foiled, or overcome. 1. Mr. Nicol suggested that it is a clipped form of O. F. *cravanté*, pp. explained by Cotgrave by 'oppressed, foiled'; this is the pp. of O. F. *cravanter*, to break, oppress = Late L. **crepantāre*, 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. *crevé*, 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. **craga*, the neck; not found; N. Fries. *krage*, neck, craw. Allied to Du. *kraag*, G. *kragen*, neck, collar (whence Late Icel. *kragi*, Swed. *krage*, Dan. *krave*, a collar). Note also Dan. *kro*, the craw of a bird; Swed. *kräfva*.

Crawfish, the same as Crayfish.

Crawl. (Scand.) Prov. E. *craffle*, *croffle*, to crawl. – Icel. *krafla*, to paw, crawl; Swed. *krafla*, to grope; Dan. *kravle*, to crawl. Cf. N. Fries. *krabli*, *krawli*, to crawl; Low G. *kraueln*. Frequentative from Teut. base **krab-*, to scratch, claw; see Crab.

Crayfish. (F. – O. H. G.) Altered from M. E. *crevise*. – O. F. *crevisse*, *escrevisse* (*écrevisse*). – O. H. G. *crebiz*, G. *krebs*, a crab; allied to G. *krabbe*, a crab; see Crab (1).

Crayon. (F. – L.) F. *crayon*; extended from F. *craie*, chalk. – L. *creta*, chalk.

Craze. (Scand.) M. E. *crased*, i. e. cracked. – Swed. *krasa*, Dan. *krase*, to crackle; whence also F. *écraser*, to break in pieces. Cf. Swed. *sla in kras*, Dan. *slaae i kras*, to break in shivers.

Creak. (E.) M. E. *kreken*. Allied to *crake*, *crack*. Cf. Du. *kriek*, a cricket,

M. F. *criquer*, to creak, allied to *craquer*, to crack. Of imitative origin.

Cream. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *cresme* (F. *crème*); really the same word as O. F. *cresme* (F. *chrême*), chrism (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 *creast*, a ridge (later, a furrow). Variant of *crest*, ridge (as of a roof). Cf. Walloon *cress*, a crest, ridge of a roof, *kretlé*, wrinkled (Remacle); Prov. *crest*, *creis*, a ridge; and prov. E. *crease*, a ridge-tile of a roof. (*Athen.* Sept. 18, 1897.)

Crease (2), **Creese,** a dagger. (Malay.) Malay *kris*, 'a dagger, kris, or creese;' Marsden.

Create. (L.) From pp. of L. *creāre*, to make.+Skt. *kṛ*, to make. **Der.** *creature*, O. F. *creature*, L. *creātūra*. And see **Crescent.** Brugm. i. § 641.

Creed. (L.) M. E. *crede*; A. S. *crēda*. —L. *credo*, I believe: the first word of the creed.+O. Irish *cretim*, I believe; Skt. *çrad-dadhāmi*, I believe. **Der.** *credence* (O. F. *credence*, L. *crēdentia*); *credible*; *credit* (L. pp. *crēditus*); *cred-ulous* (L. *crēdulus*), &c. Brugm. i. § 539.

Creek. (E.?) M. E. *creke*, a creek.+Du. *kreek*, M. Du. *kreke*; cf. Icel. *kriki*, a crack, nook (whence F. *crique*). The orig. sense is 'a bend,' as in Swed. dial. *armkrik*, bend of the arm; *krik*, an angle, nook.

Creel, an angler's osier basket. (F.—L.) O. F. *creil*, wicker-work (Ducange, s.v. *cleia*).—L. type **crāticulum*, for *crāticula*, wicker-work, double dimin. of *crātes*, a hurdle. See **Crate** and **Grill.**

Creep. (E.) M. E. *crepen*; A. S. *crēopan*.+Du. *kruipen*, Icel. *krjūpa*, Swed. *krypa*, Dan. *krybe*, to crawl. Teut. type **kreupan-*, str. vb.

Creese; see **Crease** (2).

Cremation, burning. (L.) L. *cremātiōnem*, 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. *crenellāre*, to furnish with battlements.—O. F. *crenel*, a battlement; dimin. of O. F. *cren*, F. *cran*, a notch, from Late L. *crena* (above).

Creole, one born in the W. Indies, but of European blood. (F.—Span.—L.) F. *créole*.—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. κρεο-, for κρέας, flesh; and σωτ-, short for σωτ-ήρ, preserver, from σωζειν, to preserve. (Ill-formed.)

Crescent. (L.) The 'increasing' moon.—L. *crescent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *crescere*, to grow, increase (pp. *crē-tus*), inchoative form allied to *cre-āre*, to make; see **Create.**

Cress. (E.) M. E. *cres*, also *kerse* (by shifting of *r*). A. S. *cærse*, *cerse*, *cressæ*. +Du. *kers*, M. Du. and Low G. *kerse*, G. *kresse*, O. H. G. *cressa*.

Cresset. (F.—L.) M. E. *cresset*, a light in a cup at the top of a pole.—O. F. *cresset*, *craisset*, a cresset (with grease in an iron cup).—O. F. *craisse* (F. *graisse*), grease; Littré.—Folk-L. **crassia*, grease, from L. *crassus*, thick, dense. So also Walloon *craché*, a cresset, from *crache*, grease.

Crest. (F.—L.) O. F. *creste* (F. *crête*).—L. *crista*, a comb or tuft on a bird's head, crest.

Cretaceous, chalky. (L.) L. *crētāce-us*, adj. from *crēta*, chalk; with suffix *-ous*.

Crevice, Crevasse. (F.—L.) M. E. *crevice*, *crevase*, *crevasse*.—O. F. *crevasse*, a rift (Late L. *crepātia*).—O. F. *crever*, to burst asunder.—L. *crepāre*, to crackle, burst.

Crew. (F.—L.) Formerly *crue*, short for *accrue*, a re-inforcement.—O. F. *accreue*, increase; orig. fem. of pp. of *accroistre*, to increase.—L. *accrescere*, to grow to.—L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; *crescere*, to grow.

Crewel, a thin worsted yarn. Origin unknown.

Crib, a manger. (E.) A. S. *crib*.+O. Sax. *kribbia*, Du. *krib*, G. *krippe*; allied to Icel. Swed. *krubba*, Dan. *krybbe*. Allied perhaps to M. H. G. *krebe*, a basket; but not to Du. *korf*, G. *korb*, if these are from L. *corbis*. **Der.** *crib*, verb, to put by in a crib, purloin; *cribb-age*, where *crib* is the secret store of cards

Crick, 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. *criket.* — O. F. *crequet, criquet,* cricket. — O. F. *criquer,* to creak, rattle, chirp. — Du. *kriek,* a cricket; *krikkrakken,* to rattle. From the imitative base *krik*; cf. prov. E. *cracket, creaker,* a cricket. Hexham has M. Du. *kricken,* 'to creake.'

Cricket (2), a game. (F.—Du.) The game was once played with a hooked stick (Cot., s. v. *crosse*). — O. F. *criquet,* 'baton servant de but au jeu de boule;' Godefroy. — M. Du. *krick, kricke,* a crutch; Hexham. Cf. A. S. *cricc, crycc,* a crutch, staff.

Crime. (F.—L.) F. *crime.* — L. *crīmen,* an accusation, fault (stem *crīmin-*); allied to *cernere,* to decide. + Gk. κρῖμα, κρίμα, a decision; κρίνειν, to judge. Der. *crimin-al, crimin-ate*; hence, *recriminate*

Crimp, to wrinkle. (E.) In late use: answering to an A.S. **crempan,* E. Fries. *krempen,* causal deriv. of **Cramp.** The orig. str. vb. occurs as E. Fries. and Du. *krimpen,* O.H.G. *krimfan*; Teut. type **krempan-* (*krimpan-*), to draw oneself together, shrink up; pt. t. **kramp,* pp. **krumpano-.* See **Cramp** and **Crumple.**

Crimson. (F.—Arab.—Skt.) M. E. *cremosin.* — O. F. *cramoisin, cramoisyne* (see *cramoisi* in Littré); Low L. *cramesīnus,* also *carmesīnus,* crimson (Span. *carmesi,* Ital. *chermisi*). — Arab. *qirmizī,* crimson; from *qirmiz,* the cochineal insect. — Skt. *kṛmi(s),* a worm. Brugm. i. § 418.

Cringe. (E.) M. E. *crengen*; causal derivative of A. S. *cringan, crincan,* to sink in battle, fall beneath the foe. *Crincan* is a strong verb; see **Crank, Crinkle.**

Cringle, an iron ring. (Low G.) Low G. *kringel,* a ring (Lubben); E. Fries. *kringel*; allied to Icel. *kringla,* a circle (cf. *kringar,* pl., the pullies 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, crencled,* twisted. A frequent. form of the causal deriv. of *crink,* which occurs in the A. S. str. vb. *crincan,* to sink in a heap; see **Cringe.**

Crinoline, a lady's stiff skirt. (F.—L.) F. *crinoline,* (1) hair-cloth, (2) crinoline. — F. *crin* (L. acc. *crīnem*), hair; and *lin,* flax, hence thread, from L. *līnum,* flax, also, a thread.

Cripple. (E.) M. E. *crepel, crupel*; O. Northumb. *crypel,* Luke v. 24. Lit. 'a creeper.' — A. S. *crup-,* weak grade of *crēopan* (pt. t. *crēap*), to creep; with suffix *-el* (for *-ilo-*) of the agent. + Du. *kreupel,* Icel. *kryppill,* G. *krüppel.* Cf. Dan. *krobling* (from *krybe,* to creep). See **Creep.**

Crisis; see **Critic.**

Crisp, wrinkled, curled. (L.) A. S. *crisp.* — L. *crispus,* curled. Brugm. i. § 565.

Critic. (L. — Gk.) L. *criticus.* — Gk. κριτικός, able to discern; cf. κριτής, a judge. — Gk. κρί-νειν, to judge. Der. *criterion,* Gk. κριτήριον, a test; *dia-critic,* from Gk. διακριτικος, fit for distinguishing between.

crisis. (Gk.) Gk. κρίσις, a discerning, a crisis. — Gk. κρί-νειν, to judge.

Croak. (E.) Cf. A. S. *crācetung,* a croaking. Of imitative origin. Allied to *crake, creak.*

Crochet. (F.—Late L.) F. *crochet,* a little hook; dimin. of *croc,* a crook. — Late L. *croccum,* acc. of *croccus,* a hook.

Crock, a pitcher. (C.) A. S. *crocca.* Of Celtic origin. Cf. E. Irish *crocan,* Gael. *crog,* Irish *crogan,* W. *crochan,* a pitcher, pot. + Gk. κρωσσός (for κρωκγός), a pitcher. So also Du. *kruik,* Icel. *krukka,* Swed. *kruka,* Dan. *krukke,* G. *krug.*

Crocodile. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *crocodile.* — L. *crocodīlus.* — Gk. κροκόδειλος, a lizard, a crocodile.

Crocus. (L.—Gk.) L. *crocus.* — Gk. κρόκος, crocus, saffron. Perhaps Semitic; cf. Arab. *karkam,* Heb. *karkom,* saffron.

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. *crom,* fem. of *crwm,* crooked, bent; *llech,* flat stone.

Crone, an old woman. (F.—L.) Tusser has *crone,* an old ewe. Prob. from Picard *carone,* carrion; whence M. Du. *karonie, kronie,* an old sheep. See **Carrion.**

Crony, an old chum. (Gk.?) Pepys has *chrony* (N.E.D.). Perhaps for Gk. χρόνιος, a 'long-lasting' friend; as it arose in college slang (Skinner). Butler rimes *cronies* with *monies.*

Crook, a hook, bend. (Scand.) M. E. *crok* (Ancren Riwle). — Icel. *krōkr,* Swed. *krok,* Dan. *krog,* hook, bend, angle.

Crop. (E.) A. S. *cropp,* the top of a

plant, the craw of a bird; orig. a bunch. [Hence the verb to *crop*, to cut off the tops; and hence *crop*, a harvest.]+Du. *krop*, G. *kropf*, bird's crop; Icel. *kroppr*, a hunch; Swed. *kropp*, Dan. *krop*, trunk of the body. Cf. W. *cropa*, Gael. and Ir. *sgroban*, bird's crop. [To *crop out* is to bunch out.]

croup (2), hinder part of a horse. (F.—Teut.) F. *croupe*, crupper; orig. protuberance.—Icel. *kroppr*, a hunch (above).

crupper. (F.—Teut.) F. *croupiere* (O. F. *cropiere*).—F. *croupe* (O. F. *crope*, above).

Croquet, a game. (F.—Late L.) From N. French *croquet*, a little hook, bent stick; the same as F. *crochet*. See Crochet.

Crosier. (F.—Late L.) M. E. *crocer*, *croser*, &c. Formed, with suffix *-er*, from M. E. *croce*, in the same sense of 'bishop's staff.'—O. F. *croce*, 'a crosier,' Cot.; mod. F. *crosse*; Late L. *crocia*.—O. F. *croc*, 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. *cros*; from Icel. *kross*, adopted from O. Irish *cros*.—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. *crochet*, 'a small hook, a quaver in music;' Cot. (The *hooked* mark now called a quaver was called *crochet* in French.) See Crochet.

Croton, plant. (Gk.) Gk. κρότων, a tick, which the castor-berry resembles.

Crouch. (F.—Late L.) M. E. *crouchen*, to stoop, bend.—O. F. *crochir*, to grow crooked (Godefroy).—O. F. *croche*, a crook; also *croc*.—Late L. *croccum*, acc. of *croccus*, 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. *hrōpa*, weak vb., to cry out. Cf. A. S. *hrōpan* (pt. t. *hrēop*), to cry out; G. *rufen* (pt. t. *rief*).

Croup (2), of a horse; see Crop.

Crow (1), vb. (E.) A. S. *crāwan* (pt. t. *crēow*), to crow.+Du. *kraaijen*, G. *krähen*, weak verbs; and cf. O. Slav. *grajati*, Lith. *groti*, to crow. Of imitative origin.

crow (2), a bird. (E.) A. S. *crāwe* (see above).+O. S. *krāia*, Du. *kraai*, G. *krähe*. Der. *crow-bar*, bar with a crow-like beak.

Crowd (1), to push, throng. (E.) A. S. **crūdan* (pr. s. *crȳdeþ*, pt. t. *crēad*), to push; whence *croda*, *gecrod*, a crowd, throng.+M. Du. *kruyden*, *kruyen*, Du. *kruien*, to push along; E. Fries. *krōden*, *krüden*. Teut. type **krūdan-*, str. vb.

Crowd (2), a fiddle. (W.) M. E. *croude*.—W. *crwth*, a trunk, belly, crowd, violin, fiddle; Gael. *cruit*, harp; O. Irish *crot*, harp.

Crown. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *corone*, *coroune* (whence *croune*).—O. F. *corone* (F. *couronne*).—L. *corona*, a wreath.—Gk. κορώνη, end, tip; κορώνις, a wreath, garland.—Gk. κορωνός, bent, curved. Cf. Gk. κυρτος, L. *curuus*, bent.

Crucial. (F.—L.) F. *crucial*, 'cross-like;' Cot.—L. *cruci-*, decl. stem of *crux*, a cross; with suffix *-ālis*.

crucify. (F.—L.) O. F. *crucifier*.—Late L. **crucificāre*, for L. *crucifīgere* (pp. *crucifixus*), to fix on a cross.—L. *cruci*, dative of *crux*; *fīgere*, to fix; see Fix. Der. *crucifix*, *-ion*.

Crucible. (L.) From Late L. *crucibolum*, (1) a night-lamp, (2) a vessel for melting metals. The lamp may have been so named from having four nozzles with wicks, forming a cross (still a common Ital. pattern); as if from *cruci-*, decl. stem of *crux*, a cross; with suffix *-bolum* =*-bulum*, as in *tūribulum*, a censer.

Crude. (L.) L. *crūdus*, raw. Allied to Raw.

cruel. (F.—L.) O. F. *cruel*.—L. *crūdēlis*, cruel; allied to *crūdus*, raw (above).

Cruet. (F.—Teut.) A. F. *cruet*, a small vessel (Godefroy); dimin. of O. F. *cruie*, *crue*, pot.—Low L. *crūga*, a pitcher.—O. H. G. *kruog*, G. *krug*, a pitcher; allied to Crock.

Cruise. (Du.—L.) Du. *kruisen*, to cruise, cross the sea.—Du. *kruis*, a cross.—L. acc. *crŭc-em*, from *crux*, a cross; with lengthening of *ŭ*.

Crumb. (E.) Prov. E. *croom*. A. S. *crūma*. (The final *b* is excrescent.)+Du. *kruim*, Dan. *krumme*, G. *krume*, a crumb. Cf. Ital. *grumo*, a clot. Der. *crumb-le*, verb; cf. Du. *kruimelen*, G. *krümeln*, to crumble.

Crumpet, a kind of cake. (E.) Wyclif

has *crompid cake* to render Lat. *laganum* (Ex. xxix. 23); cf. prov. E. *crumpy cake*, crisp cake. For *crump-ed*, pp. of M. E. *crumpen*, to curl up (whence E. *crumple*). Cf. G. *krümpen*, *krumpen*, to crumple, curl up; *krumm*, curved; Du. *krommen*, to crook, curve. See below.

Crumple, vb. (E.) Frequentative of obs. *crump*, to curl up. From *crump-*, weak grade of A. S. **crimpan*, str. vb.; see Cramp and Crimp.

Crunch. (E.) An imitative word. Cf. prov. E. *crinch*, *cranch*, to crunch.

Crupper; see Crop.

Crural. (L.) 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. *cruzada*. — Late L. *cruciāta*, sb. fem., a marking with the cross, pp. f. of *cruciāre*, to cross. — L. *cruci-*, decl. stem of *crux*, a cross.

Cruse, a small pot. (E.) M. E. *cruse*. W. Fries. *kröss*, E. Fries. *kros*. + Icel. *krūs*, a pot; Swed. *krus*, Dan. *kruus*, a mug; Du. *kroes*, cup, pot, crucible; M. H. G. *kruse*, G. *krause*, mug.

Crush. (F. — Teut.) O. F. *crusir*, *cruisir*, *croissir*, to crack, break; (Span. *cruxir*, Ital. *crosciare*). From a Teut. type **kraustjan-* (see Diez), causal form from Goth. *kriustan*, to gnash with the teeth.

Crust. (F. — L.) O. F. *crouste* (F. *croûte*). — L. *crusta*, crust of bread. Cf. Gk. *κρύος*, frost; see Crystal. Der. *crust-y*, hard like a crust, stubborn, harshly curt (of people).

Crutch. (E.) M. E. *crucche*; from A. S. *crycc*, a crutch, staff. + Du. *kruk*, Swed. *krycka*, Dan. *krykke*, G. *krucke*.

Cry. (F. — L.) M. E. *crien*. — F. *crier*. (Fuller forms occur in Ital. *gridare*, Span. *gritar*, Port. *gritar*.) — L. *quirītāre*, to shriek, cry, lament (Brachet); lit. 'to implore the aid of the *Quirites*' or Roman citizens (Varro).

Crypt. (L. — Gk.) L. *crypta*. — Gk. *κρυπτή*, a vault, hidden cave; orig. fem. of *κρυπτος*, hidden. — Gk. *κρυπτειν*, to hide.

Crystal. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *cristal*. — O. F. *cristal*. — L. *crystallum*, crystal. — Gk. *κρυσταλλος*, ice, crystal. — Gk. *κρυσταίνειν*, to freeze. — Gk. *κρυος*, frost.

Cub. (E.?) Etym. unknown. Cf. Shetl. *coob*, to bring forth young, applied only to a seal; Icel. *kobbi*, *kōpr*, a young seal.

Cube. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *cube*. — L. acc. *cubum*. — Gk. *κυβος*, a cube, die.

Cubeb, a spicy berry. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *cubebe*, in Cotgrave. — Span. *cubeba*. — Arab. *kabāba(t)*, pl. *kabābah*, 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. *kokewold*, *kokeweld*, *cokold*. — O. F. *cucuault*, *coucual* (Godefroy), a cuckold. — O. F. *cucu* (F. *coucou*), a cuckoo; with depreciatory 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 between a cuckoo and a cuckold; see Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 920, &c.)

Cuckoo. (F.) F. *coucou*; from the bird's cry. Cf. L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo; Gk. *κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo; *κόκκυ*, its cry; Skt. *kokila-*, a cuckoo; Irish *cuach*, W. *cōg*. Cf. *cock*, *cockatoo*. And see Coo.

Cucumber. (L.) The *b* is excrescent; M. E. *cucumer*. — L. *cucumerem*, acc. of *cucumis*, a cucumber.

Cud. (E.) M. E. *cude*, *code*, *quide*. A. S. *cwidu*, *cweodu*, *cudu*. Teut. type **kwedwom*, neut. Cf. Skt. *jatu-*, resin; also Icel. *kwāða*, resin. Orig. sense, 'glutinous substance.'

Cuddle. (E.) Perhaps for **couthle*, to be familiar, to fondle; from *couth*, adj. familiar, well known; A. S. *cūð*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. See Can (1). Cf. prov. E. *couth*, loving; *cootle*, to fondle.

Cudgel. (E.) M. E. *kuggel*. A. S. *cycgel*; in Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 297. Cf. Cog.

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 (Ihre).

Cuff (2), part of the sleeve. (L.?) M. E. *cuffe*, *coffe*. Cf. Late A. S. *cuffie*, a

kind of cap (Leo); M. H. G. *kupfe*, *kuppe*, *kuffe*, a coif; see **Coif**. [Very doubtful.]

Cuirass. (F.—Ital.—L.) Formerly *curace*.—O. F. *cuirace* (F. *cuirasse*).—Ital. *corazza*, a cuirass. Formed from L. *coriāceus*, leathern.—L. *corium*, leather (whence F. *cuir*, leather).

Cuisses, pl. (F.—L.) O. F. *cuissaux*, armour for the thighs.—F. *cuisse*, thigh.—L. *coxa*, hip. Brugm. i. § 609.

Culdee. (C.) Irish *ceilede*, a Culdee, a servant of God.—Ir. *ceile* (O. Irish *cele*), servant; and *dē*, gen. of *dīa*, God.

Culinary. (L.) L. *culinārius*, belonging to the kitchen.—L. *culina*, kitchen.

Cull, to collect, select. (F.—L.) M. E. *cullen*.—O. F. *coillir*, *cuillir*, to collect.—L. *colligere*, to collect. See **Coil** (1) and **Collect**.

Cullender; see **Colander**.

Cullion, a wretch. (F.—L.) A coarse word. F. *couillon* (Ital. *coglione*).—L. *cōleus*.

Cullis, a strong broth, boiled and strained. (F.—L.) Formerly *colys*, *coleys*.—O. F. *coleis*, *couleis*, later *coulis*, 'a cullis,' Cot.; substantival use of *coleïs*, later *coulis*, 'gliding,' Cot.—L. type **colātīcius*; from *cōlāre*, to strain. Cf. **Portcullis**.

Culm, a stem. (L.) L. *culmus*, a stalk; allied to *calamus*, a stalk. See **Haulm**.

Culminate. (L.) From pp. of L. *culmināre*, to come to a top.—L. *culmin-*, stem of *culmen* (= *columen*), a top. See **Column**.

Culpable. (F.—L.) M. E. *coupable*. O. F. *culpable*, *colpable*, *coupable* (F. *coupable*).—L. *culpābilis*, blameworthy.—L. *culpāre*, to blame.—L. *culpa*, a fault.

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. *cultīvātus*, pp. of *cultivāre*, to till.—Late L. *cultivus*, fit for tilling.—L. *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, to till. Brugm. i. § 121.

culture. (F.—L.) F. *culture*.—L. *cultūra*; allied to *cult-us*, pp. of *colere*, to till.

Culver. (E.) A. S. *culfre*, a dove.

Culverin. (F.—L.) Corrupt form, for **culevrin*.—F. *coulevrine*, a culverin; a piece of ordnance named from its long shape, like a snake.—O. F. *couleuvrin*, adder-like; from *couleuvre*, an adder.—L. *colubra*, *coluber*, an adder.

Culvert, an arched drain. (F.—L.) Of doubtful origin; perhaps formed, with added *t*, from O. F. *coulouere*, 'a channel, gutter,' Cot.—F. *couler*, to trickle.—L. *cōlāre*, to strain, drain. Compare **Portcullis** and **Cullis**.

Cumber. (F.—Late L.) M. E. *combren*.—O. F. *combrer*, to hinder (rare); usual form *en-combrer*.—Late L. *cumbrus*, a heap, a barrier; of doubtful origin. [Cf. L. *cumulus*, a heap; but also G. *kummer*, grief, oppression, prov. G. *kummer*, rubbish. Thus *cumber* = to put a heap in the way.] Der. *en-cumber*, from O. F. *encombrer*, to encumber, load.

Cumin, Cummin, a plant. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) M. E. *comin*. A. S. *cumin*, *cymen*.—L. *cumīnum*, Matt. xxiii. 23.—Gk. *κύμινον*.—Heb. *kammōn*, cumin.

Cumulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *cumulāre*, 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. *cunnen*, to know; hence, 'knowing.' From A. S. *cunnan*, to know; see **Can** (1).

cunning, sb. (E.) M. E. *cunninge*. From A. S. *cunnan*, to know. Perhaps suggested by Icel. *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. *coupe*, &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. *cupīdo*, desire.—L. *cupere*, to desire. + Skt. *kup*, to become excited. Der. *cupid-i-ty*, F. *cupidité*, from L. acc. *cupiditātem*.

Cupola. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *cupola*, a dome; from its shape.—L. *cupula*, a small cask, a little vault; dimin. of L. *cupa*, a cask.

Cupreous, coppery. (L.) L. *cupre-us*,

of copper; with suffix *-eus*. — L. *cuprum*, copper.

Cur. (E.) M. E. *kur-dogge* (ab. 1225). + M. Du. *korre*, a house-dog; cf. Swed. dial. *kurre*, a dog. Named from growling. Cf. prov. E. *curr*, to purr; Low G. *kurren*, to snarl (Lübben); Icel. *kurra*, to murmur, grumble; Swed. *kurra*, to rumble.

Curate; see **Cure**.

Curb. (F. — L.) M. E. *courben*, to bend. — F. *courber*, to bend, bow. — L *curvāre*, to bend; from *curvus*, bent.

Curd. (E.) M. E. *curd*, *crud*. Prob. from A. S. *crud-*, related to *crudan*, to crowd, press together. Cf. Ir. *gruth*, Gael. *gruth*, curds. (Fick, ii. 119.)

Cure. (F. — L.) O. F. *cure*. — L. *cūra*, attention (prim. Ital. **koizā*). Brugm. i. § 874. ¶ Not allied to *care*.

curate. (L.) Med. L. *curatus*, a priest, curate; cf. *curātum beneficium*, a benefice with cure of souls. — L. *cūra*, cure.

curious. (F. — L.) O. F. *curios*. — L. *cūriōsus*, attentive. — L. *cūra*, attention.

Curfew. (F. — L.) A. F. *coeverfu*, *covrefeu*, *curfeu*; O. F. *covrefeu* (F. *couvre-feu*), a fire-cover, covering of fires, time for putting out fires. — O. F. *covrir*, 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. *crul*, adj., curly (A. D. 1300). Not in A. S. E. Fries. *krulla*, *krull*, *krul*, a curl. + Du. *krul*, a curl, *krullen*, to curl; Dan. *krolle*, a curl, Swed. *krullig*, curly; G. *krolle*, a curl, M. H. G. *krülle*. Cf. Norw. *krull*, a curl, something rolled together; *krulla*, to curl, bend or bow together. Allied to E. Fries. *krillen*, to bend, turn, wind; Low G. *krellen*, to turn; N. Fries. *krall*, close-twisted; suggesting Teut. base **krellan-*, to wind, str. vb. (Franck, Koolman).

Curlew, a bird. (F.) M. F. *corlieu*, 'a curlue;' 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 *mudging*, pres. pt. of *mudge*, to hoard, also spelt *mooch* (M. E. *muchen*), to skulk; from O. F. *mucer*, to hide. But this is a forced spelling, giving a wrong clue. In 1596, we find *cormullion*, with the same sense. The first syllable seems to be *cur*, a whelp; and we find Lowl. Sc. *murgeon*, to mock, to grumble; *mudgeon*, a grimace.

Currant. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *raysyns of coraunt*. — F. *raisins de Corinthe*, 'currants;' Cot. Hence, *currant* is a corruption of *Corinth* (L. *Corinthus*, Gk. Κόρινθος).

Current, running, flowing. (F. — L.) M. E. *currant*, O. F. *curant*, pres. pt. of *curre*, *corre* (F. *courir*), to run. — L. *currere*, to run. Prob. for **cursere*. Brugm. i. §§ 499, 516. Perhaps allied to **Horse**.

curricle. (L.) L. *curriculum*, a running; also, a light car. — L. *currere*, to run.

Curry (1), to dress leather. (F. — L. *and* Teut.) O. F. *correier* (Godefroy), earlier forms *conreder*, *conreer*, later *conroyer*, *courroier*, to curry, dress leather, orig. to prepare. — O. F. *conrei*, older form *cunreid*, gear, preparation. A hybrid word; made by prefixing *con-* (= L. *con*, *cum*) to O. F. *rei*, order (Ital. *-redo* in *arredo*, array). β. This O. F. *rei* is of Scand. origin; from Dan. *rede*, order (also to set in order), Icel. *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; *Favel* 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. *cursian*, verb; *curs*, sb., an imprecation. Cf. O. Ir. *cūrsaigim*, 'I reprehend' (Windisch). Der. *ac-cursed*, from M. E. *acorsien*, to curse extremely, where the prefix *a-* = A. S. *ā-*, very; see **A-** (4).

Cursive. (L.) Med. L. *cursivus*, flowing; said of handwriting. — L. *curs-us*, pp. of *currere*, to run. See **Current**.

cursory. (L.) Late L. *cursōrius*, hasty. — L. *cursōri-*, decl. stem of *cursor*, a runner. — L *curs-us* (above).

Curt. (L.) L. *curtus*, 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*, 'curtall, being curtalled;' Cot. The same as Ital. *cortaldo*, 'a curtall, a

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Cylinder. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *cilindre*, later *cylindre*. — L. *cylindrus*. — Gk. *κύλινδρος*, a roller, cylinder. — Gk. *κυλίνδειν*, to roll; from *κυλιειν*, to roll. Cf. O. Slav. *kolo*, a wheel. (√QEL.)

Cymbal. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *cimbale*. — O. F. *cimbale*. — L. *cymbalum*. — Gk. *κύμβαλον*, a cymbal; named from its cup-like shape. — Gk. *κύμβη*, a cup. + Skt. *kumbha-*, a jar. Allied to **Cup**; and see **Comb** (2). (√KEUBH.)

Cynic, lit. dog-like. (L.—Gk.) L. *cynicus*. — Gk. *κυνικός*, dog-like, a Cynic. — Gk. *κυν-*, as in *κυν-ός*, gen. of *κύων*, a dog (E. *hound*).

cynosure. (L.—Gk.) L. *cynosūra*, 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 *κύων*, a dog; *οὐρά*, a tail.

Cypress (1), a tree. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *cipres*. — O. F. *cypres*, later *cypres*. — L. *cupressus*, *cyparissus*. — Gk. *κυπάρισσος*, cypress-tree. Cf. Heb. *gōpher*.

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*, *cypirs* 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 *cystis*. — Late L. *cystis*. — Gk. *κυστις*, a bag, pouch.

Czar, the emperor of Russia. (Russ.—Teut.—L.) Russ. *tsare* (with *e* mute, a king. O. Slav. *cesarĭ*. — Goth. *kaisar*. — L. *Cæsar*. ¶ 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.** *czarowitz*, from Russ. *tsarevich*', czar's son; *czaritsa*, from Russ. *tsaritsa*, empress; *czar-ina*, with Ital. suffix *-ina*, from G. fem. suffix *-in*.

D.

Dab (1), to strike gently. (E.) M. E. *dabben*; also *dabbe*, a blow. Not in A. S. Cf. M. Du. *dabben*, to pinch, fumble, dabble; G. *tappen*, to grope, prov. G. *tappe*, fist, blow. See **Dub, Tap.**

dabble. (E.) To keep on dabbing; frequent. of *dab*. + M. Du. *dabbelen*, to fumble, dabble; frequent. of M. Du. *dabben* (above).

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), **dabble.**

Dabble; see **Dab** (1).

Dab-chick. E.) Formerly *dap-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. *dākāit*, a robber belonging to an armed gang; from *dākā*, robbery by a gang (Wilson). **Der.** *dacoit-y*, robbery.

Dactyl. (L.—Gk.) L. *dactylus*, the metrical foot marked –⏑⏑. — Gk. *δακτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl.

Dad. (E.) A child's word for 'father.' So also W. *tad*, Irish *daid*, Bret. *tat*, *tad*, father; Gk. *ταται*, 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. — Ital. *dado*, a die, cube, pedestal. (Cf. Prov. *dat-z*, a die.) — Folk-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 *d* is a later addition; perhaps from M. F. *fleur d'affrodille*, translated 'daffodil-flower.' M. E. *affodille*; Prompt. Parv. — M. F. *asphodile*, also *affrodille*, 'th'affodill, or asphodill flower;' Cot. — L. *asphodelus*. — Gk. *ἀσφόδελος*, a kind of lily. See **Asphodel.**

Daft, foolish; the same as **Deft.**

Dagger. (F.) M. E. *daggere*; allied to *daggen*, to pierce. — F. *dague*, a dagger; of unknown origin (not Celtic). Cf. Ital. Span. *daga*, Port. *adaga*, dagger. The

Port. form suggests an Eastern origin; cf. Heb. *dākhāh*, to strike.

Daggle, to moisten, wet with dew or spray. (Scand.) Frequentative verb from Swed. *dagg*, Icel. *dögg* (gen. *daggar*), dew. Cf. Icel. *doggva*, to bedew. See **Dew.**

Daguerreotype. (F. *and* Gk.) Formed by adding *-o-type* to F. *Daguerre*, a personal name, the inventor (A. D. 1838).

Dahlia. (Swed.) Named after *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist (A. D. 1791).

Dainty, a delicacy. (F.—L.) M. E. *deintee*, orig. a sb., a pleasant thing; cf. A. F. *deyntee*, greediness (Bozon). — O. F. *daintie* (i. e. *daintié*), agreeableness. — L. acc. *dignitātem*; 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. *deyerye*, a room for a *deye*, i. e. a milk-woman, farm-servant. — O. Norw. *deigja*, Swed. *deja*, a maid, dairy-maid, who was also the bread-maker; the orig. sense is 'kneader of dough.' — Teut. type **daig-jon-*, sb. f., as if from (Goth.) *deigan* (pt. t. *daig*), to mould; whence also Goth. *daigs*, Icel. *deig*, Swed. *deg*, dough; see **Dough.** ¶ The cognate or borrowed A. S. *dāge* occurs once only; see Thorpe, *Dipl.* p. 641.

Dais, a raised floor in a hall. (F.—L. —Gk.) Now used of the raised platform on which the high table in a hall stands. Properly, it was the table *itself*; but was also used of a canopy over a seat of state, or of the seat of state. M. E. *deis*, *deys*. — A. F. *deis*, O. F. *dois*, a high table (Supp. to Godefroy). — L. *discum*, acc. of *discus*, a quoit, platter; in Late L. a table. — Gk. δίσκος, a quoit, disc. See **Disc.**

Daisy. (E.) M. E. *dayesye* (4 syllables). A. S. *dæges eage*, eye of day, i. e. the sun, which it resembles.

Dale, a valley. (E.) M. E. *dale*. — A. S. *dæl* (pl. *dal-u*). + Icel. *dalr*, Dan. Swed. *dal*, a dale; Du. *dal*; Goth. *dal*; G. *thal*; also O. Slav. *dolu* (Russ. *dol'*); cf. Gk. θυλος, a vault. Der. *dell.*

Dally, to trifle. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *dalien*, to play, trifle. — A. F. *and* O. F. *dalier*, to converse, chat, pass the time in light converse (Bozon). Of Teut. origin; cf. Bavarian *dalen*, to speak and act as children (Schmeller); mod. G. (vulgar) *dahlen*, to trifle.

Dalmatic, a vestment. (F. — Dalmatia.) F. *dalmatique*. — L. *dalmatica* (*uestis*); fem. of *Dalmaticus*, belonging to Dalmatia.

Dam (1), a mound, bank against water. (E.) A. S. *damm*, only in the derived verb *for-demman*, to dam up; O. Fries. *dam*; North. Fries. *dām*. + Du. *dam*, Icel. *dammr*, Dan. *dam*, Swed. *damm*, M. H. G. *tam*, G. *damm*, a dam, dike. Cf. Goth. *faurdammjan*, 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. *damnatje*, answering to Late L. **damnāticum*, harm; we find Late L. *damnāticus*, condemned to the mines. — L. *damnātus*, pp. of *damnāre*; see **Damn.**

Damask. (Ital. — Syria.) M. E. *damaske*, cloth of Damascus. — Ital. *damasco*. — Heb. *dmeseq*, damask, *Dammeseq*, Damascus (Gen. xiv. 15). Der. *damask-rose*; *damask-ine*, to inlay with gold (F. *damasquiner*, from *damasqu-in*, adj.).

Dame. (F.—L.) M. E. *dame*. — O. F. *dame*, a lady. — L. *domina*; fem. of *dominus*, a lord. See **Don** (2).

Damn, to condemn. (F.—L.) M. E. *damnen*, *dampnen*. — F. *damner*. — L. *damnāre*, to condemn, fine. — L. *damnum*, loss, fine, penalty. Brug. i. § 762.

Damp. (E.) Cf. M. E. *dampen*, to suffocate; E. Fries. *damp*, vapour. + Du. *damp*, vapour, steam; Dan. *damp*, G. *dampf*, vapour; Swed. *damb*, dust. From the 2nd grade of Teut. **dempan-*, pt. t. **damp*, pp. **dumpano-*, as in M. H. G. *dimpfen*, *timpfen*, str. vb., to reek; cf. Swed. dial. *dimba*, str. vb., to reek. See **Dumps.**

Damsel. (F.—L.) M. E. *damosel*. — O. F. *dameisele*, a girl, fem. of *dameisel*, a young man, squire, page. — Late L. *domicellus*, a page, short for **dominicellus*, double dimin. of *dominus*, a lord. (Pages were often of high birth.)

Damson. (L.—Syria.) M. E. *damascene*. — L. *Damascēnum* (*prūnum*), plum of Damascus. See **Damask.**

Dance. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *daunce*. — O. F. *danser*. — O. H. G. *dansōn*, to drag along (as in a round dance). — O. H. G. *dans*, 2nd grade of *dinsen*, to pull, draw; allied to E. **Thin.** Cf. Goth. *at-thinsan*, to draw towards one.

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.

Dandle. (E.) Prob. of imitative origin; cf. M. F. *dodiner*, *dodeliner*, 'to rock, dandle, lull,' Cot.; M. Ital. *dandolare*, *dondolare*, 'to dandle or play the baby,' Florio; *dandola*, *dondola*, a toy. Godefroy gives M. F. *dandiner*, to balance or sway the body. Cf. E. Fries. *dindannen*, to walk unsteadily, sway from side to side.

Dandriff, scurf on the head. (E.) Formerly also *dandruffe*. Of unknown origin; but cf. prov. E. *dan*, scurf, *dander*, a slight scurf on the skin; and prov. E. *hurf*, *urf*, scurf, from Icel. *hrufa*, a scab. ¶ The W. *marw-don*, dandriff, is from *marw*, dead, and *ton*, skin.

Dandy, a beau (E. ?). Origin unknown. Prov. E. *dandy*, gay, fine. Note M. Dan. *dande*, brave, excellent. *Dandy* is also a form of *Andrew*. [F. *dandin*, 'a meacock, noddy, ninny,' Cot., is unsuitable.]

Danger. (F.—L.) M. E. *daungere*, power, esp. power to harm.—O. F. *dangier* (F. *danger*), also *dongier* (XIII cent.), absolute power, irresponsible authority. This answers to a Late L. type **domniārium*, **dominiārium*, not found, but regularly formed from Late L. *dom(i)nium*, power, authority.—Late L. *domnus*, L. *dominus*, a lord.

Dangle, to swing about. (Scand.) Dan. *dangle*, Swed. dial. *dangla*, to swing about; cf. Swed. and Icel. *dingla*, Dan. *dingle*, to swing about; frequentative forms from *ding* (pt. t. *dang*), to throw about. See **Ding.**

Dank, moist. (Scand.) M. E. *dank*, wet (esp. with ref. to dew).—Swed. dial. *dank*, marshy ground; Icel. *dökk* (stem **dankwō-*), a pool. Cf. Swed. dial. *dänka*, to moisten, Dan. dial. *dönke*, *dynke*, Norw. *dynka*, to wet; also Dan. dial. *dunkel*, moist, Swed. dial. *dunkelhet*, moisture; North. E. *danker*, a dark cloud; Swed. dial. and M. Dan. *dunken*, musty; G. *dunkel*, dark.

Dapper. (Du.) Orig. good, valiant; hence brave, fine, spruce. XV cent.—Du. *dapper*, brave.+O. H. G. *taphar*, weighty, valiant, G. *tapfer*, brave; Russ. *dobrui*, good. Brugm. i. § 563.

Dapple, a spot on an animal. (Scand.) Icel. *depill*, a spot, dot; a dog with spots over the eyes is also called *depill*. The orig. sense is 'a little pool,' from Norweg. *dape*, a pool, a wet splotch; whence the idea of 'splash' or 'blot.'

Dare (1), to venture. (E.) M. E. *dar*, I dare; pt. t. *dorste*, *durste*. A. S. *ic dearr*, I dare; *he dearr*, he dare; pt. t. *dorste*; infin. **durran*.+Goth. *ga-dars*, I dare, *-daursta*, I durst, infin. *-daursan*; O. H. G. *tar*, I dare, infin. *turran*. Also Gk. θαρσεῖν, to be bold, θρασύς, bold; Skt. *dṛsh*, to dare. (√DHERS.) Brugm. i. § 502.

Dare (2), a dace. (F.—O. Low G.) A new form, made by taking *darce* (old form of *dace*) as a pl. form (=*dars*), and thence making a singular *dar*, now *dare*. See **Dace.**

Dark. (E.) M. E. *derk*. A. S. *deorc*, with a broken vowel; for older **derc*. The O. H. G. *tarchanjan*, to hide (answering to W. Germ. **dark n-jan*) is from the 2nd grade **dark* of the same base. Cf. also O. Sax. *der-ni*, A. S. *derne*, O. H. G. *tar-ni*, secret, dark; see **Tarnish.**

darkling, in the dark. (E.) Formed with adv. suffix *-ling*, as in *flat-ling*, M. E. *hedling* (headlong), A. S. *bæc-ling*, backwards.

Darling. (E.) M. E. *derling*. A. S. *dēorling*, a favourite.—A. S. *dēor-e* (in comp. *dēor-*), dear; with double dimin. suffix *-l-ing*. See **Dear.**

Darn. (E.) XVII cent. Prob. from M. E. *dernen*, to conceal, from *derne*, adj., secret, hidden; cf. prov. E. *dern*, *darn*, to hide, to stop up a hole.—A. S. *derne*, *dyrne*, secret, hidden.+O. Sax. *derni*, O. H. G. *tarni*, secret. See **Dark.**

Darnel. (F.) M. E. *darnel*, *dernel*. From an O. F. word, now only preserved in Walloon (Rouchi), *darnelle*, darnel (Hecart). Hitherto unexplained; but cf. Swed. *dar-*, as in *dar-repe*. or *repe*, darnel (Lowl. Sc. *dornel*); and O. F. *nielle*, *nelle* (Late L. *nigella*), darnel (Godefroy). The Swed. *dara* means to stupefy (as with *lolium temulentum*); cf. Dan. *daare*, a fool; Walloon *darnise*, *daurnise*, drunken (Grandgagnage).

Dart. (F.—O. Low G.) M. E. *dart*.—O. F. *dart* (F. *dard*). Of Teut. origin; cf. A. S. *daroð*, a dart, Swed. *dart*, a dagger, Icel. *darraðr*, a dart, O. H. G. *tart*, a dart.

Dash. (E.) M. E. *daschen*. Cf. Low G. *daschen*, to thrash (Berghaus); Dan. *daske*, to slap, Swed. *daska*, to beat; we speak of water *dashing* against rocks.

Dastard. (Scand.; *with* F. *suffix.*)

M. E. *dastard*; where *-ard* is a F. suffix, as in *dull-ard*, *slugg-ard*. *Dast* appears to be for *dazed*; cf. Icel. *dæstr*, exhausted, pp. of *dæsa*, to be out of breath; *dasaðr*. 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(e)ard*), a dullard, in N. E. D.); Low G. *däskopp*, a block-head (Berghaus). The orig. sense is 'slug-gard.'

Date (1), a given point of time. (F.—L.) M. E. *date*.—F. *date*, date.—Late L. *data*, a date; L. *data*, neut. pl. of *datus*, given, dated.—L. *dare*, to give.+Gk. δι-δωμι, I give; δοτος, given; Skt. *dadāmi*, 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. *date* (F. *datte*), also *datele*, a date.—L. *dactylum*, acc. of *dactylus*.—Gk. δάκτυλος, a finger; also a date (somewhat like a finger). But it is probable that δακτυλος, a date, was a word of Semitic origin, assimilated to the word for 'finger.' Cf. Aramaic *diqlā*, a palm-tree (see Gen. x. 27); Arab. *daqal*.

Daub. (F.—L.) M. E. *dauben*.—O. F. *dauber*, to plaster; answering to an older form **dalber*.—L. *dealbāre*, to whiten, plaster.—L. *de*, down, very; *albāre*, to whiten, from *albus*, white; see **Alb**. Cf. Span. *jalbegar* (=**dealbicāre*), to plaster. **Der.** *be-daub*.

Daughter. (E.) M. E. *doghter*, *dohter*. A. S. *dohtor*.+Du. *dochter*, Dan. *datter*, *dotter*, Swed. *dotter*, Icel. *dōttir*, Goth. *dauhtar*, G. *tochter*; Russ. *doche*, Lith. *dukte*, Gk. θυγάτηρ, Pers. *dukhtar*, Skt. *duhitṛ*. Orig. sense doubtful.

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. *tāha*, a daw; dimin. *tāhele* (now G. *dohle*), a daw; whence Ital. *taccola*, a daw (Florio). **Der.** *jack-daw*.

Dawk, transport by relays of men and horses. (Hindi.) Hindi *ḍāk*, post, transport, &c. (Yule).

Dawn; see **Day**.

Day. (E.) M. E. *day*, *dai*, *dæi*. A. S. *dæg*, pl. *dagas*.+Du. Dan. Swed. *dag*, Icel. *dagr*, G. *tag*, Goth. *dags*. Allied to Lith. *dagas*, hot time, autumn; *dègti*, to burn. Teut. type **dagoz*; Idg. type **dhoghos*; from √DHEGH, to burn; Skt. *dah*, 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. *dagning*, a dawning, dawn; as if from a verb **dag-na*, to become day, from Swed. Dan. *dag*, day. 2. We also find M. E. *dawen*, to dawn; from A. S. *dagian*, to become day, dawn.—A. S. *dag-*, base of *dæg*, 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. *deye*.=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; *dasi*, a lazy man; *dasinn*, lazy; Dan. dial. *dase*, to be idle; Low G. *däsen*, *dösen*, to be listless; *in 'n däs' 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. *dē*, down, away, from, very; hence sometimes F. *de-*, *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. *diāconus*.—Gk. διακονος, a servant, a deacon. Cf. ἐγ-κονέω, I am quick, ἐγ-κονίς, a maid-servant.

Dead. (E.) M. E. *deed* A. S. *dead*, dead.+Du. *dood*, Dan. *död*, Swed. *död*, Icel. *dauðr*, Goth. *dauths*. Teut. type **dau-ðoz*, orig. a pp. with Idg. suffix *-to-* (Teut. *-ðo-* from the vb. **dau-jan-* (Icel. *deyja*), to die. See **Die** (1).

Deaf. (E.) M. E. *deef*. A. S. *dēaf*.+Du. *doof*, Dan. *döv*, Swed. *döf*, Icel. *daufr*, Goth. *daubs*, G. *taub*. Orig. 'obfuscated;'

allied to Gk. τῦφος, smoke, darkness, stupor. τυφ-λός, blind. √DHEUBH.)

Deal (1), a share. (E. M. E. *del*. A. S. *dǣl*, a share. + Du. *deel*, Dan. *deel*, Swed. *del*, Goth. *dails*, G. *theil*. Cf. O. Slav. *dělu*, a part. Brugm. i. § 279 (2).

deal (2), to divide, distribute. (E. M. E. *delen*. A. S. *dǣlan*. – A. S. *dǣl*, a share (above). + Du. *deelen*, Dan. *dele*, Swed. *dela*, Icel. *deila*, Goth. *dailjan*, G. *theilen*; cf. the respective sbs. above).

Deal (3), a thin board. (Du.) Du. *deel*, a plank. + G. *diele*; see Thill.

Dean. (F. – L.) M. E. *dene*. – O. F. *deien* (F. *doyen*). – L. *decanum*, acc. of *decānus*, one set over ten soldiers or over ten monks, a dean. – L. *decem*, ten.

Dear. (E.) M. E. *dere*. A. S. *dēore*, *dȳre*, dear, precious. + Dan. and Swed. *dyr*, dear, costly. Icel. *dȳrr*, dear, precious; O. Sax. *diuri*; G. *theuer*.

dearth, scarcity. (E.) M. E. *derthe*, dearness; hence, dearth. Not in A. S.; but formed as *heal-th*, *warm-th*, &c. + Icel. *dȳrð*, value, from *dȳrr* (above); O. Sax. *diurstha* value, from *diuri*, dear, precious; O. H. G. *tiurida*, from *tiuri* (G. *teuer*).

Death. (E.) M. E. *deth*. A. S. *dēaþ*. + Du. *dood*, Dan. Swed. *død*, Goth. *dauthus*, G. *tod*; cf. Icel. *dauði*. Teut. type **dauðuz*, formed with Idg. suffix *-tu-*, Teut. *-ðu-*, from the base **dau-*; see Dead.

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. M. E. *debaten*. – O. F. *debatre*, to debate, argue. – L. *dē*, down: *battere*, to beat. See Batter (1).

Debauch. (F. – L. *and* Teut.) O. F. *desbaucher*, (F. *débaucher*), 'to debosh, 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. *bauche*, explained by Roquefort as 'a little house,' and by Cotgrave as 'a course of stones or bricks in building.' Cf. M. F. *embaucher*, to use in business, employ, *esbaucher*, to rough-hew, frame. Godefroy 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 *bauche* 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 *debentur* (Bacon). – L. *débentur*, lit. 'they are due,' because such receipts began with the words *débentur mihi* (Webster); pr. pl. pass. of *débeo*, I owe; see Debt.

Debilitate. (L.) From pp. of L. *débilitāre*, to weaken. – L. *debilis*, weak. – L. *de*, away, not; *-bilis*, prob. allied to Skt. *bala-*, strength; cf. *dur-bala-* (for *dus-bala-*), feeble. Brugm. i. § 553.

Debonair. (F.) M. E. *debonere*, *debonaire*; A. F. *debonaire* for *de bon aire*, 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. *dé* (= O. F. *des-* < L. *dis-*), away; and *bouche*, mouth, opening, from L. *bucca*, mouth.

Debris, broken pieces. (F. – L. *and* Teut.) F. *débris*, fragments. – O. F. *debrisier*, to break to pieces. – O. F. *de-*, from L. *dē*, down; and *brisier* (F. *briser*), to break; see Bruise.

Debt. (F. – L.) A bad spelling of *dett*. M. E. *dette*. – O. F. *dette* (but in M. F. misspelt *aebte*). – L. *débita*, a sum due; fem. of *débitus*, owed, pp. of *débere*, to owe. *Débēre* = *de-hibere* Plautus), i. e. to have away, have on loan. – L. *dē-*, down, away: *habēre*, to have. Der. *debt-or*, M. E. *det-tur*, from O. F. *deteur*, L. acc. *débitōrem*.

Debut. (F. – L. *and* O. H. G.) A first appearance in a play. – F. *début*, a first stroke, first cast or throw at dice, first play in the game of bowls; verbal sb. of *débuter*, M. F. *desbuter*, 'to put from the mark he aimed at' (at bowls), Cot.; hence, to come in first, be entitled to lead. From L. *dis-*, from, and F. *but*, mark. See Butt (1).

Decade. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *décade*, 'a decade,' Cot.; i. e. an aggregate of ten. – L. *decadem*, acc. of *decas*. – Gk. δεκαδα, acc. of δεκας, a company of ten. – Gk. δέκα, ten; see Ten.

decagon. Gk.) Named from its ten angles. – Gk. δεκα, ten; γων-ια, a corner, angle, allied to γονυ, knee; see Knee. Der. *hendeca-gon* (ἕνδεκα, eleven); *dodeca-gon* (δώδεκα, twelve).

decahedron. (Gk.) Named from its ten sides or bases. — Gk. δεκα, ten: ἕδ-ρα, a base, lit. 'seat,' from εζομαι for ἕδγομαι, I sit; see Sit. Der. *do-deca-hedron* Gk. δω[illegible]

decalogue. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *décalogue.* — L. *decalogum*, acc. of *decalogus.* — Gk. δεκάλογος, the ten commandments. — Gk. δεκα, ten; λόγος, a speech, saying; see Logic.

decasyllabic, having ten syllables. (Gk.) Gk. δεκα, ten; συλλαβη, a syllable. Der. *hendecasyllabic* (Gk. ενδεκα, eleven).

Decadence, decay. (F.—L.) F. *décadence.* — Med. L. *decadentia.* — L. *dē*, down; *cadentia*, a falling; see Cadence.

Decamp, to depart. (F.—L.) L. *decamper*: O. F. *descamper*, orig. to remove a camp. — L. *dis-*, away: and *campus*, a field, later, a camp. See De- (2) and Camp.

Decanal. (L.) Belonging to a dean. — L. *decān-us*, a dean; with suffix *-al* L. *-ālis*: see Dean.

Decant. F.—L. *and* Gk. F. *décanter* (Span. *decantar*). — Med. L. *decanthare* (a word of the alchemists), to pour out. — L. *de*, from: *canthus*, the 'lip' of a cup, a peculiar use of Gk. κανθος, corner of the eye (Hatzfeld). Der. *decant-er*, a wine-vessel.

Decapitate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *dēcapitāre*, to behead. — L. *dē*, off; and *capit-*, stem of *caput*, head.

Decay, to fall into ruin. (F.—L.) O. North F. *decair* (Span. *decaer*); variant of O. F. *dechair*, *decheoir.* — O. F. *de-*; and *cheoir* (F. *choir*), to fall. — L. *dē*, down: and Folk-L. *cadīre*, *cadēre*, to fall, variants of L. *cadere*, to fall.

Decease. (F.—L.) M. E. *deces.* — O. F. *deces* (F. *déces*), death. — L. acc. *dēcessum*, departure, death. — L. *dēce*[illegible] pp. of *dēcedere*, to depart. — L. [illegible] *cēdere*, to go away.

Deceive. (F.—L.) A. F. [illegible]: O. F. *deceveir*, *decevoir*, pres. subj. *deceive.* — L. *decipere*, to take away, deceive. — L. *dē*, away; and *capere*, to take. Der. *deceit*, from O. F. *deceit*, pp. of *deceveir.*

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. *decemuir*, one of the *decemuiri*, or ten men joined in a commission. — L. *decem*, ten (see Ten); and *uir*, a man (see Virile).

Decennial, belonging to ten years. (L.) For L. *decenn-ālis*, of ten years; cf. *bi-ennial.* — L. *dec-em*, ten: *annus*, a year.

Decent. (F.—L.) O. F. *decent.* — L. *decentem* acc. of pres. pt. of *decere*, to become, befit; cf. *decus*, honour.

Deception. (F.—L.) O. F. *deception.* — L. acc. *deceptionem.* — L. *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, to deceive; see Deceive.

Decide. (F.—L.) F. *décider.* — L. *decīdere*, pp. *decisus*, to cut off decide. — L. *dē*, down; and *cædere*, to cut. Der. *decis-ion* from pp. *decisus*.

Deciduous, falling off. (L.) L. *decidu-us*, that falls down: with suffix *-ous.* — L. *decidere*, to fall down. — L. *de*, down; and *cadere*, to fall. See Decay.

Decimal. (F.—L.) O. F. *decimal.* — Late L. *decimālis*, belonging to tithes. — L. *decima*, a tithe; fem. of *decimus*, tenth. Cf. L. *decem*, ten.

decimate. (L.) From pp. of L. *decimāre*, to select every tenth man, for punishment. — L. *decem*, ten.

Decipher. (F. *and* Arab.) Formed after F. *dechiffrer*, to decipher. — F. *dé-*, O. F. *des-*, L. *dis-*, apart; Cipher, q. v.

Deck, to cover. (Du.) Du. *dekken*, to cover; *dek*, a cover, a ship's deck. Cognate with E. Thatch, q. v.

Declaim. (L.) Formerly *declame.* — L. *dēclāmāre*, to cry aloud. — L. *de*, down, fully: *clamāre*, to cry; see Claim.

Declare. (F.—L.) O. F. *declarer.* — L. *declārāre*, to make clear, declare. — L. *dē*, fully: *clārus*, clear.

Declension. (F.—L.) O. F. *declinaison*, used for the 'declension' of a noun. — L. *declīnātiōnem*, acc. of *declīnātio*, declination, declension. — L. *dēclīnātus*, pp. of *dēclīnāre* (below).

decline. (F.—L.) O. F. *decliner.* — L. *dēclīnare*, to lean or bend as de from. — L. *dē-*, from; *-clīnare* only in comp., to lean: see Incline, Lean (1).

Declivity. (F.—L.) F. *déclivité.* — L. *dēcliuitātem*, acc. of *dēcliuitās*, a downward slope. — L. *dēclīuis*, sloping downward. — L. *dē*, down; *cliuus*, a slope, hill. See Lean (1).

Decoct. (L.) L. *decoctus*, pp. of *dēcoquere*, to boil down. — L. *dē*, down, away: *coquere*, to cook.

Decollation, a beheading. (F.—L.)

O. F. *decollation*. — Late L. acc. *dēcollātiōnem*. From pp. of *dēcollāre*, to behead. — L. *dē*, off; *collum*, the neck.

Decompose. (F. — L. *and* Gk.) F. *décomposer* (XVI c.); from *de-*, prefix, and *composer*, to compose. See **Compose.**

Decorate. (L.) From pp. of *decorare*, to adorn. — L. *decor-* (for **decos-*), stem of *decus*, honour, ornament; cf. L. *decēre*, to be fit.

decorum. (L.) L. *decorum*, seemliness; neut. of *decorus*, seemly. — L. *decor-*, 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. *dē*). E. *coy* is from Du. *kooi*, 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. *descrees*, *descreis*, O. F. *descrois*, sb., a decrease; from *descroistre*, vb., to decrease. — Late L. *discrescere*, used for L. *dēcrescere*, to diminish (pp *decrētus*). — L. *de*, down, away; *crescere*, to grow.

decrement. (L.) L. *decrementum*, a decrease. — L. *dēcrē-tus*, pp. of *dēcrescere*.

Decree. (F. — L.) M. E. *decree*. — O. F. *decret*. — L. *dēcrētum*. — L. *dēcrētus*, pp. of *decernere*, to decree, lit. to separate. — L. *de*, away; *cernere*, to distinguish.

decretal. (F. — L.) O. F. *decretal*. — Late L. *dēcrētāle*, a decree. — L. *dēcrētus*.

Decrepit. (L.) L. *decrepitus*, noiseless, creeping about like an old man, aged. — L. *de*, away; *crepitus*, noise, allied to *crepitus*, pp. of *crepāre*, to crackle, make a noise.

Decry, to condemn. (F. — L.) O. F. *descrier*, 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. *decussāre*, 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. *dēdicātus*, pp. of *dēdicāre*, to devote. — L. *dē*, down; *dicāre*, to proclaim; from *dic-*, weak grade of *dic-*, as in *dīcere*, to say.

Deduce. (L.) L. *dēducere*, to bring down (hence, to infer). — L. *de*, down; *dūcere*, to bring. See **Duke.**

deduct. (L.) Orig. to derive from. — L. *dēduct-us*, pp. of *dēducere*, to bring down (above).

Deed. (E.) M. E. *deed*. O. Merc. *dēd*, A. S. *dǣd*. + Du. *daad*, Icel. *dað*, Swed. *dåd*, Dan. *daad*, Goth. *dēds*, G. *that*, O. H. G. *tāt*. Teut. type **dǣdiz*; Idg. type **dhētis*; from √DHĒ, to place, put, do. See **Do.**

Deem. (E.) M. E. *demen*. A. S. *dēman*, to judge, give a doom. — A. S. *dōm*, a doom; see **Doom.** Cf. Du. *doemen*, Icel. *dæma* (for *dœma*), Swed. *doma*, Dan. *dömme*, Goth. *dōmjan*, O. H. G. *tuomian*. Teut. type **domjan-*, from **dōmoz*, doom.

Deep, profound. (E.) M. E. *deep*. A. S. *dēop*. + Du. *diep*, Dan. *dyb*, Swed. *djup*, Icel. *djūpr*, G. *tief*, Goth. *diups*. Teut. type **deupoz*; see **Dip.**

depth, deepness. (E.) From *deep*; cf. Icel. *dȳpð*, depth, from *djūpr*, deep. + Du. *diepte*; Goth. *diupitha*.

Deer. (E.) M. E. *deer*, an animal. A. S. *deor*, a wild animal. + Du. *dier*, Dan. *dyr*, Swed. *djur*, Icel. *dȳr*, Goth. *dius*, G. *thier*. Teut. type **deuzom*; Idg. type **dheusom*, prob. 'animal'; from **dheus-*, to breathe (Kluge). Brugm. i. § 539 (2). Der. *wilder-ness*, 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. *diffalcāre* or *dēfalcāre*, to abate, deduct, take away. — L. *dif-* (= *dis-*), apart, or else *de*, away; Late L. *falcāre*, to cut with a sickle, from L. *falx* (stem *falc-*), a sickle.

Defame. (F. — L.) M. E. *defamen*, *diffamen*. — O. F. *diffamer*, to take away a man's character. — L. *diffāmāre*, to spread a bad report. — L. *dif-* (for *dis-*), apart; *fāma*, a report. See **Fame.**

Default. (F. — L.) M. E. *defaute*. — O. F. *defaute*, a default, from *defaillir*, to fail; imitating *faute* from *faillir*. See **De-** (1) and **Fault.**

Defeasance, a rendering null. (F. — L.) A. F. law-term *defesance*, a rendering void. — O. F. *defesant*, *defeisant*, pres. part. of *defaire*, *desfaire*, to render void. — O. F.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

gradāre, the same. — L. *dē*, from ; *gradus*, rank. See **Grade.**

degree. (F. — L.) O. F. *degre, degret*, a step, rank ; orig. a step *down* (used of stairs). — L. *dē*, down ; *gradus*, a step.

Dehiscent, gaping. (L.) L. *dehiscent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dēhiscere*, to gape open. — L. *dē*, down ; *hiscere*, to gape, inceptive of *hiāre*, to yawn; see **Hiatus.**

Deify, Deist ; see **Deity.**

Deign. (F. — L.) M. E. *deignen.* — A. F. *deign-*, a stem of O. F. *dign(i)er*, to deign. — L. *dignāre*, by-form of *dignārī*, to deem worthy. — L. *dignus*, worthy. Brugm. ii. § 66.

Deity. (F. — L.) M. E. *deite.* — O. F. *deite.* — L. *deitātem*, acc. of *deitās*, deity, Godhead. — L. *dei-*, for *deus*, God ; cf. *dīuus*, godlike. Cf. W. *duw*, Gael. and Ir. *dia*, Skt. *dēva-*, a god ; Gk. *δῖος*, Skt. *daiva-*, divine. See **Tuesday.**

deify. (F. — L.) M. E. *deifyen.* — O. F. *deifier*, 'to deifie;' Cot. — Late L. *deificāre.* — L. *deificus*, accounting as gods. — L. *dei-*, for *deus*, a god ; and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make. **Der.** *deificat-ion*, due to pp. of *deificāre.*

deist. (F. — L.) F. *deiste.* From L. *de-us* ; with suffix *-ist.*

Deject, to cast down. (L.) From L. *dēiectus*, pp. of *dēicere* (*dēiicere*), to cast down. — L. *dē*, down ; *iacere*, to throw.

Delay, vb. (F. — L.) O. F. *delayer, dilaier* ; also *deleer* (Godefroy). It answers in sense to L. *dīlātāre*, to defer, delay, put off ; which would properly give O. F. *dileer. Dīlātāre* is from *dīlātus*, deferred, put off ; from L. *dī-* (*dis-*), apart ; *lātus*, borne, pp. of *tollere*, to lift, sustain, bear. ¶ The O. F. spelling with *ai* causes a difficulty. **Der.** *delay*, sb. ; O. F. *delai.*

Delectable. (F. — L.) Late M. E. *delectable.* — F. *délectable.* — L. *dēlectābilis*, delightful. — L. *dēlectāre*, to delight ; frequent. of *dēlicere*, to allure. See **Delicious.**

Delegate, a chosen deputy. (L.) L. *dēlēgātus*, pp. of *dēlēgāre*, to depute, appoint. — L. *dē*, away ; *lēgāre*, to depute. See **Legate.**

Delete, to erase. (L.) L. *dēlētus*, pp. of *dēlēre*, to destroy. See below.

Deleterious. (Gk.) Late L. *dēlētēri-us*, with suffix *-ous.* For Gk. *δηλητήριος*, noxious. — Gk. *δηλητήρ*, a destroyer. — Gk. *δηλέομαι*, I harm, injure.

Delf. (Du.) Earthenware first made at *Delft*, 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. *dēlīberātus*, pp. of *dēlīberāre*, to consult. — L. *dē*, thoroughly ; *lībrāre*, to weigh, from *lībra*, a balance.

Delicate, dainty, refined. (L.) L. *dēlicātus*, luxurious ; probably allied to *dēlicia* (or *dēliciæ*, pl.), pleasure, delight, and to L. *dēlicere*, to amuse (below).

delicious. (F. — L.) M. E. *delicious.* — O. F. *delicious.* — Late L. *dēliciosus*, pleasant. — L. *delicia*, pleasure. — L. *dēlicere*, to amuse, allure. — L. *dē*, away ; *lacere*, to entice.

delight. (F. — L.) Misspelt for *delite.* M. E. *deliten*, verb. — O. F. *deliter, delei-ter.* — L. *dēlectāre* ; see **Delectable.**

Delineate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēlīneāre*, to sketch in outline. — L. *dē*, down ; *līneāre*, to mark out, from *līnea*, a line. See **Line.**

Delinquent, failing in duty. (L.) L. *dēlinquent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dēlinquere*, to fail, to omit one's duty. — L. *dē*, away, from ; *linquere*, to leave.

Deliquesce, to become liquid. (L.) L. *dēliquescere*, to become liquid. — L. *dē*, away ; *liquescere*, inceptive form of *liquere*, to be wet. See **Liquid.**

Delirious. (L.) A coined word (with suffix *-ous*), from L. *dēlīri-um*, madness, which is also adopted into English. — L. *dēlīrus*, mad ; lit. 'going out of the furrow.' — L. *de*, from ; and *lira*, a furrow. Cf. O. H. G. *leisa*, G. *g-leise*, a track.

Deliver. (F. — L.) O. F. *delivrer*, to set free. — Late L. *dēliberāre*, to set free. — L. *de*, from ; *līberāre*, to free, from *līber*, free.

Dell, a dale. (E.) M. E. *delle.* A. S. *dell*, neut. ; Cart. Sax. i. 547 ; ii. 71. Teut. type **daljom* ; 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. Phœnician.) **Der.** *deltoid.*

Delude. (L.) L. *dēlūdere* (pp. *delusus*), to mock at, cajole. — L. *de*, down ; *ludere*, to play. **Der.** *delus-ion*, from the pp.

Deluge. (F. — L.) O. F. *deluge.* — L. *dīluuium*, a washing away. — L. *dīluere*, to wash away. — L. *dī-* (*dis-*), apart ; *luere*, to wash, allied to **Lave.**

Delve, to dig. (E.) M. E. *deluen.*

A. S. *delfan*, pt. t. *dealf*, pp. *dolfen*. + Du. *delven*; M. H. G. *telben*. Cf. Russ. *dolbite*, to hollow out. Brugm. i. § 521 (2).

Demagogue. (F. – Gk.) F. *démagogue*. – Gk. δημαγωγός, a popular leader. – Gk. δῆμ-ος, people; ἀγωγός, leading, from ἄγ-ειν, to lead.

Demand. (F. – L.) F. *demander*, to demand, require. – L. *demandare*, to entrust; in late L., to demand. – L. *de*, away; *mandāre*, to commission, order.

Demarcation. (Span. – L. *and* M. H. G.) From Span. *demarcacion* (see N. E. D.); whence also F. *démarcation*. – L. *de*, down; and Span. *marcar*, to mark, a word of German origin; see Marque.

Demean (1), to conduct; *reflex.*, to behave. (F. – L.) M. E. *demenen*. – O. F. *demener*, to conduct, guide, manage. – O. F. *de* (= L. *de*), down, fully; *mener*, to conduct, from Late L. *mināre*, to drive cattle, conduct, from L. *minārī*, to threaten. See Menace.

demeanour. (F. – L.) M. E. *demenure* (XV cent.); a coined word, from M. E. *demenen*, to demean, behave; see Demean (1).

Demean (2), to debase, lower. (Hybrid; L. *and* E.) Made, like *debase*, from the prefix De- (1), and the adj. *mean*. See Mean (2).

Demented, mad. (L.) Pp. of the old verb to *dement*. – L. *dementāre*, to drive out of one's mind. – L. *de*, from; *ment-*, stem of *mens*, mind.

Demerit, ill desert. (F. – L.) Also merit, in a *good* sense; Cor. i. 1. 276. – O. F. *demerite*, desert; also a fault, demerit. – Late L. *demeritum*, a fault; from pp. of L. *demerere*, *demereri*, to deserve (in a *good* sense). – L. *de*, fully; *merere*, *merērī*, to deserve. See Merit.

Demesne. (F. – L.) A. F. *demeine*, *demene*, also *demesne* (with silent *s*); other spellings of Domain, q. v.

Demi-, half. (F. – L.) O. F. *demi*, half. – L. acc. *dimidium*, half. – L. *dī-* = *dis-*, apart; *medius*, middle; see Medium.

Demijohn, a kind of large bottle. (F.) From F. *dame-jeanne*; cf. Span. *damajuana*. Much disputed, but *not* of Eastern origin. The F. form is right as it stands, though often much perverted. From F. *dame* (Sp. *dama*), lady; and *Jeanne* (Sp. *Juana*), Jane, Joan. See N. E. D.

Demise, transference, decease. (F. – L.) O. F. *demise*, *desmise*, fem. of pp. of *desmettre*, to displace, dismiss. – L. *dīmittere*; see Dismiss.

Democracy. (F. – Gk.) Formerly *democraty* (Milton). – M. F. *democratie*; Cot. – Gk. δημοκρατία, popular government, rule by the people. – Gk. δημο-, for δῆμος, a country-district, also the people; and κρατεῖν, to rule. Cf. O. Ir. *dām*, a retinue.

Demolish. (F. – L.) O. F. *demoliss-*, inchoative stem of *demolir*, to demolish. – L. *demoliri*, *dēmolīre*, to pull down. – L. *dē*, from; *mōles*, heap, mass.

Demon. (L. – Gk.) Formerly *dæmon*. – L. *dæmon*. – Gk. δαίμων, a god, genius, spirit. Cf. δαιομαι, I impart.

Demonstrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēmonstrāre*, to show fully. – L. *dē*, down, fully; *monstrāre*, to show, from *monstrum*, a portent. See Monster.

Demoralise, to corrupt in morals. (F. – L.) Mod. F. *démoraliser*. – F. *de-*, O. F. *des* (L. *dis-*), apart; *moral*, moral; with suffix *-ise* (= F. *-iser*, for Gk. *-ιζειν*). See Moral.

Demur, vb. (F. – L.) O. F. *demourer*, *demeurer*, to tarry; hence, to hesitate. – L. *demorārī*, to delay fully – L. *de*, fully; *morārī*, to delay, from *mora*, delay.

Demure. (F. – L.) XIV cent. Coined by prefixing *de-* (see De- (1)), to M. E. *mure*, mature, calm, demure. – O. F. *meur* (F. *mur*), mature. – L. *māturus*; see Mature.

Demy; a spelling of *demi-*.

Den. (E.) M. E. *den*; A. S. *denn*, a cave, allied to *denu*, a valley. + M. Du. *denne*, a cave (Kilian).

Denary, relating to tens. (L.) L. *dēnārius*, containing ten. – L. *dēnī* (= **decni*), pl. ten by ten. – L. *dec-em*, ten. Hence *denier*, L. *dēnārius*, piece of ten (as-es).

Dendroid. (Gk.) Gk. δένδρο-ν, a tree; *-ειδης*, like, from εἶδος, form, shape.

Denizen, a naturalised citizen, inhabitant. (F. – L.) Formerly *deynsein*. – A. F. *and* O. F. *deinzein* also *denzein*), used in the Liber Albus to denote a trader *within* the privilege of the city franchise, as opposed to *forein*. Formed by adding the suffix *-ein* (= L. *-āneus*) to O. F. *deinz*, now spelt *dans*, within. – L. *de intus*, from within. – L. *de*, from; *intus*, within, allied to Interior.

Denominate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēnōmināre*, to name. – L. *dē*, down, fully;

nōminārе, to name, from *nōmin-*, stem of *nōmen*, a name; see Noun.

Denote. (F.—L.) F. *dénoter*.—L. *dēnotārе*, to mark out.—L. *dē*, down; *notārе*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark. See Note.

Denouement, the undoing of a knot. (F.—L.) F. *dénouement*, sb., from *dénouer*, to undo a knot.—L. *dis-*, apart; *nōdārе*, to knot, from *nōdus*, a knot. See Node.

Denounce. (F.—L.) O. F. *denoncer*—L. *denuntiārе*, to declare.—L. *de*, down, fully; *nuntiārе*, to tell, from *nuntius*, a messenger. See Nuncio. Der. *denunciation*, from L. pp. *dēnunciātus*.

Dense. (L.) L. *densus*, thick. + Gk. δασύς, thick. Brugm. i. § 851. Der. *condense*.

Dent; see Dint.

Dental. (L.) Formed with suffix *-al* (F. *-al*, L. *-ālis*) 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.

dentifrice, tooth-powder. (F.—L.) F. *dentifrice*.—L. *dentifricium* (Pliny).—L. *denti-*, decl. stem of *dens*, a tooth; *fric-āre*, to rub.

dentist. (F.—L.) F. *dentiste*. Coined from L. *dent-*, stem of *dens*, a tooth.

dentition. (L.) L. *dentītionem*, acc. of *dentītio*, cutting of teeth.—L. *dentītus*, pp. of *dentire*, to cut teeth.—L. *denti-*, decl. stem of *dens*, a tooth.

Denude, to lay bare. (L.) L. *denūdārе*, to make fully bare.—L. *dē*, fully; *nūdārе*, to lay bare, from *nūdus*, bare. See Nude.

Denunciation; see Denounce.

Deny. (F.—L.) M. E. *denien*.—M. F. *denier*, earlier form *deneier*.—L. *dēnegārе*, to deny fully.—L. *dē*, fully; *negārе*, to deny. See Negation.

Deodand, lit. a thing to be given to God. (L.) From L. *deo*, dat. of *deus*, God; *dandum*, neut. of *dandus*, to be given, from *dare*, to give.

Depart. (F.—L.) O. F. *departir*, *despartir*, to divide, to part from.—L. *dis-*, away from; *partīre*, to part; see Part. Cf. L. *dispertire*.

Depend. (F.—L.) O. F. *dependre*, to depend, hang on; Cot.—L. *dēpendere*, to hang down or from.—L. *dē*, down, from; *pendēre*, to hang. See Pendant.

Depict. (L.) Formerly used as a pp.—L. *dēpictus*, pp. of *dēpingere*, to depict, lit. paint fully.—L. *de*, fully; *pingere*, to paint. Cf. Picture.

Depilatory, removing hair. (L.) Formed, in imitation of M. F. *depilatoire* (Cot.), from a L. adj. **dēpilātōrius*, not found.—L. *depilā-re*, to pluck out hair.—L. *de*, away; *pilārе*, to pluck away hair, from *pilus*, hair.

Depletion. (L.) '*Depletion*, an emptying;' Blount. Formed, in imitation of *repletion*, from L. *dēplētus*, pp. of *dēplēre*, to empty.—L. *dē*, away; *plēre*, to fill. See Plenary.

Deplore. (F.—L.; *or* L.) O. F. *deplorer*.—L. *dēplōrārе*, to lament over.—L. *dē*, fully; *plōrārе*, to cry out, wail, weep. Brugm. i. § 154.

Deploy, to open out, extend. (F.—L.) F. *déployer*, to unroll, unfold; O. F. *desploier*, to unfold.—L. *dis-*, apart; *plicārе*, to fold. A doublet of Display.

Deponent, one who testifies. (L.) L. *dēpōnent-*, stem of the pres. pt. of *dēpōnere*, to lay down, also (in late L.) to testify.—L. *de*, down; *ponere*, to lay. See Position.

Depopulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *depopulārе*, to lay waste; in Late L. to deprive of people or inhabitants. Orig. to ravage by means of multitudes.—L. *de*, fully; *populārе*, 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. *dēportārе*, to carry down, remove; with extended senses in Late Latin. Der. *deportment*, O. F. *deportement*, behaviour. ¶ For the varying senses, see F. *déporter*.

Depose. (F.—L. *and* Gk.) O. F. *deposer*, to displace.—O. F. *de-* (L. *dē*), from; and F. *poser*, to place, of Gk. origin, as shown under Pose. ¶ Much confused with derivatives from L. *pōnere*, to place. See below.

Deposit, vb. (F.—L.) Obs. F. *depositer*, to entrust.—Med. L. *dēpositārе*, to lay down.—L. *dēpositum*, a thing laid down, neut. of pp. of *dēpōnere*; see Deponent.

deposition. (F.—L.) O. F. *deposition*.—L. acc. *dēpositiōnem*, a depositing.—L. *dēpositus*, pp. of *dēpōnere*, to lay down (above).

depot, a store. (F.—L.) F. *dépôt*; O. F. *depost.* — L. *dēpositum*, a thing laid down (hence, stored); neut. of *dēpositus*, pp. of *dēponere*; see **Deponent.**

Deprave. (F.—L.) M.E. *deprauen.* — O. F. *depraver.* — L. *dēprāuāre*, to make crooked, distort, vitiate. — L. *de*, fully; *prāuus*, crooked, depraved.

Deprecate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēprecārī*, to pray against, pray to remove. — L. *dē*, away; *precārī*, to pray. See **Precarious.**

Depreciate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēpretiāre*, to lower the price of. — L. *dē*, down; *pretium*, price. See **Precious.**

Depredate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēprædārī*, to plunder. — L. *dē*, fully; *prædārī*, to rob, from *præda*, prey; see **Prey.**

Depress. (F.—L.) O. F. *depresser* (Godefroy). — L. type **dēpressāre*; from L. *dēpressus*, pp. of *dēprimere*, to press down. — L. *de*, down; *premere*, to press.

Deprive. (F.—L.) O. F. *depriver* (Godefroy). — Late L. *dēprivāre*, to deprive of office, degrade. — L. *de*, fully; *prīuāre*, to deprive. See **Private.**

Depth; see **Deep.**

Depute. (F.—L.) M. F. *deputer*; Cot. — L. *dēputāre*, to cut off, also to impute, destine. — L. *de*, 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 *desrangier.* — L. *dis-*, apart; O. F. *rangier*, *rengier*, to range; see **Range.**

Dereliction, complete abandonment. (L.) L. acc. *derelictionem*, complete neglect. — L. *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, to forsake. — L. *de*, from; *relinquere*, to leave behind, from *re-*, back, and *linquere*, to leave. See **Relinquish.**

Deride. (L.) L. *derīdere*, to laugh down, laugh at; from *de*, down, and *rīdēre*, to laugh. Der. *deris-ive*, from pp. *dērīsus.*

Derive. (F.—L.) O. F. *deriver*, to derive, also to drain. — L. *dērīuāre*, to drain off water. — L. *de*, from; *rīuus*, a stream. See **Rivulet.**

Derm, skin. (Gk.) Gk. δέρμα, skin. — Gk. δέρειν, to flay; cognate with E. **Tear**, vb., to rend.

Derogate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dērogāre*, to repeal a law, detract from. — L. *dē*, away; *rogāre*, 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. *Þēodrīc*, 'ruler of the people.'

Dervis, Dervish, a Persian monk, ascetic. (Pers.) Pers. *darvish*, poor; a dervish, who professed poverty. Cf. Zend *driγu-*, poor (Horn).

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. *descendere*, lit. to climb down. — L. *de*, down; *scandere*, to climb; see **Scan.**

Describe. (L.) L. *describere*, to write down, describe fully; pp. *descriptus* (whence *description*). — L. *de*, down; *scrībere*, to write. See **Scribe.**

descry. (F.—L.) M. E. *descryen*, to discern. — O. F. *descrire*, short form of O. F. *descrivre*, to describe. — L. *describere.* ¶ 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. *dēsecrāre* or *dēsacrāre*, to consecrate; (with change of sense due to O. F. *dessacrer*, to profane, from L. *dis-*, apart). — L. *de*, fully; *sacrāre*, to account as sacred; see **Sacred.**

Desert (1), a waste. (F.—L.) O. F. *desert*, a wilderness. — L. *dēsertum*, neut. of *desertus*, waste; pp. of *deserere*, to desert, abandon. — L. *de*, away (negative); *serere*, to join.

Desert (2), merit. (F.—L.) O. F. *desert*, fem. *deserte*, lit. a thing deserved, pp. of *deservir*, to deserve; see below.

deserve. (F.—L.) O. F. *deservir.* — L. *deseruire*, to serve fully; in Late L., to deserve. — L. *de*, fully; *seruire*, to serve. See **Serve.**

Deshabille, careless dress. (F.—L.) F. *déshabille*, undress. — F. *déshabiller*, to undress. — F. *dés* (L. *dis-*), apart, away, un-; *habiller*, to dress; see **Habiliment.**

Desiccate, to dry up. (L.) From pp. of L. *desiccāre*, to drain dry. — L. *de*, away; *siccāre*, to dry, from *siccus*, dry.

Desiderate; see **Desire.**

Design, vb. (F.—L.) O. F. *designer*, to denote, to design. — L. *designāre*, to

denote, mark down. — L. *dē*, down; *signāre*, to mark, from *signum*, sign. Der. *design-ate*.

Desire, to long for. (F. — L.) O. F. *desirer, desirrer*. — L. *dēsīderāre*, to long for, regret, miss. Perhaps (like *considerāre*) allied to *sīdus*, a star, as if to turn the eyes from the stars, to regret, miss.

desiderate. (L.) L. *desīderātus*, pp. of *dēsīderāre* (above).

Desist. (F. — L.) O. F. *desister*, to cease. — L. *desistere*, to put away, also to desist. — L. *de*, away; *sistere*, to put, also to stand still, from *stāre*, to stand.

Desk, a sloping table. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *deske, desk*; in Chaucer, C. T., F. 1128. — Med. L. *desca*, a desk; cf. Ital. *desco*, 'a desk;' Florio. — L. *discum*, acc. of *discus*, a disc, table. See Disc, Dish.

Desolate, solitary. (L.) L. *dēsōlātus*, forsaken; pp. of *desolāre*, to forsake. — L. *dē*, fully; *sōlāre*, to make lonely, from *sōlus*, alone.

Despair; see Desperate.

Despatch; see Dispatch.

Desperate, hopeless. (L.) L. *dēspērātus*, pp. of *dēspērāre*, to lose all hope. — L. *dē*, from; *spērāre*, to hope; from *spēr-*, as in *sper-es*, O. Lat. pl. of *spes*, hope.

despair, vb. (F. — L.) M. E. *despeiren, desperen*. — O. F. *despeir-*, tonic stem of *desperer*, to despair. — L. *desperāre* (above).

desperado, a desperate man. (Span. — L.) M. Span. *desperado*. — L. *desperātus*, pp. of *dēspērāre* (above).

Despise, to contemn. (F. — L.) M. E. *despisen*. — O. F. *despis-*, stem of the pres. part., &c., of *despire*, to despise. — L. *despicere*, to look down, look down on (below). Der. *despic-able*, from L. *dēspicārī*, to look down on, allied to *dēspicere*.

despite, spite, hatred. (F. — L.) M. E. *despit*. — O. F. *despit*, 'despight, spight;' Cot. — L. *despectum*, acc. of *despectus*, contempt. — L. *despectus*, pp. of *despicere*, to despise. — L. *de*, down; *specere*, to look; see Species.

Despoil. (F. — L.) O. F. *despoiller* (F. *dépouiller*), to despoil. — L. *dēspoliare*, to plunder. — L. *dē*, fully; *spoliāre*, to strip of clothing, from *spolium*, spoil; see Spoil.

Despond. (L.) L. *despondere*, (1) to promise fully, (2) to give up, yield (hence, to despair). — L. *dē*, (1) fully, (2) away; *spondēre*, to promise.

Despot, a tyrant. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *despot*. — Med. L. *despotus*. — Gk. δεσπότης, a master; lit. 'master of the house.' The syllable δεσ- = Idg. **dems*, 'of a house;' cf. Skt. *dam-pati-*, master of the house. The syllable ποτ- is allied to Gk. πόσις, husband, Skt. *pati-*, lord, and to Potent. Brugm. i. § 408.

Desquamation, a scaling off. (L.) From pp. of L. *desquāmāre*, to remove scales. — L. *de*, off; *squāma*, a scale.

Dessert. (F. — L.) O. F. *dessert*, the last course at dinner. — O. F. *desservir*, to do ill service to; also, to take away the courses at dinner. — O. F. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, away; *servir*, from *servīre*, to serve.

Destine. (F. — L.) O. F. *destiner*, to ordain. — L. *destināre*, to destine, ordain; allied to L. *dēstina*, a prop, support. — L. *dē*, down; and **stanāre*, to cause to stand, derivative of *stāre*, to stand. Cf. Cretic στανύω, I set. Brugm. ii. § 603.

Destitute. (L.) L. *dēstitūtus*, left alone; pp. of *destituere*, to place alone. — L. *dē*, away; *statuere*, to place, causal of *stāre*, to stand.

Destroy. (F. — L.) M. E. *destroien, destruien*. — O. F. *destruire* (F. *détruire*; Ital. *distruggere*). — L. type **destrugere*, for L. *destruere*, to pull down, unbuild, overthrow (pp. *destructus*). — L. *de*, down; *struere*, to pile up.

destruction. (F. — L.) O. F. *destruction*. — L. acc. *dēstructiōnem*; from *dēstruct-us*, pp. of *dēstruere* (above).

Desuetude, disuse. (L.) L. *desuētūdo*, disuse. — L. *dēsuētus*, pp. of *desuescere*, to grow out of use, opposed to *con-suescere*; see Custom.

Desultory, jumping from one thing to another. (L.) L. *desultorius*, orig. belonging to a *desultor*; hence, inconstant. — L. *desultor*, one who leaps down, or from horse to horse. — L. *desultus*, pp. of *desilire*, to leap down. — L. *de*, down; *salīre*, to leap.

Detach. (F. — L. *and* G.) F. *détacher*, to unfasten. — F. *dé-* = O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; F. *tache*, a nail, tack; see Tack. Der. *detachment*. Cf. Attach.

Detail, a small part. (F. — L.) O. F. *detail*, 'a peece-mealing, also retaile, or a selling by parcels;' Cot. — O. F. *detailler*, to cut into pieces. — O. F. *de-* (L. *de-*), down fully; *tailler*, to cut; see Tailor.

Der. *detail*, verb (which is from the sb. in E., though in F. it is the other way).

Detain. (F.—L.) From a tonic stem of O. F. *detenir*.—L. *dētinere*, to hold back; pp. *dētentus*.—L. *de*, down; *tenere*, to hold. Der. *detention* (from the pp.).

Detect. (L.) From L. *dētectus*, pp. of *dētegere*, to uncover, expose.—L. *de*, away; *tegere*, to cover. See **Tegument.**

Detention; see **Detain.**

Deter. (L.) L. *dēterrere*, to frighten from.—L. *de*, from; *terrere*, to frighten. See **Terror.**

Deterge, to wipe off. (L.) L. *dēter-gēre*, to wipe off.—L. *dē*, off; *tergēre*, to wipe. Der. *deterg-ent*, from the pres. pt.

Deteriorate. (L.) L. *dēterioratus*, pp. of *dēteriōrāre*, to make worse.—L. *dēterior*, worse. Formed from *dē*, away, from; with comp. suffixes *-ter-ior*. (So also *in-ter-ior* from *in*.)

Determine. (F.—L.) O. F. *determiner*.—L. *dēterminārе*, to bound, end.—L. *dē*, down, fully; *terminārе*, to bound, from *terminus*, a boundary; see **Term.** Der. *pre-determine*.

Detest. (F.—L.) M. F. *detester*, to loathe.—L. *dētestārī*, to execrate, imprecate evil by calling down the gods to witness.—L. *de*, down; *testārī*, to witness, from *testis*, a witness.

Dethrone. (F.—L. *and* Gk.) M. F. *desthroner*, 'to unthrone;' Cot.—O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; L. *thronus*, from Gk. *θρόνος*, a throne. See **Throne.**

Detonate, to explode. (L.) L. *dētonātus*, pp. of *dētonārе*, to explode.—L. *dē*, fully; *tonārе*, to thunder.

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.**

Detraction. (F.—L.) O. F. *detraction*.—L. *dētractiōnem*, acc. of *dētractio*, a withdrawal; hence a taking away of one's credit.—L. *detractus*, pp. of *dētrahere*, to take away, also to disparage.—L. *dē*, away; *trahere*, to draw. See **Trace** (1).

Detriment. (F.—L.) O. F. *detriment*.—L. *dētrimentum*, loss; lit. 'a rubbing away.'—L. *dētri-tus*, pp. of *dēterere*, to rub down; with suffix *-mentum*.—L. *de*, down; *terere*, to rub. See **Trite.**

Detrude. (L.) L. *dētrudere*, to thrust down.—L. *dē*, down; *trūdere*, to thrust.

Deuce (1), a two, at cards. (F.—L.) O. F. *deus* (F. *deux*), also *dous*, two.—L. *duōs*, acc. of *duō*, two.

deuce (2), the devil. (Low G.—F.—L.) Low G. *de duus!* the deuce! (Bremen Worterbuch); G. *der daus!* 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. *δευτερονόμιον*, a second giving of the law.—Gk. *δευτερο-ς*, second; *νομ-ος*, law.

Devastate. (L.) From pp. of L. *deuastārе*, to lay waste.—L. *dē*, down; *uastārе*, to lay waste, from adj. *uastus*, waste.

Develop, to unfold, open out. (F.—L. *and* Teut.) F. *développer*, O. F. *desveloper, desvoluper*.—O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; and the base *velop-* or *volup-*, which appears also in *envelope*. This base represents Teut. *wlap-*, as in M. E. *wlappen*, to wrap up; see **Lap** (3), **Wrap.**

Devest, to unclothe. (F.—L.) From M. F. *desvestir*, to devest.—L. *dis-*, off; and *uestīre*, to clothe. Doublet, *divest*.

Deviate. (L.) From pp. of L. *deuiārе*, to go out of the way.—L. *dē*, from; *uia*, way.

devious. (L.) L. *dēui-us*, going out of the way; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *de*, from; *uia*, way.

Device, a plan. (F.—L.) M. E. *deuys, deuise* (*devys, devise*).—O. F. *devis, devise*, a device, also a division.—Late L. *dīuīsum, dīuīsa*, a division; also a judgment, device; orig. neut. and fem. of pp of *diuidere*, to divide; see **Divide.**

devise, to plan. (F.—L.) M. E. *deuisen* (*devisen*).—O. F. *deviser*.—O. F. *devis* or *devise*, sb. (above).

Devil. (L.—Gk.) A. S. *dēoful, dēofol*.—L. *diabolus*.—Gk. *διάβολος*, the slanderer, the devil.—Gk. *διαβάλλειν*, to throw across, traduce, slander.—Gk. *διά*, through, across; *βάλλειν*, to throw; see **Belemnite.**

Devious; see **Deviate.**

Devise; see **Device.**

Devoid, quite void. (F.—L.) M. E. *deuoid*; due to *deuoided*, pp. of *deuoiden* (*devoiden*), to empty.—O. F. *desvuidier, desvoidier*, to empty out.—O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*); *voidier*, to empty, from *voide, vuide*, adj. empty; see **Void.**

Devoir, duty. (F.—L.) M.E. *deuoir*.—M. F. *devoir*, O. F. *deveir*, to owe; used as a sb.—L. *debere*, to owe; see **Debt.**

Devolve. (L.) L. *dēuoluere*, to roll down, bring or transfer to. — L. *de*, down; *uoluere*, to roll. ¶ A frequent old sense of *devolve* was 'to transfer.' **Der.** *devolution*, from the pp. *dēvolūtus*.

Devote, vb. (L.) L. *deuōtus*, pp. of *dēuouēre*, to devote, vow fully. — L. *dē*, fully; *uouēre*, to vow. See **Vote.**

Devour. (F. — L.) O. F. *devorer* (1 p. s. pr. *devoure*). — L. *deuorāre*, to consume, eat up. — L. *de*, fully; *uorāre*, to gulp down. See **Voracity.**

Devout. (F. — L.) M. E. *deuot* (*devot*), also spelt *devoute*. — O. F. *devot*, devoted. — L. *deuōtus*, pp. of *deuouere*; see **Devote.**

Dew. (E.) M. E. *deu*, *dew*. A. S. *dēaw*, dew. + Du. *dauw*, Icel. *dögg* (gen. *döggvar*), Dan. *dug*, Swed. *dagg*, G. *thau*. Teut. type **dauwo-*. Perhaps allied to Skt. *dhāv*, to run, flow; Gk. *θέειν*, to run.

Dexter. (L.) L. *dexter*, on the right hand side, right. + Gk. *δεξιος*, right, Skt. *dakshiṇa-*, on the right or south, Goth. *taihswa*, right hand, W. *deheu*, right, southern, Gael. and Irish *deas* (the same). The Skt. *dakshiṇa-* is orig. 'clever'; cf. Skt. *daksha-*, able, *daksh*, to be strong.

Dey, a governor of Algiers. (F. — Turk.) F. *dey*. — Turk. *dāi*, a maternal uncle; afterwards, in Algiers, an officer, chieftain.

Dhow, a slave ship (?). Mod. Arab. *dāo*, but not an Arab. word (Yule). Orig. language unknown.

Di- (1), prefix; apart. (L.) L. *dī-*, shorter form of *dis-*; see **Dis-.**

Di- (2), prefix; twice, double. (Gk.) Gk. *δι-* (for *δίς*), 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. *διαβήτης*, a pair of compasses, a siphon, diabetes. — Gk. *διαβαίνειν*, to stand with the legs apart (like compasses or a siphon). — Gk. *δια*, apart; *βαινειν*, to go; see **Come.**

Diabolical. (L. — Gk.) L. *diabolic-us*, devilish. — Gk. *διαβολικος*, devilish. — Gk. *διάβολος*, the devil; see **Devil.**

Diaconal, belonging to a deacon. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *diaconal*. — Late L. *diāconālis*, from L. *diāconus*, a deacon; see **Deacon.**

Diacritic. (Gk.) Gk. *διακριτικός*, distinctive. — Gk. *διακρίνειν*, to separate. — Gk. *δια*, apart; *κρίνειν*, to judge.

Diadem, a fillet, crown. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. and O. F. *diademe*. — L. *diadēma*. — Gk. *διάδημα*, a fillet. — Gk. *δια*, apart, across; *δε-ω*, I bind, allied to Skt. *da*, to bind (whence *daman*, a garland). (✓DE.) Brugm. ii. § 707.

Diæresis, a mark (¨) of separation. (L. — Gk.) L. *diæresis*. — Gk. *διαίρεσις*, a dividing. — Gk. *δι-ά*, apart; *αἵρεσις*, a taking, from *αἱρειν*, to take.

Diagnosis, scientific determination of a disease. (Gk.) Gk. *διάγνωσις*, a distinguishing. — Gk. *διά*, between; *γνώσις*, enquiry, from *γνωναι*, to know.

Diagonal. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *diagonal*. — L. *diagonālis*, running from corner to corner. — Gk. *διαγωνιος* (the same). — Gk. *δια*, through, between; *γωνία*, an angle, bend, allied to *γονυ*, knee; see **Knee.**

Diagram. (L. — Gk.) L. *diagramma*, a scale, gamut (hence, sketch, plan). — Gk. *διάγραμμα*, a figure, plan, gamut. — Gk. *διαγράφειν*, to mark out by lines, describe. — Gk. *διά*, through; *γράφειν*, to write.

Dial. (L.) M. E. *dial*. — Med. L. *diālis*, relating to a day; hence a plate for shewing the time of day. — L. *dies*, day. Brugm. i. § 223.

Dialect, a variety of a language. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *dialecte*. — L. *dialectus*, f. — Gk. *διάλεκτος*, f., discourse, language, dialect. — Gk. *διαλεγομαι*, I discourse. — Gk. *διά*, between; *λέγειν*, to speak.

dialogue, a discourse. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *dialogue*. — L. *dialogum*, acc. of *dialogus*. — Gk. *διαλογος*, a conversation. — Gk. *διαλέγομαι*, I discourse (above).

Diameter, the line measuring the breadth across or thickness through. (F. — L. — Gk.) Mid. F. *diametre*, 'a diameter;' Cot. — L. *diametros*. — Gk. *διάμετρος*, f. — Gk. *διά*, through; *μέτρον*, a measure; cf. *μετρεῖν*, to measure.

Diamond. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *diamant*. — O. F. *diamant*, altered form of *adamant*; so also Ital. Span. *diamante*, G. *diamant*, *demant*. See **Adamant.**

Diapason, a whole octave, harmony. (L. — Gk.) L. *diapason*, an octave, concord of a note with its octave. — Gk. *διὰ πᾶσῶν*, concord of first and last notes of an octave, lit. 'through all' the notes. — Gk. *διά*, through; *πᾶσῶν*, gen. pl. fem. of *πᾶς*, all (*χορδῶν* being understood); see **Pan-,** prefix.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

find *diæta* used to mean 'a day's journey'; and *dieta* for 'a day's work' and 'a daily office or duty'; Ducange.

Differ. (F.—L.) M. F. *differer*. — L. *differre*, to carry apart, to differ — L. *dif-* (for *dis-*), apart; *ferre*, to bear. Cf. Defer.

Difficulty. (F.—L.) M. E. *difficultee*. — O. F. *difficulte*. — L. *difficultātem*, acc. of *difficultās* (for **difficilitas*, like *facultas* for *facilitas*), difficulty. — L. *difficilis*, hard. — L. *dif-* (for *dis-*), apart; *facilis*, easy; see Facile.

Diffident. (L.) L. *diffīdent-*, stem of *diffīdens*, pres. pt. of *diffīdere*, to distrust. — L. *dif-* (= *dis-*), apart; *fīdere*, to trust, allied to *fidēs*, faith. See Faith.

Diffuse. (L.) L. *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, to shed abroad. — L. *dif-* (= *dis-*), apart; *fundere*, to pour; see Fuse (1).

Dig. (F.—Du.) F. *diguer*, to make a dike. — F. *digue*, a dike. — Flem. *and* Du. *dijk*, a dike; see Dike.

Digest, to assimilate food. (L.) M. E. *digest*, used as a pp. = digested. — L. *dīgestus*, pp. of *dīgerere*, to carry apart, separate, dissolve, digest. — L. *dī-* (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. *dihten*, to prepare. A.S. *dihtan*, to set in order, arrange; borrowed from L. *dictāre*, to dictate, prescribe; see Dictate.

Digit, a finger, figure. (L.) L. *digitus*, a finger; hence a figure, from counting on the fingers.

Dignity. (F.—L.) M. E. *dignitee*. — O. F. *dignete*. — L. *dignitatem*, acc. of *dignitās*, worthiness. — L. *dignus*, worthy. Brugm. i. § 762 (3).

dignify. (F.—L.) O. F. *dignifier*. — Med. L. *dignificāre*, to make worthy. — L. *digni-*, for *dignus*, worthy; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

Digress, lit. to step aside. (L.) L. *dīgressus*, pp. of *dīgredī*, to go aside. — L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart; *gradī*, to go. See Grade.

Dike, a trench, trench and embankment, bank. (E.) M. E. *dik*. A. S. *dīc*, masc. + Du. *dijk*, Icel. *dīki*, Dan. *dige*, Swed. *dike*, G. *teich*, pond, tank. Der. *dig*, q. v. See Ditch.

Dilacerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dīlacerāre*, to tear apart. — L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart; *lacerāre*, to tear. See Lacerate.

Dilapidate, to pull down stone buildings, to ruin. (L.) From pp. of L. *dīlapidāre*, to scatter like stones. — L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart; *lapid-*, stem of *lapis*, a stone.

Dilate. (F.—L.) O. F. *dilater*, to widen. — L. *dilātare*, to widen. — L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *lātus*, broad. See Latitude. Der. *dilat-ory*, A. F. *dilatorie*.

Dilemma, a perplexity. (L.—Gk.) L. *dilemma*. — Gk. δίλημμα, a double proposition, or argument in which one is caught between two difficulties. — Gk. δι-, twice, double; λημμα, an assumption, premiss. See Lemma.

Dilettante, a lover of the fine arts. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *dilettante*, lit. 'delighting in.' — Ital. *dilettare*, to delight. — L. *dēlectāre*, to delight; see Delectable.

Diligent, industrious. (F.—L.) O. F. *diligent*. — L. *dīligent-*, stem of *dīligens*, careful, diligent, lit. loving (fond); pres. pt. of *dīligere*, to love, select, lit. choose between. — L. *dī-* (= *dis-*), apart; *legere*, to choose. See Legend.

Dill, a plant. (E.) M. E. *dille*. A. S. *dile*. + Du. *dille*, Dan. *dild*, Swed. *dill*, G. *dill*, *dille*, O. H. G. *tilli*.

Dilute. (L.) L. *dīlūtus*, pp. of *dīluere*, to wash away, also to mix with water. — L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart; *luere*, to wash.

Dim. (E.) M. E. *dim*. A. S. *dim*, dark. + Icel. *dimmr*, dim; M. Dan. *dim*. Cf. M. H. G. *timmer*, dim; Swed. *dimma*, a fog, haze; O. Irish *deim*, dark.

Dime, the tenth part of a dollar. (F.—L.) F. *dîme*, O. F. *disme*, tenth. — L. *decima*, a tithe; fem. of L. *decimus*, tenth, allied to *decem*, ten. See Ten.

Dimension. (F.—L.) O. F. *dimension*. — L. acc. *dīmensiōnem*, a measuring. — L. *dīmensus*, pp. of *dīmetīrī*, to measure off. — L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart; *metīrī*, to measure. See Measure.

Diminish, to lessen. (F.—L.) Coined from L. *dī-* (= *dis-*), apart, and E. *minish*; in imitation of L. *dīminuere*, to diminish (below). See Minish.

diminution. (F.—L.) F. *diminution*. — L. acc. *dīminūtiōnem*, diminution. — L. *dīminūtus*, pp. of *dīminuere*, 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. *dīmissus*, pp. of *dīmittere*, to send away. — L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), away; *mittere*, to send.

Dimity, a white stuff. (Ital.—L.—Gk.)

Ital. *dimito* (pl. *dimiti*), 'a kind of course cotton or flanell;' Florio. — Late L. *dimitum* (pl. *dimita*), silk woven with two threads. — Gk. δίμιτος, made with a double thread. — Gk. δι-, double; μιτος, a thread of the woof.

Dimple, a small hollow. (E.?) M. E. *dympull*. Perhaps from a base **dump-*, allied to *dip*. Cf. Dan. dial. *dump*, a hollow in a field; *dybbel*, a pool, a hollow in the upper lip (Molbech); Du. *dompelen*, to dive; G. *dümpfel*, M. H. G. *tümpfel*. O. H. G. *tumphilo*, a deep pool. Also Lith. *dubus*, hollow; *dubti*, to be hollow (pres. t. *dumb-u*).

Din, clamour. (E.) M. E. *dine*, *dune*. A. S. *dyne*, *dyn*; *dynnan*, to resound. + Icel. *dynr*, Swed. *dan*, Dan. *don*, noise; Skt. *dhuni-*, roaring, *dhvani-*, a din, *dhvan*, to resound.

Dine. (F. — L.) M. E. *dinen*. — O. F. *disner*, F. *dîner*, to dine. — Late L. **disiūnāre*, short for **disiēiūnāre*, to break one's fast. — L. *dis-*; *iēiūnāre*, to fast, from *iēiūnus*, 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*, pt. t. *dang*, pp. *dungen*; as a strong verb; though not found in A. S. Cf. Icel. *dengia*, Dan. *dænge*, Swed. *dänga*, to bang; all weak verbs. Cf. M. Dan. *dinge*, to blunt an edge by beating on it; O. H. G. *tangol*, a hammer. From a Teut. type **dengan-*.

Dingle, a deep dell. (E. *or* Scand.) M. E. *dingle*. Cf. *dimble*, in a similar sense. Of uncertain origin. Cf. **Dimple**.

Dingo, the native dog of Australia. (New S. Wales.) New S. Wales *dingo*, written *teingo* in 1798 (Morris).

Dingy, dirty. (E.) Orig. soiled with dung. Cf. A. S. *dingiung* (for **dyngiung*, with *g* as *j*), a dunging; from *dung*, dung; so also Swed. *dyngig*, dungy, 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. *dyntr*, a dint, *dynta*, to dint; Swed. dial. *dunt*, a stroke, *dunta*, to strike.

Diocese. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *diocise*. — O. F. *diocise* (F. *diocèse*). — L. *diœcēsis*. — Gk. διοίκησις, administration, a province, diocese. — Gk. διοικέω, I keep house, govern. — Gk. δι- (for διά, throughout; οἰκεω, I dwell, occupy, from οικος, a house; see **Wick**, a town.

Dioptrics, the science of the refraction of light. (Gk.) Gk. τα διοπτρικά, dioptrics. — Gk. διοπτρικός, relating to the δίοπτρα, an optical instrument for taking heights, &c. — Gk. δι-ά, through; base *οπ- (fut. ὄψομαι), to see; -τρα, fem. instrumental suffix. See **Optics**.

Diorama, a scene seen through a small opening. (Gk.) Gk. δι- (for διά), through; ὅραμα, a sight, from ὁράω, I see.

Dip, to plunge, immerge. (E.) M. E. *dippen*. A. S. *dyppan*, later *dippan*; for **dup-jan*, causal form from the base *dup-*, weak grade of *deup-*, as seen in A. S. *dēop*, deep; see **Deep**. Cf. Dan. *dyppe*, to dip.

Diphtheria. (Gk.) From Gk. διφθέρα, leather; from the leathery nature of the false membrane formed in the disease. Cf. Gk. δεψειν, to make supple.

Diphthong, a union of two vowel-sounds in one syllable. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *dipthong* (Ben Jonson). — M. F. *dipthongue*. — L. acc. *diphthongum*, f. — G. δίφθογγος, with two sounds. — Gk. δι- (for δίς), double; φθόγγος, sound, from φθέγγομαι, I cry out.

Diploma. (L. — Gk.) L. *diplōma*, a document conferring a privilege. — Gk. δίπλωμα, a thing folded double; also, a licence, diploma (prob. orig. folded double). — Gk. διπλόος, double. — Gk. δι- (δίς), double; -πλόος, folded. Der. *diplomat-ic*, from διπλωματ-, stem of δίπλωμα.

Diptera, two-winged insects. (Gk.) From Gk. δι- (δίς), double; πτερον, a wing, from the weak grade of πέτομαι, I fly.

Diptych, a double-folding tablet. (L. — Gk.) Late L. pl. *diptycha*. — Gk. δίπτυχα, a pair of tablets; neut. pl. of δίπτυχος, folded in two. — Gk. δι- (δίς), double; πτυχή, a fold, πτύσσειν, to fold.

Dire. (L.) L. *dīrus*, fearful.

Direct, adj. (L.) L. *directus*, pp. of *dīrigere*, to direct. — L. *dī-* (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.

dīrige, direct thou (cf. Ps. v. 8); 2 p. imper. sing. of *dīrigere* (above).

Dirk, a dagger. (Du. ?) Spelt *dork* (A. D. 1602); also *durk*. Perhaps from Du. *dolk*, a dagger; a word of Slavonic origin. Cf. Polish *tulich*, a dagger. ¶ Irish *duirc*, a poniard, is borrowed from E.

Dirt. (Scand.) From M. E. *drit* (with shifted *r*). — Icel. *drit*, dirt, excrement of birds. Cf. Icel. *drita*, to void excrement. + M. Du. *drete*, Du. *dreet*, sb., *drijten*, vb.

Dis-, *prefix.* (L.) L. *dis-*, apart; cf. Gk. δι-, apart; see Di-. Hence O. F. *des-*, which sometimes becomes *dis-* in E., and sometimes *de-*, as in *de-feat*. The prefix *dis-* commonly expresses the reversal of an act, somewhat like the E. verbal prefix *un-*. For most words beginning with this prefix, see the simpler forms. For example, for *dis-abuse*, see *abuse*; and so on.

Disaster. (F. — L.) M. F. *desastre*, 'a disaster, misfortune;' Cot. Lit. 'ill-fortune.' — 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. βύρσα, a skin (hence, a bag). See Bursar.

Disc, Disk, a round plate. (L. — Gk.) L. *discus*, a quoit, a plate. — Gk. δισκος, a quoit. — Gk. δικειν, to cast, throw. Brugm. i. § 744. See Dish, Desk, Dais.

Discern. (F. — L.) F. *discerner*. — L. *discernere*, to separate, determine. — L. *dis-*, apart; *cernere*, to separate. Cf. Concern.

Disciple. (F. — L.) F. *disciple*. — L. *discipulum*, acc. of *discipulus*, a learner. — L. *discere*, to learn; allied to *docere*, to teach; see Docile. Der. *discipl-ine*, O. F. *discipline*, L. *disciplīna*, learning.

Disclose. (F. — L.) M. E. *disclosen*. — O. F. *desclos-*, pres. stem of *desclorre*, to unclose, open. — L. *disclaudere*, to unclose. — L. *dis-*, apart; *claudere*, to close. See Clause.

Discomfit. (F. — L.) M. E. *discomfit* (Bruce). — O. F. *disconfit*, discomfited, pp. of *desconfire*, 'to discomfit, vanquish,' Cot. — O. F. *des-*; and *confire*, to preserve, make ready. — L. *dis-*, apart; and *conficere*, to preserve, complete, from L. *con-* (*cum*), together, *facere*, to put, make. See Fact.

Disconsolate. (L.) Late L. *disconsōlātus*, comfortless. — L. *dis-*, apart; *consōlātus*, pp. of *consōlārī*, to console; from *con-* (*cum*), with, *sōlārī*, to comfort. See Solace.

Discord, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *descord*, *discord*, variance; formed from O. F. *descorder*, vb., to be at variance. — L. *discordāre* (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. *descompter*, 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. *discursum*, acc. of *discursus*, a running about; also, conversation. — L. *discursus*, pp. of *discurrere*, to run about. — L *dis-*, apart; *currere*, to run.

Discover. (F. — L.) M. E. *discoueren* (*discoveren*). — O. F. *descouvrir*, to uncover, disclose. — O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *couvrir*, to cover. See Cover.

Discreet, prudent. (F. — L.) O. F. *discret*. — L. *discrētus*, pp. of *dis-cernere*, to discern; see Discern. Der. *discret-ion*.

Discrepant, differing. (F. — L.) M. F. *discrepant*. — L. *discrepant-*, stem of pres. part. of *discrepāre*, to differ (in sound). — L. *dis-*, apart; *crepare*, to crackle, sound.

Discriminate. (L.) L. *discrīminātus*, pp. of *discrīminārе*, to separate. — L. *discrīmin-*, stem of *discrīmen*, a separation. — L. *discernere* (pt. t. *discrē-ui*), to distinguish. — L. *dis-*, apart; *cernere*, to separate.

Discursive. (L.) From L. *discursus*, pp. of *discurrere*, to run about; with suffix *-ive*. See Discourse.

Discuss. (L.) M. E. *discussed*, pp. driven away. — L. *discussus*, pp. of *discutere*, to shake asunder; in Late L., to discuss. — L. *dis-*, apart; *quatere*, to shake.

Disdain, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *disdeyn*. — O. F. *desdein*, sb. — O. F. *desdegnier*, to disdain. — O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *degnier* (L. *dignārī*), to think worthy, from *dignus*, worthy. ¶ O. F. *desdegnier* seems to have been substituted for L. *dēdignārī*, to disdain (with prefix *de-*, down).

Disease. (F.) O. F. *desaise*, 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.

Disembogue, to flow into the sea, as a river. (Span.—L.) Span. *desembocar*, to disembogue. — Span. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *embocar*, to enter the mouth, from *em-* (L. *in*), into, and *boca* (L. *bucca*), mouth.

Disgorge. (F.—L.) O.F. *desgorger*. —O.F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), away; *gorge*, the throat; see **Gorge.**

Disgrace. (F.—Ital.—L.) M.F. *disgrace*. —Ital. *disgrazia*. —L. *dis-*, apart; *grātia*, grace. See **Grace.**

Disguise, vb. (F.—L. *and* O. H. G. O. F. *desguiser*, to disguise. — O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; and *guise*, guise; see **Guise.** Lit. 'to change the guise of.'

Disgust, vb. (F.—L.) M. F. *desgouster*, 'to distaste, loath;' Cot. —O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *gouster*, to taste, from L. *gustāre*, to taste; see **Gust** (2).

Dish, a platter. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *disch*. A. S. *disc*, a dish. —L. *discus*, a quoit, platter; see **Disc.**

Dishabille; see **Deshabille.**

Dishevil. (F.—L.) M. F. *discheveler* (Cot.), 'to dischevell,' i. e. to disorder the hair. —O F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), 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; *locāre*, to place, from *locus*, place.

Dismal. (F.—L.) Orig. A. F. *dis mal*, unlucky days (A. D. 1256). [The phrase was misunderstood, and *dismal* was treated as an adj., with the addition of *days*; and later, of other sbs.] —L. *diēs malī*, evil days. Cf. F. *Lun-di* = Mon-day.

Dismantle. (F.—L.) M. F. *desmanteller*, 'to take a mans cloake off his backe; also, to raze walls;' Cot. —O. F. *des-* (L *dis-*), apart; *manteler*, to cloak, from *mantel*, sb.; see **Mantle.**

Dismay, to discourage. (F.—L. *and* O. H. G.) O F. **desmayer*, not found (except *dismaye*, pp., in Palsgrave, p. 519). but exactly the same as Span. *desmayar* (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. *mögen*), 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. *desmis*, 'to displace, dismiss;' Cot. The true L. form is *dimittere*, to send away. —L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart, away; *mittere*, to send.

Disparage, to offer indignity, to lower in rank or esteem. (F.—L.) M. E. *desparagen*. —O. F. *desparager*. —O. F. *des-*, apart; *parage*, rank. — L. *dis-*, apart; Late L. *parāticum*, 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 **pactāre*, 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 **dispactiāre.*

Dispel. (L.) L. *dispellere*, to drive asunder, —L. *dis-*, apart; *pellere*, to drive.

Dispense. (F.—L.) O. F. *dispenser*, to dispense with. —L. *dispensāre*, to weigh out, frequent. form of *dispendere*, to weigh out. —L. *dis-*, apart; *pendere*, to weigh.

Disperse, to scatter abroad. (F.—L.) M. F *disperser*. From L. pp. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*, to scatter abroad. —L. *dī-* for *dis-*), apart; *spargere*, to scatter.

Display. (F.—L.) A. F. *desplayer*, O. F. *desploier*, to unfold, shew. —L. *dis-*, apart; *plicāre*, to fold. Doublet, *deploy.*

Disport. (F.—L.) M. E. *disporten*, to amuse. —O. F. *se desporter*, to amuse oneself, orig. to cease from labour; later *deporter*, and confused with **Deport.** —L. *dis-*, away, *portāre*, to carry (hence, to remove oneself from or cease from labour). Hence *sport*, q. v.

Dispose. (F.—L. *and* Gk.) O. F. *disposer*, to arrange. —O. F. *dis-* (L *dis-*), apart; F. *poser*, to place; see **Pose.**

Disposition. (F.—L.) F. *disposi-*

tion. — L. acc. *dispositiōnem*, a setting in order. — L. *dispositus*, pp. of *disponere*, to set in various places, to arrange. — L. *dis-*, apart; *ponere*, to place, put.

Dispute. (F. — L.) F. *disputer*. — L. *disputāre*, to argue. — L. *dis-*, apart; *putāre*, to think. See **Putative.**

Disquisition, an investigation. (L.) From L. *disquīsītiō*, a search into. — L. *disquīsītus*, pp. of *disquīrere*, to examine. L. *dis-*, apart; *quærere*, to seek.

Disruption. (L.) From L. *disruptio*, *dīruptio*, a breaking asunder. — L. *disruptus*, *dīruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, *dīrumpere*, to break apart. — L. *dis-*, *dī-*, apart; *rumpere*, to burst.

Dissect. (L.) From L. *dissect-us*, pp. of *dissecāre*, to cut apart. — L. *dis-*, apart; *secāre*, to cut.

Dissemble. (F. — L.) O. F. *dis-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *sembler*, to seem, appear; cf. O. F. *dissimuler*, to dissemble. — L. *dis-*, apart, away; *simulare*, to pretend; cf. L. *dissimulāre*, 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.

Dissent, vb. (L.) L. *dissentīre* (pp. *dissensus*), to differ in opinion. — L. *dis-*, apart; *sentīre*, to feel, think. **Der.** *dissens-ion*, from the pp. *dissensus*.

Dissertation, a treatise. (L.) From L. *dissertātio*, a debate. — L. *dissertātus*, pp. of *dissertāre*, to debate; frequent. of *disserere*, to disjoin, discuss. — L. *dis-*, apart; *serere*, to join.

Dissever. (F. — L.) O. F. *dessevrer*. — Late L. *dissēparāre*. — L. *dis-*, apart; *sēparāre*, to separate.

Dissident. (L.) L. *dissident-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dissidēre*, to sit apart, to disagree. — L. *dis-*, apart; *sedēre*, to sit.

Dissimilar, unlike. (F. — L.) M. F. *dissimilaire*. — O. F. *dis-* (L. *dis-*), apart; and *similaire*, like; see **Similar.**

dissimilitude, dissimulation; from L. *dis-*, apart, and similitude, simulation.

Dissipate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dissipāre*, to disperse. — L. *dis-*, apart; and O. L. *supāre*, to throw; we find also *insipāre*, to throw into. Cf. Skt. *kship*, 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.**

Dissolute. (L.) L. *dissolūtus*, licentious; pp. of L. *dissoluere* (below).

dissolve. (L.) L. *dissoluere*, to dissolve, loosen, relax. — L. *dis-*, apart; *soluere*, to loosen. See **Solve.** **Der.** *dissolut-ion* (from pp. *dissolūtus*).

Dissonant. (F. — L.) M. F. *dissonant*; Cot. — L. *dissonant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dissonāre*, to be unlike in sound. — L. *dis-*, apart; *sonāre*, to sound, from *sonus*, sound.

Dissuade. (F. — L.) F. *dissuader*; Cot. — L. *dissuādere*, to persuade from. — L. *dis-*, apart; *suādere*, to persuade; see **Suasion.**

Distaff. (E.) A distaff is a *staff bedizened* with flax, ready to be spun off. 'I *dysyn* a *dystaffe*, I put the flaxe upon it to spynne;' Palsgrave. M. E. *distaf*, *dysestaf*. A. S. *dīstæf*. The A. S. *dīstæf* stands for **dise-stæf*, where *stæf* — E. *staff*, and **dīse* = Low G. *diesse*, the bunch of flax on a distaff (Bremen); also spelt *dise*, *disene* (Lübben); E. Fries. *dīssen*. See **Dizen.**

Distain. (F. — L.) M. E. *disteinen*. — O. F. *desteign-*, a stem of *desteindre*, 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 *distans*, pres. pt. of *distāre*, to stand apart. — L. *dī-*, apart; *stāre*, to stand.

Distemper (1), to derange the temperament of body or mind. (F. — L.) M. E. *distemperen*. — O. F. *destemprer*, to mix; whence pp. *destempré*, immoderate, excessive. — O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *temprer* (mod. F. *tremper*), from L. *temperāre*, to regulate. See **Temper.**

distemper (2), a kind of painting. (F. — L.) O. F. *destemprer*, later *destremper*, 'to soake, steepe, 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.** *distent-ion* (from the pp. *distent-us*).

Distich, a couplet. (L. — Gk.) L. *distichus*, *distichon*. — Gk. δίστιχον, a couplet (in verse); neut. of δίστιχος, having two rows. — Gk. δι- (δίς), double; στίχος, a row, allied to στείχειν, to go. (√STEIGH.)

Distil. (F.—L.) O.F. *distiller*.—L. *distillāre*, *dēstillāre*, to drop or trickle down.—L. *dē*, down; *stillāre*, 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. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart; **stinguere* (not in use), to prick, allied to Gk. *στίζειν*, to prick, and E. *stick*, vb. See **Instigate**. Brugm. i. § 666.

distinct. (F.—L.) O.F. *distinct*.—L. *distinctus*, distinguished; pp. of *distinguere*.

Distort. (L.) L. *distortus*, pp. of *distorquēre*, to twist aside.—L. *dis-*, apart; *torquēre*, 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 *destraindre*, to strain, press, vex extremely, constrain (hence to seize goods for debt).—L. *distringere*, to pull asunder (see below).—L. *di-* (*dis-*), apart; *stringere*, to draw tight; see **Stringent**.

distress, calamity. (F.—L.) O. F. *destresse*, oldest form *destrece*; from a Folk-L. **districtia* (not used), regularly formed from L. *dīstrictus*, pp. of *dīstringere*, to pull asunder (in Late L. to punish, afflict); see **Distrain**.

Distraught. (L.) A modification of *distract* (= distracted); from L. *distract-us*; see **Distract**.

Distribute, to allot, deal out. (L.) From *distribut-us*, pp. of L. *distribuere*, to deal out, allot separately.—L. *dis-*, apart; *tribuere*, to assign; see **Tribute**.

District, a region. (F.—L.) M. F. *district*.—Late L. *districtus*, territory wherein a lord has power to enforce justice.—L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*; see **Distrain**.

Disturb. (F.—L.) M. E. *destorben*, *distourben*.—O. F. *destorber*, to vex.—L. *disturbāre*, to disturb.—L. *dis-*, apart; *turbāre*, to disorder, from *turba*, a tumult, crowd. See **Turbid**.

Ditch. (E.) M. E. *diche*; cf. A. S. *dīce*, dat. of *dīc*, fem. [also masc.], a dike; see **Dike**.

Dithyramb, a kind of hymn. (L.—Gk.) L. *dithyrambus*.—Gk. *διθυραμβος*, a hymn in honour of Bacchus.

Dittany, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *dytane*.—O. F. *ditan*, *dictam*.—L. *dictamnum*, acc. of *dictamnus*.—Gk. *δίκταμνος*, *δίκταμνον*, dittany; named from Mount *Dicte* in Crete, where it grew.

Ditto. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *ditto*, *detto*, that which has been said.—L. *dictum*, neut. of pp. of *dicere*, to say.

Ditty. (F.—L.) M. E. *ditee*.—O. F. *dité*, a kind of poem.—L. *dictātum*, a thing dictated; neut. of *dictātus*, pp. of *dictāre*, frequent. of *dīcere*; see **Dictate**.

Diuretic, provoking discharge of urine. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.F. *diuretique*; Cot.—L. *diūrēticus*.—Gk. *διουρητικός*.—Gk. *διουρέειν*, to pass urine.—Gk. *δι-ά*, through; *οὖρον*, urine; see **Urine**.

Diurnal. (L.) L. *diurnālis*, daily.—L. *diurnus*, daily.—L. *dies*, a day.

Divan, a council-chamber, sofa. (Pers.) Pers. *divān*, a tribunal; Arab. *daywān*, a royal court, tribunal, council of state.

Divaricate, to fork, diverge. (L.) From pp. of L. *diuāricāre*, to spread apart.—L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart; *uāricus*, straddling, from *uārus*, crooked.

Dive. (E.) M.E. *diuen*, *duuen* (*u* = *v*). A. S. *dȳfan*, to immerse, weak verb; confused with *dūfan*, strong verb (pt. t. *deaf*, pp. *dofen*), to dive.+Icel. *dȳfa*, to dip. Allied to **Dove**, **Deep**, **Dip**.

didapper, a bird. (E.) Short for *dive-dapper*. Cf. A. S. *dūfedoppa*, a pelican. Here *dapper* (= A. S. *doppa*) means a dipper or diver; and *dive-dapper* = dive-dipper, a reduplicated word.

Diverge. (L.) Coined from L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart; and *verge*, vb. See **Verge** (2).

Divers, Diverse, various. (F.—L.) O. F. *divers*, masc., *diverse*, fem., 'divers, differing;' Cot.—L. *dīuersus*, various; orig. pp. of *dīuertere*, to turn asunder, separate, divert (below).

divert. (F.—L.) M. F. *divertir*, 'to divert, alter;' Cot.—L. *dīuertere*, to turn aside.—L. *dī-* (*dis-*), apart; *uertere*, to turn. Der. *divers-ion*, from pp. *diuersus*.

Divest. (L.) Late L. *dīuestīre*, in place of L. *deuestīre*, to strip off clothes.—L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart, substituted for L. *de-*, down, away; *uestīre*, to clothe, from *uestis*, clothing. See **Vest**.

Divide. (L.) L. *dīuidere*, to divide, separate (pp. *dīuīsus*).—L. *dī-* (*dis-*), apart; and **uidere*, a lost verb, prob.

meaning 'to separate'; see **Widow**. (√WIDH.) Brugm. i. § 589, ii. 528. **Der.** *divis-ion* (from the pp.).

Divine. (F.—L.) M.E. *devin*. — O.F. *devin*. — L. *dīuīnus*, divine, god-like; allied to *dīuus*, godlike, *deus*, god; see **Deity**.

Divorce, sb. (F.—L.) O.F. *divorce*. — L. *diuortium*, a separation. — L. *diuortere*, the same as *diuertere*, to turn aside, separate; see **Divert**.

Divulge. (F.—L.) F. *divulguer*, 'to divulge, reveal;' Cot. — L. *dīuulgāre*, to publish abroad. — L. *dī-*, for *dis-*, apart; *uulgāre*, to publish, from *uulgus*, 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*, *dusi*. A.S. *dysig*, foolish, stupid. + E. Fries. *dusig*, dizzy, foolish; O.H.G. *tusīc*. From Teut. **dus-*, as in Low G. *dusen*, to loiter (Lubben); allied to Teut. **dūs-*, as in Du. *duizelen*, to be dizzy. Perhaps further allied to A.S. *dwâs*, Du. *dwaas*, foolish (Franck), from Teut. stem **dwâs-*.

Do, to perform. (E.) M.E. *doon*. A.S. *dōn*, pt. t. *dyde*, pp. *gedōn*; the orig. sense is 'put' or 'place.' + Du. *doen*, O.H.G. *tuon*, G. *thun*. Teut. stem **dō-*. Allied to Gk. τι-θη-μι, I put, Skt. *dhā*, to place. (√DHE.) Brugm. i. § 129.

Docile. (F.—L.) F. *docile*. — L. *docilis*, teachable. — L. *docere*, to teach. Allied to **Disciple** and **Didactic**.

doctor. (F.—L.) M.E. *doctour*. — O.F. *doctour*. — L. *doctorem*, acc. of *doctor*, a teacher. — L. *docere*, to teach.

doctrine. (F.—L.) F. *doctrine*. — L. *doctrīna*, lore, learning. — L. *doctor*, a teacher. — L. *docēre*, to teach.

document. (F.—L.) F. *document*. — L. *documentum*, a proof. — L. *docēre*, to teach, shew.

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 (of straw); Dan. *dukke*, a skein, short column, baluster; G. *docke*, 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. *a-dokka*, 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. *docke*); Du. *dok*. ¶ History obscure.

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. δώδεκα, twelve, instead of δέκα, ten. See **Decagon**.

Dodecahedron. (Gk.) Formed with Gk. δωδεκα, twelve, in place of δεκα, ten; see **Decahedron**.

Dodge, to go hither and thither, to quibble. (E.) XVI cent. Orig. to walk unsteadily, hence to go from side to side as if to escape; perhaps allied to prov. E. *dade*, to walk unsteadily, Scotch *daddle*, *doddle*, to waddle, *dod*, to jog, *dodge*, to jog along, *dodgel*, to hobble, North E. *dodder*, to shake, totter, *dadge*, *dodge*, to walk clumsily. (Very doubtful.)

Dodo, an extinct bird. (Port.) Port. *doudo*, silly, foolish; the bird being of a clumsy make. Said to be borrowed from Devonsh. *dold*, stupid, the same as E. *dolt* (Diez). See **Dolt**.

Doe. (E.) M.E. *doo*. A.S. *da*. + Dan. *daa*. Swed. *dof-*, in *dofhjort*, a buck, may be allied to G. *damhirsch*, a buck, wherein the syllable *dam-* is thought to be borrowed from L. *dāma*, 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; *dogg-ed*, sullen; *dog-cheap*, very cheap (see N.E.D.); *dog-wood*.

Doge, a duke of Venice. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *doge*, prov. form of **doce*, a duke. — L. *duc-em*, acc. of *dux*, a leader. See **Duke**.

Doggerel, wretched poetry. (E.?) M.E. *dogerel*, Ch. C. T. 13853. Origin uncertain; but prob. formed from *dog*. Cf. *dog-rime*, poor verses (N.E.D.).

Dogma, a definite tenet. (Gk.) Gk. δόγμα, an opinion (stem δογματ-). — Gk.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Donkey. (C. *and* E.) Double dimin. with suffix *-k-ey* (= Lowl. Sc. *-ick-ie*, as in *hors-ickie*, a little-little horse, Banffsh.), from *dun*, familiar name for a horse, from its colour (Romeo, i. 4. 41); see **Dun** (1). ¶ So also M.E. *don-ek*, prov. E. *dunnock*, 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. Somersets. *duung-kee*, pron. of *donkey*.

Donna. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *donna*.—L. *domina*, mistress, fem. of *dominus*, a master. Doublet, *duenna*.

Doom, a judgment, decision. (E.) M. E. *dōm*. A. S. *dōm*, lit. a thing set or decided on; from *don*, to set, do; see **Do**. + Swed. Dan. *dom*, Icel. *domr*, Goth. *dōms*, O. H. G. *tuom*. Teut. type **dōmoz*, a statute. Cf. Gk. *θέμις*, law (from *τίθημι*, I set). **Der.** *deem*.

doomsday, domesday. (E.) A. S. *dōmes dæg*, day of doom or judgment.

Door, a gate. (E.) M. E. *dore*, *dure*. A. S. *dor*, n.; *duru*, f. + O. Sax. *dor*, Goth. *daur*, G. *thor*, n.; and Icel. *dyrr*, f. pl.; Dan. *dor*, Swed. *dorr*, Du. *deur*, G. *thür*, f. sing. Teut. types **durom*, n.; **dures*, f. pl. Cf. L. *fores*, Lith. *durys*, f. pl.; O. Irish *dorus*, n., W. *drws*, m.; Russ. *dver(e)*, Gk. *θύρα*, Skt. *dvār*, f. Brugm. i. § 462.

Dormant, sleeping. (F.—L.) F. *dormant*, pres. pt. of *dormir*, to sleep.—L. *dormīre*, to sleep. + Skt. *drā*, to sleep; Gk. *δαρθάνειν*.

dormer-window. (F. *and* Scand.) A *dormer* was a sleeping-room.—O. F. *dormeor*.—L. *dormītōrium* (below).

dormitory. (L.) L. *dormītorium*, a sleeping-chamber; neut. of *dormitorius*, adj., belonging to sleeping.—L. *dormītor*, a sleeper.—L. *dormīre*, to sleep.

Dormouse. (F. *and* E.) M. E. *dormous*. The prefix is perhaps short for North E. *dorm*, to doze (whence *dorm-mouse*). 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 *Tournay* (Lat. *Tornacus*).

Dorsal. (F.—L.) F. *dorsal*, belonging to the back.—Late L. *dorsālis*.—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. *δίδωμι* (stems *δω-*, *δο-*), I give. Brugm. i. § 167.

Dot. (E.) A. S. *dott*, only in the sense 'head of a boil.' Cf. Du. *dot*, a little bundle of spoilt wool, &c., good for nothing (Sewel); Swed. dial. *dott*, a little heap, small lump; M. Dan. *dot*, a bunch; E. Fries. *dot*, *dotte*, a heap, bunch, lump. Cf. Norw. *dotten*, pp. of *detta*, to fall, to fall to pieces.

Dote. (E.) M. E. *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. *getotzen*, to doze, *tuzen*, to mope.

dotage. (E.; *with* F. *suffix*.) M. E. *dotage*; from M. E. *dot-en*; with F. suffix *-age* (L. *-āticum*). Cf. F. *radotage*, from *radoter*, to dote.

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. *dobbelet*.—O. F. *doublet*, an inner (double) garment.—F. *double*, double; with suffix *-et*.

doubloon. (F.—Span.—L.) F. *doublon*.—Span. *doblon*, a coin, the *double* of a pistole.—Span. *doblo*, double.—L. *duplus* (above).

doubt. (F.—L.) M. E. *douten*.—O. F. *douter*.—L. *dubitāre*, to be of two minds; allied to *dubius*, doubtful; see **Dubious**.

Douceur. (F.—L.) F. *douceur*, lit. sweetness (hence, pleasant gift).—L. *dulcōrem*, acc. of *dulcor*, sweetness.—L. *dulcis*, sweet. See **Dulcet**.

Douche, a shower-bath. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *douche*, a shower-bath.—Ital. *doccia*, a conduit, water-pipe.—Ital. *doccia-re*, to pour; equivalent to Late Lat. **ductiāre*, derivative of L. *ductus*, a duct; see **Duct**.

Dough. (E.) M. E. *dah*, *dogh*. A. S. *dāh* (stem *dāg-*).+ Du. *deeg*, Dan. *deig*, Swed. *deg*, Icel. *deig*, Goth. *daigs*, a kneaded lump, G. *teig*. The Goth. *daigs* is from *daig*, 2nd stem of *deigan*, to knead; see **Dike**. (√DHEIGH.) Brugm. i. § 604.

Doughty. (E.) M. E. *dohti, duhti*, valiant. A. S. *dohtig*, earlier form *dyhtig*, valiant. – A. S. *dugan*, to be worth, be strong. + Dan. *dygtig*, Swed. *dugtig*, Icel. *dygðugr*, G. *tüchtig*; variously formed from the Teut. verb **dugan-*.

Douse, to immerse. (E.?) Allied to M. Du. *doesen*, '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. *dūfe*, only in comp. *dūfe-doppa*, lit. a diver. – A. S. *dūfan*, to plunge into. + O. Sax. *dūva*, Goth. *dubo*, G. *taube*, a dove, lit. diver. [So also L. *columba*, a dove, is allied to Gk. *κολυμβις*, 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. *douagere*; from *douage*, an endowment. Again *douage* is coined (with suffix *-age*) from F. *dou-er*, to endow. – L. *dōtāre*, to endow. – L. *dōt-*, stem of *dōs*, a gift, dowry. Allied to *dō-num*, a gift, *dare*, to give. Der. *en-dow*, from F. *en* and *douer*. Brugm. i. § 167.

dower, an endowment. (F. – L.) M. E. *dowere*. – O. F. *doaire*, later *douaire*. – Late L. *dōtārium*. – L. *dōtāre*, to endow (above). Der. *dowr-y*, short for *dower-y*.

Dowdy; see Duds.

Dowlas, a coarse linen. (Bret.) From *Daoulas*, S. E. of Brest, in Brittany.

Down (1), soft plumage. (Scand.) M. E. *down*. – Icel. *dūnn*, Swed. *dun*, Dan. *duun*, down; whence Du. *dons*.

Down (2), a hill. (C.) A. S. *dun*, a hill. – Irish *dun*, a fortified hill, fort; Gael. *dun*, W. *din*, a hill-fort. + A. S. *tūn*; see Town.

down (3), prep. and adv. (E. *and* C.) A corruption of *adown* = A. S. *ofdune* = off the hill, downwards. – A. S. *of*, off; *dune*, dat. of *dūn*, a hill; see Down (2).

dune, a low sand-hill. (C.) XVIII cent. – F. *dune*. – M. Du. *dune* (Du. *duin*); 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. *doesen*, to strike, E. Fries. *dössen*, 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. *δοξο-*, for *δοξα*, glory, orig. a notion; *-λογια*, from *λεγειν*, to speak.

Doxy. (M. Du.) A cant term. Cf. E. Fries. *doktje*, dimin. of *dokke*, a doll. Prob. introduced from the Netherlands. – M. Du. *docke*, a doll. Cf. O. H. G. *toccha*, a doll, also a term of endearment (G. *docke*).

Doze. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *dusa*, Dan. *döse*, to doze, mope; Icel. *dūsa*, to doze; M. Dan. *dase*, to be torpid. Allied to Dizzy.

Dozen, twelve. (F. – L.) O. F. *dosaine* (F. *douzaine*), a dozen. – O. F. *doze* (F. *douze*), twelve; with suffix *-aine* (L. *-ēna*, as in *cent-ēna*). – L. *duodecim*, twelve. – L. *duo*, two; *decem*, ten. See Two and Ten.

Drab (1), a slut. (E.) Cf. Irish *drabog*, Gael. *drabag*, a slut; Gael. *drabach*, dirty; Irish *drab*, a spot, stain (all from E.). E. Fries. *drabbe*, puddle-water. Also Du. *drabbe*, f. dregs, draff; allied to Draff.

Drab (2), dull light brown. (F. – L.) The colour of undyed cloth. – F. *drap*, cloth. See Drape.

Drachm; see Dram.

Draff, dregs. (E.) M. E. *draf* (Layamon). + Du. *draf*, hogswash, *drabbe*, draff; Icel. *draf*, Swed. *draf*, Dan. *drav*, dregs; G. *träber*, pl. [Cf. Gael. and Irish *drabh*, draff, 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, grapnel; *dragga*, to drag. See Draw.

Dragoman, an interpreter. (Span. – Arab.) Span. *dragoman*; [Late Gk. *δραγούμανος*], an interpreter. – Arab. *tarjumān*, an interpreter, translator; see Targum.

Dragon. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *dragon*. – L. acc. *draconem*, from nom. *draco*. – Gk. *δρακων*, a dragon, lit. 'seeing;' from his supposed sharp sight. – Gk. *δρακ-*, weak grade of *δερκομαι*, I see. ¶ Such is the usual account.

dragoon. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *dragon*, a dragoon; 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. (E.) A. S. *drēhnigean, drēhnian*, to drain away, strain off, Matt. xxiii. 24, also spelt *drēahnian*; orig. 'to become dry.' – A. S. **dreag-* = Teut. **draug-*, second grade of Teut. **dreug-an-*, to be dry. Cf. Icel. *draugr*, a dry log. See **Dry**.

Drake, male of the duck. (L.–Gk.?) M. E. *drake*. Not found in A. S.; cf. *drake*, a drake, in Low G. (Bremen); M. Swed. *drake*, (1) a dragon, (2) a drake, (3) a boy's kite. Supposed to correspond to the latter part of Swed. *and-drake*, a drake (a form thought to be borrowed from Low G.). Cf. Swed. *and*, duck, *anddrake*, drake; Low G. *anderik*, drake (Lübben); G. *ente*, duck; *enterich*, drake; O. H. G. *antrahho*, a drake. β. The Swed. *and*, A. S. *ened*, a duck, is cognate with L. *anas* (stem *anat-*), a duck. The M. E. *drake* was suggested by A. S. *draca*, a dragon, borrowed from L. *draco*; see **Dragon**.

Dram, 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. δράγμα, as much as one can grasp. – Gk. δρασσομαι, I grasp. Brugm. i. § 509.

Drama. (L.–Gk.) L. *drama*. – Gk. δρᾶμα (stem δράματ-), an act, a drama. – Gk. δράω, I perform; cf. Lith. *darau*, I make. (√DAR.) **Der.** *dramat-ic* (from δραματ-); &c.

drastic, effective. (Gk.) Gk. δραστικός, effective; allied to δραστέος, verbal adj. of δράω, I perform.

Drape, to cover with cloth. (F.–L.) F. *draper*, to make cloth. – F. *drap*, cloth; Late L. *drappus*. Of unknown origin. **Der.** *drap-er, drap-er-y*; and see *drab* (2).

Drastic; see **Drama**.

Draw. (E.) M. E. *drawen*. A. S. *dragan* (A. S. *-aga-* becoming M.E. *-awe-*). + Du. *dragen*, Icel. Swed. *draga*, Dan. *drage*, Goth. *dragan*, G. *tragen*, to pull along, carry. Teut. type **dragan-*, pt. t. **drōg*.

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. *dræt*; Icel. *drattr*, a draught of fishes; G. *tracht*, a load, from *tragen*.

drawl. (Du.) Frequentative of *draw*; parallel to *draggle* from *drag*. Introduced from Du. *drālen*, to be slow; from *dragen*, to draw. + E. Fries. *draulen*; Low G. *draueln*.

dray. (E.) A.S. *dræge*, that which is drawn; as in *dræge, dræg-net*, a draw-net. +Swed. *drög*, a sledge, dray.

Dread, vb. (E.) A. S. **drêdan*, in comp. *on-drêdan*, to dread, fear. +O. Sax. *ant-drādan*; O. H. G. *in-trātan*. Teut. type **dræd-an-*.

Dream, a vision. (E.) M. E. *dreem*. A. S. **dream*, a dream; not found. [Quite distinct from A.S. *drēam*, a sweet sound, harmony, also joy, glee, happiness.] +O. Sax. *drōm*, dream; Du. *droom*, Icel. *draumr*, Dan. Swed. *drøm*, G. *traum*. Kluge suggests comparison with G. *trug-bild*, a phantom; if correct, the Teut. sb. was **draugmoz*, m.; from Teut. **draug*, strong grade of Teut. **dreugan-* (O. H. G. *triogan*, G. *trügen*), to deceive. From the Idg. root **dhreugh*, whence also Skt. *drōgha(s)*, a crafty wounding; O. Pers. *drauga* (Pers. *durūgh*), a deceit, lie; Icel. *draugr*, a ghost. Brugm. i. §§ 681, 689.

Dreary, Drear. (E.) *Drear* is short for *dreary*. M. E. *drery*. A. S. *drēorig*, sad; orig. 'gory;' formed with suffix *-ig* from A. S. *dreor*, gore. – A. S. *dreosan*, to drip. +Icel. *dreyrigr*, gory, from *dreyri*, gore; G. *traurig*, sad, orig. gory, from O. H. G. *trōr*, gore. From Teut. **dreusan-*, vb.

Dredge (1), a drag-net. (E.) North E. *dreg*. Answering to A. S. **drecg, *drecge* (not found), for **drag-jo-*; from A. S. *dragan*; see **Draw**. And see **Dregs**.

Dredge (2), to sprinkle flour on meat. (F. – Late L. – Gk.) To *dredge* is to sprinkle, as in sowing *dredge* (M. E. *drage*) or mixed corn. – O. F. *dragee*, mixed corn; also a sweetmeat, sugar-plum. [Prov. *dragea*; Ital. *treggea*, a sugar-plum.] – Late L. *dragāta, drageia*, a sugar-plum; altered form of *tragemata*, pl. of *tragema*. – Gk. τράγημα, something nice to eat. – Gk. τρώγειν (2 aor. ἔτραγον), to gnaw.

Dregs, lees. (Scand.) Pl. of M. E. *dreg*, mire; we also find M. E. *dregges*, dregs. – Icel. *dregg*, pl. *dreggjar*, dregs; Swed. *drägg*, pl. dregs, lees. Cf. Gk. θράσσειν, to disturb. Distinct from L. *fracēs*, dregs of oil; Brugm. i. § 417.

Drench, vb. (E.) M. E. *drenchen*. A. S. *drencan*, causal of *drincan*; hence 'to make drink.' +Du. *drenken*, Icel. *drekkja*, Swed. *dränka*, Goth. *dragkjan*, G. *tränken*. See **Drink**.

Dress. (F. – L.) O. F. *dresser, drescer*,

to erect, set up, dress; answering to a Late L. form **directiāre*. — L. *directus*, pp. of *dīrigere*, to direct; see **Direct**.

Dribble. (E.) Frequentative of obs. E. *drib*, to drip slightly; which is a weakened form of *drip*. Cf. *drib-let*. See **Drip**. So also Dan. dial. *drible*.

Drift; see **Drive**.

Drill (1), to pierce, to train soldiers. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. *drillen*, to drill, to bore, to turn round, shake, brandish, drill soldiers, form to arms. Allied to M. H. G. *drellen*, to turn round (pp. *gedrollen*), Low G. *drall*, twisted tight. Teut. type **threllan-* (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. *trilīc-*, stem of *trilix*, having three threads. — L. *tri-*, from *tres*, three; *līcium*, a thread. See **Three**.

Drink. (E.) A.S. *drincan*, pt. t. *dranc*, pp. *druncen*. + Du. *drinken*, Icel. *drekka*, Swed. *dricka*, Dan. *drikke*, Goth. *drigkan* (= *drinkan*), G. *trinken*. Teut. **drenkan-*.

Drip. (Scand.) M. E. *dryppen*. — Dan. *dryppe*, to drip (= Teut. **drup-jan-*). From Teut. **drup-*, weak grade of **dreupan-*, as seen in Icel. *drjūpa*, to drip, A. S. *drēopan* (obs. E. *dreep*), G. *triefen*. Cf. O. Ir. *trucht*, a dew-drop. See **Drop**.

Drive. (E.) M. E. *driuen*. A.S. *drīfan* (pt. t. *drāf*, pp *drifen*). + Du. *drijven*: Icel. *drīfa*, Swed. *drifva*, Dan. *drive*, Goth. *dreiban*, G. *treiben*. Teut. **dreiban-*.

drift. (E.) M. E. *drift*. Formed from *drif-*, weak grade of *drīfan*; with suffix *-t*. + Du. *drift*, Icel. *drift*, Swed. Dan. *drift*, G. *trift*. **Der.** *a-drift* = on the drift; see **A-** (2).

drove. (E.) M. E. *drof*. A. S. *drāf*, a drove. From *drāf*, 2nd grade of *drīfan*.

Drivel, vb. (E.) M. E. *drevelen*. A. S. *dreflian*, to dribble or run at the nose. Cf. M. E. *dravelen*, to drivel. From the base *draf-*, as in M. E. *draf*, draff. See **Draff**.

Drizzle, to rain slightly. (E.) Formerly *drisel* or *drisle*, to keep on dripping. Frequent. form of M. E. *dresen*, A. S. *drēosan*, to drip; see **Dreary**. Cf. Dan. *drysse*, to fall in drops; Swed. dial. *drösla*.

Droll. (F. — Du.) M. F. *drole*, 'a pleasant wag;' Cot. — Du. *drollig*, odd, strange; M. Du. *drol*, 'a juglar;' Hexham. Perhaps from Du. *droll-*, pp. stem of *drillen*, to turn, wheel, whirl about; see **Drill** (1).

Dromedary. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *dromedarie*. — O. F. *dromedaire* (older form **dromedarie*). — Late L. *dromadārius*. — L. *dromad-*, stem of *dromas*, a dromedary. — Gk. δρομαδ-, stem of δρομας, fast running. — Gk. δραμειν, to run. + Skt. *dram*, to run.

Drone (1), to hum. (E.) M. E. *dronen* (also *drounen*). Not in A. S. Cf. Icel. *drynja*, Swed. *dröna*, Dan. *dröne*, to drone, roar, rumble, &c. Cf. Goth. *drunjus*, a sound, Gk. θρῆνος, a dirge; Skt. *dhran*, to sound.

Drone (2), a non-working bee. (Low G.) M. E. *dran*. A. S. *drān*; which (like E. Fries. *drāne*) was prob. borrowed from O. Sax. *drān*. Cf. M. H. G. *treno* (G. *drohne* being borrowed from Low G.). Teut. stems **drân-*, **dren-*; cf. Gk. ἀνθρήνη, a wild-bee, θρῶναξ (Hesychius). ¶ With the parallel stems **drân-*, **dren-*, cf. the stems of **Queen** and **Quean**.

Droop; see below.

Drop, sb. (E.) M. E. *drope*, sb.; hence *dropien*, *droppen*, vb. — A. S. *dropa*, sb.; *dropian*, vb. These are from the weak grade **drup-* (A. S. *drop-*) of the Teut. vb. **dreupan-* (A. S. *dreopan*), to drop, drip. + Du. *drop*, sb., Icel. *dropi*, Swed. *droppe*, Dan. *draabe*, G. *tropfen*. See also **Drip**.

droop, to sink, fail. (Scand.) M. E. *droupen*. — Icel. *drūpa*, to droop; weak vb., allied to *drjūpa*, strong vb., to drip = Teut. **dreupan-* (whence also G. *triefen*); see above. Cf. 'I am ready to *drop*,' i. e. I *droop*.

Dropsy; see **Hydropsy**.

Droshky, Drosky, a kind of carriage. (Russ.) Russ. *drozhki*, *drojki*, a low four-wheeled carriage (the *j* sounded as in French). Dimin. of *drogi*, a waggon; which was orig. pl. of *droga*, a perch (of a carriage).

Dross. (E.) M. E. *dros*. A. S. *drōs*, dross, dregs; cf. also obs. E. *drosen*, A. S. *drōsna*, pl., lees, dregs. + M. Du. *droes*, lees (Kilian); Du. *droesem*, dregs, lees, G. *drusen*, pl. dregs; O. H. G. *trusana*, *truosana*, husks of pressed grapes.

Drought, Drouth; see **Dry**.

Drove; see **Drive**.

Drown. (Scand.) M. E. *drounen*, *dru-*

nen. — M. Dan. *drukne, drougne, drovne, drone,* to sink, be drowned (Kalkar); Icel. *drukna.* The *-nkn-* was preserved in Swed. *drunkna,* A. S. *druncnian,* to be drunk, also to sink, to be drowned. See **Drunken.** (E. Björkman.)

Drowse, Drowze, to be sluggish. (E.) Formerly *drouse.* A. S. *drūsian,* to be sluggish; allied to A. S. *dreosan,* to fail; also to drip, to fall. See **Dreary.** Der. *drowz-y.*

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. *darb* (*zarb*), a beating with a stick; from Arab. root *daraba* (*zaraba*), he beat; Rich. Dict. p. 952. (N. E. D.)

Drudge, vb. (E.) M. E. *druggen.* A. S. **drycgean,* not found; but regularly formed from *drug-,* weak grade of *dreogan,* to work, perform, endure (= Teut. **dreugan-,* Goth. *driugan,* Lowl. Sc. *dree*). Cf. Icel. *drjug-virkr,* one who works slowly but surely. The Gael. *drugair,* a drudge, is from E.

Drug. (F.) M. E. *drogge, drugge.* — O. F. *drogue,* a drug. Also Ital. and Span. *droga.* Origin unknown; perhaps Oriental. Der. *drugg-ist.*

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. *Druide.* — L. (Gaulish) pl. *Druides, Druidae* (Lewis and Short). Cf. O. Irish *druid.* dat. and acc. of *drui,* a magician, sorcerer; Ir. *draoi, druidh,* Gael. *druidh* (whence also A. S. *drȳ,* a magician).

Drum. (Du.) XVI cent. Imperfectly adapted from M. Du. *tromme, trommel.* a drum; Low G. *trumme*; Du. *trom.* + O. H. G. *trumbā, trumpā,* M. H. G. *trumme,* a pipe, trumpet; Icel. *trumba,* a pipe, trumpet. [So also Ital. *tromba,* Span. *trompa.*] Of imitative origin.

Drunkard. (E.; *with* F. *suffix.*) From A. S. *drunc-,* base of pp. of *drincan,* to drink; with F. suffix *-ard* (G. *hart*).

drunken, drunk. (E.) A. S *drun cen,* pp. of *drincan,* to drink.

Drupe, a fleshy fruit containing a stone. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *drupe.* — L. *drūpa,* an over-ripe olive. — Gk. δρυππᾱ, the same.

Dry. (E.) M. E. *druȝe.* A. S. *dryge.* Cf. Du. *droog,* dry; G. *trocken,* dry; Icel. *draugr,* a dry log.

drought. (E.) M. E. *droȝte, drouȝte*; also *drouthe* (P. Plowman). A. S. *drugaþ,* drought. — A. S. *drūgian,* to be dry; *dryge,* dry. + Du. *droogte,* drought; from *droog,* dry. **Doublet,** *drouth* (Milton).

Dryad, a nymph of the woods. (L. — Gk.) L. *Dryad-,* stem of *Dryas,* a wood-nymph. — Gk. δρυαδ-, stem of δρυας, the same. — Gk. δρυ-ς, a tree; see **Tree.**

Dual, consisting of two. (L.) L. *duālis,* 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, adoubber, adober,* to dub a knight; a Romanic word of unknown origin (Ital. *addobbare,* O. Span. and Prov. *adobar,* O. Port. *adubar*). ¶ Diez derives *adouber,* conversely, from *dubban*; rather, from the cognate E. Fries. (Low G.) *dubben.*

Dubious. (L.) From L. *dubiōsus,* doubtful. — L. *dubium,* doubt; neuter of L. *dubius,* doubtful, moving in two directions. — L. *du-o,* two. See **Two.**

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. *ducātus* (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,* duke; see **Duke.**

duchy. (F. — L.) F. *duché.* — Late L. *ducātum,* acc. of *ducātus,* a dukedom. — L. *duc-,* stem of *dux,* a duke. ¶ Also O. F. *duchée,* fem., as if from Late L. **ducitātem.*

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. **dauk* (whence G. *tauch-en*), pp. **duk-ano-.* 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.

dūce, a duck. From the verb above. Cf. Dan *dukand*, lit. 'diving duck;' Swed. *dykfågel*, 'diving fowl.' Der. *duck-l-ing*, with double dimin. suffix.

Duck (3), a pet, darling. (E.) Apparently the same as **Duck** (2).

Duck (4), light canvas. (Du.) A nautical word. — Du. *doek*, linen cloth, canvas. + Dan. *dug*, Swed. *duk*, Icel. *dukr*, G. *tuch*, O. H. G. *tuoh*.

Duct, a conduit-pipe. (L.) L. *ductus*, a leading (hence, a duct). — L. *ductus*, pp. of *dūcere*, to lead. See **Duke.**

ductile. (F. — L.) F. *ductile*, malleable. — L. *ductilis*, easily led. — L. *duct-us*, pp. of *dūcere* (above).

Dude, an exquisite, a dandy. (G.) From G. *dude*; see Supplement.

Dudgeon (1), resentment. Of unknown origin.

Dudgeon (2), haft of a dagger. (Unknown.) M. E. *dogeon*, 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. *dūði*, swaddling clothes; *dūða*, to wrap up. Cf. E. *dowd*, a woman's cap, a slut; *dowd-y*, ill-dressed.

Due. (F. — L.) M. E. *dew*, *dewe*. — O. F. *deu*, masc., *deue*, fem.; pp. of *devoir*, to owe. — L. *debēre*. See **Devoir.**

Duel. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *duello*, a duel. — L. *duellum*, a fight between two men (archaic form of L. *bellum*, war). — L. *du-o*, two.

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 **Duel.**

Duffel, coarse woollen cloth. (Du.) Du. *duffel*; so called from *Duffel*, a place near Antwerp.

Duffer, a stupid person. (Scand.) Lowl Sc. *dowfart*, formed with suffix *-art* from the adj. *dowf*, stupid, dull; lit. 'dea.' — Icel. *dauf-r*, deaf; see **Deaf.**

Dug, a teat. (Scand.) Perhaps allied to Swed. *dägga*. Dan *dægge*, to suckle Cf. Goth. *daddjan*, O. H. G. *tāan*, to suckle ¶ But cf. Skt. *duh*, to milk.

Dugong, a sea-cow. (Malay.) Malay *dūyong*, *dūyōng*, a sea-cow.

Duke, a leader. (F. — L.) M. E. *duk*. — O. F. *duc*, acc. formed from O. F. nom. *dux*. — L. *dux*, a leader. — L. *dūcere*, to lead. (√DEUK.) ¶ The L. acc. *ducem* would have given O F. *dois*, F. *doix*; like F. *noix* from *nucem*, *croix* from *crucem*. (N. E. D.) Brugm. i. § 592.

Dulcet, sweet. (F. — L.) M. F. *doucet* (Cot.), refashioned after L. *dulcis* (cf. Ital. *dolcetto*). — O. F. *dols* (F. *doux*), sweet. — L. *dulcis*, sweet.

dulcimer. (F. — Span. — L.) Roquefort has F. *doulcemer* (undated); cf. O. F. *doulcemele* (Godefroy). — Span. *dulcemele*, a dulcimer; named from its sweet sound. — L. *dulce melos*, sweet sound; see **Melody.**

Dull, stupid. (E.) M. E. *dul*; cognate with Low G. *dull*; answering to Teut. **dul-joz*. Closely allied to A S. *dol*, foolish, cognate with Du. *dol*, mad, G. *toll*, mad, answering to Teut. **dul-oz*. Both are from Teut. **dul-* (<**dwul*), weak grade of **dwel-an*, as seen in A. S. *dwelan*, to err, to be stupid; see **Dwell.** Cf. A.S. *gedwol-god*, a false god, idol; Irish and W. *dall*, blind. Brugm. i. § 375 (6).

Dulse, an edible seaweed. (C.) Irish *duileasg*, Gael. *duileasg*, dulse. According to Macleod, it means 'water-leaf,' from Ir. and Gael. *duille*, leaf, and *uisg(e)*, water.

Dumb. (E.) M.E. *domb*. A.S. *dumb*, mute. + Du. *dom*, Icel. *dumbr*, Swed. *dumb*, Dan. *dum*, Goth. *dumbs*, G. *dumm*, O. H. G. *tumb*, *tump*, stupid. The orig. sense seems to have been 'stupid,' and perhaps Goth. *dumbs* is allied to Goth. *daubs*, deaf; see **Deaf.** Der. *dumm-y* (= *dumb-y*).

Dump (1), an ill-shapen piece. (E.?) Prov. E. *dump*, a clumsy lump, a bit; *dumpy*, short and thick. Probably 'a thing thrown down in a mass'; see **Dump** (2).

dumpling, a kind of pudding. (E.?) A small solid ball of pudding; *dump-l-ing* is a double dimin. of *dump* (1).

Dump (2), to strike, fling down. (Scand.?) Cf. Lowl. Sc. *dump*, to beat. Dan. *dumpe*, to plump, plunge; Norw. *dumpa*; Swed. dial. *dompa*. — Swed. dial. *dump-*, as in *dump-id*, supine of str. vb. *dimpa*, to fall down plump.

Dumps, melancholy. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *dumpin*, melancholy, orig. pp. of *dimba*, to steam, reek; Dan. *dump*, dull, low. + Du. *domp*, damp, hazy, G. *dumpf*, damp, dull. Allied to **Damp**; cf. 'to *damp* 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 noisiness. Cf. M. E. *dunning*, a loud noise. — Icel. *duna*, to thunder; *koma einum dyn fyrir dyrr*, to make a din before one's door; Swed. *dana*, to make a noise. Allied to Din.

Dunce, a stupid person. (Scotland.) From the phr. 'a *Duns* man,' i.e. a native of *Dunse*, in Berwickshire. In ridicule of the disciples of John *Duns* 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. *dune* (Du. *duin*); cognate with A. S. *dūn*, a down; see Down (2). Brugm. i. § 112.

Dung. (E.) A. S. *dung*. + Swed. *dynga*, 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. *dongeon*. — O. F. *donjon*, the chief tower of a castle — Late L. *domniōnem*, acc. of *domnio*, 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. *duine uasal*, gentleman. — Gael. *duine*, a man (W. *dyn*); *uasal*, noble, gently born (W. *uchel*), orig. 'exalted;' see Brugm. i. § 219 (4).

Duodecimo. (L.) *In duodecimo* = with 12 leaves to the sheet. — L. *duodecimo*, 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-breadths long. — L. *duodēnī*, 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. *duplicātus*, pp. of *duplicāre*, to double. — L. *duplic-*, stem of *duplex*, two-fold (below).

duplicity. (F. — L.) Lit. doubleness. — F. *duplicité*. — L. acc. *duplicitātem*. — L. *duplici-*, decl. stem of *duplex*, two-fold. — L. *du-o*, two; *plic-are*, to fold.

Durance, Duration; see Dure.

Durbar, a hall of audience, levee. (Pers.) Pers. *darbār*, a prince's court, levee; lit. 'door of admittance.' — Pers. *dar*, door (= E. *door*); and *bār*, admittance, court.

Dure, to last. (F. — L.) F. *durer*. — L. *dūrāre*, to last. — L. *dūrus*, hard, lasting. + Irish and Gael. *dur*, firm; W. *dur*, steel. Cf. Gk. δυναμις, force. Der. *during*, orig. pres. pt. of *dure*; *dur-able*, &c.

durance, captivity. (F. — L.) The orig. sense was long endurance of hardship. O. F. *durance*, duration. — F. *durer*, to last; with suffix *-ance*; see above.

duration. (F. — L.) O. F. *duration*. — Late L. *durātionem*, acc. of *dūrātio*. A coined word; from the pp. of L. *durāre*, to last.

duress, hardship. (F. — L.) M. E. *duresse*. — O. F. *duresce*. — L. *dūritia*, harshness. — L. *durus*, hard, severe.

Durian, a fruit. (Malay.) Malay *durīan*, a fruit with a prickly rind. — Malay *dūrī*, a thorn, prickle.

Dusk, dim. (Scand.) Properly an adj. M. E. *dosk*, dark, dim; *deosc*, the same. Prob. a Northern form (as the *sk* did not become *sh*). Cf. A. S. *dox* (for **dosc*), translating L. *flāuus*; Vocab. 239. 36. — Swed. dial. *duska*, to drizzle; *duskug*, misty, dim; Norw. *dusk*, mist, *duskregn*, fine rain. Der. *dusk*, sb.; whence *dusk-y*, adj.

Dust. (E.) A. S. *dust*. + Du. *duist*, Icel. *dust*, dust, Dan. *dyst*, meal; G. *dunst*, vapour, fine dust. All from a Teut. base **dunst-* (for **dwuns-t-*), the *n* being lost except in G. Cf. Skt. *dhvams*, to fall to pieces (pp. *dhvas-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. *þeod*, Goth. *thiuda*, a people, nation; Ir. *tuath*, a people; cf. Oscan *touto*, a city. Brugm. i. § 218.

Duty. (A. F. — L.) M. E. *duete(e)*. — A. F. *dueté*, duty (O. F. has only *devoir*).

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

cf. O. H. G. *aran*, Goth. *asans*, a harvest. (✓AS.) ¶ Others connect it with Gk. *ἄρνυμαι*, I earn.

Earnest (1), seriousness. (E.) Properly a sb., as in 'in earnest.' M. E. *ernest*, sb. A. S. *eornost*, sb. + Du. *ernst*, sb.; G. *ernst*, O. H. G. *ernust*. Teut. type **ernustiz*.

Earnest (2), a pledge. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) The *t* is added. M. E. *ernes*; also spelt *erles*, *arles*. Dimin. of O. F. *erres*, *arres* (F. *arrhes*), f. pl. — L. *arrha*, *arrhabo*. — Gk. *ἀρραβών*, a pledge. — Heb. *'ērābōn*, security; from *'ārab*, to give security.

Earth. (E.) M. E. *erthe*. A. S. *eorðe*. + Du. *aarde*, Icel. *jörð*, Dan. Swed. *jord*, Goth. *airtha*, G. *erde*. Teut. types **erthā*, **erthōn-*, f. Cf. Gk. *ἔρα*, earth.

Earwig; see **Ear** (1).

Ease. (F.) M. E. *ese*. — O. F. *aise*, ease. Cf. Ital. *agio*, ease, Port. *azo*, occasion. Orig. unknown. **Der.** *dis-ease*.

Easel. (Du. — L.) Du. *ezel*, an ass; also a support, a painter's easel. [G. *esel*; Goth. *asilus*.] — L. *asellus*, dimin. of L. *asinus*, ass.

East, the quarter of sun-rise. (E.) M. E. *est*. A. S. *ēast*, adv., in the east; *ēastan*, from the east. + Du. *oost*, G. *ost*, Dan. *ost*; Swed. *ostan*, G. *osten*; Du. *ooster-*, G. *oster-*, Dan. Swed. *öster*, Icel. *austr* (gen. *austr-s*). Teut. types **aus-to-*, **aus-to-no-*; also **aust-ro-*, for Idg. **aus-ro-* (see easter). Cf. L. *aur-ora*, dawn, Gk. *ηως*, *εως*, *αυως*, dawn, Skt. *ushas*, dawn. Brugm. i. § 218 (4).

easter. (E.) M. E. *ester*. A. S. *eastor-*, in comp.; *eastre*, Lu. xxii. 1, Easter. — A. S. *eastre*, a goddess whose festivities were at the vernal equinox; see Beda, De Temporum Ratione, c. 15. Cf. Lith. *auszra*, f. dawn; Skt. *usra-*, m. a ray.

Eat. (E.) M. E. *eten*. A. S. *etan*. + Du. *eten*, Icel. *eta*, Swed. *äta*, Dan. *æde*, Goth. *itan*, G. *essen*. Teut. type **etan-*. Cf. L. *edere*, Gk. *ἐδειν*, Skt. *ad*, to eat. (✓ED.)

Eaves, the clipped edge of a thatched roof. (E.) Also E. dial. (Essex) *oavis*. M. E. *euese*; pl. *eueses* (— *eaveses*); also *ouese*. A. S. *efes*, a (clipped) edge of thatch, whence *efesian*, to shear, also **oefes*, whence *oefsung*, Corp. gl. 474. + Icel. *ups*, Swed. dial. *uffs*; Goth. *ubizwa*, a porch, from the projection of the eaves; O. H. G. *opasa*. Teut. type **obeswā*. Prob. allied to **Over.** **Der.** *eavesdropper*, one who stands under droppings from the eaves, a secret listener.

Ebb. (E.) M. E. *ebbe*. A. S. *ebba*, ebb of the tide. + Du. *eb*, *ebbe*, sb. [whence Dan. *ebbe*, sb. and vb., Swed. *ebb*, sb.]. Perhaps the Teut. type is **afjon-*, with the sense of going off; see **Off.**

Ebony, a hard wood. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) Formerly *ebene*. — M. F. *ebene*, ebony. — L. *hebenus*, *ebenus*. — Gk. *ἔβενος*, *ἐβένη*. — Heb. *hovnim*, pl. ebony wood; prob. a non-Semitic word.

Ebriety, drunkenness. (F. — L.) F. *ébriété*. — L. acc. *ēbrietātem*. — L. *ēbrius*, drunken. **Der.** *in ebriate*, to make drunken.

Ebullition, a boiling over. (F. — L.) O. F. *ebullition*. — L. acc. *ebullitionem*; a rare word, from *ebullītus*, pp. of *ebullire*, to bubble up. — L. *e*, out; *bullīre*, to bubble; see **Boil** (1).

Ecarte, a game at cards. (F. — L. *and* Gk.) In this game, cards may be *discarded* and exchanged; hence the name. — F. *écarté*, discarded, pp. of *ecarter*, to discard. — L. *ex*, out, away; F. *carte*, from Late L. *carta*, from Gk. *χάρτη*, a leaf of paper, hence a card.

Eccentric, departing from a centre, odd. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *excentrique*. — Late L. *eccentricus*. — Gk. *εκκεντρ-ος*, out of the centre; with suffix *-icus*. — Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *κεντρον*, centre. See **Centre.**

Ecclesiastic. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *ecclēsiasticus*. — Gk. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, belonging to the *ἐκκλησία*, i. e. assembly, church. — Gk. *εκκλητος*, summoned. — Gk. *ἐκκαλέω*, I call forth. — Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *καλέω*, I call.

Echelon. (F. — L.) F. *échelon*, an arrangement of troops in parallel divisions; orig. a round of a ladder. — F. *échelle*, a ladder (O. F. *eschiele*). — L. *scāla*, a ladder; see **Scale** (3).

Echo. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *ecco*. — L. *ēchō*. — Gk. *ἠχώ*, a sound, echo; cf. *ηχος*, *ηχη*, a ringing noise. **Der.** *cat-ech-ise*, q. v.

Eclat. (F. — Teut.) F. *éclat*, splendour; lit. 'a bursting forth.' — F. *éclater*, to burst forth; O. F. *s'esclater*, to burst. Origin doubtful; perhaps from L. type **exclappitare*, formed from Low G. *klappen*, to clap, make a noise; see **Clap.**

Eclectic, choosing out; hence, a philosopher who selected doctrines from various sects. (Gk.) Gk. *εκλεκτικός*, selecting; as sb. an Eclectic. — Gk. *ἐκλέγειν*, to select. — Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *λέγειν*, to choose.

Eclipse. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *eclips, clips.*—O.F. *eclipse.*—L. *eclīpsis.*—Gk. ἔκλειψις, a failure, esp. of light of the sun.—Gk. ἐκλείπειν, to leave out, fail, suffer eclipse.—Gk. ἐκ, out; λείπειν, to leave.

Eclogue, a pastoral poem. (L.—Gk.) L. *ecloga* (the F. word was *eglogue*).—Gk. ἐκλογή, a selection, esp. of poems.—Gk. ἐκλέγειν, to choose out; see **Eclectic.**

Economy. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *œconomy.*—M.F. *œconomie.*—L. *œconomia.*—Gk. οἰκονομία, management of a household.—Gk. οἰκονομος, a steward.—Gk. οἰκο-, for οἶκος, a house; and νεμειν, to deal out.

Ecstasy. (F.—L.—Gk.) O.F. *extasie* (H.).—Late L. *ecstasis*, a trance.—Gk. ἔκστασις, displacement; also, a trance.—Gk. ἐκ, out; στασις, a standing, allied to ἵσταμαι, I stand.

Ecumenical, general. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *œcūmenicus*; with suffix *-al.*—Gk. οἰκουμενικός, universal.—Gk. οἰκουμένη (sc. γῆ), the inhabited world, fem. of οἰκούμενος, pres. pt. pass. of οἰκέω, I inhabit.—Gk. οἶκος, a house. Brugm. i. § 611.

Eczema, a breaking-out of pustules on the skin. (Gk.) Gk. ἔκζεμα, a pustule.—Gk. ἐκζέειν, to boil over.—Gk. ἐκ, out; ζέειν, to boil. See **Yeast.**

Eddy. (Scand.) M.E. *ydy* (=*idy*). Icel. *iða*, an eddy, whirlpool; cf. *iða*, to whirl about; Swed. dial. *iða, ida*, Dan. dial. *ide*, an eddy. Perhaps formed from Icel. *ið-*, A.S. *ed-*, Goth. *id-* (prefix), backwards. Cf. Brugm. i. § 574.

Edge. (E.) M.E. *egge.* A.S. *ecg*, an edge, border.+Du. *egge*, Icel. Swed. *egg*, Dan. *eg*, G. *ecke.* Teut. type **agjā.* Cf. L. *acies*, Gk. ἀκις, a point, Skt. *açri-*, edge, corner. (√AK.)

Edible, eatable. (L.) Late L. *edibilis.*—L. *edere*, to eat; see **Eat.**

Edict. (L.) L. *ēdictum*, neut. of pp. of *ēdicere*, to proclaim.—L. *e*, out; *dicere*, to speak.

Edify. (F.—L.) O.F. *edifier.*—L. *ædificāre*, to build (hence, instruct).—L. *ædi-*, stem of *ædēs*, a building, orig. a hearth; *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make. Der. *edifice*, F. *édifice*, L. *ædificium*, a building; *edile*, L. *ædīlis*, a magistrate who had the care of public buildings. Brugm. i. § 202.

Edition. (F.—L.) O.F. *edicion* (H.).—L. *ēditionem*, acc. of *editio*, a publishing.—L. *ēditus*, pp. of *ēdere*, to give out, publish.—L. *ē*, out; *dare*, to give. Der. *edit*, a coined word, from the sb. *editor* (L. *ēditor*).

Educate. (L.) From L. *ēducātus*, pp. of *ēducāre*, to educate; allied to L. *ēdūcere*, to bring out.—L. *ē*, out; *dūcere*, to bring.

educe. (L.) L. *ēdūcere*, to bring out. Der. *eduction* (from pp. *educt-us*).

Eel. (E.) M.E. *ēl.* A.S. *æl.*+Du. *aal*, Icel. *āll*, Dan. *aal*, Swed. *ål*, G. *aal.* Teut. type **âloz.*

Eery, timid, affected by fears, melancholy, strange. (E.) See Jamieson. M.E. *arȝ, arh, areȝ, arȝe, erȝe*, timid; spelt *eri* in Cursor Mundi, 17685.—A.S. *earg, earh*, timid, cowardly. Cf. Icel. *argr, ragr*; G. *arg*; Du. *erg*, bad.

Efface. (F.—L.) F. *effacer.*—F. *ef-* (L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out); and *face*, from Folk-L. **facia* (for L. *faciem*, acc. of *facies*), face. See **Face.**

Effect. (F.—L.) A.F. *effect* (F. *effet*).—L. *effectum*, acc. of *effectus*, an effect.—L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, to work out.—L. *ef-*, for *ex*, thoroughly; *facere*, to do.

Effeminate. (L.) From pp. of L. *effēminārе*, to make womanish.—L. *ef-*, for *ex*, thoroughly; *femina*, a woman. See **Feminine.**

Effendi, sir, master. (Turkish—Gk.) Turk. *ēfendi*, sir.—Mod. Gk. ἀφεντης, for Gk. αὐθέντης, a despotic master, ruler; see **Authentic.**

Effervesce. (L.) L. *efferuescere.*—L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; *feruescere*, to begin to boil, inceptive of *feruēre*, to boil.

Effete, exhausted. (L.) L. *effētus*, weakened by having brought forth young.—L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; *fētus*, that has brought forth; allied to L. *fuī*, I was (Brugm. i. § 361; ii. § 587).

Efficacy, force, virtue. (L.) L. *efficācia*, effective power.—L. *efficāc-*, stem of *efficax*, efficacious.—L. *efficere*, to effect (below).

efficient. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *efficere*, to effect; see **Effect.**

Effigy. (F.—L.) F. *effigie.*—L. *effigiem*, acc. of *effigiēs*, an image.—L. *effig-*, base of *effingere*, to form.—L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; *fingere*, to form. See **Figure.**

Efflorescence. (F.—L.) F. *efflorescence*, lit. 'a flowering.' From L. *efflōrescere*, inceptive form of *efflōrēre*, to blossom out.—L. *ef-*=*ex*, out; *florere*, to blossom. See **Floral.**

Effluence, a flowing. (L.) From the

pres. pt. of *effluere*, to flow out. – L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; *fluere*, to flow. See **Fluent.**

Effort. (F.–L.) F. *effort*, an effort; verbal sb. from F. *s'efforcer*, to endeavour. – Med. L. *exfortiāre*, to use force. – L. *ex*, out; *forti-s*, strong. See **Force.**

Effrontery. (F.–L.) XVIII cent. – F. *effronterie*, 'impudency;' Cot. – O. F. *effronté*, shameless. – O. F. *ef-* (L. *ef-*, for *ex*), out; *front*, face, forehead (as if putting forward the forehead). Cf. F. *af-fronter*, to oppose face to face. See **Front.**

Effulgent, bright. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *effulgere*, to shine forth. – L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; *fulgere*, to shine.

Effuse. (L.) L. *effūsus*, pp. of *effundere*, to pour out. – L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; *fundere*, to pour.

Egg (1), the oval body whence chickens, &c. are hatched. (Scand.) M. E. *egg*, pl. *egges*. – Icel. *egg*, Dan. *æg*, Swed. *ägg*. + A. S. *æg* (= M E. *ey*); Du. *ei*, G. *ei*. Prob. allied to Irish *ugh*, Gael. *ubh*, W. *wy*, L. *ōuum*, Gk. *ὠόν*, egg. Brugm. i. § 309 (2).

Egg (2), to instigate. (Scand.) M. E. *eggen*. – Icel. *eggja*, to goad on. – Icel. *egg*, an edge (point). See **Edge.**

Eglantine. (F.–L.) F. *eglantine*, M. F. *aiglantine*, *aiglantier*, sweet-briar. – O. F. *aiglant*, the same. – L. type **aculent-us*, prickly (not found). – L. *acu-s*, a needle; *-lentus* (as in *uiru-lentus*). Cf. L. *aculeus*, a prickle, dimin. of *acus*. See **Aglet.** (√AK.)

Egotist, Egoist, a self-opinionated person. (L.) Coined from L. *ego*, I; see **I.** Cf. F. *égoïste* (A. D. 1755).

Egregious, excellent. (L.) L. *egregi-us*, chosen out of a flock, excellent; with suffix *-ous*. – L. *ē*, out; *greg-*, stem of *grex*, a flock.

Egress, a going out. (L.) L. *ēgressus*. – L. *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, to go out. – L. *ē*, out; *gradī*, to go.

Egret, the lesser white heron. (F.–O. H. G.) M. F. *egrette*, *aigrette*, dimin. of a form **aigre* (whence also Prov. *aigron*, O. F. *hair-on*, E. *her-on*). – O. H. G. *heigir*, *heiger*, a heron. See **Heron.**

Eh! interj. (E.) M. E. *ey*. Cf. A. S. *ēa*; Du. *he!* G. *ei!* F. *eh!*

Eider-duck. (Swed. *and* E.) The E. *duck* is here added to the Swed. spelling of Icel. *æðr*, an eider-duck (*æ* pronounced like *i* in *time*); whence Dan. *ederfugl* (eider-fowl), Swed. *ejder*; and cf. Swed. dial. *ad.* Der. *eider-down*, Icel. *æðardūn.*

Eight. (E.) M. E. *eighte*. A. S. *eahta*. + Du. *acht*, Icel. *ātta*, Dan. *otte*, Swed. *atta*, Goth. *ahtau*, G. *acht*; Irish *ocht*, Gael. *ochd*, W. *wyth*, L. *octo*, Gk. *ὀκτώ*, Pers. *hasht*, Zend *ashta*, Skt. *ashṭau*. Idg. type **oktō(u)*. Der. *eigh-teen*, A. S. *eahtatēne*, *eahtatȳne*; *eigh-ty*, A. S. (*hund*)-*eahtatig*; *eigh-th*, A. S. *eahtoða*.

Eisel, vinegar. (F.–L.) In Shak. M. E. *eisel*, *eisil*, *aisil*. – O. F. *aisil*, *eisil*, also *aisi*, vinegar (Godefroy). *Aisil* appears to be a dimin. form of *aisi*. – Late L. *acītus*, bitter; closely related to L. *acētum*, vinegar. The Goth. *akeit*, vinegar, A. S. *ecid*, G. *essig*, is due to Late L. *acītum* or L. *acētum*.

Eisteddfod, a congress of (Welsh) bards. (W.) W. *eisteddfod*, a sitting, congress. – W. *eistedd*, to sit.

Either. (E.) M. E. *either*, *aither*. A. S. *æghþer*, contracted form of *āghwæþer*. Comp. of *ā-gi-hwæþer*; where *a* = aye, *gi* (for *ge-*) is a prefix, and *hwæþer* = whether. + Du. *ieder*, G. *jeder*, O. H. G. *ēohwedar.*

Ejaculate, to jerk out an utterance. (L.) From pp. of L. *eiaculārī*, to cast out. – L. *ē*, out; *iaculum*, a missile, from *iacere*, to cast.

eject. (L.) L. *ēiectāre*, frequentative of L. *eicere*, to cast out. – L. *e*, out; *iacere*, to cast.

Eke (1), to augment. (E.) M. E. *eken*. O. Merc. *ecan*, A. S. *ıecan*, weak vb. Teut. type **aukjan-*, weak vb.; allied to Icel. *auka*, Goth. *aukan* (neuter), str. vb.; cf. L. *augēre*. (√AUGw.) Brugm. i. § 635.

eke (2), also. (E.) M. E. *eek*, *eke*. A. S. *eac*. + Du. *ook*, Icel. *auk*, Swed. *och* (and), Dan. *og* (and), G. *auch*. All from the Teut. base *auk-* above.

Elaborate. (L.) L. *elaboratus*, pp. of *ēlabōrāre*, to labour greatly. – L. *ē*, out, greatly; *laborāre*, to work, from *labor-*, stem of *labor*, labour.

Eland, a S. African antelope. (Du. – G. – Lith.) Du. *eland*, an elk. – G. *elend*. – Lithuan. *élnis*, an elk. Cf. W. *elain*, a hind, Russ. *olene*, a stag. See **Elk.**

Elapse, to glide away. (L.) From L. *ēlapsūs*, pp. of *ēlābī*, to glide away. – L. *ē*, away; *lābī*, to glide.

Elastic. (Gk.) Formerly *elastick*. Gk. **ελαστικος*, propulsive, coined from Gk. *ἐλαω* – *ἐλαυνω*, I drive (fut. *ελάσ-ω*). Cf. Gk. *ἐλαστης*, also *ἐλατηρ*, a driver.

Elate, lifted up, proud. (L.) L. *ēlātus*, lifted up. — L. *e*, out; *lātus*, used as pp. of *ferre*, but allied to *tollere*, to lift.

Elbow, the bend of the arm. (E.) M. E. *elbowe*. A. S. *elboga*, also *eln-boga*. — A. S. *eln*, signifying 'ell,' orig. 'arm;' and *boga*, a bow, a bending (see Bow). A. S. *eln* is allied to Goth. *aleina*, a cubit, W. *elin*, Irish *uile*, L. *ulna*, Gk. ὠλενη, Skt. *aratni-*, the elbow. See Ell. + Du. *elle-boog*, Icel. *öln-bogi*, Dan. *al-bue*, G. *ellen-bogen*.

Eld, old age. (E.) M. E. *elde*, old age; O. Merc. *ældo*, old age; from *ald*, old. Cf. A. S. *ieldu*, *yldu*; from *eald*, old. + Icel. *elli*; Dan. *ælde*. See Old.

elder (1), older. (E.) Both as adj. and sb. O. Merc. *ældra* (A. S. *yldra*), elder, adj.; comparative of *ald* (A. S. *eald*), old.

eldest. (E.) O. Merc. *ældesta* (A. S. *yldesta*), superl. of *ald* (A. S. *eald*), old.

Elder (2), a tree. (E.) The *d* is excrescent. M. E. *eller*. A. S. *ellen*, *ellærn*. + Low G. *elloorn*. ¶ Distinct from *alder*.

Elecampane, a plant. (L.) A. S. *eolone*, *elene*, perverted from L. *inula*; and M. F. *enule-campane* (Cot.). — L. *inula campāna*, elecampane. Here *campāna* prob. means wild, growing in the fields; from L. *campus*, a field.

Elect, chosen. (L.) L. *electus*, pp. of *ēligere*, to choose out. — L. *ē*, out; *legere*, to choose.

Electric. (L. — Gk.) Coined from L. *ēlectrum*, amber, which has electric properties. — Gk. ἤλεκτρον, amber, also shining metal; allied to ηλεκτωρ, gleaming.

Electuary, a kind of confection. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *letuarie*. — O. F. *lectuaire*, M. F. *electuaire*. — Late L. *ēlectuārium*, *ēlectārium*, a medicine that dissolves in the mouth. Perhaps for **e(c)lict-ārium*, from Gk. ἐκλεικτον, an electuary, from ἐκλειχειν, to lick out. — Gk. εκ, out; λείχειν, to lick.

Eleemosynary, relating to alms. (Late L. — Gk.) Late L. *eleēmosynārius*, an almoner; from *eleemosyna*, alms. — Gk. ἐλεημοσύνη, pity, alms. See Alms.

Elegant, choice, neat. (F. — L.) M. F. *elegant*. — L. *ēlegant-*, stem of *ēlegans*, tasteful, neat. — L. *e*, out; *leg-*, base of *legere*, to choose.

Elegy, a funeral ode. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *elegie*. — L. *elegīa*. — Gk. ἐλεγεία, fem. sing., an elegy; orig. neut. pl. of ἐλεγεῖον, a distich (of lament). — Gk ἔλεγος, a lament. Der. *elegi-ac*.

Element. (F. — L.) O. F. *element*. — L. *elementum*, a first principle.

Elephant. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *elyphaunt*, *olifaunt*. — O. F. *olifant*, *elefant*. — L. *elephantem*, acc. of *elephas*. — Gk. ελέφας, an elephant. Origin unknown; some compare Heb. *eleph*, an ox.

Elevate. (L.) From pp. of L. *eleuare*, to lift up. — L. *e*, out; *leuāre*, to lighten, lift, from *leuis*, light. See Levity.

Eleven. (E.) M. E. *enleuen*. A. S. *en(d)leofan*, *endlufon*; O. Northumb. *ællefne*. + Du. *elf*, Icel. *ellifu*, Dan. *elleve*, Swed. *elfva*, Goth. *ainlif*, G. *elf*, O. H. G. *einlif*. β. A compound of Teut. **ain-*, one; and *-lif-* = Lithuan. *-lika* (in *vēnolika*, eleven). Lith. *-lika* perhaps means 'remaining'; cf. L. *linquere*, to leave. Brugm. ii. § 175.

Elf. (E.) M. E. *elf*. O. Merc. *ælf*. + Icel. *álfr*, Dan. *alf*; also G. *alp*, a nightmare. Der. *elf-in*, adj., for **elf-en*; but prob. suggested by the M. E. gen. pl. *elvene*, of elves (in the Southern dialect).

Elicit, to coax out. (L.) From pp. of L. *elicere*, to draw out by coaxing. — L. *e*, out; *lacere*, to entice. And see Lace.

Elide. (L.) L. *elīdere*, to strike out. — L. *e*, out; *lædere*, to dash. Der. *elis-ion* (from pp. *elis-us*).

Eligible. (F. — L.) F. *éligible*. — Med. L. *ēligibilis*, fit to be chosen. — L. *ēligere*, to choose out; see Elect.

Eliminate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ēlīmināre*, to thrust out of. — L. *ē*, forth; *līmin-*, stem of *līmen*, a threshold. See Limit.

Elision; see Elide.

Elixir. (Ar. — Gk.) Med. L. *elixir*; for Arab. *el iksīr*, the philosopher's stone, esp. a sort of powder (Devic); where *el* is the definite article. — Gk. ξηριον, dry powder, or ξηρόν, dry (residuum).

Elk, a kind of deer. (G.) Prob. adapted from M. H. G. *elch*, an elk; O. H. G. *elaho*. Cf. Icel. *elgr*, Swed. *elg*, an elk; Russ. *olene*, a stag; L. *alces*, Gk. ἄλκη. (History obscure.) Found in A. S. as *elch*, *elh*.

Ell. (E.) M. E. *elle*, *elne*. A. S. *el(i)n*, a cubit. + Du. *elle*, *el*; Icel. *alin*, the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; Swed. *aln*, Dan. *alen*, Goth. *aleina*, G. *elle*, ell; L. *ulna*, elbow, cubit; Gk. ὠλένη, elbow. *Ell* = *el-* in *el-bow*.

Ellipse. (L.—Gk.) Formerly *ellipsis*. —L. *ellīpsis*.—Gk. ἔλλειψις, a defect, an ellipse of a word; also, an oval figure, because its plane forms with the base of the cone a less angle than that of a parabola. — Gk. ἐλλειπειν, to leave in, leave behind.—Gk. ελ-, for εν, in; λείπειν, to leave, cognate with L. *linquere*. Der. *elliptic*, adj., Gk. ἐλλειπτικός.

Elm, a tree. (E.) A. S. *elm*.+O. H. G. *elm*; cf. Icel. *álmr*, Dan. *alm*, Swed. *alm*; also L. *ulmus* (whence G. *ulme*, Du. *olm*).

Elocution. (L.) From L. *ēlocūtionem*, acc. of *ēlocūtio*, clear utterance.—L. *ēlocūtus*, pp. of *ēloquī*, to speak out.—L. *ē*, out; *loquī*, to speak. Cf. Eloquent.

Eloign, Eloin, to remove and keep at a distance, to withdraw. (F. — L.) O. F. *esloigner*, to remove, keep away (Law L. *exlongāre*). — O. F. *es*, away; *loing* (F. *loin*), far off.—L. *ex*, away; *longē*, adv. far off. See Long.

Elope. (A. F.—Scand.) A. F. *aloper*, to run away (from a husband; see N. E. D.). —A. F. *a-* prefix (perhaps for O. F. *es-*, away, as in E. *a-bash*); and M. E. *lopen*, to run (Cath. Anglicum), from Icel. *hlaupa*, cognate with E. Leap. β. Or from M. E. *alop-en*, pp. of *alēpen*, to escape; from A. S. *a-*, away, and *hleapan*, to run, to leap.

Eloquent. (F.—L.) M. E. *eloquent*. — O. F. *eloquent*.—L. *ēloquent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ēloquī*, to speak out or clearly. —L. *ē*, out; *loquī*, to speak.

Else, otherwise. (E.) A. S. *elles*, adv.; stem **aljo-*, signifying 'other,' as in Goth. *aljis*, other.+Swed. *eljest*; allied to L. *alias*, and to Alien. The suffix *-es* marks the gen. case, neuter.

Elucidate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *ēlūcidāre*, to make clear.—L. *ē*, out, very; *lūcid-us*, lucid, clear. See Lucid.

Elude, to avoid slily. (L.) L. *ēlūdere* (pp. *ēlūsus*), to mock, deceive.—L. *e*, out; *lūdere*, to play. Der. *elus-ory*, from the pp.

Elysium, a heaven. (L.—Gk.) L. *ēlysium*.—Gk. ἠλύσιον, short for ἠλύσιον πεδίον, the Elysian field (Od. 4. 563).

Em-, *prefix.* (F.—L.) F. *em-*<L. *im-* (for *in*), in, before *b* and *p*. Hence *em-balm*, to anoint with balm; *em-bank*, to enclose with a bank, cast up a bank; *em-body*, to invest with a body, &c.

Emaciate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ēmaciāre*, to make thin. — L. *ē*, very; *maci-*, base of *maciēs*, leanness; cf. *macer*, lean.

Emanate. (L.) From L. *ēmānātus*, pp. of *emānāre*, to flow out.—L. *ē*, out; *mānāre*, to flow.

Emancipate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ēmancipāre*, to set free.—L. *ē*, out; *mancipāre*, to transfer property.—L. *mancip-*, stem of *man-ceps*, lit. one who takes property in hand or receives it.—L. *man-us*, hand; *capere*, to take.

Emasculate, to deprive of virility. (L.) From pp. of L. *emasculāre*.—L. *e*, away from; *masculus*, male. See Masculine.

Embargo. (Span.) Span. *embargo*, an arrest, a stoppage of ships; lit. a putting a bar in the way.—Late L. type **imbarricāre*, to bar in. Formed with prefix *em-* (=Lat. *in*) from Span. *barra*, a bar. See Bar, Barricade.

Embark. (F.—Late L.) F. *embarquer*.—Late L. *imbarcāre*, to put in a bark.—L. *im-* (for *in*), in; *barca*, a bark; see Bark (1).

Embarrass. (F.—Span.) F. *embarrasser*, to perplex; lit. to hinder, put a bar in one's way.—Span. *embarazar*, the same. — Span. *em-* (L. *im-*, for *in*), in; *barra*, a bar. Cf. Embargo; and Bar.

Embassy, a mission. (F.—Late L.—C.) A modification of O. F. *ambassee*; cf. M. F. *embassade*, Ital. *imbasciata*, weakened form of *ambasciata*. All from Late L. *ambasciāta*, sb., orig. fem. of pp. of *ambasciāre*, to send on a mission, from *ambascia*, a mission. See Ambassador.

Embattle, to furnish with battlements. (F.) M. E. *embattelen*. — O. F. *em-* (L. *im-*, for *in-*, prefix); and O. F. *bastiller*, to fortify. See Battlement.

Embellish. (F.—L.) M. E. *embelissen*.—O. F. *embeliss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *embellir*, to beautify.—O. F. *em-* (L. *in*); and *bel*, fair. See Belle.

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* at each of the four seasons of the year. The A. S. *ymb-ryne* is lit. 'a running round.'—A. S. *ymb*, round (=G. *um*, Gk. ἀμφί); and *ryne*, a run, course; see Run. Prob. confused with L. *quatuor tempora*, four seasons; whence G. *quatember*.

Embers, ashes. (E.) M. E. *emeres*. A. S. *æmyrgean*, embers; A. S. Leech-

doms, iii. 30 (rare). + Icel. *eimyrja*, Dan. *emmer*, Swed. *morja*, O. H. G. *eimurja*, sb. ember. Cf. Icel. *eim-r*, vapour; prov. E. *ome* (A. S. **ām*), vapour.

Embezzle, to filch. (F.) A. F. *embesiler*, to make away with (A. D. 1404). — O. F. *em-* (for L. *in-*, prefix); and O. F. *besillier*, to maltreat, destroy, apparently from O. F. *bes-* (Late L. *bis-*, used as a pejorative prefix). Cf. O. F. *besil*, ill-treatment, torture; and see Bezzle in the N. E. D. ¶ Certainly influenced, in the 16th cent., by a supposed etymology from *imbécill*, to weaken, an obsolete verb formed from the adj. *imbecile*, q.v.

Emblem. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *embleme*. — L. *emblēma*. — Gk. ἔμβλημα, a thing put on, an ornament. — Gk. ἐμ-, for ἐν, in, on; βάλλειν, to throw, to put. See Belemnite.

Emblements, the produce of sown lands, crops which a tenant may cut after the determination of his tenancy. (F.—L.) O. F. *emblaement*, harvest. — O. F. *emblaër*, *emblader* (F. *emblaver*), to sow with corn. — Late Lat. *imblādāre*, to sow. — L. *im-* (for *in*), in; Late L. *bladum* = L. *ablātum*, a crop, corn, lit. 'what is carried away' (F. *blé*).

Embolism. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *embolisme*. — L. *embolismus*. — Gk. ἐμβολισμός, an intercalation or insertion of days, to complete a period. — Gk. ἐμ, for ἐν, in; βάλλειν, to cast; cf. ἐμβολη, an insertion.

Embonpoint, plumpness of person. (F. — L.) F. *embonpoint*, plumpness. For *en bon point*, in good case. — L. *in*, in; *bonum*, neut. of *bonus*, good; *punctum*, point.

Emboss (1), to adorn with bosses or raised work. (F.—L. *and* G.) From Em-, prefix; and Boss.

Emboss (2), to take shelter, or drive to shelter in a wood, &c. (F.—Late L.) O F. *embosquer*, to shroud in a wood. — O. F. *em-* (L. *in*), in; O. F. *bosc*, a wood; see Bouquet.

Embouchure. (F.—L.) F. *embouchure*, the mouth or opening (of a river). — F. *emboucher*, to put in or to the mouth. — L. *in*, in, F. *bouche*, from *bucca*, the mouth.

Embrace. (F.—L.) O. F. *embracer*, to grasp in the arms. — O. F. *em-*, for *en* (L. *in*); and *brace*, the grasp of the arms; see Brace.

Embrasure. (F.) F. *embrasure*, an aperture with slant sides. — M. F. *embraser*, to slope the sides of a window. — O.F. *em-* (L. *in*), in; M. F. *braser*, 'to skue, or chamfret;' Cot. (Of unknown origin.)

Embrocation, a fomenting. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) O. F. *embrocation*. — Med. L. *embrocātus*, pp. of *embrocāre*, to foment. — Gk. εμβροχη, a fomentation. — Gk. εμβρέχειν, to soak in. — Gk. ἐμ- = ἐν, in; βρέχειν, to wet, soak.

Embroider. (F.) From Em- and Broider. Cf. O. F. *embroder*, to embroider.

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 *embryon*. — M. F. *embryon*. — Gk. ἔμβρυον, the embryo, fœtus. — Gk. ἐμ- = ἐν, within; βρύον, neut. of pres. pt. of βρύειν, to be full of, swell out.

Emendation. (L.) Coined from the pp. of L. *emendāre*, to free from fault. — L. *e*, free from; *mendum menda*, a fault.

Emerald, a green gem. (F.—L.—Gk.) M E. *emeraude*. — O. F. *esmeraude* (Span. *esmeralda*); also *esmeragde*. — L. *smaragdum*, acc. of *smaragdus*. — Gk. σμάραγδος, an emerald. Cf. Skt. *marakata-*, an emerald.

Emerge, to rise from the sea, appear. (L.) L. *emergere*, to rise out of water. — — L. *e*, 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. σμῆρις, σμύρις, emery.

Emetic. (L.—Gk.) L. *emeticus*. — Gk. ἐμετικος, causing sickness. — Gk. ἐμέω, 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. *ēminent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *eminere*, to project, excel. — L. *e*, out; **minere*, to project; for which cf. *im-minent*, *pro-minent*.

Emir, a commander. (Arab.) Arab. *amīr*, a nobleman, prince. — Arab. root *amara*, he commanded. Der. *admir-al*.

Emit, to send forth. (L.) L. *ēmittere*, to send forth; pp. *emissus*. — L. *e*, out; *mittere*, to send. Der. *emiss-ion*, *emiss-ary*, from the pp.

Emmet, an ant. (E.) M. E. *emete, amote.* A. S. *ǣmette,* or *æmette,* an ant. + G. *ameise,* O. H. G. *āmeiza,* or *ameiza,* an ant. Doublet, *ant.*

Emmew; see **Enew.**

Emollient, softening. (F. – L.) M.F. *emollient.* – L. *ēmollient-,* stem of pres. pt. of *emollīre,* to soften. – L. *ē,* out, very; *mollīre,* to soften, from *molli-s,* soft.

Emolument, gain. (F. – L.) O. F. *emolument.* – L. *ēmolumentum,* what is gained by labour. – L. *ēmōlīrī,* to work out, accomplish. – L. *e,* out, greatly; *molīrī,* to work, from *moles,* heap, also effort. ¶ So usually explained; but the short vowels in *-mŏlŭ-* suggest a derivation from *emolere,* to grind thoroughly.

Emotion. (L.) Coined from L. *emōtus,* pp. of *emouere,* to move away or much. – L. *e,* out, much; *mouere,* to move.

Emperor, a ruler. (F. – L.) O. F. *emperëor.* – L. *imperātōrem,* acc. of *imperātor,* a ruler. – L. *imperāre,* to rule. – L. *im-* (for *in-*), upon, over; *parāre,* to make ready, order. Der. *empr-ess.*

Emphasis, stress of voice. (L. – Gk.) L. *emphasis.* – Gk. *εμφασις,* a declaration, emphasis; orig. appearance. – Gk. *εμφαίνομαι,* I appear. – Gk. *ἐμ-* (*ἐν*), in; *φαίνομαι,* I appear, whence *φάσις,* an appearance; see **Phase.** Der. *emphatic,* from Gk. *ἐμφατικος,* significant.

Empire. (F. – L.) F. *empire.* – L. *imperium,* command. – L. *im-* (*in-*), upon, over; *parāre,* to make ready, order.

Empiric, a quack doctor. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. *empirique.* – L. *empiricus.* – Gk. *εμπειρικός,* experienced; also one of a certain set of physicians. – Gk. *ἐμ- = ἐν,* in; *πεῖρα* (= **περια*), a trial, experience, allied to *πορος,* a way, and to E. **Fare.** Brugm. i. § 293.

Employ. (F. – L.) M. F. *employer,* to employ. – L. *implicāre,* to implicate (in Late L., to use for, employ). – L. *im-* (for *in-*), in; *plicāre,* to fold; see **Implicate, Imply.**

Emporium, a mart. (L. – Gk.) L. *emporium.* – Gk. *ἐμπόριον,* a mart; neut. of *ἐμπόριος,* commercial. – Gk. *ἐμπορία,* commerce, *ἔμπορος,* a traveller, merchant. – Gk. *εμ- – εν,* in; *πορος,* 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.**

Empty, void. (E.) M. E. *empti.* A. S. *ǣmtig, ǣmetig,* lit. full of leisure. – A. S. *ǣmta, ǣmetta,* leisure, older form *ēmota* (Epin. Glos. 680). Perhaps *ǣmetta* is for **ǣmōtjon-,* from *ǣ-,* prefix, privative, and *mōt,* a meeting for business.

Empyrean, Empyreal, pertaining to elemental fire. (L. – Gk.) Adjectives coined from L. *empyræ-us,* Gk. **ἐμπυραιος,* extended from *ἔμ-πυρος,* exposed to fire. – Gk. *ἐμ- = ἐν,* in; *πῦρ,* fire; see **Fire.**

Emu, Emeu, a bird. (Port.) Port. *ema,* an ostrich.

Emulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *æmulārī,* to try to equal. – L. *æmulus,* striving to equal.

Emulsion, a milk-like mixture. (F. – L.) M. F. *emulsion;* formed from L. *ēmuls-us,* pp. of *ēmulgēre,* to milk out. – L. *ē,* out; *mulgēre,* to milk; see **Milk.**

En-, *prefix.* (F. – L.) F. *en-.* – L. *in-,* in; sometimes used with a causal force, as *en-case, en-chain,* &c. See **Em-.**

Enact. (F. – L.) In Shak. – F. *en,* in (L. *in*; and **Act.** Lit. 'to put in act.'

Enamel, vb. (F. – O. H. G.) M. E. *enamaile,* sb., *enamelen,* vb. – A. F. *enameller, enamailler,* vb. – F. *en* (L. *in*), on; *amaile,* for O. F. *esmail,* enamel (= Ital. *smalto*), from O. Low G. *smalt* (Lübben). See **Smalt.**

Enamour. (F. – L.) O. F. *enamorer,* to inflame with love. – F. *en amour,* in love; where F. *en* is from L. *in,* in, and *amour* from L. acc. *amōrem,* 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. *caisse, casse,* a case; see **Case** (2).

Encaustic, relating to designs burnt in. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *encaustique.* – L. *encausticus.* – Gk. *ἐγκαυστικός,* relating to burning in. – Gk. *ἐν,* in; *καίω,* I burn. See **Calm.**

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. *inciuta* (Florio).

Enchant. (F. – L.) F. *enchanter,* to charm. – L. *incantāre,* to repeat a chant. – L. *in-,* upon; and *cantāre,* to sing; see **Cant** (1).

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

from L. *aqua*. Cf. O. F. *enewer*, to soak in water (Godefroy).

Enfeoff, to endue with a fief. (F.—L. *and* O. H. G.) The spelling is Norman F.; formed from F. *en* (L. *in*), in; and *fief*, a fief. See **Fief.**

Enfilade, a straight line or passage. (F.—L.) F. *enfilade*, a long string (of things).—F. *enfiler*, 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.*

Engender, to breed. (F.—L.) M. E. *engendren*.—O. F. *engendrer*.—L. *ingenerāre*, to produce.—L. *in*, in; *generāre*, to breed, from *gener-* (for **genes-*), stem of *genus*, a race. See **Genus.**

Engine. (F.—L.) O. F. *engin*, a tool.—L. *ingenium*, natural capacity, also, an invention.—L. *in*, in; *geni-*, as in *genius*; see **Genius.**

English, belonging to the Angles. (E.) A. S. *Englisc*, *Ænglisc*.—A. S. *Engl-e*, *Ængl-e*, pl., the Angles; with suffix *-isc*, -ish. Cf. A. S. *Angel-cynn*, Angle kin (*gens Anglōrum*).

Engrailed, indented with curved lines; in heraldry. (F.—L. *and* Teut.) O. F. *engresle*, pp. of *engresler*, to engrail (indent as with hailstones).—O. F. *en*, in; *gresle* (F. *grele*), hail.—L. *in*, in; and (perhaps) G. *gries*, grit. See **Grail** (3).

Engrain, Ingrain, to dye of a fast colour. (F.—L.) M. E. *engreynen*, to dye *in grain*, i.e. of a fast colour. Coined from F. *en* (L. *in*); and O. F. *graine*, 'the seed of herbs, also grain, wherewith cloth is died *in grain*, scarlet die, scarlet in graine;' Cot. From Late L. *grāna*, the cochineal 'berry' or insect; a fem. sb. formed from the pl. (*grāna*) of *grānum*, a grain.

Engrave. (F. *and* E.) From **En-** and **Grave** (1); imitating O. F. *engraver* (from L. *in* and O. H. G. *graban*, Low G. *graven*, cognate with E. *grave*).

Engross, to write in large letters, to occupy wholly. (F.—L.) The former (legal) sense is the older. A. F. *engrosser*. From F. *en grosse*, i. e. in large characters.—L. *in*, in; Late L. *grossa*, large writing, from L. *grossus*, thick.

Enhance, to raise, exalt, increase. (F.—L.) A. F. *enhauncer*, a form of O. F. *enhaucer*, *enhaucier*, to lift (Ital. *innalzare*).—L. *in*; and Late L. *altiāre*, to lift, from *altus*, high.

Enigma. (L.—Gk.) L. *ænigma*.—Gk. *αἴνιγμα* (stem *αἰνιγματ-*), a riddle, dark saying.—Gk. *αἰνίσσομαι*, I speak in riddles.—Gk. *αἶνος*, a tale, story. Der. *enigmat-ic* (from the stem).

Enjoin, to bid. (F.—L.) O. F. *enjoindre* (1 p. pres. *enjoin-s*).—L. *iniungere*, to bid, ordain, orig. to join into.—L. *in*, in; *iungere*, to join. See **Join.**

Enjoy, to joy in. (F.—L.) M. E. *enioien* (=*enjoyen*); A. F. *enioier*.—F. *en* (L. *in*); O. F. *ioie*, 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. *enamistie(t)*.—O. F. *en-* (L. *in-*), neg. prefix; and *amistie(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. *ēnormis*, out of rule, huge.—L. *ē*, out of; *norma*, rule. See **Normal.**

Enough. (E.) M. E. *inoh*, *enogh*; pl. *inohe*, *enoghe*. A. S. *genōh*, *genōg*, pl. *genōge*, sufficient; allied to A. S. *geneah*, it suffices.+Icel. *gnōgr*, Dan. *nok*, Swed. *nog*, Du. *genoeg*, G. *genug*, Goth. *ganōhs*. The *ge-* is a prefix. Cf. L. *nancisci*, to obtain (pp. *nac-tus*); Skt. *naç*, to attain.

Enquire. (F.—L.) M. E. *enqueren*; altered from *enquere* to *enquire*, and later to *inquire*, under the influence of the L. form.—O. F. *enquerre*, *enquerir*.—L. *inquirere*, to search into.—L. *in*, in; *quærere*, to seek. Der. *enquir-y*, often turned into *inquiry*; *enquest* (now *inquest*), from O. F. *enqueste*, L. *inquisita* (*res*), a thing enquired into.

Ensample. (F.—L.) M. E. *ensample*.—A. F. *ensample*, corrupt form of *essample*, *exemple*.—L. *exemplum*, a sample, pattern.—L. *eximere*, to select a sample.—L. *ex*, out; *emere*, to take. Der. *sample.*

Ensign. (F.—L.) O. F. *ensigne*, more correctly *enseigne*, 'a sign, ensigne, standard;' Cot.—Late L. *insignia*, pl. of L. *insigne*, 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; *silo*, a pit for storing grain. — L. *in*, in; *sīrus*, borrowed from Gk. σιρος, a pit for storing grain.

Ensue. (F. — L.) O. F. *ensu-*, a stem of *ensivre*, to follow after. — Late L. *insequere*, for L. *insequī*, to follow upon. — L. *in*, on; *sequī*, to follow.

Ensure, to make sure. (F. — L.) A. F. *enseurer*. — F. *en* (L. *in*), in; and O. F. *seür*, 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; **tabulāre*, a verb formed from the sb. *tabulātum*, boardwork, a flooring, from *tabula*, a plank; see **Table.**

Entail, to bestow as a heritage. (F. — L.) Orig. to convert an estate into *fee-tail* (*feodum talliātum*, where *talliātum* means 'limited' in a certain way). From F. *en-* (L. *in*) and *tailler* (*talliāre*). In another sense we find M. E. *entailen*, to cut, carve. — O. F. *entailler*, 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. *intrāre*, to go into. — L. *in*, in; and **trāre*, to go through (cf. *pene-trāre* and *trans*); allied to Skt. *tara-*, a passage. See Brugm. ii. § 579. **Der.** *entr-ance.*

Enterprise. (F. — L.) O. F. *entreprise*, *enterprinse*, an enterprise. — O. F. *enterpris*, pp. of *enterprendre*, to undertake. — Late L. *interprendere*. — L. *inter*, among; *prendere*, short for *prehendere*, to lay hold of. See **Prehensile.**

Entertain. (F. — L.) O. F. *entretenir*. — Late L. *intertenēre*, to entertain, lit. 'to hold or keep among.' — L. *inter*, among; *tenere*, to hold.

Enthusiasm, inspiration. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *enthusiasmus*. — Gk. ἐνθουσιασμός, inspiration. — Gk. ἐνθουσιάζω, I am inspired. — Gk. ἔνθεος, full of the god, having a god within, inspired. — Gk. ἐν, in; θεος, a god.

Entice. (F. — L.) M. E. *entice*n. — O. F. *enticier*, *enticher*, to excite. — Lat. type **intitiāre*, to kindle, set on fire. — L. *in*; and **titius*, for *titio*, a firebrand. Cf. F. *attiser*, Ital. *attizzare*, to set on fire.

Entire. (F. — L.) O. F. *entier*, whole. — L. *integrum*, acc. of *integer*, whole. See **Integer.**

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. ἔντομο-ν, an insect; neut. of ἔντομο-ς, cut into, so called from the very thin middle part (see **Insect**). — Gk. ἐν, in; τεμνειν, to cut; with suffix -λογια, discourse, from λεγειν, to speak.

Entrails, the inward parts. (F. — L.) O. F. *entraille*, intestines. — Late L. *intrālia*, also (more correctly) *intrānea*, entrails. — L. *interānea*, entrails, neut. pl. of *interāneus*, 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. *entraiter*, to treat of. — F. *en* (< L. *in*), in, concerning; F. *traiter* < L. *tractāre*, to handle, treat; see **Treat.**

Enumerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ēnumerāre*, to reckon up. — L. *ē*, out, fully: *numerāre*, vb., from *numerus*, number.

Enunciate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ēnunciāre*, better spelt *ēnuntiāre*, to utter, declare fully. — L. *ē*, fully; *nuntiāre*, to tell, from *nuntius*, a messenger.

Envelop. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *envolupen*. O. F. *envoluper*, later *enveloper*, to wrap in, wrap round, enfold. — F. *en* (L. *in*), in; and O. F. *voluper*, *voloper*, *vloper*, to wrap, from a base *vlop-*, to wrap. This base resembles M. E. *wlappen*, to wrap; which, however, is not known outside English. See **Lap** (3). Note Walloon *ewalpé*, 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 *virer*, to turn, veer; see **Veer.**

Envoy. (F. — L.) O. F. *envoy*, a sending. — O. F. *envoier*, to send. — F. *en voie*,

on the way. — L. *in uiam*, on the way. Cf. Ital. *inviare*, to send.

Envy, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *enuie* (*envie*). — O. F. *envie*. — L. *inuidia*, envy; see **Invidious.**

Epact. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) O. F. (and F.) *epacte*, an addition, the epact (a term in astronomy). — Late L. *epacta*. — Gk. ἐπακτη (for ἐπακτος ημερα), late fem. of επακτος, added. — Gk. ἐπαγειν, to bring in, add. — Gk. ἐπ-, for ἐπί, to; and ἄγειν, to lead, bring. (√AG.)

Epaulet, a shoulder-knot. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *épaulette*; dimin. from *épaule* (O. F. *espaule*), 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. *épergne*, 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*, *espergner*, to spare. — O. H. G. *sparon*, G. *sparen*, to spare; see **Spare.**

Ephah, a Hebrew measure. (Heb. — Egypt.) Heb. *ēphah*, a measure; of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *ōpi*, 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. ἐφ- = ἐπί, for; ἡμέρα, a day. **Der.** *ephemer-al*, adj.; *ephemer-is* (Gk. ἐφημερίς, a diary).

Ephod, part of the priest's habit. (Heb.) Heb. *ēphod*, a vestment. — Heb. *āphad*, to put on.

Epi-, *prefix.* (Gk.) Gk. ἐπί, upon, to, besides; spelt *eph-* in *eph-emeral*, *ep-* in *ep-isode*, *ep-och*, *ep-ode.*

Epic, narrative. (L. — Gk.) L. *epicus*. — Gk. ἐπικος, narrative. — Gk. επος, word, narrative, song; see **Voice.**

Epicene, of common gender. (L. — Gk.) L. *epicœnus*. — Gk. επικοινος, common. — Gk. επι, among; κοινος, common.

Epicure, a follower of Epicurus. (L. — Gk.) L. *Epicūrus*. — Gk. Ἐπικουρος, 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. — Gk. ἐπί, upon; κύκλος, a circle; see **Cycle.**

Epidemic, affecting a people. (L. — Gk.) Formed from L. *epidemus*, epidemic. — Gk. ἐπιδημος, among the people, general. — Gk. ἐπί, among; δῆμος, people. See **Endemic.**

Epidermis, cuticle. (L. — Gk.) L. *epidermis*. — Gk. ἐπιδερμίς, upper skin. — Gk. ἐπι, upon; δέρμ-α, skin. See **Derm.**

Epiglottis, the cartilage forming a lid over the glottis. (Gk.) Gk. ἐπιγλωττίς. — Gk. ἐπί, upon; γλωττις, glottis; see **Glottis.**

Epigram, a short and pithy poem or saying. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *épigramme*. — L. *epigramma*. — Gk. ἐπιγραμμα, an inscription, epigram. — Gk. ἐπιγράφειν, to inscribe. — Gk. ἐπί, upon; γράφειν, to write. See **Grammar.**

Epilepsy. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *epilepsie*, 'the falling sickness;' Cot. — L. *epilēpsia*. — Gk. ἐπιληψία, ἐπίληψις, a seizure. — Gk. ἐπιλαμβάνειν, to seize upon. — Gk. ἐπί, on; λαμβάνειν, to seize. **Der.** *epileptic* (Gk. ἐπιληπτικός).

Epilogue. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *épilogue*. — L. *epilogus*. — Gk. ἐπιλογος, a concluding speech. — Gk. ἐπί, upon; λογος, a speech.

Epiphany, Twelfth Day. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *epiphanie*. — L. *epiphania*. — Gk. ἐπιφάνια, manifestation; orig. neut. pl. of ἐπιφάνιος, manifest, but used as equivalent to ἐπιφάνεια, sb. — Gk. ἐπιφαίνειν, to shew forth. — Gk. ἐπί, to, forth; φαίνειν, to shew. See **Phantom.**

Episcopal. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *episcopal*. — L. *episcopālis*, belonging to a bishop. — L. *episcopus*, a bishop. — Gk. ἐπίσκοπος, an over-seer, bishop. — Gk. ἐπί, upon; σκοπος, one that watches. See **Scope.**

Episode, a story introduced into another. (Gk.) Gk. ἐπεισόδιον, orig. neut. of ἐπεισόδιος, coming in besides. — Gk. ἐπ- (ἐπί), besides; εἰσόδιος, coming in, from εἰς, in, ὁδός, a way.

Epistle, a letter. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *epistle*, also *epistre*. — L. *epistola*. — Gk. ἐπιστολη, message, letter. — Gk. ἐπιστέλλειν, to send to. — Gk. ἐπί, to; στέλλειν, 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. ἐπι-

θαλάμον, bridal song. — Gk. ἐπί, upon, for; θάλαμος, bride-chamber.

Epithet. (L. — Gk.) L. *epitheton.* — Gk. ἐπίθετον, an epithet; neut. of ἐπίθετος, attributed. — Gk. ἐπί, besides; θε-τος, placed, from θε-, weak grade of τιθημι, I place.

Epitome. (L. — Gk.) L. *epitome.* — Gk. επιτομη, a surface-incision, also an abridgment. — Gk. ἐπί, upon; τεμνειν, to cut.

Epoch. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *epocha.* — Gk. ἐποχή, a stop, pause, fixed date. — Gk. ἐπ- (επι), upon; εχειν, to hold, check. (√SEGH.) Brugm. i. § 602.

Epode. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *epode.* — L. *epōdos.* — Gk. ἐπωδός, an epode, something sung after. — Gk. ἐπ-ί, upon, after; ἀείδειν, to sing.

Equal. (L.) L. *æquālis*, equal. — L. *æquus*, just, exact.

equanimity, evenness of mind. (L.) From L. *æquanimitas*, the same. — L. *æquanimis*, of even temper, kind. — L. *æqu-us*, equal; *animus*, mind.

equation, a statement of equality. (L.) L. acc. *æquātionem*, an equalising; from pp. of *æquāre*, to make equal. — L. *æquus*, equal. So also *equator* < L. *æquātor.*

equilibrium, even balancing. (L.) L. *æquilibrium.* — L. *æquilībris*, evenly balanced. — L. *æqui-*, for *æquus*, even; *lībra*, a balance; see **Librate.**

equinox. (F. — L.) F. *équinoxe.* — L. *æquinoctium*, time of equal day and night. — L. *æqui-*, for *æquus*; *nocti-*, decl. stem of *nox*, a night; see **Night.**

equipollent, equally potent. (F. — L.) O. F. *equipolent.* — L. *æquipollent-*, stem of *æquipollens*, of equal power. — L. *æqui-*, for *æquus*: *pollens*, pres. pt. of *pollēre*, to be strong.

equity. (F. — L.) O. F. *equité.* — L. *æquitātem*, acc. of *æquitas*, equity. — L. *æquus*, equal.

equivalent. (F. — L.) M. F. *equivalent.* — L. *æquiualent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *æquiualēre*, to be of equal force. — L. *æqui-*, for *æquus*; *ualēre*, to be worth; see **Value.**

equivocal. (L.) Formed from L. *æquiuoc-us*, of doubtful sense. — L. *æqui-*, *æquus*; *uoc-*, stem of *uocāre*, to call; see **Voice.** Der. *equivoc-ate*, to speak doubtfully. ¶ So also *equi-angular, equi-multiple*, &c.

Equerry, an officer who has charge of horses and stables. (F. — O. H. G.) Properly *equerry* means a stable, and mod. E. *equerry* stands for *squire of the equerry.* — F. *écurie*, O. F. *escurie*, a stable; Low L. *scūria*, a stable. — O. H. G. *skūra*, *skiura* (G. *scheuer*), a shelter, stable; allied to O. H. G. *skur*, a shelter. Brugm. i. § 109. (√SQEU.) ¶ Altered to *equerry* by confusion with *equus*, a horse.

Equestrian; see **Equine.**

Equilibrium; see **Equal.**

Equine. (L.) L. *equīnus*, relating to orses. — L. *equus*, a horse. + Gk. ἵππος, (ἵκκος); Skt. *açva*; Pers. *asp*; O. Irish *ech*; A. S. *eoh.* Brugm. i. § 116.

equestrian. (L.) Formed from L. *equestri-*, stem of *equester*, belonging to horsemen. — L. *eques*, a horseman. — L. *equus*, a horse.

Equinox; see **Equal.**

Equip, to furnish, fit out. (F. — Scand.) M. F. *equiper*, O. North F. *esquiper*, to fit out; A. F. *eskipper.* — Icel. *skipa*, to set in order, perhaps allied to *skip*, a ship. Der. *equip-age, -ment.*

Equipollent, Equity; see **Equal.**

Equivalent, Equivocal; see **Equal.**

Era. (L.) L. *æra*, an era, fixed date. From a particular sense of *æra*, counters (for calculation), pl. of *æs*, brass, money.

Eradicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ērādīcāre*, to root out. — L. *ē*, out; *rādīcāre*, to root, from *rādīc-*, stem of *rādix*, root. See **Radix.**

Erase. (L.) L. *ērāsus*, pp. of *ērādere*, to scratch out. — L. *e*, out; *rādere*, to scrape.

Ere, before. (E.) M. E. *er.* A. S. *ār*, soon, before; adv. prep. and conj. + Du. *eer*, O. H. G. *ēr*, G. *eher*; Goth. *airis*, sooner, comp. of *air*, Icel. *ār*, adv., early, soon. ¶ The two last are positive, not comparative, forms. Cf. Gk. ηρι, early.

early, soon. (E.) M. E. *erly.* A. S. *ārlīce*, adv.; from **ārlīc*, adj., not used. — A. S. *ār*, soon; *līc*, like.

erst, soonest. (E.) M. E. *erst.* A. S. *ārest*, superlative of *ār*, soon.

Erect, adj. (L.) L. *ērectus*, upright; pp. of *erigere*, to set up straight. — L. *e*, out, up; *regere*, to make straight, rule.

Ermine, a beast. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *ermine.* — O. F. *ermine* (F. *hermine*). — O. H. G. *harmīn*, ermine-fur (G.

hermelin). — O. H. G. *harmo*, an ermine. +A.S. *hearma*; Lithuan. *szarmů*, a weasel. ¶ But Hatzfeld supports the derivation from *Armenius mūs*, an Armenian mouse; cf. *Ponticus mūs*, supposed to be an ermine.

Erode. (F. — L.) F. *éroder*. — L. *erodere*, to eat away. — L. *ē*, out; *rōdere*, to gnaw. Der. *eros-ion* (from pp. *ērōs-us*).

Erotic. (Gk.) Gk. ερωτικος, relating to love. — Gk. ἐρωτι-, crude form of ερως, love; allied to ἔραμαι, I love.

Err, to stray. (F. — L.) M. E. *erren*. — O. F. *errer*. — L. *errāre*, to wander (for **ers-āre*). +G. *irren*, to stray, Goth. *airzjan*, to make to stray. Brugm. i. § 878.

erratum, an error. (L.) L. *erratum*, neut. of pp. of *errāre*, to make a mistake.

erroneous, faulty. (L.) Put for L. *errōne-us*, wandering; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *errāre* (above).

error. (F. — L.) M. E. *errour*. — O. F. *errour*. — L. *errorem*, acc. of *error*, a mistake — L. *errāre* (above).

Errand. (E.) M. E. *erende*. A. S. *ærende*, a message, business. +O. Sax. *ārundi*, O. H. G. *ārunti*, a message; cf. Icel. *eyrendi*, *örendi*, Swed. *ärende*, Dan. *ærende*. Usually connected with A. S. *ār*, Icel. *ārr*, Goth. *airus*, 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 *errāre*, to wander. Doublet, *arrant*.

Erratum, Erroneous, Error; see Err.

Erst; see Ere.

Erubescent. (L.) L. *erubescent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *erubescere*, to grow red. — L. *e*, out, much; *rubescere*, to grow red, inceptive form of *rubere*, to be red. See Red.

Eructate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ēructāre*, to belch out. — L. *ē*, out; *ructāre*, to belch; allied to *ē-rūgere*, to belch; cf. Gk. ἐρεύγεσθαι. Brugm. i. § 221.

Erudite, learned. (L.) L. *eruditus*, pp. of *ērudīre*, to free from rudeness, to teach. — L. *e*, from; *rudis*, rude.

Eruption. (L.) From L. *eruptiōnem*, acc. of *ēruptio*, a breaking out. — L. *ēruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, to break out. — L. *ē*, out; *rumpere*, to break. See Rupture.

Erysipelas, a redness on the skin. (L. — Gk.) L. *erysipelas*. — Gk. ἐρυσίπελας, redness on the skin. — Gk. ἐρυσι-, allied to ἐρυθ-ρός, red; πέλλα, skin. Cf. ἐρυσίβη, red blight on corn.

Escalade, a scaling of walls. (F. — Span. — L.) F. *escalade*. — Span. *escalado*, *escalada*, a scaling; from *escalar*, to scale. — Span. *escala*, a ladder. — L. *scāla*, a ladder; see Scale (3). Cf. Ital. *scalata*, an escalade; Florio also has '*Scalada*, an escalado,' from Spanish.

Escape. (F. — L.) M. E. *escapen*. — O. North F. *escaper* (F. *échapper*), to escape, lit. to slip out of one's cape; Picard *écaper*. — L. *ex cappā*, out of one's cape; see Cape (1).

Escarpment. (F. — Ital. — Teut.) F. *escarpement*. Formed from F. *escarpe*, a scarp; with suffix *-ment* (L. *-mentum*); see Scarp.

Escheat. (F. — L.) M. E. *eschete* (also *chete*), a forfeit to the lord of the fee. — O. F. *eschete*, rent, that which falls to one, orig. fem. pp. of *escheoir* (F. *échoir*). — Late L. *excadere*, to fall to one's share. — L. *ex*, out; and *cadere*, to fall. Hence *cheat*.

Eschew, to shun. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *eschewen*. — O. F. *eschiver*, *eschever*, to shun. — O. H. G. *sciuhan*, to frighten, also to fear. — O. H. G. **scioh*, M. H. G. *schiech*, shy, timid. See Shy.

Escort, a guide, guard. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. *escorte*. — Ital. *scorta*, a guide; fem. of pp. of *scorgere*, to see, perceive, guide (orig. to set right). — L. *ex*, entirely; *corrigere*, to correct; see Correct.

Escrow, a deed delivered on condition. (F. — Teut.) A. F. *escrouwe*, M. E. *scroue*, *scrowe*; the orig. word of which *scro-ll* is the diminutive. — O. F. *escroe*, a slip of parchment. — M. Du. *schroode*, a shred, slip of paper (Kilian); cf. O. H. G. *scrōt*, a shred. See Shred and Scroll.

Escuage, a pecuniary satisfaction in lieu of feudal service. (F. — L.) O. F. *escuage* < Late L. *scūtāgium*. Formed with suffix *-age* from O. F. *escu*, a shield; because *escuage* was first paid in lieu of service in the field. — L. *scutum*, a shield.

Esculent, eatable. (L.) L. *esculentus*, fit for eating. — L. *esca*, food. For **ed-sca*. — L. *edere*, to eat. Brugm. i. § 753.

Escutcheon, Scutcheon, a painted shield. (F. — L.) Formerly *escochon*; XV cent.; A. F. *escuchon*. — O. North F. *escuchon*, O. F. *escusson*, the same; answer-

ing to a Late L. acc. **scūtiōnem*, extended from L. *scutum*, a shield.

Esophagus, gullet. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *æsophagus*.—Gk. *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, lit. conveyer of food —Gk. *οἰσο-* (of doubtful origin); *φαγ-*, base of *φαγεῖν*, to eat.

Esoteric. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐσωτερικος*, inner; hence, secret.—Gk. *ἐσωτερος*, inner, comp. of *ἔσω*, adv., within; from *ες* = *εις*, into, prep. Opposed to *exoteric*.

Espalier, frame-work for training trees. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) M.F. *espallier*; Cot.—Ital. *spalliera*, back of a chair, support, espalier.—Ital. *spalla*, shoulder.—L. *spatula*; see Epaulet.

Especial. (F.—L.) O. F. *especial*.—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, levelling, evenning 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. *explānāre*, to level.—L. *ex*, out; *plānāre*, to level, from *plānus*, flat. See Plain.

Espouse. (F.—L.) O. F. *espouser*, to espouse, wed.—L. *sponsāre*, to betroth.—L. *sponsus*, pp. of *spondere*, to promise. See Spouse, Sponsor.

Espy, to spy, see. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *espyen*.—O. F. *espier*.—O. H. G. *spehōn* (G. *spahen*), to spy; see Species. Der. *espi-on-age*, F. *espionnage*, from M. F. *espion*, a spy, borrowed from Ital. *spione*, a spy, from O. H. G. *spehōn*, to spy.

Esquire, a shield-bearer. (F.—L.) M. E. *squyer*.—O. F. *escuyer*, *escuier*, a squire.—Late L. *scūtārius*, a shield-bearer.—L. *scūt-um*, a shield, cover (F. *écu*). (√SQEU.) Brugm. i. § 109. Doublet, *squire*.

Essay, Assay, an attempt, trial. (F.—L.) O. F. *essai*, a trial.—L. *exagium*, a trial of weight; cf. *exāmen*, a weighing, a swarm.—L. *ex*, out; *ag-ere*, to drive, impel, move. (√AG.)

Essence, a quality, being. (F.—L.) F. *essence*—L. *essentia*, a being.—L. **essent-*, fictitious stem of pres. pt. of *esse*, to be. Der. *essenti-al*; and see *entity*.

Essoin, an excuse for not appearing in court. (F.—L. *and* Teut.) O. F. *essoine*, M. F. *exoine*, 'an essoine, or excuse;' Cot.—O. F. *essonier*, to excuse (Godefroy).—O. F *es-* (L. *ex*), away; and Low L. *sunnia*, O. H G. *sunne* (for **sundjā*, Braune, xiv. 9), lawful excuse. Cf. Goth. *sunjōn sik*, to excuse oneself, *ga-sunjōn*, to justify, from *sunja*, truth; Skt. *satja-*, true. Brugm. i. § 287.

Establish. (F.—L.) M. E. *establissen*.—O. F. *establiss-*, base of pres. pt. of *establir*, to establish.—L. *stabilīre*, to establish.—L. *stabilis*, firm; see Stable (2).

Estate. (F.—L.) O. F. *estat*.—L. *statum*, acc. of *status*, state; see State.

Esteem, to value. (F.—L.) O. F. *estimer*.—L. *æstimāre*, O. L. *æstumāre*, to value. Allied to Goth. *aistan*, to regard. Brugm. ii. § 692.

estimate. (L.) From pp. of L. *æstimāre*, to value (above).

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. *extrāneum*, acc. of *extrāneus*, foreign, on the outside.—L. *extrā*, 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. *æstuārium*, the same.—L. *æstuāre*, to surge, foam as the tide.—L. *æstus*, heat, surge, tide. Allied to Ether.

Etch, to engrave with acids. (Du.—G.) Du. *etsen*, to etch.—G. *ätzen*, to corrode, etch; orig. 'to make to eat;' causal of G. *essen*, to eat. See Eat.

Eternal. (F.—L.) M E. *eternel*.—O. F *eternel*.—L. *æternālis*, eternal.—L. *æternus*, lit. lasting for an age; for *æuiternus*.—L. *æui-*, for *æuum*, an age. See Age.

Ether, pure upper air. (L.—Gk.) L. *æther*.—Gk. *αἰθηρ*, upper air; from its brightness.—Gk. *αἴθειν*, to glow. (√AIDH.) Brugm. i. § 202.

Ethic, relating to morals. (L.—Gk.) L. *ethicus*, moral.—Gk. *ηθικος*, moral.—Gk. *ηθος*, custom, moral nature; cf. *ἔθος*, manner, custom.+Skt. *svadhā-*, self-will, strength, from *sva*, self, *dhā*, to place; cf. Goth. *sidus*, G. *sitte*, custom.

Ethnic, relating to a nation. (L.—Gk.)

L. *ethnicus*. — Gk. ἐθνικός, national. — Gk. ἔθνος, a nation.

Etiolate, to blanch plants. (F. — L.) F. *étioler*; with suffix *-ate*. From a dialectal form answering to *s'éteuler*, to grow into haulm or stalk, like etiolated plants. — F. *éteule*, O. F. *esteule*, a stalk. — Late L. *stupula*, for L. *stipula*, straw. See **Stubble**.

Etiquette, ceremony. (F. — G.) F. *étiquette*, a label, ticket, also a form of introduction; cf. M. F. *etiquet* (O. F. *estiquet*), 'a little note, such as is *stuck up* on the gate of a court,' &c.; Cot. — G. *stecken*, to stick, put, set, fix; causal of G. *stechen*, to stick, pierce. See **Stick** (1). Doublet, *ticket*.

Etymon, the true source of a word. (L. — Gk.) L. *etymon*. — Gk. ἔτυμον; neut. of ἔτυμος, real, true.

etymology. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *etymologie*. — L. *etymologia*. — Gk. ἐτυμολογία, etymology. — Gk. ετυμο-ς, true; -λογια, account, from λέγειν, to speak.

Eu-, prefix, well. (Gk.) Gk. ευ, well; neut. of ευς, good. Cf. Skt. *vasu*, wealth.

Eucalyptus, a genus of trees, including the blue gum-tree. (Gk.) Latinised from Gk. ευ, well; καλυπτος, covered, surrounded. The reference is to the hood protecting the stamens.

Eucharist, the Lord's Supper, lit. thanksgiving. (L. — Gk.) L. *eucharistia*. — Gk. ευχαριστία, a giving of thanks. — Gk. ευ, well; χαριζομαι, I show favour, from χάρις, favour. Cf. **Yearn**.

Eulogy, praise. (L. — Gk.) From L. *eulogium*. — Gk. εὐλογία, praise, lit. good speaking; with suffix suggested by L. *ēlogium*, an inscription. — Gk. εὖ, well; λέγειν, to speak.

Eunuch, one who is castrated. (L. — Gk.) L. *eunuchus*. — Gk. ευνοῦχος, a chamberlain; one who had charge of sleeping apartments. — Gk. ευνη, a couch; ἔχειν, to keep, have in charge.

Euphemism, a softened expression. (Gk.) Gk. ευφημισμός, the same as εὐφημία, the use of words of good omen. — Gk. εὖ, well; φημί, I speak. (√BHĀ.)

Euphony. (Gk.) Gk. εὐφωνία, a pleasing sound. — Gk. εὔφωνος, sweet-voiced. — Gk. ευ, well; φωνη, voice. (√BHĀ.)

Euphrasy, the plant eye-bright. (Gk.) Supposed to be beneficial to the eyes; lit. 'delight.' — Gk. ευφρασία, delight. — Gk. εὐφραίνειν, to delight, cheer; cf. εὔφρων, cheerful. Allied to Gk. εὖ, well; φρεν-, stem of φρην, midriff, heart, mind.

Euphuism, affectation in speaking. (Gk.) So named from a book *Euphues*, by J. Lyly (1579). — Gk. ευφυης, well-grown, excellent. — Gk. εὖ, well; φυη, growth, from φυομαι, I grow. (√BHEU.)

Euroclydon, a tempestuous wind. (Gk.) Gk. εὐροκλύδων, supposed to mean 'a storm from the east.' — Gk. ευρο-ς, S.E. wind; κλυδων, surge, from κλυζειν, to surge, dash as waves. ¶ Only in Acts xxvii. 14; where some read ευρακυλων, i. e. *Eur-aquilo*; from L. *Eur-us*, E. wind, and *Aquilo*, N. wind.

Euthanasia, easy death. (Gk.) Gk. εὐθανασία, easy death: cf. εὐθάνατος, dying well. — Gk. εὖ, well; θανεῖν, to die.

Evacuate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ēuacuāre*, to empty. — L. *ē*, out; *uacuus*, empty.

Evade, to shun. (F. — L.) F. *évader*. — L. *ēuādere* (pp. *ēuāsus*), to escape. — L. *ē*, away; *uādere*, to go. **Der.** *evas-ion* (from the pp.).

Evanescent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *euānescere*, to vanish away. — L. *ē*, away; *uānescere*, to vanish, from *uānus*, empty, vain.

Evangelist, writer of a gospel. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *evangeliste*. — L. *euangelista*. — Gk. εὐαγγελιστής. — Gk. εὐαγγελίζομαι, I bring good news. — Gk. ευ, well; ἀγγελια, tidings, from αγγελος, a messenger; see **Angel**.

Evaporate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ēuaporāre*, to pass off in vapour. — L. *ē*, out; *uapor*, vapour.

Evasion; see **Evade**.

Eve, Even, the latter part of the day. (E.) *Eve* is short for *even*. (For *evening*, see below.) M. E. *eue*, *euen*. A. S. *æfen*, *ēfen*. + O. Sax. *āband*, Du. *avond*, G. *abend*. Of doubtful origin. **Der.** *even-tide*, A. S. *æfentīd*. Brugm. i. § 980.

evening, even. (E.) M. E. *euening*. A. S. *æfnung*; formed from *æfnian*, to grow towards evening, with suffix *-ung*; from *æfen*, even (above).

Even, level. (E.) M. E. *euen* (*even*). A. S. *efen*, *efn*. + Du. *even*, Icel. *jafn*, Dan. *jævn*, Swed. *jämn*, Goth. *ibns*, G. *eben*.

Event, result. (L.) L. *ēuentus*, *ēuentum*, sb. — L. *ēuentus*, pp. of *ēuenīre*, to come out, result. — L. *e*, out; *uenire*, to come, allied to **Come**.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Excise, a duty, tax. (Du.—F.—L.) A misspelling of M. Du. *aksiis* or *aksys*, excise. (Cf. G. *accise*, excise.) — O. F. *acceis*, a tax, given in the N. E. D.; allied to Low L. *accīsia* (Ducange); also spelt *exsīsa* (id.). — Late L. *accensus*, a payment, rent; cf. *accensāre*, to tax. — L. *ac-* (for *ad-*), to; and *census*, a tax. ¶ For the sound-change, cf. Du. *spijs*, food, from Late 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 *cædere*, to cut.

Exclaim. (F.—L.) F. *exclamer*, — L. *exclāmāre*, 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. *excommūnicāre*, to put out of the community. — L. *ex*, out of; *communis*, common. See Communicate.

Excoriate. (L.) From pp. of L. *excoriāre*, to strip off skin. — L. *ex*, off; *corium*, hide, skin. See Cuirass.

Excrement (1). (L.) L. *excrēmentum*, refuse, ordure. — L. *excrētus*, pp. of *excernere*, to separate, sift out. — L. *ex*, out; *cernere*, to sift.

Excrement (2), out-growth. (L.) In Shak. From L. *excrementum*. — L. *excretus*, pp. of *excrescere*, to grow out (below).

excrescence. (F.—L.) O. F. *excrescence*. — L. *excrescentia*, an outgrowth. — L. *excrescent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *excrescere*, to grow out. — L. *ex*, out; *crescere*, to grow. See Crescent.

Excretion. (F.—L.) M. F. *excretion*; formed (with suffix *-ion*), from L. *excrētus*, pp. of *excernere*; see Excrement (1).

Excruciate, to torture. (L.) From pp. of L. *excruciāre*, to torment greatly. — L. *ex*, very; *cruciāre*, 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 *excurrere*, to run out. — L. *ex*, out; *currere*, to run.

Excuse. (F.—L.) F. *excuser*. — L. *excūsāre*, to release from a charge. — L. *ex*, out; and *causa*, a charge, a cause.

Execrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *execrārī*, for *exsecrārī*, to curse greatly. — L. *ex*, greatly; *sacrāre*, to consecrate, also to declare accursed. — L. *sacr-um*, neut. of *sacer*, sacred; also, accursed.

Execute. (F.—L.) O. F. *executer*. — L. *execūtus*, *exsecutus*, pp. of *exsequi*, to follow out, pursue, perform. — L. *ex*, out; *sequī*, to follow.

Exegesis, exposition. (Gk.) Gk. ἐξήγησις, interpretation. — Gk. ἐξηγεῖσθαι, to explain. — Gk. ἐξ, out; ηγεισθαι, to guide, perhaps allied to Seek. Brugm. i. § 187.

Exemplar. (F.—L.) M. E. *exemplaire*. — O. F. *exemplaire*. — L. *exemplārium*, late form of *exemplar*, a copy (to which the mod. E. word is now conformed). — L. *exemplāris*, adj., serving as a copy. — L. *exemplum*; see Example. Der. *exemplar-y*, from L. *exemplāris*.

exemplify, to shew by example. (F.—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 *eximere*, to take out, deliver, free. — L. *ex*, out; *emere*, to take. Cf. Lith. *im-ti*, to take.

Exequies. (F.—L.) O. F. *exeques*, *exequies*, 'funerals;' Cot. — L. *exsequiās*, acc. pl. of *exsequiæ*, funeral obsequies, lit. 'followings.' — L. *exsequī*, to follow out. — L. *ex*, out; *sequī*, to follow.

Exercise, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *exercise*. — O. F. *exercice*. — L. *exercitium*, exercise. — L. *exercitus*, pp. of *exercēre*, 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 *-ue* is not pronounced; cf. *prologue*, &c. — F. *exergue*, so called because lying 'out of the work.' — Gk. ἐξ, out of; ἐργον, work.

Exert. (L.) Lit. to 'put forth.' L. *exertus*, better spelt *exsertus*, thrust forth; pp. of *exserere*, to thrust out. — L. *ex*, out; *serere*, 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. *exhaler*. — L. *ex-*

hālāre, to breathe out. — L. *ex*, out; *hālāre*, to breathe.

Exhaust. (L.) From L. *exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaurīre*, to draw out, drink up. — L. *ex*, out; *haurīre*, to draw water.

Exhibit, to show. (L.) From L. *exhibit-us*, pp. of *exhibēre*, to hold forth. — L. *ex*, out; *habēre*, 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. ἱλαρός, cheerful. See **Hilarity**.

Exhort. (F. — L.) O. F. *ex(h)orter*. — L. *exhortārī*, to encourage greatly. — L. *ex*, out, very; *hortārī*, to encourage; see **Hortatory**.

Exhume, to disinter. (F. — L.) F. *exhumer*. — Late L. *exhumāre*. — L. *ex*, out of; *humus*, the ground.

Exigent, exacting. (L.) From the stem of pres. pt. of *exigere*, to exact. — L. *ex*; and *agere*, to drive.

Exile, banishment. (F. — L.) O. F. *essil*; later *exil*, 'an exile, banishment;' Cot. — L. *exilium*, better *exsilium*, banishment; cf. *exsul*, a banished man. — L. *ex*, out of; and (perhaps) *sed-ēre*, to sit, abide. Cf. **Consul**. Der. *exile*, verb; hence, *exile*, sb. (= one who is *exiled*).

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 *exīre*, to go out. — L. *ex*, out; *īre*, to go. ¶ *Exit*, departure, is from L. *exit-us*, sb.

Exodus, departure. (L. — Gk.) L. *exodus*. — Gk. ἔξοδος, a going out. — Gk. ἐξ, out; ὁδός, a way, a march. (√SED.)

Exogen, a plant that increases outwardly. (F. — Gk.) F. *exogene* (1813). From Gk. ἐξ-ω, outside, from ἐξ, out; and γεν-, base of γίγνεσθαι, to be born.

Exonerate. (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. *exorbitant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *exorbitāre*, to fly out of a track. — L. *ex*, out; *orbita*, a track of a wheel, from *orbi-*, stem of *orbis*, a wheel, with suffix *-ta*.

Exorcise. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *exorcizāre*. — Gk. ἐξορκίζειν, to drive away by adjuration. — Gk. ἐξ, away; ὁρκίζειν, to adjure, from ὅρκος, 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. ἐξωτέρω, more outward, comp. of adv. ἔξω, outward, from ἐξ, out.

exotic, foreign. (L. — Gk.) L. *exōticus*. — Gk. ἐξωτικός, outward, foreign. — Gk. ἔξω, adv., outward, from ἐξ, out.

Expand. (L.) L. *expandere* (pp. *expansus*), to spread out. — L. *ex*, out; *pandere*, to spread out; causal from *patēre*, to lie open. Cf. Gk. πίτνημι, I spread out. Der. *expanse*, from the pp.

Expatiate. (L.) From pp. of L. *expatiārī*, better *exspatiārī*, to wander. — L. *ex*, out; *spatiārī*, to roam, from *spatium*, space.

Expatriate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *expatriāre*, to banish. — L. *ex*, out of; *patria*, native country, from *pater*, father.

Expect. (L.) L. *expectāre*, better *exspectāre*, to look for anxiously. — L. *ex*, thoroughly; *spectāre*, to look, frequentative of *specere*, to see.

Expectorate. (L.) From pp. of L. *expectorāre*, to expel from the breast. — L. *ex*, out of; *pector-* (for **pectos*), stem of *pectus*, the breast.

Expedite. (L.) From pp. of L. *expedīre*, to extricate the foot, release, get ready. — L. *ex*, out; *ped-*, stem of *pes*, foot. Der. *expedient*, from the stem of the pres. pt.

Expel. (L.) L. *expellere*, to drive out. — L. *ex*, out; *pellere*, to drive. Der. *expulsion*, O. F. *expulsion*, L. acc. *expulsiōnem*, from pp. *expuls-us*.

Expend, to spend. (L.) L. *expendere*, to weigh out, lay out. — L. *ex*, out; *pendere*, to weigh. Der. *expense*, from A. F. *expense*, L. *expensa*, money spent, fem. of pp. *expensus*; *expendit-ure*, from Late L. *expenditus*, a mistaken form of the pp. *expensus*.

Experience, knowledge due to trial. (F. — L.) O. F. *experience*. — L. *experientia*, a proof, trial. — L. *experient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *experīrī*, to make a thorough trial of (below). Der. *experi-ment*, M. F. *experiment*, L. *experīmentum*, a trial.

expert, experienced. (F. — L.) O. F. *expert*. — L. *expertus*, pp. of *experīrī*, to

make full trial of. — L. *ex*, thoroughly; and **perirī*, an obs. vb. of which the pp. *perītus* is common. See **Peril**.

Expiate. (L.) From pp. of L. *expiāre*, to atone for fully. — L. *ex*, fully; *piāre*, to propitiate, from *pius*, devout.

Expire. (F. — L.) O. F. *expirer*. — L. *expīrāre*, *exspīrāre*, to breathe out, die. — L. *ex*, out; *spīrāre*, to breathe.

Explain. (F. — L.) M. F. *explaner*, Cot. — L. *explānāre*, to make plain. — L. *ex*, thoroughly; *plānāre*, to make plain, lit. to flatten, from *plānus*, flat. See **Plain**.

Expletive. (L.) L. *expletīuus*, filling up. — L. *expletus*, pp. of *explere*, to fill up. — L. *ex*, fully; *plere*, to fill. See **Plenary**.

Explicate, to explain. (L.) From pp. of L. *explicāre*, to unfold, explain. — L. *ex*, out; *plicāre*, to fold.

explicit. (L.) L. *explicitus*, old pp. of *explicāre*, 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. *explōdere* (pp. *explōsus*), to drive off the stage by noise (the old sense in E.). — L. *ex*, away; *plōdere*, *plaudere*, to clap hands. Der. *explos-ive*, *-ion*, from the pp.

Exploit. (F. — L.) M. E. *esploit*, success, Gower, C. A. ii. 258. — O. F. *esploit*, revenue, profit; later, an exploit, act. — L. *explicitum*, a thing settled, ended, or displayed; neut. of *explicitus*; see **explicit**. Cf. Late L. *explicta*, revenue.

Explore. (F. — L.) F. *explorer*. — L. *explōrāre*, to search out, lit. to make to flow out. — L. *ex*, out; *plorāre*, to make to flow. Cf. *de-plore*, *im-plore*. Brugm. i. § 154.

Exponent. (L.) L. *exponent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *exponere*, to expound, indicate. — L. *ex*, out; *pōnere*, to put.

Export. (L.) L. *exportāre*, to carry away. — L. *ex*, away; *portāre*, 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).

Exposition. (F. — L.) F. *exposition*. — L. acc. *expositiōnem*. — L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, to set forth, expound. See **Expound**.

Expostulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *expostulāre*, to demand earnestly. — L. *ex*, fully; *postulāre*, to ask.

Expound. (L.) The *d* is excrescent, but was suggested by the form of the O. F. infinitive. M. E. *expounen*. — O. F. *espondre*, to explain. — L. *expōnere*, to set forth, explain. — L. *ex*, out; *pōnere*, to put. See **Exposition**.

Express, adj., exactly stated. (F. — L.) O. F. *expres*. — L. *expressus*, distinct; pp. of *exprimere*, to press out. — L. *ex*, out; *premere*, 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; *pungere*, to prick. Der. *expunct-ion*, from the pp. *expunctus*.

Expurgate. (L.) From pp. of L. *expurgāre*, to purify thoroughly. — L. *ex*, thoroughly; *purgāre*, to purge, purify; see **Purge**.

Exquisite, sought out, excellent. (L.) L. *exquisītus*, pp. of *exquirere*, to seek out. — L. *ex*, out; *quærere*, to seek.

Exsequies; see **Exequies**.

Extant, existing. (L.) Late L. *extant-*, stem of *extans*, for *exstans*, pres. pt. of *exstāre*, to stand forth, exist. — L. *ex*, out; *stāre*, 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. *extenden*. — L. *extendere*, to stretch out; pp. *extentus*, *extensus*. — L. *ex*, out; *tendere*, to stretch. Der. *extens-ion*, *-ive* (from the pp.).

extent. (F. — L.) O. F. *extente*, commonly *estente*, extent. — Late L. *extenta*, fem. of *extentus*, pp. of *extendere* (above).

Extenuate. (L.) From pp. of L. *extenuāre*, to thin, reduce, palliate. — L. *ex*, out, very; *tenu-is*, thin. See **Thin**.

Exterior, outward. (F. — L.) Formerly *exteriour*. — M. F. *exterieur*. — L. *exteriōrem*, acc. of *exterior*, outward, comparative of *externus* or *exter*, outward. — L. *ex*, out; with compar. suffix *-tero-*.

Exterminate. (L.) From pp. of L. *extermināre*, to put or drive beyond bounds. — L. *ex*, out; *terminus*, boundary.

External, outward. (L.) From L. *extern-us*, outward, extended form from *exterus*, outward. See **Exterior**.

Extinguish. (L.) Coined, with suffix *-ish*, from L. *extinguere*, better *exstinguere* (pp. *extinctus*, *exstinctus*), to quench. — L. *ex*, out; **stinguere*, to prick, also to

quench. Der. *extinct* (from pp. *extinctus*). Cf. Distinguish.

Extirpate. (L.) From pp. of L. *extirpāre*, to root out, better spelt *exstirpāre*, 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; *tollere*, to lift.

Extort. (L.) L. *extort-us*, pp. of *extorquēre*, to twist out, wring out. – L. *ex*, out; *torquēre*, to twist.

Extra. (L.) L. *extra*, beyond, beyond what is necessary; O. L. *extrād*, allied to L. *exter*; see **Exterior.**

extraneous. (L.) L. *extrāne-us*, external, with suffix *-ous*; extended from *extrā* (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-ordinārius*, beyond what is ordinary, rare. – L. *extrā*, beyond; *ordinārius*, ordinary. See **Ordinary.**

Extravagant. (F. – L.) F. *extravagant*. – Late L. *extrāvagant-*, stem of *extrāvagans*, extravagant, lit. wandering beyond. – L. *extrā*, beyond; *uagans*, pres. pt. of *uagārī*, to wander.

Extravasate, to force (blood) out of its (proper) vessel. (L.) Coined from *extrā*, beyond; *uās*, a vessel; with suffix *-ate*.

Extreme. (F. – L.) O. F. *extreme*. – L. *extremus*, superl. of *exterus*, outward; see **Exterior.**

Extricate. (L.) From pp. of L. *extrīcāre*, to disentangle. – L. *ex*, out of; *trīcæ*, impediments, perplexities.

Extrinsic, external. (F. – L.) It should rather be *extrinsec*. – O. F. *extrinseque*, outward. – Late L. acc. *extrinsecum*, adj.; allied to L. *extrinsecus*, adv., from without. – L. *extrin* (= **extrim*), adverbial form from *exter*, outward; and *secus*, beside; so that *extrin-secus* – on the outside; cf. *interim*. *Secus* is allied to *secundum*, according to, from *sequī*, to follow; see **Sequence.**

Extrude. (L.) L. *extrudere*, to thrust out. – L. *ex*, out; *trudere*, to thrust. Cf. **Intrude.**

Exuberant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *exūberāre*, to be fruitful or luxuriant. – L. *ex*, very; and *uberāre*, to be fruitful, from *uber*, fertile, allied to *uber*, an udder, fertility; see **Udder.**

Exude. (L.) From L. *exūdāre*, better *exsūdāre*, to sweat out, distil. – L. *ex*, out; *sūdāre*, to sweat. See **Sweat.**

Exult, to leap for joy. (F. – L.) F. *exulter*. – L. *exultāre*, better spelt *exsultāre*, to leap up, exult. – L. *exsultus*, pp. of *exsilīre*, to leap out. – L. *ex*, out; *salīre*, to leap. See **Salient.**

Exuviæ, cast skins of animals. (L.) L. *exuuiæ*, things stripped off. – L. *exuere*, to strip off. Cf. *induuiæ*, clothes.

Eyas, a nestling. (F. – L.) For *nias*; by substituting *an eyas* for *a nias*. – F. *niais*, a nestling; Cot. He also gives *niard*, whence *faulcon niard*, 'a nias faulcon.' Cp. Ital. *nidiace*, or *nidaso falcone*, 'an eyase-hawk, a young hawk taken out of her nest;' Torriano. Formed as if from Late L. **nidācem*, acc. of **nīdax*, adj. from L. *nīdus*, a nest. See **Nest.**

Eye. (E.) M. E. *eye*, *eighe*; pl. *eyes*, *eyen* (whence *eyne*). O. Merc. *ēge*; A. S. *ēage*, pl. *ēagan*. + Du. *oog*, Icel. *auga*, Dan. *øie*, Swed. *öga*, Goth. *augō*, G. *auge*. Perhaps allied to Russ. *oko*, L. *oculus* (dimin. of **ocus*); Gk. *ὄσσε* (dual); Lith. *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 oilet hole,' Cot.; dimin. of O. F. *oeil*, from L. *oculum*, acc. of *oculus*, eye.

Eyot, a little island. (E.) Also spelt *ait*, *eyet*, *eyght*. Late A. S. *ȳget* (Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 17, l. 30); for A. S. *īgoð*, *īgeoð*, a dimin. from *īg*, *īeg*, an island; see **Island.**

Eyre, a circuit. (F. – L.) M. E. *eire*, circuit, esp. of a judge. – O. F. *eire*, journey, way. – O. F. *eirer*, to journey, wander about. – Late L. *iterāre*, to journey (for L. *itinerāre*); from L. *iter*, a journey. See **Errant.**

Eyry, a nest; see **Aery.**

F.

Fable, a story. (F. – L.) F. *fable*. – L. *fābula*, a narrative. – L. *fā-ri*, to speak, tell. See **Fate.**

Fabric. (F. – L.) F. *fabrique*. – L. *fabrica*, workshop, fabric. – L. *fabri-*, for *faber*, a workman. From L. base **fab-*, to be skilful; cf. Lith. *dab-inù*, I adorn,

clean; Goth. *ga-dab-ith*, it is fit; Russ. *dob-ruii*, good. See **Deft.** Der. *fabricate*, from pp. of L. *fabricārī*, to construct; from *fabrica* (above). Brugm. i. § 563.

Facade, face of a building. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *facade* (Cot.). — Ital. *facciata*, face of a building. — Ital. *faccia*, face. — Folk-L. *facia*, for L. *faciēs* (below).

face. (F.—L.) F. *face*. — Folk-L. *facia*, for L. *faciēs*, the face, appearance.

Facetious. (F.—L.) F. *facetieux* (Cot.). — M. F. *facetie*, 'witty mirth,' id. — L. *facētia*, wit; common in pl. — L. *facetus*, witty, courteous; orig. 'fine.'

Facile, easy to do. (F.—L.) F. *facile*. — L. *facilis*, i. e. do-able. — L. *facere*, to do. Der. *facility*; *faculty*.

fac-simile. (L.) For *fac simile*, make thou like. — L. *fac*, imp. s. of *facere*, to make; *simile*, neut. of *similis*, 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 *factio*, a doing, taking part, faction. — L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to do.

factitious. (L.) L. *factiti-us*, artificial; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to make.

factotum. (L.) A general agent. — L. *fac(ere) tōtum*, to do everything.

faculty, facility to act. (F.—L.) M. E. *facultee*. — F. *faculte*. — L. *facultātem*, acc. of *facultas* (=*facilitas*), facility. — L. *facilis*, easy; see **Facile.**

Fad, a folly. (F.—Prov.—L.) Apparently shortened from F. *fadaise*, fiddle-faddle; cf. '*fadeses*, follies, toyes, fooleries;' Cot. — Prov. *fadeza*, folly (Hatzfeld). — Prov. *fat* (Gascon *fad*), foolish. — L. *fatuus*, foolish.

Fade, vb. (F.—L.) O. F. *fader*; from F. *fade*, adj., tasteless, weak, faint. — L. *uapidum*, acc. of *uapidus*, vapid. See **Vapid.** ¶ *Vade*, for *fade*, is from M. Du. *vadden*; from O. F. *fader*.

Fadge, to fit, suit, be content with, succeed. (E.) Formed, in some unexplained way, from the Teut. base *fag-*, to suit, whence also O. Sax. *fogian*, A. S. *fēgan*, to join, suit, M. E. *fēȝen*, to adapt, fit, G. *fügen*, Du. *voegen* (see Kluge and Franck). Cf. Goth. *fulla-fah-jan*, to satisfy, O. H. G. *gifag*, content, Du. *vagevuur*, cleansing fire, purgatory. See **Fair.**

Fæces. (L.) L. *fæcēs*, dregs; pl. of *fæx*, the same. Der. *fec-ulent*, L. *fæc-ulentus*, adj. from *fæx*.

Fag, to drudge. (E.?) 'To *fag*, deficere;' Levins (1570). The orig. sense was 'to droop.' Perhaps a corruption of *flag*; see **Flag** (1); and see below.

Fag-end, remnant. (E.?) In Massinger, Virg. Mart. ii. 3. Perhaps for *flag-end* = loose end; see above. Cf. 'the *flagg* or the *fagg federis*' (feathers); Book of St. Albans, fol. B 1 *a*.

Faggot, Fagot. (F.—Ital.—L.?) F. *fagot*, 'a fagot, a bundle of sticks;' Cot. Of doubtful origin; perhaps borrowed from Ital. *fagotto*, 'a faggot,' Florio; or (like *fagotto*) from Norw. *fagg*, a bundle (Ross).

Fail. (F.—L.) F. *faillir*; cf. Ital. *fallire*. — Folk-L. **fallīre*, for L. *fallere*, to beguile, also, to be defective; *falli*, to err. Brugm. i. § 757.

Fain. (E.) M. E. *fayn*. A. S. *fægen*, glad. + O. Sax. *fagan*, Icel. *feginn*, glad. Cf. A. S. *gefeon* (pt. t. *gefeah*), to rejoice. Teut. root **feh-*, as in A. S. *ge-feon* (for **-feh-an*); cf. Goth. *fah-ēths*, joy.

Faint. (F.—L.) M. E. *feint*. — O. F. *feint*, weak, pretended; orig. pp. of *feindre*, to feign. — L. *fingere*, to form, feign. See **Figure.**

Fair (1), pleasing, beautiful. (E.) M. E. *fayr*, A. S. *fæger*, fair. + Icel. *fagr*; Dan. Swed. *fager*, Goth. *fagrs*, fit, O. H. G. *fagar*. Teut. type **fagroz*. Cf. Gk. *πήγνυμι*, I fasten. Brugm. i. §§ 200, 701.

Fair (2), a holiday. (F.—L.) M. E. *feire*. — A. F. *feire* (F. *foire*). — L. *fēria*, a holiday, later, a fair; commoner as pl. *fēriæ*, for **fēs-iæ*, feast-days; allied to **Feast.** Brugm. ii. § 66.

Fairy. (F.—L.) M. E. *faerie*, *fayrye*, enchantment. [The mod. use of the word is new; *fairy* = enchantment, the old word for 'elf' being *fay*.] — O. F. *faerie*, enchantment. — O. F. *fae*, a fay; see **Fay.**

Faith. (F.—L.) M. E. *feith*; also *fey*. Slightly altered from O. F. *feid*, *fei*, faith. — L. *fidem*, acc. of *fides*, faith; allied to *fīdere*, to trust. Cf. Gk. *πίστις*, faith. (√BHEIDH.) Allied to **Bide.** Brugm. i. § 202.

Falchion, a sword. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. E. *fauchon*. — O. F. *fauchon*. — Ital. *falcione* (*ci* pron. as *ch*). — Late L. *falciō-*

nem, acc. of *falcio*, a bent sword. – L. *falci-*, decl. stem of *falx*, a sickle. Allied to *flectere*, to bend.

falcon. (F. – L.) M. E. *faucon*. – O. F. *faucon*, *faulcon*. – Late L. *falconem*, acc. of *falco*, a falcon, so named from its hooked claws. – L. *falc-*, stem of *falx*, a sickle.

Faldstool, a folding-stool. (Low L. – O. H. G.) Low L. *faldistolium*. – O. H. G. *fald-an*, to fold; *stuol* (G. *stuhl*), a stool. Cf. F. *fauteuil*. See **Fold.**

Fall, to drop down. (E.) M. E. *fallen*. O. Merc. *fallan*; A. S. *feallan*. + Du. *vallen*, Icel. *falla*, Dan. *falde* (for *falle*), Swed. *falla*, G. *fallen*. Teut. **fallan-*. Cf. Lith. *pùlti*, to fall; and perhaps L. *fallere*, to deceive, *fallī*, to err. Brugm. i. § 757. Der. *be-fall*, from A. S. *be-feallan*, to fall out, happen; *fell* (1).

Fallacy. (F. – L.) Formed by adding *-y* to M. E. *fallace*, a fallacy, deceit. – F. *fallace*. – L. *fallācia*, deceit. – L. *fallāc-*, stem of *fallax*, deceitful. – L. *fallere*, to deceive. See above.

fallible. (L.) L. *fallibilis*, liable to err. – L. *fallī*, to err; *fallere*, to deceive.

Fallow (1), orig. 'harrowed;' of land. (E.) A. S. *fælging*, fallow-land. – A. S. *fealh*, a harrow. Cf. E. Fries. *falgen*, to fallow land; O. H. G. *felgā*, a harrow.

Fallow (2), used with reference to colour. (E.) O. Merc. *falu*; A. S. *fealu*, *fealo*, pale red, yellowish. + Du. *vaal*, Icel. *fölr*, pale, G. *fahl*, pale, also *falb*; Lith. *palvas*; cf. also L. *pallidus*, Gk. πολιός, gray, Skt. *palita-*, gray. See **Pale.**

False. (F. – L.) M. E. *fals*. – O. F. *fals* (F. *faux*). – L. *falsus*, false; pp. of *fallere*, to deceive.

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. *fāma*, report. – L. *fārī*, to speak; see **Fate.**

Family. (F. – L.) F. *famille*. – L. *familia*, a household. – L. *famulus*, a servant, Oscan *famel*; cf. Oscan *faamat*, he dwells. Der. *famili-ar* (L. *familiāris*).

Famine. (F. – L.) F. *famine*. – Late L. **famina*, unrecorded, but plainly an extension from L. *fames*, hunger. Der. *fam-ish*, formed (by analogy with *languish*, &c.) from L. *fam-ēs*, hunger; cf. O. F. *afamer*, to die of hunger.

Fan, an instrument for blowing. (L.) A. S. *fann*. – Late L. *vannus*, L. *uannus*, a fan (whence also F. *van*); see **Van** (2). Brugm. i. § 357.

Fanatic, religiously insane. (F. – L.) F. *fanatique*. – L. *fānāticus*, (1) belonging to a temple, (2) inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic. – L. *fanum*, 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. φαντάζειν, to display; see **Phantom.**

Fandango, a Spanish dance. (Span.) Span. *fandango*, 'a dance used in the W. Indies;' Pineda (1740).

Fane, a temple. (L.) L. *fānum*, a temple; shortened from an earlier form **fasnom*; cf. Oscan *fīsnam*, a temple; allied to L. *fēstus*, *fēria*. 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. *fanfarr-on-ade*, bluster.

Fang, a talon, claw. (E.) A. S. *fang*; lit. a seizing. – A. S. **fōhan*, to seize, only used in the contracted form *fon*, pt. t. *fēng*, pp. *gefangen*; the pp. form having alone survived, evolving an infin. mood in dialects. + Du. *vangen*, to catch; Icel. *fā* (cf. *fang*, sb., a catch of fish), Dan. *faae*, Swed. *få*, Goth. *fāhan*, G. *fangen*, to catch, *fang*, sb., a catch, also a fang. Allied to L. *pangere*; Brugm. i. § 421.

Fantastic. (Gk.) Gk. φανταστικος, 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. *faquir*, *fakir*. – Arab. *faqīr*, one of a religious order of mendicants; lit. 'poor, indigent;' Richardson's Dict. p. 1096.

Far. (E.) M. E. *fer*. A. S. *feor*. + Du. *ver*, Icel. *fjarri*, Swed. *fjerran*, adv., Dan. *fjern*, G. *fern*; Goth. *fairra*, adv. Allied to Gk. πέραν, beyond; Skt. *paras*, beyond, *para-*, far. (√PER.) The comp. *farther* [for M. E. *ferrer* (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. – F.

farcir, to stuff. — L. *farcīre*, to stuff. + Gk. φράσσειν (for *φράκ-γειν), to shut in.

Fardel, a pack, bundle. (F. — Arab.) M. E. *fardel*. — O. F. *fardel* (F. *fardeau*). Dimin. of O. F. *farde*, a burden. Prob. from Arab. *fardah*, a package (Devic). Perhaps borrowed through Spanish; cf. Span. *fardel*, *fardo*, a bundle.

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. t. **fōr*). Cf. Gk. πορεύομαι, I travel; L. *experior*, I pass through, Skt. *pṛ*, to bring over. (√PER.) Der. *fare-well*, i. e. may you speed well; *thorough-fare*, a passage through; *wel-fare*, successful practice or journey.

Farina, ground corn. (L.) L. *farīna*, meal. — L. *far*, a kind of grain; allied to Barley. Der. *farinaceous*, from L. *farināceus*. Brugm. i. § 180.

farrago. (L.) L. *farrāgo*, mixed food for cattle, a medley. — L. *far* (gen. *farr-is*), grain (above).

Farm. (F. — L.) [A. S. *feorm*]. A. F. and O. F. *ferme*, a farm. — Late L. *firma*, a feast, farm, tribute; fem. of L. *firmus*, durable. (From the *fixed* rent; also food, from its *support*.) See Firm.

Farrier. (F. — L.) Formerly *ferrier*. a worker in iron. — O. F. *ferrier* (the same). — L. *ferrārius*, a blacksmith. — L. *ferrum*, iron.

Farrow, to litter pigs. (E.) From the sb. *farrow*, a litter of pigs. — A. S. *fearh*, a pig; pl. *fearas*. + M. H. G. *varch*, a pig; G. *ferk-el*: L. *porcus*; see Pork.

Farther; see Far.

Farthing, fourth part of a penny. (E.) M. E. *ferthing*. A. S. *ferþing*, *feorðing*, older form *fēorþling*. — A. S. *fēorð-a*, fourth; with dimin. suffix *-ing* or *-l-ing*. Allied to A. S. *feower*, four.

Farthingale, Fardingale, a hooped petticoat. (F. — Span. — L.) M. F. *verdugalle*, 'a vardingall;' Cot. — Span. *verdugado*, a farthingale, lit. 'provided with hoops.' — Span. *verdugo*, young shoot of a tree, rod, hoop. — Span. *verde*, green. — L. *uiridis*, green. See Verdant.

Fascinate. (L.) From pp. of L. *fascināre*, to enchant. — L. *fascinum*, a spell.

Fascine, a bundle of rods. (F. — L.) F. *fascine*. — L. *fascina*, a bundle of twigs. — L. *fascis*, a bundle.

Fashion. (F. — L.) O. F. *faceon*, *fachon*, make, shape. — L. *factiōnem*, acc. of *factio*, a making; see Faction.

Fast (1), firm. (E.) A. S. *fæst*. + Du. *vast*, Dan. Swed. *fast*, Icel. *fastr*, G. *fest*; Armen. *hast*. Der. *fast* (2), *fast* (3). Brugm. ii. § 79.

fast (2), to abstain from food. (E.) A. S. *fæstan*, orig. to make fast, observe, be strict; from *fæst* (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. *drekka fast*, to drink hard, *sofa fast*, to be fast asleep, *fastr ī verkum*, hard at work, *fylgja fast*, to follow fast, &c. It means firm, close, urgent, quick.

fasten. (E.) A. S. *fæstnian*, to make fast or firm. — A. S. *fæst*, firm.

fastness. (E.) M. E. *festnes*, *fastness*, orig. 'strength.' — A. S. *fæstness*, the firmament, a fastness; orig. that which is firm. — A. S. *fæst*, firm.

Fastidious. (L.) L. *fastīdiōsus*, disdainful. — L. *fastīdium*, loathing; perhaps for **fastutidium* (Vanicek). — L. *fastu-s*, arrogance; *tædium*, disgust; so that *fastidium* = arrogant disgust.

Fastness; see Fast.

Fat (1), gross. (E.) M. E. *fatt*, *fet*, *fat*. A. S. *fǣtt*, orig. a pp., contr. from **fǣted*, fattened, enriched. + O. H. G. *feizit* (G. *feist*), pp. of a Teut. vb. **faitjan-*, formed from Teut. adj. **faitoz*, which is represented by Icel. *feitr* (Swed. *fet*, Dan. *fed*), fat. Cf. Gk. πίων, Skt. *pīvan*, fat.

Fat (2), a vat; see Vat.

Fate, destiny. (F. — L.) M. E. *fate*. — O. F. *fat*, *fate* (not common). — L. *fātum*, what is spoken; neut. of pp. of *farī*, to speak. + Gk. φημί, I say. Perhaps allied to Boon (1). Brugm. i. § 187. (√BHĀ.)

Father. (E.) M. E. *fader*. A. S. *fæder*. The pron. with *th* is due to dialectal influences. + Icel. *faðir*, Du. *vader*, Dan. Swed. *fader*, Goth. *fadar*, G. *vater*, L. *pater*, Gk. πατήρ, O. Irish *athir*, Pers. *pidar*, Skt. *pitṛ*. Idg. type **pater-*.

Fathom. (E.) M. E. *fadme*. A. S. *fæðm*, the space reached by the extended arms, a grasp, embrace. + Du. *vadem*, Icel. *faðmr*, a fathom, Dan. *favn*, Swed. *famn*, an embrace, G. *faden*. Allied to Patent.

Fatigue, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *fatigue*; from *fatiguer*, to weary. — L. *fatīgāre*, to weary.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

cf. Ital. *fievole* (<*flevole*), feeble [since Ital. *fi*<*fl*]. — L. *flebilis*, doleful; hence, weak. — L. *flere*, to weep. Brugm. ii. § 590.

Feed, to take food, give food. (E.) M.E. *feden*. A.S. *fedan*; for **fōdian*; with vowel-change from *o* to *ē*. — A.S. *fōda*, food. + Du. *voeden*, Icel. *fœða*, Swed. *föda*, Dan. *föde*, O.H.G. *fuotan*, Goth. *fōdjan*; Teut. type **fōdjan-*. See **Food.**

Feel. (E.) M.E. *felen*. A.S. *felan*. + Du. *voelen*, G. *fühlen*. Teut. **foljan-*; from Teut. base *fal-* (2nd grade, *fol-*), whence also Icel. *falma*, to grope, A.S. *folm*, palm of the hand (L. *palma*). Allied to **Palm** (1).

Feeze, Feaze, Pheeze. (E.) Properly 'to put to flight, drive away, chase away, harass, worry'; often misexplained by 'whip.' M.E. *fesen*; O. Merc. *fēsian*, A.S. *fȳsian*, to drive away quickly, chase. Cf. Norw. *föysa* (= Icel. **feysa*), Swed. *fösa*, to drive. From Teut. base **faus-* (sense unknown). ¶ Distinct from A.S. *fȳsan*, to hurry, from *fūs*, prompt.

Feign. (F. — L.) M.E. *feinen*. — O.F. *feign-*, as in *feign-ant*, pres. pt. of *feindre*. — L. *fingere*, to form, feign. See **Figure.** Der. *feint* (from F. pp. *feint*).

Feldspar, a kind of mineral. (G.) Corrupted from G. *feldspath*, lit. field-spar.

Felicity. (F. — L.) O.F. *felicité*. — L. acc. *fēlīcitātem*. — L. *felici-*, decl. stem of *fēlix*, happy, fruitful; allied to **Feline.**

Feline. (L.) L. *felīnus*, belonging to cats. — L. *feles*, a cat; perhaps allied to Gk. *θῆλυς*, female.

Fell (1), to cause to fall. (E.) O. Merc. *fællan*, A.S. *fyllan*, causal of O. Merc. *fallan*, A.S. *feallan*, to fall. So also Du. *vellen*, Dan. *fælde*, Swed. *fälla*, Icel. *fella*, G. *fällen*; all causal forms. Teut. type **falljan-*, causal of *fallan-*, to fall. See **Fall.**

Fell (2), a skin. (E.) M.E. *fel*. A.S. *fel*, *fell*. + Du. *vel*, Icel. *fell*, Goth. *-fill*, M.H.G. *vel*; L. *pellis*, Gk. *πέλλα*, skin. **Doublet,** *pell*; cf. *fil-m*.

Fell (3), cruel, dire. (F. — Late L. — L.?) M.E. *fel*. — O.F. *fel*, cruel (cf. Ital. *fello*, cruel). — Late L. *fello*, *felo*, a male-factor, felon, traitor. Perhaps from L. *fel*, gall (N.E.D.); cf. Du. dial. *fel*, sharp, biting, acrid (Molema). See **Felon.**

Fell (4), a hill. (Scand.) M.E. *fel*. — Icel. *fjall*, *fell*, a hill; Dan. *field*, Swed. *fjäll*, a fell. Allied to G. *fels*, a rock (Kluge).

Fellah, a peasant. (Arab.) Pl. *fellahīn*. — Arab. *fellaḥ*, *fallāḥ*, a farmer, peasant. — Arab. root *falaha*, to plough, till.

Felloe; see **Felly.**

Fellow, a partner. (Scand.) M.E. *felawe*. — Icel. *félagi*, a partner in a 'félag.' — Icel. *félag*, companionship; lit. a laying together of property. — Icel. *fe*, property; *lag*, a laying together, a law; see **Law.** The Icel. *fe* is cognate with A.S. *feoh*, cattle, property, L. *pecus*, cattle.

Felly, Felloe, part of a wheel-rim. (E.) M.E. *felwe*. A.S. *felg*, *felge*, a felly. + Du. *velg*, Dan. *fælge*, G. *felge*.

Felon, a wicked person. (F. — Late L. — L.?) M.E. *felun*. — O.F. *felon*, a traitor. — Late L. *felonem*, acc. of *felo*, *fello*, a traitor, rebel. See **Fell** (3).

Felt. (E.) M.E. *felt*. A.S. *felt*. + Du. *vilt*, Low G., Swed., Dan. *filt*, G. *filz*. Teut. type **feltoz*, n.; allied to G. *falzen*, to groove, join together. **Der.** *filter*, *feuter*.

Felucca, a ship. (Ital. — Arab.) Ital. *feluca*. — Arab. *fulk*, a ship. (See Devic.)

Female. (F. — L.) For *femell*, by confusion with *male*. M.E. *femelle*. — O.F. *femelle*. — L. *fēmella*, a young woman; dimin. of *femina*, a woman (below).

feminine. (F. — L.) O.F. *feminin*. — L. *fēmininus*, womanly. — L. *fēmina*, a woman. Cf. *fēlare*, to suckle; Gk. *θῆλυς*, female, *θηλή*, the breast; Skt. *dhātrī*, a nurse.

Femoral, belonging to the thigh. (L.) L. *femorālis*; adj. from *femor-*, stem of *femur*, thigh.

Fen, a bog. (E.) M.E. *fen*. A.S. *fenn*. + Du. *veen*, Icel. *fen*, Goth. *fani*, mud. Teut. type **fanjom*, n.

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. *finol*, *finugle*. — L. *faeniculum*, fennel; double dimin. of *faenum*, hay.

Fenugreek, a plant. (F. — L.) F. *fenugrec*. — L. *faenum Græcum*, lit. Greek hay.

Feoff; see **Fief.**

Ferment. (L.) L. *fermentum* (short for **ferui-mentum*), leaven. — L. *feruere*, to boil. See **Fervent.**

Fern. (E.) A.S. *fearn*. + Du. *varen*; G. *farn(kraut)*; Skt. *parṇa-*, a wing,

feather, leaf, plant, the orig. sense being 'feather.' Brugm. i. § 973. Cf. also Lith. *papartis*, Russ. *paporot(e)*, Irish *raith*, W. *rhedyn*, fern; Gk. πτέρις, fern, πτερόν, a wing, feather.

Ferocity. (F.—L.) M. F. *ferocité*. — L. acc. *ferocitātem*, fierceness. — L. *feroci-*, decl. stem of *ferox*, fierce. — L. *ferus*, fierce, wild. Brugm. i. § 319.

Ferreous. (L.) L. *ferreus*, made of iron; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *ferrum*, iron.

ferruginous. (L.) L. *ferrugin-us*, same as *ferrugineus*, rusty; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *ferrūgin-*, stem of *ferrūgo*, rust of iron. — L. *ferrum*, iron.

Ferret (1), an animal. (F.—Low L.—L.?) O. F. *furet*, a ferret. — Late L. *furetus*, *fūrectus*, a ferret. Also *fūrō*; said to be the same as Late L. *fūro*, a thief, from L. *fūr*, a thief. Cf. Gk. φώρ, a thief; from the strong ō-grade of φέρειν, to bear, carry off.

Ferret (2), a kind of silk tape. (Ital. —L.) From Ital. *fioretti*, 'little flowers, flourishings; also foret or ferret silke,' Florio. Pl. of *fioretto*, dimin. of *fiore*, a flower. — L. *florem*, acc. of *flos*, a flower; see Flower. Cf. F. *fleuret*, ferret; from *fleur*, flower.

Ferruginous; see Ferreous.

Ferrule, a metal ring at the end of a stick. (F.—L.) Corrupted spelling (due to confusion with *ferrum*, iron) of the older form *virrol*; XVI cent. — O.F. *virol* (F. *virole*), a ferrule; Late L. *virola*, the same. From L. *uiriola*, a little bracelet; dimin. of **uiria*, an armlet, only found in pl. *uiriæ*. (Diez.) Doubtful.

Ferry, vb. (E.) M.E. *ferien*. A. S. *ferian*, to convey across; causal of A. S. *faran*, to go. + Icel. *ferja*, to carry; causal of *fara*, to go; Goth. *farjan*, to travel by ship. See Fare. (N. E. D.)

Fertile. (F.—L.) F. *fertile*. — L. *fertilis*, fertile. — L. *ferre*, to bear. See Bear (1).

Ferule, a rod or bat for punishing children. (L.) Formerly *ferula*. — L. *ferula*, a rod; orig. the plant 'giant-fennel.'

Fervent, hot, zealous. (F.—L.) O. F. *fervent*. — L. *feruent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *feruēre*, to boil. Allied to O. Irish *berbaim*, I boil. Der. *fervour*, from O. F. *fervour* < L. acc. *feruōrem*, heat; *fervid*, from L. *feruidus*.

Fess, a horizontal band in heraldry. (F.—L.) O. F. *fesse* (Roquefort); mod. F. *fasce*, a fess. — L. *fascia*, a girth; allied to *fascis*, a bundle; see Fascine.

Festal. (F.—L.) O. F. *festal*. Formed (with F. suffix *-al* < L. *-alis* from L. *festum*, a feast, orig. neut. of *festus*, festive, joyful. Allied to Fair (2) and Fane.

festival. (F.—Late L.—L.) Properly an adj. — O. F. *festival*, festive. — Late L. *festīvālis*. — L. *festiuus* (below).

festive. (L.) L. *festīuus*, belonging to a feast. — L. *festum*, a feast.

Fester, a sore. (F.—L.) O. F. *festre*, also spelt *fistle*, an ulcer; whence *festrir*, to fester (Godefroy). — L. *fistula*, a running sore. See Fistula.

Festival, Festive; see Festal.

Festoon. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *feston*, a garland, festoon. — Ital. *festone*, a garland. Usually derived from L. *festum*, a feast.

Fetch. (E.) M. E. *fecchen*, pt. t. *fehte*, *fæhte*. A. S. *feccan*, to fetch, Gen. xviii. 4; Luke xii. 20. Prob. *fecc(e)an* is a later form of *fetian*, to fetch (Anglia, vi. 177). Allied to A. S. *fæt*, a pace, step, journey; Icel. *fet*, a step, foot-measure; and to L. *pes* (gen. *ped-is*), a foot. ¶ Cf. A. S. *gefeccan*, O. E. T., p. 178. Der. *fetch*, sb., a stratagem.

Fête. (F.—L.) Mod. F. *fête*, the same as O. F. *feste*; see Feast.

Fetich, Fetish, an object of superstitious dread. (F. — Port. — L.) F. *fétiche*. — Port. *feitiço*, sorcery, lit. artificial; also, a name given by the Port. to the roughly made idols of Africa. — L. *factītius*, artificial. — L. *fact-us*, pp. of *facere*, to make.

Fetid. (F.—L.) O. F. *fetide*. — L. *fētidus*, *fœtidus*, stinking. — L. *fētēre*, to stink.

Fetlock. (Scand.) As if the 'lock' or tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern-joint. Cf. Low G. *fitlock* (Lubben); M. H. G. *vizzeloch* (Kluge). The syllable *-l-ock* is due to a double suffix, but was thought to refer to Icel. *lokkr*, A. S. *locc*, a lock of hair. *Fet-* is prob. allied to Icel. *fet*, a pace, step, *feti*, a pacer (used of horses); and to Icel. *fōtr*, a foot; cf. G. *fessel*, pastern; and see Fetch, Foot. (Kluge, s. v. *Fuss*.)

Fetter, a shackle. (E.) M. E. *feter*. A. S. *fetor*, a shackle for the foot; from **fet-*, ĕ-grade of *fōt*, foot. + Du. *veter*, Icel. *fjötur*; cf. L. *ped-ica* and *com-pēs*, Gk. πέδη, a fetter. Der. *fetter*, vb.

Fetus, offspring. (L.) L. *fētus*, a bringing forth, offspring. — L. **fuere*, 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 (1), hatred, perpetual hostility. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *fede, feid*. Modified in spelling in some unexplained way, perhaps by the influence of *foe*. — O. F. *feide, faide, fede*, perpetual hostility. — O. H. G. *fēhida* (G. *fehde*), enmity; cognate with A. S. *fǣhð*, enmity, from A. S. *fāh*, hostile. See **Foe**.

Feud (2), a fief. (Low L. — F. — O. H. G.) Low L. *feudum*, a Latinised form allied to O. F. *fiu*, also spelt *fief*. see **Fee**, **Fief**. (The intrusive *d* is unexplained.) **Der.** *feud-al*, adj.

Feuter, to lay spear in rest. (F. — Teut.) From M. E. *feuter*, a rest for a spear. — O. F. *feutre*, older *feltre*, a piece of felt, also a rest (prob. at first felted) for the lance. Cp. Ital. *feltro*, felt. Of Teut. origin; from Low G. *filt*, felt. See **Felt**.

Feuterer, a dog-keeper. (F. — Low L. — C.) In Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1; see Nares. Older spelling *vewter*, for *veutr-er*. — O. F. *veutre*, mod. F. *vautre*, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff. — Low Lat. acc. *veltrum*; for L. *vertagus, vertagra, vertraga*, a greyhound. Said to be Celtic. Perhaps from Celtic *ver-*, intensive prefix, and *trag-*, to run; see Fick, ii. 136, 283.

Fever, a kind of disease. (L.) M. E. *feuer* (*fever*). A. S. *fēfer, fēfor*; see Matt. viii. 15; A. F. *fevre*. — L. *febris*, fever.

feverfew, a plant. (L.) A. S. *fēferfuge*; A. F. *feverfue*. — Late L. *febrifuga*, for L. *febrifugia*, 'fever-dispelling.' — L. *febri-s*, fever; *fugāre*, to put to flight.

Few. (E.) M. E. *fewe*. A. S. pl. *feawe*. + Icel. *far*, Dan. *faa*, Swed. *fa*; Goth. *fawai*, pl.; cf. L. *paucus*, Gk. παῦρος, small.

Fey, doomed to die. (E.) A. S. *fǣge*, doomed to die. + Icel. *feigr*, Du. *veeg*; G. *feige*, cowardly; Swed. *feg*, Dan. *feig*, cowardly.

Fez, a red Turkish cap, without a brim. (F. — Morocco.) F. and Turk. *fez*, a cap; so called because made at Fez, in Morocco.

Fiasco, lit. 'a bottle.' (Ital.) Ital. *far fiasco*, to make a bottle, also, to fail, break down. See **Flask**. (Origin of phrase unknown.)

Fiat, a decree. (L.) L. *fīat*, let it be done. — L. *fīo*, I become; used as pass. of *facere*, to do, but really allied to *fui*, I was. Cf. A. S. *bēo*, I am. Brugm. i. § 282.

Fib. (Low G.) Allied to *fob, fub off*, to delude (Shak.); cf. G. *foppen*, to banter (formerly, to lie); Westphal. *fip-ken*, a small lie, fib (Woeste).

Fibre. (F. — L.) F. *fibre*. — L. *fibra*, a thread.

Fickle. (E.) M. E. *fikel*. A. S. *ficol*; from **fician*, to deceive, in comp. *be-fician*, to deceive; cf. *fic*, sb., fraud, *fǣcne*, deceitful; *fācen*, fraud.

Fiction. (F. — L.) F. *fiction*. — L. *fictiōnem*, acc. of *fictio*, a feigning. — L. *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, to feign. See **Figure**.

Fiddle, a violin. (L.) M. E. *fithel*; A. S. *fiðele*; cf. Icel. *fiðla*, Dan. *fiddel*, Du. *vedel*, G. *fiedel*. Apparently borrowed from Late L. *uitula, uidula*, a viol; see **Viol**.

Fidelity. (F. — L.) M. F. *fidelite* — L. *fidēlitātem*, acc. of *fidēlitās*, faithfulness. — L. *fidēli-*, stem of *fidēlis*, faithful. — L. *fidēs*, faith. See **Faith**.

Fidget. (Scand.) A dimin. form of *fidge*, to be continually moving up and down, like *fike* in North of England, M. E. *fiken*, to fidget, to hasten. Cf. Icel. *fika*, to climb up nimbly, as a spider; Swed. *fika*, to hunt after, Norw. *fika*, to take trouble, *fika etter*, to hasten after, pursue.

Fiducial, shewing trust. (L.) From Late L. *fiduciālis*, adj. — L. *fīdūcia*, trust. — L. *fīdere*, to trust.

Fie. (F. — L.) M. E. *fy*. — F. *fi*. — L. *fī*. Cf. Icel. *fȳ*, Dan. *fy*, Swed. *fy*, G. *pfui*, Lat. *phu, phy*, Skt. *phut*, expressions of disgust.

Fief, land held of a superior. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *fief*, formerly spelt *fiu* (Roland). See **Fee**. **Der.** *feoff*, vb., to put in legal possession; from A. F. *feoffer*, to endow with a *feof* or *fief*. Also *feoffee*, A. F. *feoffé*, pp. of *feoffer*.

Field. (E.) M. E. *feld*. A. S. *feld*. + Du. *veld*. G. *feld* (whence Dan. *felt*, Swed. *fält*). Allied to A. S. *folde*, earth, land. Teut. type **felthuz*. Cf. Russ. *pole*, a field; Skt. *pṛthivī*, earth. Brugm. i. § 502.

fieldfare, a bird. (E.) A. S. *feldefare* [miswritten *feldeware*], lit. 'field-traveller;' see **Fare**.

Fiend. (E.) M. E. *fend*. A. S. *fīond*, *fēond*, lit. 'a hating one,' an enemy, the enemy; orig. pres. pt. of *feog(e)an*, to hate. + Du. *vijand*, Dan. Swed. *fiende*; Icel. *fjāndi*, pres. pt. of *fjā*, to hate; Goth. *fijands*, from *fijan*, to hate; G. *feind*. Cf. Skt. *pīy*, to hate (Fick). See Foe.

Fierce. (F.—L.) M. E. *fers*.—O. F. *fers*, *fiers*, old nom. of O. F. *fer*, *fier*, fierce (F. *fier*, proud).—L. *ferus*, wild.

Fife. (F.—O. H. G.—L.) F. *fifre*.—O. H. G. *pfīfa*, G. *pfeife*, a pipe.—O. H. G. *pfīfen*, to blow, whistle.—Late L. *pīpāre*, to pipe; L. *pīpāre*, to chirp (as a bird). See Pipe.

Fig. (F.—Prov.—L.) F. *figue*.—Prov. *figa*.—Folk-L. **fīca*, used for L. *ficus*, a fig. (Cf. O. F. *fie*, a fig; immediately from *fica*.)

Fight. (E.) M. E. *fihten*, *fehten*, vb. O. Merc. *fehtan*, to fight; *fehte*, a fight.+ Du. *vechten*, G. *fechten*, to fight (whence Dan. *fegte*, Swed. *fakta*). Teut. **fehtan-*.

Figment. L.) L. *figmentum*, an invention.—L. *fig-*, base of *fingere*, to feign (pp. *fic-tus*, for **fig-tus*).

figure. (F.—L.) F. *figure*.—L. *figūra*, a thing made.—L. *fingere* (base *fig-*), to make, fashion, feign. + Goth. *deigan*, to knead, Skt. *dih*, to smear. (√DHEIGH.) Brugm. i. § 589. Der. *dis-figure*, *pre-figure*, *trans-figure*.

Filament. (F.—L.) F. *filament*.—Late L. *filāmentum*, thin thread.—Late L. *fīlāre*, to wind thread.—L. *filum*, thread; see File (1).

Filbert, fruit of hazel. (F.—O. H. G. Formerly *philiberd* (Gower); short for *Philiberd* 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, *berht*, 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. *filhan*, to hide.

File (1), string, line, order. (F.—L.) Partly from O. F. *file*, a file, from *filer*, to thread; from Late L. *fīlāre* (see Filament); partly from F. *fil*, thread, from L. *fīlum*, a thread.

File (2), a steel rasp. (E.) O. Merc. *fīl*; A. S. *fēol*.+Du. *vijl*, O. H. G. *fīhala*, G. *feile*; as if from a base **fenh-*. The Icel. form is *þēl*, as if from a base **thenh-*.

File (3), to defile. (E.) A. S. *fȳlan*, to make foul; for **fulian*.—A. S. *ful*, foul. See Defile (1) and Foul.

Filial. (L.) From L. *fīli-us*, a son, *fīlia*, daughter; orig. infant: cf. L. *felāre*, to suck. Cf. Feminine. (√DHE.)

Filibuster, a freebooter. (Span.—Du.) Span. *filibuster*, a mere corruption of Du. *vrijbuiter*, a freebooter.—Du. *vrijbuiten*, to rob, plunder.—Du. *vrij*, free; *buit*, booty, plunder. See Booty.

Filigree. (F.—Ital.—L.) Formerly *filigrane*; XVII cent.—F. *filigrane*.—Ital. *filigrana*, filigree-work, fine wrought work.—Ital. *filo*, a thread or row, *filare*, to spin; *grano*, grain or texture; so called because the chief texture of it was wrought in silver wire. From L. *fīlum*, thread; *grānum*, grain. ¶ The Span. *filigrana* is merely borrowed from Italian Monlau).

Fill, vb. (E.) A. S. *fyllan*; formed from *ful*, i. e. full, by vowel-change from *u* to *y*.+Du. *vullen*, Icel. *fylla*, Dan. *fylde*, Swed. *fylla*, Goth. *fulljan*, G. *füllen*.

Fillet. (F.—L.) M. E. *filet*.—O. F. *filet*, dimin. of *fil*, a thread.—L. *fīlum*, a thread. See File (1).

Fillibeg, Philibeg, a kilt. (Gaelic.) Gael. *feileadh-beag*, the modern kilt.—Gael. *feileadh*, *feile*, a kilt, prob. from L. *uēlum*, 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 *flip*; see Flippant.

Fills, used for *thills*. (E.) See Thill.

Filly, a female foal. (Scand.) Icel. *fylja*, a filly, allied to *foli*, a foal, cf. Dan. Swed. *föl*, G. *füllen*. See Foal.

Film, a thin skin. (E.) A. S. *filmen* (*fylmen*), neut., membrane (O. Fries. *filmene*, f., skin). For W. Teut. **filmin-jo-*, from **felmen*, *-mon-*, as in A. S. *ægerfelma*, skin of an egg. Extended from the base *fel-* in A. S. *fel*, skin, Goth. *fill*, skin. See Fell (2).

Filter, to strain. (F.—O. Low G.) F. *filtrer*, orig. to strain through felt.—F. *filtre*, a strainer, orig. felt (Littré).—Low G. *filt*, felt; see Felt.

Filth, foul matter. (E.) A. S. *fȳlð*.—A. S. *fūl*, foul (by vowel-change of *u* to *ȳ*. So also O. Sax. *fūlithā*, filth, from *fūl*, foul. See Foul.

Fin. (E.) A. S. *finn*, a fin.+Du. *vin*, Swed. *fena*, Dan. *finne*; L. *pinna*. See Pin.

Final. (F. – L.) O. F. *final.* – L. *fīnālis*, final. – L. *fīnis*, end.

Finance, revenue. (F. – L.) O. F. *finance.* – Late L. *finantia*, payment. – Late L. *fīnāre*, to pay a fine. – Late L. *fīnis*, a settled payment, a *finish* or end, i. e. final arrangement; L. *fīnis*, end.

Finch, a bird. (E.) M. E. *finch.* A. S. *finc.* + Du. *vink*, Dan. *finke*, Swed. and G. *finc.* Cf. W. *pinc*, a chaffinch; Gk. σπιγγος, σπίζα, a finch; prov. E. *spink*. Der. *chaf-finch*, q. v., *bull-finch*, &c.

Find. (E.) A. S. *findan.* + Du. *vinden*, Dan. *finde*, Swed. and Icel. *finna* (= *finþa*), Goth. *finþan*, G. *finden*. Teut. **fenth-an-*; Idg. base **penth-*, whence O. Irish *ēt-aim*, I find. Perhaps allied to L. *petere*, to seek after; see Petition. Brugm. ii. § 634.

Fine (1), exquisite, thin. (F. – L.) O. F. *fin*, witty, perfect. – Late L. *fīnus*, fine; used in place of L. *finitus*, well rounded or ended, said of a sentence (Brachet), orig. pp. of *fīnīre*, to end. – L. *fīnis*, end. ¶ *Fīnus* is a back-formation from *fīnīre*.

fine (2), a tax. (Law L.) Law L. *fīnis*, a fine, a final arrangement; L. *fīnis*, end. See Finance (above).

Finger. (E.) A. S. *finger.* + Du. *vinger*, Icel. *fingr*, Dan. Swed. G. *finger*, Goth. *figgrs* (= *fingrs*). Teut. type **fingroz*: orig. sense unknown.

Finial. (L.) A coined word; from L. *fīnis*, end. Cf. *final.*

finical. (F. – L.) A coined word: extended from Fine (1) above.

finish, vb. (F. – L.) M. E. *finischen.* – O. F. *finiss-*, base of pres. pt. of *finir*, to finish. – L. *fīnīre*, to end. – L. *fīnis*, end.

finite, limited. (L.) L. *fīnītus*, pp. of *fīnīre* (above).

Fiord, a sea-loch, deep inlet of the sea. (Scand.) Norw. *fjord*, Dan. *fiord*, *fjord*; Icel. *fjörðr*. See Frith.

Fir, a tree. Scand. M. E. *fir*; answering to a mutated form due to A. S. *furh*, which occurs in *furhwudu*, a pine-tree: but prob. of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel. *fyri-skōgr*, a fir-wood (written *fyriskōgr*); from Icel. *fura*, a fir; cf. Dan. *fyr*. Swed. *fura*. + G. *föhre*. W. *pyr*. Cognate with L. *quercus*, an oak; and O. Lombardic *fereha*, 'æsculus.'

Fire. (E.) A. S. *fȳr.* + Du. *vuur*, Icel. *fȳri*, Dan. and Swed. *fyr*, G. *feuer*, M. H. G. *viur*, O. H. G. *fūir*. Teut. type **fū-ir*. Cognate with Gk. πῦρ. Cf. Skt. *pāvaka-* (from *pū*), purifying, also fire. (√PŪ.)

Firk, to conduct, drive, beat. (E.) A. S. *tercian*, to conduct, support. Prob. from A. S. *fær*, a journey; allied to Fare.

Firkin, the fourth part of a barrel. (M. Du.) M. E. *ferdekin.* From Du. *vierde*, fourth; with suffix *-kin* (as in *kil-aer-kin*) answering to the M. Du. double dimin. suffix *-k-in* (G. *-ch-en* in *mädchen*). *Vierde* is from Du. *vier*, four; see Four.

Firm (1), adj. (F. – L.) M. E. *ferme.* – O. F. and F. *ferme.* – L. *firmus*, steadfast. Der. *farm.*

firm (2), a partnership. (Span. – L.) The older sense was 'signature' of the house or (as we call it) the firm. – Span. *firma*, a signature. – Span. *firmar*, to confirm, sign. – L. *firmare*, to make firm. – L. *firmus*, firm (above).

firmament, celestial sphere. (F. – L.) O. F. *firmament.* – L. *firmamentum*, a support; also, expanse of the sky (Vulgate). – L. *firmāre*, to strengthen; from *firmus*, firm.

Firman, a mandate. (Pers.) Pers. *fermān*, a mandate, order; O. Pers. *framāna* (Horn); cf. Skt. *pramāṇa-*, a decision, from *pra*, before (Gk. πρό) and *mā*, to measure.

First. (E.) A. S. *fyrst*, the superl. of *fore*, with vowel-change of *u* (A. S. *o*) to *y*. + Icel. *fyrstr*; Dan. *første*; Swed. *första*. Teut. type **furistoz*, superl. from the base **fur-*; see Fore.

Firth; see Frith.

Fiscal, pertaining to the revenue. (F. – L.) O. F. *fiscal.* – Late L. *fiscālis.* – L. *fiscus*, a basket of rushes, also a purse.

Fish. (E.) A. S. *fisc.* + Du. *visch*, Icel. *fiskr*, Dan. and Swed. *fisk*, G. *fisch*; Goth. *fisks*. Teut. type **fiskoz*. Cognate with L. *piscis*, Irish and Gael. *iasg*, O. Ir. *iasc* with loss of initial *p*).

Fissure. (F. – L.) O. F. *fissure.* – L. *fissura.* – L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, to cleave. + Skt. *bhid*, to cleave; A. S. *bītan*, to bite. (√BHEID.) And see Vent (1). Brugm. i. § 567.

Fist. (E.) M. E. *fist, fest, fust.* A. S. *fȳst.* + Du. *vuist*, G. *faust*, O. H. G. *fūst*. Teut. **fūstiz*. ¶ If the orig. Teut. form was **funhstiz*, it may be identified with Russ. *piaste*, fist, O. Slav. *pęsti*; from an Idg. base **pənksti-*, which is allied to Five.

Fistula, a deep, narrow abscess. (L., from the shape; L. *fistula*, a pipe.

Fit (1), to suit; as adj., apt. (Scand.) M. E. *fitten*, to arrange. – Icel. and Norw. *fitja*, to knit together; Swed. dial. *fittja*, 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. *fidde*, to knit; Dan. *fid*, a skein. Perhaps allied to Fit (2). ¶ Influenced as to sense by M. E. *fete*, well done; from O. F. *fait*, Lat. *factus*; see Feat.

Fit (2), a part of a poem, attack of illness. (E., M. E. *fit*. A.S. *fitt*, 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. *fissau*, a polecat; older form, *fissel*. – M. Du. *fisse*, a polecat; from the smell. Cf. Icel. *fisa*, to make a smell.

Fitz, son. A. F. – L.) Formerly *fiz* (with *z* as *ts*). – A. F. *fiz* (with *z* as *ts*; also O. F. *filz*, *fils*. – L. *fīlius*, a son.

Five. E., M. E. *fif*; sometimes *fiue*. as a plural. A. S. *fīf* (for **fimf*). + Du. *vijf*, Dan. Swed. *fem*, Icel. *fimm*. Goth. *fimf*, G. *fünf*; W. *pump*, O. Ir. *coic*. L. *quinque*, Lith. *penki*. Gk. πέντε (Æol. πέμπε), Skt. *pañcha*. Idg. type **penqe*. Der. *fif-th*, A. S. *fīfta*; *fifteen*, A. S. *fīftēne*; *fif-ty*, A. S. *fiftig*.

Fix. (F. – L., O. F. *fix*, fixed. – L. *fixus*, fixed; pp. of *fīgere*, to fix.

Fizz. (Scand.) Imitative; cf. Icel. *fīsa*, Dan. *fise*, with the sense of L. *pedere*.

Flabby; weakened form of *flappy*; see Flap. Cf. Low G *flabbe*, a hanging lip; *flabbsig*, flabby Danneil).

Flaccid. (F. – L.) F. *flaccide*. – L. *flaccidus*, limp. – L. *flaccus*, flabby.

Flag (1), to droop, grow weary. (E. Weakened form of *flack*, to hang loosely; M. E. *flakken*, to flap about. From the base *flac-* of A. S. *flac-or*, flying, roving. + Icel. *flakka*, to rove; *flaka*, to flap: *flökra*, *flogra*, Dan. *flagre*, to flutter; G. *flackern*, to flutter. All from the imitative base *flak-*, allied to *flap*, *flicker*. And partly from O. F. *flaquir*, to be limp; from O. F. *flaque*, limp, L. *flaccus*.

flag (2), an ensign. (Scand.?) Dan. *flag*, Swed. *flagg*, a flag; from base of Icel. *flogra*, 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-torv*, S. *flag*, a cut turf. A weakened form of Flake.

Flagellate. (L., From pp. of L. *flagellāre*, to scourge. – L. *flagellum*, dimin. of *flagrum*, a scourge. See Flail.

Flageolet, a sort of flute. F. – Prov. M. F. *flageolet*, dimin. of *flageol*, with the same sense. – Prov. *flajolz*, *flaujols*, a flageolet; which cannot represent a Late L. **flautiolus*, a little flute, as suggested by Diez.

Flagitious. L. L. *flāgitiōs-us*, shameful; with suffix *-ous*. – L. *flāgitium*, a disgraceful act; cf. L. *flāgitāre*, to act with violence. Perhaps allied to Flagrant.

Flagon. (F. – Late L. O. F. *flacon*, another form of *flascon*. – Late L. *flascōnem*, acc. of *flascō*, 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 *flagrāre*, to burn. + Gk. φλέγειν, to burn; Sk. *bhrāj*. √BHLEG. Brugm. i. § 939 (2).

Flail. (L. M. E. *flizel*, *flezl*, *fleil*. Later, *flayel* (from O. F. *flael* > F. *fléau*). 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*, *flamme*; also *flambe*. – L. *flamma* (**flagma*?), a flame: perhaps from the base *flag-*, to burn. See Flagrant.

Flamen. L. L. *flāmen*, a priest of Rome. Prob. for **flag-men*, he who burns the sacrifice: cf. *flagrare*, to burn. Or else allied to Goth. *blōtan*, to sacrifice.

Flamingo. (Span. – Prov. – L.) Span. *flamenco*, a flamingo: but said to be a Provencal word; the Prov. form is *flamenc*, where the suffix *-enc* is supposed to be an adaptation of the Teut. suffix *-ing*. The F. form is *flamant*, lit. 'flaming,' but it seems to have been confused with F. *Flamand*, a *Fleming*, whence the peculiar form of the Prov. form may have arisen: Palsgrave has 'Flemmyng, *flammant*.'

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. *flanke*), fem. sb. allied to F. *flanc*, side. See below.

flank, the side. (F. – Teut.) M. E. *flanc*. – F. *flanc*, side. – O. H. G. *hlancha*, *lanka*, hip, bend, loin; cf. Mid. Du. '*de Lancke*, the flancks;' Hexham. Allied to A. S. *hlanc*, slender; see **Lank**. (Disputed; but probable; see Kluge, s. v. *Gelenk*.)

Flannel. (W.) Prov. E. *flannen*, a better form. – W. *gwlanen*, flannel, from *gwlan*, wool. Allied to **Wool**.

Flap, to beat with the wings. (E.) M. E. *flappen*, to beat; not in A. S. E. Fries. *flappen*. Imitative; like *flack*, to beat; see **Flag** (1). + Du. *flappen*, to flap. Der. *flabby* (flappy); *flap*, sb.

Flare; see below.

Flash, to blaze. (E.) M. E. *flaschen*, to dash; cf. Swed. dial. *flasa*, to burn violently; Icel. *flasa*, to rush, *flas*, a swift rushing.

flare. (Scand.) Norweg. *flara*, to blaze; apparently a variant of Swed. dial. *flasa* (above).

Flask. (Late L.?) A. S. *flasce*, *flaxe*; we also find Icel. *flaska*, Dan. *flaske*, Swed. *flaska*, G. *flasche*; but it is hardly a Teut. word. – Late L. *flasca*, a flask; cf. also W. *fflasg*, 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. *flateren*, a frequentative form. Either, with suffix *-er-*, from O. F. *flat-er*, mod. F. *flatter*, to flatter; or formed from an E. base *flat-*, of imitative origin; cf. M. Du. *flattéren*, to flatter (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. *fleckra*, to flatter, Swed. dial. *fleka*, to caress; also M. E. *flakken*, to move to and fro, and G. *flach*, flat; see **Flag** (1). The sb. *flattery* is plainly adapted from O. F. *flaterie*, F. *flatterie*.

Flatulent, windy. (F. – L.) M. F. *flatulent*. – Late L. *flātulentus*. – L. *flātus*, breath. – L. *flāre*, to blow; see **Blow** (1).

Flaunt, to display ostentatiously. (Scand.) It seems to have been particularly used of the display of fluttering plumes, &c. Norw. *flanta*, to gad about; Dan. *flane*, to flirt. Somewhat similar is Swed. dial. *flankt*, flutteringly, loosely, from *flanka*, to waver; perhaps allied to *flakka*, to waver, answering to M. E. *flakken*; see **Flag** (1).

Flavour. (F. – L.) The form seems to have been influenced by that of the word *savour*. O. Lowl. Sc. *flewoure*, *flewer*. – O. F. *flëur*, *fleiur*, *flaur*, smell. Cf. Ital. *fiatore*, a bad odour; answering to Late L. acc. **flātorem*. – L. *flatus*, pp. of *flāre*, to blow. (Körting, § 3316.)

Flaw, a crack. (Scand.) M. E. *flawe*. – Swed. *flaga*, a crack, flaw, also a flake; see **Flake**. Cf. prov. E. *flaw*, a flake (as of snow); also, a gust of wind, like Du. *vlaag*.

Flawn, a kind of custard. (F. – O.H G.) M. E. *flaun*. – F. *flan*, O. F. *flaon*, a flawn; (cf. Span. *flaon*, Ital. *fiadone*). – O. H. G. *flado*, a broad flat cake; G. *fladen*. Allied to Gr. πλατυς, broad.

Flax, a plant. (E.) A. S. *fleax*. + Du. *vlas*, G. *flachs*. Perhaps allied to Goth. *flah-ta*, a plaiting, Gk. πλέκ-ειν, to weave.

Flay, to strip off skin. (E.) M. E. *flean*. A. S. *flēan*, to flay. + Icel. *flā*, pt. t. *flō*, pp. *fleginn*. Teut. type **flahan-* (pt. t. **flōh*), to strike. Cognate with Lith. *plakù*, I strike; cf. Lat. *plāga*, a stroke. See **Plague**. Brugm. i. § 569.

Flea. (E.) M. E. *flee*, pl. *fleen*. A. S. *flēah*, a flea. + Du. *vloo*, Icel. *flō*, G. *floh*. Teut. base **flauh-*, or perhaps **plauh-*, allied to the verb *to flee*. See **Flee**.

Fleam, a kind of lancet. (F. – L. – Gk.) O. F. *flieme*, F. *flamme*, a fleam; Hamilton. – Late L. *flētoma*, a lancet (Vocab. 400. 11); shortened from Late L. *flevotomum*, *phlebotomum*, a lancet. – Gk. φλεβοτόμον, a lancet. – Gk. φλεβο-, decl. stem of φλέψ, a vein; τομ-, *o*-grade of τέμνειν, to cut. Hence also M. H. G. *fliedeme*, G. *fliete*, Du. *vlijm*, a fleam.

Fleck, a spot. (Scand.) M. E. *flek*. – Icel. *flekkr*, a spot; *flekka*, to stain; Swed. *fläck*, a spot. + Du. *vlek*, G. *fleck*.

Flection; see **Flexible**.

Fledge, to be furnished with feathers. (E.) The pp. *fledged* is now used in the place of M. E. *flegge*, adj., ready to fly. *Flegge* is a Kentish form of M. E. *flygge*, ready to fly. From A. S. **flycge*; found

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

flippand, the North. M. E. pres. pt.; *flippand* = 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. *fleipa*, to prattle; Swed. dial. *flepa*, 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. *flip*, *flick*. So also E. Fries. *flirr*, *flirt*, a light blow; *flirtje*, a giddy girl.

Flit, to remove from place to place. (Scand.) M. E. *flitten*. — Icel. *flytja*, to cause to flit; Swed. *flytta*, to flit, remove; Dan. *flytte*; causal of Icel. *fljota*, Swed. *flyta*, Dan. *flyde*, to float. See **Fleet** (1), Float.

Flitch, side of bacon. (E.) M. E. *flicche*. A. S. *flicce*. + Icel. *flikki*, a flitch; *flīk*, a flap, tatter. Perhaps allied to G. *flick-*, a patch; and to E. **Fleck**.

Float, to swim on a liquid surface. (E.) M. E. *floten*, *flotien*. A. S. *flotian*. + Icel. *flota*, Du. *vlotten*. Teut. **flutōjan-*, wk. vb.; from **flut-*, weak grade of **fleutan-*, to float, whence mod. E. *fleet*. See **Fleet** (1). ¶ Confused with F. *flotter* (O. F. *floter*), to float, from the same Teut. base **flut-*.

Flock (1), a company of sheep, &c. (E.) M. E. *flok*. A. S. *flocc*. + Icel. *flokkr*, Dan. *flok*, Swed. *flock*.

Flock (2), a lock of wool. (F. — L.) O. F. *floc*. — L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.

Floe, a flake of ice. (Dan.) Dan. *flage*; as in *iis-flage*, an ice-floe, lit. 'ice-flake.' Cf. Norw. *isflak*, *isflōk*, 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**.

Flood. (E.) A. S. *flōd*, a flood; from *flōwan*, to flow. + Du. *vloed*, Icel. *flōð*, Swed. Dan. *flod*, Goth. *flodus*, a river, G. *fluth*. Teut. **flō-ðuz*, act of flowing, also a flood; from Teut. base **flō-*; see **Flow**.

Floor. (E.) A. S. *flōr*. + Du. *vloer*, G. *flur*. Teut. **flōruz*; cognate with W. *llawr*, Bret. *leur*, Irish *lār*. Idg. **plārus*, a floor; from **plā-*, to spread out, whence also L. *plā-nus*, plain. See **Plain**.

Floral, pertaining to flowers. (L.) L. *flōrālis*, belonging to *Flōra*, goddess of flowers. — L. *flōr-*, as the stem of *flōs*, a flower; cf. *florere*, to flourish, allied to **Blow** (2) and **Bloom**.

florid. (L.) L. *floridus*, lit. abounding with flowers; hence, rosy. — L. *flori-*, decl. stem of *flos*, a flower (above).

florin, a coin. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. E. *floren* (about A. D. 1303). — O. F. *florin*, 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. *flōrem*, acc. of *flos*, a flower.

floscule. (L.) L. *flosculus*, a little flower; double dimin. of *flos*.

Floss, rough silk; as in *floss-silk*. (F. — L.) From M. F. *flosche*; Cot. has: '*soye flosche*, sleave silke.' [So also Ital. *floscio*, Venetian *flosso*, soft, weak; *floscia seta*, floss-silk.] An adj. formation from O. F. *flocher*, to form into 'flocks' or tufts. — F. *floc*; see **Flock** (2).

Flotilla. (Span. — Teut.) Span. *flotilla*, a little fleet; dimin. of *flota*, a fleet, cognate with O. F. *flote*, a fleet of ships, a crowd of people. This O. F. *flote* (fem.), F. *flotte* (whence G. *flotte*) is from a Teut. source; cf. Du. *vloot*, Icel. *floti*, a fleet, A. S. *flota*, a ship. From the base **flut-*; see **Float**. Cf. M. E. *flote*, a fleet. (Körting, § 3349.)

flotsam, goods lost in shipwreck, and floating on the waves. (Law F. — E.) An A. F. law-term, formerly *flotson* (Blount). A. F. *floteson*; O. F. *flotaison*, a flooding of fields (Godefroy). — Low L. type **flottātiōnem*, from **flottāre*, to float, to flood (F. *flotter*). From the Teut. base **flut-* (as above). Cf. **Jetsam**.

Flounce (1), to plunge about. (E.) Cf. Swed. dial. and M. Swed. *flunsa*, to plunge. Of imitative origin.

Flounce (2), a plaited border on a dress. (F. — L.?) Changed from M. E. *frounce*, a plait. — O. F. *fronser*, *froncer*, to gather, plait, wrinkle; *fronser le front*, to knit or wrinkle the forehead. Prob. from Late L. **frontiāre*, not found, but regularly formed from *fronti*, decl. stem of *frons*, forehead; see **Front**. (Körting, § 3477.)

Flounder (1), to flounce about. (E. *or* Scand.) XVI cent. Imitative. Perhaps from Norw. *flundra*, to sprawl. Cf. Du. *flodderen*, to dangle, nap, splash through mire; Swed. *fladdra*, to flutter.

Flounder (2), a fish. (F. — Scand.)

A. F. *floundre*. – O. F. *flondre* (in Normandy). – Swed. *flundra*, Dan. *flynder*, Icel. *flyðra*; E. Fries. *flunder*.

Flour, finer part of meal. (F. – L.) Short for 'flower of wheat.' – F. *fleur*, short for *fleur de farine*, flour; see **Flower** below (which is a doublet).

flourish, vb. (F. – L.) M. E. *florisshen*. – O. F. *floriss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *florir*, to flourish. – Folk-L. *flōrīre*, for L. *florere*, to blossom; cf. L. *florescere*, inceptive form of *flōrēre*. See **Floral.**

Flout, to mock. (F.) Prob. from M. E. *flouten*, to play the flute. Similarly, M. Du. *fluyten* (Du. *fluiten*), to play the flute, also had once the meaning 'to mock, jeer'; Oudemans. See **Flute.**

Flow, to stream. (E.) M. E. *flowen*; A. S. *flowan*, pt. t. *fleow*; cf. Du. *vloeijen*, to flow; Icel. *flōa*, to flood. Teut. base **flō-*; cognate with Gk. πλώειν, to float. See **Flood.**

Flower, sb. (F. – L.) M. E. *flour*. – O. F. *flour* (F. *fleur*). – L. *florem*, acc. of *flōs*, a flower. See **Floral.**

Fluctuate, to waver. (L.) From pp. of *fluctuāre*, to float about. – L. *fluctus*, a wave. – L. *fluctus*, old pp. of *fluere*, to flow.

Flue (1), a chimney-pipe. (F. – L. ?) Of doubtful origin. [*Flue*, in Phaer's Virgil, x. 209, is prob. a misprint for *flute*.] Prob. from M. E. *fluen*, to flow, as the pipe conducts the flow of the smoke; 'To flue, *fluere*,' Cath. Angl. – F. *fluer*, 'to flow, glide;' Cot. – L. *fluere*, to flow.

Flue (2), light, floating down. (E. ?) Cf. prov. E. *fluff*, flue. Perhaps a derivative of the verb **Fly** (cf. A. S. pt. t. pl. *flug-on*). We find Low G. *flog*, E. Fries. *flüg*, *flog*, flue; cf. G. *flug*, flight.

Fluent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *fluere*, to flow.

fluid. (F. – L.) O. F. *fluide*. – L. *fluidus*, flowing. – L. *fluere*, to flow.

Fluke (1), a fish. (E.) M. E. *floke*, *fluke*. A. S. *flōc*, a kind of plaice. + Icel. *flōki*, a kind of halibut. Lit. 'flat' fish. The base **flōc-* is the strong grade of Teut. **flac-*, as seen in G. *flach*, flat.

Fluke (2), part of an anchor. (E. ?) Also spelt *flook*. 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. *llymru*, *llymruwd*, flummery, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied. Cf. W. *llymus*, sharp, tart.

Flunkey, a footman. (F. – O. H. G.) Modern. Lowl. Sc. *flunkie*, a servant in livery. Apparently from F. *flanqueur*, a scout (see *Flanker* in N. E. D.). – F. *flanquer*, 'to flank, to be at one's elbow for a help at need;' Cot. – F. *flanc*, side; see **Flank.**

Fluor, Fluor-spar, a mineral. (L.) The L. *fluor* (lit. a flowing) was formerly in use as a term in alchemy and chemistry. – L. *fluere*, to flow.

Flurry, hurry. (E.) Swift has *flurry*, a gust of wind. From *flurr*, to whirr (N. E. D.). Imitative; cf. Swed. dial. *flurig*, disordered (as hair); *flur*, disordered hair, whim; Norweg. *flurutt*, 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 *flush* at cards;' Cot. See **Flux.** Cf. *flusch*, a pool of water (G. Douglas); M. Du. *fluysen*, to gush or break out violently (Hexham); Dan. dial. *fluse*, to gush out.

Flush (2), to blush, to redden. (E.) XVIII cent. Perhaps the same as **Flush** (1), but much influenced by **Flash.** Cf. Swed. dial. *flossa*, 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 **Flush** (1).

Fluster, to heat with drinking, confuse. (Scand.) Icel. *flaustra*, to be flustered; *flaustr*, fluster, hurry; cf. E. Fries. *flöstern*, *flustern*, to rustle (as wind). Cf. **Flush** (2) and **Flash.**

Flute, a musical pipe. (F.) M. E. *flowte*, *floite*. – O. F. *flaute*, *fleute*, *flahute*, *flehute*, a flute (mod. F. *flûte*). Prov. *flauta*. Of uncertain origin. The *fl* may have been suggested by L. *flāre*, to blow.

Flutter, to flap the wings. (E.) M. E. *floteren*, to fluctuate. A. S. *flotorian*, to float about; cf. A. S. *flot*, the sea; *flota*, a ship. – A. S. *flot-*, stem of *flot-en*, pp. of *flēotan*, to float. Cf. E. Fries. *fluttern.*

Flux. (F. – L.) O. F. *flux*, a flux. – L. *flūxum*, acc. of *fluxus*, a flowing; from the pp. of *fluere*, to flow.

Fly (1), to float in air. (E.) M. E. *flegen*, *fligen*. A. S. *flēogan*; pt. t. *flēah*; pp. *flogen*. + Du. *vliegen*, Icel. *fljūga*, Dan.

flyve, Swed. *flyga*, G. *fliegen*. Teut. type **fleugan-*. Cf. L. *plūma*, a feather. (√PLEUGH.) Not allied to **Flee**. **Der.** *fly*, an insect, A. S. *flēoge*, *flȳge*; G. *fliege*.

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.

Foal. (E.) M. E. *fole*, A. S. *fola*. + Du. *veulen*, Icel. *foli*, Dan. *fole*, Swed. *fåle*, Goth. *fula*, G. *fohlen*. Teut. **fulon-*. Cognate with L. *pullus*, young of an animal; Gk. πῶλος.

Foam. (E.) M. E. *fome*. A. S. *fām*. + Prov. G. *faim*; O. H. G. *feim*. Teut. **faimo-*. Cognate with Russ. *piena*, foam; Skt. *phena*, foam; and prob. with Lat. *spūma* (for **spoimi*), foam, and Lat. *pūmex*, pumice. Allied to **Spume**.

Fob, watch-pocket. (O Low G.) An O. Low G. word, only preserved in the cognate H. G. (Prussian) *fuppe*, a pocket; for which see Bremen Wört. i. 437.

Focus, a point where light-rays meet. (L.) L. *focus*, a hearth; hence, a centre of fire.

Fodder, food for cattle. (E). M. E. *fodder*. A. S. *fōdor*, *fōddor*; extended form of *fōda*, food. + Du. *voeder*, Icel. *fōðr*, Dan. Swed. *foder*, G. *futter*. Teut. type **fōdrom*, neut. Allied to **Food**, q. v.

Foe. (E.) M. E. *foo*. A. S. *fāh*, adj. hostile. Teut. type **faihoz*; Idg. **poiqos* (whence Irish *oech*, a foe, with loss of *p*). From the weak grade **piq-* we have Gk. πικρος, bitter, Lith. *piktas*, unkind. Brugm. i. § 646.

Fœtus; 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. *fuht*, 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. *fullāre*, *folāre*, to full cloth; see **Full** (3). **Der.** *foil*, a blunt sword, for practice in *foiling*, i. e. parrying; *foil*, a defeat.

Foil (2), a set-off, as in setting a gem. (F. — L.) M. F. *feuille*, a leaf, 'also the foyle of precious stones,' Cot.; Norman *foille*, fem.; cf. Ital. *foglia*, Span. *hoja*, a leaf. — L. *folia*, pl. of *folium*, a leaf; afterwards used as a fem. sing. See **Foliage**. Also O. F. *fueil*, *foil*, m.; from L. *folium*.

Foin, to thrust with a sword. (F. — L.) Obsolete. Lit. 'to thrust with an eel-spear or trident.' — O. F. *foine*, *foisne*, an eel-spear. — L. *fuscina*, a trident, the weapon used by a *retiārius*, or gladiator with a net.

Foison, plenty. (F. — L.) O. F. *foison*, abundance. — Folk-L. *fūsiōnem*, for L. *fūsiōnem*, acc. of *fūsio*, a pouring out, hence profusion. — L. *fūsus*, pp. of *fundere*, to pour. See **Fuse**.

Foist, to palm or put off, to intrude surreptitiously. (Du.) XVI cent. — Du. *vuisten*, to take in the fist or hand; see N. E. D. (Low G. *vusten*, to take in the hand); hence, to 'palm' a die, to cheat. — Du. *vuist*, fist; see **Fist**.

Fold (1), to double together. (E.) M. E. *folden*, O. Merc. *faldan*, A. S. *fealdan* (pt. t. *fēold*), to fold. + Dan. *folde*, Swed. *fålla* (= *falda*), Icel. *falda*, Goth. *falthan*, G. *falten*. Teut. type **falthan-*. Allied to Gk. δι-πλάσιος, doubled; πλάσσειν, to form, mould. See **Plaster**. **Der.** *fold*, sb., a plait; *-fold*, suffix, as in *two-fold*, &c.

Fold (2), a pen for sheep. (E.) A. S. *fald*, also *falod*, *falud*. Not connected with *fold* (1), but with Dan. *fold*, a sheep-pen; Du. *vaalt*, a dung-pit; Low G. *faal*.

Foliage, a cluster of leaves. (F. — L.) Modified from M. F. *fueillage*, from M. F. *fueille*, a leaf. — L. *folia*, pl. of *folium*, a leaf; used as fem. sing. + Gk. φυλλον, leaf. Cf. **Foil** (2).

folio. (L.) From the L. phr. *in folio*, where *foliō* is the abl. of *folium*, a leaf, sheet.

Folk, a crowd of people. (E.) A. S. *folc*. + Icel. *folk*, Dan. Swed. *folk*; Du. G. *volk*. Teut. type **folkom*, neut. ¶ Lithuan. *pulkas*, a crowd, Russ. *polk'*, an army, were probably borrowed (at an early date) from Teutonic.

Follicle, seed-vessel. (F. — L.) F. *follicule*, little bag. — L. *folliculus*, double dimin. of *follis*, a bag.

Follow. (E.) M. E. *folwen*. A. S. *folgian*, also *fylgan*, weak verb, to follow. + O. Fries. *folgia*, *fulia*, O. Sax. *folgōn*, Du. *volgen*; Icel. *fylgja*, Dan. *følge*, Swed.

fólja; G. *folgen*. We also find A. S. *ful-gangan*, (pt. t. *ful-ēode*), with the same sense, but derived from A. S. *ful*, full, and *gangan*, to go; and, in like manner, O. H. G. *follegān*. 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. **fulloz*, full. See **Full**. Cf. A. S. *fylstan*, to assist, *fultum*, assistance; also from A. S. *full*.

Folly. (F.—L.) M. E. *folye*. — O. F. *folie*, folly. — O. F. *fol*, foolish. See **Fool** (1).

Foment. (F.—L.) M. F. *fomenter*. — L. *fōmentāre*. — L. *fōmentum*, short for **fouimentum*, a warm application, lotion. — L. *fouēre*, to warm.

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*, *fonne*, a fool. The sb. answers to O. Fries. *famne*, *fomne*, Fries. *fone* (see Hettema), E. Fries. *fone*, *fon*, a maid, girl, weakling, simpleton (see Koolman). All allied to A. S. *fæmne*, a virgin. **Der.** *fond-le*, vb.

Font (1), basin of water. (L.) A. S. *font*. — L. *fontem*, acc. of *fons*, a fount. See **Fount**.

Font (2), **Fount,** an assortment of types. (F.—L.) F. *fonte*, a casting of metals. — F. *fondre*, to melt. See **Found** (2).

Food. (E.) M. E. *fode*. A. S. *fōda*, what one eats. The A. S. *fōd-* is the strong grade of the base **fad*, corresponding to Gk. *πατ-* in *πατ-έεσθαι*, to feed. From the Idg. root *pa-*, to feed, whence L. *panis*, bread, *pā-bulum*, food, and *pā-scere*, to feed. See **Pasture**. **Der.** *fodder*; *feed*.

Fool (1), a jester. (F.—L.) M. E. *fol*, sb. and adj. O. F. *fol* (F. *fou*), a fool. — L. *follem*, acc. of *follis*, 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 *trifle*. Florio has: '*Mantiglia*, a kind of clouted creame, called a *foole* or a *trifle* in English.'

fools-cap, paper so called from the water-mark on it.

Foot. (E.) M. E. *fot*, *foot*, pl. *fet*, *feet*. A. S. *fōt*, pl. *fēt*. + Du. *voet*, Icel. *fōtr*, Dan. *fod*, Swed. *fot*, Goth. *fotus*, G. *fuss*. Teut. type **fōt* (consonant-stem), corresponding to Idg. type **pōd*, with the variants **ped*, **pod*. Cf. L. *pes*, foot (gen. *ped-is*); Gk. *πούς* (Æolic *πώς*), foot (gen. *ποδ-ός*), *πεζός* (= *πεδγός*), on foot; Skt. *pād*, a foot (gen. *pad-as*). Cf. **Fetter**, **Fetlock**, **Fetch**. Brugm. i. § 578.

Footy, paltry, mean. (E.) A variant of *foughty*, musty (N. E. D.). Orig. 'damp;' from A. S. *fūht*, damp, with suffix *-y*. + Du. *vochtig*, damp; Swed. *fuktig*, Dan. *fugtig*. Cf. G. *feucht*, O. H. G. *fūhti*, *fūht*. From a Teut. type **fūhtuz*, damp; from Teut. base **feuk*, as in Icel. *fjūka*, 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 (= E. *foppery*). Cf. *fob off*, 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. *pro*, for; Gk. *πρό*, 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. *parā-*. The Skt. *parā* 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*, *for-give*, *for-lorn*, *for-sake*, *for-swear*; see **Bear**, **Bid**, &c.

For- (3), *prefix.* (F.—L.) Only in *for-close* (misspelt *foreclose*), *for-feit*, which see.

Forage, fodder, chiefly obtained by pillage. (F.—Low L.—Teut.) M. E. *forage*, *fourage*. — O. F. *fourage*. — O. F. *forrer*, to forage. — O. F. *forre* (F. *feurre*), fodder. — Low L. *fodrum*, fodder. — Teut. type **fōdrom*, fodder; see **Fodder**.

Foraminated, perforated. (L.) From L. *forāmin-*, stem of *foramen*, a small hole. — L. *forāre*, to bore; see **Bore**.

Foray, Forray, a raid for foraging. (F.—Low L.—Teut.) *Foray*, *forray* are old Lowl. Scotch spellings, with the sense of 'foraging expedition.' Apparently coined from the M. E. *forrier*, *forreyer*, a forager. — O. F. *forrier*, a forager; from O. F. *forrer*, to forage; see **Forage**.

Forbear (1), vb. (E.) From **For-** (2) and **Bear**. A. S. *forberan*.

Forbear (2), sb., an ancestor. (E.)

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. *forbeodan*. + Du. *verbieden*, Goth. *faurbiudan*, G. *verbieten*.

Force (1), strength. (F. – L.) M. E. *force*, *fors*. – O. F. *force*. – Late L. *fortia*, strength. – L. *forti-*, decl. stem of *fortis*, strong; O. L. *forctis*. Allied to **Borough**. Brugm. i. §§ 566, 756. Cf. **Fort**.

Force (2), to stuff fowls; see **Farce**.

Force (3), **Foss**, waterfall. (Scand.) Dan. *fos*, Swed. *fors*, Icel. *fors*, *foss*, a waterfall.

Forceps, pincers. (L.) L. *forceps*, orig. used for holding hot iron; for **formiceps* (Vaniček). – L. *formus*, hot; *capere*, to hold.

Ford. (E.) M. E. *ford*; also *forth*. A. S. *ford*, a ford, passage. + G. *furt*. Teut. type **furduz*. From Idg **pər*, weak grade of √PER, to go; see **Fare**. Allied to L. *portus*, a harbour, O. Welsh (*p*)*rit*, Welsh *rhyd*, a ford, and to *frith*; see **Frith** and **Pore**. Brugm. ii. § 108.

Fore, in front, coming first. (E.) A. S. *fore*, for, before, prep.; *fore*, *foran*, before, adv. + Du. *voor*, G. *vor*, Goth. *faura*; cf. Icel. *fyrir*, Dan. *for*, Swed. *för*. Allied to Gk. παρος, before; Skt. *puras*, before, in front, Skt. *purā*, formerly. Also to **For-** (1), prefix, q. v. **Der.** *fore-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. *foresteall*, sb. lit. 'a position in front'), *-taste*, *-tell*, *-thought*, *-token*, *-tooth*, *-top*, *-warn*; all easily understood.

Foreclose, to preclude, exclude. (F. – L.) Better spelt *forclose*. – O. F. *forclos*, pp. of *forclorre*, 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*, *foreyne*. – O. F. *forain*, alien, strange. – Folk-L. **forānus*; for Late L. *forāneus*, adj., from L. *forās*, out of doors, adv. with acc. pl. form, allied to L. *fores*, doors; cf. L. *forum*, a market-place, and E. *door*.

Forejudge (1), to prejudge. From **Fore** and **Judge**.

Forejudge (2); see **Forjudge**.

Foremost, most in front. (E.) A double superl., the old superl. form being misunderstood. For M. E. *formest*, through secondary influence of *most*. – A. S. *formest*, by-form of the regular *fyrmest* (< **furmistoz*), through the influence of A. S. *forma*, which is cognate with Goth. *fruma*, first, Gk. πρᾶμος, πρόμος, first. Further allied to Gk. πρό, before. Brugm. i. § 518.

Forensic, belonging to law-courts. (L.) Coined from L. *forens-is*, belonging to the forum. – L. *forum*, market-place, meeting-place; orig. a vestibule or doorway. Allied to L. *fores*, doors, and E. *door*.

forest. (F. – L.) O. F. *forest*. – Late L. *forestis*, free space of hunting-ground; *foresta*, a wood (medieval writers oppose the *forestis*, open hunting-ground, to the *parcus*, enclosed park). – L. *forīs*, out of doors; adv. allied to L. *forēs*, doors. **Der.** *forest-er*, also *forster*, *foster*.

Forfeit, a thing forfeited or lost by misdeed. (F. – L.) M. E. *forfete*; whence *forfeten*, vb. – A. F. *forfeit*, O. F. *forfait*, a crime punishable by fine, a fine; also a pp. of O. F. *forfaire*, *forsfaire*, to trespass. – Late L. *forisfactum*, a trespass, fine; orig. pp. (neut.) of *forisfacere*, to trespass, lit. 'to do beyond.' – L. *forīs facere*, to do or act beyond or abroad; from *foris*, out of doors; and *facere*, to do. See **Foreclose**.

Forfend, Forefend, to avert. (Hybrid; E. *and* F.) M. E. *forfenden*. An extraordinary compound of E. *for-*, prefix, with *fend*, a familiar abbreviation of *defend*. See **For-** (2) and **Defend**; also **Fend**, **Fence**.

Forge. (F. – L.) O. F. *forge*, a workshop. – Folk-L. **faurga*, for **favrega* (Schwan); for L. *fabrica*, a workshop. See **Fabric**. **Der.** *forge*, vb.

Forget. (E.) From **For-** (2) and **Get**. A. S. *forgetan* (E. E. T.), *forgitan*. + Du. *vergeten*, G. *vergessen*.

Forgive. (E.) From **For** (2) and **Give**. A. S. *forgefan*. + Du. *vergeven*, G. *vergeben*; Goth. *fragiban*, to grant.

Forgo, Forego, to give up. (E.) Better *forgo*. A. S. *forgān*, to pass over. From **For-** (2) and **Go**.

Forjudge, to deprive of by a judgement. (F. – L.) O. F. *forjugier*. – Low L. *forisjudicāre*. – L. *forīs*, outside: and *iūdi-*

cāre, to judge. See **Forfeit** and **Judge**.

Fork. (L.) A. S. *forca*. – L. *furca*, a fork. Der. *bi-furcated*.

Forlorn, quite lost. (E.) M. E. *forlorn*. A. S. *forloren*, pp. of *forlēosan*, to lose utterly; from *for-*, prefix, and *leosan*, to lose; see **For-** (2) and **Lose**. So also Dan. *forloren*, Du. and G. *verloren*, similarly derived.

Form. (F. – L.) O. F. *forme*. – L. *forma*, shape. Brugm. ii. § 72. (√DHER.) ¶ O. F. *forme* also means 'a bench,' like E. *form*. Der. *form-ula*.

Former, more in front. (E.) Not early; XII cent.; a false formation, to suit M. E. *formest*, i. e. foremost; see **Foremost**. Formed by adding *-er* to the base *form-* of A. S. *form-a*, first, really a superl. form, where *-m-* is an Idg. superl. suffix. Cf. L. *pri-mus*, first.

Formic, pertaining to ants. (L.) For *formic-ic*; from L. *formīca*, an ant.

Formidable, causing fear. (F. – L.) F. *formidable*. – L. *formīdābilis*, terrible. – L. *formīdāre*, to dread; *formīdo*, fear.

Formula, a prescribed form. (L.) L. *formula*, dimin. of *forma*, a form. See **Form**.

Fornicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *fornicārī*, to commit lewdness, seek a brothel. – L. *fornic-*, base of *fornix*, a vault, arch, brothel. Hardly allied to **Furnace**; cf. rather L. *for-tis*, strong, and Skt. *dhṛ*, to bear, carry, support.

Forsake. (E.) M. E. *forsaken*. A. S. *forsacan*, to neglect, orig. to contend against, or oppose; from *for-*, prefix, and *sacan*, to contend, whence the E. sb. *sake*. See **For-** (2) and **Sake**. So also Swed. *försaka*, Dan. *forsage*, Du. *verzaken*.

Forsooth. (E.) M. E. *for sothe*, for a truth. A. S. *for sōðe*; where *for* = for, and *soðe* is dat. of *sōð*, truth; see **Sooth**.

Forswear. (E.) From **For-** (2) and **Swear**. A. S. *forswerian*.

Fort. (F. – L.) O. F. *fort*, sb., a fort; a peculiar use of F. *fort*, adj., strong. – L. acc. *fort-em*, from nom. *fortis*, strong. See **Force**.

fortalice, small fort. (F. – L.) O. F. *fortelesce*; Late L. *fortalitia*; see **Fortress** (below).

forte, loud. (Ital. – L.) Ital. *forte*. – L. acc. *fort-em*, strong (above).

fortify. (F. – L.) O. F. *fortifier*, to make strong. – L. *fortificāre*. – L. *forti-*, decl. stem of *fortis*, strong; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

fortitude. (F. – L.) F. *fortitude*. – L. *fortitūdo*, strength. – L. *forti-s*, strong; with suffix *-tudo*.

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. *faurthis*, further, from *faur-a*, before. Teut. type **fur-þo-*; Idg. type **pər-to-*. See **Further**.

Fortify, Fortitude; see **Fort**.

Fortnight, two weeks. (E.) M. E. *fourtenight*; also *fourten night*. – M. E. *fourten*, i. e. fourteen; *night*, old pl., i. e. nights. A. S. *fēowertȳne niht*. So also *sennight* = *seven night*.

Fortress. (F. – L.) M. E. *fortresse*. – O. F. *forteresce*, *fortelesce*. – Late L. *fortalitia*, a small fort. – Late L. *fortis* (*domus*), a fort; L. *fortis*, strong. See **Fort**, **Fortalice**.

Fortune. (F. – L.) O. F. *fortune*. – L. *fortūna*, chance. – L. *fortū-*, 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. *fortuit-us*, casual; with suffix *-ous*. – L. *fortū-* (as above).

Forty; see **Four**.

Forward. (E.) M. E. *forward*. A. S. *foreweard*, adj. – A. S. *fore*, before; *-weard*, suffix; see **Toward**. Der. *forward-s*, M. E. *forwardes*, where *-es* is the suffix of gen. case, used adverbially. And see **Further**.

Fosse. (F. – L.) F. *fosse*. – L. *fossa*, a ditch. – L. *fossa*, fem. of *fossus*, pp. of *fodere*, to dig. Brugm. i. § 166.

fossil, petrified remains obtained by digging. (F. – L.) M. F. *fossile*, 'that may be digged;' Cot. – L. *fossilis*, dug up. – L. *foss-us*, pp. of *fodere* (above).

Fosset, a spigot; see **Faucet**.

Foster, to nourish. (E.) A. S. *fōstrian*, vb. – A. S. *fōstor*, nourishment; Teut. type **fōstrom*, for **fōd-trom*, neut.; allied to *fōda*, food. + Icel. *fōstr*, nursing, whence *fōstra*, to nurse; Swed. *fostra*, Dan. *fostre*, to rear, bring up.

Fother, a load, heavy mass. (E.) A. S. *fōðer*. + M. Du. *voeder*, Du. *voer*; O. H. G. *fuodar*, G. *fuder*. Teut. type **fōþ-rom*, n. From **fōþ-*, strong grade of **faþ-*; see **Fathom**.

Foul. (E.) M. E. *foul*. A. S. *fūl*. + Du. *vuil*, Icel. *full*, Dan. *fuul*, Swed. *ful*, Goth. *fuls*, G. *faul*. Teut. type **fu-loz*; cf. Icel. *fū-inn*, rotten. Akin to **Putrid**. (√PU.) Brugm. i. § 113.

foumart, a polecat. (E.) M. E. *fulmart*, *fulmard*; comp. of M. E. *ful*, foul (as above), and A. S. *mearð*, a marten. See **Marten**.

Found (1), to lay the foundation of. (F. – L.) M. E. *founden*. – O. F. *fonder*. – L. *fundāre*, to found. – L. *fundus*, a bottom, foundation. See **Fund**. Der. *found-ation*.

Found (2), to cast metals. (F. – L.) O. F. *fondre*. – L. *fundere*, to pour, cast metals. (√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. *fondrer*, chiefly in comp. *afondrer* (obsolete), *effondrer*, 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 *-l-ing* from A. S. *fund-*, weak grade of *findan*, to find. + Du. *vondeling*. See **Find**.

Fount (1), a spring. (F. – L.) Formed, by analogy with *mount*, from F. *font*. – L. *fontem*, acc. of *fons*, a fountain. Der. *fount-ain*, O. F. *fontaine*, Late L. *fontāna*.

Fount (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).

Four. (E.) M. E. *feowur*, *fower*, *four*. A. S. *feower*. + Icel. *fjorir*, Dan. *fire*, Swed. *fyra*, Du. *vier*, Goth. *fidwor*, G. *vier*; also W. *pedwar*, Gael. *ceithir*, O. Irish *cethir*, L. *quatuor*, Gk. τέτταρες, τέσσαρες, πίσυρες, Russ. *chetvero*, Lith. *keturi*, Pers. *chehār*, Skt. *chatvāras*. Idg. type, **qetwer-*. Der. *four-th*, A. S. *fēorþa*; *four-teen*, A. S. *fēowertēne*; *for-ty*, A. S. *fēowertig*.

Fowl. (E.) M. E. *foul*, A. S. *fugol*, a bird. + Du. *vogel*, Icel. *fugl*, Dan. *fugl*, Swed. *fogel*, Goth. *fugls*, G. *vogel*. Teut. type **fugloz*, masc.: prob. for **flugloz*, by dissimilation; the form *fluglas*, pl. occurs in Matt. xiii. 32 (Rushworth gloss), and cf. the adj. *flugol*, flying. From **flug-*, 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 **fuh-s-*, masc. We also find Icel. *foa*, Goth. *fauho*, fem. a vixen; Teut. type **fuhā*. A connexion with Skt. *puchchha-*, 'tail,' is doubtful. Der. *vix-en*. q. v.

foxglove. (E.) A. S. *foxes glōfa*, i. e. fox's glove; a fanciful name. Cf. Norw. *revbjölla*, 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. *uia*. Cf. **Voyage**.

Fracas. (F. – Ital. – L.) F. *fracas*, a crash. – F. *fracasser*, to shatter. – Ital. *fracassare*, to break in pieces. – Ital. *fra*, prep., among, and *cassāre*, to break: (imitated from L. *interrumpere*). Ital. *fra* is from L. *infrā*, below. *Cassare* = L. *quassāre*, to shatter; see **Quash**.

Fraction. (F. – L.) F. *fraction*. – L. acc. *fractiōnem*, a breaking. – L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, to break. Cognate with *break*; see **Break**.

fracture. (F. – L.) O. F. *fracture*. – L. *fractūra*, a breach. – L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, to break.

Fractious, peevish. (E.; *and* F. – L.) A prov. E. word, as if from North. E. *fratch*, to squabble, chide; the same as M. E. *fracchen*, 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**.

Fragile. (F. – L.) F. *fragile*. – L. *fragilis*, easily broken. – L. *frag-*, base of *frangere*, to break. See **Fraction**. Doublet, *frail*.

fragment. (F. – L.) F. *fragment* – L. *fragmentum*, a broken piece. – L. *frag-*, base of *frangere*; with suffix *-mentum*.

Fragrant. (F. – L.) F. *fragrant*. – L. *frāgrantem*, acc. of *frāgrans*, pres. pt. of *frāgrāre*, to emit an odour.

Frail. (F. – L.) M. E. *freel*, *freyl*. – O. F. *fraile*, brittle. – L. *fragilem*, acc. of *fragilis*; see **Fragile**.

Frame, to construct. (E.) M. E. *framien*; 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.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Free. (E.) M. E. *frē*. A. S. *frēo*.+ Du. *vrij*; Goth. *freis*; G. *frei*. Teut. type **frijoz*; 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. *liberi*, free, also 'children.' Der. *freedom*, A. S. *freodom*; *free-stone*, transl. of F. *pierre franche*.

Free-booter, a rover, pirate. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. *vrijbuiter*, a free-booter, robber. – Du. *vrijbuiten*, to rob; *vrijbuit*, plunder, lit. 'free booty.' Du. *vrij* = E. *free*. And see **Booty**, p. 56.

Freeze. (E.) M. E. *fresen*. A. S. *frēosan*; pp. *froren*.+Icel. *frjōsa*, Swed. *frysa*, Dan. *fryse*, Du. *vriezen*, G. *frieren*. Teut. type **freusan-*. L. *prūrīre*, to itch, originally to burn (cf. *pruīna*, hoarfrost), Skt. *plōsha-*, a burning. Brugm. i. § 562; ii. § 657. (√PREU.)

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. *frēht*, 'earnings,' hire. This O. H. G. *frēht* is thought to be the same as G. *fracht*, a cargo; and *frēht* has been supposed to represent a Teut. type **fra-aihtiz*; from *fra-*, prefix (see **Fret**), and **aihtiz*>A. S. *æht*, acquisition (from *āgan*, to own). See **Own**.

Frenzy. (F.–L.–Gk.) M. E. *frenesye*. – O. F. *frenisie*. – L. *phrenēsis*. – Late Gk. *φρενησις*, for Gk. *φρενιτις*, inflammation of the brain. – Gk. *φρεν-*, base of *φρην*, midriff, heart, senses. See **Frantic**.

Frequent. (F.–L.) M. F. *frequent*. – L. *frequentem*, acc. of *frequens*, crowded, frequent; pres. part. of a lost verb **frequere*, to cram, allied to *farcīre*, to cram; see **Farce**. Brugm. ii. § 713.

Fresco. (Ital.–O. H. G.) A painting on *fresh* plaster. – Ital. *fresco*, cool, fresh. – O. H. G. *frisc* (G. *frisch*). See below.

fresh. (E.; *and* F. – Teut.) M. E. *fresh*; also *fersh*, representing A. S. *fersc*. The form *fresh* is from O. F. *fres*, *freis* (fem. *fresche*): cf. mod. F. *frais*, fresh. – O. H. G. *frisc* (G. *frisch*), fresh. Teut. type **friskoz*. Allied to Lith. *prēskas*, sweet, unsoured, i. e. unleavened (applied to bread); Russ. *priesnuii*, fresh.

Fret (1), to eat away. (E.) A. S. *fretan*, for Teut. **fra-etan*, to devour entirely. + Goth. *fra-itan*, to devour entirely, from *fra-*, entirely, and *itan*, to eat; Du. *vreten*, G. *fressen* (= *ver-essen*). See **For-** (2) and **Eat**.

Fret (2), to ornament, variegate. (F.–L.; *and* E.) M. E. *fretten*, to adorn with interlaced work. – O. F. *freter*, to strengthen (as with iron), also to adorn; also spelt *ferter*. – O. F. *frete*, a ferrule (Cot.), also a *fret* (in heraldry); see **Fret** (3). ¶ Not influenced by M. E. *fretien*, A. S. *frætwan*, to adorn; from *frætwe*, 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 Ital. *ferriata*, an iron grating.] – F. *fer*, iron. – L. *ferrum*, iron.

fret (4), a stop on a musical instrument. (F.–L.) *Frets* are bars across the neck of the instrument; probably the same word as *fret* (3). See N. E. D.

Friable, easily crumbled. (F.–L.) M. F. *friable*. – L. *friābilis*. – L. *friāre*, to rub, crumble.

Friar. (F.–L.) M. E. *frere*. – O. F. *frere*, *freire*, lit. a brother. – L. *frātrem*, acc. of *frāter*, a brother. See **Brother**.

Fribble, to trifle. (W. Flem. – Du.) From W. Flem. *fribbelen*, *wribbelen*, to rub (as a thread) between finger and thumb. – Du. *wrijven*, to rub, rub away.

Fricassee, a dish of fowls cut up. (F.) F. *fricassée*, 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. *frīgere*, to roast, or L. *fricāre*, to rub (Korting).

Friction. (F.–L.) F. *friction*. – L. acc. *frictionem*, a rubbing. – L. *frictus*, contr. pp. of *fricāre*, to rub; allied to *friāre*, to rub; see **Friable**.

Friday. (E.) A. S. *frīge-dæg*, translating L. *diēs Veneris*; where *frīge* is gen. of *Frīg*, the wife of Woden. Teut. type **frijā*, fem. of **frijoz*, dear, beloved, also 'free'; Skt. *priyā*, wife, loved one. See **Free**, **Friend**.

Friend. (E.) M. E. *frend*. A. S. *frēond*, orig. 'loving,' pres. pt. of *frēogan*, to love. +Icel. *frændi*, Dan. *frænde*, Swed. *frände*, only in the sense of 'kinsman'; also Du. *vriend*, G. *freund*; Goth. *frijonds*, a friend, pres. pt. of *frijon*, to love. Cf.

Skt. *prī*, to love. Allied to **Free**. Brugm. i. § 567. Der. *friend-ship*, A. S. *frēond-scipe*.

Frieze (1), a coarse woollen cloth. (F. —Du.?) M. F. *frize*, *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. ¶ Hence O. F. *friser*, to cover with a nap, to curl hair, to *frizz*. See Körting.

Frieze (2), part of the entablature of a column. (F.) M. F. *frize*, 'the broad and flat band that's next below the cornish [cornice], or between it and the architrave;' Cot. Span. *friso*, a frieze; allied to Ital. *fregio*, a fringe, lace, border, ornament. The Ital. *fregio* represents L. *Phrygium* (*opus*), Phrygian work.

Frigate. (F. — Ital.) M. F. *fregate*, 'a frigate;' Cot. — Ital. *fregata*, a frigate. Origin uncertain.

Fright. (E.) M. E. *fryght*. O. Northumb. *fryhto*, A. S. *fyrhto*, *fyrhtu*, fright, allied to *forht*, timid. + O. Sax. *forhta*, Dan. *frygt*, Swed. *fruktan*, G. *furcht*, Goth. *faurhtei*, fright; allied to O. Sax. *forht*, O. H. G. *foracht*, Goth. *faurhts*, fearful.

Frigid. (L.) L. *frīgidus*, cold, adj. — L. *frīgēre*, to be cold. — L. *frīgus*, cold, sb. + Gk. *ῥῖγος*, cold. Brugm. i. § 875.

Frill, a ruffle on a skirt. (Low G.) [*Frill*, vb., was a term in hawking; a hawk that shivered, from feeling *chilly*, was said to *frill*. — O. F. *friller*, to shiver with cold. Hence some have deduced the sense of a hawk ruffling his feathers; but for this there is no authority.] The sb. answers to W. Flem. *frul*, *frulle*, a wrinkled plait; De Bo cites *frullen* as being round the bottom of a dress. Cf. also Swed. dial. *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; *hullen en frullen*, ribbons and trimmings. Hence perhaps a verbal form **fryllan*.

Fringe, a border of loose threads. (F. —L.) M. E. *fringe*. — O. F. *frenge* (Palsgrave), oldest form of F. *frange*, fringe; the Wallachian form is *frimbie*, for **fimbrie* (by metathesis). — L. *fimbria*, fringe; allied to *fibra*, a fibre; see **Fibre**.

Frippery, worn-out clothes, trash. (F. — L.) Stuff sold by a *fripier*. — M. F. *fripier*, 'a fripier, or broker, trimmer up of old garments, and a seller of them so mended;' Cot. — O. F. *frepe* (also *ferpe*, *felpe*), frayed out fringe, old clothes. Prob. from L. *fibra*, fibre (Korting).

Frisk, to skip about. (F. — Teut.) From the adj. *frisk*, brisk. — M. F. *frisque*, 'friske, blithe, briske;' Cot.; O. F. *frique*. — O. H. G. *frisc*, G. *frisch*, fresh, brisk, lively; see **Fresh**. Cf. Norm. dial. *frisquet*, frisky.

Frith (1), an enclosure, forest, wood. (E.) Obsolescent; M. E. *frith*, peace, also enclosure, park. Cf. W. *ffridd*, park, forest, which is borrowed from M. E. — A. S. *frið*, peace; *friðu*, peace, security, asylum. Cf. Icel. *friðr*, Dan. Swed. *fred*, Du. *vrede*, G. *friede*, peace. Teut. type **frithuz*; from **fri-*, base of **fri-joz*, free. See **Free**. ¶ The M. E. *frith* is also 'wooded country.' This is prob. a different word; A. S. *gefyrhðe* (Birch, iii. 120).

Frith (2), **Firth,** an estuary. (Scand.) M. E. *firth*. — Icel. *fjorðr*, a firth, bay; Dan. *fiord*, Swed. *fjärd*, 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 (1), a kind of pancake. (F. — L.) M. E. *frytowre*, *fritoure*. [Cf. F. *friteau*, 'a fritter,' Cot.] — O. F. *friture*, a frying, dish of fried fish. — O. F. *frit*, fried. — L. *frictus*, pp. of *frīgere*, to fry.

Fritter (2), a fragment; Shak. (F. — L.) O. F. *freture*. — L. *fractūra*, 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. *frīuol-us*, silly; with suffix *-ous*. The orig. sense seems to have been 'rubbed away'; hence *friuola* meant broken potsherds, &c. — L. *friāre*, *fricāre*, to rub; see **Friable**.

Friz, Frizz, to curl, render rough. (F. — Du.?) M. F. *frizer*, 'to frizle, crispe, curle;' Cot. [Cf. Span. *frisar*, to frizzle, raise the nap on frieze, from *frisa*, frieze.] Similarly the F. *friser* is from *frise*, *frize*, frieze; see **Frieze** (1). Der. *frizz-le*, frequent. form, in commoner use; cf. O. Fries. *frisle*, *fresle*, a lock of hair.

Fro. (Scand.) The Scand. form of *from*. – Icel. *frā*, Dan, *fra*, from. See From.

Frock. (F. – Low L.) M. E. *frok*. – O. F. *froc*; Low L. *froccus*, a monk's frock, also spelt *floccus* (Ducange). Prob. so called because woollen; see **Flock** (2). Cf. Port. *froco*, a snow-flake, from L. *floccus*. ¶ So Diez; but Brachet derives it from O. H. G. *hroch* (G. *rock*), a coat, in which the initial *h* is unoriginal.

Frog (1), an animal. (E.) M. E. *frogge*. A. S. *frogga*, *frocga*. Also A. S. *frox*, a frog. + Icel. *froskr*, Du. *vorsch*, G. *frosch*.

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).

Frolic, adj, sportive. (Du.) XVI cent. Orig. an adj. – Du. *vrolijk*, frolic, merry. + G. *fröhlich*, merry. Formed with suffix *-lijk* (= E. *like*, *-ly*) from the O. Sax. *frō-* (as in *frō-līko*, adv.), O. Fries. *frō* (= G. *froh*), merry. **Der.** *frolic*, sb. and verb.

From, away, forth. (E.) A. S. *from*, *fram*. + Icel. *frā*, from; O. H. G. *fram*, forth; Goth. *fram*, from. Cf. also Icel. *fram*, adv. forward (Swed. *fram*, Dan. *frem*); Goth. *framis*, adv., further. Allied to **Frame**.

Frond, a branch. (L.) L. *frond-*, stem of *frōns*, a leafy branch.

Front. (F. – L.) M. E. *front*, forehead. – O. F. *front*, forehead, brow. – L. *frontem*, acc. of *frōns*, forehead, brow.

frontal, a band worn on the forehead. (F. – L.) O. F. *frontel*. – L. *frontāle*, an ornament for a horse's forehead. – L. *front-*, stem of *frōns*, forehead.

frontier. (F. – L.) O. F. *frontiere*, fem. – Late L. *frontēria*, *frontāria*, borderland. – L *front-*, stem of *frons*, front (hence, border).

frontispiece. (F. – L.) For *frontispice*; through the influence of *piece*. – F. *frontispice*, 'the frontispiece or fore-front of a house;' Cot. – Late L. *frontispicium*, a front view. – L. *fronti-*, decl. stem of *frōns*; *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. *froren*, pp. of *frēosan*, to freeze. See **Freeze**.

frost. (E.) M. E. *frost*, *forst*; A. S. *forst* (for *frost*). + Du. *vorst*, Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *frost*. Teut. types **frustoz*, m.; **frustom*, n. From **frus-*, weak grade of **freusan-*, to freeze. See **Freeze**.

Froth. (Scand.) M. E. *frothe*. – Icel. *froða*, *frauð*, Dan. *fraade* [Swed. *fradga*], froth, foam on liquids. From the Teut. verb **freuthan-*, to froth up; as in A. S. *ā-frēoðan*.

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. *frā*, fro; and *ward*. Cf. A. S. *fromweard*, 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**.

Frown. (F. – Teut.) M. E. *frounen*. – O. F. *frongnier*, whence F. *refrogner*, to frown, look sullen. Cf. Ital. *infrigno*, frowning, Ital. dial. (Lombardic) *frignare*, to whimper, make a wry face. Of Teut. origin. From Teut. **frunjan-*, as in Swed. dial. *fryna*, Norw. *fröyna*, to make a wry face. (Körting, § 3324.)

Fructify. (F. – L.) F. *fructifier*. – L. *frūctificāre*, to make fruitful. – L. *frūcti-*, for *frūctus*, fruit; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. See **fruit**.

frugal, thrifty. (F. – L.) F. *frugal*. – L. *frūgālis*, economical; lit. belonging to fruits. – L. *frūg-ī*, frugal; orig. dat. of *frux* (pl. *frūgēs*), fruit of the earth. Allied to **fruit**.

fruit. (F. – L.) M. E. *fruit*. – O. F. *fruit*. – L. *frūctum*, acc. of *frūctus*, fruit. – L. *frūctus*, pp. of *fruī*, to enjoy; allied to **Brook** (1). (✓BHREUG.) Brugm. i. § 111; ii. § 532.

fruition. (F. – L.) O. F. *fruition*, enjoyment. – Late L. *fruitionem*, acc. of *fruitio*, enjoyment. – L. *fruit-us*, the same as *frūctus*, pp. of *fruī*, to enjoy.

frumenty, furmety, wheat boiled in milk. (F. – L.) O. F. *fromentee*, f.; 'furmenty, sodden wheat;' Cot. Lit. made with wheat; the suffix *-ee* = L. *-āta*, made with. – O. F. *froment*, wheat. – Late L. *frŭmentum*; L. *frūmentum*, corn; allied to L. *frūges*, fruit.

Frump, an ill-tempered person. (E.) Of doubtful origin; but cf. *frampold*. A *frump* formerly meant a 'sneer,' or

expression of contempt. Cf. Low. Sc. *frample*, to disorder; *frumple*, to crease; *frump*, an unseemly fold: Dan. *vrampet*, warped.

Frustrate, to render vain. (L.) From pp. of L. *frustrāri*, to render vain. — L. *frustrā*, in vain; orig. abl. fem. of obsolete adj. *frūstros* (= **frūd-tros*), deceitful. Allied to **Fraud.**

Frustum, a piece of a cone or cylinder. (L.) L. *frustum*, a piece cut off. Cf. Gk. θραῦσμα, a fragment, from θραύειν, to break in pieces. Prellwitz; Brugm. i. § 853.

Fry (1), to dress food. (F.—L.) M. E. *frien*. — O. F. *frire*. — L. *frīgere*, to roast. Cf. Gk. φρυγειν, to parch; Skt. *bhrajj*, to fry.

Fry (2), spawn of fishes. (F.—L.) A. F. *fry*; M. E. *fri*, also used in the sense of 'offspring.' — O. F. **fri*, variant of *froi* (F. *fray*), spawn; see Supp. to Godefroy; cf. O. F. *frier, froier*, to spawn. — L. *fricāre*, to rub.

Fuchsia, a flower. (G.) Named after *L. Fuchs*, German botanist, ab. 1542.

Fudge. (F.) Picard *fuche! feuche!* an interjection of contempt (Corblet).

Fuel. (F.—L.) M. E. *fewell* (Barbour). A. F. *fewaile*, O. F. *fouaille* (Low L. *foallia*), fuel. — Late L. *focālia*, pl. of *focāle*, fuel. — L. *focus*, a hearth. See **Focus.**

Fugitive. (F.—L.) O. F. *fugitif*. — L. *fugitiuus*, fleeing away. — L. *fugit-um*, supine of *fugere*, to flee. + Gk. φευγειν, to flee; Skt. *bhuj*, to bend, turn aside. Allied to **Bow** (1). Der. *centri-fugal*, q. v.; *febri-fuge, fever-few.*

Fugleman, the leader of a file. (G.) For *flugleman*. — 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. *fugue*. — Ital. *fuga*, a fugue, lit. a flight. — L. *fuga*, 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*, full; *fyllan*, to fill. See **Full, Fill.**

Fulgent, shining. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *fulgere*, to shine. + Gk. φλέγειν, to burn; Skt. *bhrāj*, to shine. Der. *ef-fulgent* (*ef-* = L. *ex*); *re-fulgent.*

Fuliginous, sooty. (L.) L. *fūlīginō-sus*, sooty. — L. *fūlīgin-*, stem of *fūlīgo*, soot. Cf. Skt. *dhū-li-*, dust. Allied to **Fume.** Brugm. i. § 481.

Full (1), complete. (E.) A. S. *ful*. + Du. *vol*, Icel. *fullr*, Dan. *fuld* (for *full*), Swed. *full*, Goth. *fulls*, G. *voll*. Teut. type **fulloz*; Idg. type **pəlnos*. Cf. Lith. *pilnas*, full, filled; Russ. *polnuii*, full; O. Irish *lān* (< **plān*), full; W. *llawn*; Skt. *pūrna-*, Pers. *pur*; cf. Gk. πλήρης, L. *plēnus*. Idg. root **pəl*, **plē*, to fill. Brugm. i. §§ 393, 461. Der. *fill, fulfil, fulsome.*

Full (2), to full cloth, felt. (F.—L.) O. F. *fuler*, F. *fouler*, 'to full, or thicken cloath in a mill;' Cot. Also 'to trample on.' — Late L. *fullāre*, (1) to cleanse clothes, (2) to full. — 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 lightning. (L.) From pp. of L. *fulminārе*, to thunder. — L. *fulmin-*, for *fulmen*, a thunderbolt (= **fulg-men*). — L. *fulgēre*, to shine.

Fulsome, cloying. (E.) M. E. *fulsum*, from M. E. *ful*, full; with suffix *-sum* (= E. *-some* as in *winsome*). See **Full** (1).

Fulvous, Fulvid, tawny. (L.) From L. *fuluus*, tawny; Late L. *fuluidus*, somewhat tawny. Cf. **Yellow**; Brugm. i. § 363.

Fumble, to grope about. (Du.) XVI cent. — Du. *fommelen*, to fumble. + Swed. *fumla* (also *famla*); Dan. *famle*. Apparently *ml* is for *lm*; cf. Icel. *fālma*, to grope about, from the sb. appearing as A. S. *folm*, the palm of the hand, allied to L. *palma*; see **Palm.**

Fume. (F.—L.) O. F. *fum*. — L. *fūmum*, acc. of *fūmus*, smoke. + Skt. *dhūma-*, smoke; Gk. θυμός, spirit, anger. (√DHEU.) Allied to **Fuliginous.**

fumigate. (L.) From pp. of L. *fūmigāre*, to fumigate. — L. *fūm-*, for *fūmus*, vapour; *-igāre*, for *agere*, to drive about.

fumitory, a plant. (F.—L.) Formerly *fumiter*. — F. *fumeterre*, fumitory (for *fume de terre*). — Late L. *fūmus terræ*, smoke of the earth; so named from its abundance (and perhaps its curly appearance). Cf. G. *erdrauch*, fumitory, lit. 'earth-smoke'; W. *cwd y mwg*, 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.

fon, *fonne*, a foolish person. See **Fond.** Cf. Irish *fonn*, delight, pleasure, song; Gael. *fonn*; prob. borrowed from E.

Funambulist, a rope-dancer. (Span. – L.) Formerly *funambulo.* – Span. *funambulo*, a funambulist. – L. *fūn-is*, a rope; *ambul-āre*, to walk; see **Amble.**

Function, performance, office. (F. – L.) M. F. *function* (F. *fonction*). – L. acc. *functiōnem*, performance. – L. *functus*, pp. of *fungī*, to perform, orig. to use. + Skt. *bhuñj*, to enjoy. Brugm. ii. § 628.

Fund, a store. (F. – L.) M. F. *fond*, 'a bottom, a merchant's stock;' Cot. – L. *fundus*, bottom; cognate with E. **Bottom.**

fundament, base. (F. – L.) M. E. *fundement.* – O. F. *fondement*, foundation. – L. *fundāmentum*, foundation. – L. *fundāre*; see **Found** (1).

Funeral, relating to a burial. (F. – L.) O. F. *funeral.* – Late L. *fūnerālis*, adj., from L. *fūner-* (for **fūnes-*), stem of *fūnus*, a burial. Der. *funere-al*, from L. *fūnere-us*, funereal.

Fungus, a spongy plant. (L.) L. *fungus.* + Gk. *σπόγγος*, a sponge; see **Sponge.**

Funnel. (Prov. – L.) M. E. *fonel.* Due to the Bourdeaux wine-trade. – Prov. *founil*, *enfounilh.* – Late L. *fundibulum* (Lewis and Short); L. *infundibulum*, a funnel. – L. *infundere*, to pour in. – L. *in*, in; *fundere*, to pour. Hence also Span. *fonil*, Port. *funil*, and even Bret. *founil.*

Fur. (F. – O. Low G.) M. E. *forre.* – O. F. *forre*, *fuerre*, a sheath, case, whence the vb. *forrer*, to line with fur; Chaucer translates *forree* by 'furred,' R. R. 408. [Cf. Span. *forro*, lining for clothes, Ital. *fodero*, lining, fur, scabbard.] – Goth. *fodr*, scabbard, orig. 'protection;' Icel. *fōðr*, lining; allied to G. *futter*, a case, lining, fur. + Skt. *patra(m)*, a receptacle; cf. Gk. *πῶμα*, a cover. Brugm. i. § 174.

Furbelow, a flounce. (F.) Prov. F. *farbala*, a flounce, in the dialect of Hainault (Diez); the usual form is F. Span. Ital. Port. *falbala*, a flounce. Origin unknown.

Furbish, to polish, trim. (F. – O.H.G.) O. F. *forbiss-*, inceptive stem of *forbir*, to furbish, polish. – O. H. G. **furbjan*, M. H. G. *fürban*, to purify, clean, rub bright.

Furl, to roll up a sail. (F. – Arab.) Formerly spelt *furdle*, *farthel*, to roll up in a bundle. From *fardel*, a bundle; see **Fardel.** Cf. F. *fardeler*, 'to truss, to make into fardles;' Cot. [F. *ferler*, to furl, is from E.]

Furlong, ⅛th 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. *vorloffe.* – Du. *verlof*, leave, furlough; the same as Dan. *forlov*, Swed. *forlof*, 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.**

Furnace, an oven. (F. – L.) M. E. *forneis.* – O. F. *fornaise.* – L. *fornācem*, acc. of *fornax*, an oven. – L. *fornus*, an oven; allied to *formus*, warm. Cf. Skt. *gharma-*, warmth, glow. See **Warm.** Brugm. i. § 146.

Furnish, to fit up, equip. (F. – O.H.G.) O. F. *fourniss-*, inceptive stem of *fournir*, to furnish, of which an older spelling is *fornir*, the same word as Prov. *formir*, *fromir.* – 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.**

Furrow. (E.) M. E. *forwe.* A. S. *furh*, a furrow. + Du. *voor*, Icel. *for*, Dan. *fure*, Swed. *fåre*; G. *furche*, a furrow. Teut. type **furh-*, f. Cf. W. *rhych*, a furrow; L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows. Der. *fur-long.*

Further. (E.) Probably the comp. of *fore*, but also explained as comp. of *forth.* M. E. *furðer.* A. S. *furðra*, adj. m.; *furðor*, further, adv. + Du. *vorders*, adv., further; O. Fries. *fordera*, adj.; O. Sax. *forthora*, adj.; O. H. G. *fordar*, G. *vorder*, adj. Teut. type **furthero-* (i. e. **fur-ther-o-*) answering to Gk. *πρό-τερ-ος*, comp. of *πρό.* ¶ In this view the comp. suffix is *-ther* (Gk. *-τερ-*). Der. *further*, vb., A. S. *fyrðran*, formed from *furðor* by vowel-change of *u* to *y.*

furthest, a late form, made as the superl. of *forth*, and due to regarding *further* as the comp. of the same. The true superl. of *fore* is *first.*

Furtive. (F.—L.) M. F. *furtif*, fem. *furtive*.—L. *furtīuus*, stolen, secret.—L. *furtum*, theft.—L. *fūrāri*, to steal.—L. *fūr*, a thief.+Gk. *φώρ*, a thief, allied to *φέρειν*, to bear, carry (away). (✓BHER.) Brugm. ii. § 160 (3).

Fury. (F.—L.) F. *furie*.—L. *furia*, rage.—L. *furere*, to rage.

Furze. (E.) M. E. *firse*. A. S. *fyrs*; older form *fyres*.

Fuscous, brown. (L.) L. *fusc-us*, brown; with suffix *-ous*.

Fuse (1), to melt by heat. (L.) A late word. Due to *fus-ible* (in Chaucer), *fus-ion*, in Sir T. Browne.—L. *fūsus*, pp. of *fundere*, to pour, melt. Allied to Gk. χεεῖν (for *χεϝ-εῖν), Goth. *giutan*, to pour. (✓GHEU.) Der. *fus-ible* (from O. F. *fusible*); *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. *fuso*, a spindle, a shaft (of a column); also, a fuse.—L. *fūsus*, a spindle. 2. *Fusee* is from F. *fusée*, a fusee, i. e. a spindle-shaped pipe; see below.

fusee (2), a spindle in a watch. (F.—L.) O. F. *fusee*, orig. a spindleful of thread.—Late L. *fūsāta*, the same; fem. of pp. of *fūsāre*, to use a spindle.—L. *fūsus*, 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. *focīle*, a steel for kindling fire.—L. *focus*, a hearth; see Focus. Der. *fusil-eer*, *fusillade*.

Fusil (2), a spindle, in heraldry. (L.) A. F. *fusel* (see O. F. *fuisel* in Godefroy). Dimin. of L. *fūsus*, a spindle.

Fusil (3), easily molten. (L.) L. *fūsilis*, easily molten.—L. *fūsus*, pp. of *fundere*, to pour. See Fuse (1).

Fuss, haste, flurry. (E.) Probably of imitative origin, descriptive of spluttering and puffing. Cf. *fuff*, i. e. to puff, and *hiss*. ¶ It cannot be connected with M. E. *fūs*, 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. *fustiane*, *fustain*; O. F. *fustaine*.—Ital. *fustagno*; Low L. *fustāneum*.—Arab. *fustāt*, a suburb of Cairo, in Egypt, whence the stuff first came. ¶ Introduced through Genoese commerce.

Fustigate, to cudgel. (L.) From pp. of L. *fustigāre*, to cudgel.—L. *fust-*, stem of *fustis*, a cudgel; *-igāre*, for *agere*, to drive, wield.

Fusty; see Fust (1).

Futile, vain. (F.—L.) F. *futile*.—L. *fūtilis*, *futtilis*, that which easily pours forth, also vain, empty, futile. From L. **fū-*, allied to *fundere*, to pour; cf. Gk. χέειν. 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. *futūrus*, about to be; fut. part. from *fu-ī*, I was; allied to Be. (✓BHEU.)

Fuzzball, a spongy fungus. (E.) Cf. prov. E. *fuzzy*, *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. Lansd. 874, leaf 190, has *fylfot*, meaning a space in a painted window at the bottom, that *fills* the *foot*. Erroneously connected with the 'gammadion.'

G.

Gabardine, Gaberdine. (Span.—Teut.) Span. *gabardina*, a coarse frock. We also find M. E. *gawbardyne*; which is from O. F. *galvardine*, *gualvardine*, a loose frock. Perhaps a 'pilgrim's' frock; from M. H. G. *walfart* (G. *wallfahrt*),

pilgrimage. – M. H. G. *wallen*, to wander; *fart*, travel, from *faran*, to go (E. *fare*).

Gabble, to prattle. (E.) Frequent. of *gab*, to prattle. Of imitative origin; cf. *jabber*. ¶ The M. E. *gabben*, to mock, is from O. F. *gaber*, to mock, which is also perhaps of imitative origin, or is allied to *gape*.

Gabion. (F. – Ital. – L.) F. *gabion*, a gabion, large basket filled with earth. – Ital. *gabbione*, a gabion; augment. of *gabbia*, a cage, also spelt *gaggia*, and allied to Span. *gavia*, a cage (for madmen). – L. *cauea*, a hollow place, cage, den, coop; see **Cage**.

Gable, a peak of a house-top. (F. – Scand.) M. E. *gable*. – O. F. *gable*. – Icel. *gafl*, Dan. *gavl*, Swed. *gafvel*, a gable. + A. S. *geafel*, a fork; Du. *gaffel*, a fork; G. *gabel*, a fork. Further allied to O. Irish *gabul*, a fork, gallows; W. *gafl*, the fork of the thighs. With a different gradation, we find Goth. *gibla*, pinnacle, G. *giebel*, Du. *gevel*, gable; O. H. G. *gebal*, head, Gk. κεφαλη, head (root-form **ghebh*-). See **Gaff**.

Gaby, a simpleton. (Scand.) M. Dan. *gabe*, a fool; Dan. dial. *gabenar*, a simpleton, allied to Dan. *gabe*, to gape (Dan. *nar* means 'fool'). Cf. Icel. *gapi*, a heedless man; *gapamuðr* (lit. gape-mouthed), the same; Icel. *gapa*, to gape; Norw. *gapa*, stupid.

Gad (1), a wedge of steel, goad. (Scand.) M. E. *gad*, a goad. – Icel. *gaddr*, a goad, spike, sting; cognate with Goth. *gazds*, a rod, Irish *gath*, L. *hasta*, a spear.

gad (2), to ramble idly. (Scand.) In Levins. The orig. sense was to run about. – Icel. *gadda*, to goad. – Icel. *gaddr* (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 **Gable**.

Gaffer, an old man, grandfather. (F. – L.; *and* E.) From *gramfer*, West E. form of *grand-father*. See **Gammer**.

Gag. (E.) M. E. *gaggen*, to suffocate. Apparently of imitative origin; cf. *gaggle*, *guggle*. Also, W. *cegio*, to choke; *ceg*, the mouth.

Gage (1), a pledge. (F. – Teut.) M. E. *gage*. – F. *gage*, a pledge (Low L. *uadium*). – Teut. **wadjom*, n., a pledge; as in Goth. *wadi*, A. S. *wed*, a pledge. See **Wed**; and see **Wage**. From the same source are Ital. *gaggio*, Span. and Port. *gage*, a pledge.

Gage (2), to gauge; see **Gauge**.

Gaggle, to cackle 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. *gagëti*, to gaggle.

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 *gaine* and cram 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. *gaagnier* (Ital. *guadagnare*), is from O. H. G. *weidenōn* > *weidenen*, to pasture, which was the orig. sense of the F. word; from O. H. G. *weida* (G. *weide*), pasture-ground. Cognate with G. *weide* are A. S. *wað*, Icel. *veiðr*, hunting, the chase. Cf. L. *ue-nāri*, to hunt. **Der.** *regain*.

Gainly; see **Ungainly**.

Gainsay, to speak against. (Scand. *and* E.) The prefix is Icel. *gegn*, against; cf. A. S. *gegn*, *gean*; 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. *guetre*, formerly *guestre* (Cot.). The spelling with *gu* shews the word to be Teutonic (*gu* < G. *w*). Origin doubtful; possibly allied to M. H. G. *wester*, a child's chrisom-cloth, lit. a covering; Goth. *wasti*, clothing; see **Vest**.

Gala. (F. – Ital. – M. H. G.) F. *gala*, borrowed from Ital. *gala*, festive attire; whence *di gala*, merrily; cf. *galante*, gay, lively. See **Gallant**.

Galaxy, the milky way. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *galaxie*. – O. F. *galaxie*. – L. *galaxiam*, acc. of *galaxias*. – Gk. γαλαξίας, milky way. – Gk. γαλακ-, for γαλακτ-, stem of γάλα, milk. See **Lacteal**.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Galloway, a nag, pony. (Scotland.) Named from *Galloway*, Scotland.

Gallowglas, Galloglas, a heavy-armed foot-soldier. (Irish.) Irish *gallo-glach*, a servant, a galloglas. — Irish *gall*, a foreigner, an Englishman; *oglach*, a youth, servant, soldier (from *og*, young, O. Ir. *oac*, *oc*, cognate with E. Young). It meant 'an English servitor,' as explained by Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 640. (See N. and Q. 6 S. x. 145.)

Gallows. (E.) M. E. *galwes*, pl. A.S. *galga*, *gealga*, cross, gibbet; whence mod. E. *gallow*, the *s* being the pl. termination. + Icel. *galgi*, Dan. Swed. *galge*, Du. *galg*, Goth. *galga*, a cross, G. *galgen*. Teut. type **galgon-*; cf. Lith. *žalga*, a pole (*ž* = *zh*).

Galoche, a kind of shoe. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) F. *galoche*, answering to a Romance type **galopia*, **calopia*; formed from **calopus*, sing. of Late L. *calopodes*, wooden shoes; we also find Late L. *calopedia* (see Brachet), a clog, wooden shoe, and *calopodium*. — Gk. καλοπόδιον, dimin. of καλοπους, καλαπους, a shoemaker's last. — Gk. κᾶλο-ν, wood; πούς, a foot.

Galore, in plenty. (C.) Irish *goleor*, Gael. *gu leor*, *gu leoir*, sufficiently. Formed from Irish and Gael. *leor*, sufficient, by prefixing *go* or *gu*, lit. 'to,' but used to turn an adj. into an adverb.

Galt (1), **Gault,** clay and marl. (Scand.) Norweg. *gald*, hard ground, a place where ground is trodden hard; Icel. *gald*, hard-trodden snow.

Galt (2), a boar-pig. (Scand.) M. E. *galt*. — Icel. *göltr*, *galti*; Swed. Dan. *galt*, a hog. Cf. O. H. G. *galza*, a sow.

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 *gamm-le* or *gam-le*, a frequent. form which has taken the place of M. E. *gamenen*, 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.

Gambol, a frisk, caper. (F. — Ital. — L.) Formerly *gambold*, *gambauld*, *gambaud*. — M. F. *gambade*, 'a gamboll;' Cot. — Ital. *gambata*, a kick. — Ital. *gamba*, the leg; the same as F. *jambe*, O. F. *gambe*, Late L. *gamba*, a joint of the leg. Cf. Gael. and W. *cam*, crooked, answering to O. Celt. **kambos* (fem. **kambā*), crooked; Stokes-Fick, 78.

Game. (E.) M. E. *game*, also *gamen*. A. S. *gamen*, sport. + Icel. *gaman*, Dan. *gammen*, M. Swed. *gamman*, O. H. G. *gaman*, joy, mirth. See Gammon (2).

Gammer, an old lady, grandmother. (F. — L.; *and* E.) For *grammer*, West. E. form of *grand-mother*.

Gammon (1), the preserved thigh of a hog. (F. — L.) M. E. *gambon*. A. F. *gambon* (F. *jambon*), a gammon; from O. F. *gambe*, leg. See Gambol.

Gammon (2), nonsense; orig. a jest. (E.) M. E. *gamen*, a game; see Game. And see Backgammon.

Gamut. (F. — Gk.; *and* L.) Comp. of O. F. *game*, *gamme*, and *ut*. Here *gamme* represents the Gk. γάμμα (γ), because the musical scale was represented by *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, the last being *g* = γ. *Ut* is the old name for *do*, the 1st note in singing, because it began an old hymn to St. John, 'Ut queant laxis,' &c., used in learning singing. *Gamut* is the scale, from γ (*g*) to *ut* (*a*).

Gander. (E.) M. E. *gandre*. A. S. *gandra*, also spelt *ganra* (the *d* being, in fact, excrescent). + Du. *gander*. Cf. also Low G. *gante*, a gander (see *ganta* in Pliny). Teut. type **ganron-*, m. Allied to Gannet and Goose.

Gang (1), a crew of persons. (E.) A. S. *gang*, a going, progression; but the sense was affected by the related word *genge*, a gang.

gang (2), to go. (Scand.) Icel. *ganga*, to go; cf. A. S. *gang*, a going, path, course (whence E. *gang-way*); see Go.

Ganglion, a tumour on a tendon. (L. — Gk.) L. *ganglion*. — Gk. γαγγλιον.

Gangrene, a mortification of the flesh. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *gangrene*. — L. *gangræna*. — Gk. γάγγραινα, an eating sore. Allied to γέρ-ων, an old man, from √γερ, to grow old; cf. Skt. *jaras*, old age, *jaraya*, to consume (see Prellwitz).

Gannet, solan goose, a sea-fowl. (E.) A. S. *ganot*. + Low G. *gante*, Du. *gent*, a gander; M. H. G. *ganze*, O. H. G. *ganazo*,

a gander. From a base *gan-*; see Gander.

Gantlet (1); see Gauntlet.

Gantlet (2), **Gantlope,** a military punishment. (Swed.) Formerly *gantlope*; corrupted by confusion with *gauntlet*. Again, *gantlope* is a corruption of Swed. *gatlopp*, 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 *löpa*, to run, cognate with E. Leap.

Gaol, Jail, a cage, prison. (F. – L.) A. F. *gaole, geiole* (F. *geole*), a prison, birdcage. – Late L. *gabiola, caveola*, a cage, dimin. of L. *cauea*, a den, cave, cage. – L. *cauus*, hollow; see Cage.

Gap. (Scand.) M. E. *gappe*. – Icel. and Swed. *gap*, a gap, abyss. – Icel. and Swed. *gapa*, to gape (below).

gape. (Scand.) M. E. *gapen*. – Icel. and Swed. *gapa*, Dan. *gabe*. + E. Fries. and Du. *gapen*, G. *gaffen*. Cf. Skt. *jabh, jambh*, to gape.

Gar (1), **Garfish,** a fish. (E.) A fish with slender body and pointed head. From A. S. *gār*, a spear; cf. Garlic. So also *pike, ged*.

Gar (2), to cause. (Scand.) Icel. *gǫ́rua* (Noreen), Swed. *göra*, Dan. *gjore*, to make, cause; lit. to make ready. – Icel. *gǫ́rr, görr*, ready; see Yare.

garb (1), dress. (F. – O. H. G.) In Shak. – O. F. *garbe*, a garb, good fashion. – O. H. G. *garawī, garwi*, dress, preparation; cf. O. H. G. *garawen*, M. H. G. *garwen*, to get ready. – O. H. G. *garo*, ready; cognate with E. *yare*; see Gear.

Garb (2), a wheatsheaf, in heraldry. (F. – O. H. G.) A. F. and Picard *garbe*. F. *gerbe*, a sheaf. – O. H. G. *garba* (G. *garbe*), a sheaf. Lit. 'what is grabbed' or caught up into a bundle by grasping. Cf. E. *grab*, Swed. *grabba*, to grasp; Skt. *grah*, Vedic *grabh*, to seize. Brugm. i. § 531.

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. *garbillar*, Ital. *garbellare*, to garble or sift wares. – Span. *garbillo*, a coarse sieve. – Pers. *gharbīl*, Arab. *ghirbāl*, a sieve; Arab. *gharbalat*, sifting, searching. Rich. Dict. p. 1046.

Garboil, a commotion. (F.) M. F. *garbouil*, 'a garboil, hurliburly;' Cot. Cf. Span. *garbullo*, a crowd; Ital. *garbuglio*, a garboil, disorder. Of unknown origin. Prob. imitative. Florio has Ital. *garabullare*, to rave.

Garden. F. – O. Frankish.) M. E. *gardin*. – A. F., O. North F. *and* Picard *gardin*, F. *jardin*. – O. Frank. *gardin* O. H. G. *gartin*), gen. and dat. of *gardo*, a yard, cognate with E. Yard, q. v. Cf. O. H. G. *gartin-āri*, a gardener.

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. *gargola*, a gargoyle; Ital. *gargozza*, the gullet. From an imitative base *garg-*, as seen in L. *garg-arizāre*, to gargle, from Gk. γαργ-αρίζειν, to gargle; cf. Gk. γαργαρεών, 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. *gauren*, to stare (Chaucer). Cf. M. E. *gawen*, to stare; Icel. *gā*, to heed, mark.

Garland. (F. – Teut.?) M. E. *gerlond*. – O. F. *garlande*. Cf. Span. *guirnalda*, Ital. *ghirlanda* (whence Mod. F. *guirlande*), a garland. Prob. formed, with suffix *-ande*, from M. H. G. **wierelen*, frequentative of *wieren*, to adorn, from O. H. G. *wiara*, M. H. G. *wiere*, refined gold, fine ornament, crown. Cf. Wire.

Garlic, a plant. (E.) A. S. *gārleac*, lit. 'spear-leek.' – A. S. *gār*, a spear; *lēac*, a leek, plant. See Gore (3) and Leek.

Garment. (F. – O. Low G.) M. E. *garnement*. – O. F. *garnement, garniment*, a robe (defence). – O. F. *garnir*, to protect; see Garnish.

Garner. (F. – L.) M. E. *garner*. – O. F. *gernier*, variant of *grenier*, a granary. – L. *grānārium*, a granary. – L. *granum*, corn; see Grain.

garnet. (F.—L.) M. E. *garnet*, also spelt *granat*. — O. F. *granate*; M. F. *grenat*, 'a precious stone called a granat or garnet,' Cot.; Late L. *grānātus*. So called from its resemblance to the seeds of the pomegranate, or *malum granatum*. lit. seeded apple. — L. *grānum*, a grain, seed.

Garnish. (F.—O. Low G.) Also *warnish*. — O. F. *garnis-*, *warnis-*, stem of pres. pt. of *garnir*, *warnir*, to defend oneself, fortify, garnish. — O. Frank. **warnjan*; cf. O. H. G. *warnōn*, M. H. G. *warnen*, to guard against, provide oneself with; cf. O. H. G. *warna*, foresight, care. See **Warn**.

garniture. (F.—O. Low G.) F. *garniture*, garnishment. — Low L. *garnītūra*. — Low L. *garnītus*, orig. pp. of *garnīre*, to adorn, which is merely a Latinised form of O. F. *garnir* (above).

Garret. (F. — G.) M. E. *garite*. — O. F. *garite* (F. *guérite*), place of refuge, watch-tower. — O. F. *garir*, *warir*, to preserve. — O. H. G. *warjan*, to defend. Allied to **Weir**.

Garrison. (F.—O. Low G.) Confused with M. E. *garisoun*, *warisoun*, 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. *garra*, a claw, talon, clutch, grasp. — Bret., W., and Corn. *gar*, the shank of the leg (Diez). See **Garter**.

Garrulous. (L.) L. *garrulus*, talkative. — L. *garrīre*, to chatter. Brugm. i. § 638.

Garter. (F.—C.) A. F. *garter*; O. F. *gartier* (North of France, Hécart), spelt *jartier* in Cotgrave (F. *jarretière*). — 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. *χάος*. 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. *caraxāre*, short for *incaraxāre*, *incharaxāre*, to pierce, incise. Cf. Late L. *garsa*, scarification, by making incisions in the skin, called in Gk. *ἐγχαραξις*; whence the Late L. vb. was formed. See **Character**.

Gasp. (E.) M. E. *gaspen*, *gaispen*. The latter answers to Icel. *geispa*, Swed. *gäspa*, to yawn (cf. Dan. *gispe*). The former represents the cognate A. S. **gāspan* (not found). Icel. *geispa* is for **geipsa*; cf. Du. *gijpen*, to gasp; A. S. *gipung*, a gaping.

Gastric, belonging to the belly. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *γαστρο-*, from *γαστηρ*, the belly.

Gate (1), a door, hole, opening. (E.) M. E. *gate*, *yate*. A. S. *gæt*, *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. *gatwo*, G. *gasse*. Perhaps allied to **Gate** (1), and also to the vb. Go. β. *Gate* (1) answers to Teut. type **gatom*, n., but *gate* (2) to Teut. type **gatwōn-*, f. See **Gait** and **Gantlet** (2).

Gather. (E.) M. E. *gaderen*. A. S. *gaderian*, *gædrian*, to collect, get together. — A. S. *gader-*, together; also *gador-*, *geador*. + Du. *gaderen*, to collect, from (*te*)*gader*, together. Cf. A. S. *gæd*, a company, society (whence also A. S. *gædeling*, a comrade; *ge-gada*, a companion); Du. *gade*, a spouse, G. *gatte*, a husband; Goth. *gadiliggs*, a cousin. Perhaps allied to **Good**.

Gaud, a show, ornament. (L.) M. E. *gaude*. — L. *gaudium*, gladness, joy; hence, an ornament. — L. *gaudēre*, to rejoice (base *gāuid-*, as in *gāuīsus sum*, used as pt. t.). + Gk. *γηθέειν*, to rejoice; allied to *γαίειν* (= *γαϝ-ίειν*), to rejoice; *γαῦρος*, proud. Brugm. 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. *jauger*, 'to gage,' Cot. — O. North F. *gauge*, F. *jauge*, 'a gage, instrument wherewith a

cask is measured,' Cot.; Low L. *gaugia* (A. D. 1446). Of unknown origin.

Gaunt, thin, lean. (Scand.?) An East-Anglian word; perhaps Scand. Also spelt *gant* (1691). Cf. Norweg. *gand*, a thin stick, a tall and thin man, an overgrown stripling (Aasen); Swed. dial. *gank*, a lean, half-starved horse (Rietz). Doubtful.

Gauntlet. (F.—Scand.) O. F. *gantelet*, a double dimin. of *gant*, a glove. — O. Swed. *wante*, a glove; Dan. *vante*, a mitten, Icel. *vöttr* stem *vantu-*), 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 Gantlet (2).

Gauze, a thin silken fabric. (F.—Palestine.) M. F. *gaze*; Span. *gasa*. Cf. Low L. *gazzātum*, gauze; *gazētum*, wine from Gaza. Said to be from *Gaza*, in Palestine, whence it was first brought.

Gavelkind, a sort of tenure. (E.) M. E. *gauelkynde*; 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. **gab*, 2nd grade of Give, q. v.

Gavial, the crocodile of the Ganges. (F.—Hind.) F. *gavial* (a corrupt form). — Hind. *ghaṛiyāl*, a crocodile.

Gavotte, a dance. (F.) M. F. *gavote*, orig. a dance of the *Gavots*. *Gavot* is a sobriquet, in Provence, of the mountaineers of the Alps (see Hatzfeld).

Gawk, Gawky, awkward. (F.—Scand.) From E. dial. *gawk-handed*, *gaulick-handed*, left-handed; *gawk*, clumsy. Here *gawk* is short for *gaul-ick*, where *-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-händt*, Norw. *val-hendt*, having numbed hands. ¶ Prob. not from F. *gauche* (N. E. D.).

Gay. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *gai*. — O. H. G. *wāhi*, fine, beautiful.

Gaze. (Scand.) M. E. *gasen*. — Swed. dial. *gasa*, to gaze, stare at.

Gazelle, an animal. (F. — Span. — Arab.) Formerly *gazel*. — O. F. *gazel*, *gazelle*. — Span. *gacela*. — Arab. *ghazāl*, a wild goat, gazelle.

Gazette. (F.—Ital.) O. F. *gazette*, an abstract of news, issued at Venice. — Ital. *gazzetta*, a gazette; the orig. sense is either (1) a magpie, from Ital. *gazzetta*, a magpie, dimin. of *gazza*, a magpie, whence it may have meant 'tittle-tattle'; or (2) a *very* small coin (perhaps paid for the privilege of reading the news), from Ital. *gazzetta*, a coin less than a farthing, probably from Gk. γαζα, a treasury.

Gear, dress, harness, tackle. (Scand.) M. E. *gere*. — Icel. *gervi*, *gorvi*, gear, apparel. Cf. *görr*, *geyrr*, skilled, dressed, pp. of *göra*, to make. + A. S. *gearwe*, fem. pl., preparation, dress, ornament; A. S. *gearo*, ready; see Yare. And see Gar (2), Garb (1

Geck, a dupe. (Du.) In Tw. Nt. v. 351. — Du. *gek*, formerly *geck*, a fool, sot; cf. G. *geck*, the same; Dan. *gjek*, fool; Icel. *gikkr*, a pert, rude person. ¶ Not to be confused with A. S. *geac*, cuckoo; nor with *gowk*; nor with *gawky*.

Gecko, a nocturnal lizard. (Malay.) Also F. *gecko*. — Malay *gékoq*, a gecko; so named from an imitation of its cry.

Ged, the fish called a pike. (Scand.) Icel. *gedda*, Swed. *gädda*, Dan. *giedde*, a ged; allied to *gaddr*, a goad; see Gad (1). Named from the sharp, thin head; hence also called *pike*.

Gelatine. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *gélatine*, kind of jelly. — Ital. *gelatina*. — L. *gelātus*, pp. of *gelāre*, to freeze. — L. *gelu*, frost; see Gelid.

Geld, to emasculate. (Scand.) M. E. *gelden*. — Icel. *gelda*, Dan. *gilde*, Swed. *gälla* (for *gälda*); cf. Icel. *geldr*, Swed. *gall*, barren. Perhaps related to Goth. *giltha*, a sickle. Cf. Galt (2). Der. *geld-ing*, from Icel. *gelding*, the same.

Gelid, cool. (L.) L. *gelidus*. — L. *gelu*, frost. Allied to Cool. Brugm. i. § 481.

Gem. (F. — L.) M. E. *gemme*. — F. *gemme*. — L. *gemma*, a bud; also a gem, jewel. Brugm. i. § 413 (4).

Gemini. (L.) L. *geminī*, twins; pl. of *geminus*, double.

Gender (1), kind. (F. — L.) M. E. *gendre* (with excrescent *d*). — O. F. *genre*, kind. — L. *genere*, abl. case of *genus*, kind, kin. ¶ The unusual deriv. from the abl. case is due to the common phrases *genere nātus*, *hoc genere*, *omnī genere*; so also Ital. *genere*, kind.

gender (2), to produce. (F. — L.) M. E. *gendren*. — O. F. *gendrer* (Godefroy). — L. *generāre*, to beget. — L. *gener-*, for **genes*, stem of *genus* (above). And see Engender.

Genealogy. F. — L. — Gk.) M. E.

genealogie. — O. F. *genealogie.* — L. *geneālogia.* — Gk. γενεαλογία, an account of a family, pedigree (1 Tim. i. 4). — Gk. γενεα, birth (allied to γενος, see **genus**); and λογία, 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*.

generous. (F. — L.) O. F. *genereus*, later *généreux.* — L. *generōsus*, (properly) of noble birth. — L. *gener-*, as above.

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 weesell;' Cot. — Span. *gineta.* — Arab. *jarneit* (Dozy).

Genial. (F. — L.) O. F. *genial.* — L. *geniālis*, pleasant; adj. from *genius*; 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**.

Genital. (F. — L.) O. F. *genital.* — L. *genitālis*, generative. — L. *genit-um*, supine of *gignere*, to beget.

genitive. (F. — L.) O. F. *genitif.* — L. *genetīuus*, 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. *gentīlis*, 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**.

Gentian, a plant. (F. — L.) O. F. *gentiane.* — L. *gentiāna*; named after *Gentius*, an Illyrian king, abt. B.C. 180.

Gentile. (F. — L.) O. F. *gentil.* — L. *gentīlis*, 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. **gentīlitia*). — L. *gentīlis*; see **Genteel**.

Genuflection, Genuflexion, a bending of the knee. (F. — L.) M. F. *genuflexion.* — Late L. acc. *genūflexiōnem.* — L. *genū*, 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. *generis*, for **geneses*), kin, race. + Gk. γένος, race; A. S. *cyn*, kin. See **Kin**. (√GEN.) Brugm. i. § 604.

Geography. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *geographie.* — L. *geōgraphia.* — Gk. γεω-γραφία, lit. earth-description. — Gk. γεω- = γηο-, a combining form of γῆ, earth; -γραφία, description, from γράφειν, to write.

geometry. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *geometrie.* — L. *geometria.* — Gk. γεωμετρία, land-measurement. — Gk. γεω- (as above); -μετρία, measurement, from μετρέω, I measure, μέτρον, a measure; see **Metre**.

georgic. (L. — Gk.) L. *geōrgicus*, relating to husbandry. — Gk. γεωργικός, the same. — Gk. γεωργία, tillage. — Gk. γεω- (as above); **ϝεργειν* > ερδειν, 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. γερανος, a crane; allied to **Crane**.

Gerfalcon; see **Gyrfalcon**.

Germ, a seed. (F. — L.) F. *germe.* — L. *germen* (stem *germin-*), a sprout, germ. Der. *germin-ate* (from the stem).

german, germane, akin. (F. — L.) *Cousins-german* are cousins having the same grandfather. Formerly spelt *germain.* — M. F. *germain.* — L. *germānum*, acc. of *germānus*, closely akin. Allied to **Germ**.

Germander. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *germandrée*, germander; O. F. *germandree*, *gemandree* (Godefroy, Supp.); cf. G. *gamander.* — Late L. *gamandria*, a popular alteration of Late Gk. χαμανδρυά, germander. — Gk. χαμαιδρυς, germander; lit. 'ground-tree,' i. e. low tree. — Gk. χαμαι, on the ground; δρυς, tree.

Gerund, a part of a Latin verb. (L.)

L. *gerundium*, a gerund. — L. *gerundus*, that which is to be done or carried on; a verbal adj. from *gerere* (pp. *ges-tus*), to carry on, perform, bring. (√GES.)

gestation, the carrying of the young in the womb. (F. — L.) M. F. *gestation*. — L. acc. *gestātionem*, a carrying. — L. *gestātus*, pp. of *gestāre*, to carry, frequent. form of *gerere* (pp. *gest-us*), to bring.

gesticulate, to make gestures. (L.) From pp. of *gesticulārī*, to make mimic gestures. — L. *gesticulus*, a gesture, double dimin. of *gestus*, a gesture. — L. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*.

gesture. (L.) Late L. *gestūra*, a mode of action. — L. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*.

Get. (Scand.) M. E. *geten*, pt. t. *gat*, pp. *geten*. — Icel. *geta*, pt. t. *gat*, pp. *getinn*. + A. S. *-getan*, pt. t. *-gæt*, pp. *-geten*, to get, obtain; Goth. *-gitan*; cognate with L. *-hendere* (base *hed*), in *prehendere*, to seize; Gk. χανδάνειν (base χαδ), to seize; Russ. *gadate*, to conjecture. (√GHwED.) Der. *be-get*, *for-get*. Brugm. i. § 632.

Gewgaw, a plaything, specious trifle. (F.) Formerly *gugaw*, (perhaps) answering to M. E. *giuegoue*, Ancren Riwle, p. 196. The pron. of M. E. *giuegoue* is uncertain. Origin unknown; prob. F. One sense of E. *gewgaw* is a Jew's harp; cf. Burgundian *gawe*, a Jew's harp (Mignard). Cf. Swed. dial. *guva*, to blow; Norw. *guva*, *gyva* (pt. t. *gauv*).

Geysir. (Icel.) Icel. *geysir*, lit. 'gusher.' — Icel. *geysa*, to gush; allied to *gjōsa* (pt. t. *gaus*), to gush. See Gush.

Ghastly, terrible. (E.) M. E. *gastly*. Formed from M. E. *gasten*, A. S. *gǣstan*, to terrify; allied to Goth. *usgaisjan*, to terrify. See Aghast. Allied words are *gasted*, terrified, K. Lear, ii. 1. 57; *gastness*, Oth. v. 1. 106. See Ghost.

Ghaut, a landing-place, quay, way down to a river; mountain-pass. (Hind.) Hind. *ghāt*, Bengāli *ghāt*. See Wilson.

Ghee, boiled or clarified butter. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. *ghī*. — Skt. *ghrta*, clarified butter; orig. pp. of *ghr*, to sprinkle.

Gherkin, small cucumber. (Du. — Slav. — Low L. — Gk. — Pers.) Short for **agherkin*. — Du. *agurkje*, a gherkin (of which an older form was doubtless **agurken* (= *agurk-ken*), because M. Du. used the dimin. suffix *-ken* where mod. Du. uses *-je*; in fact, the form *augurken* is preserved in E. Friesic.). Without the final *n*, we have Du. *agorke* (Sewel). — Pol. *ogurek*, *ogorek*, *ogorka*, a cucumber; Bohem. *okurka*. — M. Ital. *anguria*, a cucumber (Florio); Low L. *angūrius*, a water-melon. — Byzantine Gk. ἀγγούριον, a water-melon. — Pers. *angārah*, a melon, a cucumber; Rich. Dict., p. 194.

Ghost, a spirit. (E.) M. E. *gost*, *goost*. A. S. *gāst*. + Du. *geest*, G. *geist*. Teut. type **gaistoz*. 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. *ghōl*, an imaginary sylvan demon; Arab. *ghuwal*, a demon of the woods; from Arab. *ghawl*, attacking suddenly.

Giant. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *giant*, *geant*, *geaunt*. — A. F. and O. F. *giant*, *geant*. — L. *gigantem*, acc. of *gigas*. — Gk. γίγας (stem γιγαντ-), a giant. Der. *gigant-ic*, from L. *gigant-*, stem of *gigas*.

Giaour, an infidel. (Pers.) *Giaour* is an Ital. spelling usual among the Franks of the Levant (Byron). Pers. *gawr*, an infidel, a fire-worshipper; variant of Pers. *gabr*, a Gueber; see Gueber.

Gibberish, unmeaning talk. (E.) The hard *g* separates it from the verb *gibber*, to gabble, which is the frequentative of *jibe*, and allied to *jabber*. Fuller has *Geberish*, and Camden *Gebrish*; apparently in allusion to *Gebir*, an Arabian alchemist of the 8th century, and to the jargon of alchemy. But the word is imitative; like *gibble-gabble*. See N. E. D.

Gibbet. (F.) M. E. *gibbet*, *gibet*. — O. F. *gibbet* (F. *gibet*), a gibbet. Prob. allied to O. F. *gibet*, 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. *wippe*, 'a gibbet,' in Hexham?

Gibbon, a kind of ape. (F.) F. *gibbon*, in Buffon; of unknown origin.

Gibbous, humped, swelling. (L.) From L. *gibbōsus*, humped (whence also *gibbose*). — L. *gibbus*, *gibba*, a hump, hunch; cf. *gibbus*, bent.

Gibe, Jibe, to mock. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. E. Fries. *gībeln*, to mock, Du. *gijbelen*, to sneer. Note also Icel. *geipa*, to talk nonsense, Icel. *geip*, idle talk; Norw. *geipa*, to make grimaces.

Giblets, the internal eatable parts of a fowl, removed before cooking. (F.) M. E. *gibelet*. — O. F. *gibelet*, which, according to Littre, answers to mod. F.

gibelotte, stewed rabbit. Of unknown origin; perhaps related to F. *gibier*, 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. *gier-ig*, greedy, and to E. Yearn.

Gift. (E.) M. E. *gift*, *yift*. — A. S. *gift*, a gift (rare); common in the pl. *gifta*, nuptials; E. Fries. *gift*. — A. S. *gifan*, to give. + Icel. *gipt*, Du. *gift*, G. *-gift* (in *mit-gift*, 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. *gicheln*, Low G. *giggeln* (Danneil), G. *kichern*, to giggle.

Giglet, Giglot, a wanton 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 (1), organ of respiration in fishes. (Scand.) M. E. *gille*. — Dan. *giælle*, Swed. *gäl*, a gill; M. Dan. *gælle*, M. Swed. *gel*.

Gill (2), a ravine, chasm. (Scand.) Also *ghyll*. — 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 *gilofer*, *geraflour*. Formed (by confusion with *flower*) from M. F. *giroflee*, 'a gilloflower;' Cot. From F. *clou de girofle*, the same. — Late L. *caryophyllum*, Latinised from Gk. *καρυόφυλλον*, a clove tree, lit. 'nut-leaf.' — Gk. *κάρυο-ν*, a nut; *φύλλον*, leaf.

Gimbals, a contrivance for suspending a ship's compass, to keep it horizontal. (F. — L.) Formerly *gimmals*; also called *gemmow* or *gemmow-ring*, a double ring, with two or more links. The forms *gemmow* and *gimmal* correspond to M. F. *gemeau*, and O. F. *gemel*, a twin. — L. *gemellus*, a twin, a dimin. form of L. *geminus*, double.

Gimlet, Gimblet. (F. — Teut.) M. F. *gimbelet*, 'a gimlet or piercer;' Cot.; *guimbelet*, Godefroy (F. *gibelet*); Norman dial. *guinblet*. Of M. H. G. origin; formed from a base *wind-*, to turn or wind; cf. mod. G. *wendel-bohrer*, a wimble. Note also Icel. *vindla*, to wind up, *vindill*, a wisp. See **Wimble,** of which *gimlet* is the dimin.

Gimmal-ring; see **Gimbals.**

Gimp, a kind of trimming, made of twisted silk, cotton, or wool. (F. — O.H.G.) See Bailey's Dict. vol. ii., ed. 1731. Named from a resemblance to some kind of wimple. — M. F. *guimpe*, a nun's wimple; also *guimple* (see index to Cotgrave, s. v. *wimple*). — O. H. G. *wimpal*, a light robe, 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. t. *ongann*, pp. *ongunnen*). + Goth. *ginnan*, in the comp. *du-ginnan*, to begin. Brugm. i. § 376.

Gin (2), a trap, snare. (F. — L.) M. E. *gin*, short for M. E. *engin*, a contrivance. See **Engine.**

Gin (3), a kind of spirit. (F. — L.) Short for *geneva*, corruption of M. F. *genevre*, juniper. — L. acc. *iūniperum*; see **Juniper.**

Ginger, the root of a certain plant. (F. — L. — Gk. — Skt.) M. E. *ginger*, *gingeuere* (= *gingevere*). — O. F. *gengibre* (F. *gingembre*). — Late L. *gingiber*; L. *zingiber*. — Gk. *ζιγγίβερις*. — Skt. *çṛṅgavera*, ginger;

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Glaive, a sword. (F.—L.) A. F. *glaive*, 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 *glinta*, to shine, still found in Swed. dialects (Rietz). See **Glint.**

Gland, a fleshy organ in the body, secreting fluid. (F.—L.) M. F. and F. *glande*, a gland; O. F. *glandre*.—L. *glandula*, a gland; dimin. of *glans* (stem *gland-*), an acorn.+Gk. *βάλανος*, an acorn. Brugm. i. § 665.

glanders, glandular swellings. (F.—L.) M. F. *glandres*, pl.—Lat. pl. acc. *glandulās*, swollen glands; from L. *glans* (above).

Glare, to shine brightly. (E.) M. E. *glaren*; cf. A. S. *glǽr*, amber. + Low G. *glaren*, to glow. Perhaps allied to **Glass.** Cf. Dan. *glar*, Icel. *gler*, glass (below).

Glass. (E.) A. S. *glæs*. + Du. *glas*, G. *glas*; cf. Dan. *glar*, M. Swed. *glær*, Icel. *gler*, glass. Orig. sense prob. 'shining.' See above.

Glaucous, grayish blue. (L.—Gk.) L. *glauc-us*; with suffix *-ous*.—Gk. *γλαυκός*, gleaming, bluish.

Glaze, to furnish with glass. (E.) M. E. *glasen*.—M. E. *glas*, glass; see **Glass.**

Gleam, a beam of light. (E.) A. S. *glǣm*; Teut. type **glaimiz*. + O. Sax. *glīmo*, brightness; O. H. G. *glīmo*, *gleimo*, a glow-worm (from base **gleim-*). Allied to Gk. *χλι-αρος*, warm. See **Glimmer.**

Glean. (F.) M. E. *glenen*.—O. F. *glener*, *glaner* (F. *glaner*), to glean; Low L. *glenāre* (A.D. 561); cf. Low L. *glena*, *gelina*, *gelima*, a handful. Of unknown origin. The A. S. *gilm*, a handful, whence prov. E. *yelm*, 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.*

Glebe, soil. (F.—L.) M. F. *glebe*, 'glebe, land belonging to a parsonage;' Cot.—L. *gleba*, soil, a clod of earth.

Glede (1), a kite, a bird so called. (E.) M. E. *glede*. A. S. *glida*, a kite, lit. 'glider,' from its smooth flight.—A. S. *glid-*, weak grade of *glīdan*, to glide; see **Glide.** Cf. Icel. *gleða* (the same).

Glede (2), **Gleed,** a glowing coal. (E.) A. S. *gled* (where *e* is from *o*, by vowel-change).—A. S. *glowan*, to glow; see **Glow.** Cf. Dan. Swed. *glöd*, the same.

Glee, joy, singing. (E.) A. S. *gleo*, earlier *glīu*, joy, mirth, music.+Icel. *glý*, glee, gladness; Swed. dial. *gly*, mockery. Cf. Gk. *χλεύη*, a jest. Brugm. i. § 633.

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. *glic*, a game at cards; also spelt *ghelicque* (Godefroy).—M. Du. *gelijck*, alike.—M. Du. *ge-*, *ghe-*, Du. *ge-*, prefix (=A. S. *ge-*, Goth. *ga-*); M. Du. *-lijck*, Du. *-lijk*, cognate with E. *like*; 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 *glenn*; W. *glyn*, a valley, glen. Celtic type **glennos.*

Glib (1), smooth, voluble. (E.) Cf. E. Fries. *glibberig*, slippery; *glippen*, to slip.+Du. *glibberig*, slippery, *glibberen*, to slide; Du. and Low G. *glippen*, to slip away.

Glib (2), a lock of hair. (C.) Irish and Gael. *glib*, also Ir. *clib*, a lock of hair.

Glib (3), to castrate. (E.) The same as *lib*, with prefixed *g-*=A. S. *ge-*, a common prefix. Cognate with Du. *lubben*, to castrate, M. Du. *lubben*. See **Left.**

Glide. (E.) M. E. *gliden*, pt. t. *glood*. A. S. *glīdan*. + Du. *glijden*, Dan. *glide*, Swed. *glida*, G. *gleiten*. Teut. type **gleidan-*, pt. t. **glaid*, pp. **glidanoz.*

Glimmer, verb. (E.) M. E. *glimeren*. + Low G. *glimmern*, frequent. of *glimmen*, to shine; Dan. *glimre*, vb., cf. *glimmer*, sb., glitter; Swed. dial. *glimmer*, vb., *glimmer*, sb., glitter. Frequent. of Dan. *glimme*, Swed. *glimma*, to shine. Cf. Swed. dial. *glim*, a glance, A. S. *gleomu* (for **glimu*), splendour; from **glim-*, weak grade of **gleim-*; see **Gleam.**

glimpse, a slight gleam. (E.) Formerly *glimse*; M. E. *glimsen*, to glimpse; formed with suffix *-s-* from **glim* (above).

Glint, to shine, glance. (Scand.) M. E. *glenten*.—Swed. dial. *gläntа*, *glinta*, to shine; nasalised from Icel. *glita*, to shine.

+M.H.G. *glinzen*, to glint, Swed. *glindra*. See Glitter.

Glisten, Glister, to glitter. (E.) Extended from base *glis-* of M. E. *glisien*, to shine. A. S. *glisian*; whence also *glisnian*, to shine. We also find M. E. *glisteren*, *glistren*, to glitter. Cf. Du. *glinsteren*, to glitter; Swed. dial. *glisa*.

Glitter. (E.) M. E. *gliteren*, to shine. A. S. *glitinian*, to shine; extended from A. S. *glitian*, to shine. +Icel. *glitra*, to glitter, frequent. of *glita*, to shine; Swed. *glittra*, to glitter; *glitter*, sb., a sparkle. Cf. Goth. *glit-munjan*, to glitter. From **glit-*, weak grade of **gleit-*, as in O. Sax. *glītan*, G. *gleissen*, to shine.

Gloaming, twilight. (E.) A Scot. word for even-glow, the time of becoming dusk; A. S. *ēfen-glommung*, glow of eve, Hymn. Surtees, 16. 16. See Glow.

Gloat, to stare, gaze with admiration. (E.) Formerly *glote* (XVI cent.). + Icel. *glotta*, to grin, smile scornfully; Swed. dial. *glotta*, *glutta*, to peep; G. *glotzen*, to stare. Cf. Russ. *gliadiet(e)*, to look at.

Globe. (F.–L.) O. F. *globe*. – L. *globum*, acc. of *globus*, a ball; cf. *glomus*, a ball, clue.

Glomerate. (L.) From pp. of *glomerāre*, to collect into a ball. – L. *glomer-*, for **glomes*, stem of *glomus*, a ball or clew of yarn. See Globe.

Gloom. (E.) M. E. *gloumen*, to lower, as if from A. S. **glumian*; cf. *room* from A. S. *rum*; and prov. E. *glum*, overcast. +Norw. *glyma*, an overcast sky; Low G. *glum*, turbid. See Glum.

Glory. (F.–L.) M. E. *glorie*. – A. F. and O. F. *glorie* (F. *gloire*). – L. *glōria*.

Gloss (1), lustre. (Scand.) Icel. *glossi*, a blaze, *glys*, finery; Swed. dial. *glossa*, to glow; Norw. *glosa*, to glow. +M. H. G. *glosen*, to glow, *glos*, lustre; Du. *gloren* (Franck), E. Fries. *gloren*.

Gloss (2), a commentary, explanation. (F.–L.–Gk.) M. E. *glose*. – O. F. *glose*, 'a glosse;' Cot. – L. *glossa*, a difficult word requiring explanation. – Gk. γλωσσα, the tongue, a language, word needing explanation. Der. *gloss*, vb., *gloze*.

glossary. L.–Gk.) L. *glossārium*, a glossary; formed with suffix *-ārium* from L. *gloss-a* (above).

glossographer. (Gk.) Coined from *glōsso-*, from Gk. γλῶσσα, a hard word; γράφειν, to write.

glottis. (Gk.) Gk. γλωττίς, the mouth of the windpipe. – Gk. γλῶττα, Attic form of γλωσσα, the tongue. Der. *epi-glottis*.

Glove. (E.) A. S. *glōf*, a glove; cf. Icel. *glōfi*, prob. borrowed from A. S. *glōf*. Possibly from *g-* (for *ge-*), prefix; and Icel. *lōfi*, Goth. *lōfa*, the palm of the hand. Der. *fox-glove*.

Glow. (E.) M. E. *glowen*. A. S. *glōwan*, to be ardent, to shine brightly. + Icel. *glōa*, Dan. *gloe*, to glow, stare, Swed. *glo*, to stare, Du. *gloeijen*, G. *glühen*. Brugm. i. § 156. Der. *glede* (2).

Glower, to look frowningly. (E.) E. Fries. *gluren*. Cf. Low G. *gluren*, M. Du. *gloeren*, 'to look awry, to leare,' Hexham; Du. *gluren*. ¶ M. E. *gloren*, to stare, is allied to *glare*.

Gloze, to interpret, flatter. (F.–L.–Gk.) M. E. *glosen*, to make glosses. – M. E. *glose*, a gloss; see Gloss (2).

Glue. (F.–L.) O. F. *glu*. – Late L. *glūtem*, acc. of *glūs* (gen. *glūtis*), glue; allied to L. *glūten*, glue, *glūtus*, tenacious. +Gk. γλοιος, mud, gum. Allied to Clay. Brugm. i. § 639.

Glum, sullen. (E.) M. E. *glommen*, *glomben*, *gloumen*, to look gloomy. E. Fries. *glumen*, *glūmen*, to look sullen. + Low G. *gluum*, a sullen look, *glummen*, to make turbid; Norw. *glyme*, a sullen look, *glyma*, *gloma*, to look sullen. See Gloom.

Glume, a bracteal covering, in grasses. (L.) L. *gluma*, a husk, hull. – L. *glubere*, to peel, take off the husk. See Cleave (1).

Glut, to swallow greedily. (F.–L.) M. E. *glotien*. – O. F. *glotir*, *gloutir*. – L. *glūtīre*, *gluttīre*, to swallow; cf. *gula*, the throat. Der. *glutton*.

Glutinous, gluey. (L.) L. *glutinosus*, sticky. – L. *glūtin-*, for *glūten*, glue.

Glutton. (F.–L.) M. E. *gloton*. – O. F. *gloton*. – L. *gluttonem*, *glūtōnem*, acc., a glutton. – L. *glutīre*, to devour.

Glycerine, a viscid fluid, of sweet taste. (F.–Gk.) F. *glycérine*; from Gk. γλυκερός, sweet; from Gk. γλυκύς, sweet.

Glyptic, relating to carving in stone. (Gk.) Gk. γλυπτικος, carving. – Gk. γλυπτός, carved. – Gk. γλύφειν, to hollow out, engrave. See Cleave (1).

Gnarl, to snarl, growl. (E.) Frequentative of *gnar*, to snarl, an imitative word. Cf. A. S. *gnyrran*, to creak; E. Fries. *gnarren*, to creak, snarl. +Du. *knorren*, Dan. *knurre*, to growl, Dan. *knarre*, to

creak; Swed. *knorra*, G. *knurren*, to growl, G. *knarren*, to creak.

Gnarled, knotty, twisted. (E.) *Gnarled* is full of gnarls, 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*, *gnāstern*, to gnash. + Swed. *knastra*, to crash (between the teeth); Dan. *knaske*, to gnash; Icel. *gnastan*, sb., a gnashing, *gnesta* (pt. t. *gnast*), to crack; G. *knastern*, to crackle. Imitative; so also Dan. *knase*, to crackle; Icel. *gnīsta*, to gnash, E. Fries. *gnīsen*.

Gnat. (E.) A. S. *gnætt*. Said to be named from the whirring of the wings; cf. Icel. *gnata*, to clash, *gnat*, clash of weapons.

Gnaw. (E.) M. E. *gnawen*, pt. t. *gnew*, *gnow*. A. S. *gnagan*, to gnaw, pt. t. *gnōh*, pp. *gnagen*. + Du. *knagen*, Low G. *gnauen*, O. Icel. *knaga*, mod. Icel. *naga*, Dan. *gnave*, Swed. *gnaga*. Without the *g*, we have G. *nagen*; also Dan. *nage*, to gnaw, Swed. *nagga*, whence prov. E. *nag*, to worry.

Gneiss, a rock. (G.) G. *gneiss*; from its sparkling. – O. H. G. *gneistan*, to sparkle; *gneista*, a spark. + A. S. *gnāst*, 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. γνωμη, intelligence. – Gk. γνωναι, to know. (√GEN.)

gnomon, index of a dial. (L. – Gk.) L. *gnomōn*. – Gk. γνωμων, an interpreter (one who knows); the index of a dial. – Gk. γνῶναι, to know.

gnostic, one of a certain sect. (Gk.) Gk. γνωστικός, wise, good at knowing. – Gk. γνωστος, from γνωτος, known. – Gk. γνῶναι, 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*, *gēn*. ¶ 'The Teut. *gai-* (= A. S. *gā-*, O. H. G. *ge-*) supplanted the Idg. √I, to go, in Lat. *ire*, Gk. ἰέναι, Skt. *i*. Since Teut. *gai-* has no old primitive noun-derivatives in Teut., and takes the place of Idg. √I (the Goth. aorist *iddja* = A. S. *ēode* still remains), and as it is inflected after the *-mi-* conjugation, the supposition arises that Teut. **gaim*, **gais*, **gaith* are contracted from the verbal particle *ga-* and the inherited *īm*, *ız*, *ith* = Skt. *emi*, *eshi*, *eti*; cf. Gk. εἶμι.' – Kluge. But this is mere conjecture.

Goad. (E.) M. E. *gode*. A. S. *gad*. Teut. type **gaidā*, f. + Lombardic *gaida*, a gore (Duc.); from the base **gai-*, Idg. **ghai-*, whence also A. S. *gā-r*, Icel. *gei-rr*, O. Irish *gaı*, a spear; see **Gore** (2).

Goal, the winning-post in a race. (E.) M. E. *gol*, Shoreham, p. 145. Answering to A. S. **gāl*, prob. 'an impediment;' whence A. S. *gælan*, to impede. *Goal* may have meant 'stopping-place.'

Goat. (E.) M. E. *goot*. A. S. *gāt*. + Du. *geit*, Dan. *ged*, Swed. *get*, Icel. *geit*, G. *geiss*, *geisse*; Goth. *gaits*. Teut. base **gait-*; allied to L. *hædus*.

Gobbet, 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*, beak, bill, mouth; Irish *gob*, mouth, beak.

gobble (1), to devour. (F. – C.) Frequentative, with suffix *-le*, from O. F. *gob-er*, to devour; see **Gobbet.**

Gobble (2), to make a gabbling noise. (E.) Imitative; a variant of *gabble*.

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. *cūpellum*, acc. of *cupellus*, a cup; dimin. of L. *cupa*, a vat; see **Coop.** Cf. Picard *gobe*, a great cup.

Goblin. (F. – L. – G.) O. F. *gobelin*. – Low L. *gobelīnus*, a goblin; properly 'a household-god'; cf. A. S. *cof-godas*, 'penates.' – M. H. G. *kobel*, a hut; dimin. of M. H. G. *kobe*, a stall, cognate with Icel. *kofi*, a hut, A. S. *cofa*, a chamber (Kluge). See **Cove.**

Goby, a fish. (L. – Gk.) For L. *gobius*, orig. applied to the gudgeon. – Gk. κωβιος, a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench. **Der.** *gudgeon*.

God. (E.) A. S. *god*. + Du. *god*, Icel. *goð*, *guð*, Dan. *gud*, Swed. *gud*, Goth. *guth*, G. *gott*. Teut. type **guthom*; Idg. type **ghutom*, perhaps 'the being worshipped,' a pp. form; from Idg. root **ghu*, to worship, as in Skt. *hu*, to sacrifice (to), whence *huta-*, one to whom sacrifice is offered. ¶ *Not* allied to *good*, adj.

goddess. (E.; *with* F. *suffix.*) M. E. *goddesse* (*godesse*). Made from *god* by adding the O. F. suffix *-esse* (= L. *-issa* = Gk. *-ισσα*).

godfather. (E.) M. E. *godfader*, father in baptism; from *god* and *fader*.

godhead. (E.) M. E. *godhed*, also *godhod*; 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 wiht*, a good wight, good creature (*wiht* 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, Descr. of Ireland, c. 1. Cf. Irish and Gael. *gogshuileach*, goggle-eyed, having wandering eyes, from *gog*, to move slightly, and *suil*, eye. But *gog* seems to be from E., and of imitative origin. Cf. prov. E. *coggle*, Bavar. *gageln*, to be unsteady.

Goitre. (F.—L.) F. *goître*, a swelled throat; from O. F. *goitron*, the same, esp. in Savoy.—Late L. acc. type **guttrionem*, from L. *guttur*, throat.

Gold. (E.) A. S. *gold*.+Du. *goud* (for *gold*), Icel. *gull*, Swed. Dan. *guld*, G. *gold*, Goth. *gulth*. Teut. type **gul-thom*, n.; Idg. type **ghəl-tom*; cf. Russ. *zoloto*, Skt. *hāṭaka-*, gold; also Pers. *zar*, gold, Zend *zaranya-*, Skt. *hiraṇya-*. Named from its colour. Allied to **Yellow.** (✓GHEL.) 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. *kólfr*, clapper of a bell, *kylfa*, 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. *κόνδυ*, a drinking-vessel; from the shape (Diez). Said to be of Pers. origin; cf. Pers. *kandu*, an earthen vessel.

Gonfanon, Gonfalon, a kind of banner. (F.—M. H. G.) M. E. *gonfanon*.—O. F. *gonfanon*.—M. H. G. *gundfano*, lit. 'battle-flag.'—M. H. G. *gund*, *gunt*, battle; *fano* (G. *fahne*), a banner, flag. Here *gunt* is cognate with A. S. *gūð* (for **gunth*), battle, war; cf. Skt. *han*, to kill. *Fano* is allied to **Vane.**

Gong. (Malay.) Malay *agōng* or *gōng*, the gong, a sonorous instrument.

Good. (E.) M. E. *good*. A. S. *gōd*.+Du. *goed*, Icel. *góðr*, Dan. Swed. *god*, Goth. *gōds*, G. *gut*. Teut. type **gōdoz*; from **gōd-*, strong grade of **gad-*, 'fit:' see **Gather.** Allied to Russ. *godnuii*, suitable, O. Slav. *godŭ*, 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 by you*: 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 *gōs* = **gons* < **gans*).+Du. *gans*, Dan. *gaas*, Swed. *gas*, Icel. *gas*, G. *gans*. Teut. type **gans*; Idg. type **ghans-*; cf. L. *anser*, Gk. *χήν*; Skt. *haṃsa*, a swan; O. Irish *geis*, a swan; Lith. *ząsis*, a goose.

Gooseberry. (E.; cf. F.—M. H. G.) In Levins. From *goose* and *berry*; cf. *goose-grass*, &c. α. We also find North. E. *grosers*, gooseberries; Burns 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*, *grosele*, a gooseberry, but also in Irish *grois-aid*, Gael. *grois-eid*, W. *grwys*, a gooseberry, all borrowed from M. E. The spelling *groisele* is as old as the 13th century (Bartsch); and answers to the form *crosela* in the dialect of Como (Monti). β. The orig. O. F. **groise* or **grose* was borrowed from M. H. G. *krūs*, 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 *uua crispa* (frizzled grape).

Gopher, a kind of wood. (Heb.) Heb. *gōpher*, a wood.

Gorbellied, having a fat belly. (E.) Compounded of E. *gore*, lit. filth, dirt (also the intestines); and *belly*. So also Swed. dial. *garbälg*, a fat paunch, from *gar*, dirt, contents of the intestines, and *bälg*, belly. See Gore (1).

gorcrow, carrion-crow. (E.) I. e. *gore-crow*; see above.

Gordian. (L.—Gk.) Only in the phr. '*Gordian* knot,' i. e. intricate knot. Named from the Phrygian king *Gordius* (Γορδιος), 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 (1), clotted blood. (E.) It formerly meant filth. A. S. *gor*, filth, dirt. + Icel *gor*, gore; Swed. *gor*, dirt; M. Du. *goor*; O. H. G. *gor*, filth. Origin uncertain.

Gore (2), a triangular piece let into a garment, a triangular slip of land. (E.) M. E. *gore*. A. S. *gāra*, a gore, projecting piece of land; from *gar*, a dart, a spear-point. Named from the shape. [So also Icel. *geiri*, 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 **gaizoz*, m.; allied to Gaulish L. *gaesum*, a javelin, O. Irish *gai*, a spear.

Gore (3), to pierce. (E.) From A. S. *gār*, a spear-point (with the usual change from *ā* to long *o*).

Gorge, the throat, a narrow pass. (F. —L.) O. F. *gorge*, throat. — Late L. *gorga*, variant of L. *gurges*, a whirlpool, hence (in Late L.) the gullet, from its voracity. Cf. L. *gurgulio*, gullet. + Skt. *gargara-*, a whirlpool.

gorgeous, showy, splendid. (F.—L.) O. F. and M. F. *gorgias*, '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. *gorge*, throat (above).

gorget, armour for the throat. (F.—L.) From *gorge*, i. e. throat.

Gorgon, a monster. (L.—Gk.) L. *Gorgon*, *Gorgō*. — Gk. Γοργώ, the Gorgon. — Gk. γοργός, fearful. + O. Ir. *garg*, fierce.

Gorilla, a kind of large ape. (O. African.) An old word revived. In the Periplus of Hanno, near the end, some creatures are described 'which the interpreters called *Gorillas*'—in Greek, γορίλλας.

Gormandise; see Gourmand.

Gorse. (E.) Formerly *gorst*. — A. S. *gorst*, gorse. Cf. Skt. *hṛsh*, to bristle.

Goshawk. (E.) Lit. 'goose-hawk.' A. S. *goshafuc*. — A. S. *gōs*, goose; *hafuc*, hawk.

gosling. (E.) Formed from A. S. *gōs*, goose (M. E. *gos*), with double dimin. suffix *-l-ing*.

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. ¶ Orig. *god spell*, i. e. *good spell*, a translation of Gk. εὐαγγέλιον; but soon altered to *godspell*; for the E. word was early introduced into Iceland in the form *guðspjall* (where *guð-* = god, as distinguished from *gōð-* = good), and into Germany as O. H. G. *gotspell* (where *got* = god, as distinguished from *guot*, good).

Gossamer. (E.) M. E. *gossomer*, *gosesomer*, 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-gauze*. Cf. G. *sommerfäden* (lit. summer-threads), gossamer; Du. *zomer-draden*, Swed. *sommertråd*, the same. [But in G. it is also called *mädchensommer*, 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 *gossomer* or *gossummer*.)

Gossip. (E.) Now a crony; formerly a sponsor in baptism. M. E. *gossib*, also *godsib*, lit. 'related in god.' — M. E. *god*, god; *sib*, related, from O. Northumb. *sibbo*, pl. relatives, allied to Goth. *sibja*, relationship, G. *sippe*, affinity, *sippen*, kinsmen. Cf. Skt. *sabhya-*, fit for an assembly, trusty, from *sabhā*, an assembly. Brugm. i. §§ 124 (4), 567.

Gouge, a hollow-bladed chisel. (F. – Low L.) F. *gouge*. – Low L. **gobia*, **gubia*, only recorded in the form *guvia* (Span. *gubia*). Cf. Ital. *sgorbia*, gouge; Gascon *goujo*.

Gourd. (F.–L.) F. *gourde*, formerly *gouhourde* and *cougourde* (Cot.). – L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.

Gourmand, a glutton. (F.) F. *gourmand*, 'a glutton, gormand, belly-god;' Cot. Etym. unknown. Der. *gormandise* (for *gourmand-ise*).

Gout (1), a drop, disease. (F.–L.) M. E. *goute*, a disease supposed to be due to defluxion of humours. – O. F. *goute, goutte*, a drop. – L. *gutta*, a drop.

Gout (2), taste. (F.–L.) F. *goût*, taste. – L. *gustus*, taste; see Gust (2).

Govern. (F.–L.–Gk.) M. E. *gouernen*. – O. F. *governer*. – L. *gubernāre*, to steer a ship, rule. – Gk. *κυβερνᾶν*, to steer. Cf. Lith. *kumbriti*, to steer.

Gowan, a daisy. (Scand.) North. E. *gowlan*, Sc. *yellow gowan*, corn marigold. Named from the colour. – Icel. *gulr*, Swed. *gul*, Dan. *guul*, Norw. *gul, gaul*, yellow. See Yellow.

Gowk, a simpleton. (Scand.) Icel. *gaukr*, a cuckoo, Swed. *gök*. + G. *gauch*, a cuckoo, simpleton.

Gown, a loose robe. (C.) M. E. *goune*. – W. *gwn*, a loose robe. [Irish *gunn*, 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. *grabba*, to grasp. + Skt. *grah*, O. Skt. *grabh*, O. Pers. and Zend *grab*, to seize. See Garb (2). Cf. Grasp.

Grace. (F.–L.) O. F. *grace*. – L. *grātia*, favour. – L. *grātus*, dear, pleasing. Brugm. i. §§ 524, 632.

Grade, a degree. (F.–L.) F. *grade*, a degree. – L. *gradum*, acc. of *gradus*, a degree, step. – L. *gradi* (pp. *gressus*), to step, walk, go. (√GHREDH.) Brugm. i. § 635; ii. § 707.

gradient, a gradually rising slope. (L.) L. *gradient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *gradī*, to walk, advance.

gradual, advancing by steps. (L.) Orig. *gradual*, sb., a service-book called in Lat. *graduāle*, and in E. *gradual* or *grayl*. – Late L. *graduālis*, only in neut. *graduāle*, a service-book of portions sung *in gradibus*, i. e. on the steps (of the choir). – L. *gradu-s*, a step.

graduate. (L.) Late L. *graduātus*, one who has taken a degree; pp. of Late L. *graduāre*. – L. *gradu-s*, 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. *graft*, Rich. III, iii. 7. 127. M. E. *graffen*, to graff, from *graffe*, sb. – O. F. *graffe*, a sort of pencil, also a slip for grafting, because it resembled a pointed pencil in shape. – L. *graphium*, a style to write with. – Gk. *γραφίον, γραφεῖον*, the same. – Gk. *γράφειν*, to write.

Grail (1), a gradual, a service-book. (F.–L.) M. E. *graile, grayle*. – O. F. *graël*. – Late L. *gradāle*, also called *graduāle*; 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 Greal* (Holy Dish) to *Sang Real* (Royal Blood, strangely taken to mean Real Blood). – O. F. *graal, greal, 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 **cratālis* (cf. Late L. *gradale*, a bowl); from Late L. *crāt-us*, a bowl, equivalent to L. *crater*, a bowl; see Crater. (Diez.)

Grail (3), fine sand. (F. – L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 6; Vis. Bellay, st. 12. – O. F. *graisle, graile* (F. *grêle*), thin, small. – L. *gracilem*, acc. of *gracilis*, slender.

Grain. (F.–L.) M. E. *grein*. – O. F. *grain*. – L. *grānum*, a grain, corn. + Irish *grān*, W. *gronyn*. Cognate with E. Corn.

Grallatory. (L.) A term applied to wading birds. – L. *grallātor*, a walker on stilts. – L. *grallæ* (for **gradlæ*), stilts. – L. *gradus*, a step; *gradī*, to walk.

Gramarye, magic. (F.–L.–Gk.) M. E. *gramery*, skill in grammar, and hence skill in magic. – O. F. *gramaire*, grammar; see Grammar. Cf. O. F. *gramaire*, (1) a grammarian, (2) a magician. ¶ The word *glamour* is a mere corruption of *gramarye* or *grammar*, meaning (1) grammar, (2) magic.

Gramercy, thanks. (F.–L.) Formerly *graund mercy*, Chaucer, C. T. 8964. – F. *grand merci*, great thanks; see Grand and Mercy.

Gramineous. (L.) From L. *grāmin-*, for *grāmen*, grass; with suffix *-e-ous*.

Grammar. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *grammere*. – O. F. *gramaire* (XIII cent.). – Late L. *grammatica*, grammar (Schwan). – Gk. γραμματική, 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. γραμματ-, stem of γράμμα, a letter. – Gk. γράφειν, to write. See Graphic.

Grampus, a large fish. (F. – L.) Spelt *grampasse*, A. D. 1655. – A. F. *grampais*; Blk. Bk. Adm. i. 152. – L. *grandem piscem*, acc. of *grandis piscis*, great fish.

Granary, store-house for grain. (L.) L. *grānāria*, pl. – L. *grānum*, corn. See Garner.

Grand, great. (F. – L.) O. F. *grand*. – L. *grandem*, acc. of *grandis*, great.

grandee, a Spanish nobleman. (Span. – L.) Span. *grande*, great; also, a nobleman. – L. *grandem*, acc. of *grandis*, great.

grandeur, greatness. (F. – L.) 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. *granito*, pp. of *granire*, to reduce to grains (hence, to speckle). – Ital. *grano*, a grain. – L. *grānum*, a grain; see Grain.

Grant. (F. – L.) M. E. *graunten*. – O. F. *graanter*, *graunter*, later spelling of *créanter*, *créanter*, to caution, assure, guarantee; whence the later senses, to promise, yield; Late L. *crèantāre*, for **crēdentāre*. – L. *crēdent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *crēdere*, to trust. See Creed.

Granule, a little grain. (L.) L. *grānulum*, dimin. of *grānum*, a grain.

Grape. (F. – M. H. G.) A. F. *grape*, M. F. *grappe*, 'bunch, or cluster of grapes;' Cot. [In E., the sense has changed, from cluster to single berry.] The orig. sense of *grappe* was 'a hook,' then clustered fruit. – M. H. G. *krapfe*, O. H. G. *krapfo*, a hook. Allied to Cramp. 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. γραφικος, the same. – Gk. γραφειν, to write. Allied to Carve.

Grapnel, a grappling-iron. (F. – M. H. G.) M. E. *grapenel*. Dimin. of M. F. *grappin*, a grapnel. – O. F. *grappe*, a hook. – O. H. G. *krapfo*, a hook; see Grape.

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. *graspen*, used in the sense 'to grope.' Also *grapsen*, in Hoccleve. Prob. for **grab-sen*, closely allied to Grab, q. v. Cf. E. Fries. *grapsen*, to clutch; Low G. *grapsen*; E. Fries. *graps*, a handful; also Lith. *gróp-ti*, to grab (Kluge).

Grass. (E.) M. E. *gras*, *gres*, also *gers*. A. S. *gærs*, *græs*. + Du. Icel. Goth. G. *gras*; Swed. *gräs*, Dan. *græs*. Teut. 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.

Grate (2), to rub, scrape. (F. – Teut.) O. F. *grater* (F. *gratter*). – Swed. *kratta*, Dan. *kratte*, to scrape; O. H. G. *chrazzon* (< **kratton*), to scrape.

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. *grātificāre*, *grātificārī*, to please. – L. *grāti-*, for *grātus*, pleasing; and *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. Der. *gratific-at-ion*.

gratis, freely. (L.) L. *grātīs*, adv., freely; for *grātiis*, abl. pl. of *gratia*, grace; see Grace.

gratitude. (F. – L.) F. *gratitude*. – Late L. *gratitudinem*, acc. of *grātitudo*, thankfulness. – L. *grātus*, pleasing.

gratuitous, freely given. (L.) L. *grātuīt-us*, freely given; with suffix *-ous*. From *grātus*.

gratuity, a present. (F. – L.) O. F. *gratuité*, 'a free gift;' Cot. – Late L.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

for L. *crātīcula*, a gridiron, dimin. of *crātis*, a hurdle. Der. Hence M. E. *gredire*, a griddle, afterwards turned into *gridiron*, by confusion with M. E. *ire* = E. *iron*. See Grill and Creel.

Gride, to pierce, cut through. (E.) See Spenser, F. Q. ii. 8. 36. A metathesis of *gird*, M. E. *girden*, to strike, pierce; see Gird (2).

Gridiron; see Griddle.

Grief. (F.—L.) M. E. *grief*, *gref*. — O. F. *grief*, *gref*, burdensome, sad, heavy. — L. *grauis*, heavy; see Grave (2). Der. *grieve*, vb., O. F. *grever*, L. *grauāre*, to burden; from *grauis*.

Griffin, Griffon. (F. — L. — Gk.) Better *griffon*. M. E. *griffon*. — F. *griffon*; formed from Late L. *griffus*, a griffon. — L. *gryphus*, extended form of *gryps*, a griffon. — Gk. γρυψ (stem γρυπ-), a griffon, a fabulous animal supposed to have a hooked beak. — Gk. γρυπος, curved, hook-beaked. ¶ Confused with Gk. γυψ, a vulture.

Grig, a small eel, a cricket. (E.) App. of imitative origin. Cf. *crick*, still preserved in *crick-et*; Lowl. Sc. *crick*, a tick, louse; Du. *kriek*, a cricket. ¶ In phr. 'as merry as a *grig*,' *grig* is for *Greek* (Troil. i. 2. 118); *Merygreek* is a character in Udall's Roister Doister; from L. *græcārī*, to live like Greeks, i. e. luxuriously.

Grill, to broil on a gridiron. (F.—L.) F. *griller*, to broil. — F. *gril*, 'a gridiron,' Cot.; O. F. *greil*, *graïl*. — Late L. **crāticulum*, for *crātīcula*, a small gridiron (whence F. *grille*, a grating). — L. *crātis*, a hurdle. See Crate, Creel, and Griddle.

Grilse, the young salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water. (F.—Teut.) Orig. *grills*, pl. — O. F. *grisle*, *grille*, grayish. — O. F. *gris*, gray. See Grizzly.

Grim, fierce. (E.) A. S. *grim*; allied to *gram*, fierce, angry, furious. + Icel. *grimmr*, grim, *gramr*, angry; Dan. *grim*, grim, *gram*, angry; G. *grimm*, fury, *gram*, hostile. From Teut. root **grem-* (2nd grade, **gram-*). Allied to Gk. χρεμετίζειν, to neigh, χρόμη, χρόμος, noise. Brugm. i. § 572.

Grimace. (F.—Teut.) F. *grimace*, 'a crabd looke;' Cot. Of uncertain origin. Perhaps from Icel. *grimmr*, Dan. *grim*, grim, angry (above); cf. E. Fries. and Low G. *grimlachen*, to laugh maliciously. Derived by Diez from Icel. *grīma*, 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*, *griim*, lamp-black, soot, grime. Cf. Low G. *grimmeln*, to become smutty; E. Fries. *gremen*, to begrime.

Grin, to snarl, grimace. (E.) M. E. *grennen*. A. S. *grennian*, to grin. + Icel. *grenja*, to howl. Perhaps cf. Du. *grijnen*, to weep, fret; Dan. *grine*, to grin, simper, Swed. *grina*, G. *greinen* (Noreen, § 149). See Groan.

Grind. (E.) A. S. *grindan*, pt. t. *grand*, pp. *grunden*. Allied to L. *frendere*, to gnash.

Grip, sb. (E.) M. E. *gripe*. A. S. *gripe*, a grip; from the weak grade of *grīpan* (below).

gripe. (E.) A. S. *grīpan*, pt. t. *grāp*, pp. *gripen*, to seize. + Du. *grijpen*, Icel. *grīpa*, Swed. *gripa*, Dan. *gribe*, Goth. *greipan*, G. *greifen*. Teut. type **greipan-*, pt. t. **graip*, pp. **gripanoz*. Cf. Lith. *graibyti*, to grasp at.

Grise, Grize, a step. (F.—L.) Also spelt *greece*, *greese*, &c. The proper spelling is *grees*, 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.) *grissens*, steps = *gree-s-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. *grīss*, a young pig; Dan. *griis*, Swed. *gris*, pig. ¶ Or is it for **gris-skin*, where *skin* represents Dan. *skinne*, a splint? Cf. Grizzly.

Grisled; see Grizzly.

Grisly, terrible. (E.) A. S. *grislīc*, terrible. Formed with suffix *-līc* (like) from *grīs-an* (pt. t. *grās*), to shudder. E. Fries. *grīselik*, terrible, from *grīsen*, to shudder. + Du. *af-grijselijk*, horrible; *af-grijzen*, horror.

Grist, a supply of corn to be ground. (E.) A. S. *grīst.* From the base of Grind.

gristle. (E.) A. S. *gristel,* cartilage; allied to *grist,* and A. S. *grīstbitian,* 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.

Grit, coarse sand. (E.) Formerly *greet,* A. S. *greot,* grit. + O. Fries. *grēt,* Icel. *grjōt,* G. *gries.* Allied to Grout, Groat (1).

Grizzly, Grizzled, grayish. (F. – M. H. G.) From M. E. *grisel,* a gray-haired man. – F. *gris,* gray. – M. H. G. *grīs,* gray; cf. G. *greis,* a gray-haired man. + Du. *grijs,* O. Sax. *grīs,* gray.

Groan. (E.) M. E. *gronen.* A. S. *grānian,* to groan. Teut. type **grainōjan-,* from **grain,* 2nd grade of **greinan-,* as in O. H. G. *grīnan,* G. *greinen,* to weep, grin; Du. *grijnen,* to weep. Perhaps allied to Grin.

Groat (1), a particle, atom. (E.) M. E. *grot.* A. S. *grot.* From **grut-,* weak grade of **greut-* (as in A. S. *greot*). See Grit, Grout.

Groat (2), a coin worth 4*d.* (Du. – Low G.) M. E. *grote.* – M. Du. *groote.* – O. Low G. *grote,* 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.*

Groats, grain of oats. (E.) M. E. *grotes,* lit. bits. – A. S. *grot,* an atom. – A. S. **grut-*; see Groat (1) above.

Grocer. (F. – L.) Formerly *grosser* or *engrosser,* a wholesale dealer. – O. F. *grossier,* a wholesale dealer. – O. F. *gros,* great; see Gross. Der. *grocer-y,* formerly *grossery.*

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 *grogran,* so called from its coarse grain. – M. F. *grosgrain,* grogram. – O. F. *gros,* 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,* 'snowt of a hog.' The O. F. *groin* also means 'extremity, headland.' – Late L. type **grunnium,* from L. *grunnīre,* to grunt.] But *groin* is a variant of *grine* (in Cotg., s. v. *Aines*); fuller form *grinde* (*grynde* in Palsgrave). – A. S. *grynde,* abyss; hence, depression. Allied to Ground. Der. *groin-ed,* having angular curves that fork off.

Gromwell, a plant. (F. – L.) Formerly *gromelle, grumelle, gromel, grumel.* – O. F. *gremil, grenil,* 'the herb gromil, or graymil;' Cot. Prob. from L. *granum,* a grain; from its hard seeds.

Groom. (Low G. *or* F. – Low G.) M. E. *grome.* Either from M. Du. *grom,* Icel. *gromr,* a boy, lad (Egilsson); or from O. F. **grome,* in the dimin. *gromet,* a lad, boy, servant, valet (whence F. *gourmet*), which is prob. from the same M. Du. *grom.* And see Bridegroom. Der. *grummet.*

Groove. (Du.) Du. *groef, groeve,* a trench, a channel, a groove. – Du. *graven* (pt. t. *groef*), to dig; see Grave (1). + M. E. *grōfe,* a cave.

Grope. (E.) A. S. *grāpian,* to seize, handle; hence, to feel one's way. – A. S. *grāp,* 2nd grade of *grīpan,* to seize. See Gripe.

Gross. (F. – L.) O. F. *gros* (fem. *grosse*), gross, great. – L. *grossus,* fat, thick.

Grot. (F. – Ital. – L. – Gk.) F. *grotte,* a cave. – Ital. *grotta.* – L. *crypta.* – Gk. κρυπτή, 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).

grotto. (Ital. – L. – Gk.) Better *grotta.* – Ital. *grotta* (above).

Ground. (E.) A. S. *grund.* + Du. *grond,* G. *grund*; Goth. *grundu-.* Teut. type **grunduz*; also **grunthuz,* whence Icel. *grunnr,* Dan. Swed. *grund.*

groundling, a spectator in the pit of a theatre. (E.) From *ground,* with double dimin. suffix *-l-ing,* with a contemptuous force.

grounds, dregs. (E.) So called from being at the bottom. Cf. Gael. *grunndas,* lees, from *grunnd,* bottom, ground; Irish *gruntas,* dregs, from *grunnt,* the bottom.

groundsel, a small plant. (E.) Also *groundswell* (Holland's tr. of Pliny). A. S. *grundeswelge*, as if 'ground-swallower,' but really from the older form *gundeswelge*, lit. 'swallower of pus,' from its supposed healing qualities; from A. S. *gund*, pus.

groundsill, threshold. (E.) From *ground* and *sill*, q. v. Also spelt *grunsel* (Milton).

Group. (F. – Ital. – G.) F. *groupe*. – Ital. *groppo*, a knot, heap, group. – O.H.G. *kropf*, a crop, wen on the throat, orig. a bunch; Low G. *kropp*; see **Crop.**

Grouse, a bird. (F. – Celtic?) *Grouse* appears to be a false form, evolved from an old pl. *grows* (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 *grutas* vocant.' ¶ Cotgrave, s. v. *griesche*, 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*.

Grout, coarse meal; **Grouts,** dregs. (E.) M. E. *grut*. – A. S. *grut*, coarse meal. Cf. Du. *grut*; Icel. *grautr*, porridge, Dan. *grod*, Swed. *gröt*, boiled groats; G. *grütze*, groats; allied to Lithuan. *grudas*, corn; L. *rūdus*, rubble. Cf. **Grit.**

Grove, a collection of trees. (E.) M. E. *groue* (with *u* = *v*). – A. S. *grāf*, 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 *grofling*, *groflinges*, where the suffixes *-ling*, *-linges* are adverbial; cf. *head-long*, *dark-ling*. – Icel. *grūfa*, in phr. *liggja á grūfu*, to lie grovelling, *symja á grūfu*, to swim on the belly; cf. also *grūfa*, *grufla*, to grovel; Swed. dial. *gruva*, flat on one's face, *ligga å gruve*, to lie on one's face.

Grow. (E.) A. S. *growan*, pt. t. *greow*, pp. *growen*. + Du. *groeijen*, Icel. *groa*, Dan. *groe*, Swed. *gro*. Esp. to produce shoots, as herbs: allied to **Green.** **Der.** *grow-th*; from Icel. *groðr*, growth.

Growl, to grumble. (F. – Low G.) Picard *grouler*. – E. Fries. *grullen*; cf. Du. *grollen*, to grumble; G. *grollen*, to rumble; Norw. *gryla*, to growl. (See *grol* in Franck.)

Grub, to grope in dirt. (E.) M. E. *grobben*. Cf. E. Fries. *grubbeln*, to grope about. + Low G. *grubbeln*, the same; G. *grübeln*, O. H. G. *grubilōn*, to rake, dig, grub. Allied to **Grave** (1).

Grudge, to grumble. (F.) M. E. *grochen*, *grucchen*, to murmur. – O. F. *groucier*, *groucher*, to murmur; Low L. *groussāre*, A. D. 1358. Probably *gru-dge*, *gru-nt*, *grow-l* are all from the same imitative base; cf. Gk. γρῦ, a grunt.

Gruel. (F. – O. Low G.) O. F. *gruel* (F. *gruau*). – Low L. **grūtellum*, dimin. of *grutum*, meal. – O. Low G. *grūt*, Du. *gruit*, grout, coarse meal; see **Grout.**

Gruesome, horrible. (Scand.) Dan. *grusom*, cruel. – Dan. *gru*, horror; with suffix *-som*, as in *virk-som*, active. Cf. Dan. *grue*, to dread, *gruelig*, horrid. + Du. *gruwzaam*, G. *grausam*; M. H. G. *grūsam*, *grūwesam*, from M. H. G. *grūwe*, horror. Allied to O. Sax. *gruri*, A. S. *gryre*, horror, A. S. *be-greosan*, to overwhelm with terror.

Gruff, rough, surly. (Du.) Du. *grof*, big, coarse, loud, blunt. + G. *grob*, coarse (whence Swed. *grof*, Dan. *grov*); O. H. G. *gerob*; E. Fries. *gruffig*.

Grumble, to murmur. (F. – G.) F. *grommeler* (Cot.). – Low and prov. G. *grummelen*, to grumble, frequent. of *grummen*, *grommen*, to grumble; M. Du. *grommelen*, frequent. of *grommen*. From **grumm-*, weak grade of Teut. **gremman-*, to rage, as in M. H. G. and A. S. *grimman*, to rage. Cf. G. *gram*, 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.**

Grunsel; see **Groundsill.**

Grunt. (E.) M. E. *grunten*. A. S. *grunnettan*, extension of A. S. *grunian*, to grunt. + Dan. *grynte*, Swed. *grymta*, G. *grunzen*; so also L. *grunnīre*, Gk. γρύζειν. All imitative; cf. Gk. γρυ, the noise made by a pig.

Guaiacum, a kind of resin, from lignum vitae. (Span. – Hayti.) Span. *guayaco*, *guayacan*, lignum vitae. From the language of Hayti.

Guanaco, a kind of Peruvian sheep. (Span. – Peruv.) Span. *guanaco* (Pineda). – Peruv. *huanacu*, a wild sheep.

Guano. (Span. – Peruv.) Span. *guano*, *huano*. – Peruv. *huanu*, 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, warant*, 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. *wardōn*, to watch; cognate with A. S. *weardian*, to watch, from *weard*, sb.; see **Ward.** Der. *guard-ian*; see **Warden.**

Guava. (Span.—W. Ind.) Span. *guayaba*; borrowed from the native name in Guiana.

Gudgeon. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *goione.*—F. *goujon.*—L. *gōbiōnem*, acc. of *gōbio*, a by-form of *gōbius.*—Gk. *κωβιός*, a gudgeon, tench.

Gueber, Gheber, a fire-worshipper. (F.—Pers.) F. *Guebre.*—Pers. *gabr*, a priest of fire-worshippers; Rich., Dict., p. 1228.

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. *guidardone*).—Low L. *widerdōnum*, a singular compound of O. H. G. *widar*, back, again, and L. *donum*, a gift. The word is really a half-translation of the true form O. H. G. *widarlōn*, a recompense. Here *widar* = G. *wieder*, back again; and *lon* (G. *lohn*) is cognate with A. S. *lean*, Du. *loon*, a reward, allied to L. *lucrum*, gain; Brugm. i. § 490. So also A. S. *wiðer-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. *werra*, war; see **War.**

Guess. (Scand.) M. E. *gessen.*—Dan. *gisse*, Swed. *gissa*, to guess.+E. Fries. and Du. *gissen*, Icel. *giska*; N. Fries. *gezze, gedse.* Allied to Dan. *gjette*, 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. *gäst.*+A. S. *gæst, giest*; Du. *gast*, Goth. *gasts*, 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.

Guide. (F.—Ital.—Teut.) M. E. *gyden* (also *gyen*).—F. *guider*, to guide.—Ital. *guidare*; cf. O. F. *guier*, Span. *guiar.* The *gu* (for *w*) shows the word to be of Teut. origin.—O. Sax. *wītan* (A. S. *wītan*), to pay heed to; O. H. G. *wīzan.* Allied to **Wit.** Cf. **Guy-rope.**

Guild, Gild. (Scand.) The spelling *guild* indicates the hard *g.* M. E. *gilde.*—Icel. *gildi*, a payment, a guild; Dan. *gilde.*—Icel. *gjalda* (pres. t. *geld*), to pay; cognate with A. S. *geldan*, to pay, yield; see **Yield.**+Du. *gild*; whence G. *gilde.*

Guilder, an old Dutch coin. (Du.) Adaptation of M. Du. *gulden*, 'a gilder,' Hexham. From Teut. adj. type **gulthīnoz*, golden, from Teut. **gulth-om*, gold. See **Gold.**

Guile, a wile. (F.—O. Low G.) O. F. *guile.* From a Low G. form; see further under **Wile.** Der. *beguile*, vb., with E. prefix *be-* (= *by*).

Guillotine. (F.) Named after a French physician, *J. I. Guillotin*, died A. D. 1814. First used, 1792.

Guilt, crime. (E.) M. E. *gilt.* A. S. *gylt*, a trespass; also, a fine for a trespass. Teut. type **gultiz*, m.; perhaps related to A. S. *geldan*, to pay, yield; see **Yield.**

Guinea. (African.) First coined of African gold from the *Guinea* coast, A. D. 1663. Der. *guinea-fowl* (from *Guinea*). ¶ 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. **wīp-an*, to wind, weave; as in Goth. *weipan*, to crown (whence *waips*, a wreath); G. *weifen*, to reel, wind.

Guise, way, wise. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *gise, guise.*—O. F. *guise*, way, wise, manner.—O. H. G. *wīsa* (G. *weise*), a wise; cognate with **Wise** (2).

Guitar. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *guitare.*—L. *cithara.*—Gk. *κιθαρα*, a lyre; see **Cithern.**

Gules, red. (F.—L.) M. E. *goulez.*—F. *gueules*, gules, red; answering to Late L. *gulæ* (pl. of *gula*), meaning (1) mouth, (2) reddened skin, (3) gules. (See *Gula* in Ducange.)—L. *gula*, the throat.

Gulf. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) Formerly *goulfe.*—F. *golfe.*—Ital. *golfo.*—Late Gk. *κόλφος*, a variant of Gk. *κόλπος*, the bosom,

also, a deep hollow, bay, creek. Der. *en-gulf*.

Gull (1), a bird. (C.) Corn. *gullan*, a gull; W. *gwylan*; Bret. *gwelan*; O. Irish *foilenn*, '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,' Hexham.

Gullet, the throat. (F.—L.) M. E. *golet*. — M.F. *goulet* (Cot.); dimin. of O. F. *gole*, *goule* (F. *gueule*), the throat. — L. *gula*, the throat. Brugm. i. § 499.

gully, a channel worn by water. (F.—L.) Formerly *gullet*. — M. F. *goulet*, 'a gullet, a deep gutter of water;' Cot. The same word as Gullet (above).

Gulp. (E.) M. E. *gulpen*, *gloppen*, *glubben*. Cf. E. Fries. and Du. *gulpen*, to swallow eagerly; Du. *gulp*, a great billow, draught, gulp. Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. Swed. *glupa*, to devour.

Gum (1), flesh of the jaws. (E.) M. E. *gōme*. A. S. *gōma*, jaws, palate. + Icel. *gómr*, Swed. *gom*; cf. G. *gaumen*, Lith. *gomurys*, the palate. Brugm. i. § 196.

Gum (2), resin of certain trees. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *gomme*. — F. *gomme*. — L. *gummi*. — Gk. *κόμμι*, gum. (Prob. of Egyptian origin; Coptic *komē*, gum.)

Gun. (Scand.) M. E. *gonne*; from an engine of war named *Gunilda* in 1330–1. From Icel. *Gunnhildr*, a female name.

Gunny, a coarse kind of sacking. (Hind.—Skt.) Hind. and Mahratti *goṇ*, *goṇī*, a sack, sacking. — Skt. *goṇī*, 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.

Gurgle, to purl. (Ital.—L.) In Spenser, Thestylis, 3. Imitated from Ital. *gorgogliare*, to purl, bubble, boil; *gorgoglio*, gurgling of a stream. — Ital. *gorgo*, a whirlpool. — L. *gurges*, whirlpool; cf. *gurgulio*, gullet. See Gorge. So also Du. *gorgel*, G. *gurgel*, throat; from L. *gurgulio*. Brugm. i. § 499.

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. *gournauld*, *grougnaut*, gurnard (Cot.). — M. F. *grogner*, to grunt; with suffix *-ard* (= G. *hart*). — L. *grunnīre*, to grunt; see Grunt.

Gush. (E.) M. E. *guschen*. E. Fries. *gūsen*, to gush out. + M. Du. *guysen*, to gush out (Kilian); Icel. *gusa*, allied to *gjosa* (pt. t. *gauss*), Norw. *gjosa*, to gush. Allied to Icel. *gjota*, to pour, Goth. *giutan*, L. *fundere*. Cf. Du. *gudsen*, to gush. (√GHEU.) See Gut, Geysir.

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. *guscio*, 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. *gustāre*, 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. **geutan-*, A. S. *geotan*, to pour. (√GHEU.) + Dan. *gyde*, a lane, M. Du. *gote*, a channel, G. *gosse*, a drain. See Gush.

Gutta-percha. (Malay.) The spelling *gutta* 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. *guttere*; O. F. *gutiere*, *goutiere* (Littre, s. v. *gouttiere*, a gutter). Esp. used for catching drops from the eaves of a roof. — F. *goutte*. — L. *gutta*, a drop.

Guttural. (F.—L.) F. *guttural*. — L. *gutturālis*, belonging to the throat. — L. *guttur*, the throat.

Guy, a hideous creature, fright. (F.—Ital.—Teut.) Orig. used of an effigy of *Guy* Fawkes. — F. *Guy*. — Ital. *Guido*; of Teut. origin. Cf. Guide.

Guy-rope, Guy, a guide-rope, used to steady a weight in heaving. (F.—Teut.) O. F. *guie*, a guide. — O. F. *guier*, to guide; see Guide. Cf. Span. *guia*, a guy-rope.

Guzzle. (F.) Apparently suggested by O. F. *goziller, gosillier*, to vomit (Godefroy), understood to mean 'to swallow greedily.' The O. F. *desgosiller* had both senses (Godefroy). Cf. O. F. *gosillier*, the throat, allied to F. *gosier*, the throat. Remoter source unknown.

Gymnasium. (L.—Gk.) L. *gymnasium*. — Gk. γυμνάσιον, an athletic school, where men practised naked. — Gk. γυμνάζειν, to train naked, exercise. — Gk. γυμνός, naked. Der. *gymnast* — γυμναστης, a trainer of athletes; *gymnast-ic*.

Gypsum. (L.—Gk.—Arab.) L. *gypsum*, chalk. — Gk. γυψος, chalk. Prob. from Pers. *jabsīn*, lime, Arab. *jibs*, plaster, mortar; Rich. Dict., p. 494.

Gypsy. (F.—L.—Gk.—Egypt.) Spelt *gipsen*, Spenser, M. Hubbard, 86. Short for M. E. *Egypcien*. — O. F. *Egyptien*. — Late L. *Ægyptiānus*; from L. *Ægyptius*, an Egyptian. — Gk. Αιγυπτιος. — Gk. Αἴγυπτος, Egypt. ¶ The supposition that they came from *Egypt* was false; their original home was India.

Gyre, circular course. (L.—Gk.) L. *gȳrus*. — Gk. γῦρος, ring, circle. Der. *gyr-ate*, from pp. of L. *gȳrāre*.

Gyrfalcon, Gerfalcon, bird of prey. (F.—Teut. *and* L.) Formerly *gerfaulcon*; also *girefaucon* (used by Trevisa to translate L. *gȳrofalco*). — O. F. *gerfaucon*. — M. H. G. *gīrvalke*. — O. H. G. *gir-*, for *gīri*, greedy (whence also G. *geier*, a vulture); and L. *falco*, a falcon. ¶ L. *gȳrofalco* is a mistaken form.

Gyron; see Giron.

Gyves, fetters. (F.) M. E. *giues, gyues*. — A. F. *gives*, fetters (Godefroy). Cf. O. H. G. *be-wīfen*, to fetter.

H.

Ha, interj. (E.) An exclamatory sound. Cf. O. Fries. *haha*, to denote laughter; G. *he*; O. F. *ha!*

Haberdasher, a seller of small wares. (F.) So named from his selling a stuff called *hapertas* in A. F.; see Liber Albus, ed. Riley, pp. 225, 231. The name of this stuff is of unknown origin.

Habergeon, armour for neck and breast. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *habergeon, haubergeoun*. — O. F. *haubergeon, hauberjon*, a hauberk; deriv. (treated as dimin.) of O. F. *hauberc*; see Hauberk.

Habiliment, dress. (F.—L.) F. *habillement*, clothing. — F. *habiller*, to clothe, orig. 'to get ready.' — F. *habile*, ready, fit. — L. *habilis*, easy to handle, active. — L. *habēre*, 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 *habēre*, to have, keep. See Brugm. i. § 638.

habitable. (F.—L.) F. *habitable*. — L. *habitābilis*, that can be dwelt in. — L. *habitāre*, to dwell, frequent. of *habēre*, to have.

habitant. (F.—L.) F. *habitant*, pres. pt. of *habiter*, to dwell. — L. *habitare*, frequent. of *habēre* (above).

habitat, the natural abode of a plant. (L.) L. *habitat*, it dwells (there); 3 pres. s. of *habitāre*, to dwell (above).

habitation, abode. (F.—L.) F. *habitation*. — L. acc. *habitātiōnem*. — L. *habitātus*, pp. of *habitāre*, to dwell, frequent. of *habēre*, to have.

habitude. (F.—L.) F. *habitude*, custom. — L. *habitudo*, condition. — L. *habit-*, as in *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, 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. *haccian*, to cut, in the comp. *tō-haccian*. + Du. *hakken*, Dan. *hakke*, Swed. *hacka*, G. *hacken*, to chop, hack. Teut. types **hakkōn-*, **hakkōjan-*.

Hack (2); see Hackney.

Hackbut. (F.—Low G.) Also *hagbut*. — M. F. *haquebute*, 'a haquebut, a caliver' (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. *hakeney* (1340), *hakenei* (1307), Low L. *hakeneius* (1292); all from M. E. *Hakeney*, i. e. Hackney in Middlesex, spelt *Hakeneia* in 1199; from A. S. *Haccanīeg*, Hacca's island. ¶ *Hack* is short for *hackney*, and quite a late form; hence *hack*, verb, i. e. to use as a hack or hackney.

Haddock, a fish. (E.) M. E. *haddok* (XIV cent.). Orig. doubtful; the Irish for 'haddock' is *codog*.

Hades, the abode of the dead. (Gk.) Gk. *ᾅδης*, *αἰδης* (Attic), *ἀΐδης* (Homeric), the nether world; in Homer, the god of the nether world. Of unknown origin.

Hadji, Hajji, one who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. (Arab.) Arab. *hājī*, 'a Christian who has performed the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, or a Muhammedan [who has performed] that to Mecca;' Rich. Dict., p. 549. Orig. the latter.

Hæmatite, Hæmorrhage; see Hematite, Hemorrhage.

Haft, handle. (E.) A. S. *hæft*, a handle. – A. S. *haf-*, base of *hebban*, to lift; see Heave. + Du. *heft*, Icel. *hepti* (pron. *hefti*), G. *heft*, a handle. Lit. 'that which is caught up.'

Hag. (E.) M. E. *hagge*; with same sense as A. S. *hægtis*, a fury, a witch, a hag. + G. *hexe*, M. H. G. *hecse*, a witch, O. H. G. *hazissa*, also *hagazussa*, 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.) Really the same as the word above (Cot.). We also find *hagg-ed*, i. e. hag-like, from *hag*. 'The ghostly prudes with *hagged* face,' Gray, A Long Story, near end. ¶ Mod. G. *hager* may be from M. F. *hagard*; for G. *hagerfalk* means a haggard hawk.

Haggis, a dish of sheep's entrails, chopped up, seasoned, and boiled in the sheep's maw. (F.) M. E. *hagas*, *hageis*. A. F. *hagiz*, *hageis*; from the verb *hag*, to cut up, chop up. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. *hagga*, to hew, Icel. *höggva*.

Haggle (1), to hack awkwardly, mangle. (Scand.) Frequent. of North E. *hag*, to cut; as *hackle* is of *hack*, to cut. The form *hag* is from Icel. *hoggva*, to hew, cognate with E. *hew*; see Hew. Cf. Norman dial. *haguer*, to hack.

Haggle (2), to be slow in making a bargain. (E.) In Cotgrave, s. v. *harceler*. Cf. Du. *hakkelen*, 'to hackle, mangle, faulter,' i. e. stammer (Sewel); *hakketeren*, to wrangle, cavil. It is probably the same word as **Haggle** (1). Cf. also *higgle*, to bargain.

Hagiographa, holy writings. (Gk.) Gk. *ἁγιογραφα* (*βιβλία*, books written by inspiration. – Gk. *ἅγιο-ς*, holy; *γράφ-ειν*, to write.

Ha-ha, Haw-haw, a sunk fence. (F.) From F. *haha*, 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 (1), frozen rain. (E.) M. E. *haghel*, *hayl*. A. S. *hægl*, *hagol*. + Icel. *hagl*, Du. Dan. Swed. G. *hagel*. Teut. types **hag(a)loz*, m., **hag(a)lom*, n. Cf. Gk. *κάχληξ*, a round pebble.

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*, hale, sound, fortunate. Cf. A. S. *hāl*, safety, luck. See **Hale** (1).

hail (3), an exclamation. (Scand.) Icel. *heill*, hale, sound; used in greeting. This word is common in greeting persons, as *far heill* = farewell, *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. *hâr*, *hêr*. + Du. *haar*, Icel. *hār*, Dan. *haar*, Swed. *har*; G. *haar*, O. H. G. *hār*. Teut. type **hœrom*, neut. Further related to Icel. *haddr*, hair, Teut. type **hazdoz*; and to Lith. *kassa*, plaited hair; also to Russ. *chesat(e)*, to comb out, L. *carere*, to card wool. β. But the mod. E. form is due to confusion with A. S. *hêre*, 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. *hārra* (for **hārjā*), haircloth, a derivative of O. H. G. *hār*, hair.

Hake, a fish. (Scand.) Cf. Norw.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

type **haltoz*. Cf. L. *claudus*, lame. Der. *halt*, vb., A. S. *healtian*.

Halt! (F.—G.) F. *halte*. — G. *halt*, hold! See Hold (1).

Halter. (E.) M. E. *halter* (an *f* has been lost). A. S. *hælftre*, a halter. + M. Du. and G. *halfter*, O. H. G. *halftra*; O. Low G. *haliftra* (Schade). Teut. types **halftr-*, **haliftr-* (Franck). From the base **halb-*, app. signifying 'to hold'; see Helve. I. e. 'something to hold by;' cf. L. *capistrum*, a halter.

Halyard, Halliard, a rope for hoisting sails. (F.—O. H. G.) As if for *hale-* or *haul-yard*, because it *hales* or *hauls* the *yards* into their places; but really a perversion of M. E. *halier*, meaning simply 'that which *hales*.' See Hale (2).

Ham. (E.) M. E. *hamme*. A. S. *hamm*. + Du. *ham*, M. Du. *hame*, Icel. *höm* (gen. *hamar*); prov. G. *hamme*; O. H. G. *hamma*. Brugmann (i. § 421) connects these with Gk. *κνημη*, the lower part of the leg.

Hamadryad, a wood-nymph. (L.—Gk.) L. *hamadryad-*, stem of *hamadryas*. — Gk. *αμαδρυας*, a wood-nymph; the life of each nymph depended on that of the tree to which she was attached. — Gk. *ἅμα*, together with; *δρῦ-ς*, tree.

Hame; Hames, pl., the bent sticks round a horse-collar. (E.) M. E. *hame*. + Du. *haam*. Cf. Mid. Du. *hamme*, '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. *hamel* (F. *hameau*), a hamlet. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-el*, from O. Fries. *ham*, *hem*, O. Sax. *hem*, a home, dwelling; see Home.

Hammer. (E.) A. S. *hamor*. + Icel. *hamarr*, Dan. *hammer*, Swed. *hammare*, Du. *hamer*, G. *hammer*. Thought to be allied to Russ. *kamen(e)*, a stone; as if orig. 'a stone implement;' Icel. *hamarr* also means 'a rock.'

Hammercloth. (Du. *and* E. ?) Formerly *hamer-cloth* (1465). The cloth which covers a coach-box. Origin unknown. Perhaps orig. a cover-cloth; adapted from Du. *hemel*, heaven, also a cover, tester, canopy. 'Den *hemel* van een koetse, the seeling of a coach;' Hexham. Cf. M. Du. *hemelen*, 'to hide, cover, adorne;' 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. *hampren*; 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 G. *hapern*, E. Fries. *haperen*, to stop short; cf. Swed. dial. *happla*, to stammer, *happa*, to back a horse; Dan. *happe*, to stutter. See Hopple.

Hamper (2), a kind of basket. (F.—G.) Formerly spelt *hanaper*. — O. F. *hanapier*, Low L. *hanapērium*, orig. a vessel to keep cups in. — O. F. *hanap* (Low L. *hanapus*), a drinking-cup. — O. Frankish **hnapp-*, Du. *nap*, O. H. G. *hnapf*, M. H. G. *napf*, a cup. + A. S. *hnæp*, a cup, bowl.

hanaper, old form of Hamper (above). Hence *Hanaper office*, named from the basket in which writs were deposited.

Hand. (E.) A. S. *hand*, *hond*. + Du. *hand*, Icel. *hond*, Dan. *haand*, Swed. *hand*, Goth. *handus*, G. *hand*. Teut. type **handuz*, fem. Root unknown.

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. *handcræft*, a trade; the *i* being inserted in imitation of *handiwork* (below).

handiwork. (E.) M. E. *handiwerc*. A. S. *handgeweorc*. — A. S. *hand*, hand; *geweorc*, from *weorc*, 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. *höndla*, Dan. *handle*, Sw. *handla*, G. *handeln*, to handle, or to trade.

handle, sb. (E.) A. S. *handle*; Cp. Glos. 1904. — A. S. *hand*, hand.

handsel, hansel, 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. *handsöl*, a handsel. See Sale. ¶ The late A. S.

handselen, glossed 'mancipatio,' occurs but once; but cf. O. E. Texts, Charter 44, l. 8.

handsome. (E.) M. E. *handsum*, orig. tractable, or dexterous. — A. S. *hand*, hand; *-sum*, suffix, as in *wyn-sum*, winsome. + Du. *handzaam*, E. Fries. *handsām*, tractable, serviceable.

handy (1), dexterous. (E.) From *hand*, with suffix *-y*. ¶ The M. E. form was *hendi* (never *handi*); A. S. *hendig*, skilful; formed from *hand*, hand, with suffix *-ig* and vowel-change. + Du. *handig*, Dan. *hændig*, *behændig*, Swed. *handig*, dexterous.

handy (2), near. (E.) From *hand*, with suffix *-y*. ¶ The M. E. form was *hende*; A. S. *gehende*, near, at hand. — A. S. *hand*, hand.

Hang, to suspend, to be suspended. (E.) The history of this vb. involves that of two A. S. and one O. Norse vb.; viz. (1) the A. S. *hon* (for **hanhan-*), pt. t. *hēng*, pp. *hangen*; (2) the A. S. weak vb., *hangian*, pt. t. *hangode*; and (3) the Icel. causal vb. *hengja*, from *hanga* (pt. t. *hēkk*, for **henk*, pp. *hanginn*). Cf. G. *hangen*, weak vb., from G. *hangen* (pt. t. *hing*, pp. *gehangen*). Allied to L. *cunctārī*, to delay, Skt. *çaṅk*, to hesitate. Brugm. i. § 420.

Hanger, a short sword. (E.) So called because *hung* from the belt.

Hangnail; for *ang-nail*, a form of Agnail, q. v.

Hank, a parcel of skeins of yarn. (Scand.) Icel. *honk*, a hank, coil; *hanki*, a hasp, clasp; Swed. *hank*, a string, Dan. *hank*, a handle, ear of a vessel. Cf. also Low G. *hank*, a handle (Lübben), G. *henkel*, a handle, ear of a vessel. Prob. allied to G. *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. *hunkeren*), 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 *-āticus*. — 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. *happ*, hap, chance, good luck; cf. A. S. *gehæp*, fit. [The W. *hap* must be borrowed from E.] Der. *happ-y*, i. e. lucky; *hap-less*, i. e. luckless; *hap-ly*, by luck (*happily* is used in the same sense); *mis-hap*; *perhaps*.

happen. (Scand.) M. E. *happenen*, *hapnen*, extended from *happen*, i. e. to hap. From the sb. above.

Hara-kiri, suicide by disembowelment. (Japanese.) From Japan. *hara*, belly; *kiri*, to cut (Yule).

Harangue. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *harangue*, an oration; Low L. *harenga*. 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. *harer*, 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. *herberg-er*, to lodge, to harbour; with suffix *-our* (L. *-ātōrem*). — O. F. *herberge*, a lodging, harbour. — O. H. G. *heriberga* (below).

harbour (1), shelter. (Scand.) M. E. *hereberȝe*, *herberwe*. — Icel. *herbergi*, a harbour, lit. 'army-shelter.' — Icel. *herr*, an army; *barg*, 2nd grade of *bjarga*, to shelter. So likewise O. H. G. *heriberga*, a camp, lodging, from O. H. G. *heri* (G. *heer*), an army, *bergan*, to shelter (whence F. *auberge*, Ital. *albergo*). Cf. **Harry** and **Borough.** Der. *harbour*, vb.

Harbour (2), see **Arbour.**

Hard. (E.) A. S. *heard*; O. Fries. *herd*. + Du. *hard*; Icel. *harðr*, Dan. *haard*, Swed. *hård*, Goth. *hardus*, G. *hart*. Teut. type **harduz*, Idg. type **kartús*; cf. Gk. κρατύς, strong. Brugm. i. § 792.

Hardock, Hordock, the corn-bluebottle; *Centaurea cyanus*. (E.) *Hardokes*, pl., is the reading in K. Lear, iv. 4. 4, ed.

1623; the quartos have *hordocks*. The same as *haudod*, used in Fitzherbert's Husbandry to mean the corn-bluebottle; see Glossary, and pref. p. xxx. Mr. Wright (note to K. Lear) shows that *hardhake* meant the *Centaurea nigra*. Both plants were called, indifferently, *knobweed*, *knotweed*, and *loggerheads*. Named from the *hardness* of the head of the *Centaurea nigra*; for which reason it was also called *iron weed*, *iron-heads*, &c. See Plant-names, by Britten and Holland.

Hards, fibres of flax. (E.) M. E. *herdes*. A. S. *heordan*, pl. + M. Du. *heerde*, *herde*, hards (Kilian), later *hēde* (Hexham); E. Fries. *hēde*. Teut. type **hizdōn-* or **hezdōn-*; cf. **Meed.** ¶ Distinct from *hard*.

Hardy, stout, brave. (F. – Teut.) M. E. *hardi*. – O. F. *hardi*, brave; orig. pp. of *hardir*, lit. to harden. – Teut. **hartjan*, as in O. H. G. *hertan*, to harden, make strong. – O. H. G. *harti* (G. *hart*), hard; see **Hard.**

Hare. (E.) A. S. *hara*. + Dan. Swed. *hare*, Icel. *hēri* (formerly *here*); Du. *haas*, G. *hase*. Teut. types **hazon-*, **hason-*, Idg. type **kason-*; cf. O. Pruss. *sasins* (for **kasins*), W. *cein-ach*, fem. (Rhys), Skt. *çaça*, for *çasa*, a hare. The Skt. word means 'jumper,' from *çaç* (Idg. *kas-*), to jump, leap along.

harebell. (E.) From *hare* and *bell*.

Harem, set of apartments for females. (Arab.) Also *haram*. – Arab. *haram*, women's apartments, lit. 'sacred,' or 'prohibited.' – Arab. root *harama*, he prohibited (because men were prohibited from entering). The initial is the 6th letter of the Arab. alphabet. Rich. Dict., p. 563.

Haricot (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 *herknen*. *Herknen* is from A. S. *hercnian*, *heorcnian*, to listen to. *Herken* corresponds to a shorter type, A. S. **heorcian* (not found), O. Fries. *herkia*; also O. Fries. *harkia* (from the 2nd grade), E. Fries. *harken*. Teut. type **herkan-*, pt. t. **hark*, pp. **hurkanoz*. The O. H. G. *horechen*, M. H. G. *horchen*, with long *o*, must have been associated with O. H. G. *horjan*, 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. *Hellequin*, *Herlekin*, *Hierlekin*; the usual O. F. phrase was *la maisnie hierlekin* (Low L. *harlequīnī 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 cunni*, 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. *arlotto* (Baretti), Low L. *arlotus*, a glutton. Of disputed origin. ¶ W. *herlod* is from E.

Harm, sb. (E.) M. E. *harm*. A. S. *hearm*, grief, also harm. + Icel. *harmr*, grief, Dan. *harme*, wrath, Swed. *harm*, anger, grief, G. *harm*, grief; Teut. type **harmoz*. Cf. Russ. *srame*, shame. Brug. ii. § 72. Der. *harm*, vb.

Harmony, concord. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *harmonie*. – F. *harmonie*. – L. *harmonia*. – Gk. ἁρμονία, a joint, proportion, harmony. – Gk. ἁρμός, a joining. – Gk. **ἄρειν* (ἁραρίσκειν), to fit. (√AR.)

Harness. (F.) The old sense was 'armour.' O. F. *harneis*, *harnois*, armour; whence Bret. *harnez*, old iron, armour (Thurneysen). Of unknown origin; the G. *harnisch* is from F.

Harp. (E.) M. E. *harpe*. A. S. *hearpe*. + Du. *harp*, Icel. *harpa*, Swed. *harpa*, Dan. *harpe*, G. *harfe*. Teut. type **harpōn-*, fem.; whence F. *harpe*.

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, cramp-iron; cf. *se harper*, to grapple. – Late L. *harpe*, a sickle-shaped sword. – Gk. ἅρπη, a sickle. Cf. also Span. *arpon*, a harpoon, *arpar*, to claw, rend.

Harpsichord. (F. – Teut. *and* Gk.) Also *harpsechord*; with intrusive *s*. – F. *harpechorde*, 'a harpsichord;' Cot. From Teutonic and Greek; see **Harp** and **Chord.** Cf. Ital. *arpicordo* (Florio).

Harpy. (F. – L. – Gk.) O. F. *harpie*.

– L. *harpȳia*, usually in pl. *harpȳiæ*. – Gk. pl. *αρπυιαι*, lit. 'spoilers' or 'snatchers.' – Gk. *αρπ-*, base of *ἁρπάζειν*, 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, leane 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 *harier*; from *hare*. Cf. *bow-yer* from *bow*.

Harrier (2), a kind of buzzard. (E.) I. e. *harry-er*, because it destroys small birds; see **Harry.**

Harrow, sb. (E.) M. E. *harwe*. North Fries. *harwe*. Not found in A. S. +Icel. *herfi*, Dan. *harv*, a harrow; Swed. *harf*, a harrow. Apparently allied to M. Dan. *harge*, Du. *hark*, Swed. *harka*, G. *harke*, a rake. Base *har-*? **Cf.** L. *carr-ere*, **to** card wool.

Harry, to ravage. (E.) M. E. *harwen*, *herien*, *herȝien*. A. S. *hergian*, to lay waste, as is done by an army. +Icel. *herja*, to ravage, Dan. *hærge*, O. H. G. *harjon*. Teut. type **harjōn-*, to harry; from **harjoz*, an army (A. S. *here*, Icel. *herr*, Dan. *hær*, O. H. G. *hari*, G. *heer*, Goth. *harjis*). Allied to O. Pruss. *karjis*, an army; Lith. *karas*, war.

Harsh. (Scand.) M. E. *harsk*. – Dan. *harsk*, rancid; Swed. *härsk*, rank, rancid, rusty. + G. *harsch*, harsh, rough. Cf. Lithuan. *kartùs*, harsh, bitter (of taste); see **Hard.**

Hart. (E.) M. E. *hert*. A. S. *heort*, *heorot*, *herut*. +Du. *hert*, Icel. *hjörtr*, Dan. *hiort*, Swed. *hjort*, G. *hirsch*, O. H. G. *hiruz*; Teut. stem **herut-*. Allied to L. *ceruus*, W. *carw*, a hart, horned animal; Russ. *serna*, a chamois; cf. Gk. *κέρας*, a horn. See **Horn.**

Harvest. (E.) A. S. *hærfest*, autumn; orig. 'crop.' + Du. *herfst*, G. *herbst*, autumn; Icel. *haust*, Dan. Swed. *host* (contracted forms). Allied to Gk. *καρπος*, fruit; L. *carpere*, to gather, Lith. *kerpu*, I shear. Brugm. i. § 631. And cf. Gk. *κείρειν*, to shear.

Hash, a dish of meat cut into slices. &c. (F. – G.) [O. F. *hachis*, hash.] – F. *hacher*, to hack. – F. *hache*, an ax. – O. H. G. **happjā*, whence O. H. G. *heppa*, M. H. G. *hepe*, a bill, a sickle.

Hashish, Hasheesh, an intoxicating drink. (Arab.) See **Assassin.**

Haslets, Hastelets, Harslets, the inwards of a pig, &c., for roasting. (F. – L.) From O. F. *hastelet*, meat roasted on a spit. – O. F. *haste*, a spit. – L. *hasta*, a spit; see **Hastate.**

Hasp. (E.) A. S. *hæpse*, a fastening, clasp, catch of a door. + Icel. *hespa*, a hasp, a skein (of wool), Dan. Swed. G. *haspe*, hasp; cf. M. Du. *hasp*, *haps*, a skein of wool. Cf. Low G. *happen*, *hapsen*, to snatch, clutch; F. *happer*, to lay hold of.

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. *hesg*, sb. pl., sedges.

Hastate, spear-shaped. (L.) L. *hastātus*, spear-like. – L. *hasta*, a spear. Allied to **Gad.**

Haste, sb. (F. – Teut.) M. E. *hast*, *haste*. – O. F. *haste*, haste (F. *hâte*). – W. Germanic **hai(f)sti-*, violence; as in O. Fries. *haest* (Richtofen, s. v. *hast*), O. H. G. *heisti*, adj., violent; A. S. *hæst*, violence. Cf. Goth. *haifsts*, fem., strife. ¶ Du. *haast*, G. Dan. Swed. *hast*, haste, are all borrowed from F. **Der.** *haste*, vb.; *hast-en*, XVI cent.

Hat. (E.) A. S. *hæt*. + Icel. *hött*, a hood, later *hattr*, Swed. *hatt*, Dan. *hat*. Teut. type **hat'uz*, m. If it is related to *hood*, it stands for an earlier form **hadnuz*. See **Hood.**

Hatch (1), a half-door. (E.) M. E. *hacche*; a *hatch* also corresponds to North E. *heck*. A. S. *hæc* (gen. *hæcce*), a hurdle (?). + Du. *hek*, fence, rail, gate, Swed. *häck*, 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. *hacchen*. + Swed. *häcka*, to hatch; Dan. *hækkebuur*, 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 *átcheament* (Ferne, 1586), *hachement* (Hall, 1548); &c.

Hate, sb. (E.) M. E. *hate*. A. S. *hete*, hate; the mod. E. sb. takes the vowel from the verb *hatian*, to hate. + Du. *haat*, Icel. *hatr*, Swed. *hat*, Dan. *had*, Goth. *hatis*, G. *hass*, hate. Cf. Gk. κήδειν, to vex; W. *cawdd*, displeasure. Der. *hate*, vb.

hatred. (E.) M. E. *hatred*, *hatreden*. The suffix is A. S. *ræden*, law, mode, condition, state, as in *hīw-ræden*, a household; and see *kindred*.

Hauberk, a coat of ringed mail. (F. – O. H. G.) M. E. *hauberk*. – O. F. *hauberc*. – O. H. G. *halsberc*, lit. neck-defence. – O. H. G. *hals*, neck; *bergan*, to protect. See **Collar** and **Bury**.

Haughty. (F. – L.) For M. E. *hautein*, arrogant; 'Hawty, *haultain*;' Palsgrave. Cf. *booty*, from *butin*. – O. F. *hautain*, 'hauty;' Cot. – O. F. *haut*; oldest form *halt*, high. – L. *altus*, high; see **Altitude**.

Haul; see **Hale** (2).

Haulm, Halm, stalk. (E.) A. S. *healm*. + Du. *halm*, Icel. *hālmr*, Dan. Swed. *halm*; Russ. *soloma*, straw; L. *culmus*, stalk, Gk. κάλαμος, reed; W. *calaf*, stalk. Brugm. ii. § 72.

Haunch, hip, bend of the thigh. (F. – O. H. G.) F. *hanche*; O. F. *hanche*, *hanke*; Low L. *hancha* (1275). Of Teut. origin; from Frankish **hankā*, represented by M. Du. *hancke*, 'haunch or hip;' Hexham. See Körting, § 3872.

Haunt, to frequent. (F.) M. E. *hanten*, *haunten*. – O. F. *hanter*, to haunt, frequent. Origin disputed.

Hautboy, a musical instrument. (F. – L.) F. *hautbois*. – F. *haut*, high; *bois*, wood. – L. *altus*, high; Late L. *boscus*, *buscus*, L. *buxus*, box-tree; see **Box** (1). It is a wooden instrument with a high tone. Hence Ital. *oboè*, E. *oboe*, borrowed from F. *hautbois*.

Have. (E.) M. E. *hauen*, pt. t. *hadde*, pp. *had*. A. S. *habban*, pt. t. *hæfde*, pp. *gehæfd*. + Du. *hebben*, Icel. *hafa*, Swed. *hafva*, Dan. *have*, Goth. *haban*, G. *haben*. Teut. stem **habē-*. If cognate, as usually supposed, with L. *habēre*, to have, the Idg. base must be **khabh-*.

Haven, harbour. (Scand.) A. S. *hæfen*, *hæfene*. – Icel. *höfn*, Dan. *havn*, Swed. *hamn*. + Du. *haven*, G. *hafen*, a harbour. Cf. also M. H. G. *habe*, haven; which seems to be allied to M. H. G. *hab*, Icel. Swed. *haf*, Dan. *hav*, A. S. *heaf*, sea.

Haversack, soldier's provision-bag. (F. – G.) F. *havresac*. – G. *habersack*, *hafersack*, lit. 'oat-bag.' – G. *haber*, *hafer*, oats; *sack*, a sack.

Havoc, destruction. (F.) Cf. A. F. *crier havok*; where *havok* is for O. F. *havot*. – O. F. *havot*, plunder; whence *crier havot*, E. 'cry havoc' (Godefroy). Cf. O. F. *haver*, to grapple with a hook (Cot.); and G. *haft*, seizure. Prob. from G. *heben*, to lift. ¶ The W. *hafoc*, destruction, is borrowed from E.

Haw, a hedge; also, berry of hawthorn. (E.) M. E. *hawe*, a yard. A. S. *haga*, an enclosure, yard. + Icel. *hagi*, Swed. *hage*, enclosure; Dan. *have*, garden; Du. *haag*, G. *hag*, hedge. Teut. base **hag-*; Idg. base **kagh-*, as in W. *cae*, an enclosure; see **Quay**. Der. *haw-thorn*. See **Hedge**.

Hawk (1), a bird of prey. (E.) M. E. *hauk*, *hauek* (= *havek*). A. S. *hafoc*, *heafoc*, a hawk. + Du. *havik*, Icel. *haukr*, Swed. *hök*, Dan. *høg*, G. *habicht*, O. H. G. *hapuh*. Prob. 'a seizer;' allied to E. *heave*, L. *capere*; see **Heave**. So also Low L. *capus*, a falcon, from *capere*; and L. *accipiter*, a hawk.

Hawk (2), to carry about for sale. (O. Low G.) A verb formed from the sb. *hawker*; 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. *heuker*, a hawker, 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. *hāls*, *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 hawser. But *hawse-r* is from M. E. *hawse*, to lift. – O. F. *halcier*, F. *hausser*, to lift, raise. – Late L. *altiāre*, to elevate. – L. *altus*, high. See **Altitude**.

Cf. M.Ital. *alzaniere*, 'a halsier [hawser] in a ship' (Florio); from *alzare*, to raise. ¶ Not allied to Hoist.

Hawthorn; see Haw.

Hay (1). (E.) M. E. *hey*. O. Merc. *hēg*; A. S. *hīg*. + Du. *hooi*, Icel. *hey*, Dan. Swed. *hö*, Goth. *hawi*, grass; G. *heu*. Teut. type **hau-jom*, n. Properly 'cut grass'; from the verb *to hew*; see Hew.

Hay (2), a hedge. (E.) A. S. *hege*, m. Teut. type **hagiz*. Allied to Haw and Hedge. Der. *hay-ward*, i. e. hedge-warden.

Hazard. (F. — Span. — Arab.?) F. *hasard*. — Span. *azar*, a hazard; orig. an unlucky throw (at dice); cf. M. 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 misles.' Etym. unknown. We may perhaps compare the Lowl. Sc. *haar*, a sea-fog, a mist.

Hazel. (E.) M. E. *hasel*. A. S. *hæsel*. + Du. *hazelaar*, Icel. *hasl*, *hesli*, Dan. Swed. *hassel*, G. *hasel*; Teut. type **haselo-*; from the Idg. type **koselo-* we have L. *corulus* (for **cosulus*), W. and O. Irish *coll* (for **cosl*), a hazel.

He. (E.) A. S. *he*; gen. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hine*. Fem. sing. nom. *heo*, gen. dat. *hire*, acc. *hie*, *hī*; neut. sing. nom. *hit*, gen. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hit*. Pl. (all genders), nom. acc. *hie*, *hi*, gen. *hira*, *heora*, dat. *him*, *heom*. + Du. *hij*, O. Sax. *he*, *hi*; Goth. neut. *hita*. Allied to Lith. *szis*, this, L. *ci-trā*, on this side, Gk. *è-κει*, there, *κεῖνος*, that one. Brugm. i. §§ 83, 604. Der. *hence*, *her*, *here*, *hither*.

Head. (E.) M. E. *hed*, *heed*, *heued* (= *heved*). A. S. *hēafod*. + Du. *hoofd*, Goth. *haubith*, G. *haupt*, O. H. G. *houbit*; also O. Icel. *haufuð*, later *höfuð*, Dan. *hoved*, Swed. *hufvud*, M. Swed. *havud*. Teut. types **haubud-*, **haubid-*, neut.; answering to Idg. types **koupot-*, **koupet-*, 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*, *heafola*, head. (The difficulties as to this word are not yet cleared up.)

headlong, rashly, rash. (E.) M. E. *hedling*, *heuedling*, *hedlinges*. Thus the suffix is adverbial, answering to A. S. suffix *-l-ing*, really a double suffix. Cf. A. S. *bæc-ling*, backwards, *fær-inga*, suddenly.

Heal. (E.) M. E. *helen*. A. S. *hælan*, to make whole; formed from *hāl*, whole, with *i*- mutation of *ā* to *ǣ*; see Whole. So also G. *heilen*, from *heil*; Goth. *hailjan*, from *hails*.

health. (E.) A. S. *hǣlð*, health (Teut. type **hailithā*, f.), from *hāl*, whole; see Heal (above).

Heap, sb. (E.) M. E. *heep*. A. S. *hēap*, a heap, crowd. + Du. *hoop* (whence Icel. *hōpr*, Dan. *hob*, Swed. *hop*, O. H. G. *houf*); cf. also G. *haufe*, O. H. G. *hūfo*. + Lith. *kaupas*, O. Slav. *kupiti*, a heap. Brugm. i. § 421 (7). Der. *heap*, vb.

Hear. (E.) M. E. *heren*, pt. t. *herde*, pp. *herd*. O. Merc. *heran*; A. S. *hyran*, pt. t. *hyrde*, pp. *gehyred*. + Du. *hooren*, Icel. *heyra*, Dan. *høre*, Swed. *höra*, Goth. *hausjan*, G. *hören*. Cf. Gk. *ἀ-κούειν*, to hear. (Not allied to Ear.)

Hearken; see Harken.

Hearsay. (E.) From *hear* and *say*, the latter being in the infin. mood. Cf. A. S. *ic secgan hyrde* = I heard say (Beowulf, 1346).

Hearse. (F. — L.) M. E. *herse*, hearse. The orig. sense was a triangular harrow, then a triangular frame for supporting lights at a church service, esp. at a funeral, then a bier, a carriage for a dead body. All these senses are found. — M. F. *herce*, a harrow, a frame with pins on it. (Mod. F. *herse*, Ital. *erpice*, a harrow.) — L. *hirpicem*, acc. of *hirpex*, a harrow. Der. *rehearse*.

Heart. (E.) M. E. *herte*. A. S. *heorte*. + Du. *hart*, Icel. *hjarta*, Swed. *hjerta*, Dan. *hierte*, Goth. *hairto*, G. *herz*; Teut. type **herton-*. Further allied to Lith. *szirdis*, Irish *cridhe*, W. *craidd*, Russ. *serdtse*, L. *cor* (gen. *cordis*), Gk. *καρδία*, *κῆρ*.

Hearth. (E.) M. E. *herth*, *herthe*. A. S. *heorð*. + Du. *haard*; Swed. *härd*, a hearth, a forge, G. *herd*; Teut. type **herthoz*, m. Cf. Goth. *haurja*, pl., Icel. *hyrr*, embers, burning coals. Idg. base **ker-*; cf. L. *cremāre*, to burn.

Heart's-ease, a pansy. (E.) Lit. *ease of heart*, i. e. giving pleasure.

hearty. (E.) M. E. *herty*; also *hertly*; from M. E. *herte*; see Heart.

Heat. (E.) M. E. *hete*. A. S. *hǣtu*, *hǣto*, from **haitiu*, for **haitjō-*, f.; formed from *hāt*, hot, with the usual vowel-change. + Du. *hitte*, Dan. *hede*, Swed. *hetta*, Icel. *hiti*, G. *hitze*; all from the weak grade *hit-*; see Hot. We also find A. S. *hǣtan*, verb, to heat.

Heath. (E.) M. E. *heth*. A. S. *hǣð*. +Du. G. *heide*, Icel. *heiðr*, Dan. *hede*, Swed. *hed*, Goth. *haithi*, a waste; Teut. type **haithi*, fem. Cf. W. *coed*, O. W. *coit*, a wood.

heathen, a pagan. (E.) A. S. *hǣðen*, adj. So also Icel. *heiðenn*, G. *heiden*, a heathen; Goth. *haithnō*, a heathen woman. Lit. a dweller on a heath, orig. 'wild'; cf. Goth. *haithiwisks*, wild (Mk. i. 6); A. S. *hæðen*, a wild creature (Beow. 986). From A. S. *hǣð*, a heath (above). [Similarly L. *pagānus* meant (1) a villager, (2) a pagan.]

Heather. (E.) Usually associated with *heath*; but the Nhumb. form *hadder* points to some different origin.

Heave. (E.) M. E. *heuen* (=*heven*). From A. S. *hef-*, a pres. stem of A. S. *hebban*, pt. t. *hōf*, pp. *hafen*. + Du. *heffen*, Icel. *hefja*, Swed. *häfva*, Dan. *hæve*, Goth. *hafjan*, G. *heben*. Teut. type **hafjan-*, pt. t. **hōf*; corresponding to L. *capio*, I seize; cf. Gk. *κώπη*, handle. (Distinct from *have*.)

Heaven. (E.) M. E. *heuen* (=*heven*). A. S. *heofon*, *hefon*. +O. Sax. *heðan*. [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. *hus-heofon*, a ceiling, so that the sense may have been 'canopy.'

Heavy. (E.) Hard to heave, weighty. M. E. *heui* (=*hevi*). A. S. *hefig*, heavy, hard to heave. – A. S. *haf-*, stem of *hebban* (pt. t. *hōf*), to heave; with *i*-mutation of *a*. +Icel. *höfugr*, *höfigr*, heavy, from *hefja*, to heave; Low G. *hevig*; O. H. G. *hebīg*. See Heave.

Hebdomadal, weekly. (L. – Gk.) L. *hebdomadālis*. – Gk. *ἑβδομαδ-*, stem of *ἑβδομάς*, a week. – Gk. *ἑπτά*, seven; see Seven.

Hebrew. (F. – L. – Gk. – Heb.) F. *hébreu* (*hébrieu* in Cotgr.). – L. *Hebræus*. Gk. *Ἑβραῖος*. – Heb. *'ivrī*, a Hebrew (Gen. xiv. 13), a name given to Israelites as coming from E. of the Euphrates. – Heb. *'āvar*, he crossed over.

Hecatomb. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. *hecatombe*. – L. *hecatombē*. – Gk. *ἑκατόμβη*, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen. – Gk. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred; *βοῦς*, ox. See Hundred and Cow.

Heckle, Hackle, Hatchel, an instrument for dressing flax or hemp. (E.) M. E. *hechele*, *hekele*, E. Fries. *häkel*, *hekel*. +Du. *hekel*, a heckle; Dan. *hegle*; Swed. *häckla*; G. *hechel*, a heckle. Teut. type **hakilā*; from a base *hak-*, to pierce, bite, as in O. H. G. *hecchen*, M. H. G. *hecken* (for **hakjan*), to pierce, bite as a snake; cf. A. S. *hacod*, a pike (fish), from its sharp teeth. Cf. Hack (1).

Hectic, continual, as a fever. (F. – Gk.) F. *hectique* (as if from Late L. **hecticus*). – Gk. *ἑκτικός*, hectic, consumptive. – Gk. *ἕξις*, a possession; also, a habit of body. – Gk. *ἐξ-ω*, fut. of *ἔχειν*, to have, hold. (√SEGH.)

Hector, a bully. (L. – Gk.) From L. *Hector*. – Gk. *Ἕκτωρ*, the celebrated hero of Troy. Lit. 'holding fast;' from *ἔχειν*, to hold (above).

Hedge. (E.) A. S. *hecg*, f. (dat. *hecge*); Teut. type **hag-jā*, allied to *haga*, a haw. +Du. *hegge*, *heg*, allied to *haag*, a haw; G. *hecke*, f., a hedge. See Haw.

Heed, vb. (E.) M. E. *heden*. A. S. *hēdan*, pt. t. *hēdde*. Formed as if from sb. **hod*, care (not found); though we find the corresponding O. Fries. sb. *hōde*, *hude*, and the G. sb. *hut*, O. H. G. *huota*, care. +Du. *hoeden*, from *hoede*, care; G. *hüten*, from *hut* (O. H. G. *huota*), care, guard. Brugm. i. § 754. Prob. allied to Hood.

Heel (1), part of the foot. (E.) A. S. and O. Fries. *hela*, heel (whence Du. *hiel*). + Icel. *hæll*, Dan. *hæl*, Swed. *häl*. The A. S. *hēla* is prob. contracted from **hōh-ila*, dimin. of A. S. *hōh*, heel. See Hough.

Heel (2), to lean over, incline. (E.) Modified from M. E. *helden*, *hilden*, to incline on one side. A. S. *hieldan*, *hyldan*, to tilt, incline; cf. *niðer-heald*, bent downwards. +Du. *hellen* (for **heldan*, O. Sax. *af-heldian*), to heel over; Icel. *halla* (for **halða*), to heel over (as a ship), from *hallr* (<**halth-*), sloping; Dan. *helde*, to tilt, cf. *held*, a slope; Swed. *hälla*, to tilt. The adj. is A. S. *-heald*, O. Fries. *hald*, Icel. *hallr*, O. H. G. *hald*, inclined, bent forward; Teut. type **halthoz*. Allied to A. S. *hold*, G. *hold*, faithful, true (to a master), Goth. *hulths*, gracious.

Heft, a heaving. (E.) In Wint. Tale, ii. 1. 45. Formed from *heave*, just as *haft* is from *have*.

Hegira. (Arab.) Arab. *hijrah*, separation; esp. used of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; the era of the Hegira begins on July 16, A. D. 622. Cf. Arab. *hajr*, separation.

Heifer. (E.) M. E. *hayfare*, *hekfere*.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

the second syllable is perhaps an unstressed form of A. S. *līc*, like.

Hemorrhage, a great flow of blood. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. *hemorrhagie.* – L. *hæmorrhagia.* – Gk. *αἱμορραγία*, a violent bleeding. – Gk. *αἱμο-*, for *αἷμα*, blood; *ραγ-*, a stem of *ῥήγνυμι*, I burst, break; the lit. sense being a bursting out of blood.

Hemorrhoids, Emerods, painful bleeding tubercles on the anus. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. *hemorrhoïde*, sing., a flowing of blood. – L. *hæmorrhoidæ*, pl. of *hæmorrhoida.* – Gk. *αἱμορροΐδες*, pl. of *αἱμορροΐς*, adj., liable to a flow of blood. – Gk. *αἱμο-*, for *αἷμα*, blood; *ρο-* (as in *ρο-ος*, a stream), allied to *ρεειν*, to flow, cognate with Skt. *sru*, to flow; see **Stream.**

Hemp, a plant. (L. – Gk.) M. E. *hemp* (short for *henep*). A. S. *henep*, *hænep*. Borrowed at a very early period from some Eastern language, whence also L. *cannabis*, Gk. *κανναβις*, Pers. *kanab*, hemp, so that the word suffered consonantal letter-change. Cf. Skt. *çana*, hemp (prob. not an Idg. word). So also Du. *hennep*, Icel. *hampr*, Dan. *hamp*, Swed. *hampa*, G. *hanf*; all of foreign origin.

Hen. (E.) A. S. *henn*, *hen*, *hæn*; a fem. form (Teut. type **han-jā*) from A. S. *hana*, a cock, lit. 'a singer,' from his crowing; cf. L. *canere*, to sing. + Du. *hen*, fem. of *haan*, a cock; G. *henne*, f. of *hahn*; Icel. *hæna*, f. of *hani*; Dan. *hone*, f. of *hane*; Swed. *höna*, f. of *hane*. (√KAN.) See **Chant.**

Hence. (E.) M. E. *hennes*, older form *henne* (whence *henne-s* by adding adv. suffix *-s*). A. S. *heonan*, for **hinan*, adv., closely allied to A. S. *hine*, masc. acc. of *hē*, he. See **He.**

Henchman, a page, servant. (E.) Formerly *hengestman*, *henseman*, *henshman*; cf. *Hinxman* 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. *ενδεκα*, eleven; *γωνία*, an angle; see **Decagon.**

Henna, a paste used for dyeing the nails, &c., of an orange hue. (Arab.) Arab. *ḥinnā-a*, *ḥinā*, or *ḥinna-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. *hepatique.* – L. *hēpaticus.* – Gk. *ηπατικος*, belonging to the liver. – Gk. *ἦπατ-*, stem of *ἦπαρ*, the liver. + L. *iecur*, Skt. *yakṛt*, the liver. See **Liver.** **Der.** *hepatica*, liver-wort, a flower.

Heptagon, a plane seven-sided figure. (Gk.) Lit. 'seven-angled.' – Gk. *ἑπτά*, seven; *γωνία*, an angle, allied to *γονυ*, knee. See **Seven** and **Knee.**

heptahedron, a solid seven-sided figure. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἑπτά*, seven; *ἕδρα*, a base, seat (allied to E. **Sit**).

heptarchy, a government by seven persons. (Gk.) XVII cent. – Gk. *ἑπτ-*, for *επτα*, seven; and *-αρχία*, from *αρχ-ειν*, to rule.

Her. (E.) M. E. *hire*; from A. S. *hire*, gen. and dat. of *heo*, she, fem. of *he*, he; see **He.** **Der.** *her-s*, M. E. *hirs*, *hires* (XIV cent.); *her-self.*

Herald. (F. – O. H. G.) M. E. *heraud.* – O. F. *heralt* (Low L. *heraldus*); O.H.G. *herolt* (G. *herold*), a herald; note also O. H. G. *Heriold*, *Hariold*, 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*); *wald*, *walt*, rule, power (G. *gewalt*). ¶ The precise history of the word is very uncertain.

Herb. (F. – L.) M. E. *herbe.* – F. *herbe.* – L. *herba*, grass, fodder, herb; prob. allied to O. L. *forbea*, Gk. *φορβή*, pasture.

Herd (1), a flock. (E.) M. E. *herde.* A. S. *heord*, *hiord*, a flock. + Icel. *hjorð*, Dan. *hiord*, Swed. *hjord*, G. *heerde*, Goth. *hairda.* Teut. type *herdā*, f. Cf. Skt. *çardha(s)*, a herd, troop. Brugm. i. § 797.

herd (2), one who tends a herd. (E.) Usually in comp. *shep-herd*, *cow-herd*, &c. M. E. *herde.* A. S. *hierde*, *hirde*, keeper of a herd; from A. S. *heord*, a flock. + Icel. *hirðir*, Dan. *hyrde*, Swed. *herde*, G. *hirte*, Goth. *hairdeis*; all similarly derived. Cf. Lith. *kerdzus*, shepherd.

Here. (E.) M. E. *her*, *heer.* A. S. *hēr*, adv.; related to *hē*, he. + Du. *hier*, Icel. *her*, Dan. *her*, Swed. *här*, G. *hier*, Goth. *hēr.* Cf. L. *cis*, on this side.

Hereditary, adj. (L.) L. *hērēditārius.* – L. *hereditāre*, to inherit. – L. *heredi-*, decl. stem of *heres*, an heir. See **Heir.**

Heresy. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *heresye.* – O. F. *heresie.* – L. type **hæresia*; for L. *hæresis.* – Gk. *αἵρεσις*, a taking,

choice, sect, heresy. — Gk. *αἱρεῖν*, to take. Der. *heretic*, L. *hæreticus*, Gk. *αἱρετικος*, 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*, *geatwe*, apparel, adornment. See Harry.

Heritage. (F. — L.) O. F. *heritage*. Formed, with suffix *-age* (= L. *-āticum*), from O. F. *heriter*, to inherit. — L. *hereditāre*, to inherit. See Heir.

Hermaphrodite, an animal or plant of both sexes. (L. — Gk.) L. *hermaphrodītus*. — Gk. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*; coined from Ἑρμῆς, Mercury (representing the male) and Ἀφροδιτη, Venus (representing the female principle).

Hermeneutic, explanatory. (Gk.) Gk. *ερμηνευτικός*, skilled in interpreting. — Gk. *ερμηνευτης*, an interpreter; also *ερμηνεύς*, the same. Allied to L. *sermo* (stem *sermōn-*); see Sermon.

Hermetic. (Gk.) Low L. *hermēticus*, relating to alchemy; coined from *Hermes*, from the notion that the great secrets of alchemy were discovered by *Hermes Trismegistus*. — Gk. 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.

Hermit. (F. — L. — Gk.) [M. E. *heremite*, directly from L. *herēmīta*.] — F. *hermite*. — Late L. *herēmīta*, more commonly *eremīta*. — Gk. *ἐρημιτης*, a dweller in a desert. — Gk. *ερημία*, a desert. — Gk. *ἐρῆμος*, deserted, desolate. Der. *hermit-age*.

Hern; see Heron.

Hernia. (L.) L. *hernia*, a kind of rupture.

Hero. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *heroe*. — L. *heroëm*, acc. of *herōs*, a hero. — Gk. *ἥρως*, a hero, demi-god. Der. *hero-ic*, M. F. *heroïque*, L. *hērōicus*.

heroine. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *heroine*. L. *heroine*. — Gk. *ηρωινη*, fem. of *ηρως*, a hero.

Heron, Hern, a bird. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *heroun*, *heiron*, *hern*. — O. F. *hairon* (F. *heron*, Span. *airon*, Ital. *aghirone*). — O. H. G. *heigir*, M. H. G. *heiger*, a heron; with suffixed *-on* (Ital. *-one*). + Swed. *häger*, Icel. *hegri*, Dan. *heire*, a heron. ¶ Distinct from G. *häher*, a jackdaw.

heronshaw, hernshaw, a young heron; also (by confusion) a heronry. (F. — O. H. G.) 1. Spenser has *herneshaw*, a heron; M. E. *heronsewe*, a young heron (still called *heronsew* in the North). From O. F. *herounçeau*, later form of *herouncel*, a young heron (Liber Custumarum, p. 304), dim. of *hairon* (above); cf. *lionceau*, *lioncel*, a young lion. The usual form is F. *héronneau*, O. F. *haironneau*. 2. But *heronshaw*, a heronry, is due to a (false) popular etymology from *heron*, a heron, and *shaw*, a wood; Cotgrave has '*hairon niere*, a heron's neast, a herneshaw, or shaw of wood wherein herons breed.'

Herring, a fish. (E.) M. E. *heering*. A. S. *hǽring*. [Sometimes said to be connected with A. S. *here*, a host, army; which seems impossible.] + Du. *haring*, G. *häring*; O. H. G. *hâring* (Kluge).

Hesitate. (L.) From pp. of L. *hæsitāre*, to stick fast; intensive form of *hærēre*, to stick. + Lithuan. *gaiszti*, to tarry. (✓*GHAIS*.) Brugm. i. § 627.

Hest, a command. (E.) M. E. *hest*, the final *t* being excrescent, as in *whils-t*, *amongs-t*, &c. A. S. *hās*, a command; Teut. type **haittiz*, f. (>**haissiz*, with *ss* for *tt*). — A. S. *hātan*, to command; Teut. type **haitan-*. Cf. Icel. *heit*, a vow, from *heita*, to call, promise; O. H. G. *heiz* (G. *geheiss*), a command, from *heizan* (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. *ετεροκλιτος*, otherwise (i. e. irregularly) inflected. — Gk. *ἕτερο-ς*, another; *-κλιτος*, formed from *κλίνειν*, to lean (hence, to vary as a case does); see Lean (1).

heterodox, of strange opinion, heretical. (Gk.) Gk. *ἕτερο-ς*, another; *δόξ-α*, opinion, from *δοκειν*, to think.

heterogeneous, dissimilar in kind. (Gk.) Gk. *ἕτερο-ς*, another; *γέν-ος*, kind, kin, sort; see Kin.

Hetman, a captain. (Pol. — G.) Polish *hetman* (Russ. *ataman*), a captain (of Cossacks). — G. *hauptmann*, a captain. — G. *haupt*, head: *mann*, man.

Hew. (E.) M. E. *hewen*. A. S. *heawan*, to cut. + Du. *houwen*, Icel. *höggva*, Swed. *hugga*, Dan. *hugge*, G. *hauen*;

Russ. *kovate*, to hammer, forge; Lith. *kauti*, to fight; cf. Lith. *kowà*, battle. Brugm. i. § 639. Allied to L. *cūdere*, to beat. Der. *hay*, q. v.

Hexagon, a plane six-sided figure. (L.—Gk.) L. *hexagonum*.—Gk. ἑξαγωνος, six-cornered.—Gk. ἑξ, six; γωνία, an angle, from γονυ, a knee; see Knee.

hexameter. (L.—Gk.) L. *hexameter*.—Gk. ἑξάμετρος, orig. an adj., i. e. having six measures or feet.—Gk. ἑξ, six; μέτρον, a measure, metre.

Hey, interj. (E.) M. E. *hei*, *hay*; a natural exclamation.+G. and Du. *hei*.

heyday (1), interj. (G. *or* Du.) Also *heyda* (Ben Jonson). Borrowed either from G. *heida*, hey there! hallo! or from Du. *hei daar*, hey there! The G. *da* and Du. *daar* both mean 'there.'

Heyday (2), frolicsome 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.) L. *hiātus*, a gap; from pp. of *hiāre*, to gape. Allied to Yawn and Chasm.

Hibernal, wintry. (F.—L.) F. *hibernal*.—L. *hībernālis*, wintry (Vulg.).—L. *hībernus*, wintry; allied to *hiems*, winter. Also to Gk. χειμερινός, wintry, Gk. χι-ών, snow, Skt. *hi-ma-*, frost. Der. *hibern-ate*.

Hiccough, Hiccup, 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 *hiccup*, 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. *huck-up*, 'the hick, or hock,' Hexham; M. Du. *hick*, 'the hick-hock,' Hexham; Du. *hik*, the hiccup, *hikken*, to hiccup; Dan. *hikke*, sb. and vb.; Swed. *hicka*, sb. and vb.; Bret. *hīk*, *hak*, a hiccough; W. *ig*, a sob, *igio*, to sob. And cf. Chincough.

Hickory, a N. American tree. (Americ. Indian.) Formerly *pohickery*; from the American-Indian (Virginian) name.

Hidalgo, a Span. nobleman of the lowest class. (Span.—L.) Span. *hidalgo*; O. Span. *fidalgo*, Port. *fidalgo*, a nobleman; sometimes written *hijodalgo* (Minsheu). Lit. 'son of something,' a son to whom a father has left an estate.—Span. *hijo*, son; *de*, of; *algo*, something.—L. *fīlium*, acc. of *fīlius*, son (whence O. Span. *figo*, later *hijo*); *dē*, of; *aliquō*, something. (So Korting. The explanation from *fīlius Italicus* is baseless.)

Hide (1), to cover. (E.) M. E. *hīden*, *hūden*. A. S. *hȳdan*.+Gk. κεύθειν, to hide; cf. W. *cuddio* (base **koud-*), to hide. (√KEUDH.)

Hide (2), a skin. (E.) M. E. *hide*, *hude*. A. S. *hȳd*, the skin.+Du. *huid*, Icel. *hūð*, Dan. Swed. *hud*, O. H. G. *hūt*, G. *haut*; L. *cutis*, Gk. κυτος, σκυτος, skin, hide. (√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. *hyða*, to flog, from *hūð*, skin.

Hide (4), a measure of land. (E.) Estimated at 120 to 100 acres, and less. (Low L. *hida*.) A. S. *hīd*, a contracted form; the full form is *hīgid*. *Hīgid* and *hīwisc* 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 *hīwisc* 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. *hidos*, *hidus*, later *hideux*, hideous; the earliest form is *hisdos*. Supposed by some to be from L. *hispidosus*, roughish; from *hispidus*, rough, shaggy. (See Korting, § 3363.)

Hie, to hasten. (E.) M. E. *hien*, *hyen*, *hiȝen*. A. S. *hīgian* (*higian*?), to strive after, be intent on. Cf. Du. *hijgen*, to pant; and (perhaps) Skt. *çigh-ra-*, quick.

Hierarchy. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *hierarchie*; Cot.—Late L. *hierarchia*.—Gk. ἱεραρχία, power of a ἱεραρχης, a steward or president of sacred rites.—Gk. ἱερ-, for ἱερός, sacred; and ἄρχειν, to rule. ¶ Milton has *hierarch*.—Gk. ἱεράρχης.

hieroglyphic. (L.—Gk.) L. *hieroglyphicus*, symbolical.—Gk. ἱερογλυφικός, relating to sacred writings.—Gk. ἱερό-ς, sacred; γλυφ-ειν, to hollow out, engrave, incise. See Glyptic.

hierophant, a priest. (Gk.) Gk. ἱεροφάντης, teaching the rites of worship.—Gk. ἱερό-ς, sacred; φαίνειν, to shew, explain. See Phase.

Higgle, to bargain. (E.) Merely a weakened form of Haggle.

High. (E.) M. E. *heigh, hey, hy.* A. S. *hēah, hēh.* + Du. *hoog,* Icel. *hār,* Swed. *hog,* Dan. *hoi,* Goth. *hauhs,* G. *hoch* Teut. type **hauhoz.* See How (2); and cf. G. *hügel,* a bunch, knob, hillock; also Lith. *kaukaras,* a hill; *kaukas,* a boil, swelling; Skt. *kucha-,* the female breast. (√KEUK.)

highland. (E.) From *high* and *land*; cf. *up-land, low-land.*

Hight, was or is called. (E.) The only passive vb. found in E.; *he hight* = he was named. M. E. *highte*; also *hatte, hette.* A. S. *hātte,* I am called, I was called; pr. and pt. t. passive of A. S. *hātan,* to call. So also Icel. *heiti,* I am named, from *heita,* to call; G. *ich heisse,* I am named, from *heissen,* to call, bid. β. Best illustrated by Goth. *haitan,* to call, 3 p. pres. tense (passive) *haitada*; as in 'Thomas, saei *haitada* Didymus' = Thomas, who is called Didymus, John vi. 16.

Hilarity, mirth. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *hilarité.* — L. acc. *hilaritātem*; from *hilaris,* adj., cheerful; also *hilarus.* — Gk. ἱλαρός, cheerful. ¶ *Hilary* Term is so called from the festival of St. Hilary (L. *Hilarius*), who died Jan. 13, 367.

Hilding, a base wretch. (E.) Also *helding*; XVI cent. Prob. from M. E. *helden,* to incline, bend down. Cf. M. E. *heldinge,* a bending aside; Dan. *helding,* bias; A. S. *hylding,* a bending; see Heel (2).

Hill. (E.) M. E. *hil, hul.* A. S. *hyll.* + M. Du. *hil*; L. *collis,* a hill; Lithuan. *kalnas.* a hill, *kelti,* to raise; Gk. κολωνός, a hill. Brugm. i. § 633. Allied to Holm and Culminate. Der. *down-hill, up-hill.*

Hilt, sword-handle. (E.) A. S. *helt, hilt.* + Icel. *hjalt,* Dan. *hialte,* N. Fries. *heelt,* O. H. G. *helza.* Cf. O. F. *helt,* from Teut. ¶ *Not* allied to *hold*; rather, to *helve.* Cf. Low G. *helft,* ax-handle.

Him; see He.

Hin, a liquid measure. (Heb.) Heb. *hīn,* a hin; said to be of Egyptian origin.

Hind (1), female of the stag. (E.) A. S. *hind.* + Du. *hinde*; Icel. Dan. and Swed. *hind,* M. H. G. *hinde,* O. H. G. *hinta,* a doe. Perhaps allied to Gk. κεμ-άς, young deer.

Hind (2), a peasant. (E.) The final *d* is excrescent. M. E. *hine,* a domestic. A. S. **hīna,* a domestic, unauthenticated as a nominative, and really a gen. pl., so that *hīna* stands for *hīna man* = a man of the domestics; cf. *hīna ealdor* = chief of the domestics, a master of a household. *Hīna* = *hīgna,* gen. pl. of *hīwan,* domestics; cf. *hiwen,* a family, *hīwrēden,* a household; also G. *heirath,* marriage, Goth. *heiwa-frauja,* master of a household. Cf. L. *cīuis,* 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 hinder-er). — A. S. *hindan,* adv., at the back of, *hinder,* adv., backwards. + Goth. *hindar,* prep., behind; *hindana,* beyond; G. *hinter,* prep., behind, *hinten,* adv., behind; O. H. G. *hintaro,* comp. adj., hinder. We also find Goth. *hindumists,* hindmost. In O. H. G. *hintaro,* the comp. suffix is like the Gk. -τερο-; and in Goth. *hin-dum-ists,* the superl. suffix is like the L. *-tim-(us)* in *op-timus,* followed by *-ists* = E. *-est.* Extended from A. S. *hin-,* as in *hin-, heon-an,* hence; from *hi-,* base of *he*; see Hence.

hinder, vb. (E.) M. E. *hindren.* A. S. *hindrian,* to put behind, keep back. — A. S. *hinder* (above). + Icel. *hindra,* G. *hindern*; similarly formed. Der. *hindr-ance* (for *hinder-ance*).

hindmost. (E.) From *hind* and *most*; a late formation. The M. E. form was *hinderest*; cf. A. S. *hin-dema,* hindmost, a superl. form with suffix *-dema* (cf. L. *op-timus*). + Goth. *hindumists,* hindmost (= *hin-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. *hangian*), 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. *hinge, hænge,* a hinge (Dan. *hængsel*). For the sound, cf. *singe, swinge.* See Hang. + M. Du. *henge, hengene,* a hinge.

Hint, a slight allusion. (E.) *Hint* is apparently 'a thing taken' or caught up; cf. Lowl. Sc. *hint,* an opportunity; *in a hint,* in a moment; *hint,* to lay hold of. From M. E. *henten,* to seize. — A. S. *hentan,* to seize. Allied to Hunt, and to Goth. *fra-hinthan,* to seize.

Hip (1), the haunch. (E.) M. E. *hipe, hupe.* A. S. *hype.* + Du. *heup,* Icel. *huppr,*

Dan. *hofte*, Swed. *höft*, Goth. *hups*, G. *hüfte*, O. H. G. *huf*. Perhaps allied to Gk. *κυβος*, the hollow near the hips of cattle.

Hip (2), **Hep**, fruit of the dog-rose. (E.) M. E. *hepe*. A. S. *heope*, a hip; *hēopbrēmel*, a hip-bramble. + O. Sax. *hiopo*, M. H. G. *hiefe*, O. H. G. *hiufo*, a bramble-bush.

Hippish. (Gk.) Equivalent to *hypochondriacal*, adj. of Hypochondria, q. v. Hence *hippish* = *hyp-ish*. The contraction *hipped* (= *hyp'd*) was prob. suggested by *hipped*, lamed in the hip (an older word).

Hippopotamus. L. – Gk.) L. *hippopotamus*. – Gk. *ἱπποπόταμος*, the river-horse of Egypt. – Gk. *ἱππο-ς*, horse; *ποταμο-ς*, river. Gk. *ἵππος* is cognate with L. *equus*; see Equine.

Hire, sb. (E.) M. E. *hire*. A. S. *hȳr*, hire, wages. + Du. *huur*, Swed. *hyra*, Dan. *hyre*, prov. G. *heuer*, hire, rent; Low G. *hüren*, to hire. Teut. type *hūr-jā*, f.

Hirsute. (L.) L. *hirsutus*, bristly, rough. Cf. L. *horrere*, to bristle; see Horrid.

His; see He.

Hiss. (E.) M. E. *hissen*, *hisshen*. + M. Du. *hisschen*; Low G. *hissen*, to say *hiss!* in setting on dogs; Gascon *hissa*, to hiss (Moncaut). An imitative word; like G. *zischen*, to hiss.

hist, an interjection enjoining silence. (E.) Also *ist*, *'st*. Cf. Dan. *hys*, silence! *hysse*, to hush. Milton has *hist* = summon silently, Il Pens. 55.

Histology, the science treating of the minute structure of tissues of plants, &c. (Gk.) Gk. *ἱστο-ς*, a web (hence, tissue); *-λογια*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak. Gk. *ἱστο-ς* (also a mast) is allied to *ἵστημι*, to set, place. (√STA.)

History. (L. – Gk.) M. E. *historie*. – L. *historia*. – Gk. *ἱστορία*, a learning by enquiry, information. – Gk. *ἱστορ-*, stem of *ἵστωρ*, *ἴστωρ*, knowing; for **ἰδ-τωρ*. – Gk. *ϝιδ-*, base of *εἰδέναι*, 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 *histrio*, an actor.

Hit, to light upon, strike, attain to. (Scand.) M. E. *hitten*. – Icel. *hitta*, to hit upon; Dan. *hitte*; Swed. *hitta*, to find.

Hitch, to move by jerks, catch slightly. (E.) M. E. *hicchen*, 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. *hȳð*, 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. *heðra*, O. Icel. *hiðra*, Goth. *hidre*, L. *citrā*.

Hive, a house for bees. (E.) A. S. *hȳf*, fem.; Teut. type **hūfiz*. + Du. *huif*, a hive (see Franck); Dan. dial. *hyve*; cf. L. *cūpa*, a tub, cup. Allied to **Cupola**.

Ho, Hoa, a call to excite attention. (E.) A natural exclamation. Cf. Icel. *hō!* ho! *hōa*, to shout out ho!

Hoar, white. (E.) M. E. *hoor*. A. S. *hār*. + Icel. *hārr*, hoar; G. *hehr*, exalted, O. H. G. *her*, proud, lofty, orig. 'reverend.' Teut. type **hairoz*; lit. 'shining,' hence, white: = **hai-roz*. The base **hai-* occurs in Goth. *hai-s*, a torch, G. *hei-ter*, orig. 'bright,' Icel. *hei-ð*, brightness; cf. Skt. *kētu(s)*, a sign, a meteor (Kluge).

Hoard, a store. (E.) A. S. *hord*. + Icel. *hodd*, G. *hort*, Goth. *huzd*. Teut. type **huzdo-*, due to Idg. **kudh-dho-*, 'a thing hidden;' from the weak grade of √KEUDH, as in Gk. *κευθ-ειν*, A. S. *hydan*; see Hide (1). Brugm. i. § 699.

Hoarding, a kind of fence. (F. – Du.; *or* Du.) Not old. Either from Du. *horde*, 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 excrescent. M. E. *hor(e)houne*. A. S. *hār-hūne*, also called simply *hūne*. – A. S. *hār*, hoar; *hūne*, hoarhound, the origin of which is unknown.

Hoarse, having a rough, harsh voice. (E.) The *r* is intrusive, but sometimes occurs in M. E. *hors*, also spelt *hoos*, hoarse. A. S. *hās*, hoarse. + Dan. *hæs*, Swed. *hes*, Du. *heesch*, G. *heiser*. ¶ Icel. *hāss* seems distinct (Noreen).

Hoary; see **Hoar**.

Hoax. (Low L.) Short for *hocus*, i. e. to juggle, cheat. See **Hocus-pocus**.

Hob (1), **Hub**, the nave 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 land rising out of water; *hubbel*, a projection. + Du. *hobbel*, a knob; G. *hübel*, O. H. G. *hubel*, a hillock. Cf. Lith. *kup-stas*, a tump of grass; Du. *heuvel*, 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. *hobelen*. Equivalent to *hopp-le*; frequentative of *hop*. + Du. *hobbelen*; prov. G. *hoppeln*.

Hobbledehoy, a lad approaching manhood. (E.) Of unknown origin. Prob. an invention, perhaps for *hobbledy*, founded on *hobble* (above), with the addition of *hoy*, an unmeaning suffix. The Scottish *hoy* means 'shout,' both as sb. and vb.

Hobby (1), **Hobby-horse,** a toy like a horse, ambling nag, a favourite pursuit. (F. — O. H. G.) Corruption of M. E. *hobin*, a nag [whence F. *hobin*, 'a hobby;' Cot.]. *Hobin* is a variant of *Robin*; see Hob (2). Cf. *Dobbin*, a name for a horse.

Hobby (2), a small falcon. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *hobi*, *hoby*. From O. F. *hobet*, a hobby; allied to F. *hobreau* (= *hob-er-el*), 'the hawke tearmed a hobby;' Cot. — F. *hober*, 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.) Compounded of *hab* and *nab*, to have or not to have, hence applied to taking a thing or leaving it, implying free choice, and hence a familiar invitation to drink, as in 'to *hob-nob* together.' *Hab* is from A. S. *habban*, to have; *nab* is from A. S. *nabban*, for *ne hæbban*, 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; *cannle-hod*, candlestick.

Hodge-podge; see Hotchpot.

Hoe. (F. — G.) Formerly *howe*. — F. *houe*, a hoe; Norman dial. *hoe*. — O. H. G. *houwa* (G. *haue*), a hoe, lit. a hewer. — O. H. G. *houwan*, to hew; see Hew.

Hog. (E.) M. E. *hogge*, 'maialis, est enim porcus carens testiculis;' Cathol. Anglic. p. 187. Cf. *hog-sheep*, one clipped the first year. A. S. *hogg*, Cambridge Phil. Soc., 1902, p. 13, l. 2; cf. also *Hocges-tūn*, 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. *hoch*, W. *hwch*, 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. *hockshoot*, *okshoofd*, *oxhoofd*, a hogshead; M. Dan. *hogshoved*; also Dan. *oxhoved*, Swed. *oxhufvud*, a hogshead, but made to seem to mean 'ox-head.'

Hoiden, Hoyden, 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. *hoeden* 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 *hyce* in Palsgrave. (Cf. *graft* for *graff*.) — M. Du. *hyssen*, Du. *hijsschen*, to hoise (*y* sounded as E. long *i*); cf. Dan. *heise*, *hisse*; Swed.

hissa, to hoist (cf. F. *hisser*, from Teut.). ¶ *Not* allied to F. *hausser*, to elevate.

Hold (1), to keep. (E.) O. Merc. *haldan*; A. S. *healdan*. + Du. *houden*, Icel. *halda*, Swed. *hålla*, Dan. *holde*, Goth. *haldan*, G. *halten*. Teut. type **haldan-*; pt. t. **he-hald*. Der. *hold*, sb.; also *be-hold*, with prefix *be-* (E. *by*); *up-hold*.

Hold (2), the cavity of a ship. (Du.) For *hole*, with excrescent *d*, due to confusion with the verb to *hold*. – Du. *hol*, a hole, cave, esp. used of the hold of a ship (Sewel). See below.

Hole. (E.) M. E. *hole*, *hol*. A. S. *hol*, a cave. + Du. *hol*, Icel. *hol*, Dan. *hul*, Swed. *hål*. Teut. type **hulom*, n.; orig. neut. of **huloz*, adj., hollow, as in A. S. *hol*, Du. *hol*, Icel. *holr*, Dan. *huul*, G. *hohl*. Cf. Goth. *us-hulōn*, to hollow out, *hul-undi*, a cave. β. Prob. A. S. *hol* is from *hol-*, weak grade of str. vb. *helan*, to cover; see **Hell**. Not allied to Gk. κοῖλος, hollow.

Holibut; see **Halibut**.

Holiday, a festival. (E.) For *holy day*. See **Holy**.

Holla, Hallo, stop! wait! (F.) Not the same word as *halloo*, to shout; but differently used in old authors. See Oth. i. 2. 56; As You Like It, iii. 2. 257. – F. *holà*, 'an interjection, hoe there;' Cot. – F. *ho*, interj.; and *là*, there (= L. *illāc*). ¶ The form *hallo* is due to a confusion with *halloo*.

Holland, Dutch linen. (Du.) From *Holland*, the name of the province. So also *hollands*, spirits from Holland.

Hollow. (E.) M. E. *holwe*, adj. A. S. *holh*, sb., a hollow place, also spelt *holg*. Cf. O. H. G. *huliwa*, a pool, puddle. Perhaps extended from A. S. *hol*, hollow; see **Hole**.

Holly. (E.) M. E. *holin*; so that an *n* has been dropped. A. S. *holen*, *holegn*, holly. + W. *celyn*, Corn. *celin*, Bret. *kelen*, Gael. *cuilionn*, Irish *cuileann*, holly; Idg. type **kolenno-*. Cf. also Du. *hulst*, G. *hülst*, holly, O. H. G. *hulis* (whence F. *houx*).

Hollyhock, a kind of mallow. (E.) M. E. *holihoc*, i. e. holy hock. Compounded of *holy*, and A. S. *hoc*, 'mallow.' [We also find W. *hocys*, mallows, *hocys bendigaid*, hollyhock, lit. 'blessed mallow,' where *bendigaid* = L. *benedictus*. W. *hocys* is from A. S. *hoccas*, pl. of *hoc*.] In A. S. the mallow is also called *hocleaf*.

Holm, an islet in a river, flat land by a river. (Scand.) M. E. *holm*. – Icel. *hōlmr*, *hōlmi*, *holmr*, an islet, flat meadow; Dan. *holm*, Swed. *holme*; whence G. *holm*, island. Cf. A. S. *holm*, billow, sea; L. *culmen*, hill-top. Allied to **Hill** and **Culminate**.

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. ὁλοκαυστον, a sacrifice burnt whole; neut. of ὁλοκαυστος, burnt whole. – Gk. ὅλο-ς, whole; and καίειν, to burn. See **Caustic**.

Holster, a leathern case for a pistol. (Du. – O. H. G.) Du. *holster*; Low G. *holster*, a pistol-case. – G. *holfter*, a pistol-case (with change of *ft* to *st*); M. H. G. *hulfter*, a quiver; from O. H. G. *hulft*, a cover, case (Kluge). Cf. M. Dan. *holfte*, a gun-case. ¶ So Franck; who rejects the connection with Icel. *hulstr*, A. S. *heolster*.

Holt, a wood. (E.) M. E. and A. S. *holt*. + Du. *hout*, M. Du. *holt*; Icel. *holt*, G. *holz*. Teut. stem **hulto-*, Idg. stem **kəldo-*. Allied to O. Irish *caill*, *coill* (for **caild*), a wood; W. *celli*, a grove, Russ. *koloda*, a log, Gk. κλαδος, a twig.

Holy, sacred. (E.) [This word is equivalent to the M. E. *hool*, whole, with suffix *-y*; and therefore closely allied to *whole*.] M. E. *holi*, *holy*. A. S. *hālig*, holy. + Du. *heilig*, holy, Icel. *heilagr*, *helgr*, Dan. *hellig*, Swed. *helig*, G. *heilig*; Goth. *hailag*, neut. (in an inscription). Teut. type **hailagoz*, a deriv. of **hailoz* (A. S. *hāl*), whole, or of **hailoz-* or **hailiz-*, sb., good omen. Cf. Irish *cél*, 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. *homāticum*, *homināticum*, the service of a vassal or man. – L. *hom-o* (stem *homin-*), a man. See **Human**.

Home. (E.) M. E. *hoom*. A. S. *hām*. + Du. *heim*, *heem*; Icel. *heimr*, an abode; Dan. *hiem*, Swed. *hem*, G. *heim*; Goth. *haims*, a village. Teut. base **haimo-*, **haimi-*; cf. Lithuan. *kēmas*, a village; and perhaps Skt. *kshēma-*, safety, from *kshi*, to dwell.

Homer, a large measure. (Heb.) Heb.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

dance. + Du. *hoppen*, Icel. *hoppa*, Swed. *hoppa*, Dan. *hoppe*, G. *hüpfen*. Brugm. i. § 421 (7). Der. *hopp-er* (of a mill); *hopp-le*, a fetter for horses; *hop-scotch*, a game in which children *hop* over *scotches*, i. e. lines scored on the ground. Cf. Hobble.

Hop (2), a plant. (Du.) Introduced from the Netherlands; XV cent. — M. Du. *hoppe* (Du. *hop*), hop. + G. *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 (1), expectation. (E.) M. E. *hope*. A. S. *hopa*, hope; whence *hopian*, to hope. + Du. *hoop*, Dan. *haab*, Swed. *hopp*, M. H. G. *hoffe*, sb.; whence Du. *hopen*, Dan. *haabe*, Swed. *hoppas*, G. *hoffen*, to hope.

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 krijghsvolck*, a troupe or band of souldiers,' Hexham; *verloren hoop* (Kilian). (Now obsolete in Dutch.)

Horde, a wandering tribe. (F. — Turk. — Tatar.) F. *horde*. — Turk. *ordū*, a camp. — Tatar *ūrdu*, a royal camp, horde of Tatars (Tartars); see Pavet de Courteille, p. 54.

Hordock; see Hardock.

Horehound; see Hoarhound.

Horizon. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *horizon*. — L. *horizon* (stem *horīzont-*). — Gk. ὁρίζων, the bounding or limiting circle; orig. pres. pt. of ὁρίζειν, to limit. — Gk. ὅρος, a boundary. Der. *horizont-al*.

Horn. (E.) A. S. *horn*. + Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *horn*; Du. *horen*, Goth. *haurn*; W. Gael. Irish *corn*, L. *cornu*. Allied to Gk. κέρ-ας, a horn, and to Hart.

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. *hyrnet*, a hornet. — A. S. *horn*, a horn, to which the word was later conformed. Cf. O. Sax. *horno-bero*, a hornet, lit. 'horn-bearer;' A. S. *horn-bora*, a trumpeter. Hexham has M. Du. *horener*, *hornte*, a hornet, *horentoren*, a wasp, from *horen*, a horn. ¶ It is strange that G. *hornisse*, O. H. G. *hornaz* (without vowel-change) is referred to a Teut. type **hurz-natoz* (cf. Du. *horz-elen*, to buzz), allied to L. *crābro* (for **cras-ro*), a hornet, Lith. *szirszu* (gen. *szirsz-ens*), a hornet; see Brugm. i. § 626.

Horologe, a clock. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *horologe* (later *horloge*). — L. *hōrologium*. — Gk. ὡρολόγιον, a sun-dial, water-clock. — Gk. ὡρο-, for ὥρα, hour; -λογιον, teller, from λέγειν, to tell.

horoscope. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *horoscope*. — L. *hōroscopus*, a horoscope, from *hōroscopus*, adj., observing the hour. — Gk. ὡροσκόπος, observing the hour (also as sb.). — Gk. ὡρο-, for ὥρα, hour; σκοπεῖν, to consider, allied to σκέπτομαι, 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. *horridus*, rough, bristly. — 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. *horrificāre*, to cause terror. — L. *horri-*, for *horrere*, to dread; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

horror, dread. (L.) L. *horror*. — L. *horrēre*, to dread (above).

Horse. (E.) M. E. *hors*. — A. S. *hors*, pl. *hors*, it being a neut. sb. + Icel. *hross*, *hors*, Du. *ros*, G. *ross*, O. H. G. *hros*. Prob. 'a runner;' cf. L. *currere* (sup. *curs-um*), to run. Brugm. i. § 516, ii. § 662.

Hortatory, full of encouragement. (L.) As if from L. **hortātōrius*, coined from *hortātor*, an encourager. — L. *hortārī*, to encourage; prob. allied to L. *horior*, I urge, and to E. Yearn.

Horticulture, gardening. (L.) Coined from L. *horti*, gen. case of *hortus*, a garden; *cultūra*, cultivation; see Culture. L. *hortus* is allied to E. *yard* (1).

Hosanna, an expression of praise. (Gk. — Heb.) Gk. ωσαννα. — Heb. *hoshī'-āh nnā*, save, we pray. — Heb. *hōshī'a*, save (from *yāsha'*); and *nā*, a particle signifying entreaty.

Hose. (E.) M. E. *hose*, pl. *hosen*. A. S. *hosa*, pl. *hosan*, hose, stockings. + Du. *hoos*, Icel. *hosa*, Dan. *hose*, G. *hose* (whence

O. F. *hose*). Der. *hos-i-er* (cf. *bow-yer*, *law-yer*).

Hospice. (F.—L.) F. *hospice*.—L. *hospitium*, a house for guests.—L. *hospiti-*, decl. stem of *hospes*, a host; see host (1).

hospitable. (F.—L.) M. F. *hospitable*. From Late L. *hospitāre*, to receive as a guest.—L. *hospit-*, stem of *hospes*, a host.

hospital. (F.—L.) M.E. *hospital*.—O. F. *hospital*.—Late L. *hospitāle*, a large house, a sing. formed from L. pl. *hospitālia*, apartments for strangers.—L. *hospit-*, 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. ¶ Some make L. *hospit-* short for **hostipot-*, where *hosti-* is the decl. stem of *hostis*, a stranger, enemy, see **Host** (2); and *-pot-* means 'lord,' being allied to L. *potens*, powerful; cf. Skt. *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. Brugm. i. §§ 158, 240. Der. *host-ess*, from M. F. *hostesse*, 'an hostesse,' Cot.; F. *hôtesse*.

Host (2), an army. (F.—L.) The orig. sense is 'enemy' or 'foreigner.' M. E. *host*, *ost*.—O. F. *host*, a host, army.—L. *hostem*, acc. of *hostis*, an enemy (orig. a stranger, a guest); hence, a hostile army, a host. + Russ. *goste*, a guest, stranger; A. S. *gæst*; see **Guest**. **Doublet**, *guest*.

Host (3), the consecrated bread of the eucharist. (L.) L. *hostia*, a victim in a sacrifice; O. Lat. *fostia*, lit. 'that which is slain.'—L. *hostire*, O. Lat. **fostire*, to strike.

Hostage. (F.—L.) O. F. *hostage*, a hostage (F. *otage*, Ital. *ostaggio*, O. Prov. *ostatje*). We also find Ital. *statico*, a hostage; and (according to Diez), both *ostaggio* and *statico* answer to a Late L. form **obsidāticus*, from Late L. *obsidātus*, the condition of a hostage.—L. *obsid-*, stem of *obses*, a hostage, one who remains behind with the enemy.—L. *obsidere*, to stay.—L. *ob*, at, on, near; *sedere*, to sit. ¶ Another explanation is from Late L. **hospitāticum*, a receiving as a guest; from L. *hospit-*, for *hospes*, a host; see host (1). So Körting. The words may have been confused.

Hostel, an inn. (F.—L.) O. F. *hostel*.—Late L. *hospitāle*; see hospital.

hostler, ostler. (F.—L.) Orig. the innkeeper himself, and so named from his *hostel* (above).

Hot. (E.) M. E. *hoot* (with long *o*). A. S. *hat*, hot. + Du. *heet*, Icel. *heitr*, Swed. *het*, Dan. *hed*, G. *heiss*. Teut. type **haitoz*. Allied to Icel. *hiti*, G. *hitze*, heat, Goth. *heito*, fever; and cf. Goth. *hais*, a torch, Lithuan. *kaitra*, heat. **Der.** *heat*.

Hotch-pot, Hodgepodge. (F.—Du.) *Hodgepodge* is a corruption of *hotchpot*, a confused medley.—F. *hochepot*, a medley.—F. *hocher*, to shake; and *pot*, pot (see Cot.). Imitated or borrowed from M. Du. *hutspot* (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. *haudah*.—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. *hoh*, the heel; Teut. type **hanhoz*. + Icel. *hā-*, the hock, in *hā-sin*, hock-sinew. See **Heel**. *Hock* is a later form; and prob. arose from the comp. 'hough-sinew,' spelt *hohsinu* in A. S., and *hōxene*, *hōxne* 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. *hund*, Goth. *hunds*. Teut. type **hun-doz*, m. Allied to L. *canis*, Gk. κυών (gen. κυνός), Skt. *çvan-*, a dog; also to Irish *cu*,

W. *ci*, a dog, Russ. *suka*, a bitch, Lith. *szů* (stem *szun-*), a dog. Brugm. i. § 609. The final *-d* may have been suggested by confusion with Teut. **henthan-*, to catch. See **Hunt**.

Hour. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *hore* (F. *heure*).—L. *hōra*.—Gk. *ὥρα*, a season, hour. Allied to **Year**.

Houri, a nymph of Paradise. (Pers.—Arab.) Pers. *ḥūrī*, one virgin of Paradise, *hūrā*, *hūr*, a virgin of Paradise, black-eyed nymph. From Arab. *ḥawrā*, fem. of *aḥwar*, having fine black eyes.

House. (E.) M. E. *hous*. A. S. *hūs*. + Du. *huis*, Icel. *hus*, Dan. *huus*, Swed. *hus*, Goth. *hūs*, G. *haus*. Teut. type **hūsom*, n. Possibly allied to **Hut**, **Hoard**; from √KEUDH, to hide. See **Hoard**, **Hide** (1). Brugm. i. § 796.

Housel, the eucharist. (E.) The orig. sense is 'sacrifice.' M. E. *housel*. A. S. *hūsel*.+Goth. *hunsl*, sacrifice. Allied to Lith. *szwentas*, holy, consecrated; Zend *spənta-*, holy. Brugm. i. § 377.

Housings, trappings of a horse. (F.—Teut.) The old form was *hous*; *-ings* has been added.—F. *housse*, a coverlet, 'a foot-cloth for a horse;' Cot. (Low L. *hucia*, *husia*, *hussia*, the same). Low L. type **hulstia*.—O. H. G. *hulst*, a cover. + Icel. *hulstr*, a case, sheath; A. S. *heolstor*, Goth. *hulistr*, a covering. From **hul-*, weak grade of Teut. **helan-* (A. S. *helan*), to cover, hide; cf. O. H. G. and Du. *hullen*, to cover.

Hovel, a small hut. (F.—Teut.?) M. E. *hovel*, *hovil*, a shed. Perhaps from O. F. **huvel-*, as in *huvelet*, a penthouse.—O. H. G. *hūba* (G. *haube*), a hood; M. Du. *huyve*, a tilt of a cart.

Hover. (E.) A frequentative of M. E. *hōuen* (=*hōven*), to be poised, to stay, tarry, wait. Origin uncertain; cf. *heave*. ¶ The W. *hofio*, to hover, is borrowed from M. E. *houen*.

How (1). (E.) M. E. *hou*, *hu*; A. S. *hū*. Closely related to A. S. *hwā*, who; see **Who**. + O. Fries. *hū*, O. Sax. *hwo*, Du. *hoe*. Cf. Goth. *hwaiwa*, how; Gk. *πώς*.

How (2), a hill. (Scand.) M. E. *hogh*. Icel. *haugr*, a hill; Swed. *hog*, a mound; Dan. *høi*, a hill. Allied to Icel. *hār*, Swed. *hög*, Dan. *höi*, high: see **High**.

Howdah; see **Houdah**.

Howitzer, a short cannon. (G.—Bohemian.) Borrowed from G. *haubitze*, a howitzer; formerly spelt *hauffnitz*.—Bohemian *haufnice*, orig. a sling for casting a stone; Jungmann, Bohem. Dict. i. 662. Cf. F. *obus*, from the same.

Howl. (E.) M. E. *houlen*.+M. Du. *huylen*; Dan. *hyle*; G. *heulen*, to howl. Of imitative origin; cf. L. *ululāre*, to howl, whence O. F. *huller*.

Hox, to hamstring. (E.) For *hocks*, which is from *hock-sinew*, sb., O. Fries. *hoxene*, *hōxne*, A. S. *hōh-sinu*, hough-sinew.—A. S. *hōh*, hough; *sinu*, sinew; see **Hough**. Cf. E. Fries. *haksene*, lit. 'heel-sinew,' but also the hamstring (of a horse).

Hoy (1), a kind of sloop. (Du.) Du. *heu*, *heude*, a flat-bottomed merchant-ship; M. Du. *hode*, *heude*; Flemish *hui*, a hoy.

Hoy (2), stop! (E.) M. E. *hoy*. Cf. Du. *hui!* hoy! come! well! Allied to **Ho**.

Hoyden; see **Hoiden**.

Hub, a projection; the same as **Hob** (1).

Hubbub. (E.) Imitative. Cf. Gael. *ub*, 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. *hukkebak*, G. *huckebak*, pick-a-back. See **Huckster**.

Huckle-berry. (E.) The same as *hurtle-*, *whortle-*, *hurt-*, *hart-berry*. A. S. *heorot-berge*, i. e. hart-berry.

Huckle-bone, 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. *hukstere*, *hucster*. Formed with the fem. suffix *-ster* (for which see **Spinster**), from M. Du. *hucker*, Low G. *höker*, a hawker, also a stooper, bender, one who stoops. β. The *hawker* or *huckster* was so named from his bowed back, bent under his burden; from M. Du. *hucken*, to stoop under a burden. Cf. Icel. *hokinn*, bent, pp. of a lost strong verb (Teut. **heukan-*); also Icel. *hūka*, to sit on one's hams, Low G. *hūken*, to crouch. See Du. *heuker*, *huiken* 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. *hūden*, to hide; see **Hide** (1). ¶ But the mod. E. sense of *huddle* seems to be due to Du. *hoetelen*, 'to doe a thing unskilly,' Hexham; cf. G. *hudeln*, to bungle.

Hue (1), show, appearance, colour. (E.) M. E. *hewe*. A. S. *hiw*, *heow*, *heō*, 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. *hu*, a cry; *huer*, to hoot. – M.H.G. *hu*, interj.; *hūzen*, to hoot; M. Swed. *huta*, to hoot; see Hoot.

Huff, to puff, bluster, bully. (E.) The old sense is to puff, blow hard; hence to bluster, vapour. An imitative word, like *puff*. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *hauch*, a forcible puff, *hech*, to breathe hard; G. *hauchen*, to breathe. ¶ To *huff*, at draughts, simply means 'to blow'; it was customary to *blow upon* the piece removed; cf. Lowl. Sc. *blaw*, to blow, also to huff at draughts; Dan. *blæse en 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. *huge*, *houge*. An initial *a* has dropped. – A. F. *ahoge*; O. F. *ahuge*, *ahugue*, huge, vast (12th cent.). Of unknown origin; perhaps allied to Icel. *haugr*, 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. *Hūg*, Hugh. 2. But this form was due to popular etymology. The orig. form was G. *eidgenoss*, a confederate, appearing as Swiss Romance *eingenot*, *higueno*, a protestant (Wedgwood). From G. *eid*, an oath (see Oath), and *genoss* = A. S. *geneat*, 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. *hulka*, also *hulcum*, *holcas*, a kind of ship. – Gk. ὁλκάς, a ship which is towed, also a heavy ship, merchantman. – Gk. ελκειν, 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 (1), husk. (E.) M. E. *hule*. A. S. *hulu*, a husk, lit. 'covering;' from the same root as G. *hülse*, a husk, viz. Teut. **hul-*, weak grade of Teut. **helan-* (A. S. *helan*), to cover. See Hell.

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 (1), to buzz. (E.) M. E. *hummen*; an imitative word. + G. *hummen*, Du. *hommelen*, to hum. Cf. Hem (2).

hum (2), to trick, cajole. (E.) A particular use of *hum*, to buzz; it also meant to utter a sound expressive of contempt (Cor. v. 1. 49); also to applaud; see Richardson, and Todd's Johnson. Hence it meant to flatter, cajole, trick. So also Port. *zumbir*, to buzz, *zombar*, to jest; Span. *zumbar*, to hum, also to jest. Der. *hum*, sb., a hoax.

Human. (F. – L.) Formerly *humaine*. – F. *humain*, 'humane, manly;' Cot. – L. acc. *humānum*, human. – L. *homo*, a man; lit. 'a creature of earth,' from *humus*, ground; see humble. + A. S. *guma*, a man.

humane. (L.) Directly from L. *humānus*, (1) human, (2) kind (above).

humble. (F. – L.) F. *humble*. – L. *humilem*, acc. of *humilis*, humble, lowly, near the ground. – L. *humus*, the ground. Cf. Gk. χαμαί, on the ground, Russ. *zemlia*, earth, land. Brugm. i. § 604.

Humble-bee, a humming-bee. (E.) From the verb *humble*, for *hummle*, frequentative of *hum*. Cf. Du. *hommel*, a humble-bee, from *hommelen*, to hum; G. *hummel*, a humble-bee, from *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, droning. (E.) Compounded of *hum*, a buzzing noise, and *drum*, a droning sound; see Drum.

Humeral, belonging to the shoulder. (L.) Late L. *humerālis*, belonging to the shoulder. – L. *humerus*, the shoulder; better *umerus*. + Gk. ωμος, Goth. *amsa*, Skt. *aṁsa-*, the shoulder. Brugm. i. § 163.

Humid, moist. (F. – L.) F. *humide*. – L. *hūmidus*, better *ūmidus*, moist – L.

hūmēre, *ūmēre*, to be moist; cf. *ūuens*, *ūuidus*, *ūdus*, moist; Gk. *ὑγρός*, moist.

Humiliate. (L.) From pp. of L. *humiliāre*, to humble. – L. *humilis*, humble; see Humble.

humility. (F. – L.) M. E. *humilitee*. – O. F. *humiliteit*, humility. – L. *humilitātem*, acc. of *humilitās*, humility. – L. *humilis*, humble.

Hummock, Hommock, a mound, hillock, rounded mass. (E.) It appears to be a variant of *hump* or *hunch*.

Humour, orig. moisture. (F. – L.) See Trench, Select Glossary, and Study of Words. The four *humours*, according to Galen, caused the four temperaments of mind, viz. choleric, melancholy, phlegmatic, and sanguine. – O. F. *humor* (F. *humeur*). – L. *ūmorem*, acc. of *ūmor*, moisture. – L. *umere*, to be moist; see Humid.

Hump, a lump, bunch, esp. on the back. (E.) '*Hump*, a hunch, or lump,' *West-moreland*;' Halliwell. Not found in M. E. Cf. E. Fries. *humpe*, *hump*, a bit, lump. + Du. *homp*, a lump, bunch; Low G. *hümpel*, 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 Franck.

Hundred. (E.) M. E. *hundred*. A. S. *hundred*; a compound word. – A. S. *hund*, a hundred; and *-red*, with the sense of 'reckoning' or rate, to denote the rate of counting. Cf. Icel. *hund-rað*, orig. 120; G. *hund-ert*. This suffix is allied to Goth. *raþjo*, number, L. *ratio*; see Rate (1). β. The A. S. *hund* is cognate with L. *centum*, answering to an Idg. form **kəmtóm*, perhaps for **dekəmtóm*, a decad, allied to Goth. *taihunte-hund*, a hundred, which Brugmann explains as *δεκάδων δεκάς*. Cf. also Gk. *ἑκατον*, Skt. *catam*, Pers. *sad*, Lith. *szimtas*, Russ. *sto*, Irish *cead*, W. *cant*, a hundred. Brugm. i. § 431, ii. § 179. See Ten.

Hunger. (E.) A. S. *hungor*. + Icel. *hungr*, Swed. Dan. *hunger*, Du. *honger*, G. *hunger*; Goth. *hūhrus*, hunger. Teut. types **hungruz*, **hunhruz*, m. Allied to Lith. *kanka*, suffering. Brugm. i. § 639.

Hunt, to chase wild animals. (E.) M. E. *hunten*. A. S. *huntian*, to capture; cf. *hunt*, sb., a hunting. Related to Teut. **hunth-*, weak grade of **henthan-*, to seize; see Hent. Cf. Brugm. i. § 701.

Hurdle. (E.) M. E. *hurdel*. A. S. *hyrdel*; a dimin. from a Teut. base **hurth-*; also early A. S. *hyrþil*. + Du. *horde*, Icel. *hurð*, G. *hürde*, M. H. G. *hurt*, a hurdle; Goth. *haurds*, a door. Allied to L. *crātēs*, a hurdle, Gk. *κάρταλος*, a (woven) basket. Cf. Skt. *kṛt*, to spin. The sense is a 'plaited' thing. Brugm. i. §§ 529, 633. (√QERT.)

Hurdygurdy, a kind of violin, played by turning a handle. (E.) From Lowl. Sc. *hirdygirdy*, a confused noise; also *hirdum-dirdum*, the same. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *hurr*, to snarl, *gurr*, to growl. 'Som vseþ strange wlaffyng, chytering, *harryng and garryng*' = 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.

Hurl. (E.) M. E. *hurlen*, *horlen*. Not in A. S.; perhaps of Scand. origin. Cf. E. *hurleblast*, a hurricane, *hurlepool*, whirlpool, *hurlewind*, whirlwind. Also E. Fries. *hurrel*, a gust of wind; *hurreln*, to blow in gusts; *hurrel-wind*, a whirlwind. Explained by Swed. dial. *hurra*, to whir, whirl round; whence *hurrel*, a whirl, *hurrel-wind*, a whirlwind. Of imitative origin; cf. Dan. *hurre*, to buzz, Icel. *hurr*, a noise. So also M. H. G. *hurren*, to move quickly; from the sound. Cf. Hurly-burly, Hurry.

Hurlyburly, a tumult. (F. – L.) A reduplicated word, the second syllable being an echo of the first. [Cf. M. F. *hurluberlu*, tumult, in Rabelais (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. *hurra*. Of imitative origin; see Hurl.

Hurricane, whirlwind. (Span. – Caribbean.) Span. *huracan*. – Carib. *huracan* (Oviedo).

Hurry. (E.) Not allied to *harry*. Formed from an older base *hurr-*; like *scurr-y* from *skir*. M. E. *horien*, to hurry (Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 883). + M. Swed. *hurra*, to swing, whirl round; Swed. dial. *hurra*, to whirl, *hurr*, sb.,

hurry, haste. Cf. Dan. *hurre*, to hum, whir; Icel. *hurr*, a noise; M. H. G. *hurren*, to move swiftly. See **Hurl**; and cf. *whir*, *whiz*, of similar imitative origin; whence *whurry*, to hurry (Nares).

Hurst, a wood. (E.) M. E. *hurst*; A. S. *hyrst*. + M. H. G. *hurst*, a shrub, thicket; G. *horst*; 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. *heurter*), to strike or dash against. Of unknown origin. Hardly from Celtic (Thurneysen, p. 81). The Ital. form is *urtare*, possibly from L. **urtum*, unused supine of *urgēre*, to press on (Körting).

hurtle, to dash. (F.) M. E. *hurtlen*, frequent. of *hurten* (above).

Husband. (Scand.) Icel. *hūsbondi*, the master of a house, the goodman; short for *hūsbūandi*. – Icel. *hus*, house; *būandi*, dwelling in, pres. pt. of *būa*, to dwell; see **Boor**. So also Swed. *husbonde*, Dan. *husbond*. **Der.** *husband-man*, *husband-ry*.

Hush. (E.) M. E. *husht*, whist, silent; prob. taken to be a pp. Cf. Swed. *hyssja*, Dan. *hysse*, to hush; Dan. *hys*, hush! A purely imitative word, allied to *hiss*.

Husk, shell. (E.) M. E. *huske*. The *-k* is a dimin. suffix; from A. S. *hūs*, a house. Cf. Low G. *hüske*, a little house; E. Fries. *hūske*, 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*.

Hussar. (G. – Hungarian. – Servian. – Gk. – L.) '*Hussars, Husares*,' Coles (1684). – G. *Husar*. – Hung. *Huszar*. – Serv. *χusar*, hussar, robber, sea-robber (Popovic'). – Late Gk. *κουρσαριος*, a corsair, pirate (Ducange). – Late L. *cursārius*, a corsair. – L. *cursus*, a course; see **Corsair**. ¶ The word is older than the story about Mathius Corvinus (1458); see N. and Q. 8 S. ii. 156; Miklosich, p. 148.

Hussif, Hussy. (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-wife's companion'; it is, however, remarkable that Icel. *hūsi* means 'a case.'

Hustings. (Scand.) The mod. use is incorrect; it is properly *husting*, sing., and means a council, an assembly for the choice of a candidate. M. E. *husting*. A. S. *hūsting*. – Icel. *hūsþing*, a council, meeting. – Icel. *hūs*, a house; *þing*, a thing, also an assembly; see **House** and **Thing**. Cf. Swed. Norw. and Dan. *ting*, the same as Icel. *þing*.

Hustle, to jostle. (Du.) For *hutsle*. – Du. *hutselen*, to shake up and down, huddle together; frequent. of M. Du. *hutsen*, Du. *hotsen*, to shake. See **Hotchpot**. Cf. Du. *hotten*, to curdle; *hot*, curds; prov. G. *hotze*, a cradle, a swing; Lowl. Sc. *hott*, to move by jerks, *hotter*, to jolt.

Hut. (F. – O. H. G.) M. E. *hotte*. – F. *hutte*, 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*, *hucche*. – F. *huche*, a hutch, bin. – Late L. *hūtica*, a hutch, box; of unknown origin. Perhaps Teutonic; cf. O. H. G. *huotan* (G. *hüten*), to take care of. See **Heed**.

Huzzah, Hurrah. (E.) *Huzzah* is also written *huzza*. Cf. G. *hussa*, huzzah! M. H. G. *hurra*, hurrah! So also Swed. and Dan. *hurra*, hurrah! Cf. M. H. G. *hurren*, to move quickly; Dan. *hurre*, to hum, buzz. See **Hurry**.

Hyacinth, a flower. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *hyacinthe*. – L. *hyacinthus*. – Gk. *υακινθος*, an iris, larkspur (not our hyacinth). **Doublet,** *jacinth*.

Hyæna; see **Hyena**.

Hybrid, mongrel. (L.) L. *hibrida*, *hybrida*, a mongrel, a hybrid. Some connect it with Gk. *ὕβριδ-*, stem of *ὕβρις*, insult, wantonness, violation; but it may be Latin.

Hydra, a water-snake. (L. – Gk.) L. *hydra*. – Gk. *ὕδρα*, water-snake. – Gk. *ὕδ-ωρ*, water. Cf. Skt. *udra-s*, a water-animal, otter, A. S. *oter*. **Doublet,** *otter*. And see **Water**. Brugm. i. § 572.

hydrangea, a flower. (Gk.) A coined name, referring to the cup-form of the capsule, or seed-vessel. From Gk. *υδρ-*, for *υδωρ*, water; *ἀγγειον*, a vessel.

hydraulic, relating to water in motion. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *hydraulique*. – L. *hydraulicus*. – Gk. *υδραυλικος*, belonging to a water-organ. – Gk. *υδραυλις*, an organ worked by water. – Gk. *ὕδρ-*, for

ὕδωρ, water; αὐλός, a pipe, tube (allied to ἄημι, I blow; see **Air**).

hydrodynamics, the science relating to the force of water in motion. (Gk.) Gk. ὑδρο-, for ὑδωρ, water; and E. *dynamics*, a word of Gk. origin; see **Dynamics**.

hydrogen, a very light gas. (Gk.) The name means 'generator of water.' — Gk. ὑδρο-, for ὑδωρ, water; and the base γέν-, to produce; see **Genesis**.

hydropathy, the water-cure. (Gk.) Gk. ὕδρο-, for ὕδωρ, water; πάθ-ος, suffering, endurance of treatment; see **Pathos**.

hydrophobia, fear of water. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *hydrophobia*. Coined from Gk. ὑδρο-, for ὑδωρ, water; φόβος, fear, fright, allied to φεβομαι, I flee. (√BHEG.)

hydropsy, dropsy. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *dropsie* or *ydropsie*; the form *dropsie* being due to loss of *y*-. — M. F. *hydropisie*. — L. *hydrōpisis*, *hydrōpisīa*. — Late Gk. *ὑδρωπισις, not found, from Gk. ὕδρωψ, dropsy, extended from ὕδρο-, for ὕδωρ, water. Der. *dropsi-c-al*.

hydrostatics, the science which treats of fluids at rest. (Gk.) Gk. ὑδρο-, for ὑδωρ, water; and **Statics**, q. v.

Hyena, Hyæna, a hog-like quadruped. (L. — Gk.) [M. E. *hyene*; from O. F. *hyene*.] L. *hyæna*. — Gk. ὑαινα, a hyena; lit. 'sow-like.' — Gk. ὗ-ς, a sow, cognate with E. **Sow**; with fem. adj. suffix -αινα.

Hymen. (L. — Gk.) L. *hymen*. — Gk. ὑμήν, the god of marriage. Cf. Skt. *siv*, to connect, lit. to sew; see **Sew**.

Hymn. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *ympne* (with excrescent *p*). — O. F. *ymne* (later *hymne*). — L. *hymnum*, acc. of L. *hymnus*. — Gk. ὕμνος, a song, festive song, hymn.

Hypallage, an interchange. (L. — Gk.) L. *hypallagē*. — Gk. ὑπαλλαγή, an interchange, exchange. — Gk. ὑπ-ό, under; ἀλλαγή, change, from ἀλλάσσειν, to change; from ἄλλος, another. See **Alien**.

Hyper-, prefix, denoting excess. (L. — Gk.) L. *hyper-*, for Gk. ὑπέρ, above, beyond, allied to L. *super*. Hence *hyperbaton*, a transposition of words from natural order, lit. 'a going beyond' (from βαίνειν, to go); *hyper-bole*, exaggeration, Gk. υπερβολη (from βάλλειν, to throw, cast); *hyper-borean*, extreme northern (from βορέας, north wind).

Hyphen, a short stroke (-) joining two parts of a compound word. (L. — Gk.) L. *hyphen*, for Gk. ὑφέν, lit. 'under one.' — Gk. υφ-, for υπο, under; ἑν, neut. of εἷς, one (allied to L. *sim-* in *simplex*; see **Simple**).

Hypo-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. υπο, under; cognate with L. *sub*.

Hypochondria, a mental disorder inducing melancholy. (L. — Gk.) Named from the spleen (which was supposed to cause it), situate under the cartilage of the breast-bone. — Late L. *hypochondria*, fem. sb.; for L. *hypochondria*, s. pl. — Gk. ὑποχόνδρια, sb. pl., the parts beneath the breast-bone. — Gk. ὑπό, under; χόνδρος, a corn, grain, gristle, cartilage of the breast-bone (cognate with G. *grand*, gravel, and allied to E. *grind*). Der. *hipp-ish*, q. v.

Hypocrisy, pretence to virtue. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *hypocrisie*. — L. *hypocrisis*, 1 Tim. iv. 2. — Gk. ὑπόκρισις, a reply, answer, playing a part on a stage, acting of a part. — Gk. υποκρινομαι, I reply, play a part. — Gk. υπο, under; κρινομαι, I contend, middle voice of κρίνω, I judge. See **Critic**. Der. *hypocrite*, F. *hypocrite*, L. *hypocrita*, Gk. ὑποκριτής, a dissembler, Matt. vi. 2.

Hypogastric, belonging to the lower part of the abdomen. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *hypogastrique*. — Late L. *hypogastricus*, belonging to the lower part of the belly. — Gk. υπογάστριον, lower part of the belly; see **Hypo-** and **Gastric**.

Hypostasis. (L. — Gk.) L. *hypostasis*. — Gk. ὑπόστασις, a standing under, groundwork, subsistence, substance, a Person of the Trinity. — Gk. υπό, under; στάσις, a standing, from √STĀ, to stand. See **Statics**.

Hypotenuse. (F. — L. — Gk.) Also *hypothenuse* (badly). — F. *hypoténuse*. — L. *hypotēnūsa*. — Gk. ὑποτείνουσα, the subtending (line); fem. of pres. part. of ὑποτείνειν, to subtend, lit. to stretch under. (√TEN.)

Hypothec, a legal lien on property. (F. — L. — Gk.) Englished from M. F. *hypotheque*, a mortgage. — L. *hypotheca* (the same). — Gk. υποθηκη, lit. 'support;' a pledge, mortgage. — Gk. ὑπό, under; θη-, as in τι-θη-μι, I place. (√DHĒ.)

hypothesis, a supposition. (L. — Gk.) L. *hypothesis*. — Gk. υποθεσις, a placing under, supposition. — Gk. υπο, under; θεσις, a placing; from the same root as the above. See **Thesis**.

Hyson, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) In

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Idle. (E.) M. E. *idel*. A. S. *īdel*, vain, empty, useless. + Du. *ijdel*, vain; Dan. *idel*, Swed. *idel*, mere; G. *eitel*, vain, trifling. Origin doubtful.

Idol. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *idole*. — L. *īdōlum*. — Gk. *εἴδωλον*, an image, likeness. — Gk. *εἴδομαι*, I appear, seem; *ἰδεῖν*, to see. (✓WEID.) Der. *idolatry*, O. F. *idolatrie*, Late L. *īdōlatrīa*, shortened form of *īdōlōlatrīa*, from Gk. *εἰδωλο-λατρεία*, service to idols (where *λατρεία*, service, is from *λατρίς*, a hired servant, *λατρον*, hire). Hence *idolater*, &c.

idyl, idyll, a pastoral poem. (L.—Gk.) L. *idyllium*. — Gk. *εἰδύλλιον*, a short descriptive poem. — Gk. *εἶδος*, form, shape, figure. — Gk. *εἴδομαι*, I appear (see above).

If, conj. (E.) M. E. *if*, A. S. *gif*. + Icel. *ef*, *if*, O. Fries. *ief*, *gef*, *ef*, O. Sax. *ef*; Goth. *ibai*, interrog. particle. *jabai*, if; with which cf. Du. *of*, if, whether, G. *ob*, whether; also O. H. G. *ibu*, if, lit. 'on the condition,' dat. of *iba*, condition, doubt. Cf. also Icel. *if*, *ef*, sb., doubt. See Kluge, s. v. *ob*.

Ignition, a setting on fire. (L.) F. *ignition*. As if from L. **ignītio*. — L. *ignītus*, pp. of *ignīre*, to set on fire. — L. *ignis*, fire. + Skt. *agni-*, fire, base **egni-*; cf. Russ. *ogone*, Lith. *ugnìs*, fire, base **ogni-*. Brugm. i. § 148. Hence also *ignis fatuus*, a vain fire; *igne-ous*, adj.

Ignoble. (F.—L.) F. *ignoble*, not noble. — L. *i-gnobilis*, where *i-* = *in*, not; see Noble.

Ignominy, disgrace. (F.—L.) F. *ignominie*. — L. *ignōminia*. — L. *i-* (for *in*), not; *gnōmin-*, for *gnōmen*, old form of *nōmen*, name, fame; see Noun.

Ignore, to disregard. (F.—L.) F. *ignorer*. — L. *ignōrāre*, not to know. — L. *i-* (for *in*), not; and base *gnō-*, as in *gnōscere* = *nōscere*, to know; see Know. Der. *ignor-ant*, *-ance*; also *ignōrāmus*, lit. 'we ignore' that, an old law-term.

Iguana, a kind of American lizard. (Span. — W. Indian.) Span. *iguana*. Of West Indian origin. — Hayti *iuanna*, *yuana* (Eden.).

iguanodon, a fossil dinosaur, with teeth like an iguana. From *iguan-a*, and Gk. *ὀδον-τ-*, stem of *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Il- (1), for *in-*, prefix, from L. *in*, prep., when *l* follows. Exx.: *il-lapse*, *il-lusion*, &c.

Il- (2), for *in-*, negative prefix when *l* follows. Exx. *il-legal*, *il-legible*, *il-legitimate*, *il-liberal*, *il-limitable*, *il-literate*, *il-logical*; for which see *legal*, *legible*, &c. And see *illicit*.

Iliac, pertaining to the smaller intestines. (F.—L.) F. *iliaque*, belonging to the flanks. Formed from L. *īlia*, sb. pl., flanks, groin. See also Jade (2).

Iliad, an epic poem. (L.—Gk.) L. *Iliad-*, stem of *Ilias*, the Iliad. — Gk. Ἰλιάδ-, stem of Ἰλιάς, the Iliad. — Gk. Ἴλιος, Ilios, commonly known as Troy; said to have had its name from (a mythical) *Ilus*, grandfather of Priam, and son of *Tros* (whence *Troy*).

Ill, bad. (Scand.) M. E. *ille*. — Icel. *illr* (later *illr*), ill, adj.; Swed. *illa*, Dan. *ilde*, ill, adv. ¶ Not allied to Evil.

Illapse, a gliding in, a sudden entrance. (L.) L. *illapsus*, sb., a gliding in. — L. *il-* (for *in*), in; *lapsus*, a gliding, from pp. of *lābī*, to glide. See Lapse.

Illation, an inference. (F.—L.) F. *illation*. — L. acc. *illātiōnem*, a bringing in, inference. — L. *il-* (for *in*), in; *lātus* (= *tlātus*), borne, brought (= Gk. *τλητος*). See Tolerate.

Illicit, unlawful. (F.—L.) F. *illicite*, 'illicitous,' Cot. — L. *illicitus*, not allowed. — L. *il-* (for *in-*), not; *licitus*, pp. of *licēre*, to be allowed. See Licence.

Illision, a striking against. (L.) From L. *illīsio*, a striking against. — L. *illīsus*, pp. of *illidere*, to strike against. — L. *il-* (for *in*), upon; *lædere*, to strike. See Lesion.

Illude, to deceive. (F.—L.) F. *illuder*, 'to illude;' Cot. — L. *illūdere*, to mock at. — L. *il-* (for *in*), upon, at; *lūdere*, to jest, play. See Ludicrous.

Illuminate, to enlighten. (L.) From pp. of L. *illuminare*, to throw light upon. — L. *il-* (for *in*), upon; *lūmin-*, for *lumen*, light; see Luminary. ¶ We also use *illumine*, *illume*, from F. *illuminer* < L. *illūmināre*.

Illusion. (F.—L.) F. *illusion*. — L. acc. *illūsiōnem*. — L. *illūsus*, pp. of *illūdere*; see Illude (above).

Illustrate. (L.) From the pp. of *illustrāre*, to throw light upon. — L. *il-* (for *in*), upon; *lustrare*, to shine (below).

illustrious. (F.—L.; *or* L.) A badly coined word; either from F. *illustre*, or from the L. *illustri-s*, bright, renowned. (Imitation of *industrious*.) β. In L. *illūstris*, the prefix *il-* (= *in*), upon; *-lūstris* stands for **lou-c-stris*, from the base *lūc-*, as in Lucid, q. v. See Brugm. i. § 760.

Im- (1), prefix. (F.—L.) In some words, *im-* stands for *em-*, 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.

Im- (4), prefix. (F.—L.; *or* L.) Negative prefix; for L. *in-*, not. Exx.: *immaterial*, *im-mature*, *im-measurable*, *immemorial*, *im-moderate*, *im-modest*, *immoral*, *im-mortal*, *im-movable*, *im-mutable*, *im-palpable*, *im-parity*, *im-partial*, *im-passable*, *im-passive*, *im-patient*, *im-peccable*, *im-penetrable*, *im-penitent*, *im-perceptible*, *im-perfect*, *im-perishable*, *im-personal*, *impertinent*, *im-perturbable*, *im-piety*, *impious*, *im-placable*, *im-polite*, *im-politic*, *im-ponderable*, *im-possible*, *im-potent*, *impracticable*, *im-probable*, *im-proper*, *improvident*, *im-prudent*, *im-pure*; for which see *material*, *mature*, &c.

Image, a likeness, statue. (F.—L.) F. *image*. — L. *imāginem*, acc. of *imāgo*, a likeness. Formed, with suffix *-āgo*, from the base *im-* in *im-itāri*, to imitate; see **Imitate**.

imagine. (F.—L.) F. *imaginer*, to think. — L. *imāginārī*, to picture to oneself, imagine. — L. *imāgin-*, stem of *imāgo*, an image, picture; see above. Der. *imaginary*, *imagin-ation*.

Imam, Imaum, a Muhammedan priest. (Arab.) Arab. *imām*, a leader, chief, prelate, priest. — Arab. root *amma*, '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 *embezzle*. — F. *imbécile*; M. F. *imbecille*, 'feeble;' Cotgrave. — L. *imbēcillum*, acc. of *imbecillus* (also *imbecillis*), feeble. (Root unknown.)

Imbibe, to drink in. (F.—L.; *or* L.) F. *imbiber* (16th cent.). — L. *imbibere*, 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. *imbric-*, stem of *imbrex*, a gutter-tile. — L. *imbri-*, decl. stem of *imber*, a shower of rain. + Gk. *ἀφρος*, foam; Skt. *abhra-*, a rain-cloud; Brugm. i. § 466.

Imbroglio, intrigue, perplexity. (Ital.) Ital. *imbroglio*, perplexity. — Ital. *imbrogliare*, to entangle. — Ital. *im-* (for *in*), in; *broglio*, a broil, confusion; see **Broil** (2).

Imbrue, Embrue, to moisten, drench. (F.—L.) M. F. *embruer*; *s'embruer*, 'to imbrue or bedable himself with;' Cot. Variant of O. F. *embevrer*, *embreuver*, to moisten. — F. *em-* (L. *in*, in); and a causal verb *-bevrer*, to give to drink, turned into *-brever* in the 16th cent., and then into *-bruer*; see F. *abreuver* in Hatzfeld. O.F. *bevrer* answers to a L. type **biberāre*, to give to drink; from L. *bibere*, to drink. See **Beverage**.

Imbue, to cause to drink in, tinge deeply. (F.—L.) O. F. *imbuer*. — L. *imbuere*, to cause to drink in; where *-buere* is a causal form, apparently allied to *bibere*, to drink.

Imitate. (L.) From pp. of L. *imitārī*, to imitate; frequentative of **imāre*, not found; cf. L. *imā-go*. See **Image**.

Immaculate. (L.) L. *im-maculātus*, unspotted. — L. *im-* (for *in-*), not; *maculātus*, spotted. See **Maculate**.

Immediate, without intervention or means. (F.—L.) M. F. *immediat*. — L. *im-* (for *in-*), not; *mediātus*, pp. of L. *mediāre*, to be in the middle. — L. *medius*, middle. See **Medium**.

Immense. (F.—L.) F. *immense*. — L. *immensus*, immeasurable. — L. *im-* (for *in-*), not; *mensus*, pp. of *metīrī*, to measure. See **Measure**.

Immerge, to plunge into. (L.) L. *immergere* (pp. *im-mersus*), to plunge into. — L. *im-* (for *in*), in; *mergere*, to plunge. See **Merge**. Der. *immers-ion*.

Immigrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *immigrāre*, to migrate to. (*Im-* = *in*, in.) See **Migrate**.

Imminent, near at hand. (L.) L. *imminent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *im-minēre*, to project over. — L. *im-* (for *in*), upon; *-minēre*, to project, as in *ē-minēre*.

Immit, to inject. (L.) In Kersey (1715). L. *im-mittere*, to send into (pp. *immissus*). — L. *im-* (= *in*), in; *mittere*, to send. See **Missile**. Der. *immiss-ion*.

Immolate, to offer in sacrifice. (L.) From pp. of L. *immolāre*, to sacrifice, lit. to throw meal upon a victim. — L. *im-* (for *in*), upon; *mola*, meal, cognate with E. **Meal** (1).

Immunity, freedom from obligation. (F.—L.) F. *immunité*, immunity. — L. *immūnitātem*, acc. of *immūnitās*, exemp-

tion. — L. *immūnis*, exempt from public services. — L. *im-* (for *in*), not; *mūnis*, serving, obliging (whence also *commūnis*, common). See **Common.**

Immure. (F. — L.) For *emmure*. — M. F. *emmurer*, to shut up in prison, lit. to enclose with a wall. — L. *im-* (= *in*), in; *mūrus*, 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. *impe*); *impen*, to graft. — Late L. *impotus*, a graft (Lex Salica); [whence also Dan. *ympe*, Swed. *ympa*, G. *impfen*, O. H. G. *impitōn*, to graft]. — Gk. εμφυτος, engrafted; James i. 21. — Gk. εμφυειν, to implant. — Gk. ἐμ- (for ἐν), in; φυειν, to produce, from √BHEU, to be; see **Be.**

Impact, a striking against. (L.) L. *impact-us*, pp. of *impingere*, to impinge. See **Impinge.**

Impair, to make worse, injure, weaken. (F. — L.) M. E. *empeiren*. — O. F. *empeirer*, later *empirer*, 'to impaire;' Cot. — Late L. *impēiōrāre*, to make worse. — L. *im-* (for *in*), prep., with intensive force; and *pēior*, worse, a comparative form from a lost positive. Cf. **Pessimist.**

Impale, to fix on a stake. (L.) Late L. *impālāre* (whence F. *empaler*). — L. *im-* (for *in*), on; *palus*, a stake. See **Pale** (1).

Impart. (F. — L.) M. F. *impartir*. — L. *impartire*, *impertīre*, to give a share to. — L. *im-* (= *in*), to, upon; *partire*, to part, from *parti-*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. See **Part.**

Impassive. From **Im-** (4) and **Passive.**

Impawn. From **Im-** (3) and **Pawn** (1).

Impeach, to charge with a crime. (F. — L.) The original sense was 'to hinder'; as. 'to *impeach* and stop their breath,' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 3. — O. F. *empescher*, 'to hinder, stop, bar, impeach;' Cot. Older spelling *empeëscher*, where the *s* is adventitious. [Littré and Scheler connect the mod. F. *empêcher* with Prov. *empedegar*, from Late L. *impedicāre*, to fetter. — L. *im-* (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. *empescher* 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.**

Impede, to obstruct. (L.) From L. *impedīre*, to entangle the feet, obstruct. — L. *im-* (= *in*), in; *ped-*, stem of *pes*, foot. Der. *impedi-ment.*

Impel. (L.) L. *im-pellere*, to urge on. — L. *im-* (for *in*), on; *pellere*, to drive; see **Pulsate.** Der. *impulse*, L. *impulsus*, sb., from the pp. *impulsus.*

Impend, to hang over. (L.) L. *impendēre*, to hang over. — L. *im-* (for *in*), on, over; *pendere*, to hang. See **Pendant.**

Imperative. (F. — L.) F. *impératif*, imperious. — L. *imperātiuus*, 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 *impérial*. — L. *imperiālis*, belonging to an empire. — L. *imperium*, an empire. See **Empire.**

Impertinent. From **Im-** (4) and **Pertinent.**

Impervious. From **Im-** (4) and **Pervious.**

Impetus. (L.) L. *impetus*, lit. 'a falling on;' a rush, attack. — L. *im-* (*in*), on; *petere*, to fall, fly, seek. See **Petition.**

Impinge, to strike against. (L.) L. *impingere*, to strike against. — L. *im-* (*in*), on, upon; *pangere*, to fasten, also to strike. See **Pact.**

Implement, a tool. (Late L. — L.) Late L. *implementum*, an accomplishing; hence, means for accomplishing. — L. *implēre*, to fill in, execute. — L. *im-* (for *in*), in; *plēre*, to fill. See **Plenary.**

Implicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *implicāre*, to involve. — L. *im-* (*in*), in; *plicāre*, to fold. See **Ply.**

implicit. (F. — L.) F. *implicite*. — L. *implicitus*, old pp. of *implicāre* (above).

Implore. (F. — L.) F. *implorer*. — L. *implōrāre*, to implore. — L. *im-* (= *in*), on, upon; *plōrāre*, to wail. Cf. *de-plore.*

Imply. (F. — L.) Coined from L. *im-* (*in*), and *ply*; as if from a F. **implier*; but the F. form was *impliquer*, still earlier *emploier* (whence E. *employ*). See **Ply.**

Import. (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-*

portāre. – L. *im-* (*in*), in; *portāre*, to bring. Der. *import-ant*, i. e. importing much. See Port (1).

importable, intolerable; *obsolete*. (F. – L.) M. F. *importable*. – L. *importābilis*, that cannot be borne. – L. *im-* (*in-*), not; *portāre*, to bear.

Importune, to molest. (F. – L.) From M. E. *importune*, adj., troublesome. – F. *importun*, 'importunate;' Cot. – L. *importūnus*, unfit, unsuitable, troublesome. Orig. 'hard of access;' from L. *im-* (*in-*), not; *portus*, access, a harbour. See Port (2). Der. *importun-ate*, from pp. of Late L. *importunāri*, to vex, dep. vb.

Impose. (F. – L. *and* Gk.) F. *imposer*, to lay upon. – F. *im-* (L. *in*), upon; F. *poser*, to lay. See Pose (1).

Imposition. (F. – L.) F. *imposition*. – L. acc. *impositionem*, a laying on. – L. *impositus*, pp. of *impōnere*, to lay on. – L. *im-* (*in*), on; *pōnere*, to lay.

impost. (F. – L.) O. F. *impost*, a tax. – L. pp. neut. *impositum* (above), a thing imposed.

Imposthume, an abscess. (F. – L. – Gk.) Better *apostume*, as in Cotgrave. – M. F. *apostume*, 'an apostume, an inward swelling full of corrupt matter.' A still better spelling is M. F. *aposteme*, also in Cotgrave. – L. *apostema*. – Gk. ἀπόστημα, a standing away from; hence, a separation of corrupt matter. – Gk. ἀπό, away; στη-, base of ἵστημι, I set, place, stand. (√STA.)

Impostor. (L.) L. *impostor*, a deceiver; from L. *impōnere*, to impose, also, to impose upon, cheat. See Imposition.

Impotence. (F. – L.) F. (and O. F.) *impotence*. – L. *impotentia*, inability. – L. *impotent-*, stem of *impotens*, powerless. See Im- (4) and Potent.

Impoverish. (F. – L.) From O. F. *empovris-*, stem of pres. pt. of *empovrir*, to impoverish. – F. *em-* (= L. *in*), extremely; O. F. *povre*, poor, from Lat. *pauperem*, acc. of *pauper*, poor. See Poverty and Poor.

Imprecate. (L.) From pp. of L. *imprecārī*, to call down upon by prayer. – L. *im-* (*in*), upon; *precārī*, to pray. See Precarious and Pray.

Impregnable. (F. – L.) The *gn* orig. represented the sound of *n* followed by a slight glide; cf. M. E. *regne*, pron. (ren·yə), whence E. *reign*. – F. *imprenable*, 'impregnable;' Cot. – F. *im-* (= L. *in-*), not; F. *prendre*, from L. *prehendere*, to take, seize. See Prehensile.

Impregnate, to render pregnant. (L.) From pp. of L. *imprægnāre*, to impregnate. – L. *im-* (for *in*), in; **prægnāre*, only used in the pres. pt. *prægnans*; see Pregnant.

Imprese, an heraldic device, with a motto. (F. – Ital. – L.) In Rich. II. iii. 1. 25. Also spelt *impresa* (Nares). – O. F. *imprese*. – Ital. *impresa*, 'an imprese, an embleme; also, an enterprise;' Florio. Fem. of *impreso*, undertaken (hence, adopted), pp. of *imprendere*, 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. *imprendere*. Der. *impresario*, an undertaker, stage-manager; from *impresa* an undertaking.

Impress. (L.) L. *impressāre*, frequent. of *imprimere*, to press upon. – L. *im-* (*in*), on; *premere*, 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. *imprimere*, to impress, press upon (above). See Print.

Imprison. (F. – L.) For *emprison*. – O. F. *emprisonner*, to imprison. – O. F. *em-* (for L. *in*), in; *prison*, a prison. See Prison.

Impromptu, a thing said off hand. (F. – L.) F. *impromptu*. – L. *in promptū*, in readiness; where *promptu* is abl. of *promptus*, a sb. formed from *prōmere*, to bring forward; see Prompt.

Impropriate, to appropriate to private use. (L.) Coined from L. *im-* (*in*), in; *propriāre*, to appropriate, from *proprius*, one's own. See Proper.

Improve. (F. – L.) Formerly *emprove*, for late M. E. *enprowen* (Skelton), which was itself an alteration of M. E. *approwen*, to benefit. – O. F. *aproer*, *apprower*, to benefit. – O. F. *a* (for L. *ad*, to), and *prou*, sb., profit, answering to Ital. *prode*, sb., benefit. Cf. Ital. *prode*, adj., good, valiant; see Prowess. ¶ The O. F. sb. *emprovement*, improvement, occurs in Godefroy.

Improvise. (F. – Ital. – L.) F. *improviser*. – Ital. *improvvisare*, to sing ex-

temporaneous verses. — Ital. *improvviso*, sudden, unprovided for. — L. *improuīsus*, unforeseen. — L. *im-* (for *in-*), not; *pro*, before; *uīsus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see. See **Vision**.

Impudent, shameless. (F. — L.) F. *impudent*. — L. *impudent-*, stem of *impudens*, shameless. — L. *im-* (for *in*), not; *pudens*, modest, pres. pt. of *pudēre*, to feel shame.

Impugn. (F. — L.) F. *impugner*. — L. *impugnāre*, to fight against. — L. *im-* (for *in*), against; *pugnāre*, to fight, from *pugna*, a battle; cf. *pugnus*, a fist.

Impulse; see **Impel**.

Impunity. (F. — L.) F. *impunité*. — L. acc. *impunitātem*, acc. of *impunitas*, impunity. — L. *impuni-s*, without punishment. — L. *im-* (= *in-*), not; *pœna*, punishment. See **Pain**.

Impute. (F. — L.) F. *imputer*. — L. *imputāre*, to ascribe. — L. *im-* (*in*), towards; *putāre*, to reckon. See **Putative**.

In, prep. (E.) A. S. *in*. + Du. *in*, Icel. *í*, Swed. Dan. *i*, Goth. *in*, G. *in*, W. *yn*, O. Irish *in*, L. *in*, Gk. *ἐν*, *ἐνι*. L. *in* is for O. L. *en* (as in *en-do*) = Gk. *ἐν*. Der. *inn-er*, A. S. *innera*; *in-most*, A. S. *innemest* (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. *in* 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-carcerate*, &c. Sometimes, it has passed through French; as *in-dication*, &c. ¶ It becomes *il-* before *l*, *im-* before *b*, *m*, and *p*, *ir-* before *r*.

In- (3), negative prefix. (L.; *or* F. — L.) From L. neg. prefix *in-*, cognate with E. neg. prefix *un-*: see **Un-** (1), **An-**, **A-** (9). ¶ It becomes *i-* before *gn*, as in *i-gnoble*; *il-* before *l*; *im-* before *b*, *m*, and *p*; *ir-* before *r*. Der. *in-ability*, *in-accessible*, &c., &c.; for which see *able*, *access*, &c.

Inane, empty, silly, useless. (L.) L. *inānis*, void, empty. Root unknown. Der. *inan-i-ty*.

inanition, exhaustion from lack of food. (F. — L.) F. *inanition*, 'an emptying;' Cot. From the pp. of *inānīre*, to empty; from *inānis* (above).

Inaugurate. (L.) From pp. of L. *in-augurāre*, to practise augury, to consecrate, begin formally. — L. *in*, in, upon; *augur*, an augur; see **Augur**.

Inca, a royal title. (Peruv.) Peruv. *inca*, a title. Cf. Peruv. *çapay kapac Inca*, king of Peru (*çapay* = 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**.

Incantation. (F. — L.) F. *incantation*. — L. *incantātiōnem*, acc. of *incantātio*, an enchanting. — L. *incantāre*, to enchant. — L. *in*, on, upon; *cantāre*, to sing, frequent. of *canere*, to sing. See **Enchant** and **Cant** (1).

Incarcerate, to imprison. (L.) L. *in*, in; and *carcerātus*, pp. of *carcerāre*, to imprison, from *carcer*, a prison.

Incarnadine, to dye of a red colour. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *incarnadin*, carnation colour (Cot.). — Ital. *incarnadino*, carnation colour (Florio); also spelt *incarnatino*. — Ital. *incarnato*, incarnate; also, of flesh colour. — L. *incarnātus*, pp. of *incarnāre*, to clothe with flesh (below).

incarnation. (F. — L.) F. *incarnation*. — L. acc. *incarnātiōnem*, embodiment in flesh. — L. *incarnātus*, pp. of *incarnāre*, to clothe with flesh. — L. *in*, on; and *carn-*, decl. base of *caro*, flesh. See **Carnal**.

Incendiary. (L.) L. *incendiārius*, setting on fire. — L. *incendium*, a burning. — L. *incendere*, to set on fire. — L. *in*, upon; and **candere*, to burn (not found), allied to Skt. *chand*, to shine.

incense (1), to inflame. (L.) From L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendere*, to set on fire; see above.

incense (2), smell of burnt spices. (F. — L.) F. *encens*, incense, burnt spices. — L. *incensum*, that which is burnt; neut. of pp. of *incendere*, to set on fire (above).

Incentive. (L.) L. *incentīuus*, striking up a tune, inciting. — L. **incentus*, unused pp. of *incinere*, to sound an instrument. — L. *in*, into; and *canere*, to sound, sing. See **Chant**.

Inceptive. (F. — L.) O. F. *inceptif*, adj., beginning (Godefroy). — Late L. **inceptīvus* (not found). — L. *incept-us*, pp. of *incipere*, to begin; see **Incipient**.

Incessant, ceaseless. (F. — L.) F. *incessant*. — L. *incessant-* stem of *incessans*,

unceasing. — L. *in-*, not; *cessans*, ceasing, pres. pt. of *cessare*, to cease, frequent. of *cēdere*, to yield. See **Cease** and **Cede**.

Incest, impurity. (F. — L.) M. E. *incest.* — F. *inceste*, sb. m. — L. *incestus* (gen. *-us*), incest. — L. *incestus*, unchaste. — L. *in-*, not; *castus*, chaste. See **Chaste**.

Inch (1), the twelfth part of a foot. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *inche*. A. S. *ynce*. — L. *uncia*, an inch; also an ounce, one-twelfth of a pound. — Sicilian *οὐγκία*, the same. — Gk. *ογκος*, bulk, weight. **Doublet**, *ounce* (1). And see **Uncial**.

Inch (2), an island. (Gael.) Gael. *innis*, an island. + Irish *inis*; W. *ynys*; Bret. *enez*; Corn. *enys*.

Incident. (F. — L.) F. *incident*, 'an incident;' Cot. — L. *incident-*, stem of pres. pt. of *incidere*, to fall upon. — L. *in*, on; and *cadere*, to fall. See **Cadence**.

Incipient. (L.) L. *incipient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *incipere*, to begin. — L. *in*, upon; *capere*, to lay hold of. See **Capacious**.

Incise, to cut into. (F. — L.) F. *inciser.* — L. *incīsus*, pp. of *in-cīdere*, to cut into. — L. *in*, in; *cædere*, to cut. See **Cæsura**.

Incite. (F. — L.) F. *inciter.* — L. *incitāre*, to urge on. — L. *in*, on; *citāre*, to urge. See **Cite**.

Incline, to lean towards. (F. — L.) F. *incliner.* — L. *inclināre.* — L. *in*, towards; **clīnāre*, to lean, cognate with E. **Lean** (1), q. v. **Doublet**, *encline*.

Inclose. (F. — L.) For *enclose.* — O. F. *enclos*, pp. of *enclore*, to include. — L. *includere*, to shut in. — L. *in*, in; *claudere*, to shut. See **Clause**.

include. (L.) From L. *inclūdere* (above).

Incognito, lit. unknown. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *incognito*, unknown. — L. *in-cognitus*, not known. — L. *in-*, not; *cognitus*, known. See **Cognition**.

Income, gain, revenue. (E.) Properly that which *comes in*; from *in* and *come*. So also *out-come*, i. e. result.

Incommode. (F. — L.) F. *incommoder*, to inconvenience. — L. *incommodāre*, to inconvenience. — L. *in*, not; *commodus*, fit; see **Commodious**.

Incony, fine, delicate, very dear. (E.) In Shak. For *in-conny*; where *in-* is intensive, as in M. E. *in-ly*, very; and *conny* (also *canny*) is North E., meaning skilful, gentle, pleasant, &c. From E. *can*, I know (how); cf. Icel. *kunnigr*, knowing, wise.

Incorporate. (L.) L. *incorporātus*, pp. of *incorporāre*, to furnish with a body; hence to form into a body. — L. *in*, in; *corpor-*, stem of *corpus*, a body. See **Corporal** (2).

Increase. (F. — L.) M. E. *incresen*, *encresen.* — F. *en* (L. *in*); and A. F. *creiss-*, stem of pres. pt. of A. F. *creistre*, O. F. *croistre* (F. *croître*), to grow, from L. *crescere*, to grow. See **Crescent**. **Der.** *increase*, sb.; A. F. *encrees*.

increment. (L.) L. *incrementum*, an increase. L. *in*, in, used intensively; *crē-*, as in *crē-tum*, supine of *crescere*, to grow, with suffix *-mentum*. Cf. *de-crement*.

Incubate. (L.) From pp. of Lat. *incubāre*, to sit on eggs to hatch them. — L. *in*, upon; *cubāre*, to lie down, to sit.

incubus. (L.) L. *incubus*, a nightmare. — L. *in-cubāre*, to lie upon (above).

Inculcate. (L.) From pp. of L. *inculcāre*, lit. to tread in, hence, to enforce by admonition. — L. *in*, in; *calcāre*, to tread. See **Calk**.

Inculpate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *inculpāre*, to bring blame upon. — L. *in*, upon; *culpāre*, to blame. See **Culpable**.

Incumbent. (L.) L. *incumbent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *incumbere*, to recline on, rest on or in (remain in); where **cumbere* is a nasalised form allied to *cubāre*, to lie down. So also *pro-cumbent*, prostrate; *re-cumbent*, lying back upon; *suc-cumb*, to lie under, yield to.

Incur. (L.) L. *incurrere*, to run into, run upon. — L. *in*, upon; *currere*, to run. See **Current**.

incursion. (F. — L.) M. F. *incursion.* — L. *incursiōnem*, acc. of *incursio*, an inroad. — L. *incursus*, pp. of *incurrere*, to run into, attack (above).

Incurvate, to crook. (L.) From pp. of L. *incuruāre*, to bend into a curve. — L. *in*, in; *curuāre*, to bend. See **Curve**.

Indeed, truly. (E.) For *in deed*, i. e. in fact; see **Deed**.

Indelible. (F. — L.) For *indeleble.* — M. F. *indelebile*, 'indelible;' Cot. — L. *indēlēbilis*, indelible. — L. *in-*, not; *dēlēbilis*, destructible, from *dēlere*, to destroy. See **Delete**.

Indemnify, to make damage good. (L.) Ill coined; from L. *indemni-s*, un-

harmed, free from loss; and F. *-fier*, for L. *-fic-āre*, for *facere*, to make (as in *magni-fy*). L. *indemnis* is from L. *in-*, not; and *damnum*, loss. See **Damn.**

indemnity. (F.—L.) F. *indemnité.* —L. acc. *indemnitātem.*—L. *in-demni-s*, unharmed, free from loss (*damnum*).

Indent (1), to cut into points like teeth. (Law L.) A law term.—Law L. *indentāre*, 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. *indicāre*, to point out.—L. *in*, in, to; *dicāre*, to appoint, declare, allied to *dīcere*, to say; see **Diction.**

indicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *indicāre*, 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. *indiction*, an appointment of tributes arranged for fifteen years; the lit. sense is merely 'appointment.'—L. *indictiōnem*, acc. of *indictio*, an appointment, esp. of a tax.—L. *indictus*, pp. of *indicere*, to appoint, impose a tax.—L. *in*, upon; *dīcere*, to say. See **Diction.**

Indigenous, native. (L.) Late L. *indigen-us*, native; with suffix *-ous.*—L. *indi-* = O. Lat. *indu*, within (cf. Gk. ἔνδον); 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 *indigere*, to be in want.—L. *ind-*, for *indu*, an O. Lat. extension from *in*, in (cf. Gk. ἔνδον, within); *egēre*, to want, be in need; cf. L. *indigus*, needy. Cf. Gk. ἀχήν, poor, needy (Theocritus).

Indigo, a blue dye. (F.—Span.—L. —Gk.—Pers.—Skt.) F. *indigo.*—Span. *indico.*—L. *indicum*, indigo; neut. of *Indicus*, Indian (hence Indian dye).—Gk. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo; neut. of Ἰνδικός, Indian.—Pers. *Hind*, India; a name due to the river Indus.—Skt. *sindhu-*, the river Indus; a large river.—Skt. *syand*, to flow. ¶ The Persian changes initial *s* into *h.*

Indite. (F.—L.) For *endite.* M. F. *endicter*, O. F. *enditer*, to indict, accuse; also spelt *inditer.*—Late L. *indictāre*, to point out, frequent. of *indicere*, to appoint. See **Indicate.** Doubtless confused with the closely related L. *indicāre*, to point out.

Indolence. (F.—L.) F. *indolence.*—L. *indolentia*, freedom from pain; hence, ease, idleness.—L. *in-*, not; *dolent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dolere*, to grieve. See **Doleful.**

Indomitable. (L.) Coined from *in-*, not; *domitāre*, to subdue, frequent. of *domāre*, to tame. See **Daunt.**

Indubitable. (F.—L.) M.F. *indubitable.*—L. *indubitābilis*, not to be doubted.—L. *in-*, not; *dubitābilis*, doubtful, from *dubitāre*, to doubt; see **Doubt.**

Induce. (L.) L. *indūcere*, to lead to.—L. *in*, in, to; *ducere*, to lead; see **Duke.**

induct. (L.) From L. *induct-us*, pp. of *inducere*, 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-uuiæ*, spoils, *ind-uuiæ*, clothes. See **Exuviæ.**

Indue (2), a corruption of **Endue**, q.v.

Indulgence. (F.—L.) F. *indulgence.*—L. *indulgentia.*—L. *indulgent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *indulgere*, to be courteous to, indulge. (Of unknown origin.)

Indurate, to harden. (L.) From pp. of L. *indūrāre*, to harden.—L. *in*, intensive; *dūrāre*, to harden, from *durus*, hard. See **Dure.**

Industry. (F.—L.) F. *industrie.*—L. *industria.*—L. *industrius*, diligent. Origin uncertain.

Inebriate. (L.) From L. *inebriatus*, pp. of *inebriāre*, to make drunk.—L. *in*, in, very; *ēbriāre*, to make drunk, from *ēbrius*, drunk. See **Ebriety.**

Ineffable. (F.—L.) F. *ineffable.*—L. *ineffabilis*, unspeakable.—L. *in-*, not; *ef-* (for *ex*), out; *fā-rī*, to speak; with suffix *-bilis.* See **Fate.**

Inept, foolish. (F.—L.) XVII cent. —M. F. *inepte.*—L. *ineptus*, improper, foolish.—L. *in-*, not; and *aptus*, fit. (Also *inapt*, from *in-*, not, and *apt.*) See **Apt.**

Inert. (L.) L. *inert-*, stem of *iners*, unskilful, inactive.—L. *in-*, not; *ars*, skill. See **Art** (2).

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

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. Fries. *engel*, an angel, as being commonly used as a term of endearment and as a female name.—L. *angelus*.—Gk. αγγελος. See **Angel**.

Ingot, a mass of unwrought metal. (E.) M. E. *ingot*, Chaucer, C. T. 16677, &c., where it means a mould for molten metal. But the true sense is 'that which is poured in,' a mass of metal.—A. S. *in*, in; and *got-en*, poured, pp. of *geotan*, to pour, fuse metals. Cf. Du. *ingieten*, Swed. *ingjuta*, to pour in. Also Du. *gieten*, G. *giessen*, Icel. *gjōta* (pp. *gotinn*), Dan. *gyde*, Swed. *gjuta*, Goth. *giutan*, 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. *engreynen*.—M. F. *engrainer* (Palsg.).—F. *en graine*, in grain, with a fast colour.—F. *en*, in (L. *in*); Late L. *grāna*, cochineal dye, from *grānum*, a grain. See **Grain** and **Cochineal**.

Ingrate, ungrateful. (F.—L.) F. *ingrat*.—L. *ingrātus*, not pleasing.—L. *in-*, not; *grātus*, pleasing. See **Grateful**.

Ingratiate, to commend to the favour of. (L.) Coined from L. *in*, in; *gratia*, favour, grace. See **Grace**.

Ingredient, that which enters into a compound. (F.—L.) F. *ingrédient* (the same).—L. *ingredient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ingredī*, to enter upon, begin (hence to enter into).—L. *in*, in; *gradi*, to go. See **Grade**.

ingress. (L.) L. *ingressus*, an entering.—L *ingressus*, pp. of *ingredī* (above).

Inguinal, relating to the groin. (L.) L. *inguinālis* (the same).—L. *inguin-*, stem of *inguen*, the groin.

Inhabit. (F.—L.) M. F. *inhabiter*.—L. *inhabitāre*, to dwell in.—L. *in*, in; *habitāre*, to dwell. See **Habitation**.

Inhale. (L.) L. *inhalare*, to breathe in, draw in breath.—L. *in*, in; *hālāre*, to breathe. Cf. **Exhale**.

Inherent. (L.) L. *inhærent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *in-hærere*, to stick in. Hence *inhere*, as a verb. See **Hesitate**.

Inherit. (F.—L.) O. F. *enheriter*.—Late L. *inhereditare*.—L. *in*, in; *hered-em*, acc. of *heres*, an heir. See **Heir**.

Inhibit, to check. (L.) From L. *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibēre*, to keep in, hold in.—L. *in*, in; *habēre*, to have, keep. See **Habit**.

Inimical. (L.) L. *inimīcalis*, extended from *inimicus*, hostile.—L. *in-*, not; and *amicus*, friendly. See **Enemy** and **Amiable**.

Iniquity, vice. (F.—L.) M. E. *iniquitee*.—F. *iniquité*.—L. *inīquitātem*, acc. of *inīquitās*, injustice.—L. *in-*, not; *æquitas*, equity. See **Equity**.

Initial, pertaining to the beginning. (F.—L.) F. *initial*.—L. *initiālis*, adj. from *initium*, a beginning.—L. *initum*, 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 *iniectus*, pp. of L. *inicere*, to cast in, throw into.—L. *in*, in; *iacere*, to throw. See **Jet** (1).

Injunction, command. (L.) From L. *iniunctio*, an order.—L. *iniunctus*, pp. of *iniungere*, to bid. See **Enjoin**.

Injure. (F.—L.) F. *injurier*.—Late L. *iniūriāre*; for L. *iniūriāri*, to harm.—L. *iniuria*, harm.—L. *iniūrius*, wrong.—L. *in-*, not; *iur-*, for *iūs*, law, right. See **Just**.

Ink. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *enke*.—O. F. *enque* (F. *encre*).—Late L. *incaustum*; L. *encaustum*, the purple-red ink used by the later Roman emperors; neut. of *encaustus*, burnt in.—Gk. εγκαυστος, burnt in.—Gk. εν, in; καίω, I burn. (Cf. Ital. *inchiostro*, ink.) See **Encaustic**.

Inkle, a kind of tape. (Origin unknown.) Perhaps from M. Du. *enckel*, Du. *enkel*, single, as opposed to double; but there is no obvious connexion.

Inkling, a hint, intimation. (Scand.?) M. E. *inkling*, a whisper, murmur, low speaking. Alexander, when in disguise, feared he was discovered, because he 'herd *a nyngkiling* of his name'; Allit. romance of Alexander, 2968; where *a nyngkiling* stands for *an yngkiling*. 'To *incle* the truthe' = to hint at the truth, Alisaunder (in app. to Wm. of Palerne), 616. Origin unknown; perhaps allied to Swed. *enkel*, single; cf. *et enkelt ord*, a single word; M. Du. *enckelinge*, 'a falling or a diminishing of notes;' Hexham.

Inn, sb. (E.) M. E. *in*, *inn*.—A. S. *inn*, *in*, sb., room, dwelling.—A. S. *in*,

inn, adv., within, indoors. – A.S. *in*, prep., in. + Icel. *inni*, an inn; *inni*, adv., indoors. See **In**.

inning. (E.) Properly the securing or housing of grain, from *inn*, vb., due to *inn*, sb. (above). Also *innings*, at cricket, invariably used in the plural, because the side which is *in* consists of several players.

Innate, in-born. (L.) L. *innātus*, in-born. – L. *in*, in; *nātus*, born; see **Natal**.

Innocent. (F. – L.) F. *innocent*. – L. *innocent-*, stem of *innocens*, harmless. – L. *in-*, not; *nocens*, pres. pt. of *nocēre*, to hurt. See **Noxious**.

innocuous. (L.) L. *innocu-us*, harmless; with suffix *-ous*. – L. *in-*, not; *nocere*, to hurt.

Innovate, to introduce something new. (L.) From pp. of L. *innouāre*, to renew, make new. – L. *in*, in; *nouus*, new. See **Novel**.

Innuendo, an indirect hint. (L.) Not to be spelt *inuendo*. From L. *innuendo*, by intimating; gerund of *innuere*, to nod towards, intimate. – L. *in*, in, at; *nuere*, to nod. See **Nutation**.

Inoculate. (L.) In old authors it means 'to engraft.' – L. *inoculātus*, pp. of *inoculāre*, to engraft, insert a graft. – L. *in*, in; *oculus*, an eye, also a bud of a plant. See **Ocular**.

Inordinate. (L.) L. *inordinatus*. – L. *in-*, not; *ordinātus*, ordered, controlled, pp. of *ordināre*; see **Ordain**. And see **Order**.

Inquest. (F. – L.) Later spelling of M. E. *enqueste*. O. F. *enqueste*. – Late L. *inquesta*, sb., from *inquesta*, fem. of Late L. *inquestus*. – L. *inquīsītus*, pp. of *inquīrere*, to search into. – L. *in*, into; *quaerere*, to search. See **Query**.

inquire, late spelling of **Enquire**, q. v.

inquisition. (F. – L.) F. *inquisition*. – L. acc. *inquīsītiōnem*, a search into. – L. *inquīsitus*, pp. of *inquīrere*; see **Inquest** (above).

Inscribe. (L.) L. *inscribere*, to write in or upon; pp. *inscriptus* (whence *inscription*). – L. *in*, upon; *scrībere*, to write. See **Scribe**.

Inscrutable, that cannot be scrutinised. (F. – L.) F. *inscrutable*. – L. *inscrūtābilis*. – L. *in-*, not; *scrūtārī*, to scrutinise. See **Scrutiny**.

Insect. (F. – L.) F. *insecte*. – L. *insectum*, lit. 'a thing cut into,' i. e. nearly divided, from the shape. – L. *insectus*, pp. of *insecare*, to cut into. – L. *in*, into; *secāre*, to cut. See **Secant**.

Insert. (L.) From L. *insertus*, pp. of *inserere*, to introduce, put in. – L. *in*, in; *serere*, to join, put. See **Series**.

Insidious. (F. – L.) F. *insidieux*, deceitful. – L. *insidiosus*, treacherous. – L. *insidiæ*, pl. troops of men who lie in wait, also cunning wiles. – L. *insidere*, to lie in wait, lit. 'to sit in.' – L. *in*, in; *sedere*, to sit. See **Sedentary**.

Insignia. (L.) L. *insignia*, marks of office; pl. of *insigne*, which is the neuter of *insignis*, remarkable. – L. *in*, upon; *signum*, a mark. See **Sign**.

Insinuate. (L.) From pp. of L. *insinuāre*, to introduce by winding or bending. – L. *in*, into; *sinus* (gen. *sinūs*), a bend. See **Sinus**.

Insipid. (L.) L. *insipidus*. – L. *in-*, not; *sapidus*, savoury. See **Sapid**.

Insist. (F. – L.) F. *insister*. – L. *insistere*, to set foot on, persist. – L. *in*, in; *sistere*, to set, stand, from *stāre*, to stand. See **State**.

Insolent. (F. – L.) M. E. *insolent*. – F. *insolent*, saucy. – L. *insolent-*, stem of *insolens*, insolent; of doubtful origin. Perhaps 'swelling against;' from L. *in-*, against, and *sol-*, weak grade of vb. *to swell*.

Inspect. (L.) L. *inspectāre*, to observe; frequent. of *inspicere*, to look into. – L. *in*, into; *specere*, to look. See **Species**.

Inspire. (F. – L.) O. F. *enspirer*, M. F. *inspirer* (Cot.). – L. *inspirāre*, to breathe into. – L. *in*, into; *spirāre*, to breathe. See **Spirit**.

Inspissate, to make thick. (L.) From pp. of L. *inspissāre*, to thicken. – L. *in*, in; *spissus*, thick, dense.

Instance. (F. – L.) F. *instance*, 'instance, urgency;' Cot. – L. *instantia*, a being near, urgency. – L. *instant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *instāre*, to be at hand, to urge. – L. *in*, upon, near; *stare*, to stand. See **State**.

Instead. (E.) For *in stead*, i. e. in the place. See **Stead**.

Instep, the upper part of the foot, where it rises to the front of the leg. (E.) Formerly *instup* and *instop* (Minsheu). These forms may be related to A. S. *stōp-*, as seen in *stōp-el*, a footprint, O. Sax. *stōp-o*, a step (cf. Du. *stoep*, a set of steps,

G. *stufe*, a step, stair); from *stōp*, strong grade of *stapan*, to advance (whence the secondary verb *steppan*, to step). The reference seems to be to the movement of the foot in walking. See **Step.**

Instigate, to urge on. (L.) From pp. of *instigāre*, to goad on. — L. *in*, on; and base **stīg-*, to prick, allied to L. *stinguere*, to prick; see **Distinguish.** See Brugm. i. § 633.

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; *stinguere*, 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. *instrūmentum*, an implement, tool. — L. *instruere* (above); with suffix *-mentum*.

Insular. (L.) L. *insularis*, insular. — L. *insula*, an island. Cf. **Isle.**

Insult, vb. (F. — L.) F. *insulter*. — L. *insultāre*, to leap upon, scoff at, insult; frequent. of *insilīre*, to leap upon. — L. *in*, on; *salīre*, to leap. See **Salient.**

Insurgent. (L.) L. *insurgent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *insurgere*, to rise up or on, to rebel. — L. *in*, on; *surgere*, to rise. See **Surge.**

insurrection. (F. — L.) F. *insurrection*. — L. acc. *insurrectiōnem*, from nom. *insurrectio*. — L. *insurrectus*, pp. of *insurgere*, to rebel (above).

Intaglio, a kind of carved work. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *intaglio*, a sculpture, carving. — Ital. *intagliare*, to cut into. — Ital. *in* (= L. *in*), in; *tagliare* = Late L. *taliāre*, *taleāre*, to cut twigs, to cut, allied to *tālia*, *tālea*, a slip, twig.

Integer, a whole number. (L.) L. *integer*, whole, entire; lit. untouched, i. e. unharmed. — L. *in-*, not; **tag-*, base of *tangere*, to touch. See **Tangent.** Brugm. i. 244 (3); ii. § 632.

Integument. (L.) L. *integumentum*, a covering, skin. — L. *in*, upon; *tegere*, to cover; see **Tegument.**

Intellect. (F. — L.) M. F. *intellect*. — L. *intellectus*, perception, discernment. — L. *intellectus*, pp. of *intelligere*, to discern. — L. *intel-*, for *inter*, between; *legere*, to choose. See **Legend.**

intelligence. (F. — L.) F. *intelligence*. — L. *intelligentia*, perception. — L. *intelligent-*, 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. *enterren*. — F. *enterrer*, to bury. — Late L. *interrāre*, to put into the ground. — L. *in*, in; *terra*, ground. See **Terrace.** Der. *inter-ment*, F. *enterrement*.

Inter-, *prefix*, amongst. (L.) L. *inter*, among; a comparative form, answering to Skt. *antar*, within; closely allied to **Interior,** q. v. Also **Intel-** (before *l*).

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. *intercéder*. — L. *intercēdere*, 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. *intercepī-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.**

Interdict, sb. (L.) Law L. *interdictum*, a kind of excommunication; in Latin, a decree. — L. *interdictus*, pp. of *interdīcere*, to pronounce a judgment between two parties. — L. *inter*, between; *dīcere*, to say. See **Diction.**

Interest (1), profit, advantage. (F. — L.) M. F. *interest* (F. *interet*), an interest in a thing, interest for money (Cot.). — L. *interest*, it is profitable; 3 pers. sing. of *interesse*, to concern, lit. 'be among.' — L. *inter*, among; *esse*, to be. See **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. *interess'd* of the obsolete verb *to interess*, used by Massinger and Ben Jonson. — M. F. *interesse*, 'interessed, or touched in;' Cot. — L. *interesse*, to concern (as above). **Der.** Hence *dis-interested*, from the verb *dis-interest*, orig. a pp. and spelt *disinteress'd.*

Interfere. (F. — L.) Formerly *enterfeir*, 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-terus* itself was orig. a comparative form, answering to Skt. *antara-*, 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; *iacēre*, to lie. See **Jet** (1).

interjection. (F. — L.) F. *interjection*, an interjection, a word *thrown in* to express emotion. — L. acc. *interiectiōnem*, a throwing between, insertion, interjection. — L. *interiectus*, pp. of L. *intericere*, to cast between; (*-icere* — *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. *intermittere*, to send apart, interrupt; pp. *intermissus*. — L. *inter*, between; *mittere*, to send. See **Missile.** **Der.** *intermiss-ion*, F. *intermission*, L. acc. *intermissiōnem*; 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. *intern-us* (above); with suffix *-al* (L. *-ālis*).

Internecine, thoroughly destructive. (L.) L. *internecīnus*, thoroughly destructive. — L. *internecio*, utter slaughter. — L. *inter*, thoroughly (see Lewis); and *necāre*, to kill, from *nec-*, stem of *nex*, death. Cf. Gk. *νεκυς*, a corpse. Brugm. i. § 375.

Interpellation. (F. — L.) F. *interpellation*. — L. acc. *interpellātiōnem*. — L. *interpellātus*, pp. of *interpellāre*, to drive between, to hinder, interrupt. — L. *inter*, between; *pellere*, to drive. See **Pulsate.**

Interpolate. (L.) From pp. of L. *interpolāre*, to furbish up, patch, interpolate. — L. *interpolus*, *interpolis*, polished up. — L. *inter*, in, between; *polire*, 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. *interpositiōnem*. a putting between. — L. *interpositus*, pp. of *interponere*, to put between. — L. *inter*, between; *pōnere*, to put. See **Position.**

Interpret, to explain. (F. — L.) M. E. *interpreten*. — M. F. *interpreter*. — L. *interpretārī*, to expound. — L. *interpret-*, stem of *interprēs*, an interpreter, properly an agent, broker. The latter part of the word is perhaps allied to L. *pret-ium*, price; see **Price.**

Interregnum. (L.) From L. *inter*, between; *regnum*, a reign, rule, from *regere*, to rule. See **Regent.**

Interrogate. (L.) From pp. of L. *interrogāre*, to question. — L. *inter*, thoroughly; *rogāre*, to ask. See **Rogation.**

Interruption. (F. — L.) F. *interruption*. — L. acc. *interruptiōnem*, a breaking into. — L. *interruptus*, pp. of *interrumpere*, to break into. — L. *inter*, amongst; *rumpere*, to break. See **Rupture.**

Intersect. (L.) From L. *intersectus*, pp. of *intersecāre*, to cut between or apart. — L. *inter*, between; *secare*, to cut. See **Secant.**

Intersperse. (L.) From L. *interspersus*, pp. of *interspergere*, to sprinkle amongst. — L. *inter*, among; *spargere*, to scatter. See **Sparse.**

Interstice. (F.—L.) F. *interstice.*—L. *interstitium*, an interval of space.—L. *inter*, between; *stătus*, pp. of *sistere*, to place, from *stāre*, to stand. See **State.**

Interval. (F.—L.) M.F. *intervalle*, interval.—L. *interuallum*, 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. *interuenire*, to come between.—L. *inter*, between; *uenire*, 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 *testāri*, to make a will. See **Testament.**

Intestine. (F.—L.) F. *intestin*, adj., 'intestine, inward;' Cot.—L. *intestinus*, inward. Formed from L. *intus*, within, cognate with Gk. *ἐντος*, within; extended from L. *in*, in. Cf. **Entrails.**

Intimate (1), to announce, hint. (L.) From pp. of L. *intimāre*, to bring within, to announce.—L. *intimus*, 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. *intime*, inward, 'secret, deer, entirely affected;' Cot.; from L. *intimus* (above).

Intimidate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *intimidāre*, 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; *toxicum*, poison, borrowed from Gk. *τοξικον*, poison for arrows. Gk. *τοξικον* is der. from *τοξον*, a bow, of which the pl. *τοξα* is used to mean arrows. With Gk. *τοξον* cf. Gk. *τεχ-νη*, art, or perhaps L. *taxus*, 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; *trīcæ*, pl. sb., hindrances, vexations, wiles. See **Extricate.**

intrigue, to form secret plots. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *intriguer*, (also M. F. *intriquer*, 'to intricate, perplex, insnare;' Cot.).—Ital. *intrigare* (also *intricare*), 'to intricate, entrap;' Florio.—L. *intricare* (above).

Intrinsic, inherent. (F.—L.) For **intrinsec*, M. F. *intrinseque*, 'inward;' Cot.—L. *intrinsecus*, lit. 'following inwards.'—L. **intrim*, allied to *intra*, 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. *intrōdūcere*, to bring in.—L. *intro*, within; *dūcere*, to bring. See **Duke.** Der. *introduct-ion* (from the pp. *introduct-us*).

Introit, an antiphon sung as the priest approaches the altar. (F.—L.) F. *introït.*—L. acc. *introitum*, from *introitus*, lit. 'entrance.'—L. *introitus*, pp. of *introīre*, to enter.—L. *intrō*, within; *īre*, 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. *intrudere*, to thrust into.—L. *in*, in, into; *trudere* (pp. *trūsus*), to thrust. Allied to **Threaten.** Der. *intrus-ion*, from the pp.

Intuition. (F.—L.) F. *intuition.* Formed, by analogy with *tuition*, from L. *intuitus*, pp. of *intuērī*, to look upon.—L. *in*, upon; *tuerī*, 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. *inundātionem*, acc. of *inundātio*, an overflowing.—L. *inundāre*, to overflow.—L. *in*, upon, over; *unda*, a wave. See **Undulate.**

Inure, to habituate. (F.—L.) Also spelt *enure*, i. e. *en ure*; the word arose from the phrase *in* (F. *en*) *ure*, i. e. in operation, in work, in employment, for-

merly common. Here *in* is the E. prep. *in*; *ure* is from O. F. *eure*, also spelt *uevre*, *ovre*, work, action; from L. *opera*, work. (Cf. *man-ure* = *man-œuvre*.) See also *manure*, *manœuvre*. See Operate.

Invade. (F.—L.) M. F. *invader*. — L. *inuādere* (pp. *inuāsus*), to enter, invade. — L. *in*, in; *uādere*, to go. Der. *invas-ion*, from the pp.

Invecked, Invected, in heraldry, indented with successive cusps, with the points projecting inwards. (L.) Lit. 'carried in.' — L. *inuectus*, pp. of *inuehere*, to carry inwards. — L. *in*, in; *uehere*, to carry. See Vehicle.

Inveigh, to attack with words, rail. (F.—L.) From F. *envahir*, O. F. *envaïr*, *enveïr*, to invade, from L. *inuādere* (see Invade); but popularly connected with L. *inuehere*, to carry into or to, to introduce, attack, inveigh against. — L. *in*, against; *uehere*, to bring. β. The latter etymology was suggested by the use of E. *invective*, borrowed from F. *invective*, 'an invective;' Cot.; from L. *inuectiuus*, adj., scolding, due to *inuectus*, pp. of *inuehere*. 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. *enveoglir*, to blind, in Will. of Wadington's Manuel des Peches, l. 10639, spelt also *enveogler* in N. Bozon. These are mere (ignorant) variants of F. *aveugler*, to blind (like *imposthume* for *apostume*), from F. *aveugle* (A. F. *enveogles* in Bozon), blind. — Late L. **aboculum*, acc. of **aboculus*, blind (Ducange has *avoculus*, also *aboculis*, adj.). — L. *ab*, without; *oculus*, eye. ¶ Baret (1580) has: '*inveigle* ones minde, *occæcare animum*.'

Invent. (F.—L.) F. *inventer*, to devise. Formed, with suffix *-er* (L. *-āre*), from L. *inuent-us*, pp. of *inuenire*, to come upon, find out. — L. *in*, upon; *uenire*, to come. See Venture. Der. *invention*, &c.

Inverse, opposite. (F.—L.) M. E. *invers*. — M. F. *invers*. — L. *inuersus*, pp. of *inuertere* (below).

invert. (L.) L. *inuertere*, to turn towards or up, to invert. — L. *in*, towards; *uertere*, to turn. See Verse.

Invest. (F.—L.) F. *investir*. — L. *inuestīre*, to clothe in or with. — L. *in*, in; *uestīre*, to clothe. See Vest.

Investigate. (L.) From pp. of L. *inuestīgāre*, to track out. — L. *in*, in, upon; *uestīgāre*, to trace, allied to *uestīgium*, a foot-track. See Vestige.

Inveterate. (L.) L. *inueterātus*, pp. of *inueterāre*, to retain for a long time. — L. *in*, in; *ueter-*, for **uetes-*, stem of *uetus*, old. See Veteran.

Invidious. (L.) From L. *inuidiōsus*, causing odium or envy. — L. *inuidia*, 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. **inuigorāre*, to give vigour to. — L. *in*, towards; *uigor*, vigour; see Vigour. Cf. Ital. *invigorire*.

Invincible. (F.—L.) F. *invincible*. — L. *inuincibilis*. — L. *in-*, not; *uincibilis*, easily overcome, from *uincere*, to conquer; see Vanquish.

Invite. (F.—L.) F. *inviter*. — L. *inuītāre*, to ask, request, invite. Allied to **uītus*, willing, in *in-uītus*, unwilling. Brugm. i. § 343. Doublet, *vie*, q. v.

Invocation. (F.—L.) F. *invocation*. — L. *inuocātionem*, acc. of *inuocātio*, a calling upon. — L. *inuocātus*, pp. of *inuocāre*, to call upon. — L. *in*, upon; *uocāre*, to call. See Vocation.

invoke. (F.—L.) F. *invoquer*. — L. *inuocāre*, to call upon (above).

Invoice, a particular account of goods sent out. (F.—L.) A corruption of *envois*, pl. of F. *envoi*, O. F. *envoy*, a sending; see Envoy. Cf. E. *voice*, from O. F. *vois*.

Involve. (F.—L.) F. *involver*, 'to involve;' Cot. — L. *inuoluere*, to roll in, roll up. — L. *in*, in; *uoluere*, to roll. See Voluble. Der. *involut-ion*, *involute*, from the pp. *inuolūtus*; also *involucre*, from L. *inuolucrum*, an envelope.

Iodine, an elementary body. (Gk.) Named from the violet colour of its vapour. [Cf. F. *iode*, iodine.] — Gk. *ἰωδ-ης*, contr. form of *ἰοειδής*, violet-like; with suffix *-ine*. — Gk. *ἴο-ν*, a violet; *εἶδ-os*, appearance. See Violet.

Iota. (Gk.—Heb.) Gk. *ιωτα*, a letter of the Gk. alphabet. — Heb. *yōd*, 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.

ipecacuana). From the Brazilian name of the plant; Guarani *ipé-kaa-guaña*. *Ipé* = *peb*, small; *kaa*, plant; *guaña*, 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.

Ire. (F.—L.) F. *ire*. — L. *īra*, anger.

irascible. (F.—L.) F. *irascible*. — L. *irascibilis*, choleric; from *irascī*, to become angry; with suffix *-bilis*. — L. *ira*, anger.

Iris, a rainbow. (L.—Gk.) L. *īris*. — Gk. *ἶρις*, a rainbow. Der. *irid-esc-ent*, *irid-ium*; from *īrid-*, stem of *īris*. 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. *iergþ*, sluggishness; from *earg*, sluggish.

Iron, a metal. (E.) M. E. *iren*, also *ire*. A. S. *īren*, older forms *īsern*, *īsaern*, adj. and sb. + Du. *ijzer*; O. Icel. *īsarn*; O. H. G. *īsarn*, G. *eisen*; Goth. *eisarn*, sb. (whence *eisarneins*, adj.). And cf. W. *haiarn*, Corn. *hoern*, Irish *iarann*, O. Ir. *iarn*, Bret. *houarn*, iron. β. The Celtic forms answer to an O. Celt. form **īsarno-* (**eisarno-*, Stokes, in Fick, ii. 25); from which the Germanic forms may have been borrowed. At any rate, Icel. *jarn* and Dan. Swed. *jern* are from O. Ir. *iarn*. Remoter origin unknown.

ironmonger, a dealer in iron goods. (E.) From *iron* and *monger*; see Monger.

iron-mould. (E.) See Mould (3).

Irony. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *ironie* (Minsheu). — L. *ironīa*. — Gk. *εἰρωνεία*, dissimulation, irony. — Gk. *εἴρων*, a dissembler, one who says less then he thinks or means. Allied to Ionic *εἴρομαι*, Attic *ἔρομαι*, I ask, enquire, seek out (cf. *εἰρωτέω*, Ion. for *ἐρωταω*, I ask), *ερευνα*, enquiry, search (base **reu*; Prellwitz).

Irradiate. (L.) From pp. of L. *irradiāre*, to shine upon. — L. *ir-*, for *in*, on; *radiāre*, to shine, from *radius*, a ray. See Radius.

Irrefragable, not to be refuted. (F. —L.) F. *irréfragable*. — L. *irrefrāgābilis*, not to be withstood. — L. *ir-* (= *in-*, not); *refrāgārī*, to oppose, thwart, from *re-*, back, and (probably) L. *frag-*, base of *frag-or*, a noise. (For the long *a*, cf. L. *suffrāgium*, prob. from the same root.)

Irrigate, to water. (L.) From pp. of L. *irrigāre*, to flood. — L. *in*, upon; *rigāre*, to wet, moisten.

Irritate. (L.) From pp. of L. *irrītāre*, to incite, excite, provoke, tease. App. related to *irrīre*, *hirrire*, to snarl as a dog; which is prob. an imitative word.

Irruption. (F.—L.) F. *irruption*, 'a forcible entry;' Cot. — L. acc. *irruptiōnem*, a breaking into. — L. *ir-* (for *in*), into; *rupt-us*, pp. of *rumpere*, to break. See Rupture.

Is. A. S. *is*; from √ES, to be. The general Idg. form is ES-TI, as in Skt. *as-ti*, Gk. *ἐσ-τί*, 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. *huyzenblas* (mod. Du. *huisblad*), isinglass, lit. 'sturgeon-bladder,' whence isinglass is obtained; see Sewel. — M. Du. *huys*, sturgeon; *blaese*, bladder (Kilian). Cf. G. *hausenblase*, sturgeon-bladder, isinglass; from G. *hausen*, a sturgeon, *blase*, a bladder, from *blasen*, to blow. Cf. O. H. G. *hūso*, a sturgeon.

Islam, the religious system of Muhammed. (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. *iland*. A. S. *īgland*. — A. S. *īg*, an island; *land*, land; perhaps by confusion of A. S. *īg*, island, with A. S. *ea-land*, island, lit. 'water-land.' The A. S. *ig* is also *eg*, O. Merc. *eg* (cf. *Angles-ey*); cognate with Icel. *ey*, Dan. Swed. *ö*, island; G. *aue*, meadow near water. The orig. Teut. form was **agwiā*, fem. of **agwioz*, belonging to water, an adj. formed from **ahwa*, water, represented by A. S. *ea*, O. H. G. *aha*, Goth. *ahwa*, a stream, cognate with L. *aqua*, water.

Isle, an island. (F. - L.) O. F. *isle* (F. *île*). — L. *insula*, an island. See Insular.

Isochronous, performed in equal times. (Gk.) Gk. *ἴσο-s*, equal; *χρόνος*, time (see Chronicle). Brugm. i. § 345 c.

isosceles, having two equal legs or sides as a triangle. (L.—Gk.) L. *isosceles*. — Gk. *ἰσοσκελης*, isosceles. — Gk. *ἴσο-s*, equal; *σκελ-os*, 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.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

jacobin. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) M.E. *jacobin.*—F. *jacobin.*—Late Lat. *Jacōbīnus*, adj., formed from *Iacōbus*, and applied to a friar of the order of St. Dominick. See **Jack** (1). β. 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. *Iacōb-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, yawd*, a jade; Dunbar has *yald*. Of Scand. origin; borrowed from Icel. *jalda*, a mare; prov. Swed. *jäldä*, 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. *νεφρός*, kidneys).—Span. *ijada*, also *ijar*, the flank; cf. Port. *ilhal, ilharga*, the flank, side.—L. *īlia*, pl., the flanks.

Jag, a notch, tooth. (Scand.) Hardly a variant of *dag*. '*Iagge*, or dagge of a garment;' Palsg. 'I *iagge*, or cut a garment;' ib. From Norw. *jak*, a notch; *jaka*, to notch (Ross).

Jaggery, a coarse brown sugar. (Canarese — Skt.) A corruption of Canarese *sharkare*, unrefined sugar; H. H. Wilson.—Skt. *çarkarā*; see **Sugar.**

Jaguar, a beast of prey. (F.—Brazil.) '*Jagua* in the Guarani [Brazilian] language is the common name for tygers and dogs; the generic name for tygers is *jaquarete*:' Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico, tr. by Cullen, ii. 318. It should be written *yagoar*; for there is no *j* in Tupi-Guarani (Cavalcanti). The spelling *jaguar* is F. (in Buffon). The Dict. of Trevoux has *janouare* (error for *jauouare*); for Brazil. *yāuāra*, a dog. Spelt *jaguara*, Hist. Nat. Brasiliæ, 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.** ¶ But Ashe (1775) has: '*Jamb*, to confine as between two posts;' as if from **Jamb** q. v.

jam (2), a conserve of fruit. (E.) A soft substance, like that which is chewed. 'And if we have anye stronger meate, it must be *chammed* afore by the nurse, and so put into the babes mouthe;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 241 *h*. See above.

Jamb, side-post of a door. (F.—L.) F. *jambe*, a leg, also a jamb (see Cotgrave).—Folk-L. *gamba*, a leg. See **Gambol.** Der. (perhaps) *jamb*, vb.; see **Jam** (1).

Jane, Jean, a twilled cloth. (F.—Ital.) Also '*gene* fustian,' 1580; cf. M. E. *Gene*, Genoa.—M. F. *Genes.*—Ital. *Genova*, Genoa.

Jangle, to sound discordantly. (F.—Scand.) M E. *janglen.*—O. F. *jangler*, to jangle, prattle. Of Scand. origin.—Swed. dial. and Norw. *jangla*, to quarrel; cf. Du. *jangelen*, to importune, frequent. of *janken*, to howl, yelp. An imitative word; cf. L. *gannire*, to yelp.

Janizary. (F.—Ital.—Turk.) F. *Janissaires*, 'the Janizaries;' Cot.—M. Ital. *ianizzeri*, 'the Turkes gard,' Florio. Of Turk. origin; it means 'new soldiery'; from Turk. *yeñi*, new; and *cheri*, soldiery (Devic). And *cheri* is from Pers. *charīk*, auxiliary forces (Zenker).

January. (L.) Englished from L. *Iānuārius*, a month named from the god *Iānus*, who was supposed to have doors under his protection; cf. L. *iānua*, a door.

Japan, a name given to certain kinds of lacquered work. (Japan.) Named from the country. Der. *japan*, vb., to polish.

Jape, to mock, jest, befool. (F.) Obsolete. M. E. *japen*. Apparently from O. F. *japer* (F. *japper*), to yap (as a dog). Imitative; cf. E. *yap*.

Jar (1), to make a harsh noise. (E.) Imitative; cf. M. E. *garren*, to chide, M. E. *girren*, A. S. *georran*, to creak; Du. *gieren*, to cry; Bavar. *garren*, to jar. Parallel to prov. E. *char*, to chide, M. E. *charken*, to creak (Prompt. Parv.); cf. A. S. *ceorian, cerian*, to murmur; M. Du. *karren, kerren*, 'to crake [creak] like a cart,' Hexham; O. H. G. *kerran*, to give a loud harsh sound. Cf. **Jargon** and **Garrulous.**

Jar (2), an earthen pot. (F.—Arab.)

M. F. *jare*, 'a jarre,' Cot.; F. *jarre*. [Cf. Span. *jarra*, *jarro*, Ital. *giara*.] — Arab. *jarra*, a jar (Devic).

Jargon, a confused talk. (F. — L. ?) F. *jargon*, orig. the chattering of birds, jargon; O. F. *gargon*, *gergon*. Cf. Span. *gerigonza*, jargon; Ital. *gergone*. Prob. from an imitative base *garg* (cf. *garg-le*, *gurg-le*); cf. L. *garrīre*, to prate, croak. Cf. M. E. *charken*, to creak. See **Jar** (1).

Jargonelle, a kind of pear. (F. — Ital. — Pers. ?) F. *jargonelle*, a kind of pear, very stony (Littre); formed (acc. to Littre) from F. *jargon*, a yellow diamond, small stone. — Ital. *giargone*, a sort of yellow diamond. Perhaps from Pers. *zargun*, gold-coloured (Zend *zairi-gaona-*); from *zar*, gold, and *gūn*, colour (Devic).

Jasmine, Jessamine, a plant. (F. — Arab. — Pers.) F. *jasmin*. (So also Span. *jazmin*.) — Arab. *yāsemīn* (Devic). — Pers. *yāsmīn*, jasmine; *yāsamīn*, jessamine.

Jasper, a precious stone. (F. — L. — Gk. — Arab.) O. F. *jaspre* (Littre), an occasional spelling of *jaspe*, a jasper. — L. *iaspidem*, acc. of *iaspis*. — Gk. ἴασπις. — Arab. *yasb*, *yasf*, *yashb*, jasper; whence Pers. *yashp*, *yashf*, jasper. Cf. Heb. *yāshpheh*, a jasper.

Jaundice. (F. — L.) M. E. *iaunis*; the *d* being excrescent. — F. *jaunisse*, yellowness; hence, the jaundice. — F. *jaune* (oldest spelling *jalne*), 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. *jancer un cheval*, 'to stirre a horse in the stable till he swart [sweat] withall; or (as our) to jaunt (an old word);' Cot.

Jaunty, Janty, fantastical. (F. — L.) Also *janty*, *jantee*, variants of *jantyl*, old spelling of *gentle* or *genteel*. Cf. Burgundy *jantais*, 'gentil;' Mignard.

Javelin. (F. — C. ?) M. F. *javelin*, 'a javeling,' Cot.; allied to *javelot*, 'a gleave, dart,' id. Perhaps Celtic. Cf. O. Irish *gabul*, a fork; *gablach*, pointed, Irish *gabhla*, a spear, *gabhlan*, a fork of a tree; Gael. *gobhlan*, a prong; W. *gafl*, a fork, *gaflach*, a dart. See **Gaff.**

Jaw. (F. — L.) M. E. *iowe* (*jowe*). — O. F. (and F.) *joue*, 'the cheek, the jowle;' Cot. (Cf. Prov. *gauta*, Ital. *gota*, cheek, jaw.) — Late L. *gabata*, *gavata*, a bowl; from the rounding of the jaw. (Diez, Körting.) ¶ Perhaps influenced by *chaw*, *chew*; Palsgrave has *chawe-bone* for *jaw-bone*.

Jay, a bird. (F.) O. F. *jay*, a jay (F. *geai*). Cf. Span. *gayo*, a jay. Of doubtful origin; perhaps from O. H. G. *wāhi*, fine, beautiful, whence F. *gai*. See **Gay.**

Jealous. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *jalous*, *gelus*. — O. F. *jalous* (later *jaloux*). — Late L. *zēlōsus*, full of zeal. — L. *zēlus*, zeal. — Gk. ζῆλος, zeal. See **Zeal.** Der. *jealous-y*, F. *jalousie*.

Jeer. (Du.) Doubtful; perhaps from M. Du. phrase *den gek scheeren*, lit. to shear the fool, hence to jeer at one; whence the word *gekscheeren*, or simply *scheeren*, to jeer. Now spelt *scheren*. Cf. G. *scheren*, 'to shear, fleece, cheat, plague, tease;' Flügel; E. Fries. *scheren*, the same.

Jehovah. (Heb.) Heb. *yahovāh*, or, more correctly, *yahweh*, a proper name, rendered in the A.V. by 'the Lord.'

Jejune, hungry, meagre. (L.) L. *ieiūnus*, fasting, hungry, dry.

Jelly. (F. — L.) Formerly *gelly*. — F. *gelée*, 'gelly;' Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of *geler*, to freeze. — L. *gelāre*, to freeze. See **Gelid.**

Jennet, Gennet, a small Spanish horse. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. F. *genette*, 'a genet, or Spanish horse;' Cot. — Span. *ginete*, a nag; but orig. 'a horse-soldier.' Of Moorish origin; traced by Dozy to Arab. *zenāta*, 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 *melo de San Giovanni*, i. e. St. John's apple. So called because, in France and Italy, it ripened about June 24, St. John's day. So also, there is an early pear, called *Amire Joannet* or *Jeanette*, or *petit St. Jean*; G. *Johannisbirne*. F. *Jean* < Lat. acc. *Iohannem*; from Gk. Ἰωάννης, John. — Heb. *Yōkhānān*, the Lord is gracious.

Jeopardy, hazard. (F. — L.) M. E. *jupartie*, later *jopardye*, *jeopardie*. — O. F. *jeu parti*, lit. a divided game; a game in which the chances were equal, hence, a risk, hazard. — Late L. *iocus partītus*, the same; also an alternative. — L. *iocus*, a game; *partītus*, pp. of *partīrī*, to part, divide, from *parti-*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. ¶ The diphthong *eo* = F. *eu*; cf. *people* (= F. *peuple*). See **Joke.**

Jerboa, a rodent quadruped. (Arab.) Arab. *yarbūʿ*, (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. *jarīd*, a palm-branch stripped of its leaves, a lance.

Jerk. (E.) We find *jerk*, *jert*, and *yerk* all used in much the same sense, orig. to strike with a lash, whip or rod. Of these, *jert* was regarded as equivalent to *gird* (Index to Cot.); see **Gird** (2).

Jerked beef. (Peruvian.) A singular corruption of *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.

Jerkin, a jacket, short coat. (Du.) Dimin. of Du. *jurk*, a frock (Sewel), by help of the once common Du. dimin. suffix *-ken*, now supplanted by *-je* or *-tje*. Cf. Westphal. *jürken*, a sort of overcoat; E. Fries. *jurken*, a child's frock. Cf. *fir-kin*, *kilder-kin*.

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, for throwing off the hawk; orig. 'a cast.' Cf. M. F. *ject*, a cast; *les jects d'un oyseau*, 'a hawkes Iesses,' Cot. — O. F. *geter*, to cast. — L. *iactāre*, to cast; see **Jet** (1).

Jest, a joke. (F.—L.) Orig. a story, merry tale. M. E. *geste*, a story. — O. F. *geste*, an exploit, romance, tale of exploits. — L. *gesta*, for *res gesta*, a thing done, an exploit. — L. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*, to carry, carry on. See **Gesture**, **Gerund**.

Jesuit; see below.

Jesus, the Saviour. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) L. *Iesus*. — Gk. Ἰησοῦς. — Heb. *Yeshuʿa*, Jeshua (Nehem. viii. 17); contr. form of *Yehōshuʿa*, Jehoshua (Numb. xiii. 16) signifying saviour, lit. 'help of Jehovah.' — Heb. root *yāshaʿ*, to be large, to save. Der. *jesu-it*, one of the society of Jesus.

Jet (1), to throw out, fling about, spout. (F.—L.) Formerly, to *jet* was to strut about. M. E. *ietten*, to strut. — O. F. *jetter*, *geter*, *getter*, to throw, fling, push forth. — L. *iactāre*, 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*, *jaet*, also *jayet*, *gaiete*, jet (F. *jais*). — L. *gagatem*, acc. of *gagātes*, jet. — Gk. γαγάτης, jet; so called from Γάγαι, a town in Lycia, in the S. of Asia Minor.

Jetsam. (F.—L.) Also *jettison*. An old term in Law F. for things thrown overboard from a wrecked vessel. — A. F. *getteson*, a casting; O. F. *getaison*. — L. acc. *iactātiōnem*. — L. *iactāre*, to cast; see **Jet** (1).

jetty, a kind of pier. (F.—L.) M. F. *jettée* (F. *jetée*), a cast, throw, 'also a jetty or jutty;' Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of M. F. *jetter* (F. *jeter*), to throw; see **Jet** (1).

Jew. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) M. E. *Iewe*, a Jew. — A. F. *Ieu*, *Geu* (F. *juif*). — L. *Iudæus*, a Jew. — Gk. Ἰουδαῖος, an inhabitant of Ἰουδαια, Judæa. — Heb. *Yehūdāh*, Judah, son of Jacob, lit. 'illustrious.' — Heb. root *yādāh*, to throw, praise, celebrate. Der. *Jew-ry*, M. E. *Iewerie*, O. F. *Iuerie*, lit. a Jews' district; also *Jews'-harp*, a name given in derision; cf. 'the harp of David.'

Jewel, a valuable ornament. (F.—L.) M. E. *iowel*, *iuel*. — O. F. *joel*, *joiel*, *jouel*, *juel* (later *joyau*). — Late L. *iocāle*, usually in pl. *iocālia*, jewels (lit. trinkets). — L. *iocārī*, to play (O. F. *joer*, *jouer*). — L. *iocus*, play. See **Joke**. (Toynbee, §§ 76, 143.)

Jib (1), the foremost sail in a ship. (Dan.) So called because easily shifted from side to side; see **jib** (2) below.

jib (2), to shift a sail from side to side. (Dan.) '*Jib*, to shift the boom-sail from one side of the mast to another;' Ash (1775). Also spelt *jibe*, *gybe*. — Dan. *gibbe*, to jibe, jib; Swed. dial. *gippa*, to jerk up. Allied to Swed. *guppa*, to rock; see **Jump**. ¶ The form *gibe* answers to Du. *gijpen*, E. Fries. *gīpen*, to turn suddenly, said of a sail.

jib (3), to move restively, as a horse. (F.—Scand.) O. F. *giber*, to struggle with the hands and feet (Roquefort); whence O. F. *regiber* (F. *regimber*), to kick as a horse. Cf. also O. F. *giper*, to jib, as a horse (Godefroy). — Swed. dial. *gippa*, 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. *gīge* (G. *geige*), a fiddle.

Jilt, a flirt. (L.) Formerly *jillet,* dimin. of *jill,* a flirt, orig. *Jill* or *Gillian,* a personal name.—L. *Jūliāna.* See Gill (4).

Jingle, to clink. (E.) M. E. *ginglen*; a frequentative verb from the base *jink,* allied to *chink*; see Chink (2). Also allied to Jangle.

Jinn, a demon. (Arab.) Formed from Arab. *jinna(t),* demons, pl.; the sing. form being *jinnīy,* Englished as *jinnee* or *genie.*

Job (1), to peck with the beak. (E.?) Perhaps imitative. M. E. *iobben.* Cf. Gael. and Irish *gob,* mouth, beak.

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; *gobet,* 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.) L. *iocōsus,* sportive.—L. *iocus,* sport. See Joke.

jocular. (L.) L. *ioculāris.*—L. *iocu-lus,* a little jest, dimin. of *iocus,* a jest.

Jocund. (F.—L.) M. E. *joconde.*—O. F. *jocond,* pleasant, agreeable (Godefroy).—L. *iōcundus, iucundus,* pleasant; orig. helpful.—L. *iuuare* (supine *iu-tum*), to help; see Adjutant.

Jog, to push slightly, jolt. (F.—Teut. ?) M. E. *ioggen.* Cf. W. *ysgogi,* to wag, stir, shake, E. *shog,* M E. *schoggen,* to shake up and down; Kentish *jock,* to jolt. All apparently from M. E. *schokken*; see Shock. ¶ We also find Norw. and Swed. dial. *jukka,* to jump up and down, as in riding.

John Dory, the name of a fish. (F.—L.) *John dory* is the vulgar name of the fish called the *dory. John* appears to be a mere sailor's prefix, like the *jack* in *jack-ass*; it can hardly be from an alleged F. *jaune dorée,* which would be tautological nonsense. *Dory* is borrowed from F. *dorée,* a dory; lit. 'gilded,' *dorée* being the fem. of the pp. of *dorer,* to gild.—L. *deaurāre,* to gild.—L. *de auro,* of gold; see Aureate.

Join. (F.—L.) O. F. and F. *joign-,* a stem of *joindre.*—L. *iungere* (pp. *iunctus*), to join. + Gk. ζευγνυναι; Skt. *yuj,* to join. Allied to Yoke.

joint. (F.—L.) O. F. *joinct, joint,* a joint, sb.—O. F. *joinct, 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. *gésir*), to lie, lie on.—L. *iacēre,* to lie. Cf. Gist.

Joke, a jest. (L.) From L. *iocus,* a jest, game. Brugm. 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. *jol,* a great feast in the heathen time; cognate with A. S. *geola,* yule. See Yule.

Jolly-boat. (Port. *and* E.) We find 'grete bote and *jolywat*' in 1495; but it was also spelt *gallevat* and *galleywat* (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, iurdan, iordeyne*; Late L. *iurdānus* (Prompt. Parv. and Vocab.). It was orig. an alchemist's bottle (Halliwell, Way); perhaps once used for keeping water from the Jordan.

Joss, a Chinese idol. (Port.—L.) Not Chinese, but corrupted from Port. *Deos,* God. Cognate with Span. *Dios,* God; O. F. *deus.*—L. *Deus,* nom., God.

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.

Jot. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) Englished from L. *iota,* Matt. v. 18 (Vulgate).—Gk. *ἰῶτα,* a letter of the Gk. alphabet.—Heb. *yōd,* the smallest letter of th Heb. alphabet, with the power of *y.* See Iota.

Journal. (F.—L.) Properly an adj., signifying 'daily.'—F. *journal,* daily.—L. *diurnālis,* daily; see Diurnal.

journey. (F.—L.) M. E. *iournee.* a

day's travel. — F. *journée*, a day, orig. a day's work. — Late L. **diurnata*, orig. the fem. pp. of Late L. *diurnāre*, to sojourn. — L. *diurnus*, daily. — L. *dies*, a day.

Joust, Just, to tilt. (F. — L.) O. F. *jouster* (F. *jouter*), to tilt. — Late L. *iuxtāre*, to approach (hence, to approach with hostile intent, as in tilting). — L. *iuxtā*, close to, hard by (whence O. F. *jouste*, close to). β The form *iuxtā* is short for **iūg-is-tā*, fem. abl. of the superlative form of L. *iūg-is*, continual. From the base *iūg-* of *iungere*, to join. (√YEUG.) Brugm. i. § 760. Der. *jostle*.

Jovial. (F. — L.) O. F. *jovial*, sanguine, lit. born under the lucky planet Jupiter. — L. *Iouiālis*, pertaining to Jupiter. — L. *Ioui-*, decl. stem of O. Lat. *Iouis*, Jove, whence L *Iu-piter* (= Jove-father). *Iouis* represents *Diouis* (cf. Oscan dat. *Diuv-ei*), allied to *diēs*, day, and to *deus*, god; cf. Gk. Διός, gen. case of Ζεύς. See **Deity, Tuesday.** Brugm. i. §§ 120, 223.

Jowl, Jole, the jaw or cheek. (E.) M. E. *jolle*; all the forms are corruptions of M. E. *chol*, *chaul*, which is a contraction of M. E. *chauel* (*chavel*), the jowl. — A. S. *ceaſl*, the jaw; pl. *ceaſlas*, the jaws, chaps. Cf. O. Sax. *kaflōs*, pl., the jaws; Du. *kevels*, pl. the gums; G. *kiefer*, jaw, jaw-bone; also Icel. *kjaptr*, Swed. *käft*, Dan. *kiæft*, jaw. ¶ The successive spellings are A.S. *ceaſl*, *chæfle* (Layamon), *chauel*, *chaul*, *chol*, *jole*, *jowl* (all found).

Joy. (F. — L.) M. E. *ioye*. — O. F. *ioye*, *joye*; oldest form *goye* (F. *joie*); cf. Ital. *gioja*, joy, also a gaud, jewel, Span. *joya*, a gaud. — L. *gaudia*, pl. of *gaudium*, joy; afterwards turned into a fem. sing. — L. *gaudēre*, to rejoice. See **Gaud.**

Jubilation, a shouting for joy. (L.) From L. *iubilātio*, sb. — L. *iubilātus*, pp. of *iubilāre*, to shout for joy. — L. *iubilum*, a shout of joy. ¶ Quite distinct from *jubilee*.

Jubilee, a season of great joy. (F. — L. — Heb.) M. E. *jubilee*. — M. F. *jubilé*, 'a jubilee;' Cot. — L. *iubilæus*, the jubilee (Levit. xxv. 11); masc. of adj. *iubilæus*, belonging to the jubilee (Levit. xxv. 28). — Heb. *yōbēl*, a blast of a trumpet, shout of joy. ¶ Distinct from the word above.

Judge. (F. — L.) F. *juge*. — L. *iudicem*, acc. of *iūdex*, a judge, lit. 'one who points out law.' — L. *iu-s*, law; *dic-āre*, to point out. See **Jury** and **Diction.**

judicature. (F. — L.) F. *judicature*. — Late L. *iūdicātūra*, office of a judge, judgment. — L. *iūdicātus*, pp. of *iūdicāre*, to judge. — L. *iūdic-*, stem of *iudex*, a judge.

judicial. (F. — L.) M. F. *judiciel*. — L. *iūdiciālis*, pertaining to courts of law. — L. *iudicium*, a trial. — L. *iūdic-*, stem of *iūdex*, a judge (above).

judicious. (F. — L.) F. *judicieux*; as if from a L. form **iūdiciōsus*. — L. *iudic-*, stem of *iudex*, a judge.

Jug, a kind of pitcher. (Heb.) Drinking-vessels were formerly called *jacks*, *jills*, 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 *Jacquetta*. Of Heb. origin; see **Jenniting.**

Juggernaut, the name of an Indian idol. (Skt.) Skt. *jagannātha-*, lord of the universe, monarch of the world (Benfey, p. 465). — Skt. *jagat*, world; *nātha-*, protector, lord.

Juggler. (F. — L.) M. E. *iogelour*. — O. F. *jogleor*, *jougleor*; later *jongleur*. — L. *ioculātōrem*, acc. of *ioculātor*, a jester. — L. *ioculāri*, to jest. — L. *ioculus*, a little jest, dimin. of *iocus*, joke. See **Joke.**

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.**

Juice. (F. — L.) M. E. *iuce*, *iuse*. — O. F. *jus*, juice, broth. — L. *ius*, broth; lit. 'mixture.' + Skt. *yūsha-*, soup. (√YU.) Brugm. i. §§ 911, 922.

Jujube, a fruit. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) M. F. *jujubes*, pl. (Cot.). — L. *zizyphum*, a jujube; fruit of the tree called *zīzyphus*. — Gk. ζίζυφον, fruit of the tree ζίζυφος. — Pers. *zayzafūn*, *zizfun*, *zizafun*, the jujube-tree.

Julep, a drink. (F. — Span. — Pers.) F. *julep*. — Span. *julepe*. — Pers. *julāb*, julep, a sweet drink; also *gulāb*, rose-water, also julep. — Pers. *gul*, a rose; *āb*, water. For Pers. *gul*, see **Rose.** Pers. *āb* is cognate with Skt. *ap-*, water.

July. (F. — L.) O. F. *Julie*. — L. *Iūlius*, a month (formerly called *Quinctīlis*) named after Julius Cæsar, who was born in July.

Jump (1), to leap, spring, skip. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *gumpa*, to spring, jump, *gimpa*, to wag about; allied to Swed. *guppa*, to

move up and down; Dan. *gumpe*, 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. **gimpan-* (for **gempan-*); whence Dan. dial. *gimpe*, to swing, wag, Lowl. Sc. *jimp*, to jump.

jumble, to mix together confusedly. (Scand.) We also find M. E. *jombren*, Ch. Troil. ii. 1037; and *jumper*, to mix harmoniously (More). In fact, *jumb-le*, *jombren*, *jump-er* are all frequentative forms of the verb to *jump*, used transitively. Thus *jumb-le* = to make to jump, jolt together, make a discord; or, otherwise, to shake together, make to agree. See **Jump** (1).

jump (2), exactly, pat; also, as a 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 astrological, from the 'union' of planets. — L. *iunctūra*, a joining. — L. *iunctus* (above).

June. (F. — L.) O. F. and F. *Juin*. — L. *Iūnius*, the name of the month and of a Roman *gens* or clan.

Jungle. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. *jangal*, waste land. — Skt. *jaṅgala-*, adj., dry, desert; hence *jungle* = waste land. ¶ The Hind. short *a* sounds like *u* in *mud*.

Junior, younger. (L.) L. *iunior*, comp. of *iuuenis*, young; short for **iuuenior*. See **Juvenile**.

Juniper, an evergreen shrub. (L.) L. *iūniperus*, *iūnipirus*, a juniper. Of doubtful origin.

Junk (1), a Chinese vessel. (Port. — Malay. — Chin. ?) Port. (and Span.) *junco*, a junk. — Malay *jong*; also *ajong*. Said to be borrowed from Chinese *chw an*, a ship, boat, bark, junk; Williams, Chinese Dict. 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. *iuncum*, 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. — Ital. *giuncata*, a kind of cream-cheese on rushes, also a junket (Florio). — Ital. *giunco*, a rush. — L. *iuncum*, 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. *iunctus*, pp. of *iungere*, to join. See **Join**.

Juridical, Jurisdiction, Jurist, Juror; see **Jury**.

Jury, a body of sworn men. (F. — L.) O. F. *jurée*, a jury, a company of sworn men; orig. the fem. pp. of *jurer*, to swear. — L. *iūrāre*, to swear, bind by an oath. — L. *iūr-*, for *iūs*, law. + Skt. *yu*, to bind.

juridical, pertaining to courts of law or to a judge. (L.) From L. *iuridic-us*, relating to the administration of justice; with suffix *-ālis*. — L. *iūri-*, decl. stem of *iūs*, law; *dicāre*, to proclaim. See **Just** (1) below.

jurisdiction. (F. — L.) M. F. *jurisdiction* (F. *juridiction*). — L. *iūrisdictiōnem*, acc. of *iūrisdictio*, administration of justice. — L. *iūris*, gen. of *iūs*, law (see **Just** (1) below); and see **Diction**. ¶ So also *juris-prudence*.

jurist, a lawyer. (F. — L.) F. *juriste* (Cot.). — Late L. *iūrista*, a lawyer. — L. *iūr-*, for *iūs*, law; with suffix *-ista* (= Gk. *-ιστης*).

juror, one of a jury. (F. — L.) Imitated from F. *jureur*, a swearer, a juror. — L. *iūrātōrem*, acc. of *iūrātor*, one who swears. — L. *iurāre*, to swear; see **Jury** (above).

Jury-mast, a temporary mast. (F. — L.) Short for *ajury-mast*; where *ajury* = O. F. *ajuirie*, aid, succour (Godefroy). From L. *adiutāre*, to aid; see **Aid**. Cf. M. E. *iuwere*, assistance; Prompt. Parv.

Just (1), upright. (F. — L.) M. E. *iust*. — F. *juste*. — L. *iustum*, acc. of *iustus*, just, according to right; with suffix *-tus*. — L. *iūs*, right, that which is fitting; cf. Skt. *yu*, to join.

justice. (F. — L.) F. *justice*. — L. *iūstitia*, justice; Late L. *iūstitia*, a tribunal, a judge. — L. *iūsti-*, for *iūstus*, just; see **Just** (1) above.

justify. (F. — L.) F. *justifier*. — L. *iūstificāre* to shew to be just. — L. *iusti-*

for *iustus*, just; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

Just (2), to joust; see **Joust**.

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. *jutty*, vb., to project beyond.

Jute, a substance resembling hemp. (Bengali.) Bengali *jut*, the fibres of the bark of the *Corchorus olitorius* (Wilson). From *jhōto*, vulgarly *jhuto*, the native name in Orissa (Yule).

Juvenile, young. (F.—L.) M. F. *juvenile*; F. *juvenil*. — L. *iuuenīlis*, youthful. — L. *iuuenis*, young. See **Young**.

Juxtaposition. (L. *and* F. — L.) Coined from L. *iuxtā*, near; and *position*. See **Joust** and **Position**.

K.

Kail, Kale, cabbage. (L.) Northern E. form of *cole*; see **Cole**.

Kails, ninepins. (Du.) Formerly also *keyles*; see *quille* in Cotgrave. These *kails* were cone-shaped. — Du. *kegel*, a pin, kail; *met kegels spelen*, to play at ninepins. + Dan. *kegle*, a cone, *kegler*, nine-pins; Swed. *kägla*, a pin, cone; G. *kegel* (whence F. *quille*). Apparently a dimin. of Du. *keg*, a wedge.

Kaleidoscope, an optical toy. (Gk.) From Gk. *καλ-ός*, beautiful; *εἶδο-ς*, form; *σκοπ-εῖν*, to behold; because it enables one to behold beautiful forms.

Kalendar; see **Calends**.

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 *kecksses*; 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 *ketch*; for *catch*.

Kedge (2), **Kidge**, brisk, lively. (E.) An East-Anglian word. M. E. *kygge*, *kydge*. Cf. prov. E. *cadgy*, cheerful; and perhaps Dan. *kaad*, frolicsome; M. Dan. *kæde*, joy; Swed. *kätja*, to be wanton.

Keel (1), the bottom of a ship. (Scand.) Icel. *kjölr*, Dan. *kiol*, Swed. *kol*, the keel of a ship (whence G. Du. *kiel*, a keel). Teut. type **kiluz*. Cf. A. S. *celae*, the beak of a ship (O. E. T.). Distinct from A. S. *cēol*, O. H. G. *kiol*, M. H. G. *kiel*, 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. *kiölsviin* (Norweg. *kjölsvill*), a keelson; E. Fries. *kolswin*. + G. *kielschwein*. Lit. 'keel-swine;' but this can hardly have been the orig. sense. A better sense is given by Norw. *kjolsvill*, where *svill* answers to G. *schwelle*, E. *sill*; 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 **cōljan*. — A. S. *cōl*, cool. See **Cool**.

Keelson; see **Keel** (1).

Keen, sharp. (E.) M. E. *kene*. A. S. *cēne*, where *ē* is due to an older *ō*; O. Merc. *cōene*. The orig. sense is 'skilful, experienced.' + Du. *koen*, bold, daring; Icel. *kœnn* (for *kœnn*), wise, also able; G. *kühn*, bold, O. H. G. *chuoni*. Teut. type **konjoz*, able; from Teut. root **ken* (√GEN), to know; see **Can** (1).

Keep. (E.) M. E. *kepen*. A. S. *cēpan*, to observe, notice, attend to, keep. + M. Du. *kepen*, to keep, retain (Hexham). Teut. type **kōpjan-*; cf. A. S. *ge-cōp*, fit, suitable.

Keg, a small cask. (Scand.) Formerly also *cag*. — Icel. *kaggi*, a keg; Swed. *kagge*, Norweg. *kagge*, a keg, a round mass or heap. Der. *kails*.

Kelp, calcined ashes of sea-weed. Origin unknown. Also spelt *kilp*.

Ken, to know. (Scand.) M. E. *kennen*. — Icel. *kenna*, Swed. *känna*, Dan. *kiende*, to know; so also G. *kennen*; A. S. *cennan* (to declare), Goth. *kannjan*. Teut. type **kannjan-*. Causal form of *cunnan*, to

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

(Godefroy); later form *quideau*, 'a wicker engine whereby fish is caught;' Cotgrave. Late L. *kidellus*; Breton *kidel*.

Kidney. (E.) M. E. *kiden-ei*, pl. *kiden-eiren*; confused with M. E. *neris*, kidneys (Icel. *nȳra*). 1. Here *kid* answers to A. S. **cyd*-, perhaps related to A. S. *codd*, a bag, pod, husk, M. E. *cod*, belly. 2. M. E. *ei*, pl. *eiren*, answers to A. S. *ǣg*, an egg, pl. *ǣgru*. See **Egg.** 3. M. E. *nere* is a Scand. word. — Icel. *nyra*, Dan. *nyre*, Swed. *njure*, Du. *nier*, G. *niere*, a kidney.

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. *killen*, more commonly *cullen*. The M. E. *cullen* prob. answers to an A. S. type **cyllan*, from the weak grade *c(w)ul-* of *cwel-an*, to die. Cf. E. Fries. *küllen*, to vex, strike, beat, a parallel form; O. H. G *chollen*, by-form of *quellan*, to vex, kill, martyr. Thus *kill* is closely related to **Quell**, q. v. For the loss of *w*, cf. *dull*, which is related to *dwell*.

Kiln. (L.) A. S. *cyln*, also *cylen*; merely borrowed from L. *culina*, a kitchen (hence, a drying-house); whence also W. *cylyn*, a kiln, a furnace. See **Culinary.**

Kilt. (Scand.) The sb. is derived from the verb *kilt*, to tuck up. — Dan. *kilte*, 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.**

Kin, genus, race. (E.) M. E. *kin*, *kun*. A. S. *cynn*, 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. *kund*, *kind*. A. S. *cynd*, *ge-cynd*, 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 **Kindle** (1); see Anc. Riwle. But it can hardly be separated from Icel. *kynda*, to inflame, kindle, Swed. dial. *kynda*, *kinda*, a sense which seems to have been suggested by Icel. *kyndill*, a torch. And Icel. *kyndill* is a mere borrowing from A. S. *candel*; from L. *candela*, a candle. See **Candle.**

Kindred. (E.) The former *d* is excrescent. M. E. *kinrede*. — A. S. *cyn*, kin; *-rǣden*, signifying law, state, condition (so also *hat-red* from *hate*). *Rǣden* is allied to the adj. *ready*; cf. Goth. *ga-raideins* an ordinance.

Kine, cows; see **Cow.**

King, a chief ruler. (E.) A. S. *cyning*, a king; lit. 'a man of good birth;' (cf. A. S. *cyne-*, royal, Icel. *konr*, one of gentle birth); — A. S. *cyn*, a tribe, kin, race; with suffix *-ing*, as in *Ælfred Æþelwulfing* = Ælfred the son of Æthelwulf. + O. Sax. *kuning*, from *kuni*, tribe; O. Fries. *kining*; Icel. *konungr*; Swed. *konung*; Dan. *konge*; Du. *koning*; G. *könig*, O. H. G. *chuning* (from O. H. G. *chunni*, a kin, race). Teut. type **kuningoz*, 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. *cynedōm*, 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 at the knees under a burden, Icel. *keikr*, bent back; Norw. *keika*, to bend aside, to twist. (Teut. base **keik*-, to bend.)

Kiosk, a small pavilion. (Turk. — Pers.) F. *kiosque*. — Turk. *kushk*, *kòshk* (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

cured because of inferior quality. A salmon, after spawning, was called a *kipper* (Pennant). A.S. *cypera*, a kipper-salmon.

Kirk, a church. (Scand.—E.—Gk.) M.E. *kirke.*—Icel. *kirkja*; borrowed from A.S. *cirice*, *circe*, a church. See **Church.**

Kirtle, a sort of gown or petticoat. (L.; *with* E. *suffix.*) M.E. *kirtel.* A.S. *cyrtel*, a tunic; Icel. *kyrtill*, Dan. *kiortel*, 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 *kissen*, verb. A.S. *coss*, sb.; whence *cyssan*, verb.+Du. *kus*, Icel. *koss*, Dan. *kys*, Swed. *kyss*, G. *kuss*, a kiss. Teut. type **kussuz*, sb. Cf. Goth. *kukjan*, to kiss; E. Fries. *küik*, a kiss.

Kit (1), a milk-pail, tub; also, an outfit. (O. Low G.) M.E. *kit.*—M. Du. *kitte*, a wooden bowl, a tub; Du. *kit.* Cf. Norweg. *kitte*, a corn-bin.

Kit (2), a small violin. (F.—L—Gk.) Shortened from Norman F. *quiterne* (Moisy); answering to O. F. *guiterne* (Godefroy). From L. *cithara.*—Gk. κιθαρα, 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. Χριστο-φόρος, lit. 'Christ-bearing').

Kitchen. (L.) M.E. *kichene.* A.S. *cycene*, f.—L. *coquīna*, a kitchen.—L. *coquere*, to cook; see **Cook.**

Kite, a bird, a toy for flying. (E.) M.E. *kite.* A.S. *cȳta*, a kite.

Kith, kindred, acquaintance. (E.) M.E. *cuððe*, kith. A.S. *cyð*, native land, relationship.—A.S. *cūð*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. See **Can** (1).

Kitten. (F.—L.) M.E. *kitoun*, from an A.F. **kitoun*; cf. O.F. (Central F.) *chitoun*, a kitten (Gower). Variant of North F. *caton*, O.F. *chatton*, a kitten. Cf. M.F. *chatton*, 'a kitling or young cat;' Cot.; augmentative of F. *chat*, a cat.—Late L. *cattum*, acc. of *cattus*, L. *cātus*, a cat. See **Cat.**

Knack, a snap, dexterity, trick. (E.) Imitative, like **Knap.** Cf. Du. *knakken*, G. *knacken*, to crack. [The Gael. *cnac*, Irish *cnag*, a crack, W. *cnec*, 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, *cnaig*, a knot in wood, Gael. *cnag*, knob, pin, peg (all from E.).

Knap, to snap. (Du.) Du. *knappen*, to snap, crack, crush, eat (whence *knapper*, hard gingerbread, a lie). Cf. Dan. *kneppe*, to snap; Swed. *knäpp*, a snap, *knep*, a trick. A parallel word to *knack*, and of imitative origin. Cf. Gael. *cnap*, to strike, beat, thump, Irish *cnapaim*, I strike; from E. See **Knop.**

knapsack. (Du) Du. *knapzak*, 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 *knop*; see **Knop.**

Knar; see **Gnarled.**

Knave, a boy, servant, sly fellow. (E.) M.E. *knaue* (*knave*), a boy, servant. A.S. *cnafa*, older form *cnapa*, a boy.+So also Du. *knaap*, 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.

Knead, to mould by pressure. (E.) M.E. *kneden.* A.S. *cnedan* (pt. t. **cnæd*, pp. *cneden*), a strong verb, to knead.+Du. *kneden*, Icel. *knoða*, Swed. *knada*, G. *kneten*; (all from Teut. base **kneð-*). Allied to Russ. *gnetate*, *gnesti*, to press, squeeze; from the corresponding Idg. root **gnet.*

Knee. (E.) M.E. *kne*, pl. *knees*; also *cneo*, pl. *cneon.* A.S. *cnēo.*+Du. *knie*, Icel. *knē*, Dan. *knæ*, Swed. *knä*, G. *knie*, O.H.G. *chniu*, Goth. *kniu.* Teut. type **knewom*, n. Cf. L. *genu*; Gk. γόνυ; Skt. *jānu.* The Idg. related bases are **genu-* (as in L.), **gonu-* (as in Gk.), **gneu-* (whence Teut. **kneu-*). Cf. Gk.

γνυ-πετεῖν, to fall on the knees. See Genuflection, Pentagon, &c.

kneel, to fall on the knees. (E) M. E. *cneolien, knēlen*; A. S. *cneowlian*. + Du. *knielen*; Low G. *knelen* (Lübben); Dan. *knæle* (formed from *knæ*, knee).

Knell, Knoll, to sound as a bell. toll. (E.) M. E. *knillen, knollen*. A. S. *cnyllan*, to knock, beat noisily. Cf. Du. *knallen*, to give a loud report, Dan. *knalde*, to explode; Swed. *knalla*, to resound, G. *knallen*, to make a loud noise; Icel. *gnella*, to scream; M. H. G. *knüllen*, to beat. Perhaps of imitative origin, to denote a loud noise; cf. Du. *knal*, Dan. *knald*, Swed. *knall*, G. *knall*, a loud noise. From Teut. base **knel-* (**knal-*, **knul-*).

Knickerbockers, loose knee-breeches. (Du.) Named from Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, the pretended author of W. Irving's Hist. of New York; taken as the type of a New York Dutchman.

Knick-knack, a trick, trifle, toy. (E.) A reduplication of *knack*, in the sense of trifle, toy. Cf. Du. *knikken*, to snap, weakened form of *knakken*, to crack. See Knack.

Knife. (E.) M. E. *knif*, pl. *kniues* (with *u* = *v*). A. S. *cnīf*, a knife. + Du. *knijf*, Icel. *knīfr*, Dan. *kniv*, Swed. *knif*, prov. G. *kneif*; Low G. *knīf, knīp*, a knife (Lübben). (Cf. F. *canif*, from G.) Possibly related to Nip and Nibble.

Knight, a youth, servant, man-at-arms. (E.) M. E. *knight*. A. S. *cniht*, O. Merc. *cneht*, a boy, servant. + Du. *knecht*, a servant; Dan. *knegt*, man-servant, knave (at cards); Swed. *knekt*, soldier, knave (at cards); G. *knecht*. β. Perhaps *cneht* = **cn-eht*, belonging to the kin or tribe; cf. Gk. γν-ησιος, legitimate, from γέν-ος, kin (where γν- is the weak grade of γεν-); see Kin. The suffix *-eht, -iht* is adjectival; as in *þorn-iht*, thorny, from *þorn*, a thorn.

Knit. (E.) A. S. *cnyttan*, to form into a knot, to knot; formed (by vowel-change) from Teut. **knut-*, the base of *cnotta*, a knot (Teut. type **knut-ton-*). Allied to Icel. *knyta*, Dan. *knytte*, Swed. *knyta*, to knit; and to Icel. *knūtr*, Dan. *knude*, Swed. *knut*, a knot. See Knot.

Knob, a form of *knop* M E. *knobbe*. Cf. Low G. *knobbe*, Du. *knobbel*, a knob. See Knop.

Knock, to strike, rap. (E.) M. E. *knocken*. A. S. *cnucian*; Icel. *knoka*. Cf. Irish *cnagaim*, I knock; W. *cnocio*, to knock; Corn. *cnoucye*, to knock. An imitative word, from Teut. **knuk-*, weak grade of Knack.

Knoll (1), a hillock. (E.) M. E. *knol*. A. S. *cnol*. + Du. *knol*, a turnip, from its roundness, Dan. *knold*, a knoll, Swed. *knöl*, a bump, G. *knollen*, a knoll, clod, lump. Cf. W. *cnol*, a knoll, hillock; Swed. dial. *knall*, a knoll.

Knoll (2); see Knell.

Knop, Knob, a bump, protuberance, boss. (E.) M. E. *knop*, a rose-bud. O. Fries. *ersknop*, the rump-bone. + Du. and Dan. *knop*, a knob, bud; Swed. *knopp*, a bud, *knop*, a knot, G. *knopf*, knob, button, knot. Apparently allied to M. E. *knap*, a knob; A. S. *cnæp*, a hill-top, Icel. *knappr*, 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.

Knot. (E.) M. E. *knotte*. A. S. *cnotta*, a knot. + Du. *knot*. Cf. also O. H. G. *chnodo*, G. *knoten*, a knot (with a different dental sound). Also (with a long vowel) Icel. *knūtr*, a knot, Dan. *knude*, Swed. *knut*. And (with orig. *a*) Icel. *knöttr* (Teut. **knattuz*), a ball.

knout, a scourge. (Russ. — Scand.) Russ. *knute*, a whip, scourge. — Swed. *knut*, Icel. *knūtr*, a knot.

Know, to be assured of. (E.) M. E. *knowen*. A. S. *cnāwan* (pt. t. *cnēow*, pp. *cnāwen*). + Icel. *knā*, O. H. G. *chnāan*. Further allied to Russ. *znate*, to know; L. *noscere* (for *gnoscere*); Gk. γι-γνωσκειν; Pers. *far-zān*, knowledge; O. Irish *gnāth*, known, accustomed, W. *gnawd*, a custom; Skt. *jnā*, to know. All from a base **gno*, a secondary form of √GEN, to know.

knowledge. (E.) M. E. *knowlege, knauleche*; from *knowlechen*, vb, to acknowledge. Here *-lēchen* = A. S. *-lācan* (as in M. E. *nehlechen*, A. S. *neahlācan*, to approach). And *-læcan* 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. *kneukel*, Dan. *knokkel*, G. *knochel*, a knuckle. A dimin. form; the shorter form appears in M. Du. *knoke*, a bone, knuckle, G. *knochen*, a bone, Swed. *knoge*, 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 *qara-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.) Du. *kraal*, an African village. — Port. *curral*, an enclosure; the same word as Span. *corral*. See **Corral**.

Kythe, to make known. (E.) A. S. *cȳðan*, to make known. — A. S. *cūð*, 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. *lamberāre*, 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-um*, a lip; with suffix *-ate* (L. *-ātus*).

Laboratory. (L.) Formerly *elaboratory* (Blount). — M. F. *elaboratoire* (Cot.). Formed from L. *elaborātus*, pp. of *elaborāre*, to elaborate, work out. — L. *ē*, out; *laborāre*, to work, from *labor*, labour.

laborious. (F. — L.) M. E. *laborious*. — F. *laborieux*. — L. *labōriōsus*, toilsome. — L. *labor-*, for *labor*, labour; with suffix *-osus*.

labour, toil. (F. — L.) M. E. *labour*. — O. F. *labour* (later *labeur*). — L. *laborem*, acc. of *labor*, *labos*, toil.

Laburnum, a tree. (L.) L. *laburnum*, in Pliny, xvi. 18.

Labyrinth, a maze. (F. — L. — Gk. — Egypt.) F. *labyrinthe*. — L. *labyrinthus*. — Gk. λαβυρινθος, a maze, a place full of lanes or alleys. Of Egyptian origin (Maspero).

Lac (1), a resinous substance. (Pers. — Skt.) Pers. *lak*, gum-lac, whence crimson lake is obtained for dyeing. — Skt. *lākshā*, lac; also *laktaka*, *raktaka*, lac; *rañj*, to dye. Der. *gum-lac*, *shel-lac*.

Lac (2), a hundred thousand. (Hind. — Skt.) A *lac* of rupees = 100,000 rupees. — Hindustani *lak* (also *lakh*), a lac. — Skt. *laksha*, a hundred thousand; originally, 'a mark.'

Lace, a cord, tie. (F. — L.) M. E. *las*, *laas*. — O. F. *las*, *laqs* (F. *lacs*), a snare, noose. — L. *laqueus*, a noose, snare, knot. Allied to L. *lacere*, 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. λακερός, torn; λακίς, a rent.

Lachrymal, Lacrimal, pertaining to tears. (L.) The spelling *lachrymal* is bad. — L. *lacryma*, better *lacruma*, *lacrima*, a tear; O. L. *dacrima*, a tear. Cognate with Gk. δακρυ, a tear, and E. *tear*; see **Tear** (1). Der. (from L. *lacrima*) *lachrymose*, tearful; *lachrymatory*, a tear-bottle.

Lack (1), want. (E.) The old sense is often 'failure' or 'fault.' M. E. *lak*, *lac*. Not in A. S., but cf. O. Fries. *lek*, damage, harm, *lakia*, to attack. + Du. *lak*, blemish, stain, *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*; Littre shews that, in the 15th cent., a certain class of soldiers (esp. crossbow-men), were called *alagues*, *alacays*, 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; *lak'ā*, fem., mean, servile. Cf. *lakā'*, *laki*, servile, *laka'i*, slovenly. ¶ This is a guess; it is much disputed; Diez connects it with Ital. *leccare*, G. *lecken*, to lick.

Laconic, brief and pithy. (L. — Gk.) L. *Laconicus*, Laconian. — Gk. Λακωνικος, Laconian. — Gk. Λακων, a Laconian, Spartan. These men were celebrated for their brief and pithy locution.

Lacquer, Lacker, a sort of varnish.

(F. — Port. — Pers. — Skt.) M. F. *lacre* (Cot.). — Port. *lacre*, sealing-wax. — Port. *laca*, gum-lac. — Pers. *lak*, gum-lac; see **Lac** (1).

Lacteal, relating to milk. (L.) From L. *lacte-us*, milky. — L. *lact-*, stem of *lac*, milk. + Gk. γαλακτ-, stem of γαλα, milk. Allied to *lettuce*.

Lad, a youth. (E.) M. E. *ladde*. Prob. the sense was 'one led,' i. e. a follower, dependant. From M. E. *lad*, led, pp. of *lēden*, to lead. See **Lead** (1). (H. Bradley, in *Athenæum*, June 1, 1894.)

Ladanum; see **Laudanum.**

Ladder. (E.) M. E. *laddre*. A. S. *hlādder*, *hlāddor*, a ladder. + Du. *ladder*, ladder, rails of a cart; O. H. G. *hleitra*, G. *leiter*, a ladder. Cognate with Gk. κλῖ-μαξ, 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. t. *hlōd*, pp. *hladen*), meaning (1) to load, heap up, heap together, (2) to draw out water, lade out, drain. + Du. *laden*, Icel. *hlaða*, Dan. *lade*, Swed. *ladda*, Goth. *-hlathan* (in *afhlathan*), G. *laden*, to lade. Teut. base **hlad* (not **hlath*), to lade (Kluge). Allied to Russ. *klade*, a lading.

lade (2), to draw out water, drain. (E.) The same word as **Lade** (1).

ladle, a large spoon. (E.) M. E. *ladel*; A. S. *hlædel*; so named from being used for dipping out or *lading* water from a vessel; from M. E. *laden*, A. S. *hladan*, to lade out; see above.

Lady. (E.) Perhaps 'loaf-kneader.' A. S. *hlāfdige*, a lady. — A. S. *hlāf*, a loaf; and (perhaps) A. S. **dige*, a kneader, from the root seen in Goth. *deigan*, 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, Languid, Slack.**

Lagan, goods cast out in a shipwreck. (F.) A law-term; usually explained so as to force a false connexion with L. *ligāre*, to tie. — O. F. *lagan*, *lagand*, wreckage cast ashore (Godefroy). Low L. *laganum*. Origin unknown. Perhaps from O. Icel. *laginn*, 'positus,' old pp. pass. of *leggja*, to lay, place (Egilsson, also, to be driven (Vigf.). Cf. also O. F. *alagane* (Godefroy).

Lagoon. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *lagone*, a pool; also *laguna*. [Or from Span. *laguna*.] The former is an augmentative of L. *lacus*; the latter is from L. *lacuna*, extended from *lacus*. See **Lake** (1).

Laic. (L. — Gk.) L. *laicus*, belonging to the laity. — Gk. λαικος (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 *licgan*, 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. *liggan*, to lie; Goth. *ligrs*, a couch. **Doublet,** *leaguer*.

Laity, the lay people. (F. — L. — Gk.; *with* E. *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. λάκκος, a hollow, hole, pit, pond; O. Irish *loch*, A. S. *lagu*.

Lake (2), a crimson colour. (F. — Pers. — Skt.) F. *laque* (Cot.). — Pers. *lāk*, lake. — Pers. *lak*, gum-lac; see **Lac** (1).

Lakh; 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.**

Lamb. (E.) M. E. *lamb*, *lomb*. A. S. *lamb*, pl. *lambru*. + Du. *lam*, Icel. *lamb*, Dan. *lam*, Swed. and G. *lamm*, Goth. *lamb*, a young sheep. Teut. type **lamboz*, neut.

Lambent, flickering. (L.) 'A *lambent* flame.' — L. *lambent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *lambere*, to lick, sometimes applied to flames. Allied to **Lap** (1).

Lame, disabled, esp. in the legs. (E.) M. E. *lame*. A. S. *lama*. + Du. *lam*, Icel. *lami*, Dan. *lam*, Swed. *lam*, G. *lahm*. The orig. sense is bruised, maimed; from a base **lam-*, to break. Cf. Russ. *lomate*, to break; Icel. *lama*, to bruise; prov. E. *lam*, to bruise.

Lament, vb. (F. — L.) F. *lamenter*. — L. *lāmentārī*, to wail. — L. *lāmentum*, a mournful cry; from the base *lā-*, to utter a cry; cf. *lā-trāre*, to bark. Cf. also Russ. *laiate*, to bark, scold.

Lamina. (L.) L. *lamina*, a thin plate of metal. Cf. **Omelette.**

Lammas, a name for Aug. 1. (E.)

A. S. *hlāf-mæsse*, lit. 'loaf-mass;' later spellings *hlammæsse*, *lammasse*. A loaf was on this day offered as a first-fruits of harvest. See **Mass** (2).

Lamp. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *lampe*.—L. *lampas*.—Gk. λαμπάς, a torch, light.—Gk. λάμπειν, to shine. Cf. **Lantern**.

Lampoon. (F.—Teut.) F. *lampon*, orig. a drinking-song; from the exclamation *lampons!* let us drink (Littre).—F. *lamper*, nasalised form of O. F. *lapper*, to lap up; of Teut. origin.—M. Du. *lappen*, 'to lap or licke like a dogge;' Hexham. See **Lap** (1).

Lamprey, an eel-like fish. (F.—L.) A. F. *lampreie*, O. F. *lamproie* (Ital. *lampreda*).—Late L. *lamprēda*; once spelt *lampetra*, as if 'licker of rocks,' because the fish cleaves to them, from L. *lambere*, to lick, *petra*, a rock; but this is doubtful. Cf. **Limpet**.

Lance. (F.—L.) F. *lance*.—L. *lancea*. + Gk. λόγχη, a lance. Der. *lance*, vb., to pierce; *lanc-er*.

lancegay, a kind of spear. (F.—L.; *and* F.—Span.—Moorish.) Obsolete. A corruption of *lance-zagaye*, compounded of *lance* (as above), and F. *zagaye*, a kind of Moorish pike. The latter word answers to Span. *azagaya* (= *al zagaya*), where *al* is the Arab. def. article, and *zagaya* is an O. Span. word for 'dart,' of Moorish origin. So Port. *azagaia*, whence E. *assegai*.

lanceolate, lance-shaped. (L.) L. *lanceolātus*, furnished with a spike.—L. *lanceola*, a spike; dimin. of *lancea* (above).

lancet. (F.—L.) M. E. *launcet*.—F. *lancette*, dimin. of *lance*, a lance (above).

lanch, another spelling of *lance*, vb., to pierce; also of *launch* (below).

launch, lanch, to hurl a spear, send (a ship) into the water. (F.—L.) M. E. *launchen*, *launcen*, to hurl.—O. F. *lanchier*, *lancier*, Picard *lancher*, F. *lancer*, to hurl, fling, dart, also to prick, pierce.—L. *lanceāre*, to wield a lance.—L. *lancea*, a lance.

Land. (E.) M. E. *land*, *lond*. A. S. *land*. + Du. Icel. Dan. Swed. Goth. G. *land*. Teut. type **landom*, neut. Allied to Celtic type **landā*, fem., whence Ir. *lann*, land, W. *llan*, a yard, churchyard, Corn. *lan*, Bret. *lann* (whence F. *lande*, a plain). See **Lawn**. Der. *up-land*, *out-land-ish*.

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. *landgrav-ine*, from Du. *landgravin*, fem. of *landgraaf*; see **Margrave**.

landrail, a bird; see **Rail** (3).

landscape. (Du.) Formerly *land-skip*; borrowed from Dutch painters.—Du. *landschap*, a landscape, a province.—Du. *land*, land; and *-schap*, a suffix corresponding to E. *-ship* in *friend-ship*, allied to the E. verb *shape*. ¶ The Du. *sch* sounds to us more like *sk* than *sh*; hence our spelling with *sc*.

Lane. (E.) M. E. *lane*, *lone*. A. S. *lane*, *lone*, a lane; O. Fries. *lana*, *lona*.+ Du. *laan*, a lane, narrow passage.

Language. (F.—L.) M. E. *langage*.—M. F. *language* (Cot.), now *langage*.—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. *languēre*, to be weak. Allied to Gk. λαγαρος, slack; Icel. *lakra*, to lag; and to **Lag**. See Brugm. ii. § 632. (√SLEG.)

languid. (L.) L. *languidus*, feeble.—L. *languere*, to be languid or weak.

languor, dullness. (F.—L.) M. E. *languor*.—F. *langueur*.—L. *languōrem*, acc. of *languor*.—L. *languēre* (above).

Laniard; see **Lanyard**.

Laniferous, wool-bearing. (L.) From L. *lāna*, wool; *ferre*, to bear. L. *lāna* is allied to **Wool**.

Lank, slender, thin. (E.) M. E. *lank*. A. S. *hlanc*, slender.

Lanner, Lanneret, a kind of falcon. (F.—L.) F. *lanier*, 'a lanner;' Cotg.—L. *laniārius*, a butcher, one that tears and rends.—L. *laniāre*, to rend. (So Diez.) Der. Hence perhaps *lanyard*.

Lansquenet, a German foot-soldier, a game at cards. (F.—G.) F. *lansquenet*, 'a lance-knight [a mistaken form] or German footman;' Cot.—G. *landsknecht*, a foot-soldier.—G. *lands*, 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*, *lāterna*, a lantern (not a true L. word). *Lanterna* <**lamterna*<**lampterna*, borrowed from Gk. λαμπτήρ, 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 *lannier*, M. E. *lainere*; the final *d* being excrescent, or due to *yard.* – M. F. *laniere*, 'a long and narrow band or thong of leather;' also *lanieres*, 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. *lapian*, to lap. + M. Du. *lappen* (Hexham); Icel. *lepja*, Dan. *labe*; O. H. G. *laffan*, 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. *lappe.* A. S. *læppa*, a loosely hanging portion. + Du. *lap*, Dan. *lap*, Swed. *lapp*, G. *lappen*, a patch, shred, rag. Cf. Icel. *lapa*, to hang down; Lith. *lópas*, a patch, rag. ¶ Hence *lap-el*, a flap of a coat, dimin. of E. *lap*; *lapp-et*, also dimin. of E. *lap*; also the verb *to lap over.* Cf. **Limp** (1).

Lap (3), to wrap. (E.) M. E. *lappen*, also *wlappen*, another form of *wrappen*; see **Wrap.** Quite distinct from *lap* (2).

Lapidary, one who sets precious stones. (L.) Englished from L. *lapidārius*, a stonemason. – L. *lapid-*, stem of *lapis*, a stone. Allied to Gk. λέπας, a bare rock, λεπίς, a flake, λέπειν, to peel (Prellwitz). See **Leper.**

Lapse, vb. (L.) From L. *lapsāre*, to slip, frequent. of *lābi* (pp. *lapsus*), to glide, slip, trip. Der. *col-*, *e-*, *il-*, *re-lapse.*

Lapwing, a bird. (E.) M. E. *lappewinke.* A. S. *hlēapewince*, as if 'one who turns about in running'; from A. S. *hleapan*, to run; **wince*, one who turns; see **Winch.** ¶ But the older form is *laepaeuincæ* (O. E. T., p. 504); the sense of which is unknown.

Larboard. (E.?) Cotgrave has: '*Babort*, the larboard side of a ship.' Hakluyt (Voyages, i. 4) has the spelling *leereboord*; where *leere* answers to prov. E. *leer*, empty. But the M. E. 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 *tirocinium*) from *latro*, a robber. Allied to Gk. λάτρις, a hireling, used in a bad sense; and to λατρον, hire.

Larch, a tree. (G. – F.) From G. *lärche*, a larch (N. E. D.). Cf. O. F. *larice* (Godefroy). – L. *laricem*, acc. of *larix*, a larch. For **darix*, and allied to E. *tree.*

Lard. (F. – L.) O. F. *lard.* – L. *lardum*, also *lārida*, lard, fat of bacon. Cf. Gk. λᾰρός, nice, λᾱρινος, 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. *larga*, fem. of *largus*, great. Cf. O. F. *larc*, m.

largess, a liberal gift. (F. – L.) F. *largesse*, bounty. – Late L. **largītia*, not found, for L. *largītio*, a bestowing. – L. *largītus*, pp. of *largīrī*, to bestow. – L. *largus*, large, liberal.

Lark (1), a bird, (E.) Another form is *lavrock* (Burns). M. E. *larke*, also *laverock.* – A. S. *lāwerce*, later *lāuerce*, *lāferce.* + Icel. *lævirki*, a lark; Low G. *lewerke*, O. H. G. *lērehha*, G. *lerche*, Du. *leeuwrik*, E. Fries. *lēverke*, Swed. *lärka*, Dan. *lærke.* A compound word, of unknown origin.

Lark (2), a game, fun. (E.) The same word as the above; from the cheerful note of the bird. The fuller form *lavrock* (whence *larrick*) produced the form *larrikin'* for *larking*, now used as a slang adj., in the sense of rollicking or rowdy. See N. and Q. 7 S. vii. 345.

Larum; short for **Alarum.**

Larva. (E.) L. *larua*, a ghost, a mask; used as a scientific name for a caterpillar or grub.

Larynx. (L. – Gk.) L. *larynx.* – Gk. λάρυγξ (gen. λάρυγγ-os), throat, gullet, larynx. Der. *laryng-itis.*

Lascar, a native E. Indian soldier. (Pers.) Pers. *lashkarī*, a soldier; from *lashkar*, an army.

Lascivious. (L.) Corruptly formed from L. *lasciuus*, lustful. Cf. Skt. *lash*, to desire.

Lash (1), a thong, stripe. (F. – L.) M. E. *lasshe*, the flexible part of a whip;

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

λουτρόν, a bath. Allied to **Lye** and **Lave**.

Latin. (F.—L.) F. *Latin*.—L. *Latīnus*, belonging to *Latium*. **Der.** *latim-er*, an interpreter; for *Latiner*.

lateen, triangular, applied to sails. (F.—L.) F. *latine*, as in *voile latine*, a lateen sail; *latine* is the fem. of *Latin*, Latin (i. e. Roman).

Latitude, breadth. (F.—L.) M E. *latitude*.—F. *latitude*.—L. *lātitūdo* (stem *lātitūdin-*), breadth.—L. *lātus*, broad; short for O. L. *stlātus*. Brugm. i. § 529.

Latten, a mixed metal, like pinchbeck. (F.) M. E. *latoun*.—O. F. *laton* (F. *laiton*), latten. Origin unknown. Cf. Low L. *lato*, *latonus*; Span. *laton*; Port. *latão*; Ital. *ottone*, latten.

Latter; see **Late**.

Lattice. (F.—G.) Formerly *lattis*. M. E. *latis*.—F. *lattis*, lath-work, lattice-work.—F. *latte*, a lath.—G. *latte*, a lath; see **Lath**.

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 Minsheu's Span. Dict. (1623) has: '*Laudano*, the gum labdanum vsed in pomanders.' '*Laudanum*, *Ladanum*, *Labdanum*, a sweet-smelling transparent gum gathered from the leaves of *Cistus Ledon*, a shrub, of which they make pomander, it smells like wine mingled with spices;' Blount, 1674. (Laudanum has a like strong smell.)—L. *lādanum*, *lēdanum*, resin from the shrub *lada* (Pliny).—Gk. ληδανον, λάδανον (same).—Gk. λῆδον, a certain shrub.—Pers. *ladan*, the gum-herb lada (Richardson).

Laugh. (E.) M. E. *laughen*, *lehghen*. O. Merc. *hlæhhan*, A.S. *hlihan* (pt. t. *hloh*), to laugh. +Du. *lachen*, Icel. *hlæja*, Dan. *lee*, Swed. *le*, G. *lachen*, Goth. *hlahjan* (pt. t. *hloh*). (Base **hlah* = Idg. **klak*· cf. Lith. *kleg-ėti*, to laugh, Gk. κλώσσειν, to cluck.) Of imitative origin. **Der.** *laughter*, A. S. *hleahtor*.

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 launderesse or washing-woman;' Cot.—Late L. *lauandāria*,-*dēria*, (same).—L. *lauand-*, gerundial stem of *lauāre*, to wash. See **Lave**. **Der.** *laundr-y* = *launder-y*.

Laurel. (F.—L.) M. E. *lorel*, *lorer*, *laurer*.—O. F. *lorier* (F. *laurier*), a laurel-tree.—O. F. *lor* (the same); with suffix *-ier* (L. *-ārius*).—L. *laurum*, acc. of *laurus*, a laurel-tree.

laureate. (L.) L. *laureātus*, crowned with laurel.—L. *laurea*, a laurel; orig. fem. of *laureus*, adj. from *laurus* (above).

Lava. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *lava*, a stream (esp. of molten rock).—L. *lauare*, to wash, lave. See **Lave**.

Lave, to wash. (F.—L.) F. *laver*.—L. *lauāre*. + Gk. λουειν, to wash. **Der.** *lav-er*, M.F. *lavoir*, a washing-pool (Cot.); *lav-at-or-y*, F. *lavatoire*, L. *lauātōrium*, neut. of *lauātōrius*, adj., belonging to a washer. And cf. **Lather**.

Laveer, to tack. (Du.—F.—Du.) In Dryden.—Du. *laveeren*; M. Du. *laveren*, *loeveren*, 'to saile up and downe,' Hexham.—M. F. *loveër* (Littré); F. *louvoyer*.—F. *lof*, luff, weather-side.—Du. *loef*. 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. *līuēre*, to be livid; from its blueish colour. See **Livid**.

Lavish, profuse, prodigal. (E.) Formerly spelt *lavish*, *laves*; also *lavy*. Formed with suffix *-ish* (A. S. *-isc*) 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* hys gyftez' = God *lavishes* His gifts; Allit. Poems, A. 607. It answers to A. S. *lafian*, to lave, wash, pour. Cf. Du. *laven*, G. *laben*, to refresh. ¶ The Teut. verb was perhaps early borrowed from L. *lauāre*; see **Lave**. Cf. Norman dial. *laver*, to spend lavishly. **Der.** *lavish*, vb.

Law, a rule of action, edict. (Scand.) M. E. *lawe*. A. S. *lagu* (not common; the usual A. S. word is *æ*); borrowed from Scand. Cf. O. Sax. *lag*, law.—Icel. *log*, pl., but in sing. sense, a law, from *lag*, a stratum, order; Swed. *lag*; Dan. *lov*.

From Teut. *lag*, 2nd stem of **ligjan*, to lie; see **Lie** (1). The sense is 'that which lies,' or is fixed (cf. Gk. *κεῖται νομος*, the law is fixed, from *κεῖμαι*, I lie). **Der.** *law-y-er* (cf. *saw-y-er*). See **Lie** (1).

Lawn (1), a space of grass-covered ground, a glade. (F.—C.) M. E. *laund* (the *d* has been dropped).—O. F. *lande*, 'a land or laund, a wild, untilled, shrubby, or grassy plain;' Cot. Cf. Ital. and Span. *landa*, a heath. β. Of disputed origin; referred by Littré to G. *land* (=E. *land*), open country; but by Diez (rightly) to Bret. *lann*, a bushy shrub, of which the pl. *lannou*, like F. *landes*, means 'waste lands.' It comes to the same thing; for E. and G. *land* are cognate with Irish *lann*, a piece of land. Cf. W. *llan*, Gael. *lann*, an enclosure, piece of land. See **Land**.

Lawn (2), fine linen. (F. place-name.) Palsgrave has *Laune lynen*, prob. for *Lan lynen*, 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 Alvearie.

Lax, slack. (L.) L. *laxus*, slack, loose. Allied to **Slack**. Brugm. i. § 193.

laxative, loosening. (F.—L.) F. *laxatif*.—L. *laxātīuus*, loosening.—L. *laxātus*, pp. of *laxāre*, to loosen.—L. *laxus*, lax.

Lay (1), to cause to lie down, set. (E.) M. E. *leien*, *leggen*, pt. t. *leide*, pp. *leid*. A. S. *lecgan*, pt. t. *legde*, pp. *gelegd*; causal of *licgan*, to lie.+Du. *leggen*, Icel. *leggja*, Dan. *lægge*, Swed. *lägga*, 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. ¶ Not M. E. *leir*, a lair, 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. *lāc*, sport.

Lay (3), pertaining to the laity. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *lay*.—O. F. *lai*, secular.—L. *lāicus*.—Gk. *λαικος*, belonging to the people.—Gk. *λαος* (Attic *λεως*), the people. See **Laic**, **Laity**.

Lay (4), as in **Lay-figure**. (Du.) The old word was *lay-man* (Richardson). Lit. 'joint-man,' i. e. man made with joints.—Du. *leeman*, a lay-man. Here *lee-* is for *lede-*, in compounds (Sewel); and Du. *leden* is the pl. of *lid*, a joint, cognate with A. S. *lið*, Goth. *lithus*, G. *g-lied*, a joint. Prob. allied to **Limb** (Kluge).

Layer; see **Lay** (1).

Lazar, a leper. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) M. E. *lazar*.—F. *lazare*.—L. *Lazarus*.—Gk. *Λαζαρος*, the name of the beggar in Luke, xvi. 20; contracted from Heb. name *Eleazar*.—Heb. *El'āzār*, he whom God helps. **Der.** *lazar-etto*, a plague-hospital, Ital. *lazzaretto*.

Lazy. (Low G.) *Laezie* (Spenser).—Low G. *lasich*, variant of *losich*, languid, idle (Lübben); *läosig*, lazy (Danneil; Pomeran. *läsig*, cf. *laassam*, lazy (Bremen); Du. *leuzig*, lazy. Allied to **Loose**.

Lea, Lay, Ley, a meadow. E.) M. E. *lay*, *ley*, untilled land. A. S. *leah*, *lēa* (gen. *lēage*), a lea; cf. *Hæd-lēah*, i. e. Hadleigh. Cognate with prov. G. *loh*, a morass, low plain, Low G. *loge*, Flem. *loo* as in *Water-loo*; also with Lithuan. *laukas*, an open field, L. *lūcus*, a glade, open space in a wood. Orig. 'a clearing.' Allied to **Lucid**. Brugm. i. § 221.

Lead (1), to conduct. (E.) M. E. *leden*, pt. t. *ladde*, pp. *lad*.—A. S. *lēdan*, to lead.+Icel. *leiða*; Swed. *leda*; G. *leiten*; Du. *leiden*. Teut. type **laidjan-*; from **laith* (by Verner's Law), 2nd grade of **leithan-* (A. S. *līðan*), to travel. See **Lode**.

Lead (2), a metal. (E.) M. E. *leed*. A. S. *lead*.+Du. *lood*, Swed. *lod*, Dan. *lod*, G. *loth*, M. H. G. *lōt*. Teut. type **laudom*, neut. Cf. O. Irish *luaidhe*, lead.

Leaf. (E.) M. E. *leef*, pl. *leues* (=*leves*). A. S. *lēaf*, neut., pl. *lēaf*.+Du. *loof*, foliage; Icel. *lauf*, Swed. *löf*, Dan. *løv*, Goth. *laufs*, G. *laub*. Teut. stem **laubo-*.

League (1), a bond, alliance. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *lega*, 'a league;' Florio.—Late L. *liga*, a league.—L. *ligāre*, to bind. See **Ligament**.

League (2), about three miles. (Prov.—L.—C.) O. F. *legue* (Roquefort); Prov. *legua* (Gascon *lega*).—Late L. *lēga*, *leuca*; L. *leuga*, *leuca*, a Gallic mile; a word of Celtic origin. Cf. Bret. *leō*, *lev*, a league; also *leu* (in Vannes).

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*. — Icel. *leka*, to drip, dribble, leak as a ship, str. vb. (pt. t. *lak*); cf. the causal forms seen in Swed. *läcka*, Dan. *lække*, 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 Icel. *leki*, a leak. Prob. allied to **Lack** (Franck).

Leal, loyal, true. (F. — L.) M. E. *lēl*. — A. F. *leal*, O. F. *leial*, legal, hence just, loyal. — L. *legālis*, legal. **Doublets**, *legal*, *loyal*. See **Legal**.

Lean (1), to incline, stoop. (E.) M. E. *lenen*. A. S. *hlēnan*, to make to lean, weak verb; (cf. A. S. *hlinian*, to lean, weak verb). + Dan. *læne*, Swed. *läna*, causal forms; G. *lehnen*, intrans. Allied to L. *-clīnāre*, in *inclināre*, to incline; Gk. *κλίνειν*, to cause to lean, make to bend. (✓KLEI.)

lean (2), slender, frail. (E.) M. E. *lene*. A. S. *hlēne*, lean; orig. bending, stooping, hence thin; cf. L. *decliuis*, declining. Teut. type **hlainjoz*. Cf. O. Irish *clóen*, sloping, bad. Allied to A. S. *hlēnan*, to lean (above).

Leap. (E.) M. E. *lepen*, pt. t. *leep*, pp. *lopen*. A. S. *hlēapan*, pt. t. *hlēop*, to run, jump. + Du. *loopen*, Icel. *hlaupa*, Dan. *löbe*, Swed. *löpa*, Goth. *hlaupan*, G. *laufen*, chiefly in the sense 'to run.' Teut. type **hlaupan-*.

Learn. (E.) M. E. *lernen*. A. S. *leornian*. + G. *lernen*, to learn. Teut. type **liznōn*; from **liz(a)noz*, pp. of **leisan-*, 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. **laizjan-*, to teach, as in A. S. *læran* (G. *lehren*), to teach. Brugm. i. § 903 (c). And see **Last** (2), **Lore**.

Lease (1), to let a tenement. (F. — L.) F. *laisser*, to let go. — L. *laxāre*, to slacken, let go. — L. *laxus*, loose. See **Lax**.

Lease (2), to glean. (E.) M. E. *lesen*. A. S. *lesan*, to gather. + Du. *lezen*, to gather, to read; G. *lesen*; Goth. *lisan*, pt. t. *las*, to gather; Lith. *lesti*, to snap up.

Leash, a thong to hold in a dog. (F. — L.) M. E. *lees*. — O. F. *lesse* (F. *laisse*), a leash. — Late L. *laxa*, a thong, a loose rope. — L. *laxus*, slack. See **Lax**. ¶ The number usually leashed together was three.

Leasing, falsehood. (E.) M. E. *lesing*. A. S. *leasung*, falsehood; from *leas*, false. Cf. Icel. *lausung*, falsehood; Du. *loos*, false. See **Loose**.

Least; see **Less**.

Leat, a conduit for water. (E.) A. S. *ge-lâte*, a course, direction. From *lâtan*, to let, permit. Cf. *in-let*, *out-let*. See **Let** (1).

Leather. (E.) M. E. *lether*. A. S. *leðer*. + Du. *leder*, Icel. *leðr*, Dan. *læder*, Swed. *läder*, G. *leder*, leather. Teut. type **lethrom*, neut.; Idg. type **letrom*, as in O. Irish *lethar*, W. *lledr*. **Der.** *leather-n*.

Leave (1), to forsake, quit. (E.) M. E. *leuen* (*leven*). A. S. *lēfan*, to leave a heritage, leave behind one. + Icel. *leifa*, to leave. Teut. type **laibjan-*, to leave; from **laib-*, as seen in A. S. *lāf*, a remainder, Icel. *leif*, a heritage. And **laib* is the 2nd stem of Teut. **leiban-*, to remain, as in A. S. *be-līfan*, O. H. G. *bi-līban* (whence G. *bleiben*). Idg. root **leip*, as in Gk. *λιπαρής*, persistent; the weak grade **lip* appears in Skt. *lip*, to smear, Gk. *λίπος*, grease, Russ. *lipkii*, sticky, Lith. *lipti*, to adhere to. See **Live**. Brugm. i. § 87.

Leave (2), permission, farewell. (E.) 'To take *leave*' = to take permission to go. 'By your *leave*' = by your permission. M. E. *leue* (*leve*). A. S. *leaf*, permission. From the same root as A. S. *leof*, dear, pleasing. The orig. sense was pleasure; hence a grant, permission. + Du. *-lof*, as in *oor-lof*, permission, *ver-lof*, leave; Icel. *leyfi*, leave, *lofan*, permission, *lob* (1) praise, (2) permission; Dan. *lov*, Swed. *lof*, praise, leave; G. *ur-laub*, *ver-laub*, leave, *er-lauben*, to permit, *lob*, praise. From Teut. base **leub-* (whence A. S. *lēof*), 2nd grade **laub-* (> A. S. *lēaf*), weak grade **lub-* (> A. S. *luf-u*, love) See **Lief**, **Love**, **Furlough**. (✓LEUBH.)

Leaven, ferment. (F. — L.) M. E. *leuain* (*levain*). — F. *levain*. — L. *leuāmen*, an alleviation; here used in the orig. sense of 'that which raises.' — L. *leuāre*, to raise. — L. *leuis*, light. See **Levity**.

Lecher. (F. — G.) M. E. *lechur*, *lechour*. — O. F. *lecheor*, *lecheur*, lit. one who licks up, a man addicted to gluttony and lewdness. — O. F. *lecher* (F. *lécher*), to lick. — O. H. G. *lecchon* (G. *lecken*), to lick. See **Lick**.

Lectern, Lecturn, a reading-desk. (F. — Late L.) M. E. *leterone*, *lectorne*, *lectrone*, *lectrun* (Prompt. Parv.).

—O. F. *letrun* (Godefroy); *lectrun, letrin* (Littre, s. v. *lutrin*).—Late L. *lectrīnum*, a reading-desk, pulpit.—Late L. *lectrum*, a pulpit. *Not* from Gk. λεκτρον, a couch, support; akin to Gk. λέχος, a couch, bed; cf. L. *lectus*, a couch. For other forms, like Late L. *lectōrīnum*, *lectorium*, shew 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. *lectūra*, a commentary.—L. *lectus*, pp. of *legere*, to read.

Ledge, a slight shelf, ridge. (E.) Palsgrave has *ledge* (i. e. support) of a shelf. Cf. Norfolk *ledge*, a bar of a gate, rail of a chair; M. E. *legge*. [But not Swed. *lagg*, the rim of a cask, Icel. *lögg*, 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 **ligjan-*, to lie. Cf. A. S. *licgan*, Icel. *liggja*, Swed. *ligga*, Dan. *ligge*, to lie. The sense is 'support.' See **Lie** (1).

Ledger, a flat slab; also, a book in which a summary of accounts is preserved. (E.) (We also find *leger ambassadors*, i. e. such as *remained* for some time at a foreign court.) A *ledger-book* is one that lies always ready. Similarly, in Middle-English, a large book was called a *liggar* (that which lies), because not portable. From M. E. *liggen*, A. S. *licgan*, to lie; see **Lie** (1). Cf. Du. *legger*, one that lies down (the nether mill-stone is also so called); from Du. *leggen*, to lie, a common corruption of *liggen*, to lie (like *lay* for *lie* in English). ¶ Howell uses *leger-book* for 'portable book,' which is from O. F. *legier*, light. See *ledger* in Richardson.

Lee, a sheltered place; part of a ship away from the wind. (Scand.) M. E. *lee*, shelter.—Icel. *hle*, lee (of a ship); Dan. *læ*, Swed. *lä*.+Du. *lij*; A. S. *hlēo*, *hleow*, a covering, a shelter (distinct from prov. E. *lew*, warm; see **Lew**). ¶ The peculiar use is Scand.; the pronunciation *lew-ard* is due to the *w*; cf. *steward* for *sty-ward*. The Teut. type is **hlewo-* (Franck).

Leech (1), a physician. (E.) M. E. *leche*. A. S. *lǣce*, one who heals. + Goth. *lēkeis*, a leech; cf. Icel. *læknir*, Dan. *læge*, Swed. *läkare*. Also A. S. *lācnian*, to heal, Icel. *lækna*, Dan. *læge*, Swed. *läka*, Goth. *lēkinon*, to heal. Also O. Irish *liaig*, a leech.

leech (2), a blood-sucking worm. (E.) A. S. *lǣce*, lit. 'the healer;' the same word as the above.

Leech (3), **Leach,** the border or edge of a sail at the sides. (E.) Cf. Icel. *lík*, a leech-line; Swed. *lik*, Dan. *lig*, a bolt-rope.+M. Du. *lyken*, a bolt-rope (Sewel; Du. *lijk* (see Franck).

Leek. (E.) M. E. *leek*. O. Merc. *lēc*; A. S. *leac*.+Du. *look*, Icel. *laukr*, Dan. *løg*, Swed. *lök*, G. *lauch*. Teut. type **lauko-*; cf. A. S. *lūcan*, str. vb. (pt. t. *lēac* = Teut. **lauk*), to weed. Der. *gar-lic*, *char-lock*, *hem-lock* (latter syllable).

Leer, a sly look. (E.) The verb is a development from the sb., which is an old word. M. E. *lere*, the cheek, face, complexion, mien; usually in a good sense, but Skelton has it in a bad sense. A. S. *hlēor*, the cheek; hence, the face, look, mien.+Icel. *hlyr*, pl., the cheeks.

Lees, dregs of wine. (F.) Pl. of a sing. form *lee*, not used.—F. *lie*, 'the lees;' Cot. (Gascon *lio*, 'lie de vin.')—Late L. *lia*, pl. *liæ*, lees (10th cent.). Origin unknown.

Leet, an assembly of a township. (Scand.) M. E. *lete*. A. F. *lete*; perhaps adapted from Icel. *leið*, 'a leet;' Vigfusson.

Left, the weaker hand. (E.) M. E. *left*, *lift*, *luft*. A. S. *left*; Dr. Sweet points out that 'inanis, *left*,' occurs in a gloss (Mone, Quellen, i. 443), and that the same MS. has *senne* for *synne* (sin); so that *left* is for *lyft*, with the sense 'worthless' or 'weak'; cf. A. S. *lyft-ādl*, palsy. + North Fries. *leeft*, *leefter hond*, left hand; M. Du. *luft*, *lucht*, left; E. Fries. *lüchter*, left, *luf*, weak. β. The form of the base is **lub*; cf. Du. *lubben* (Franck). See **Lib.**

Leg. (Scand.) M. E. *leg* (pl. *legges*).—Icel. *leggr*, a leg; Dan. *læg*, the calf of the leg; Swed. *lägg* (the same). Brugm. i. § 647(5).

Legacy. (L.) M. E. *legacie*; a coined word (as if = L. **lēgātia*, not found) from L. *lēgātum*, a bequest, neut. of pp. of *lēgāre*, to appoint, bequeath; allied to *lex* (stem *lēg-*), the law (below).

legal, pertaining to the law. (F.—L.) M. F. *legal*.—L. *legālis*, legal.—L. *leg-*, stem of *lex*, law. Allied to L. *legere*; Gk.

λέγειν, to collect. Brugm. i. § 134. (√LEG.)

legate, a commissioner. (F. – L.) M. E. *legate.* – O. F. *legat* (F. *légat*), a pope's ambassador. – L. *legātus*, a deputy; pp. of *legāre*, to appoint. – L. *leg-*, stem of *lex*, law. See **legal.**

legatee. (L.; *with* F. *suffix.*) A law term; coined from L. *legāt-us*, appointed, with F. suffix *-é* (= L. *-ātus*). See above.

legend, a marvellous story. (F. – L.) M. E. *legende.* – O. F. *legende* (F. *légende*), a legend, story. – Late L. *legenda*, a legend; fem. sing. from L. *legenda*, neut. pl., things to be read. – L. *legendus*, fut. pass. part. of *legere*, to read, orig. to gather, collect. + Gk. λέγειν, to tell, speak. (√LEG.)

Legerdemain, sleight of hand. (F. – L.) O. F. *legier de main*, lit. light of hand. (Cf. Ital. *leggiere, leggiero*, light.) The O. F. *legier* answers to a Late L. type **leuiārius*, made by adding *-ārius* to L. *leui-s*, light. F. *de* = L. *de*, of. F. *main* = L. *manum*, 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 *legier*), light; because these lines are small and short. But wrongly; *ledger* means 'a horizontal bar,' and is allied to *ledge* (N.E.D.). Cf. mod. F. *lignes additionnelles.*

Legible, readable. (F. – L.) O. F. *legible.* – L. *legibilis*, legible. – L. *legere*, to read. See **legend.**

legion, a large body of soldiers. (F. – L.) M. E. *legioun.* – O. F. *legion.* – L. *legionem*, acc. of *legio*, a Roman legion, body of from 4200 to 6000 men. – L. *legere*, to gather, select a band.

Legislator. (L.) L. *legislator*, a proposer of a law. – L. *lēgis*, gen. of *lex*, a law; *lātor*, a proposer, lit. bringer, from *lātum* (for *tlātum*), to bear, bring, from √TEL; see **Tolerate.** Brugm. i. § 585 (2). Der. *legislate*, &c. See **legal.**

legist. (F. – L.) O. F. *legiste* (F. *légiste*). – Late L. *legista*, one skilled in the laws. – L. *leg-*, stem of *lex*, law (with Gk. suffix *-ista* = *-ιστης*).

legitimate. (L.) Late L. *legitimātus*, pp. of *lēgitimāre*, to declare to be lawful. – L. *legitimus*, according to law. – L. *legi-*, for *lex*, law; with suffix *-ti-mus.*

Legume, a pod. (F. – L.) F. *legume*, pulse, a pod. – L. *legūmen* (stem *legūmin-*), pulse, bean-plant. Brugm. i. § 667. Der. *legumin-ous.*

Leisure, freedom from employment. (F. – L.) M. E. *leyser.* – A. F. *leisir* (F. *loisir*), leisure; orig. an infin. mood, meaning 'to be permitted.' – L. *licēre*, to be permitted. ¶ The form is bad; it should be *leiser* or *leisir*; *pleasure* is in the same case. The suffix has been changed from *-er* or *-ir* to *-ure* (as in *measure*).

Leman, Lemman, a sweetheart. (E.) I. e. *lief man.* M. E. *lemman*, also *leofman.* – A. S. *lēof*, dear; *mann*, a man or woman. See **Lief.**

Lemma, an assumption. (L. – Gk.) L. *lemma.* – Gk. λημμα, a thing taken; in logic, a premiss taken for granted; allied to Gk. εἰ-λημμαι, perf. pass. of λαμβάνειν, to take (base λαβ-). Brugm. i. § 852.

Lemming, Leming, a kind of Norwegian rat. (Norweg.) Norweg. *lemende*; also occurring as *lemming, limende, lomeldre, lomund, lomhund.* Cf. Swed. *lemel*, a lemming; Icel. *lōmundr.* Origin obscure; Aasen derives it from Norweg. *lemja*, 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 *tuomek.*

Lemniscate, a curve like the figure 8. (L. – Gk.) From L. *lemniscat-us*, adorned with a ribbon. – L. *lemniscus*, a pendent ribbon. – Gk. λημνίσκος, a fillet. Said to be from Gk. ληνος, wool; which is allied to **Wool.**

Lemon. (F. – Pers.) Formerly *limon.* – F. *limon.* – Pers. *limun, limunā*, a lemon, citron. Of Malay origin.

Lemur, a nocturnal animal. (L.) L. *lemur*, a ghost; so nicknamed by naturalists from its nocturnal habits.

Lend. (E.) The final *d* is excrescent. M. E. *lenen.* A. S. *lēnan*, to lend. – A. S. *lēn*, a loan. + Icel. *lāna*, Dan. *laane*, Swed. *låna*, G. *lehnen*, derivatives from the sb. See **Loan.**

Length. (E.) M. E. *lengthe.* A. S. *lengð*, fem.; for **langiðā*, with mutation of *a* to *e.* – A. S. *lang*, long. + Du. *lengte*; Dan. *længde*; Swed. *längd*; Icel. *lengd.* See **Long.** Der. *length-en.*

Lenient, mild. (L.) From pres. part. of L. *lenīre*, to soothe. – L. *lenis*, soft, mild.

lenity. (F.—L.) O. F. *lenité*, mildness (obsolete). — L. *lenitātem*, acc. of *lēnitas*, mildness. — L. *lēnis* (above).

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 **langi-tīno-*, 'long day,' where *-tīno-* is allied to Skt. *dina-* Lith. *dẽna*, a day. + Du. *lente*, spring; G. *lenz*, O. H. G. *lenzo. lenzin, lengizen.* Der. *lenten*, adj., from A. S. *lencten*, sb.

Lentil, a plant. (F.—L.) M. E. *lentil.* — O. F. and F.) *lentille.* — L. *lenticula*, a little lentil; double dimin. of *lent-*, stem of *lens*, a lentil. See **Lens.**

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. *lev'*, Lithuan. *lavas*, a lion; all borrowed forms. Cf. Heb. *lāvī'*, a lion. Probably of Egyptian origin; see **Lion.**

leopard. (F.—L.—Gk.) O.F. *leopard.* — L. *leopardus.* — Gk. λεοπαρδος, a leopard; supposed to be a mongrel between a pard (panther) and a lioness. — Gk. λεο-, for λέων, a lion; πάρδος, a pard.

Leper. (F.—L.—Gk.) The sense has changed; *lepre* formerly meant the disease itself; and what we now call a *leper* was called *a leprous man.* 'The *lepre* of him was clensid;' Wyclif, Matt. viii. 3. — M. F. *lepre*, 'a leprosie;' Cot. — L. *lepra.* — Gk. λέπρα, leprosy; so called because the skin scales off. — Gk. λεπρός, scaly, scabby. — Gk. λέπος, a scale; λεπειν, to peel. Cf. Russ. *lupite*, Lithuan. *lùpti*, to peel.

lepidoptera, a term applied to insects whose wings are covered with scales. (Gk.) Gk. λεπιδο-, for λεπίς, a scale; πτερα, pl. of πτερόν, a wing (allied to E *feather*).

Leporine, belonging to a hare. (L.) L. *leporīnus*, adj., from *lepor-*, for **lepos*, stem of *lepus*, a hare.

Leprosy. (F.—L.—Gk.) A coined word, from the adj. *leprous*; which is from M. F. *lepreux* = L. *leprosus*, afflicted with *lepra*, i.e. leprosy. See **Leper.**

Lesion, an injury. (F.—L.) M. F. *lesion*, hurt; Cot. — L. *læsionem*, acc. of *læsio*, an injury. — L. *læsus*, pp. of *lædere*, to hurt. Der. (from *lædere*) *col-lide, e-lision.*

Less, smaller. (E.) Used as comp. of *little*, but from a different root. M. E. *lessè, lassè*, adj., *les*, adv. A. S. *lǣssa*, less, adj.; *læs*, adv. + O. Fries. *lessa*, less. β. The form *lǣs-sa* is for **læs-ra*, by assimilation. The Teut. type is **lais-izon*, from a base **lais-*; cf. Lith. *lesas*, thin, small. The Teut. type of the adv. is **laisiz.* Der. *less-er*, a double comp.; *less-en*, vb.

least. (E.) M. E. *lestè*, adj., *lest*, adv. A. S. *læsest*, whence *læst* 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 lǣs ðe* = for the reason less that; wherein *ðȳ* (for the reason) was soon dropped, and *læs ðe* coalesced into *lest.* Here *lǣs* = less, adv.; and *ðe* is the indeclinable relative.

-less, suffix; see **Loose.**

Lessee. (F.—L.) O. F. *lesse* (*lessé*), pp. of *lesser*, later *laisser*, to let go (lease). See **Lease** (1).

Lesson. (F.—L.) M. E. *lesson.* — F. *leçon.* — L. *lectiōnem*, acc. of *lectio*, a reading; see **Lection.** Doublet, *lection.*

Lest; see **Less.**

Let (1). to permit. (E.) M. E. *leten*, strong verb, pt. t. *lat, leet*, pp. *laten, leten.* A. S. *lǣtan, lētan*, pt. t. *lēt, leort*, pp. *lǣten.* + Du. *laten* (*liet, gelaten*); Icel. *láta* (*lét, látinn*); Dan. *lade*, Swed. *låta*, Goth. *lētan* (*lailōt, lētans*); G. *lassen* (*liess, gelassen*). Teut. type **lǣtan*, pt. t. **lelōt*, pp. **lǣtanoz.* Idg. √LĒD; weak grade LAD, whence E. **Late.** Brugm. i. § 478.

Let (2), to hinder. (E.) M. E. *letten*; A. S. *lettan*, to hinder, make late. — A. S. *læt*, late, slow. + Du. *letten*, Icel. *letja*, Goth. *latjan*, to tarry; from the adj. **Late.** Teut. type **lat-jan-*; from **lat-*, slow. See **Late.**

Lethal, deadly. (F.—L.; *or* L.) M. F. *lethal*, 'deadly;' Cot. — L. *lēthālis*, for *lētālis*, mortal. — L. *lētum*, death.

Lethe, oblivion. (L.—Gk.) L. *lēthē.* — Gk. ληθη, 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. λησαργία, drowsiness.—Gk. λησαργος, forgetful.—Gk. ληση, oblivion (above).

Letter, a character. (F.—L.) M. E. *lettre*.—F. *lettre*.—L. *littera*, for older *litera* (also *leitera*), a letter. See Brugm. i. § 930.

Lettuce, a succulent plant. (F.—L.) M. E. *letuce*.—O. F. **letuce*, only found in the form *lectus* (Palsgrave, s. v. *Lettes*); and in the Latinised form *lētusa*, Wrt. Vocab. 787. 15.—L. **lactūcea*, fem. adj. from L. *lactuca*, a lettuce (whence F. *laitue*, 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 country or part (where the sun rises).—L. *leuant-*, stem of pres. part. of *leuāre*, to raise; whence *sē leuāre*, to rise.—L. *leuis*, light.

levee, a morning assembly. (F.—L.) For F. *le lever* (Littre).—F. *lever*, to raise.—L. *leuāre* (above).

Level, an instrument for determining that a thing is horizontal. (F.—L.) M. E. *liuel, leuel* (*livel, level*).—O. F. *livel*, later spelling *liveau*; mod. F. *niveau*, a level.—L. *libella*, a level; dimin. of *libra*, a balance. See **Librate.** ¶ Hence the adj. *level.*

Lever. (F.—L.) M. E. *levour*.—F. *leveur*, a raiser, lifter.—L. *leuātōrem*, acc. of *leuātor*, a lifter.—L. *leuāre*, to lift.—L. *leuis*, light.

Leveret. (F.—L.) A. F. *leveret* (pl. *leverres*, Gaimar, Chron. l. 6239); O. F. *levrault*, '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. *leviathan*, Job xl. 20 (Vulgate).—Heb. *livyāthān*, an aquatic animal, dragon, serpent; named from its twisting itself in curves.—Heb. root *lāvāh*; Arab. root *lawa'*, to bend, whence *lawā*, the twisting or coiling of a serpent.

Levigate, to make smooth. (L.) Out of use.—L. *lēuigātus*, pp. of *lēuigāre*, to make smooth.—L. *lēu-is*, smooth; *-igāre*, for *agere*, to make. Cf. Gk. λεῖος, smooth.

Levin, lightning. (Scand.) M. E. *leyfnyng*, lightning; Wrt. Voc. 735.42. Prob. Scand.; not found in A. S. Cf. Icel. *leiptr* (pronounced *leiftr*), lightning.

Levite, one of the tribe of Levi. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) L. *Leuita*.—Gk. Λευιτης, Lu. x. 32.—Heb. *Levī*, one of the sons of Jacob.

Levity, lightness, frivolity. (L.) From L. *leuitas*, lightness.—L. *leuis*, 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. *leuāre*, to raise.—L. *leuis* (above).

Lew, Lew-warm, tepid. (E.) M. E. *lew*, Wyclif, Rev. iii. 16. A. S. *hlēowe*, warm (found once).+ Du. *lauw*, warm; Icel. *hlēr, hlyr*; G. *lau*, O. H. G. *lāo* (*lāw-*). Teut. base (perhaps) **hlēw-, hlêw-*.

Lewd, ignorant, base. (L.—Gk.?) M. E. *lewed*, ignorant. A. S. *lǽwede*, adj., ignorant, also lay, belonging to the laity. [It may have been confused with the pp. of *lǽwan*, to betray; cf. Goth. *lewjan*, 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. *clēricātus* (whence E. *clergy*). If so, it is formed from L. *lāicus*, a word of Gk. origin. See **Laic.** (Sievers, § 173; Pogatscher, § 340.)

Lexicon. (Gk.) Gk. λεξικον, a dictionary; neut. of λεξικος, adj., belonging to words.—Gk. λεξι-ς, a saying.—Gk. λέγειν, to speak; see **legend.**

Ley, a meadow; see **Lea.**

Liable, responsible. (F.—L.) Formed, with suffix *-able*, from F. *li-er*, to tie.—L. *ligāre*, to tie. See **Ligament.**

Liane, Liana, a climbing tropical plant. (F.—L.) F. *liane* (the same); from Norman and Guernsey *lian*, a band.—L. *ligāmen*; see **Lien, Limehound.**

Lias, a formation of limestone. (F.) F. *lias, liais*, O. F. *liois*, a hard freestone.

Lib, to castrate. (E.) Answers to an A. S. type **lybban*; only found in the cognate Du. *lubben*, with the same sense; E. Fries. and Westphal. *lübben*. Der. *g-lib*, vb., the same (obsolete); cf. O. Du. *gelubt*. 'gelt,' Hexham. Also *lef-t*, q.v.

Libation, the pouring forth of wine in honour of a deity. (F.—L.) F. *libation.*

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Russ. *lioboi*, agreeable, *liobite*, to love; L. *lubet*, *libet*, it pleases; Skt. *lubh*, to desire. (√LEUBH.) Allied to **Love**.

Liege, faithful, subject. (F.—O. H. G.) [The sense has been altered by confusion with L. *ligātus*, bound. In old use, we could speak of 'a *liege* lord' as meaning a *free* lord, in exact opposition to the imported notion.] M. E. *lige*, *lege*; *lege poustee* = 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. *ledic*, *lidic* (G. *ledig*), free, esp. from all obligations of service. Cf. Icel. *liðugr*, free, M. Du. *ledig*, free. (Disputed; see Körting, § 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. *ligāmen*, a tie. — L. *ligāre*, to tie. See **Ligament**.

Lieu, place, stead. (F.—L.) F. *lieu*. — L. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, a place. See **Locus**.

lieutenant, a 'locum tenens,' deputy, &c. (F.—L.) F. *lieu tenant*. — L. *locum-tenent-*, stem of *locum tenens*, one who holds another's place. — L. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, a place; *tenens*, pres. pt. of *tenere*, to hold. See **Tenable**.

Life. (E.) M. E. *lif*, *lyf*; gen. *lyues* (*lives*), dat. *lyue* (*live*). A. S. *līf*, gen. *līfes*, dat. *līfe*. From the base of Teut. **leiban-* (pt. t. **laib*, pp. **libanoz*), to remain; as seen in Goth. *bi-leiban*, A. S. *be-līfan*, G *bleiben*, Du. *blijven*, to remain. + Icel *līf*, *lífi*, Dan. *liv*, Swed. *lif*, O. H. G. *līp*, life (whence G. *leib*, the body). The weak grade appears in **Live**, q. v. And see **Leave** (1). (√LEIP?)

lifeguard. (E.) From *life* and *guard*. ¶ Cf. G. *leibgarde*, a body-guard, which is a cognate word, with the orig. sense of 'life-guard,' from O. H. G. *līp*, life.

lifelong; better **livelong**, q. v.

Lift (1), to elevate. (Scand.) M. E. *liften*. — Icel. *lypta* (pron. *lyfta*), to lift, exalt in air, from *lopt*, air; Dan. *löfte*, Swed. *lyfta*, from *luft*, air. The Icel. *y* results, by mutation, from Teut. *u*; see **Loft**. Der. *up-lift*.

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. *hliftus*, a thief.

Ligament, a band, band of tissue connecting the moveable bones. (F.—L.) F. *ligament*. — L. *ligamentum*, a tie, band. — L. *ligā-re*, to tie; with suffix *-mentum*.

ligature, a bandage. (F.—L.) F. *ligature*, a tie, bandage. — L. *ligātūra*, a binding. — L. *ligātus*, pp. of *ligāre*, to tie.

Light (1), illumination. (E.) M. E. *light*. — O. Merc. *lēht*; A. S. *lēoht*, light. + Du. and G. *licht*; cf. Goth. *liuh-ath*, light, shewing that the *t* is a suffix. Teut. type **leuhtom*, neut. sb.; related to the adj. **leuhtoz*, as seen in E. *light*, i. e. bright, adj., G. and Du. *licht*. Co-radicate with L. *lux* (stem *lūc-*), light, Gk. λευκ-ός, white, Skt. *ruch*, to shine. (√LEUQ.) See **Lucid**.

lighten (1), to illuminate, flash. (E.) 1. INTRANS., to shine as lightning; 'it *lightens*.' M. E. *lightenen*, 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 *lēoht*, sb.

lightning, an illuminating flash. (E.) Formed with suffix *-ing* from M. E. *lightnen*, to lighten (above).

Light (2), not heavy. (E.) M. E. *light*. A. S. *leoht* (for **līht*). + Du. *licht*, *ligt*; Icel. *lettr*, Dan. *let*, Swed. *lätt*, Goth. *leihts*, G. *leicht*, O. H. G. *līht*, *līhti*. Teut. type **līhtoz*, for **linχtoz*, **lenχtoz*. Allied to Lith. *lengwas*, light; and to **Lung**. See Brugm. i. § 684; Sievers, § 84.

light (3), to alight, settle, descend. (E.) M. E. *lihten*. A. S. *līhtan*, vb., to alight from, lit. to make light, relieve a horse of his burden. — A. S. *lēoht* (*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 unlading ships. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. *ligter*, a lighter, i. e. unloader. — Du. *ligt*, light.

lights, lungs. (E.) So named from their lightness. So also Russ. *legkiia*, lights; from *legkii*, light.

Lighten (1), to flash, **Lightning**; see Light (1).

Ligneous, woody. (L.) L. *ligne-us*, wooden; with suffix *ous*. — L. *lignum*, wood.

lign-aloes, a kind of tree. (F. — L. *and* Gk.) O. F. *lignaloes* (Godef.). — L. *lignum aloës*, lit. 'wood of aloes.' *Aloës* is gen. of *aloë*, from Gk. ἀλόη, 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.

Ligure, a precious stone. (L. — Gk.) L. *ligurius*. — Gk. λιγυριον, a sort of gem (amber or jacinth); Exod. xxviii. 19.

Like (1), similar. (E.) M. E. *lyk*, *lik*. A. S. *ge-līc*; as suffix, *-līc*. + Du. *ge-lijk*, Icel. *līkr*, *g-likr*, Dan. *lig*, Swed. *lik*, Goth. *ga-leiks*, G. *g-leich*, O. H. G. *ka-līh*. β. Lit. 'having the same form,' and derived from the sb. meaning 'form, shape,' viz. A. S. *līc*, form, body, Icel. *līk*, Goth. *leik* the body, Du. *lijk*, a corpse, Dan. *lig*, Swed. *lik*, a corpse, G. *leiche*, O. H. G. *līh*. See Lichgate. Cf. Lith. *lygus*, like

like (2), to be pleased with. (E.) The construction has altered; M. E. *liketh*, it pleases, is impersonal, as in mod. E. *if you like* = if it may please you. — A. S. *līcian*, to please, orig. to be like or suitable for. — A. S. *-līc*, *ge-līc*, like; see Like (1). + Du. *lijken*, to suit; Icel. *līka*, 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. *lilak*, a lilac. — Pers. *līlaj*, *līlanj*, *līlang*, of which the proper sense is indigo-plant. The initial *l* stands for *n*, and the above forms are from *nīl*, blue, whence *nīlak* (> Arab. *līlak*), bluish. The plant is named from the 'bluish' tinge on the flowers in some varieties. (Devic). Cf. Skt. *nīla-*, dark blue.

Lilt, to sing, dance. (Scand.) M. E. *lilting-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. *lylla*, to lull to sleep (Rietz). Allied to Lull.

Lily, a plant. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *lilie*. — L. *līlium*. — Gk. λείριον, a lily.

Limb (1), a member, branch of a tree. (E.) M. E. *lim*. A. S. *lim*. + Icel. *limr*, Dan. Swed. *lem*. Allied to A. S. *li-ð*, Goth. *li-thus*, G. *g-lie-d*, a joint. Cf. Lith. *lemu*, stature, growth. See Lay (4).

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 excrescent). G. Douglas has *lymnaris*, shafts. Probably from O. F. *limonier*, adj., belonging to the shafts; from *limon*, a shaft. Cf. F. *limoniere*, part of a carriage including the two shafts. Etym. unknown; perhaps allied to Icel. *lim* (pl. *limar*), branches of a tree.

Limbo, Limbus; see Limb (2).

Lime (1), bird-lime, mortar. (E.) M. E. *lym*, *liim*, viscous substance. A. S. *līm*, bitumen, cement. + Du. *lijm*, Icel. *līm*, Dan. *liim*, Swed. *lim*, glue; G. *leim*, glue; L. *limus*, slime. Idg. type **leimo-*. See Loam.

Lime (2), the linden-tree. (E.) *Lime* is a corruption of *line*, as in Shak. Temp. v. 10; and *line* is a corruption of *lind*, the lengthening of *i* having occasioned the loss of *d*. (Sweet, E. Gr. § 1607.) See Lind.

Lime (3), a kind of citron. (F. — Pers.) F. *lime*. — Pers. *līmū*, (also *līmūn*), a lemon, citron. — Malay *līmau*, a lime, a citron.

Limehound, a dog in a leash. (Hybrid; F. — L., *and* E.) Short for *liam-hound*, used by Turberville. The M. E. *liam* or *lyam* means 'a leash.' — O. F. *liem*, now spelt *lien*, a band; Guernsey *liam*, *lian*. — L. *ligāmen*, a tie. See Lien, Liane.

Limit. (F. — L.) F. *limite*, a limit. — L. *līmitem*, 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 *luminen*, to illuminate (Prompt. Parv.). Again, *luminen* is for *enluminen*. — O. F. *enlu-*

miner, to illuminate, burnish, limn. — L. *illuminārе*; see **Illuminate**.

Limp (1), flaccid, pliant. (E.) Not in early use. Apparently related, by gradation, to Bavarian *lampecht*, flaccid, down-hanging, from the verb *lampen*, to hang loosely down; cf. Skt. *lamba*, depending, *lamb*, to hang down.

Limp (2), to walk lamely. (E.) In Shak. Mer. Ven. iii. 2. 130. We find A. S. *lemp-healt*, earlier *laempi-halt* (Ep. Gl.), adj., halting; and a cognate form in M. H. G. *limphin*, to limp. Cf. Low G. *lumpen*, to limp.

Limpet, a small shell-fish. (L.) Formerly *lempet* (Phillips, 1706). A. S. *lempedu*, orig. a lamprey, which also sticks to rocks. — Late L. *lemprida*, for L. *lampedra*, a lamprey. See **Lamprey**. Cf. '*Lemprida*, lempedu;' Wright's Vocab. 438. 17.

Limpid, pure, bright. (F. — L.) F. *limpide*. — L. *limpidus*, clear. Allied to Lymph. Brugm. i. § 102.

Linch-pin, a pin to fasten a wheel on an axle. (E.) Formerly *lins-pin*, lit. 'axle-pin.' — A. S. *lynis*, an axle-tree. + Du. *luns*, a linch-pin, O. Low G. *lunisa*, Low G. *lunse*, G. *lünse*, a linch-pin. Teut. base **lunis-* (cf. Goth. *akw-izi*, an ax); from **lun-*, as in O. H. G. *lun*, a bolt, peg, pin. Perhaps from Idg. root. **leu*, (cf. Gk. λύ-ειν), to loosen.

Lind, Linden, the lime-tree. (E.) The true form of the sb. is *lind*, and *lind-en* is the adj. from it. Hence *lind-en tree* — *lind*; the same thing. M. E. *lind*. A. S. *lind*, the tree; also a shield, commonly of this wood. + Du. *linde*, Icel. Dan. Swed. *lind*, G. *linde*. Cf. Lith. *lenta*, a board. **Doublet**, *lime* (2).

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. *līnea*. In the other senses, it is from F. *ligne*, also from L. *linea*. β. The L. *līnea* meant orig. a string made of flax, being fem. of adj. *līneus*, made of flax. — L. *linum*, flax. Cf. Gk. λινον, flax; whence perhaps the L. word. **Der.** *out-line*.

lineage. (F. — L.) F. *lignage*, a lineage. — F. *ligne*, a line, rank. — L. *linea*, a line (above),

lineal. (L.) L. *līnealis*, belonging to a line. — L. *līnea*, a line (above).

lineament, a feature. (F. — L.) M. F. *lineament*, Cot. — L. *līneāmentum*, a drawing, delineation. — L. *līneāre*, to draw a line. — L. *līnea*, a line (above).

linear. (L.) L. *līneāris*, belonging to a line. — L. *līnea*, a line (above).

linen, cloth made of flax. (L.) Used as a sb., but really an old adj., A. S. *līn-en*; the old sb. being M. E. *lin*, A. S. *līn*, flax. — L. *līnum*, flax. (Cf. *gold-en* from *gold*.) See **linseed**.

Ling (1), a fish. (E.) M. E. *lenge* (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 (2), heath. (Scand.) M. E. *lyng*. — Icel. *lyng*, ling, heather; Dan. *ling*, Swed. *ljung*.

Linger, to tarry. (E.) Frequent. form of M. E. *lengen*, to tarry. — A. S. *lengan*, to prolong, put off. — A. S. *lang*, long. Cf. Icel. *lengja*, to lengthen, Du. *lengen*, to lengthen, G. *verlängern*, to prolong. See **Long**.

Lingo, a language. (Prov. — L.) Prov. *lingo* (at Marseilles), a language. — L. *lingua*, a tongue, language (below).

lingual, pertaining to the tongue. (L.) Coined from L. *lingua*, the tongue, O. Lat. *dingua*, cognate with E. *tongue*.

linguist, one skilled in languages. (L.) From L. *lingua*, a tongue, language; with suffix *-ista* (= Gk. *-ιστης*).

Liniment, salve, ointment. (F. — L.) F. *liniment*. — L. *linimentum*, ointment. — L. *linere*, to smear; cf. Skt. *lī*, 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. **hlenkr*, whence Icel. *hlekkr* (by assimilation); Dan. *lænke*, Swed. *lank*; G. *gelenk*, a joint, link, ring. Cf. A. S. *hlence*, or *hlenca* (which would have given *linch*). Also M. H. G. *lenken*, to bend, O. H. G. *hlanca*, hip, loin (whence perhaps **Flank**).

Link (2), a torch; see **Linstock**.

Linnet, a bird. (F. — L.) M. E. *linet*. [A. S. *linece*.] O. F. *linette*; cf. F. *linotte*, 'a linnet,' Cot. Named from feeding on flax-seed and hemp-seed (cf. G. *hänfling*, a linnet, from *hanf*, hemp). — L. *linum*, flax. We also find A. S. *līnetwige*, a linnet (whence Lowl. Sc. *lintwhite*).

linseed, flax-seed. (L. *and* E.) From M. E. *lin* = A. S. *līn*, flax, borrowed from L. *līnum*, flax; and E. *seed*.

linsey-woolsey, made of linen and woollen mixed. (L. *and* E.) Made up from M. E. *lin*, linen, and E. *wool*. See **linen**, under **Line**.

Linstock, Lintstock, a stick to hold a lighted match. (Du.) Formerly *lintstock* (Coles, 1684); but properly *lunt-stock*, from *lunt*, 'a match to fire guns with,' Phillips. – Du. *lontstok*, '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. confused with *lint-stock* (above). But really a use of *link* (1), q. v., meaning a short length of rope.

Lint, scraped linen. (L.) Cf. Late L. *linta*, from L. *linteum*, a linen cloth; neut. of *lin-teus*, linen. – L. *līnum*, flax.

Lintel, the headpiece of a door. (F. – L.) M. E. *lintel*. – O. F. *lintel* (F. *linteau*). – Late L. *lintellus*, a lintel, for **līmitellus*, dimin. of L. *līmes* (stem *līmit-*), a boundary, border; see **Limit**.

Lion. (F. – L. – Gk. – Egypt.) F. *lion*. – L. *leonem*, acc. of *leo*, a lion. – Gk. λέων. Cf. Heb. *lāvī'*, a lion. Prob. of Egypt. origin; from Egypt. *labai*, *lawai*, a lioness (whence Gk. λέαινα); see **Leo**.

Lip. (E.) M. E. *lippe*. A. S. *lippa*, *lippe*, the lip. + Du. *lip*, Dan. *læbe*, Swed. *läpp*, G. *lippe*, *lefze*. Also L. *lab-rum*, *lab-ium*, lip; Pers. *lab*, lip. But the relations are not clear. Brugm. i. § 563.

Liquefy, Liquescent; see **Liquid**.

Liquid, moist. (F. – L.) F. *liquide*. – L. *liquidus*, liquid. – L. *liquēre*, to be clear.

liquefy, to become liquid. (F. – L.) M. F. *liquefier* (see Cot.). As if from Late L. **liqueficāre*, to make liquid; but we only find L. *liquefierī*, to become liquid.

liquescent, melting. (L.) L. *liques-cent-*, stem of pres. part. of *liquescere*, inceptive form of *liquēre*, to be wet.

liquidate, to make clear; hence, to clear off an account. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *liquidāre*, to clarify, make clear. – L. *liquidus*, liquid, clear.

liquor, moisture, strong drink. (F. – L.) M. E. *licour*, *licur*. – A. F. *licur*; F. *liqueur*, moisture. – L. *liquōrem*, acc. of *liquor*, moisture. – L. *liquēre*, to be moist. ¶ Now accommodated to L. spelling; we also use mod. F. *liqueur*.

Liquorice; see **Licorice**.

Lisp. (E.) M. E. *lispen*, *lipsen*. A. S. **wlispian*, to lisp, as in *ā-wlispian*, formed from A. S. *wlisp*, also *wlips*, adj., lisping, imperfect in utterance. + Du. *lispen*, Dan. *læspe*, Swed. *läspa*, G. *lispeln*. (Imitative.)

Lissom; see **Lithe**.

List (1), a border of cloth, selvage. (E.) M. E. *list*. A. S. *līst*. + Du. *lijst*, Icel. *lista*, Dan. *liste*, Swed. *list*, G. *leiste*, O. H. G. *lista*. (The *i* was orig. long.)

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 (4), to please. (E.) M. E. *lusten*, *listen*; 'if thee *list*' = if it please thee, Ch. C. T. 1183. A. S. *lystan*, to desire, used impersonally. – A. S. *lust*, pleasure. + Du. *lusten*, Icel. *lysta*, Dan. *lyste*, Swed. *lysta*, Goth. *luston*, G. *gelüsten*; all from the sb. See **Lust**.

List (5), to listen; see below.

Listen. (E.) We also find *list*; also M. E. *lust-n-en* and *lust-en*, the former being deduced from the latter by a formative *n*, as in Goth. *full-n-an*, to become full. A. S. *hlystan*, to listen to. – A. S. *hlyst*, hearing; Teut. type **hlus-ti-*, from a base **hlus*, weak grade of Teut. base **hleu-s*. Cf. A. S. *hlos-nian*, to hearken; Icel. *hlusta*, to listen, from *hlust*, the ear; W. *clust*, the ear; also L. *clu-ere*, Gk. κλύ-ειν, to hear, Skt. *çru*, 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).

Lists, ground enclosed for a tournament. (E.) M. E. *listes*, sb. pl., the lists. Pl. of *list* (1), border, boundary. Mixed with M. F. *lisse* (F. *lice*), 'a list or tiltyard;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *lizza*, Span. *liza*, Port. *liça*, a list for tilting; Late L. *liciæ*, sb. pl., barriers; *liciæ duellī*, the lists. Origin disputed. Cf. Late L. *licia*, a stake; perhaps from Late L. *licius*, oaken < L. *īliceus* (from *īlex*, holm-oak).

Litany, a form of prayer. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *letanie*, afterwards altered to

litanie. — O. F. *letanie.* — L. *litanīa.* — Gk. λιτανεία, a prayer. — Gk. λιταίνειν, to pray. — Gk. λιτομαι, I beg, pray, λιτη, prayer, entreaty.

Literal. (F. — L.) O. F. *literal.* — L. *līterālis*, according to the letter. — L. *līter-a*; see **Letter**.

literature. (F. — L.) M.F. *literature.* — L. *literātura*, scholarship. — L. *literātus*, learned, skilled in letters. — L. *litera*, a letter; see **Letter**.

Litharge, protoxide of lead. (F. — L. Gk.) M. E. *litarge.* — F. *litharge*, 'litargie, white lead;' Cot. — L. *lithargyrus.* — Gk. λιθάργυρος, lit. 'stone-silver.' — Gk. λίθ-ος, a stone; ἄργυρος, silver; see **Argent**.

Lithe, pliant, flexible, active. (E.) M. E. *lithe.* A. S. *liðe*, *līð*, gentle, soft (for **linðe*, the lengthened *i* causing lo s of *n*). + G. *gelinde*, O. H. G. *lindi*, soft, tender. Allied to Icel. *linr*, L. *lenis*, soft; L. *lentus*, pliant. Der. *lissom*, i. e. *lithe-some*.

Lither, pestilent, stagnant, dull. (E.) In 1 Hen. VI. iv. 7. 21, '*lither* sky' means pestilent or dull lower air; cf. '*luther* eir,' pestilent air, P. Pl., C. xvi. 220. M. E. *luther*, *lither*. — A. S. *lyðre*, evil, base, poor (hence, sickly, dull). Not to be confused with *lithe*, pliant.

Lithography, writing on stone. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. λίθο-ς, a stone; γράφειν, to write.

lithotomy, cutting for stone. (L. — Gk.) L. *lithotomia.* — Gk. λιθοτομια. — Gk. λίθο-ς, stone; τομ-, 2nd grade of τεμ-, as in τεμνειν, to cut; see **Tome**.

Litigation, a contest in law. (L.) From L. *lītigātio*, a disputing. — L. *litigātus*, pp. of *lītigāre*, to dispute. — L. *līt-*, stem of *lis*, strife; *-igare*, for *agere*, to carry on. L. *līs* = O. Lat. *stlīs*, strife.

litigious, contentious. (F. — L.) It also once meant debateable. — F. *litigieux*, 'debatefull;' Cot. — L. *litigiosus*, adj.; from *litigium*, contention. — L. *litigāre*, to dispute (above).

Litmus, a kind of dye. (Du.) Corrupted from Du. *lakmoes*, a blue dye-stuff. — Du. *lak*, lac; *moes*, pulp; (whence G. *lackmus*, litmus). See **Lac** (1).

Litter, a portable bed. (F. — L.) M.E. *litere.* — O. F. *litiere.* — Late L. **lectīcāria*, formed from *lectīca*, a litter. — L. *lectus*, a bed; see **Lectern**. Allied to Gk. λεχ-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*, *lutel*. A. S. *lȳtel* (or *lytel*), little; we also find *lȳt* (or *lyt*). + Du. *luttel*, little, *lutje*, a little; O. Sax. *luttil*; O. H. G. *luzil*, *luzzil*, *liuzil*. Compare also A. S. *lytig*, deceitful, *lot*, deceit; Goth. *liuts*, deceitful, *luton*, to betray. All from Teut. base **leut*, orig. to stoop; see **Lout**. ¶ Not allied to *less*. The Icel. *lītill*, Swed. *liten*, Goth. *leitils*, 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. *littoralis*, adj., from *littor-* (for **littos-*), stem of *littus* or *lītus*, sea-shore.

Liturgy, public prayer. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *liturgie*, *lyturgie.* — Late L. *liturgia.* — Gk. λειτουργια, public service. — Gk. λεῖτο-ς, public; ἔργον, work, cognate with E. *work*.

Live (1), to exist. (E.) M. E. *liuien* (*livien*). O. Merc. *lifgan*, A. S. *libban*, to live, dwell; orig. to remain, be left behind. + Du. *leven*, to live; Icel. *lifa*, to be left, to live; Dan. *leve*, Swed. *lefva*, Goth. *liban*, to live; G. *leben*, to live, O. H. G. *lëbēn*. From Teut. **lib-*, weak grade of **leiban-*, to remain. See **Life**.

live (2), adj., alive. (E.) Short for *alive*, which is not a true orig. adj., but due to the phrase *a liue* (*a live*) = A. S. *on līfe*, in life, hence, alive. *Līfe* is the dat. case of *līf*, life; hence the *i* in *live* is long.

livelihood. (E.) Corruption of M.E. *liuelode* (*livelode*), i.e. life-leading, means of living; older spelling *liflode*, *liflade*. From A. S. *līf*, life; *lad*, 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. *lifly*, i.e. life-like.

Liver. (E.) M. E. *liuer* (= *liver*). A. S. *lifer*. + Du. *lever*, Icel. *lifr*, Dan. *lever*, Swed. *lefver*, G. *leber*. Cf. Russ. *liver'*, the pluck of animals (from Teut.). Allied to Armen. *leard*, liver; but not to L. *iecur*. Brugm. i. §§ 280, 557 (2).

Livery, a delivery, a thing delivered, uniform allowed to servants. (F. — L.) M. E. *liuere* (= *liverè*, three syllables). — A. F. *liveree*; F. *livrée*, 'a delivery of a thing that is given, the thing so given, a livery;' Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of *livrer*, to deliver, give freely. — L. *liberāre*, to set free, give freely; see **Liberate.**

Livid, discoloured. (F. — L.) F. *livide.* — L. *luuidus*, bluish. — L. *lūuere*, to be bluish. Cf. W. *lliw*, O. Irish *lī*, colour, hue. Brugm. i. § 94.

Lizard, a four-footed reptile. (F. — L.) M. E. *lesarde.* — O. F. *lesarde.* — L. *lacerta*, a lizard. Cf. **Alligator.**

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. *plānus*, flat. See **Plain.**

Lo, behold! (E.) M. E. *lo.* A. S. *lā*, an interjection.

Loach, Loche, a small fish. (F.) F. *loche*, 'the loach,' Cot.; whence also Span. *loja*, *locha.* Cf. Norman *loque*, a loach, a slug (Le Hericher). 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. *lāde*, a course, way, lode; also, a load. A. S. *lād*, a lode; also, carriage. See **Lode.**

Load-star, Load-stone; see **Lode.**

Loaf. (E.) M. E. *lof*, *loof.* A. S. *hlāf.* + Icel. *hleifr*, Goth. *hlaifs*, *hlaibs*, G. *laib.* Cf. Lithuan. *klẽpas*, bread (Teut.).

Loam, clay. (E.) M. E. *lam.* A. S. *lām.* + Du. *leem*, G. *lehm*, O. H. G. *leim*, *leimo.* Teut. type **laimoz.* Cf. Icel. *leir* (Teut. type **laizom*), loam. Akin to **Lime** (1).

Loan, a lending, money lent. (Scand.) M. E. *lone* (= *lāne*). This corresponds to the rare A. S. *lan*, borrowed from Norse. [The true A. S. form is *læn*, a loan.] — Icel. *lān*, a loan; Dan. *laan*, Swed. *lån*, a loan. + A. S. *lēn*, a loan; Du. *leen*, a grant, a fief; G. *lehn*, *lehen*, a fief. β. All from the verb seen in A. S. *leon* (pt. t. *lāh*), to grant. Icel. *ljā*, G. *leihen*, to lend, Goth. *leihwan*; akin to L. *linquere* (pt. t. *līquī*), Gk. λείπειν, Skt. *rich*, to leave, O. Irish *lecim*, I leave. (√LEIQ; Brugm. i. § 463.) Hence the Teut. verb **leihwan-* (as in Gothic); and the sb. **laihwniz*, **laihwnoz*, a loan, from the second grade **laihw* with suffix *-niz* or *-noz.*

Loath. (E.) M. E. *loth.* A. S. *lāð*, hateful, hostile. + Icel. *leiðr*, Dan. Swed. *led*, odious; O. H. G. *leit*, odious, orig. mournful. Teut. type **laithoz*, where *-thoz* is prob. a suffix. Allied to G. *leiden*, to suffer; but prob. *not* allied to A. S. *liðan* (pt. t. *lāð*), to travel, sail; as usually said (Kluge). Der. *loath-ly*; *-some*, suggested by M. E. *wlatsom*, detestable; also *loathe*, vb.

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 **laubjā.* — M. H. G. *loube*, an arbour, bower, open way along the upper story of a house (as in a Swiss *chalet*); mod. G. *laube*, a bower. Orig. made with foliage. — M. H. G. *loub* (G. *laub*), a leaf; see **Leaf.**

Lobe, flap of the ear, &c. (F. — Low L. — Gk.) F. *lobe.* — Late L. *lobus.* — Gk. λοβός, a lobe of the ear or liver. Brugm. i. § 667.

Lobster, a kind of shell-fish. (L.) A. S. *loppestre*, 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.

Local, Locate; see **Locus.**

Loch, a lake. (Gaelic.) Gael. *loch*, a lake. + O. Irish *loch*, Corn. and Bret. *lagen*; L. *lacus*; Stokes, p. 237. See **Lake** (1).

Lock (1), a fastening. (E.) M. E. *loke.* A. S. *loc*, a fastening. + Icel. *loka*, a lock; Swed. *lock*, a lid; G. *loch*, a dungeon. From Teut. base **luk*, weak grade of Teut. root **leuk*, to fasten, whence also A. S. *lucan*, Du. *luiken*, Icel. *luka*, to shut, Goth. *galukan*, to shut up.

locket, a little hinged case worn as an ornament. (F. — Scand.) Orig. a fastening (Hudibras, pt. ii. c. i. 808). — F. *loquet*, the latch of a door, dimin. of O. F. *loc*, a lock, borrowed from Icel. *loka*, a lock.

Lock (2), a tuft of hair or wool. (E.) M. E. *lok.* A. S. *locc.* + Du. *lok*, Icel. *lokkr*, Dan. *lok*, Swed. *lock*, G. *locke.* Orig. 'a curl;' cf. Icel. *lykkr*, a loop, bend, crook; also Lith. *lugnas*, pliable.

Locket; see Lock (1).

Lockram, a kind of cheap linen. (F. — Bret.) F. *locrenan*, a sort of unbleached linen; named from the place where it was made, viz. *Loc-Renan*, or *S. Renan*, near Quimper, in Brittany. — Bret. *Lok-Ronan*, cell of St. Ronan; from Bret. *lok* (L. *locus*), a cell.

Locomotion; see Locus.

Locus, a place. (L.) L. *locus*, a place. O. Lat. *stlocus*, a place.

local. (F. — L.) F. *local*. — L. *locālis*, belonging to a place. — L. *locus*, a place.

locate, to place. (L.) From pp. of L. *locāre*, 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. *locusta*, 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. *leið*, lode, way, course; Swed. *led*, a course. Teut. type **laidā*, fem. From the 2nd grade of Teut. **leithan-* (A. S. *līðan*), 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.) Compounded of *lode* and *stone*, in imitation of *lodestar*; it means a stone that leads or draws.

Lodge, a small house, cot, resting-place. (F. — G.) M. E. *loge*, *logge*. — O. F. *loge*; cf. Ital. *loggia*, Late L. *lobia*, a gallery. — O. H. G. **laubjā*, allied to *loubā*, M. H. G. *loube*, an arbour, mod. G. *laube*, a bower. — O. H. G. *loub*, G. *laub*, a leaf; see Leaf. Doublet, *lobby*.

Loft, an upper room. (Scand.) M. E. *loft*, properly 'air'; the peculiar sense is Scand. — Icel. *lopt* (pron. *loft*), (1) air, sky, (2) an upper room; Dan. Swed. *loft*, a garret. Allied to A. S. *lyft*, air, sky, Goth. *luftus*, Du. *lucht* (for *luft*), G. *luft*, the air. Der. *a-loft*; also *lofty*, i. e. 'in the air;' *lift*, vb.

Log (1), a block, piece of wood. (Scand.) The vowel has been shortened. Cf. Norw. *laag*, a fallen trunk; Icel. *lāg*, a felled tree, log; Swed. dial. *låga*, 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. *lāg-*, of Icel. *liggia*, to lie; see Lie (1) and Low. Der. *logg-ats*, *logg-ets*, a game with bits of wood; *log-wood*, so called because imported in *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 sea-term, whence *log-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. *lāgar*, gen. of *lāg*.

Log (3), a liquid measure. (Heb.) In Lev. xiv. 10. — Heb. *lōg*, a liquid measure, 12th part of a *hin*; orig. 'a basin.'

Logarithm. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. λογ-, stem of λογος, a word, a proportion, ratio; and ἀριθμος, 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. λογικη, for λογικη τέχνη, logic art; where λογικη is fem. of λογικος, reasonable. — Gk. λογος, a speech. — Gk. λεγειν, 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-*, *meteoro-*, *minera-*, *mytho-*, *necro-*, *noso-*, *ornitho-*, *osteo-*, *patho-*, *philo-*, *phraseo-*, *phreno-*, *physio-*, *psycho-*, *tauto-*, *theo-*, *zoo-logy*; see these in their due places.

Loin. (F. — L.) M. E. *loine*. — O. F. *logne*, also *longe*. — Late L. **lumbea*, fem. of an adj. **lumbeus* (not found), from L. *lumbus*, loin. See **Lumbar.**

Loiter, to delay. (Du.) M. E. *loitren*, Pr. Parv. — M. Du. and Du. *leuteren*, to linger, loiter, trifle, M. Du. *loteren*, to delay, deceive, vacillate; cf. E. Fries. *löteren*, *lötern*, 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*, 'segniter agere,' Halldorsson; M. Du. *lollen*, to sit over the fire; the orig. sense was prob. to

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

strengthen, &c. A late derivative from the adj. above. Other languages derive the verb directly from the adj.; thus Du. *lossen*, Icel. *leysa*, Swed. *lösa*, Dan. *löse*, G. *lösen*, Goth. *lausjan*, to loosen, are derived (respectively) from Du. *los*, Icel. *lauss*, Swed. and Dan. *lös*, G. *los*, Goth. *laus*, loose, vain.

Loot, plunder. (Hindi.—Skt.) Hindi *lūṭ* (with cerebral *ṭ*), loot, plunder. The cerebral *ṭ* shews 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. Horn, Pers. Dict. § 608.)

Loover; see **Louver**.

Lop. (M. Du.) M. Du. *luppen*, to maim, castrate, mod. Du. *lubben*. Cf. Lithuan. *lupti*, to peel. See **Lib**.

Loquacious, talkative. (L.) Coined from L. *loquāci-*, decl. stem of *loquax*, talkative.—L. *loquī*, to speak.

Lord, a master. (E.) Lit. 'loaf-keeper.' A. S. *hlāford*, a lord; early form *hlāfard*, for *hlāfweard*, a loaf-ward; see **Loaf** and **Ward**. ¶ For the loss of *w*, cf. A. S. *fulluht*, from *fulwiht*, baptism.

Lore, learning. (E.) M. E. *lore*; A. S. *lāre*, gen., dat., and acc. of *lār*, lore.+Du. *leer*, G. *lehre*, O. H. G. *lēra*, doctrine. Teut. type **laizā*, fem.; cf. Teut. **laizjan* (A. S. *lǣran*, G. *lehren*), to teach; from **lais-*, 2nd grade of **leisan-*, to trace out; see **Learn**, **Last** (2).

Lorel; see **losel**.

Lorimer, a maker of horses' bits, spurs, &c. (F.—L.) Also *loriner*.—O. F. *lorinier*, *loreinier*, M. F. *lorimier*, later *lormier*, 'a spurrier;' Cotgrave.—O. F. *lorein*, *lorain*, rein, bridle, bit.—Late L. *lōrēnum*, *lōrānum*, a rein, bit.—L. *lōrum*, a thong.

Loriot, the golden oriole. (F.—L.) F. *loriot*, corruptly written for *l'oriot*, where *oriot* is another form of *oriol*; see **Oriole**.

Lorn, lost. (E.) M. E. *loren*, pp. of *lēsen*, to lose; see **Lose**.

Lory, a bird of the parrot kind. (Malay.) Also called *lury*; and (formerly) *nory*, *nury*.—Malay *lūrī*, *nūrī*, a lury or lory.

Lose. (E.) The form formerly in use was *lese*; M. E. *lesen*. [The mod. form *lose* has got its sound of (uu) from the influence of M. E. *lōsen*, to loose, confused with M. E. *losien*, to be lost.] The M. E. *lesen* is from A. S. *-leosan*, strong verb, to lose (pt. t. *-leas*, pp. *-loren*). This is cognate with Du. *-liezen* (only in comp. *ver-liezen*), G. *-lieren* (only in comp. *ver-lieren*), Goth. *-liusan* (only in *fra-liusan*, to loose). Teut. type **leusan-*. Cf. L. *lu-ere*, Gk. λύ-ειν, to set free. **Der.** *lorn*, lost, A. S. pp. *-loren*; also *forlorn*, q. v.

loss, sb. (E.) M. E. *los*. A. S. *los*, destruction. Allied to **Lose**; being derived from Teut. **lus*, weak grade of **leusan-*, to lose (above).

losel, lorel, a worthless fellow, reprobate. (E.) One devoted to perdition; cf. A. S. *los*, destruction, *los-ian*, to be lost, to perish. From *lus-* (A. S. *los-*), weak grade of the strong verb *leosan*, to lose, pp. *lor-en* (for older **los-en*). *Lor-el* is formed from the base *lor-* of the pp. in use, and *los-el* from the older form of the same. For the suffix, cf. A. S. *wac-ol*, watchful.

Lot, a portion, share. (E.) M. E. *lot*. A. S. *hlot* (<**hlutom*), lot, share.—A. S. *hlut-*, weak grade of *hlēotan* (pt. t. *hlēat*). to obtain by lot.+Du. *lot*; Icel. *hluti*, allied to str. vb. *hljota*, to obtain by lot; Dan. *lod*, Swed. *lott*. All from the weak grade of Teut. **hleutan-*, to obtain by lot; cf. A. S. *hlet*, *hlyt*, G. *loos*, Goth. *hlauts*, a lot, from **hlaut*, 2nd grade of the same verb.

Loth; see **Loath**.

Lotion, a washing, external medicinal application. (L.) L. *lōtiōn-em*, acc. of *lōtio*, a washing.—L. *lōtus*, pp. of *lauāre*, to wash. See **Lave**. Brugm. i. § 352(3).

Loto, Lotto, a game. (Ital.—Teut.) F. *loto*; 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* to 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*, *lōtos*.—Gk. λωτός, (1) the Gk. lotus, (2) the Cyrenean lotus, the eaters of which were called *lōtophagī*, (3) the lily of the Nile.

Loud. (E.) M. E. *loud*. A. S. *hlūd*. +Du. *luid*, G. *laut*. Teut. type **hludoz*, for earlier **hluthos* (with the accent on *o*); allied to the Idg. type **klutós* (with weak grade **klu*) as seen in L. *-clutus*, in *inclutus*, renowned, Gk. κλυτός, renowned,

Skt. *çruta-*, heard, from *çru*, to hear. (√KLEU.) Brugm. i. §§ 100, 113.

Lough, a lake. (Irish.) Ir. *loch*; see Loch.

Lounge, to loll about. (F.—L.) From *lungis*, an idle fellow or lounger, not an uncommon word in the 16th and 17th centuries. — F. *longis*, an idle, drowsy, and stupid fellow (Cot.). Littre supposes that this sense of *longis* 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. λογχη, a lance, in John xix. 34.

Louse, an insect. (E.) M. E. *lous*, pl. *lys*. A. S. *lūs*, pl. *lȳs* (lice). + Du. *luis*, Dan. *luus*, Swed. *lus*, Icel. *lūs*, G. *laus*. Teut. type **lūs*, fem.

Lout, a clown. (E.) The lit. sense is 'stooping,' from M. E. *louten*, to stoop, bow. — A. S. *lūtan*, to stoop. + Icel. *lūtr*, stooping, bent (which prob. suggested our use of the word), from *lūta*, to stoop; cf. Swed. *luta*, Dan. *lude*, to stoop, lean.

Louver, 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. *lovier*, *lover*, used as a gloss to Late L. *lodium*, a word also explained by M. E. *lover*. — Romanic type **lōdārium*, adj. form due to Late L. *lodium*, a loover. (For the intercalated *v*, cf. F. *pouvoir*, from O. F. *pooir* = Span. *poder*.) Prob. an opening over a fireplace; from Icel. *hlōð*, n. pl., a hearth. (Academy, Dec. '94.)

Lovage, an umbelliferous plant. (F.—L.) M. E. *louache* (Alphita). — O. F. *levesche*, *luvesche* (Wright's Voc. i. 139). Cf. Ital. *levistico*, lovage. — L. *ligusticum*, lovage, a plant of *Liguria*. — L. *Ligusticus*, belonging to *Liguria*, a country of Cisalpine Gaul.

Love, affection. (E.) M. E. *loue* (*love*). A. S. *lufu*, love. From the weak grade (*lub*) of Teut. base **leub*. + Goth. *lubo*; O. H. G. *luba*; cf. also G. *liebe*; Russ. *liobov'*; Skt. *lobha*, covetousness, *lubh*, to desire. Closely allied to **Lief.** (√LEUBH.) **Der.** *love*, vb.; *belove*, first appearing in M. E. *bilufien*, to love greatly.

Low (1), humble, inferior. (Scand.) M. E. *louh*, also *lah*. — Icel. *lāgr*, low; N. Fries. *leeg*; Swed. *låg*, Dan. *lav*. The orig. sense is that which lies down, or lies low (as we say); from Icel. *lāg-*, stem of pt. pl. of *liggja*, 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 (2), to bellow. (E.) M. E. *lowen*. A. S. *hlowan*, to bellow, resound. + Du. *loeijen*, O. H. G. *hlōjan*. Cf. L. *clā-māre*.

Low (3), a hill. (E.) In place-names. A. S. *hlaw*, *hlæw*, a hill; properly a slope. + Goth. *hlaiw*, a grave; *hlains*, a hill; Lat. *clīuus*, a hill. From a Teut. base **hlai-*, 2nd grade of the Teut. root **hlei-* (Idg. √KLEI), 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. (E.) From *low-er*, comparative of adj. *low*.

Lower (2), to frown. (E.) M. E. *louren*, *luren*, to lower, frown. Cf. M. Du. *loeren*, 'to leere, to frowne,' Hexham; Low G. and E. Fries. *luren*, to lower, frown, peer; M. H. G. *luren*, G. *lauern*. Cf. Icel. *lura*, to doze.

Lown; see **Loon** (1).

Loyal, faithful. (F.—L.) F. *loyal* (Cot.). — L. *legālis*, legal (hence, just, loyal); see **Legal.**

Lozenge, a rhombus; a small cake of flavoured sugar, &c., orig. of a diamond shape. (F.) Formerly *losenge*, esp. a shield of a diamond shape (in heraldry). — O. F. *losenge*, *lozenge* (F. *losange*), a lozenge. Origin disputed; prob. from O. F. *lauze*, 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).

Lubber, a dolt. (E.) M. E. *lo're*, *lobur*. Cf. M. Du. *lobben*, 'a lubbard, a clowne,' Hexham; Low G. *lobbes* (the same); Norw. *lubb*, *lubba*, one of round thick figure; *lubben*, short and thick. Also W. *llob*, a dolt, lubber, *llabi*, a stripling, looby. Cf. *lob* in Shakespeare, M. N. D. ii. 1. 16. Allied to **Lump**; cf. E. Fries. *lobbe*, *lob*, a flabby lump.

Lubricate, to make slippery. (L.) From pp. of L. *lubricare*, to make slippery. — L. *lubricus*, slippery. Allied to Goth. *sliupan*, to slip. See **Slip.**

Luce, the pike; a fish. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) Lit. 'wolf-fish.'—M. F. *lucs, lus,* a pike; Cot.—Late L. *lucius,* a pike.—Gk. λύκος, a wolf; also a (ravenous) fish. Cf. 'Pyke, fysche, *dentrix, lucius, lupus*;' Prompt. Parv. 'Luce, fysche, *lucius*;' id.

Lucid, bright. (L.) L. *lucidus,* bright.—L. *lūcere,* to shine; cf. *lūx,* light.+Gk. λευκος, bright; Skt. *ruch,* to shine. Allied to **Light** (1). (√LEUK.) 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. (Kluge). 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. λεία for *λαϝία), booty, Russ. *lovite,* to take as booty. Der. *lucr-at-ive,* F. *lucratif,* L. *lucratiuus,* from pp. of *lucrārī,* to gain, from *lucrum,* gain. Brugm. i. § 490.

Lucubration, a production composed in retirement. (L.) Properly, a working by lamp-light; from L. *lūcubrātio,* the same.—L. *lūcubrātus,* pp. of *lucubrāre,* to bring in lamps, to work by lamp-light.—L. *lūcubrum,* prob. a faint light; at any rate, obviously formed from *lūc-,* stem of *lūx,* light; cf. *lūcēre,* to shine. See **Light** (1), **Lucid.**

Ludicrous, laughable. (L.) L. *ludicr-us,* done in sport; with suffix *-ous.*—L. *lūdi-,* for *lūdus,* sport.—L. *lūdere,* to play.

Luff, Loof, to turn a ship towards the wind. (E.) From M. E. *lōf,* 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. *lōfi,* Goth. *lōfa,* palm of the hand. Cf. also Du. *loef,* Dan. *luv,* Swed. *lof,* weather-gage; Dan. *luve,* to luff; and perhaps Bavarian *laffen,* blade of an oar, flat part of a rudder. See E. Fries. *lōf, lūf* in Koolman. Der. *laveer.*

Lug, to drag. (Scand.) Swed. *lugga,* to pull by the hair; cf. *lugg,* the forelock; Norw. *lugga,* to pull by the hair; cf. *lugg,* hair of the head. Also cf. Low G. *luken,* to pull, pull by the hair; A. S. *lūcan,* to pull up weeds; Dan. *luge,* to weed. β. The A. S. *lucan* is a strong verb, allied to a Teut. type **leuk-an-,* to pull (pt. t. **lauk,* pp. **lukanoz*). *Lug* is from the weak grade **luk.* 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. *log,* slow, E. Fries. *lug.* (Doubtful.)

Lugubrious, mournful. (L.) From L. *lūgubri-s,* mournful; with suffix *-ous.*—L. *lūgēre,* to mourn. Cf. Gk. λυγρός, sad.

Lukewarm, partially warm. (E.) M. E. *luke, leuk,* tepid. (*Luke-warm* = tepidly warm.) Cf. Du. *leuk,* luke-warm; E. Fries. *lūk, luke,* tepid, weak, slack. ¶ Distinct from *lew-warm.*

Lull, to sing to rest. (E.?) M. E. *lullen.* Not in A. S.+Swed. *lulla,* Dan. *lulle,* 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 drowsier form of *la! la!* used in cheerful singing; cf. *lilt*; and see **Lollard.** Cf. Gk. λαλειν, to speak.

Lumbar, relating to the loins. (L.) L. *lumbāris.* adj.; whence *lumbāre,* an apron (Jerem. xiii. 1).—L. *lumbus,* the loin.+A. S. *lendenu,* pl., the loins, Du. *lendenen,* pl.; Swed. *länd,* Dan. *lend,* loin; G. *lende,* haunch. Brugm. i. § 360.

lumbago, pain in the loins. (L.) L. *lumbāgo,* pain in the loins.—L. *lumbus,* loin.

Lumber (1), useless furniture. (F.—G.) Formerly *lombor* (1487); *lumbar* (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. *Langbeardas,* the Lombards. See Ducange. (Etym. disputed.)

Lumber (2), to make a great noise. (Scand.) In Palsgrave. A frequent. verb of Scand. origin.—Swed. dial. *lomra,* to

resound; cf. Swed. *ljumm*, a great noise, Icel. *hljomr*, a sound, a tune. From Teut. base **hleu-*, to hear, whence also Goth. *hliuma*, hearing. See **Loud**.

Luminary, a bright light. (F.—L.) O. F. *luminarie*, later *luminaire*, a light, lamp.—L. *luminare*, a light; neut. of *lūmināris*, light-giving.—L. *lūmin-*, for *lūmen*, light. *Lūmen* = **lūc-men*; from *lūcēre*, to shine. See **Lucid**.

luminous, bright. (F. — L.) F. *lumineux*.— L. *lūminōsus*, bright; from *lūmin-*, for *lūmen*, light (above).

Lump. (Scand.) M. E. *lompe*, *lumpe*.—Swed. dial. and Norw. *lump*, a block, stump, piece hewn off a log; Swed. *lumpor*, pl., rags; Swed. Dan. *lumpen*, paltry. Cf. Du. *lomp* (whence G. *lumpen*), a rag, lump, *lomp*, clumsy; E. Fries. *lump*, clumsy, thick, vile, lumpy.

Lunar. (L.) L. *lūnaris*, adj.; from *lūna*, moon. L. *lūna* = **loucsnā*, giver of light.— L. *lūcēre*, to shine. Brugm. i. § 218. Der. *lun-ette*, *inter-lunar*; and see below.

lunatic. (F.—L.) F. *lunatique*.— L. *lūnaticus*, mad; lit. affected by the moon.—L. *lūna*, moon.

Lunch, a large piece of bread, &c. (E.?) *Lunch*, 'a gobbet, or peece;' Minsheu. 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 cuff, thump, also a *luncheon* or big piece.' *Lunchion* appears to be for *lunshin*, as in 'a huge *lunshin* 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). ¶ Quite distinct from *nuncheon*.

Lung. (E.) M. E. *lunge*, pl. *lunges*, *longes*, A.S *lungen*, pl. *lungena*.+Du. *long*, Icel. *lungu*, pl., Dan. *lunge*, Swed. *lunga*, G. *lungen*, pl. Allied to A. S. *lungre*, quickly (orig. lightly), also to Gk. ελαχυς, Skt. *laghu-*, 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.

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. *ē-longāre*, to lengthen, from *longus*, long. See **Long**.

Lupine, a kind of pulse. (F.—L.) F. *lupin*.— L. *lupīnum*, a kind of pulse; orig. neut. of *lupīnus*, wolfish, though the reason is not clear.—L. *lupus*, a wolf; see **Wolf**.

Lurch (1), to lurk, dodge, pilfer. (E.) Allied to **Lurk**. Cf. *birch*, *birk*. The senses are (1) to lie in wait, lurk, (2) to pilfer, steal. Der. *lurch-er*, 'one that lies upon the lurch, or upon the catch, also a kind of hunting-dog;' Phillips.

Lurch (2), the name of a game. (F.) 'To leave in the *lurch*' is due to an old game.—M. F. *lourche*, 'the game called lurche, or 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 *lurz*, beaten at draughts. Cf. Ital. *lurcio*, '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 lurch or devour greedily,' Torriano.—Late L. *lurcārī*, *lurcāre*, 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).

Lure, a bait. (F.—G.) M. E. *lure*.— O. F. *loerre*, *loirre*, later *leurre*, 'a faulconer's lure;' Cot.—Teut. **lōthrom*, neut.; as seen in M. H. G. *luoder* (G. *luder*), a bait, decoy, lure. Perhaps from Teut. **lōth*, 2nd grade of **lath-*, to invite? Cf. A. S. *laðian*, Icel. *laða*, Goth. *lathōn*, G. *laden*, to invite, weak verbs.

Lurid, wan, gloomy. (L.) L. *lūridus*, pale yellow, wan.

Lurk, to lie in wait. (Scand.?) M. E. *lurken*, *lorken*.—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

wait, Dan. *lure*, (also) to listen, Swed. *lura*, to lie in wait; G. *lauern*, to lurk. See **Lower** (2).

Lury; see **Lory**.

Luscious, delicious. (F.—L.) Of doubtful origin. Still, we find in The Anturs of Arthur, ed. Robson, st. 36, 'with *lucius* drinkes;' and in Sir Amadace, st. 27, 'with *licius* drinke.' The latter form is short for *delicious*; so that *luscious* may be the same, but confused with *lusty*. Also *lushious* (Spenser); *lussyouse* (Palsgrave).

Lust. (E.) The usual old meaning is pleasure. A. S. *lust*, pleasure. + Du. *lust*, Icel. *lyst*, *losti*, Dan. *lyst*, Swed. and G. *lust*, Goth. *lustus*, pleasure. Allied to Skt. *lash*, to desire; Gk. λιλαίομαι. Brugm. i. § 518 (2). **Der.** *lust-y*, formerly 'pleasant.'

Lustration; see **Lustre** (2).

Lustre (1), splendour. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *lustre*. — Ital. *lustro*, 'a lustre, a glasse, a shining,' Florio; cf. Late L. *lustrum*, a window. — L. *lustrāre*, to shine. Prob. from a lost adj. **lustrus* (for **lucstrus*), shining; from *lūcēre*, 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 *luere*, to wash, purify.

lustration, a purification by sacrifice. (L.) From L. *lustrātio*, an expiation. — L. *lustrātus*, pp. of *lustrāre*, to purify. — L. *lustrum*, an expiatory sacrifice (above).

Lute (1), a musical instrument. (F.—Arab.) M. E. *lute* — M. F. *lut* (Cotgrave), mod. F. *luth*. We also find Prov. *laut*, Span. *laud*, Port. *alaude*, Ital. *liuto*, Du. *luit*, 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; *'ūd*, wood, timber, a staff, stick, wood of aloes, lute, or harp.

Lute (2), a kind of loam. (F.—L.) O. F. *lut*, clay, loam. — L. *lutum*, mud, that which is washed down. — L. *luere*, to wash. Allied to **Lave**.

Lutestring, a lustrous silk. (F.—Ital.—L.) A curious corruption of *lustring*, a sort of shining silk (Kersey). — F. *lustrine*, lutestring, lustring. — Ital. *lustrino*, lustring, tinsel; from its gloss. — L. *lustrāre*, to shine; see **Lustre** (1).

Luxury. (F.—L.) M. E. *luxurie*. — O. F. *luxurie* (Hatzfeld), F. *luxure*. — L. *luxuria*, luxury. — L. *luxus*, pomp, excess, luxury.

-ly, a common suffix. (E.) A. S. *-lic*, adj. suffix; *-lice*, adv. suffix; from *līc*, like; see **Like** (1).

Lye, a mixture of ashes and water, for washing. (E.) M. E. *ley*. A. S. *lēah*. + Du. *loog*, G. *lauge*, O. H. G. *louga*, lye. Perhaps allied to Icel. *laug*, a bath; and to L. *lauāre*, to wash. Cf. **Lather**.

Lym, a lime-hound: K. Lear, iii. 6. 72. Short for **Limehound**.

Lymph, a colourless fluid. (L.) L. *lympha*, O. L. *lumpa* (Brugm. i. § 102), water, lymph, also a water-nymph. The spelling with *y* is prob. due to a supposed connexion with Gk. νυμφη, 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. Dict. The name is from A. S. *hlinc*, a ridge of land. See **Link** (1).

Lynx, a keen-sighted quadruped. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *lynx*. — L. *lynx*. — Gk. λυγξ, a lynx; allied to λευκος, bright, and named from its bright eyes. Cf. Skt. *ruch*, to shine, *loch*, to see. Cognate forms are A. S. *lox*, Swed. *lo*, G. *luchs*, Lith. *luszis*, a lynx; and (probably) Russ. *ruise*, Pers. *rūs*, Zend *raozha*; Student's Pastime, p. 393.

Lyre. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *lyre*. — L. *lyra*. — Gk. λύρα, a lyre, lute. **Der.** *lyr-ic*.

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 *ādam*, to be red.

Macaroni, Maccaroni. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *maccaroni*, 'a kinde of paste meate;' Florio. Prob. from Ital. *maccare*, 'to bruise, batter, to pester,' Florio; i.e. to reduce to pulp. — L. *māc-*, base of *mācerāre*, to macerate. See **Macerate**. **Der.** *macaronic*, i. e. in a confused or mixed state (applied to a jumble of languages).

macaroon. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *macaron*, pl. *macarons*, 'macarons, little fritter-like buns, . . also the same as macaroni;' Cot. — Ital. *maccaroni* (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. *matcola*, a little beetle. See Korting. ¶ 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, aromaticall, 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. *μάκερ*; doubtless of Eastern origin.

Macerate, to soften by steeping. (L.) From pp. of L. *mācerāre*, to steep; frequent. from a base *mac-*.

Machine. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *machine*. — L. *māchina*. — Gk. *μηχανή*, a device, machine; cf. *μῆχος*, means. (√MĀGH.) Allied to May (1).

Mackerel, a fish. (F.—L.) O. F. *makerel* (F. *maquereau*). From Late L. *maquerellus*. Of unknown origin.

Mackintosh, a waterproof overcoat. (Gael.) Gael. *Mack-intosh*, the name of the inventor.

Macrocosm, the whole universe. (Gk.) Gk. *μακρο-s*, long, great; *κοσμος*, 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. *mădd* is from A. S. (*ge*)-*mæded*, maddened, shortened to (*ge*-)*mædd* (cf. *fat*); pp. of *ge-mædan*, to drive mad. [The M. E. *maad* answers to A. S. *mād*; cf. A. S. *ge-maad*, Corp. Gloss. 2105; hence *mād-mōd*, madness (Grein)] + O. Sax. *gemēd*, foolish; O. H. G. *gimeit*, vain; Icel. *meiddr*, pp. of *meiða*, to maim, 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. *mea domina*, my lady; see Dame.

Madder, a plant. (E.) M. E. *mader*, *madir*. A. S. *mæddre*; also *mædere*. + Icel. *maðra*, Du. *mede*, *mee*.

Madeira, a sort of wine. (Port.—L.) Named from the isle of *Madeira*, i. e. 'the well-wooded.' — Port. *madeira*, wood, timber. — L. *māteria*, stuff, wood, timber. See Matter (1).

Mademoiselle, miss. (F.—L.) F. *ma*, my; *demoiselle*, damsel; 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. *matrem*, acc. of *mater*, mother; see Mother. *Pora* is from Gk. *πῶρος*, 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 *catenipora*, *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. *πωρος*, by confusion of ideas. See Pore.

Madrigal, a pastoral song. (Ital.—L.—Gk.) Ital. *madrigale*, a short song, pastoral ditty; for **mandrigale*. Florio also gives *mandriale*, *mandriano*, a herdsman, also a madrigal. — Ital. *mandra*, a herd, flock. — L. *mandra*, a stall, stable. — Gk. *μάνδρα*, a fold. + Skt. *mandurā*, stable. (The suffix *-ig-ale* = L. suffix *-ic-ālis*.)

Magazine. (F.—Ital.—Arab.) O.F. *magazin* (F. *magasin*). — Ital. *magazzino*, a storehouse. — Arab. *makhāzin*, pl. of *makhzan*, a storehouse. — Arab. *khasn*, a laying up in store.

Maggot, a grub. (E.) M. E. *magot*, *magat*. Cf. W. *maceiad*, *macai*, a maggot; *magiaid*, grubs. But *maggot* appears to be an A. F. perversion of M. E. *maddok*, the usual word for maggot. Also M. E. *maðek*, dimin. of A. S. *maþa*, *maþu*, a worm. + Du. *made*; G. *made*; Goth. *matha*.

Cf. also Dan. *maddik*, Norw. *makk*, Icel. *maðkr*; 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*, *mugh*, 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. *magistrātus*, (1) a magistracy, (2) a magistrate.—L. *magister*, a master. L. *mag-is-ter* is a double compar. form; cf. *mag-nus*, great.

Magnanimity, Magnate; see under **Magnificent**.

Magnesia; see **Magnet**.

Magnet, the lodestone. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *magnete*.—O. F. *magnete*, also *manete* (13th cent.).—L. *magnētem*, acc. of *magnes*, for *Magnes lapis* = Magnesian stone, the lodestone.—Gk. Μάγνης (stem Μαγνητ-), also Μαγνήτης, Μαγνήσιος, 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. 16923, *or* G. 1455), for a mineral brought from Magnesia; now differently applied. See Schade, p. 1395.

Magnificent. (L.) L. *magnificent-*, stem of *magnificens*, lit. doing great things, hence, grand.—L. *magni-*, for *magnus*, great; *-ficens*, for *faciens*, doing, from *facere*, to do. See **magnitude**.

magnify. (F.—L.) M. E. *magnifien*.—F. *magnifier*.—L. *magnificāre*, lit. to make large.—L. *magni-*, for *magnus*, great; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to do.

magniloquence. (L.) L. *magniloquentia*, elevated language.—L. *magni-*, for *magnus*, great; *loquent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *loqui*, to speak; see **Loquacious**.

magnitude, greatness. (L.) L. *magnitūdo*, size.—L. *magnus*, great. + Gk. *μέγας*, great; Skt. *mahant-*, great; A. S. *micel*. See **Mickle**.

magnanimity, greatness of mind. (F.—L.) F. *magnanimité*.—L. acc. *magnanimitātem*.—L. *magnus*, great; *animus*, mind.

magnanimous, high-minded. (L.) L. *magnanim-us*; with suffix *-ous* (L. *-ōsus*).—L. *magnus*, great; *animus*, mind.

magnate, a great man, noble. (F.—L.) F. *magnat*.—L. *magnātem*, 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*, *maggoty-pie*. *Mag* is short for *Magot* = F. *Margot*, a familiar form of F. *Marguerite*, also used to denote a magpie. This is from L. *Margarīta*, Gk. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl; cf. Pers. *murwārīd*, a pearl, from Skt. *mañjarī*, a pearl. *Pie* = F. *pie*, from L. *pīca*, a magpie; see **Pie** (1).

Maguey, the American aloe. (Cuba). Of Cuban origin (Oviedo). Not Mexican, which has no *g*; the Mex. name is *metl*.

Maharajah, great king. (Hind.—Skt.) From Skt. *mahā-rāja-*, great king. Cf. L. *magnus rex*. So also *mahā-rāni*, great queen; from Hind. *rani*, Skt. *rājñī*, queen.

Mahdi, a spiritual director. (Arab.) Arab. *mahdi*, the guided one; from *ma*, prefix, and *hady*, to guide. Cf. *hādi*, a guide. (Rich. Dict. pp. 1661, 1670.)

Mahogany, a tree. (Hayti.) From *mahagoni*, in the old Carib dialect of Hayti. (Garden and Forest, no. 438, July 15, 1896.)

Mahometan; see **Mohammedan**.

Mahout, an elephant-driver. (Hind.) Hind. *mahāwat*.

Maid, Maiden. (E.) M. E. *mayde*, merely short for earlier *maiden*, *meiden*. A. S. *mægden*, a maiden, cognate with O. H. G. *magatīn*, a maiden (with fem. suffix *-īn*). The form without this suffix is A. S. *mægð*, a maiden, cognate with Goth. *magaths*, a virgin, G. *magd*. Related to A. S. *magu*, a son or kinsman, cognate with Goth. *magus*, Icel. *mogr*, and perhaps with Corn. *maw*, a boy. See Stokes (in Fick, ii. 198). Kluge compares O. Irish *macc*, W. *mab*, son. **Der.** *maiden-hood*, also spelt *maiden-head*.

Mail (1), steel network for armour. (F.—L.) O. F. *maille*, mail, also a mesh of a net.—L. *macula*, a spot, speck, hole, mesh of a net; see **Maculate**.

Mail (2), a letter-bag. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *male*.—O. F. *male* (F. *malle*), a bag, wallet.—O. H. G. *malaha*, a leathern wallet. Cf. Gael. and Irish *mala*, a bag (from E.); Gk. *μολγός*, hide, skin.

Mail (Black), a forced tribute.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

ciated. — L. *male*, adv., badly; G. *hager*, thin, lean (Körting).

malison, a curse. (F. — L.) A. F. *maleison*; O. F. *malison*, popular form of *malediction*; see **Malediction** above. (So also *benison* for *benediction*.)

Malkin, a kitchen-wench. (F. — O.H.G.) *Malkin* is for *Mald-kin*, the dimin. of *Mald*, *Mold*, or *Maud*, i. e. *Matilda*. See **Grimalkin.** ¶ 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. *malle*. — O. F. *mal*, *mail*, F. *mail*, 'a mall'; 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. *pale-maille*, because the game so called was played there; this game of *pall-mall* was like the modern *croquet*, which is imitated from it. — M. Ital. *palamaglio*, 'a stick with a mallet at one end,' for playing the game of pall-mall; Florio. Also spelt *pallamaglio*; lit. 'mallet-ball.' — Ital. *palla*, a ball; *maglio*, a mall. A hybrid word. — O. H. G. *palla*, M. H. G. *balle*, G. *ball*, a ball; L. *malleum*, acc. of *malleus*, a hammer. See **Ball.**

malleable. (F. — L.) M. F. *malleable*, 'malleable, hammerable, pliant to the hammer;' Cot. From obs. L. **malleāre*, to hammer, of which the pp. *malleātus* occurs. — L. *malleus*, a hammer.

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. *malard*; formed, with suffix *-ard* (of G. origin, from G. *hart*), from O. F. *male*, male. See **Male.** The suffix *-ard* was particularly applied to males, so that the idea of 'male' appears twice.

Malleable, Mallet; see **Mall.**

Mallecho, malefaction, mischief. (Span. — L.) Hamlet, iii. 2. 147. — Span. *malhecho*, 'misdone; an euill deed;' Minsheu. — Span. *mal*, ill; *hecho*, done, pp. of *hacer*, to do. — L. *male*, ill; *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to do. See **Fact.**

Mallow, a plant. (L.) M. E. *malwe*. — A. S. *malwe*; borrowed from L. *malua*, a mallow. + Gk. μαλάχη (= *μαλϝάχη), a mallow; named from its emollient properties; cf. Gk. μαλασσειν, to make soft, μαλακός, soft, mild. Cf. **Malachite.**

Malmsey, a strong sweet wine. (F. — Gk.) A corruption of M. E. *malvesie*, malmsey. — A. F. *malvesy* (Ducange); F. *malvoisie*, 'malmesie'; Cot. From *Malvasia*, now called *Napoli di Malvasia* or *Monemvasia* (μον-εμβασία), a town on the E. coast of Lacedæmonia in Greece.

Malt, grain steeped in water. (E.) M. E. and O. Merc. *malt*. A. S. *mealt*, malt. — Teut. **malt-*, 2nd grade of **meltan-*, to melt, hence to steep, soften. + Du. *mout*; Icel. Dan. Swed. *malt*; O. H. G. *malz*, malt, also soft, allied to Skt. *mṛdu-*, L. *mollis*, soft. See **Melt.**

Maltreat. (F. — L.) F. *maltraiter*, to treat ill. — L. *male*, ill; *tractāre*, to handle, treat; see **Treat.**

malversation. (F. — L.) F. *malversation*, 'misdemeanor;' Cot. (Hence fraudulent behaviour.) — F. *malverser*, to behave ill. — L. *male*, ill; *uersāri*, to be engaged in, from *uersāre*, frequent. form of *uertere*, to turn; see **Verse.**

Mamaluke, Mameluke, an Egyptian light horse-soldier. (F. — Arab.) M. F. *Mamaluc*; Cot. — Arab. *mamlūk*, a purchased slave or captive, lit. 'possessed.' — Arab. root *malaka*, he possessed.

Mamma. (E.) Also *mama*; for *ma ma*, a mere repetition of *ma*, an infantine 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.

Mammon. (L. — Gk. — Syriac.) L. *mammōna*. — Gk. μαμωνᾶς, Matt. vi. 24. — Syr. *mamōnā*, which occurs in Chaldee Targums, and in the Syriac version of St. Matthew, and means 'riches.' Cf. Heb. *matmon*, a hidden treasure, from *tāman*, to hide.

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;

because the Siberian peasants thought the animal burrowed in the earth like the mole. But no such Tatar word has been found.

Man. (E.) M.E. *man*. A.S. *mann*. + Du. *man*, Icel. *mann-*, *maðr*, Swed. *man*, Dan. *mand*, Goth. *manna*, G. *mann*; allied to Skt. *manu-*, a man.

manikin, manakin, a dwarf, small man. (F. – Du.) M.F. *manequin*, 'a puppet.' – M. Du. *manneken* (Hexham); double dimin. of Du. *man*, a man.

mankind, the race of men. (E.) A.S. *mancynn*, mankind. – A.S. *man*, man; *cynn*, kind, race; see Kin.

Manacle, a handcuff. (F. – L.) M.E. *manacle*, also *manycle*. – F. *manicle*. – L. *manicula*, dimin. of *manica*, a long sleeve, gauntlet, handcuff. – L. *manus*, the hand. See Manual.

manage, government of a horse, control, administration. (F. – Ital. – L.) Orig. a sb., but now superseded by *management*. See Rich. II. iii. 3. 179. – M.F. *manege*, 'the manage, or managing of a horse;' Cot. – Ital. *maneggio*, 'a managing, a handling;' Florio. – Ital. *mano*, the hand. – L. *manus*, the hand. Der. *manage*, vb.

Manatee, a sea-cow. (Span. – W. Indian.) Span. *manati*, a sea-cow. From its name in the language of Hayti.

Manchineel, a tree. (F. – Span. – L.) So called from its apple-like fruit. – F. *mancenille*, the fruit of the manchineel tree. – Span. *manzanilla*, the same; also *manzanillo*, a little apple-tree, the manchineel tree; dimin. of Span. *manzana*, an apple; O. Span. *mazana* (Diez). – L. *Matiāna*, fem. of *Matiānus*, adj., the epithet of a kind of apple; lit. 'Matian.' – L. *Matius*, the name of a Roman gens.

Manciple, a purveyor, esp. for a college. (F. – L.) M.E. *manciple*. – O.F. *mancipe*, *manciple*, a slave, servant; cf. M. Ital. *mancipio*, a slave, farmer, manciple. – L. *mancipium*, a slave; orig. 'possession.' – L. *mancip-*, for *manceps*, a taker in hand. – L. *man-us*, hand; *cap-ere*, to take.

Mandarin, a Chinese governor of a province. (Port. – Malay. – Skt.) Not a Chinese, but Skt. word (through the Portuguese). – Port. *mandarim*, a mandarin. – Malay (and Hindu) *mantri*, a counsellor, minister of state. – Skt. *mantrin-*, a counsellor; *mahāmantrin-*, the prime minister. – Skt. *mantra-*, advice, counsel. – Skt. *man*, to think.

Mandate, a command. (F. – L.) M.F. *mandat*. – L. *mandātum*, a charge. – L. *mandātus*, pp. of *mandāre*, 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 Nares Ital. *mandiglione*, 'a mandillion, souldier's iacket;' Florio. – Span. *mandil*, a coarse apron. – Arab. *mandīl*, a table-cloth, towel, mantle. – L. *mantile*, a napkin.

Mandolin, a guitar. (F. – Ital. – Gk.) F. *mandoline*. – Ital. *mandolino*, dimin. of *mandola*, *mandora*, a kind of guitar. Variants of Ital. *pandora*. See further under Banjo.

Mandrake, a narcotic plant. (F. – L. – Gk.) M.E. *mandrake*, *mandrage*; fuller form *mandragores*; cf. *mandragora*, Othello, iii. 3. – O.F. *mandragore* (Ital. and Span. *mandragora*). – L. *mandragoras*. – Gk. μανδραγόρας, the mandrake.

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. μανδρα, 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 *mamphur*, part of a lathe; Brugm. i. §§ 571, 757.

Mane. (E.) A.S. *manu*; cf. Icel. *mön* (gen. *man-ar*), a mane; Swed. and Dan. *man*. + Du. *maan*, M. Du. *mane*; G. *mähne*, O.H.G. *mana*. Cf. W. *mwngen*, mane, from *mwn*, neck; Irish *muince*, collar, from *muin*, neck; Skt. *manyā*, the tendon forming the nape of the neck; L. *monile*, neck-lace. Orig. sense 'neck'; hence 'hair on the neck.'

Manege, the same as **Manage.**

Manganese, a metal. (F. – Ital. – Gk.) An old term, newly applied. '*Manganese*, so called from its likeness in colour and weight to the *magnes* or loadstone, is the most universal material used in making glass;' Blount, ed. 1674. – M.F. *manganese* (Cot.). – Ital. *manganese*, 'a stuffe or stone to make glasses with; also, a kind of minerall stone;' Florio. A perverted form of *magnesia*, as shewn in the Cent. Dict.; cf. *mangnet* for *magnet* in Palsgrave; see Magnet.

Mange, scab or itch in dogs. (F. – L.)

Made out of adj. *mangy*, a mistaken form, due to M. E. *maniewe*, sb. the mange. — O. F. *manjue*, mange. — O. F. *manjuer* (F. *manger*), to eat. — L. *mandūcāre*, to eat; *viandūcus*, a glutton; *mandere*, to chew.

manger, a feeding-trough. (F. — L.) M. E. *maungeur*, Cath. Angl. — O. F. *mangeure*; F. *mangeoire*. — F. *manger*, to eat (above).

Mangel-wurzel, (properly) a kind of beet. (G.) Corrupted from G. *mangold-wurzel*, lit. 'beet-root.' — G. *mangold* (M. H. G. *mangolt*), beet, derived by Schade from the personal name *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. *mahaing*, 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; *mangel-stok*, a rolling-pin, cylinder for smoothing linen. The corresponding Ital. word is *mangano*, 'a kind of presse to presse buckrom;' Florio. Both Du. and Ital. words are from Late L. *manganum*, *mangona*, a military instrument for throwing stones, worked with an axis and winch. Indeed, the Ital. *mangano* also means a mangonel. — 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 *mānkāy*, i. e. '*mān*-fruit,' the tree being *māmarum*, i. e. *mān*-tree' (Yule).

Mangonel; see **Mangle** (2).

Mangosteen, a fruit. (Malay.) Formerly *mangostan*. — Malay *manggustan* (Scott); *manggīsta* (Marsden).

Mangrove. (Hybrid; Malay *and* E.) 'A sort of trees called *mangroves*;' Eng. Garner, vii. 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).

Mania, frenzy. (L. — Gk.) L. *mania*. — Gk. μανια, frenzy, orig. mental excitement; cf. μενος, 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*.

manifesto, a written declaration. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *manifesto*, sb. — Ital. *manifesto*, adj., manifest. — L. *manifestus* (above).

Manifold; see **Many.**

Manikin; see **Man.**

Manioc, the cassava-plant. (Brazil.) Brazil. *manioc*; whence Port. *mandioca*.

Maniple, a handful, small band of men, priest's scarf. (L.) L. *manipulus*, a handful, a wisp of straw used as an ensign, a band of men round such an ensign. — L. *mani-*, for *manus*, hand; *-pulus*, lit. filling, from the weak grade (*pul*) of the root **ple*, to fill; cf. L. *ple-nus*, full. Cf. L. *disci-pulus*, a disciple.

manipulate, to handle. (L.) A coined word, and ill coined. Cf. L. *manipulātim*, 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. (Cuoq.)

Mankind; see **Man.**

Manna. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. *manna*. — Gk. μάννα. — Heb. *mān*, manna. β. Hardly from Heb. *mān hu*, what is this? Exod. xvi. 15; but from *man*, (it is) a gift; cf. Arab. *mann*, favour, also manna.

Manner, way. (F. — L.) M. E. *manere*. — A. F. *manere*, M. F. *maniere*, manner, habit (Cot.); Late L. *maneria*. — L. *manus*, the hand.

manœuvre. (F. — L.) F. *manœuvre*, properly, handiwork. — Late L. *manuopera*, also *manopera*, a working with the hand. — L. *manū*, 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*, *maneir*, to dwell. — L. *manere*; see **Mansion.**

manse, a clergyman's house, in Scotland. (L.) Late L. *mansa*, a farm, dwelling. — L. *mansus*, pp. of *manere* (below).

mansion. (F.—L.) O. F. *mansion*, a dwelling-place.—L. *mansionem*, acc. of *mansio*, an abiding, abode.—L. *mansus*, pp. of *manēre*, to remain, dwell. + Gk. *μένειν*, 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 *manteau*, 'a cloke, 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.) *Mantoe* or *Mantua gown*, a loose upper garment,' &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. *manualis*, adj., from *manus*, the hand. (√MĒ, to measure; Brugm. ii. § 106.)

manufacture. (F.—L.) F. *manufacture*, M. F. *manifacture*, lit. a making by the hand.—L. *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *factūra*, a making, from *facere*, to make.

manumit, to release a slave. (L.) L. *manumittere* (pp. *manumissus*), to release, lit. to send away from one's hand.—L. *manu*, 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. *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *scriptum*, neut. of pp. of *scrībere*, to write; see Scribe.

Many. (E.) M. E. *many*, *moni*. A. S. *manig*, *monig*, many; see Sweet, N. E. Gr. § 1608. + Du. *menig*; Dan. *mange*, Swed. *många*, (perhaps) Icel. *margr* (Noreen, 359), Goth. *manags*, G. *manch*, O. H. G. *manac*. Teut. type **managoz*. Allied to Irish *minic*, Gael. *minig*, W. *mynych*, frequent, Russ. *mnogie*, pl. many. Der. *mani-fold*; see Fold.

Map. (F.—L.) The oldest maps represented the world, and were called *mappemounde*. This is an O. F. form of L. *mappa mundī*, map of the world. L. *mappa* meant a napkin, hence a painted cloth. See Mop. Der. *apron*, *napery*, *napkin*.

Maple, a tree. (E.) M. E. *maple*, *mapul*. A. S. *mæpel-*, *mapul-*; whence *mapul-trēo*, *mapulder*, a maple-tree.

Mar, to injure. (E.) M. E. *merren*. O. Merc. *merran*, in comp. *āmerran*, to hinder; A. S. *āmyrran*, to obstruct, waste, hinder; cf. *gemearr*, an impediment. + M. Du. *merren*, Du. *marren*, to retard; O. H. G. *marrjan*, to hinder, vex; Goth. *marzjan*, to cause to stumble. Teut. base **marz-*. Brugm. i. § 903 b.

marline, a small cord used for binding ropes. (Du.) Du. *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-spike*.

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. *murabit*, 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 *māran athā*, our Lord cometh; cf. Arab. *mar*, lord (from Syriac).

Maraschino, a cordial. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *maraschino*.—Ital. *marasca*, *amarasca*, a black and sour cherry.—L. *amārus*, bitter.

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 *Almoravides* at Cordova, A. D. 1094–1144. Cf. Port. *maravedim*, *marabitino*, a maravedi.

– Arab. *Murābitīn*, 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. *marmorem*, acc. of *marmor*, marble, considered as a masc. sb.; but it is commonly neuter. + Gk. μαρμαρος, explained as a glistening white stone, as if from μαρμαίρειν, to sparkle; cf. μαιρα, dog-star, lit. 'sparkler.' See Marmoset.

Marcasite, a kind of iron pyrites. (F. – Span. – Pers.) F. *marcassite*. – Span. *marquesita*. – Pers. *marqashīshā* (Devic, Vüllers).

Marcescent, withering. (L.) L. *marcescent-*, stem. of pres. pt. of *marcescere*, inceptive form of *marcēre*, to wither, lit. to grow soft. Brugm. i. § 413 (8).

March (1), a border, frontier. (F. – O. H. G.) M. E. *marche*. A. F. *marche*. – O. H. G. *marcha*, a boundary. Cf. Goth. *marka*, a confine, coast. See Mark 2.

March (2), to walk with regular steps. (F. – L.? *or* G.?) F. *marcher*, to march. Of disputed origin; perhaps from a Late L. **marcare*, to beat (hence to tramp), from *marcus*, a hammer (Scheler).

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 E. *marchioness* answers to Low L. *marchiōnissa*, formed with fem. suffix *-issa* (Gk. -ισσα) from Low L. *marchiōnem*, acc. of *marchio*, 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 *massepain*. – Ital. *marciapane*, *marzapane*, a marchpane; Florio. Origin of *marcia* unexplained, but prob. from a proper name (such as L. *Martia*): *pane* is from Lat. acc. *pānem*, bread.

Mare. (E.) M. E. *mere*. A. S. *mere*, fem. form of *mearh*, a horse. + Icel. *merr*, fem. of *marr*, a steed; Dan. *mær*, Swed. *märr*, E. Fries. *märe*, Du. *merrie*; G. *mähre*, O. H. G. *meriha*, fem. of O. H. G. *marah*, a battle-horse. Cf. Irish and Gael. *marc*, W. and Corn. *march*, a horse, a stallion. Idg. masc. type **markos*, a horse. Cf. Marshal.

Margin. (L.) L. *margin-*, stem of *margo*, a border, brink; cognate with Mark (2).

Margrave, a lord of the marches. (Du.) Du. *markgraaf*, a margrave. – Du. *mark*, a boundary, march; *graaf*, a count. So also G. *markgraf*. (That the word is Du. appears from the fem. form *margravine*, which answers to Du. *markgravin*, not to G. *markgräfin*.)

Marigold, a plant. (Heb. *and* E.) Compounded of *Mary* (from the Virgin Mary) and *gold* (from its colour).

Marine. (F. – L.) F. *marin*. – L. *marīnus*, belonging to the sea. – L. *mare*, sea; cognate with Mere (1). Der. *marin-er*.

Marish, a marsh. (F. – L.) M. E. *maris*, *marais*. – A. F. *mareis*. – O. F. *mareis*, of which the oldest form was *maresc* (Hatzfeld). – Late L. *mariscus*, from Low G. *marsch*, a marsh. See Marsh.

Marital, belonging to a husband. (F. – L.) F. *marital*. – L. *marītālis*, adj. formed from *maritus*, a husband. This is a masc. sb. made to accompany L. *marīta*, a woman provided with a husband. – L. *mari-*, for *mās*, a man, husband; see Masculine.

Maritime, pertaining to the sea. (F. – L.) F. *maritime*. – L. *maritimus*, formed with suffix *-timus* from *mari-*, for *mare*, sea.

Marjoram, a plant. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *majoran* (without *r*). – O. F. *majorane* (Godefroy); F. *marjolaine*. Cf. Ital. *majorana*, Span. *mayorana*, Port. *maiorana*, marjoram, Late L. *majorāna*, *majoraca*; variously corrupted from L. *amāracus*. – Gk. ἀμάρακος, marjoram.

Mark (1), a stroke, sign. (E.) M. E. *merke*. A. S. *mearc*, fem., mark, sign. + Du. *merk*, Icel. *mark*, Swed. *märke*, Dan. *mærke*, G. *marke*, M. H. G. *marc*, a mark. Cf. also Lith. *margas*, marked, variegated. Perhaps related to Mark (2), which seems to be an older word.

Mark (2), a march, limit, boundary. (E.) A. S. *mearc*, fem. + O. Sax. *marka*; Du. *mark*; G. *mark*, fem., O. H. G. *marcha*; Goth. *marka*, confine, coast. So also Icel. *mörk*, f., a forest (orig. a boundary). Teut. type, **markā*, fem. Allied to L. *margo*, a margin, Zend *merezu*, Pers. *marz*, a border; O. Irish *mruig*.

Mark (3), a coin. (E.) M. E. *mark*, A. S. *mearc*, *marc*, a coin; a weight equal

to half a pound; O. Fries. *merk.*+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. G. *markt*; F. *marché*, O. Prov. *mercatz*, Ital. *mercato*, a market.]—L. *mercātus*, traffic, also a market (whence G. *markt*, &c.).—L. *mercātus*, pp. of *mercārī*, to trade; see Mercantile. (Pogatscher.)

Marl, a rich earth. (F.—L.—C.) O. F. *marle* (F. *marne*); Picard *marle*.—Late L. *margila*, dimin. of Late L. *marga*, marl; of Celtic origin (Pliny).

Marline; see Mar.

Marmalade. (F.—Port.—L.—Gk.) F. *marmelade*, Cot.—Port. *marmelada*, orig. a conserve of quinces.—Port. *marmelo*, a quince.—L. *melimēlum*, lit. honey-apple; also a quince.—Gk. μελιμηλον, a sweet apple, apple grafted on a quince.—Gk. μελι, honey; μῆλον, 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 *chaire* (a chair), from Late L. *marmorētum*, a thing made in marble, applied to fountains. [Thus the *rue des marmousets* in Paris was called in Late Latin *vīcus marmorētōrum*; Littré.]—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' (Torriano), a marmot. From the Romansch (Grisons name *murmont*; O. H. G. *murmunti*, *muremunto*, a marmot.—L. *mūr-*, stem of *mūs*, mouse; and *mont-*, stem of *mons*, mountain. Thus the sense is 'mountain-mouse.' (See Diez.)

Maroon (1), brownish crimson. (F.) F. *marron*, a chestnut (hence, chestnut-colour. Cf. Ital. *marrone*, M. Ital. *marone*, a chestnut (of unknown origin).

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 E. *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.) For *marquees*; the *s* being dropped because it was thought to be a plural form. An E. spelling of F. *marquise*, a large tent; orig. a tent for a marchioness or lady of rank.—F. *marquise*, a marchioness, fem. of *marquis*, a marquis; see marquis below.

marquess. (Span.—Low L.—G.) Span. *marques*, a marquis; see marquis.

marquis. (F.—Low L.—G.) M. E. *markis*.—O. F. *markis*, later *marquis*, 'a 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). ¶ The true O. F. form was *marchis*; altered to *markis* by the influence of Ital. *marchese*.

Marquetry, inlaid work. (F.—M. H. G.) F. *marqueterie*, inlaid work.—F. *marqueter*, to inlay, diversify, orig. to mark slightly with spots; iterative form of *marquer*, to mark.—F. *marque*, a mark.—M. H. G. *mark*, G. *marke*, a mark. See Mark (1).

Marrow, pith. (E.) M. E. *marow*, *mary*. O. Merc. *merg*, A. S. *mearh* (dat. *mearge*)+Du. *merg*, Icel. *mergr*, Swed. *merg*, Dan. *marv*, G. *mark*, O. H. G. *marag*; [not W. *mer*, Corn. *maru*.] Further allied to Russ. *mozg'*, Zend *mazga*, marrow; Skt. *majjan*, marrow of bones, pith of trees. Idg. type *mazgho-*; Brugm. i. § 642.

Marry. (F.—L.) M. E. *marien.*—F. *marier.*—L. *maritāre*, to marry.—L. *marītus*, a husband; see **Marital.**

Marsh, a swamp. (E.) M. E. *mersch.* A. S. *mersc*, a marsh; early form *merisc*< **mar-isc*, lit. mere-ish, i. e. full of meres or pools.—A. S. *mere* (for **mari*), a mere, lake. See **Mere** (1).

Marshal, master of the horse. (F.—O. H. G.) Lit. 'horse-servant,' a groom; it rose to be a title of honour.—M. F. *mareschal* (F. *maréchal*), 'a marshall, a farrier,' Cot.—O. H. G. *marascalh*, lit. horse-servant, a groom.—O. H. G. *marah*, a horse; *scalh*, a servant; cf. Goth. *skalks*, a servant. See **Mare.**

Marsupial. (L.—Gk.) Applied to animals that carry their young in a sort of pouch.—L. *marsupium*, a pouch—Gk. *μαρσύπιον*, a little pouch, dimin. of *μάρσυπος*, a bag.

Mart, a shortened form of *market.* (F.—L.) In Hamlet, i. 1. 74. Prob. influenced by Du. *markt*, market (of Latin origin). See **Market.**

Martello tower, a watch-tower. (Ital.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) [Not so called because the watchmen gave the alarm by striking a bell with a hammer; see Ariosto, Orlando, x. 51; xiv. 100. From Ital. *martello*, a hammer; Late L. *martellus.*] But named from *Mortella* bay, Corsica (Davies).—Ital. *mortella*, a myrtle. See **Myrtle.**

Marten, a kind of weasel. (F.—Low L.—Teut.) Short for *martern* (16th cent.); M. E. *martrin* (Lydg.), adj. made of marten'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. *mearð*, Icel. *mörðr*, Swed. *mård*, Dan. *maar* (for **maard*), a marten.

Martial, brave. (F.—L.) F. *martial.*—L. *Martiālis*, dedicated to *Mars*, god of war.

Martin, a bird. (F.—L.) F. *martin*, (1) a proper name, Martin, (2) the same name applied to various birds and animals. Thus *martin-pêcheur* is a kingfisher; *oiseau de S. Martin* is the ring-tail, and *martinet* is a martin (Cot.). A nickname, like our *robin*, *jenny-wren*, &c.; so that the bird is named after *Martin* as a proper name. From L. *Mart-*, stem of *Mars.*

martinet, a strict disciplinarian. (F.) So called from a F. officer named *Martinet* (temp. Louis XIV); dimin. form of *Martin.*

martinmas, martlemas, the feast of St. Martin; Nov. 11. (F. *and* L.) *Martlemass* is a corrupt form of *Martinmass*, suggested by *Bartle* for *Bartholomew.* See **Mass** (2).

martlet (1), a kind of bird, martin. (F.—L.) Variant of M. E. *martnet*, short for *martinet.*—F. *martinet*, 'a martlet or martin,' Cot.; dimin. of F. *Martin.* Cf. Picard *martinet*, called *martelot* in the dep. of the Meuse (Corblet).

Martingale, a strap fastened to a horse's girth to hold his head down. (F.—Span.—Arab.?) Also applied to a short spar, in ships, under the bowsprit; but this is only due to a supposed resemblance to a horse's martingale.—F. *martingale*, 'a martingale for a horse;' Cot. [Referred by Littré to the wearing of breeches, called *chausses à la martingale* (Rabelais); but this is quite another word.]—Span. *al-martaga*, 'a kinde of headstall for a horse, trimmed, gilt, and embroidered;' Minsheu (1623); where *al* is merely the Arab. def. article. The sb. may be derived from Arab. *rataka*, in the sense 'to cause to go with a short step'; see Yule. I find Arab. *rataka* given by Richardson as a verbal root, whence *ratak*, going with a short quick step.

Martinmas, Martlet (1); see **Martin.**

Martlet (2), the bird called the swift, as depicted in heraldry. (F.—L.) An E. substitution for F. *merlette*, 'a martlet, in blazon,' Cot. Lit. 'a little blackbird'; dimin. of *merle*, a blackbird.—L. *merula*; see **Merle.** We find O. F. *merlos*, martlets; Roll of Caerlaverock, p. 7.

Martyr. (L.—Gk.) A. S. *martyr.*—L. *martyr.*—Gk. *μάρτυρ*, *μάρτυς*, a witness, lit. one who remembers, records, or declares. Cf. Skt. *smṛ*, to remember.

Marvel. (F.—L.) M. E. *mervaile.*—F. *merveille.*—L. *mīrābilia*, neut. pl., wonderful things.—L. *mirābilis*, wonderful.—L. *mirāri*, to wonder. See **Miracle.**

Mascle, in heraldry, a perforated lozenge. (F.—L.) M. E. *mascule*, *mascle.*—O. F. *mascle*, erroneous spelling of *macle*, a mesh of a net (hence, a lozenge perforated).—L. *macula*, a mesh; perhaps confused with O. H. G. *masca*, a mesh. Doublet, *mail* (1), q. v.

Masculine. (F.—L.) F. *masculin.*—

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

mastiff. The O. F. *mastin* also meant 'a domestic'; see Godefroy. Hence the Late L. *mastīnus*, a mastiff, has been conjectured to stand for **masnatīnus*, house-dog; as if from Late L. *masnāta*, a household (see **Menagerie**). The Late L. *mastinus* seems to have been mistaken for *mastiuus* (Ducange); and confusion set in both with M. E. *masty*, fat, large (adj. formed from *mast* (2)), and with O. F. *mestif*, mongrel, Late L. **mixtivus*, from L. *miscere* (pp. *mixt-us*), to mix. See **Mix**.

Mastodon, an extinct elephant. (Gk.) Named from the nipple-like projections on its molar teeth. — Gk. *μαστ-ος*, the female breast; *οδον-*, short for *οδοντ-*, stem of *ὀδούς*, a tooth; see **Tooth**.

Mat. (L.) M. E. *matte*. A. S. *meatte*. — L. *matta* (Late L. *natta*), a mat; whence Du. *mat*, G. *matte*, F. *natte*, &c.

Matador, the slayer of the bull in a bull-fight. (Span. — L.) Span. *matador*, lit. slayer. — Span. *matar*, to kill. — L. *mactāre*, to kill.

Match (1), an equal, a contest, marriage. (E.) M. E. *macche*, *mache*, orig. a comrade. — A. S. *-mæcca*, whence *gemæcca*, a comrade, companion, spouse; from the more original form *-maca*, Durh. Rit. 165 (whence M. E. *make*, Ch.), *gemaca*. + Icel. *maki*, Swed. *make*, Dan. *mage*, O. Sax. *gimako*, a mate, comrade. β. All closely related to the adj. seen in Icel. *makr*, suitable, M. H. G. *gemach*, suitable; and further to A. S. *macian*, to make, or 'fit together.' ¶ *Mate*, as used by sailors, is prob. Dutch; see **Mate** (1).

Match (2), a prepared rope for firing a cannon. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *macche*. — O. F. *mesche*, *meiche* (F. *meche*), wick of a candle, match to fire a gun, 'match of a lamp;' Cot. — Late L. *myxa* (= Gk. *μύξα*); Late L. *myxus*, the nozzle of a lamp, through which the wick protrudes; also, a wick. — Gk. *μυξα*, 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 (1), a companion. (O. Low G.) M. E. *mate*, a fellow (Prompt. Parv.); Low G. *mate*, mate (Lübben); *maat* (Bremen); M. Du. *maet*, 'a mate,' Hexham; Du. *maat*. + O. H. G. *gi-mazzo*, a meat-companion, mess-mate. Cf. Goth. *matjan*, to eat, *mats*, food. See **Meat**.

Mate (2), to check-mate, confound. (F. — Pers. & Arab.) From the game of chess. *Check-mate* means 'the king is dead'; cf. M. F. *eschec et mat*, 'check-mate'; Cot. [Here *et* is not wanted.] Godefroy has '*mat* du roi,' i. e. death of the king. — Pers. *shāh māt*, the king is dead, check-mate. — Pers. *shah*, king (see **Check**); *mat*, he is dead, from Arab. root *māta*, he died. Cf. Heb. *mūth*, to die. ¶ Hence Turk. and Pers. *mat*, astonished, confounded, amazed, receiving check-mate; F. *mat*, 'mated, quelled, subdued,' Cot.; M. E. *mate*, confounded.

Material, substantial. (F. — L.) O. F. *materiel*. — L. *māteriālis*, adj., formed from *māteria*, matter. See **Matter**.

Maternal. (F. — L.) F. *maternel*. — Late L. *māternālis*. — L. *māternus*, belonging to a mother. — L. *māter*, mother; cognate with **Mother**.

Mathematic, pertaining to the science of number. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *mathematique*. — L. *mathēmaticus*. — Gk. *μαθηματικός*, disposed to learn, belonging to the sciences, esp. to mathematics. — Gk. *μαθηματ-*, stem of *μάθημα*, a lesson. — Gk. *μαθή-σομαι*, future of *μανθάνειν*, to learn.

Matins, Mattins, morning prayers. (F. — L.) F. *matins*, a pl. sb. from F. *matin*, morning, orig. an adj. — L. *mātūtīnum*, acc. of *mātūtīnus*, adj., belonging to the morning. Cf. Ital. *mattino*, morning. — L. *Mātūta*, the goddess of dawn, as if from a masc. **mātūtus*, with the sense of 'early,' or 'timely.'

Matrass, a long-necked glass bottle; in chemistry. (F.) F. *matras*; also (in Cot.) *matrac*, *matraz*, *matelas*; Span. *matraz*. Perhaps Arabic; see Devic.

Matricide, murderer of a mother. (F. — L.) F. *matricide*, adj., 'mother-killing'; Cot. — L. *mātricīda*, a matricide. — L. *mātri-*, decl. stem of *māter*, mother; *cædere*, to slay; see **Mother**, **Cæsura**. ¶ We also use *matricide* to represent L. *mātricīdium*, the slaying of a mother.

matriculate, to enrol in a college. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *mātriculāre*, to enrol; a coined word. — L. *mātricula*, 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).

matrimony. (F. — L.) O. F. *matrimonie*. — L. *mātrimōnium*, marriage, lit. motherhood. — L. *mātri-*, decl. stem of *māter*, mother; with suffix *-mōn-io-*.

matrix, the womb, cavity or mould. (L.) L. *matrix*, a breeding animal, the womb. — L. *mātri-*, for *māter*, mother.

matron, a married woman. (F. — L.) F. *matrone*. — L. *matrōna*; extended from *mātr-*, stem of *mater*, a mother.

Matter (1), substance. (F. — L.) M. E. *matere, materie*. — O. F. *matere, matiere* (F. *matière*). — L. *māteria*, stuff, materials, useful for building, &c. Brugm. i. § 407.

matter (2), pus, a fluid in abscesses. (F. — L.) The same word as **matter** (1); see Littré, s. v. *matière*, § 8.

Mattins; see **Matins.**

Mattock. (E.) A. S. *mattuc*. Cf. W. *matog*, a mattock, hoe; Gael. *madag*, a pickaxe; Russ. *motuika*, Lithuan. *matikkas*, mattock (from Teutonic); see **Mason.**

Mattress. (F. — Arab.) O. F. *materas*; Picard and Walloon *matras*; F. *matelas*. Cf. Span. *al-madraque*, a mattress; where *al* is the Arab. def. art. — Arab. *matrah*, a situation, place, a place where anything is thrown; this word came to mean also anything hastily thrown down, hence, something to lie upon, a bed (Devic). — Arab. root *taraha*, he threw prostrate.

Mature, ripe. (L.) L. *matūrus*, ripe.

Matutinal, pertaining to the morning. (L.) L. *mātutinus*, 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. *Maudelein*, the same as *Magdelaine*. — O. F. *Maudeleine, Magdeleine*. — L. *Magdalēnē*. — Gk. Μαγδαληνή, i. e. belonging to Magdala; Luke viii. 2. — Heb. *migdol*, 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. *malgre, maugre*, lit. ill will; but also with sense 'in spite of.' — O. F. *mal*, ill; *gre, gret*, a pleasant thing. — L. *malus*, bad; *grātum*, neut. of *grātus*, pleasing.

Maul, to beat grievously. (F. — L.) M. E. *mallen*, 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. (Du.) Du. *maalstok*, lit. 'painting stick.' — Du. *malen*, to paint; and *stok*, a stick. The cognate G. *malen* signified orig. to mark, from G. *mahl*, O. H. G. *māl*, a mark, point of time; see **Meal** (2) and **Stock.**

Maund (1), a basket. (F. — Low G.) [A. S. *mand*.] Later, Picard and O. F. *mande*. — Du. *mand*; prov. G. *mand, mande, manne* (whence F. *manne*); E. Fries. *mande*.

Maund (2), a (very variable) weight. (Arab.) Arab. *mann*; Pers. *man*. Cf. Heb. *māneh*, Gk. μνα. 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* nouum,' 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. *mandātum*, a mandate, command. ¶ Not connected with *maund*. Cf. O. H. G. *mandāt*, the washing of feet (Otfrid); from L. *mandātum*.

Mausoleum, a magnificent tomb. (L. — Gk.) L. *mausoleum*, a splendid tomb, orig. the tomb of Mausolus. — Gk. Μαυσωλεῖον; from Μαύσωλος, Mausōlus, a king of Caria.

Mauve, mallow colour. (F. — L.) F. *mauve*, a mallow. — L. *malua*, mallow. See **Mallow.**

Mavis, the song-thrush. (F. — C. ?) M. E. *mavis*. — F. *mauvis*, a throstle; cf. Span. *malvis*, a thrush. Perhaps Celtic; cf. Bret. *milfid, milvid*, a mavis, also *milchouid* (at Vannes); Corn. *melhues*, O. Corn. *melhuet*, a lark.

Mavourneen, my darling. (Irish.) From Irish *mo*, my; and *mhuirnin*, mutated form of *muirnin*, darling, from *muirn*, affection. (*Mh* = *v*.)

Maw, stomach. (E.) M. E. *mawe*. A. S. *maga*. + Du. *maag*, Icel. *magi*, Swed. *mage*, Dan. *mave*, G. *magen*.

Mawkish, squeamish. (Scand.; *with* E. *suffix*.) The older sense is loathsome, lit. 'maggoty.' Formed, with E. suffix *-ish*, from M. E. *mawk, mauk*, a maggot, a contracted form of M. E. *maðek*, a maggot. — Icel. *maðkr*, Dan. *maddik*, a maggot (whence Norw. *makk* = E. *mawk*). Derived from the form which appears as A. S. *maða*, Du. G. *made*, 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 sententiārum*, an opinion of the greatest importance, chief of opinions, hence a maxim (Duc.). Orig. fem. of *maximus*, greatest, superlative of *magnus*, great.

maximum. (L.) Neut. of *maximus*, greatest (above).

May (1), I am able, I am free to do. (E.) Pres. t. *may*. pt. t. *might*; the infin. (not in use) should take the form *mow*. M. E. *mowen*, infin.; pres. t. *may*; pt. t. *mighte*. A. S. *mugan*, to be able; pres. t. *mæg*; pt. t. *mihte*. (Here *mæg* is the old perfect of a strong verb.) + O. Sax. *mugan*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mahta*; Icel. *mega*, pres. *mā*, pt. *mātti*; Du. *mogen*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mogt*; Dan. pres. *maa*, pt. *maatte*; Swed. pres. *må*, pt. *måtte*; G. *mögen*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mochte*; Goth. *magan*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mahta*; Russ. *moche*, to be able, pres. *mogu*; cf. Gk. *μηχανή*, means.

May (2), the fifth month. (F. — L.) O. F. *Mai.* — L. *Māius*, May.

Mayor. (F. — L.) M. E. *maire.* — F. *maire.* — L. *māior*, 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. *māiōrem*, acc.; cf. Span. *mayor*.

Mayweed, Anthemis cotula. (E.) Formerly *mathe-weed*; from A. S. *mægþa*.

Maze. (E.) M. E. *mase*; we also find M. E. *masen*, to confuse. The A. S. **masian* appears in the comp. pp. *ā-masod*. Cf. Norweg. *masa-st* (where *-st* is reflexive), to lose one's senses and begin to dream, *masa*, to pore over a thing, also to prate, chatter; Icel. *masa*, to prate, chatter; Swed. dial. *masa*, to bask in the sun, to be lazy, lounge about. Cf. E. *in a maze* = in a dreamy perplexity. The orig. sense seems to have been 'to be lost in thought,' dream or pore over a thing, whence the idea of 'perplexity' for the sb.

Mazer, a large drinking-bowl. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *maser.* — A. F. *mazer* (Bozon); O. F. *masere*, a bowl of maple-wood, also of metal. — O. H. G. *masar*, mark in wood, also maple. + Icel. *mosurr*, a maple-tree, spotted wood; whence *mösur-bolli*, a mazer-bowl, so called because made of maple-wood; the maple-wood was called *mosurr* 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, *polka* 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. *me* (also *mec*, in the accusative only). + Du. *mij*; Icel. *mer*, dat., *mik*, acc.; Swed. Dan. *mig*; Goth. *mis*, dat., *mik*, acc.; G. *mir*, dat., *mich*, acc. For the stem, cf. Corn. and Bret. *me*; Irish, Gael. W. *mi*; L. *mihi*, dat., *mē*, acc.; Gk. *μοί*, *ἐμοί*, dat., *με*, *ἐμε*, acc.; Skt. *mahyam*, *me*, dat., *mām*, *mā*, acc.

Mead (1), a drink made from honey. (E.) M. E. *mede*. A. S. *medu*, *meodu*. + Du. *mede*, Icel. *mjoðr*, Dan. *miöd*, Swed. *mjöd*, G. *meth*; also Irish *mid*, W. *medd*, Lith. *middus*, Russ. *med'*, Gk. *μέθυ*; Skt. *madhu*, sweet, also as sb., honey, sugar. Idg. type **medhu*, Brugm. ii. § 104. Cf. Lith. *medùs*, honey.

Mead (2), a meadow. (E.) So called because 'mown.' M. E. *mede*. A. S. *mǣd*, a mead. [Allied to prov. E. *math*, a mowing, as in *aftermath*, and A. S. *māwan*, to mow; G. *mahd*, a mowing, M. H. G. *māt*, a mowing, a mead.] Cf. M. H. G. *mate*, a meadow, Swiss *matt*, a meadow (as in *Zermatt*, *Andermatt*). Also Gk. *ἄ-μητος*, a harvest, *ἀμαειν*, to mow. See **Mow** (1).

meadow. (E.) This fuller form is due to the inflected form (dat. *mædwe*) of A. S. *mǣd*, a mead.

Meagre, thin. (F. — L.) M. E. *megre*. — F. *maigre.* — L. *macrum*, acc of *macer*, thin, lean; whence A. S. *mæger*, Icel. *magr*, Dan. Swed. G. *mager*, thin, were perhaps borrowed at an early period (unless cognate). Cf. Gk. *μακρος*, long.

Meal (1), ground grain. (E.) M. E. *mele*. A. S. *melu*, *meolo*. + Du. *meel*, Icel. *mjöl*, Dan. *meel*, Swed. *mjöl*, G. *mehl*. Teut. type **melwom*, neut. All from Idg. root MEL, to grind, as in O. Irish *mel-im*, Ch. Slav. *mel-ją*, 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. *malti*, L. *molere*.

Meal (2), a repast. (E.) M. E. *mele*. A. S. *mæl*, (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. *maal*, Swed. *mål*, measure, meal; Goth. *mēl*, a time; G. *mahl*, a meal, *māl*, time. From Idg. √ME (MĒ); cf. Mete and Moon. See Prellwitz, s.v. μεδομαι.

Mean (1), to have in the mind, intend. (E.) M. E. *menen*. A. S. *mænan*, to intend. + Du. *meenen*, Dan. *mene*, Swed. *mena*, G. *meinen*. Cf. the sb. seen in O. H. G. *meina*, thought, allied to *minni*, memory. See Mind.

Mean (2), common. (E.) M. E. *mene*. A. S. *mǽne*, usually *ge-mǽne*, common; O. Fries. *mene*, common. See Common. ¶ The peculiar sense of base, vile, may be due to confusion with Mean (3), which sometimes meant 'middling.' It does not appear that it was confused with A. S. *mǽne*, wicked, or with the Icel. *meinn*, hurtful.

Mean (3), intermediate. (F.—L.) A. F. *meien* (F. *moyen*). — L. *mediānus*, extended form from *medius*, middle; see Mid. Der. *mean*, sb., common in pl. *means*.

Mean (4), to lament. (E.) In M. N. D. v. 1. 330 (ed. 1623). A. S. *mǽnan*, to bemoan; see Moan. So also, probably, in Merch. Ven. iii. 5. 82.

Meander, a winding course. (L.—Gk.) L. *Mæander*. — Gk. Μαίανδρος, a winding stream; Pliny, v. 29.

Measles, a contagious fever accompanied by small red spots on the skin. (E.) 'Rougeolle, the *meazles*;' Cot. M. E. *maseles* (14th cent.). From A. S. *mǽsle-*, a spot (Toller). Cf. Du. *mazelen*, measles; also called *masel sucht*, 'measell-sicknesse,' Hexham. The lit. sense is 'small spots'; cf. M. Du. *maesche*, *masche*, *maschel*, 'a spot, blot,' Hexham. The orig. word occurs in M. H. G. *mase*, O. H. G. *māsa*, a spot. See Mazer. ¶ Wholly unconnected with M. E. *mesel*, a leper, which merely meant orig. 'a wretch,' from O. F. *mesel*, L. *misellus*, from L. *miser*, wretched.

Measure. (F.—L.) M. E. *mesure*. — O. F. *mesure*. — L. *mensūra*, measure. — L. *mensus*, pp. of *mētīrī*, to measure. See Brugm. ii. § 771.

Meat. (E.) M. E. *mete*. A. S. *mete* (for **matiz*). + Icel. *matr*, Dan. *mad*, Swed. *mat*, Goth. *mats*, O. H. G. *maz*, food. Cf. Mate (1).

Mechanic, pertaining to machines. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *mechanike*, in the sense 'mechanic art.' — O. F. *mechanique*, mechanical. — L. *mēchanica*. — Gk. μηχανική, science of machines. — Gk. μηχανή, a device, machine. See Machine.

Medal. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *medaille*. — Ital. *medaglia* (Low L. *medālia*, *medalla*, a small coin). — Late L. **metāllea*, adj. fem. — L. *metallum*, metal. See Metal.

Meddle. (F.—L.) M. E. *medlen*, simply in the sense 'to mix.' — A. F. *medler*; O. F. *meler*, *mesler*, to mix (F. *meler*). — Late L. *misculāre*, to mix; cf. L. *miscellus*, mixed. — L. *miscere*, to mix. See Miscellaneous.

Mediate, adj., acting by or as a means. (L.) From L. *mediātus*, pp. of *mediare*, to be in the middle (Palladius). — L. *medius*, middle. See Medium. Der. *mediat-ion*, *mediat-or*.

Medic, a kind of clover. (L.—Gk.) L. *medica*. — Gk. Μηδική, Median grass; fem. of Μηδικος, belonging to *Media*.

Medicine, a remedy. (F.—L.) O. F. *medecine*. — L. *medicīna*. — L. *medicus*, a physician. — L. *medērī*, to heal. Cf. Zend *madh*, to treat medically. Der. *medical*, Late L. *medicālis*, from *medicus* (above); *medicate*.

Medieval, relating to the Middle Ages. (L.) Also written *mediæval*. Coined from L. *medi-us*, middle; *æu-um*, age; see Medium and Age.

Mediocre, middling. (F. — L.) F. *médiocre*. — L. *mediocrem*, acc. of *mediocris*, middling; formed from *medi-us*, middle. See Medium.

Meditate. (L.) From pp. of L. *meditārī*, to ponder. Cf. Gk. μέδομαι, I attend to. Brugm. i. § 591.

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 *medius*, middle. Allied to Mid.

Medlar. (F.—L.—Gk.) The name of a tree, bearing fruit formerly called *medles*. M. E. *medler*, the tree, also called *medle-tree* (A. F. *medle* = O. F. *mesle*). — O. F. *mesle*, a medlar (whence *meslier*, the tree); Gascon *mesplo*. — L. *mespilum*. — Gk. μέσπιλον, a medlar (whence also F. *nèfle*).

Medley, confusion, mixture. (F.—L.) M. E. *medlee*. — A. F. *medlee*; O. F. *medle*,

melle, *mesle* (fem. *medlee*, *mellee*, *meslee*), pp. of the verb *medler*, to mix, confuse. See **Meddle**. The fem. form *medlee* – F. *mêlée*.

Medullar, belonging to the marrow. (L.) L. *medullāris*, adj. – L. *medulla*, marrow.

Meed. (E.) M. E. *mede*, *meed*. – A. S. *mēd*, beside *meord* (with *r* for older *z*). + G. *miethe*, hire; Goth. *mizdō*; Russ. *mzda*, Gk. *μισθός*, pay, Pers. *muzd*, wages. Idg. types **meizdhā*, **mizdhā*, **misdhos*. Brugm. i. § 226.

Meek. (Scand.) M. E. *meke*, *meek*; spelt *meoc*, Ormulum, 667. – Icel. *mjukr*, soft, agile, meek, mild; N. Fries. *mjock*, Swed. *mjuk*, Dan. *myg*, soft. Cf. Du. *muik*; Goth. **mūks*, in comp. *mūka-mōdei*, gentleness. Teut. types **meukoz*, **mūkoz*.

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 **Scum**.

Meet (1), fit. M. E. *mete*. A. S. *mæte*, small, orig. measured. – A. S. *mêt-*, 3rd grade of *metan*, to mete. Cf. G. *mässig*, frugal, from *messen*, to mete. See **Mete**.

Meet (2), to encounter, find, assemble. (E.) M. E. *meten*. O. Merc. *mōetan*; A. S. *mētan*, to find, meet (for **mōtian*). Formed by mutation from A. S. *mōt*, a meeting, assembly. + Icel. *mæta*, *mœta*, from *mot*; Goth. *gamot-jan*, Swed. *mota*, Dan. *möde*, to meet. See **Moot**.

Megatherium, a fossil quadruped, (Gk.) Lit. 'great wild beast.' – Gk. *μεγα-ς*, great; *θηρίον*, dimin. of *θηρ*, a wild beast.

megalosaurus. (Gk.) Lit. 'great lizard.' – Gk. *μεγαλο-*, decl. stem allied to *μέγα-ς*, great; *σαῦρος*, a lizard.

Megrim, a pain affecting one side of the head. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *migraine*, 'the megrim;' Cot. – Late L. *hēmigrānea*, megrim. – Gk. *ημικρανιον*, half of the skull. – Gk. *ημι-*, half; *κρανιον*, cranium.

Melancholy, sadness. (F. – L. – Gk.) Supposed to be due to an excess of 'black bile.' M. E. *melancolie*. – O. F. *melancolie*. – L. *melancholia*. – Gk. *μελαγχολία*, melancholy. – Gk. *μελάγχολος*, jaundiced. – Gk. *μελαν-*, stem of *μελας*, black; *χολη*, bile, gall, cognate with E. *gall*.

Melilot, a plant. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. *melilot* (Cot.). – L. *melilōtos*. – Gk. *μελίλωτος*, *μελίλωτον*, 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. *meliōrāre*, to make better. – L. *melior*, better. + Gk. *μαλλον*, rather, comp. of *μαλα*, adv., very much.

Mellifluous, sweet. (L.) Lit. 'flowing sweetly,' 'flowing like honey.' – L. *melli-*, decl. stem of *mel*, honey; *-fluus*, flowing, from *fluere*, to flow; see **Fluent**. Cf. Gk. *μέλι*, Goth. *milith*, Irish *mil*, W. *mel*, honey.

Mellow, fully ripe. (E.) M. E. *melwe*, orig. soft, pulpy. Pegge notes that, in Derbyshire, a *mellow* apple or pear is called a *mealy* one; and *mellow* may be an adjectival use of *meal*. The M. E. *melwe* may represent A. S. *melw-*, as in *melwe*, dat. of *melu*, meal. Cf. Du. *malsch*, Low G. *mals*, soft, mellow; from Teut. **malan-*, to grind; see **Meal** (1). Note also Du. *molmen*, to moulder, *mul*, soft; Goth. *gamalwiths*, crushed; Du. *mollig*, soft. See Franck, s. v. *mollig*. ¶ Perhaps confused with O. Merc. *merwe*, tender (Mat. xxiv. 32); A. S. *mearu*, G. *mürbe*, mellow.

Melocoton, a quince, a peach grafted on a quince. (Span. – L. – Gk.) In Nares. Span. *melocoton* (Pineda). – Late L. *melum cotōneum* (Ducange). – Gk. *μῆλον Κυδώνιον*, a quince. See **Quince**.

Melodrama. (F. – Gk.) Formerly *melodrame*. – F. *mélodrame*, acting, with songs. – Gk. *μέλο-ς*, a song; *δραμα*, an action, drama; see **Drama**.

melody. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. *melodie*. – L. *melōdia*. – Gk. *μελωδία*, a singing. – Gk. *μελωδός*, adj., musical. – Gk. *μέλ-ος*, a song; *ωδη*, a song, ode; see **Ode**.

Melon, a fruit. (F. – L. – Gk.) O. F. *melon*. – L. *mēlōnem*, acc. of *mēlō*, 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*, pt. t. *malt*, pp. *molten*. A. S. *meltan*, pt. t. *mealt*. + Gk. *μέλδειν*, to melt. Allied to Skt. *mṛdu*, O. Slavonic *mladu*, soft; Brugm. i. § 580, ii. § 690. (√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. *mementō* (Luke xxiii. 42), remember me;

imperative of *meminī*, I remember; Brugm. ii. § 846. (√MEN.)

Memory. (F.—L.) M. E. *memorie.* — A.F. *memorie*; F. *memoire.* — L. *memoria*, memory. — L. *memor*, mindful, remembering. This L. *memor* appears to be a reduplicated form; cf. Gk. *μέρ-μερ-ος*, anxious, *μέρ-ιμνα*, care, thought. Allied to Skt. *smṛ*, to remember. (√SMER.)

memoir, a record. (F.—L.) Commoner in the pl. *memoirs.* — O. F. *memoires*, notes for remembrance, records; pl. of *memoire*, memory (above).

Menace. (F.—L.) O. F. *menace.* — L. pl. *minaciæ*, threats. — L. *mināc-*, stem of *minax*, full of threatenings, also, projecting forward. — L. *minæ*, things projecting forward, hanging over and ready to fall, hence threats. — L. *-minere*, as in *e-minere*, to project, jut out.

Menagerie, a place for keeping wild animals. (F.—L.) F. *ménagerie*, orig. a place for keeping *household* animals (Brachet). — F. *ménager*, to keep house. — F. *ménage*, O. F. *mesnage*, a household. — O. F. *mesnee*, *meisnee*, *maisnee*, a family; the same word as Late L. *mansnada*, *maisnada*, *masnata*, Ital. *masnada*, a family (answering to a Lat. type **mansiōnāta*). — L. *mansiōn-*, 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. *mendācitās*, falsehood. — L. *mendāc-*, stem of *mendax*, false.

Mendicant, a beggar. (L.) L. *mendīcant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *mendīcāre*, to beg. — L. *mendīcus*, beggarly, poor.

Menial, one of a household, servile. (F.—L.) Properly an adj.; M. E. *meyneal*, as 'her *meyneal* chirche' = the church of their household, Wyclif, Rom. xvi. 5. — O. F. *mesnee*, *meisnee*, a household; whence M. E. *meinee*, *mainee*, a household, troop, retinue, once a common word; with suffix *-al*. See Menagerie.

Meniver, Miniver, a kind of fur. (F.—L.) M. E. *meniuer* (*meniver*). — O. F. *menu ver*, *menu vair*, miniver; lit. 'little vair.' — O. F. *menu*, small, from L. *minūtus*, small; *vair*, a fur, from L. *uarius*, variegated. See Minute and Vair.

Menses. (L.) L. *menses*, monthly discharges; pl. of *mensis*, a month. Allied to Month.

menstruous. (L.) From L. *menstru-us*, monthly. — L. *mensis*, a month.

menstruum. (L.) Late L. *menstruum*, a solvent; a word in alchemy; from the notion of some solvent agency of menstrual blood.

Mensuration, measuring. (L.) From L. *mensurātio*, a measuring. — L. *mensurātus*, pp. of *mensūrāre*, to measure. — L. *mensūra*, measure; see Measure.

Mental. (F.—L.) F. *mental.* — Late L. *mentālis*, mental. — L. *ment-*, stem of *mens*, mind. Brugm. i. § 431 (3).

mention, a notice. (F.—L.) F. *mention.* — L. acc. *mentiōnem.* — L. *menti-*, decl. stem of *mens*, mind (above).

Mentor, an adviser. (Gk.) Gk. *Μέντωρ*, Mentor (Homer, Od. ii); explained as 'adviser'; cf. L. *monitor* (Vanicek). See Monition.

Mephitis, a pestilential exhalation. (L.) L. *mephītis* (Vergil).

Mercantile, commercial. (F.—L.) M. F. *mercantil*, 'merchantly;' Cot. — Late L. *mercantilis.* — L. *mercant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *mercārī*, to trade. — L. *merc-*, stem of *merx*, merchandise. Cf. Gk. *μάρπτειν*, to seize (Prellwitz).

mercenary. (F.—L.) F. *mercenaire.* — L. *mercenārius*, older form *mercennārius*, a hireling. For **merced-nārius*; from *merced-*, stem of *merces*, pay. — L. *merc-*, stem of *merx*, merchandise.

mercer. (F.—L.) F. *mercier*, lit. 'a trader.' — Late L. *mercērius*, a trader. — L. *merc-*, stem of *merx*, merchandise.

merchandise. (F.—L.) M. E. *marchandise.* — F. *marchandise*, merchant's wares. — F. *marchand*, a merchant (below).

merchant. (F.—L.) M. E. *marchant.* — M. F. *marchant* (F. *marchand*). — L. *mercant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *mercārī*, to trade; see Mercantile.

mercury, quicksilver. (F.—L.) M. E. *mercurie*, quicksilver, named after the planet Mercury. — A. F. *Mercurie*; F. *mercure.* — L. *Mercurium*, acc. of *Mercurius*, Mercury, god of traffic. — L. *merc-*, stem of *merx*, merchandise.

mercy. (F.—L.) F. *merci*; O. F. *mercit.* — L. *mercēdem*, acc. of *mercēs*; see mercenary.

Mere (1), a lake. (E.) M. E. *mere.* A. S. *mere*, sea, lake, m.; orig. type **mari*, n. + Du. *meer*; Icel. *marr*, sea; G. *meer*, sea; Goth. *marei*, Russ. *more*, Lithuan.

mārès, pl., W. *môr*, Gael. Irish *muir*, L. *mare*, sea.

Mere (2), pure, simple. (L.) L. *merus*, pure, unmixed (as wine).

Merelles, a game. (F.) From F. *mérelle*, a counter; Low L. *merellus*. Of unknown origin.

Meretricious, alluring by false show. (L.) L. *meretrīci us*, pertaining to a courtesan; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *meretric-*, stem of *meretrix*, a courtesan. — L. *merere*, to gain, receive hire.

Merge, to sink, plunge under water. (L.) L. *mergere*, to dip. + Skt. *majj*, to dip, bathe. Brugm. i. § 816.

Meridian, pertaining to mid-day. (F. — L.) O. F. *meridien*. — L. *meridiānus*. — L. *meridies*, mid-day; formed from the old locative *merī-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. *mājorīnus*, a major-domo, steward of a household; cf. Late L. *mājorālis*, a head-shepherd. From L. *māior*, greater; see **Major**.

Merit, excellence, worth. (F. — L.) M. E. *merite*. — 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. *μερος*, a share, *μείρομαι*, I receive a share.

Merle, a blackbird. (F. — L.) O. F. *merle*. — L. *merula*, a blackbird. Cf. W. *mwyalch*, a blackbird. See **Titmouse**.

merlin, a kind of hawk. (F. — L. ?) M. E. *merlion*. — 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).

Mermaid. (E.) M. E. *mermaid*. — A. S. *mere*, sea, lake; *mægden*, maiden.

Merry. (E.) M. E. *merie*, *mirie*. A. S. *myrge*, *myrige* (*mirige*), merry. Cf. O. H. G. *murg-fāri*, fragile, transitory; Gk. *βραχυς*, short; so that A. S. *myrg-e* (for **murgjoz*) means 'lasting a short time,' and so 'making the time short.' Cf. Goth. *gamaurgjan*, to shorten. Brugm. ii. § 104. Der. *mirth*.

Mesentery. (L. — Gk.) L. *mesenterium*. — Gk. *μεσεντέριον*, a membrane in the midst of the intestines. — Gk. *μέσ-ος*, middle, cognate with L. *medius*; *ἔντερον*, entrail. See **Mid** and **Entrail**.

Mesh, the opening between the threads of a net. (E.) M. E. *maske*. A. S. *max* (=**masc*, by the common interchange of *sc* and *cs* = *x*); cf. A. S. *mæscre*, 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. *mazgas*, a knot, *magstas*, a knitting-needle, allied to *megsti*, verb (pres. t. *mezg-u*), to knot, weave nets. From an Idg. root **mezg*, 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. *missum*, 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. '*Mescolare*, to mixe, to *mash*, to *mesh*;' 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 *n*, for M. E. *messager*, formed from *message* with suffix *-er*.

Messiah, the anointed one. (Heb.) Heb. *māshiakh*, anointed. — Heb. *māshakh*, to anoint.

Messuage, a dwelling-house with offices. (F. — L.) M. E. *mesuage*. — A. F. *mesuage*, a manor-house; Low L. *messuāgium*, *mansuāgium*. — Late L. *mansionāticum*, a mansion; prob. shortened by confusion with *mansāticum*, acc. of *mansāticus*, a mansion. — L. *mansiōnem*, 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. *með*.

Metal. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *metal*. — O. F. *metal*. — L. *metallum*, a mine, metal. — Gk. *μεταλλον*, a cave, mine, mineral,

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

royal falcons had been kept (Stow). M. E. *mewe*, *mue*, a cage where hawks were kept when moulting. — O. F. *mue*, a moulting, also a mew for hawks; Guernsey *mue*, a mew. — F. *muer*, to change, moult. — L. *mūtāre*, to change. Der. *mew-s*, as above. See **Mutable**.

Mewl; see **Mew** (1).

Mews; see **Mew** (3).

Mezzotinto, a mode of engraving. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *mezzo tinto*, half tinted. — Ital. *mezzo*, mid; *tinto*, pp. of *tingere*, to tint. — L. *medius*, mid; *tingere*, to dip, dye.

Miasma, pollution, infectious matter. (Gk.) Gk. *μίασμα*, a stain. — Gk. *μιαίνειν*, to stain.

Mica, a glittering mineral. (L.) '*Mica*, a crum, little quantity of anything that breaks off; also, a glimmer, or cat-silver, a metallick 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. *micāre*, to shine, which is probably not the case.

Mich, to skulk, play truant. (E.) M. E. *muchen*, to pilfer. A. S. **myccan*; not found, but allied to G. *meuchlings*, insidiously. Der. *mich-er*, *mich-ing* (Shak.).

Michaelmas, the feast of St. Michael. (F. — Heb.; *and* L.) M. E. *michelmesse*; where *Michel* = F. *Michel*, from Heb. *Mīkhāel*, lit. 'who is like unto God?' The suffix *-mas* = M. E. *messe* = A. S. *mæsse*; from L. *missa*; see **Mass** (2).

Mickle, great. (E.) M. E. *mikel*, *mukel*, *michel*, *muchel*. — A. S. *micel* (*mycel*). + Icel. *mikill* (*mykill*), Goth. *mikils*; Gk. *μεγάλη*, great. Cf. also Gk. *μέγας*, great, L. *magnus*. See **Much**.

Microcosm, a little world. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *microcosme*. — L. *microcosmus*. — Gk. *μικροκοσμος*, a little world. — Gk. *μικρό-s*, little, for *σμικρός*, little; *κόσμος*, world; see **Cosmic**.

microscope, an instrument for viewing small objects. (Gk.) Gk. *μικρό-s*, little; *σκοπ-ειν*, to see; see **Scope**.

Mid, middle. (E.) M. E. *mid*. A. S. *mid*, *midd*, adj. + Du. Dan. Swed. *mid-* (in compounds); Icel. *miðr*, Goth. *midjis*, O. H. G. *mitti*, L. *medius*, Gk. *μεσος*, Æolic *μέσσος*, Skt. *madhya-*, adj., middle. Cf. Ir. *mid-*, as in *mid-nogt*, midnight. See **Medium**, **Middle**.

Midden, a dunghill. (Scand.) M. E. *midding*. — Dan. *mödding* (for **mögdynge*). — Dan. *mog* (Icel. *myki*), muck; Dan. *dynge*, a heap; lit. 'muck-heap'). Dan. *dynge* = Swed. *dynga*, dung; allied to E. *dung*. And see **Muck**.

Middle, adj., intervening; also as sb. (E.) M. E. *middel*, adj.; *middel*, sb. A. S. *middel*, adj. and sb. — A. S. *midd*, adj., middle. + Du. *middel*, adj. adv. and sb.; G. *mittel*, sb., means; O. H. G. *mittil*, adj. Cf. Icel. *meðal*, prep., among. Der. *middl-ing*; *middle-most*, an ill-coined superlative, on the model of *after-most*, *foremost*.

midriff, the diaphragm separating the heart from the stomach, &c. (E.) M. E. *midrif*. A. S. *midrif*, also *midhrif*. — A. S. *mid*, middle; *hrif*, the belly. + O. Fries. *midref*, from *mid*, middle, *ref*, *rif*, the belly; Du. *middel-rif*. With A. S. *hrif* cf. L. *corp-us*, body.

midship, short for *amid-ship*; hence *midship-man*.

midst, the middle. (E.) *In middest*, 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 *medewif* (Wyclif), from a false etymology which connected it with M. E. *mede* or *meed*, reward. — A. S. *mid*, prep., together with; *wīf*, a woman. Thus the lit. sense is 'a woman who is with another,' a helper. Cf. A. S. *mid-wyrcan*, 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. *micg*, better *mycg*, a midge, gnat. + Du. *mug*, Low G. *mugge*, Swed. *mygg*, Dan. *myg*, G. *mücke*. Teut. type **mugjā*, f., or **mugjoz*, m.; prob. 'buzzer;' cf. Gk. *μύζειν*, to mutter, *μυῖα*, a fly (Prellwitz); also Icel. *mȳ*, 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 (Thurneysen). Celtic type **maknā* (**mekno-*), open mouth (Stokes).

Might (1), strength. (E.) M. E. *miȝt*. A. S. *miht*; O. Merc. *mæht*. + Du. *magt*, Icel. *māttr*, Dan. Swed. *magt*, Goth.

mahts, G. *macht*. Teut. type **mah-tiz*, f.; from the verb **mag-an-*. See **May** (1).

Might (2), pt. t. of *may*. (E.) See **May** (1).

Mignonette, a plant. (F.) F. *mignonette*, dimin. of *mignon*, darling; see **Minion**.

Migrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *migrāre*, to wander. Cf. Gk. *ἀμείβειν*, to change.

Milch; see **Milk**.

Mild. (E.) M. E. *mild, milde*. A. S. *milde*.+Du. *mild*, Icel. *mildr*, Dan. Swed. G. *mild*; O. Sax. *mildi*, O. H. G. *milti*. Goth. *-milds*, in *un-milds*, without natural affection. Perhaps allied to Gk. *μαλθακος*, soft, mild, O. Irish *meld*, pleasant. Brugm. § 591.

Mildew. (E.) M. E. *meldew*. A. S. *meledēaw, mildēaw*, lit. honey-dew. – A. S. *mele, mil*, allied to L. *mel*, honey; *dēaw*, dew. So also Irish *milceog*, mildew; from *mil*, honey. And cf. Gk. *μέλι*, honey.

Mile. (L.) M. E. *mile*. A. S. *mīl*. – L. pl. *mīlia*, commonly *millia*, a Roman mile. – L. *mille*, sing., a thousand; whence *mille* (pl. *millia passuum*, a thousand paces, a Roman mile. Cf. Du. *mijl*, G. *meile*, Swed. *mil*, Dan. *miil*; all from L.

milfoil, yarrow. (F.–L.) Lit. 'thousand-leaf.' – F. *mille*, thousand; A. F. *foille*, F. *feuille*, leaf. – Late L. *millefolium*, milfoil. – L. *mille*, thousand; *folium*, leaf; see **Foil** (2).

Militate, to contend. (L.) From pp. of L. *militare*, to serve as a soldier. – L. *mīlit-*, stem of *mīles*, a soldier.

militia, troops. (L.) L. *mīlitia*, (1) warfare, (2) troops. – L. *mīlit-*, stem of *mīles*, a soldier.

Milk. (E.) M. E. *milk*. O. Merc. *milc* (Sweet, O. E. T.); A. S. *meolc, meoluc*.+ Du. *melk*, O. Sax. *miluk*; Icel. *mjolk*, Dan. *melk*, Swed. *mjölk*; Goth. *miluks*. G. *milch*. Teut. stem **meluk-*, fem. Allied to the old strong Teut. vb. **melk-an-*, as seen in A. S. *melcan*, Du. and G. *melken*, to stroke a cow, milk; allied to Gk. *ἀμέλγειν*, L. *mulgēre*, to milk. Lith. *milszti*, to stroke, to milk; O. Irish *blig-im*, I milk. (√MELG.)

milch, milk-giving. (E.) M. E. *milche, melche*, adj.; cf. A. S. *milc-en*, adj., milky. + Icel. *milkr, mjolkr*, adj., milk-giving, from *mjolk*, milk. So also G. *melk*, adj., milch.

milksop, an effeminate man. (E.) M. E. *milksoppe*, Ch. C. T. 13916 (B 3100). Lit. 'bread sopped in milk;' hence, a soft fellow. – M. E. *milk*, milk; *soppe*, a sop; see **Sop**.

Mill. (L.) M. E. *miln, myln, mulne*; whence *mille, mulle*, by assimilation of *n*. A. S. *myln, mylen*. – Late L. *mulina*, for *molīna*, a mill; extended from *mola*, a mill. See **Molar**.

Millennium, a thousand years. (L.) L. *millennium*. – L. *mille*, thousand; *annus*, year; see **Annual**.

Millet, a plant. (F.–L.) F. *millet*; dimin. of *mil*, millet. – L. *milium*, millet (whence A. S. *mil*, millet).+Gk. *μελίνη*, millet.

Milliner. (Ital.) Formerly also *millaner* (Ben Jonson). Disputed: but certainly for *Milaner*, a dealer in goods brought from *Milan*, in Italy.

Million, a thousand thousand. (F.–L.) F. *million*; Late L. *millio*, lit. 'great thousand,' an augmentative form. – L. *mille*, thousand. Der. Hence *b-illion, tr-illion, quadr-illion* are formed, by a sort of analogy, in order to express shortly the ideas of *bi-million, tri-million*, &c.; where *bi-* means 'to the second power,' not 'twice.'

Milt (1), the spleen. (E.) M. E. *milte*. A. S. *milte*. + Du. *milt*, Icel. *milti*, Dan. *milt*, Swed. *mjälte*, the spleen; G. *milz*, O. H. G. *milzi*, milt. From the verb *to melt* in the sense to digest; cf. Icel. *melta*, (1) to malt, (2) to digest. See **Melt**.

Milt (2), soft roe. (Scand.) A corruption of *milk*, due to confusion with *milt* (1). M. E. *mylke* of fyshe; Vocab. 591. 16. – Swed. *mjölke*, milt, from *mjolk*, milk; Dan. *fiskemelk*, soft roe of fishes, lit. 'fish-milk;' G. *fischmilch*, milt. Cf. M. Du. *melcker van een visch*, 'the milt of a fish,' Hexham.

Mimic. L.–Gk.) L. *mīmicus*, farcical. – Gk. *μιμικος*, imitative. – Gk. *μιμος*, an imitator, actor, mime.

Minaret, a turret on a mosque. (Span. – Arab.) Span. *minarete*, a high slender turret. – Arab. *manarat*, a lamp, light-house, minaret. – Arab. *manār*, candle-stick, lamp, lighthouse. Allied to Arab. *nār*, fire.+Heb. *manōrāh*, a candlestick; from *nūr*, to shine.

Mince, to cut up small. (F.–L.) M. E. *mincen*. – M. F. *mincer*, O. F. *mincier*, to mince; cf. *mince*, adj., small. – Late L. **minūtiāre*, to mince (Schwan, § 199); from Late L. *minūtia*, a small piece. – L.

minūtus, small. Cf. A.S. *minsian*, to diminish. See **Minish**. Der. *mince-pie*, formerly *minced-pie*, i.e. pie of minced meat.

Mind. (E.) M.E. *mind*. A.S. *gemynd*, memory. — A.S. *munan*, to think; *gemunan*, to remember (whence *gemynd* for **ga-mundi-*, by mutation). + Goth. *ga-munds*, f., remembrance. Teut. type **mundi-*, for **munthí-*, by Verner's law; Idg. type *məntí-* (cf. L. *ment-is*, gen. of *mens*, mind; Skt. *mati-*, mind). From the weak grade of √MEN, to think. Brugm. i. § 431.

Mine (1), belonging to me. (E.) M.E. *min*, pl. *mine*; often shortened to *my*. A.S. *mīn*, poss. pron. (declinable), from *mīn*, gen. of 1st pers. pronoun. + Goth. *meins*, poss. pron.; allied to *meina*, gen. case of 1st pers. pronoun; so in other Teut. tongues. Cf. L. *meus*. See **Me**.

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. *mengleuz*, a mine (cf. *cleuz*, hollow); W. *mwn*, ore, a mine, *mwn-glawdd*, a mine (cf. *clawdd*, a pit), O. W. *mwyn*, ore (Davies); Irish *mein*, ore; Gael. *mein*, *meinn*, ore, a mine (Thurneysen). Celtic type **meini*, ore (Stokes).

mineral. (F. — C.) M.F. *mineral*, 'a minerall;' Cot. — F. *miner*, to mine (above). Cf. Span. *minera*, a mine.

Minever; see **Meniver**.

Mingle, to mix. (E.) A frequentative form of *ming*, to mix (Surrey); M.E. *mengen*, *mingen*, to mix. A.S. *mengan*, to mix, to become mixed; a causal verb. — A.S. *mang*, a mixture, usually *gemang*, *gemong*, 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. *miniato*, 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. *minnekyn*, a cupid (Sewel); M. Du. *minneken*, my darling, dimin. of *minne*, love (Hexham). Cf. O.H.G. *minna*, love; allied to **Mind**. (√MEN.)

Minim, a note in music; $\frac{1}{60}$th of a drachm. (F. — L.) O.F. *minime*, lit. very small. — L. *min-ima*, very small; superl. fem. allied to *min-or*, less. See **Minor**.

Minion, a favourite. (F.) F. *mignon*, sb., a favourite. — F. *mignon*, adj., minion, dainty, also pleasing, kind. Of doubtful origin. Cf. G. *minne*, love; see **Minikin**. Or from Celt. *min-*, small (Korting).

Minish, to lessen. (F. — L.) M.E. *menusen*. — F. *menuiser*, to minish (answering to Late L. **minūtiāre*). — L. *minūtus*, small; see **Minute**. Doublet, *mince*.

minister. (F. — L.) M.E. *ministre*. — F. *ministre*. — L. acc. *ministrum*; nom. *minister*, a servant. L. *min-is-ter* 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. *menow*. A.S. *myne*, a minnow; cf. O.H.G. *munīwa*, a minnow (Kluge). ¶ We find another word, viz. M.E. *menuse*, a small fish; from O.F. *menuise*, a small fish. — Late L. type **minutia*. — L. *minūtus*, 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. *minniza*, less. Brugm. i. § 84.

Minster. (L. — Gk.) A.S. *mynster*; cf. O.H.G. *munistri*. From L. *monasterium*; see **Monastery**.

Minstrel. (F. — L.) M.E. *ministral*, or *menestral*. — O.F. *menestrel*, *menestral*. — Late L. *ministrālis*, a servant, retainer, hence one who played instruments or acted as jester. — L. *minister*, a servant; see **Minister**. Der. *minstrel-cy*, M.E. *minstralcie*.

Mint (1), a place where money is coined. (L.) M.E. *mint*, *mynt*. A.S. *mynet*; cf. O.H.G. *munizza* (G. *münze*). From L. *moneta*, (1) a mint, (2) money (Pogatscher). *Moneta* was a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. — L. *monere*, to warn; Brugm. ii. § 79. See **Money**.

Mint (2), a plant. (L. — Gk.) A.S. *minte*. — L. *menta*, *mentha*. — Gk. *μίνθα*, mint.

Minuet, a dance. (F. — L.) So called from the small steps taken in it. — M.F. *menuët*, 'smallish, little, pretty;' Cot. Dimin. of M.F. *menu*, small. — L. *minūtus*, small; see **Minute**.

minus, less. (L.) Neut. of *minor*, less; see **Minor**.

minute, sb. (L.) M. E. *minute*, sb. — L. *minuta*, 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 *mann*, a man. See **Man.**

Miocene, less recent. (Gk.) Gk. *μείο-*, for *μείων*, less; *καιν-ος*, new, recent.

Miracle. (F. — L.) F. *miracle*. — L. *mīrāculum*, a wonder. — L. *mīrārī*, to wonder at. — L. *mīrus*, wonderful. Cf. Skt. *smaya-*, wonder, from *smi*, to smile. Allied to **Smile.** Brugm. i. § 389.

mirage. (F. — L.) F. *mirage*, an optical illusion. — F. *mirer*, to look at. — L. *mirārī* (above).

Mire, deep mud. (Scand.) M. E. *mire, myre*. — Icel. *myrr*, mod. *myri*, a bog; Swed. *myra*, Dan. *myre, myr*, a bog. + O. H. G. *mios*, M. H. G. *mies*, moss, swamp. Teut. base **meus-* > **meuz-*. Allied to **Moss.**

Mirror. (F. — L.) M. E. *mirour*. — O. F. *mireor*, later *miroir*, a looking-glass, mirror (answering to Late L. *mīrātōrium*). — Late L. *mīrāre*, to behold; L. *mīrārī*. See **Miracle.**

Mirth. (E.) M. E. *mirthe*. A. S. *myrgð, mirhð, mirigð*, mirth. — A. S. *myrge*, merry. See **Merry.**

Mis- (1), prefix. (E.) The A. S. *mis-* occurs in *mis-dæd*, a misdeed, and in other compounds. It answers to Du. Dan. Icel. *mis-*, Swed. G. *miss-*, Goth. *missa-*, with the sense of 'wrong.' Teut. type **misso-*; Idg. type **mit-to-*; allied to O. H. G. *mīdan* (G. *meiden*), to avoid; Lat. *mittere*, to send away, pp. *missus*. Brugm. i. § 794. **Der.** *mis-become, -behave, -believe, -deed, -deem, -do, -give, -lay, -lead, -like, -name, -shape, -time, -understand.* Also prefixed to words of F. and L. origin, as in *mis-apply, -calculate, -carry, -conceive, -conduct, -construe, -date, -demeanour, -employ, -fortune, -govern, -guide, -inform, -interpret, -judge, -place, -print, -pronounce, -quote, -represent, -rule, -spend, -term, -use*, &c. Also to Scand. words, as in *mis-call, -hap, -take.* See **Miss** (1).

Mis- (2), prefix. (F. — L.) The proper spelling is M. E. *mes-*, as in *mes-chief*, mischief. The same as O. F. *mes-*, Span. *menos-*, from L. *minus*, less; with the sense of 'bad.' Frequently confused with the prefix above. **Der.** *mis-adventure* (q. v.), *-alliance, -chance* (q. v.), *-chief* (q. v.), *-count* (q. v.), *-creant* (q. v.), *-nomer* (q. v.), *-prise* (q. v.).

Misadventure. (F. — L.) O. F. *mesaventure*; see **Mis-** (2) and **Adventure.**

Misanthrope. (Gk.) Gk. *μισανθρωπος*, adj., hating mankind. — Gk. *μισ-εῖν*, to hate, from *μῖσ-ος*, hatred; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man. **Der.** *misanthrop-ic, -ist, -y* (Gk. *μισανθρωπία*).

Miscellaneous, various. (L.) L. *miscellāne-us*; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *miscellus*, mixed. — L. *miscēre*, to mix; see **Mix.**

Mischance. (F. — L.) M. E. and O. F. *meschance*; see **Mis-** (2) and **Chance.**

Mischief. (F. — L.) M. E. *meschief*. — O. F. *meschief*, a bad result. Cf. Span. *menos-cabo*, diminution, loss. See **Mis-** (2) and **Chief.**

Miscount. (F. — L.) O. F. *mesconter*; see **Mis-** (2) and **Count.**

Miscreant, a wretch. (F. — L.) Orig. an unbeliever, infidel. — M. F. *mescreant*, 'misbelieving;' Cot. Here *mes-* < L. *minus*; see **Mis-** (2). *Creant* is from L. *crēdent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *crēdere*, to believe. Cf. Ital. *miscredente*, misbelieving; and E. *re-creant.* See **Creed.**

Miser, a niggard. (L.) Also 'a wretch'; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 8. — L. *miser*, wretched. Cf. Ital. and Span. *misero* (1) wretched, (2) avaricious.

miserable. (F. — L.) M. F. *miserable*. — L. *miserābilis*, pitiable. — L. *miserāri*, 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. *mishnah*, a repetition, a second part. — Heb. root *shānāh*, 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; *nommer*, to name. See **Mis-** (2) and **Nominal.**

Misprise, Misprize, to slight. (F. — L.) In As You Like It, i. 1. 177. — M. F. *mespriser*, 'to disesteem, contemn;' Cot. — O. F. *mes-*, badly; Late L. *pretiāre*,

to prize, esteem, from L. *pretium*, price. See **Mis-** (2) and **Price**.

Misprision, a mistake, neglect. (F.—L.) M. F. *mesprison*, 'misprision, error, offence;' Cot. Cf. F. *méprise*, a mistake. —O. F. *mes-*, badly, ill; Late L. *prensionem*, acc. of *prensio* (short for L. *prehensio*), a seizing, taking, apprehending, from L. *prehendere*; to take. ¶ Quite distinct from *misprise*.

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 **mith-*, weak grade of **meith-*, as in A. S. and O. S. *miðan*, to conceal, avoid, escape notice (as well as in G. *meiden*, O. H. G. *mīdan*, to avoid). See **Mis-** (1).+Du. *missen*, Icel. *missa*, Dan. *miste* (with excrescent *t*), Swed. *missa*, O H.G. *missan*, to miss; also Du. *mis*, Icel. *mis*, adv., amiss; also Du. *mis-*, Icel. *mis-*, Dan. *mis-*, Swed. G. *miss-*, wrongly. Allied to L. *mittere*, to send; see **Missile**. (✓MEIT.) **Der.** *miss*, sb., a fault, M. E. *misse*, Will. of Palerne, 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. *missāle*, a mass-book. — Late L. *missa*, mass; see **Mass** (2).

Missel-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 **mītere*), to throw, send; pt. t. *mīsi*.+O. H. G. *mīdan*, to avoid; see **Miss** (1). Brugm. i. § 930.

mission. (L.) O. F. and F. *mission*. —L. *missionem*, acc. of *missio*, a sending.—L. *miss-us*, pp. of *mittere*, to send.

missive. (F.—L.) F. *missive*, 'a letter sent:' Cot. Coined from L. *miss-us*, pp. of *mittere*, to send.

Mist. (E.) A S. *mist*, gloom, darkness. +Icel. *mistr*, Du. Swed. *mist*, mist. Teut. type **mih stoz*. Apparently formed from the base **mig-* (>*mih-* before *st*), Idg. **migh-* (weak grade of root **meigh*); as seen in Lithuan. *migla*, Russ. *mgla*, Gk. ὀμίχλη, mist, Skt. *mih-ira-*, a cloud; also Skt. *mēgh-a-*, a cloud, from the stronger grade. (✓MEIGH, to darken; perhaps distinct from ✓MEIGH, as appearing in L. *mingere*.)

Mistake, to err. (Scand.) Icel. *mis-taka*, to take by error, make a slip.—Icel. *mis-*, wrongly; *taka*, to take. See **Mis-** (1) and **Take**.

Mister, Mr., a title of address. (F.—L.) A corruption of *master*, due to the influence of *mistress*, which is an older word than *mister*; see below.

mistress, a lady of a household. (F.—L.) O. F. *maistresse*, 'a mistress, dame;' Cot. (F. *maîtresse*.) Fem. of O. F. *maistre*, a master; see **Master**.

Mistery, Mystery, a trade, handicraft. (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. *mestier*, a trade, occupation (F. *métier*).—Late L. *misterium* (also written *mysterium* by confusion with that word in the sense of 'mystery'), short form of L. *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 *n* has been lost. A. S. *misteltān*.—A. S. *mistel*, also (like G. *mistel*) with the sense of mistletoe; *tān*, a twig, cognate with Icel. *teinn*, Du. *teen*, Goth. *tains*, Dan. *teen*, Swed. *ten*, twig, spindle.+Icel. *mistelteinn*, 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-Etymology. See **Mystic**.

Mite (1), an insect. (E.) M. E. *mite*, A. S. *mīte*, a mite. + Low G. *mite*, Du. *mijt*, O. H. G. *mīza*, a mite. Teut. type **mītōn-*, 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. *mijt*, *mite*, a very small coin, mite, bit cut off. See above.

Mitigate. (L.) From pp. of L. *mītigāre*, to make gentle.—L. *mīt-is*, gentle; *-igāre*, for *agere*, to make.

Mitre, a head-dress, esp. for a bishop. (F.—L.—Gk.) O E *mitre*.—L. *mitra*, a

cap. — Gk. *μίτρα*, a belt, girdle, head-band, fillet, turban.

Mitten. (F. — G. *or* C. ?) M. E. *mitaine*. — F. *mitaine*, 'a mittain, winter-glove,' Cot.; Gascon *mitano*. Origin disputed; see Hatzfeld, Korting, Scheler.

Mix, to mingle. (L.) A back formation from *mixt*, pp. — L. *mixtus*, mixed, pp. of *miscere*, to mix. + A. S. *miscian*, to mix; G. *mischen*; also W. *mysgu*, Gael. *measg*, O. Irish *mescaim*, I mix, Russ. *mieshate*, Lithuan. *maiszyti*. L. *miscere*, Gk. *μίσγειν* (for **μιγ-σκειν*), to mix. Cf. Skt. *miçra*, mixed. Extended from √MEIK; cf. Gk. *μίγνυμι*, I mix. Brugm. i. §§ 707, 760. Der. *mash*, q. v.

mixture. (L.) L. *mixtura*, a mixture. — L. *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere*, to mix (above).

Mixen, a dunghill. (E.) M. E. *mixen*, A. S. *mixen*, *meoxen*, the same. From A. S. *mix*, *meox*, dung. — A. S. *mig-*, weak grade of *mīgan*, to urine. Cf. G. *mist*.

Mizen, Mizzen, a sail in a ship. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *misaine*, explained by Cotgrave as 'the foresaile of a ship.' — Ital. *mezzana*, 'a saile in a ship called the poope or misen-saile;' Florio. Cf. Ital. *mezzano*, 'a meane man, between great and little;' id. The orig. sense seems to have been 'in the middle,' as a foresail between jib and mainsail. — Late L. *medianus*, middle (whence also F. *moyen*, E. *mean*). — L. *medius*, middle. See **Medium**.

Mizzle, to rain in fine drops. (E.) Formerly *misle*, M. E. *miselen*, Cath. Angl. Cf. M. Du. *mieselen*, to drizzle, Hexham; Low G. *miseln* (Berghaus); E. Fries. *misig*, damp, gloomy. Cf. **Mist**.

Mnemonics, the science of aiding the memory. (Gk.) Gk. *μνημονικα*, mnemonics; neut. pl. of *μνημονικος*, belonging to memory. — Gk. *μνημον-*, stem of *μνήμων*, mindful. — Gk. *μναομαι*, I remember. (From *mnā*, a grade of √MEN.)

Moan, sb. (E.) M. E. *mone*, a communication, also a complaint; corresponding to A. S. **mān-* (not found), supposed to be cognate with O. Fries. *mene*, an opinion, O. H. G. *meina*, an opinion thought. Hence was formed A. S. *mænan* 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. *bimenen*, A. S. *bi-mēnan*, to bemoan.

Moat. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *mote*. — O. F. *mote*, an embankment, dike; Norman dial. *motte*, a moat, foss. [As in the case of *dike*, the same word means either the trench cut out or the embankment thrown up, or both together; cf. Low L. *mota*, (1) a mound, (2) a mound and moat together; also spelt *motta*.] The same word as F. *motte*, 'a clod, lump, sodd, turfe, little hill, butt to shoot at;' Cotgrave. Cf. also Ital. *motta*, a heap of earth, also a hollow, trench (like E. *moat*), Span. *mota*, a mound; Romansch *muotta*, rounded hill. Of Teut. origin; from Bavarian *mott*, peat, heap of peat (Diez). Prob. allied to **Mud**; cf. Du. *modder*, mud.

Mob (1), a disorderly crowd. (L.) A contraction of *mobile uulgus*, i. e. fickle crowd. Both *mob* and *mobile* were in use, in the same sense, A. D. 1692–5. — L. *mōbile*, neut. of *mobilis*, moveable, fickle. — L. *mouēre*, to move. See **Move**.

Mob (2), a kind of cap. (Du.) From Du. *mopmuts*, a woman's nightcap (where *muts* means cap); M. Du. *mop*, a woman's coif (Sewel); Low G. *mopp*, a woman's cap (Danneil).

Mobile, easily moved. (F. — L.) F. *mobile*. — L. *mōbilis*; see **Mob** (1).

Moccassin, Mocasin, a shoe of deer-skin. (N. American Indian.) From the Algonquin *makisin* (Cuoq).

Mock, to deride. (F. — L.) M. E. *mokken*. — O. F. *mocquer*, later *moquer*. According to Körting, it is the Picard form of *moucher*, to wipe the nose; and Cotgrave has *moucher*, 'to snyte, or make cleane the nose; also, to frump, mocke, scoff, deride;' for which Corblet gives the Picard form *mouker*. Cf. Ital. *moccare*, 'to blow the nose, also to mocke;' Florio. — Late L. *muccāre*, to blow the nose. — L. *muccus*, *mūcus*, mucus. See **Mucus**.

Mode. (F. — L.) F. *mode*. — L. *modum*, acc. of *modus*, measure, manner, way. Allied to **Mete**. Brugm. i. § 412.

model. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. *modelle* (F. *modele*). — 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. *moderārī*, to regulate. From a stem

moder-, for *modes-*, extended from *mod-us*, a measure. See **modest.**

modern. (F.—L.) F. *moderne.*—L. *modernus*, belonging to the present mode; extended from a stem *moder-* (above).

modest, moderate, chaste, decent. (F.—L.) F. *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. *modificāre.*—L. *modi-*, for *modus*, measure, moderation; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

modulate, to regulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *modulārī*, to measure by a standard.—L. *modulus*, dimin. of *modus*, a measure; see **model.**

Mogul, a Mongolian. (Pers.) Pers *Moghōl*, a Mogul; another form of *Mongol.*

Mohair, cloth of fine hair. (Arab) A changed spelling (by confusion with *hair*) of *mockaire* (Hakluyt, ii. 273); whence F. *mouaire* (1650), mod. F. *moire*; also F. *moncayar.*—Arab. *mukhayyar*, a kind of coarse camlet or hair-cloth; Rich. Dict., p. 1369.

Mohammedan. (Arab.) A follower of *Mohammed.*—Arab. *muhammad*, praiseworthy.—Arab. *hamada*, he praised.

Mohur, a gold coin. (Pers.) Pers. *muhr*, *muhar*, a gold coin worth 16 rupees (Wilson); *muhr*, *muhur*, Rich. Dict., p. 1534.

Moidore, a Portuguese gold coin. (Port.—L.) See Bailey's Dict.—Port. *moeda d'ouro*, a moidore, £1 7*s.*; lit. 'money of gold.'—L. *monēta*, money; *de*, of; *aurum*, gold. See **Money.**

Moiety, half. (F.—L.) F. *moitié*, a half.—L. *medietātem*, acc. of *medietas*, a middle course, a half.—L. *medius*, middle. See **Medium.**

Moil, to toil, drudge. (F.—L.) Formerly *moile*, to defile with dirt; later *moil*, '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. *moillen*, to moisten, wet.—O.F. *moiller*, *moiler* (Littré), later *mouiller*, to wet, moisten; orig. sense, to soften, which (in the case of clay) is effected by wetting it. This verb answers to a Late L. **molliāre*, to soften; not found.—L. *molli-s*, soft. Thus the senses were, to soften, moisten, dirty, soil oneself, drudge.

Moire, watered silk. (F.) From F. *moire*, used in two senses. In the sense *mohair*, it is borrowed from E. *mohair* (Hatzfeld). In the sense of watered silk, it may represent L. *marmoreus*, shining like marble, from *marmor*, marble (Körting); but this may be only a transferred sense of the former.

Moist. (F.—L.) M. E. *moiste*, often with the sense 'fresh'; Ch. C. T. 459, 12249.—O. F. *moiste*, later *moite.* Etym. disputed; (1) from L. *musteus*, new, from L. *mustum*, must; (2) from L. *muccidus*, *mūcidus*, mouldy, from L. *mūcus* (Korting); (3) from L. *muscidus*, later form of *mūcidus* (Hatzfeld). Der. *moisture*, O. F. *moisteur.*

Molar, used for grinding. (L.) L. *molāris*, adj., from *mola*, a mill. Cf. *molere*, to grind. (√MEL.) Brugm. ii. § 690.

Molasses, syrup made from sugar. (Port.—L.) Formerly *melasses.*—Port. *melaço*, molasses; cf. Span. *melaza* (same).—L. *mellāceus*, made with honey.—L. *mel*, honey.

Mole (1), a spot or mark on the body. (E.) M. E. *mole.* A. S. *mal*, a spot (whence *mole* by the usual change from *ā* to long *ō*). +O. H. G. *meil*, Goth. *mail*, a spot.

Mole (2), an animal. (E.) M. E. *molle.* + M. Du. and Du. *mol*; Low G. *mull* (Berghaus). Prob. related to M. Du. *mul*, 'the dust or crumblings 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 'crumbler,' 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. *mullworm*, a mole (Danneil). ¶ Another name was formerly *moldwarp* (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. *moldvarpa*, a mole, O. H. G. *multwurf*, G. *maulwurf.*

Mole (3), a breakwater. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *mole.*—Ital. *molo*, *mole*, 'a great pile;' Florio.—L. *mōlem*, acc. of *mōles*, a great heap.

molecule, an atom. (L.) Formerly *molecula*; Bailey. Coined from L. *mōles*,

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

mis, Gael. *mios*, Gk. *μήν*, Skt. *mās*, a month; all connected with **Moon**, q.v.

Monument, a memorial. (F.—L.) F. *monument*. — L. *monumentum*, a memorial. — L. *monu-*, for *moni-*, as in *moni-tus*, pp. of *monēre*, to advise, remind; with suffix *-men-tum*.

Mood (1), disposition of mind. (E.) Prob. sometimes confused with *mood* (2), but properly distinct. M. E. *mood*, mind, also temper, anger, wrath. A. S. *mōd*, mind, courage, pride. + Du. *moed*, courage; Icel. *moðr*, wrath, moodiness; Dan. Swed. *mod*, G. *muth*, courage; Goth. *mōds*, wrath. Teut. type **mo do-* (where *-do* is a suffix). Cf. Gk. *μαίομαι*, I strive after. Brugm. i. § 196. Der. *mood-y*, A. S. *mōdig*; Sweet, N. E. G. § 1608.

Mood (2), manner, grammatical form. (F.—L.) The same word as **Mode**, q.v.; but confused with *mood* (1).

Moon. (E.) M. E. *mone*. A. S. *mona*, a masc. sb. + Du. *maan*, Icel. *māni*, Dan. *maane*, Swed. *måne*, Goth. *mēna*, G. *mond*, O. H. G. *māno*. Teut. type **mênon-*, masc. Cf. also Lithuan. *menu*, Gk. *μηνη*; Skt. *mas*, moon, month. Perhaps it meant the 'measurer' of time. (✓ME.) See Brugm. i. § 132, ii. § 132.

Moonshee, a secretary, interpreter. (Arab.) Arab. *munshī*, a secretary, a language-master or tutor.

Moor (1), a heath. (E.) M. E. *more*. A. S. *mōr*. + M. Du. *moer*, moor, mud; *moerlandt*, peaty land; Icel. *mōr*, Dan. *mor*, Low G. *moor*; O. H. G. *muor*, marsh, pool, sea. Teut. type **mōro-*; perhaps related (by gradation) to Goth. *marei*, sea, lake; or to Skt. *maru*, a desert, mountain. See **Mere**.

Moor (2), to fasten up a ship. (E.) A. S. **mār-ian*, whence *mærels*, a mooring-rope. Cf. Du. *meren* (Franck), usually *marren*, to tie, bind, moor a ship.

Moor (3), a native of N. Africa. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *More*, 'a Moor;' Cot. — L. *Maurus*. — Gk. Μαῦρος, a Moor. Der. *black-a-moor*, corruption of *blackmoor* (Minsheu), i. e. *black Moor*.

Moose, the American elk. (W. Indian.) The native W. Indian name; Knisteneaux *mouswah*, Algonquin *musu*:' cited in the Cent. Dict. Cuoq cites Algonquin *mons* (with *n*).

Moot, to discuss a point. (E.) Chiefly used in phr. 'a *moot* point.' Minsheu gives *moot* as a verb, to discuss. The proper sense of *moot* is 'meeting,' as in *moot-hall*, hall of assembly; hence, to *moot* is to discuss at a meeting, and 'a *moot* point' is one reserved for public discussion. M. E. *motien*, to discuss. A. S. *mōtian*, to converse, address a meeting, discuss; from A. S. *mōt*, a meeting, also *gemōt*, esp. in phr. *witena gemōt* = meeting of wise men, parliament. + Icel. *mōt*, M. H. G. *muoz*, a meeting. Teut. base **mōt-*. Der. *meet*.

Mop (1), an implement for washing floors. (F.—L.) In a late ed. of Florio's Ital. Dict., *pannatore* is explained by 'a maulkin, a *map* of clouts or rags to rub withal' Halliwell gives *mop*, a napkin; *Gloucestershire*. Prob. from O. F. *mappe*, a napkin (afterwards turned into *nappe*). — L. *mappa*, a napkin (of Punic origin). See **Map**. ¶ Cf. *strop*, *strap*; *knop*, *knap*. The Celtic forms are from E.

Mop (2), a grimace; to grimace. (E.) The same word as *mope* (below).

mope, to be dispirited. (E.) The same word as *mop*, to grimace; cf. 'in the *mops*,' i. e. sulky (Halliwell). + Du. *moppen*, to pout, be sulky; M. Swed. *mopa*, to mock (Ihre); Westphal. *möpen*, to grimace; G. *muffig*, sullen, pouting (Flügel), Bavar. *muffen*, to growl, pout. And see *mow* (3).

Moraine, a line of stones at the edges of a glacier. (F.—Teut.) F. *moraine*; cf. Ital. *mora*, a pile of rocks. — Bavarian *mur*, sand and broken stones, fallen from rocks in a valley; the lit. sense being perhaps 'crumbled material.' Cf. G. *mürbe*, soft, O. H. G. *murwi*; Icel. *merja*, to crush.

Moral. (F.—L.) F. *moral*. — L. *morālis*, relating to conduct. — L. *mōr-*, from nom. *mōs*, a manner, custom.

Morass, a bog. (Du.—F.—Low G.) Du *moeras*, marsh, fen; M. Du. *moerasch*, adj., belonging to a moor, as if from the sb. *moer*, moor, mire, but really an altered form of M. Du. *marasch*, *maerasch*, a marsh (Kilian). — O. F. *maresque*, *maresche*, adj., marshy; also, as sb., a marsh; Low L. *mariscus*. — Low G. *marsch*, a marsh. See **Marish**, **Marsh**. Cf. G. *morast* (for **morask*), Swed. *moras*, Dan. *morads*, a morass; all from Du. or Low G.

Morbid, sickly. (F.—L.) F. *morbide*. — L. *morbidus*, sickly. — L. *morbus*, disease. Allied to *mor-ī*, to die; Brugm. ii. § 701.

Mordacity, sarcasm. (F.—L.) Little used. — F. *mordacité*. — L. acc. *mordaci-*

tātem, from *mordācitās*, power to bite. — L. *mordāc-*, stem of *mordax*, biting. — L. *mordēre*, to bite. Cf. Skt. *mardaya*, to rub, break in pieces, from *mṛd*, to rub. Brugm. ii. § 794. (√MERD.)

More. (E.) This does duty for two distinct M. E. words, viz. (1) *mo*, more in number, (2) *more*, larger. α. The former is from A. S. *mā*, more in number, orig. an adv. form, like G. *mehr*, Goth. *mais*. β. The latter is from the corresponding adj. A. S. *mara*, greater; cognate with Icel. *meiri*, Goth. *maiza*, greater. See **Most**. ¶ The notion that *mo* is a positive form is quite wrong; the positive forms are *much*, *mickle*, *many*. The *r* in *more* represents an earlier *-z-*, which in the adv. (being final) was regularly lost. Brugm. i. § 200.

Morganatic. (Low L. — G.) Low L. *morganātica*, in the phrase *matrimōnium ad morganāticam*, a morganatic marriage. Coined from G. *morgen*, here short for *morgengabe*, lit. morning-gift, orig. a present made to a wife on the morning after marriage, esp. if the wife were of inferior rank. See **Morn**.

Morian, a Moor. (F. — L. — Gk.) In Pss. lxviii. 31; lxxxvii, 4 (P. B. version). — O.F. *Morien*, *Moriaine* (Godefroy). — Late L. **Maurītānus*, for L. *Maurītānicus*, a Moor. — L. *Maurītānia*, the land of the Moors. — L. *Maur-us*, a Moor. — Gk. Μαύρος. See **Moor** (3).

Morion, an open helmet. (F. — Span.) F. *morion*. — Span. *morrion*; cf. Port. *morrião*, Ital. *morione*, a morion. The word is Spanish, if we may accept the prob. derivation from Span. *morra*, the crown of the head; a word of unknown origin. Cf. Span. *morro*, anything round; *moron*, a hillock.

Mormonite. The *Mormonites* are the followers of Joseph Smith, who in 1827 said he had found the book of *Mormon*. An invented name.

Morn. (E.) M. E. *morn*, a Northern form. Short for M. E. *morwen*, Ancren Riwle, p. 22. A. S. *morgen*, whence *morwen* by the usual change of *rg* to *rw*. O. Fries. *morn*. + Du. Dan. G. *morgen*; Icel. *morginn*, Swed. *morgon*; Goth. *maurgins*. Teut. type **murgenoz*, m. Cf. Lithuan. *merkti*, to blink. Orig. sense prob. 'dawn.' Doublet, *morrow*, q. v.

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. *-ung*). 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. *morosus*, self-willed; (1) in a good sense, scrupulous; (2) in a bad sense, peevish. — L. *mor-*, nom. *mos*, (1) self-will, (2) custom, use. ¶ Confused with L. *mora*, delay, in the 17th cent.

Morphia, Morphine, the narcotic principle of opium. (Gk.) From Gk. Μορφεύς, Morpheus, 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.

Morris, Morris-dance. (Span. — L. — Gk.) The dance was also called a *morisco*, i. e. a Moorish dance. — Span. *Morisco*, Moorish. — Span. *Moro*, a Moor. — L. *Maurus*, a Moor. See **Moor** (3).

Morrow. (E.) M. E. *morwe*, from an older form *morwen* (from A. S. *morgen*), by loss of final *n*. See **Morn**. Thus M. E. *morwen* gave rise (1) to *morrow*, by loss of *n*; (2) to *morn*, by loss of *w*, and contraction; cf. M. E. *moroun*, Gawain, 1208. [Or else *morne*, dat., is from A. S. *morgene*, short form *morne*.] Der. *to-morrow* = A. S. *tō morgene*, i. e. for the morrow, where *to* is a prep. (E. *to*), and *morgene* is dat. case of *morgen*, morn.

Morse, a walrus. (F. — Finnish.) F. *morse*. — Finnish *mursu*, a morse; whence also Russ. *morj'*, a morse (with *j* sounded as F. *j*). The true Russ. name is *morskaia korova*, the sea-cow.

Morsel, a mouthful, small piece. (F. — L.) M. E. *morsel*. — O. F. *morsel* (F. *morceau*). Cf. Ital. *morsello*. Dimin. from L. *morsum*, a bit. — L. *morsus*, pp. of *mordēre*, to bite. See **Mordacity**.

Mortal, deadly. (F. — L.) F. *mortal*. — L. *mortālis*, adj.; from *mort-*, stem of *mors*, death. From L. *mor-ī*, to die; cf. Skt. *mṛ*, to die, *mṛta*, dead; Russ. *mertvuii*, dead; Lithuan. *mirti*, to die; Pers. *murdan*, to die; Gk. βροτός, mortal. Allied to **Murder**. Brugm. i. § 500.

Mortar (1), **Morter,** a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle. (L.) M. E. *morter*. A. S. *mortere*. — L. *mortārium*, a mortar.

mortar (2), cement. (F. — L.) M. E. *mortier*. — F. *mortier*, 'mortar;' Cot. — L. *mortārium*, mortar; lit. stuff pounded

together; a different use of the word above.

Mortgage, a kind of security for debt. (F.—L.) O. F. *mortgage*, lit. a dead pledge; because, whatever profit it might yield, it did not thereby redeem itself, but became dead or lost to the mortgager on breach of the condition. — F. *mort*, dead; *gage*, a pledge. — L. *mortuus*, dead, pp. of *morī*, to die; *gage*, a pledge; see **Mortal** and **Gage** (1). Der. *mortgag-ee*, where *-ee* answers to the F. *-é* of the pp.

mortify. (F.—L.) M.F. *mortifier*. — L. *mortificare*, to cause death. — L. *morti-*, decl. stem of *mors*, death; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

Mortise, a hole in a piece of timber to receive the tenon. (F.) Spelt *mortesse* 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-uus*, dead; *manum*, acc. of *manus*, hand. See **Mortal**.

mortuary, belonging to the burial of the dead. (L.) Chiefly in the phr. 'a *mortuary* fee,' which was also called *mortuary* for short. — Late L. *mortuārium*, neut. of *mortuārius*, belonging to the dead. — L. *mortu-us*, dead; pp. of *morī*, to die.

Mosaic-work, ornamental work made with small pieces of marble, &c. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) F. *mosaïque*, 'mosaicall work;' Cot. — Ital. *mosaico*, 'a kinde of curious stone worke of diuers colours;' Florio. — Late L. *mūsaicus*, adj., an extended form from L. *musæum* (*opus*), mosaic work. — Late Gk. *μουσειον*, mosaic work, lit. artistic, neut. of *μουσειος*, belonging to the muses, artistic. — Gk. *μουσα*, a muse. Cf. **Museum**.

Moslem, a Mussulman. (Arab.) Arab. *muslim*, 'a musulman, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith;' Richardson. Cf. Arab. *musallim*, one who acquiesces. A *mussulman* is one who professes *islām*, i. e. submission to the will of God and to the orthodox faith. — Arab. *salama*, to be resigned. ¶ The E. words *moslem*, *mussulman*, *islam*, and *salaam* are all from the same Arab. root *salama*.

Mosque, a Mohammedan temple. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *mosquee*; Cot. — Span. *mezquita*, a mosque. — Arab. *masjad*, *masjid*, a temple, place of prayer. — Arab. root *sajada*, to adore, prostrate oneself.

Mosquito, a gnat. (Span.—L.) Span. *mosquito*, a little gnat; dimin. of *mosca*, a fly. — L. *musca*, a fly. Cf. Gk. *μυῖα*, Lithuan. *muse*, a fly.

Moss. (E.) M. E. *mos*; A. S. *mos*, a swamp. + Du. *mos*; Icel. *mosi*, moss, also a moss or moorland; Dan. *mos*, moss, *mose*, a bog, moor; Swed. *mossa*; G. *moos*, moss, a swamp, O. H. G. *mos*. Teut. base **mus-*; allied to M. H. G. *mies*, O. H. G. *mios*, A. S. *mēos*, moss (Teut. base **meus-*); and to **Mire**. Cognate with Russ. *mokh'*, moss, L. *muscus*, moss. ¶ Note E. *moss* in sense of bog, moorland; hence *moss-trooper*. Brugm. i. § 105.

Most. (E.) M. E. *most*, *mest*. — A. S. *mēst*. + Du. *meest*, Icel. *mestr*, G. *meist*, Goth. *maists*; the superlative form corresponding to comp. *more*. See **More**. ¶ The *o* (for early M. E. *ē*) is due to the *o* in *more*.

Mote, a particle of dust, speck. (E.) M. E. *mot*. A. S. *mot*, a mote. + Du. *mot*, sawdust; E. Fries. *mut*, grit.

Motet, Motett, a short piece of sacred music. (F.—L.) F. *motet*, 'a verse in musick;' Cot. [Ital. *mottetto*, 'a dittie, a wittie saying;' Florio.] Dimin. of O. F. *mot*, a saying. — L. *muttum*, a murmur; see **Motto**.

Moth. (E.) M. E. *mothe*. A. S. *moðða*, *mohða*. + Du. *mot*, Icel. *motti*, G. *motte*, a moth; Swed. *matt*, a mite. β. Perhaps related to A. S. *maða*, a maggot, Du. G. *made*, a maggot, Goth. *matha*, 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. *mōder*, *mōdor*, a mother; the change from *d* to *th* is late, after A. D. 1400. + Du. *moeder*, Icel. *móðir*, Dan. Swed. *moder*, G. *mutter*; Irish and Gael. *mathair*; Russ. *mate*, Lithuan. *motė*, L. *māter*, Gk. *μητηρ*, Pers. *mādar*, Skt. *mātā*, *mātṛ-*. 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. *mutterbeschwerung*, mother-fit, hysterical passion.

Mother (3), lees, mouldiness. (E.) A peculiar use of **Mother** (1). Cf. Du. *moer*, lees, dregs, mother, variant of *moeder*, a mother (Franck). So also G. *mutter* (1), a mother, (2) mother, sediment. We even find Gk. γραυς, 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. *mōtiōnem*, acc. of *mōtio*, movement. — L. *mōtus*, pp. of *mouēre*, to move. See **Move**.

motive. (F.—L.) M. F. *motif*, 'a moving reason;' Cot. — Late L. *motivus*, moving. — L. *mot-us*, pp. of *mouere*, to move.

motor. (L.) L. *mōt-or*, a mover.

Motley, of different colours. (F.) M.E. *mottelee*, Ch. C. T. 271. Of uncertain origin. Perhaps from O. F. *mattelé*, '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.** *mottl-ed*, for O. F. *mattele* above, by substituting the E. pp. suffix *-ed* for the F. pp. suffix *-é*.

Motto. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *motto*, a saying, a motto. — L. *muttum*, a murmur, muttered sound; cf. L. *muttire*, *mutīre*, to murmur. (√MU.) Allied to **Mutter**.

Mould (1), earth. (E.) M. E. *molde*. A. S. *molde*, dust, soil, earth. + Icel. *mold*, Dan. *muld*, Swed. *mull* (for **muld*), mould; Goth. *mulda*, 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. *muljan*, Icel. *mylja*, to crush. The lit. sense is 'crumbled.' From Teut. *mul*, weak grade of √MEL, 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 excrescent *d*. — Norman dial. *molde*, O. F. *mole*, *molle* (F. *moule*), a mould; once spelt *modle* in the 12th cent. (Littré). — L. *modulum*, acc. of *modulus*, dimin. of *modus*, a measure. See **Mode**.

Mould (3), a spot. (E.) For *mole*; *mold* in Spenser, F. Q. vi. 12. 7. 'One yron *mole* defaceth the whole peece of lawne,' Lyly, Euphues, p. 39. This is now called *iron-mould* (with added *d*). We also find M. E. *moled*, spotted; hence mod. E. *mouldy* (in some senses); by confusion with *mould* (1). See **Mole** (1).

Mouldy, musty. (Scand.) Orig. distinct from *mould*, ground; also from mould as used in *iron-mould*. Formed from the sb. *mould*, mustiness, in which the final *d* is excrescent. From the M. E. verb *moulen*, *mowlen*, to grow musty; formerly very common, and much used in the pp. *mouled*. Note also the M. E. *moul*, mould, mouldiness, answering to Dan. *mul*, Swed. dial. *mul*, *mucl*, *mujel*, Swed. *mögel*. Cf. also Dan. *mullen*, mouldy, *mulne*, to become mouldy; Swed. dial. *mulas*, Swed. *möglas*, to grow mouldy; Icel. *mygla*, to grow musty. From *mug-*, as in Icel. *mugga*, mugginess. See **Muggy**. Thus *mould* is 'mugginess' in this use.

Moult, to cast feathers, as birds. (L.) The *l* is intrusive. M. E. *mouten*. A. S. *mūtian* (in comp. *bi-mūtian*). — L. *mūtāre*, to change. See **Mutable**.

Mound, an earthen defence, a hillock. (F.—L.) A. F. *mund*, variant of *munt*, a hill (Vie de S. Auban). — L. *montem*, acc. of *mons*, a hill. ¶ Note also A. S. *mund*, protection, chiefly as a law-term; but also *mund-beorh*, a protecting hill, a mound.

Mount (1), a hill. (F.—L.) M. E. *mount*, *mont*. — F. *mont*. — L. *mont-*, stem of *mons*, a hill. — √MEN, to jut out; see **Mound**. Cf. A. S. *munt* (borrowed from L.).

mount (2), to ascend. (F.—L.) F. *monter*. — F. *mont*, a hill. [The verb is due to O. F. *a mont*, up-hill.] — L. *montem*, acc. of *mons* (above).

mountain. (F.—L.) O. F. *montaine* (F. *montagne*). — Late L. *montānea*, by-form of *montāna*, a mountain. — L. *montāna*, neut. pl., mountainous regions; from *montānus*, 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.

murnan, to grieve. + Icel. *morna*, Goth. *maurnan*, O. H. G. *mornēn*. Cf. A. S. *meornan*, to care, Gk. *μέρ-ιμνα*, sorrow. (√SMER.)

Mouse. (E.) M. E. *mous*. A. S. *mus* (pl. *mys*). + Du. *muis*, Icel. *mūs*, Dan. *mus*, Swed. *mus*, G. *maus*, Russ. *muishe*, L. *mūs*, Gk. *μῦς*, Pers. *mūsh*, a mouse; Skt. *mūsha-*, a rat, a mouse. Perhaps from √MEUS, to steal; Skt. *mush*, to steal. See **Muscle** (1).

Moustache, Mustache. (F. – Ital. – Gk.) F. *moustache*. – Ital. *mostaccio*, 'a face, a snout, a mostacho;' Florio. – Gk. *μυστακ-*, stem of *μύσταξ*, the upper lip, a moustache, Doric form of *μάσταξ*, the mouth, upper lip. See **Mastic**.

Mouth. (E.) M. E. *mouth*. A. S. *mūð*. + Du. *mond*, Icel. *munnr*, Dan. *mund*, Swed. *mun*, G. *mund*, Goth. *munths*. Teut. type **munthoz*, masc.; Idg. type **məntos*: cf. L. *mentum*, the chin.

Move. (F. – L.) M. E. *mouen* (*u* = *v*). – O. F. *movoir* (F. *mouvoir*). – L. *mouere*, to move, pp. *mōtus*. **Der.** *motion*.

Mow (1), to cut grass. (E.) M. E. *mowen*, pt. t. *mew*. A. S. *māwan*, to mow, strong vb. + Du. *maaijen*, Dan. *meie*, G. *mähen*, O. H. G. *māen*. Teut. base *mǣ-*. Allied to Gk. *ἀ-μά-ω*, I reap, L. *me-t-ere*, to reap. Brugm. ii. § 680.

Mow (2), a heap, pile of hay or corn. (E.) M. E. *mowe*, A. S. *mūga*, a mow. + Icel. *mūgr*, a swathe, also a crowd; Norw. *muga*, *mua*, a heap (of hay). Cf. **Muck**.

Mow (3), a grimace; *obsolete*. (F. – M. Du.) F. *moue*, 'a moe, or mouth;' Cot.; Norman dial. *moe*. – M. Du. *mouwe*, the protruded under-lip, in making a grimace (Oudemans). Cf. **Mop** (2).

Much. (E.) M. E. *moche*, *muche*, adj., later forms of M. E. *mochel*, *muchel*, *michel*. For the loss of final *l*, cf. E. *wench*, from A. S. *wencel*. The change of vowel (from *michel* to *muchel*) seems to have been due to association with M. E. *lutel*, little, from A. S. *lytel*. The orig. A. S. form was *micel* (cf. Low Sc. *mickle*, great. + Icel. *mikill*, great; O. H. G. *mihhil*; Goth. *mikils*. Cf. Gk. *μεγάλ-η*, fem. of *μέγας*, great.

Mucilage, a slimy substance, gum. (F. – L.) F. *mucilage*. – L. *mūcilago* (stem *mūcilāgin-*), mouldy moisture (4th cent.). – L. *mūcēre*, to be mouldy.

Muck, filth. (Scand.) M. E. *muck*. – Icel. *myki*, dung; *moka*, to shovel dung out of a stable; Dan. *mög*, 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 *āmuk*, 'rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder;' Marsden.

Mucus, slimy fluid. (L.) L. *mucus*, slime. + Gk. *μυξα*, mucus; *μυκης*, snuff of a wick. Cf. Skt. *much*, L. *mungere*, Gk. *ἀπο-μύσσειν*, to cast or wipe away.

Mud, wet soft earth, mire. (E.) M. E. *mud* (not common). Not found in A. S. Cf. E. Fries. *mudde*, Low G. *mudde*, mud; M. Swed. *modd*, mud (Ihre). + Bavarian *mott*, peat; whence E. *moat*, q. v. Cf. Du. *modder*, mud.

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. *muddre*, to stir up mud, *mudder*, mud (from Du.); E. Fries. *muddelen*, to dirty; M. Du. *moddelen*, '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. *azan*, the call to prayers (Palmer); *uzn*, the ear.

Muff (1), a warm, soft cover for the hands. (Walloon. – F. – Low L.) A late word. Formerly *muffe*; Minsheu. Prob. from Walloon *mouffe* (Sigart). Cf. Du. *mof*; Low G. *muff* (Berghaus); E. Fries. *muf*. The word *muffle* is found earlier, and is more widely spread; so that Wall. *mouffe* is merely a short form of F. *moufle*; see below.

muffle, to cover up warmly. (F. – Low L.) 'I *muffyll*;' Palsgrave. 'A *muffle*;' Levins (1570). – O. F. *mofle*, *moufle*, a kind of muff or mitten. – Low L. *muffula*, (occurring A. D. 817); also spelt *mulfola*. Cf. M. Du. *moffel*, a muff, mitten. ¶ The late appearance of Du. *mof*, and the Low L. form *mulfola*, remain unexplained. Cf. M. H. G. *mouwe*, a sleeve.

Muff (2), a simpleton. (E.) Lit. 'a mumbler,' or indistinct speaker; hence a stupid fellow. Cf. prov. E. *muff*, *muffle*,

to mumble; also *moffle*, *maffle*. + Du. *muffen*, to dote; prov. G. *muffen*, to be sulky. Allied to Mumble.

Muffle; see Muff (1).

Mufti, a magistrate. (Arab.) Arab. *muftī*, a magistrate. Allied to Arab. *fatwā*, a judgment, doom, sentence. ¶ The phr. *in mufti* means in a civilian costume, not in military dress.

Mug. (Low G.) In Levins (1570). Cf. Irish *mugan*, a mug; Norw. *mugga*, *mugge*, an open can; Swed. *mugg*, a mug. – E. Fries. *mukke*, a cylindrical earthen vessel; Groningen *mokke* (Molema, p. 543); whence also Norm. dial. *moque*, a cup, Guernsey *mogue*.

Muggy, damp and close. (Scand.) From Icel. *mugga*, soft drizzling mist; whence *muggudeðr*, muggy, misty weather. Cf. Norw. *mugg*, fine rain; *muggen*, moist, muggy; Dan. *muggen*, musty, mouldy, *mugne*, to grow musty.

Mugwort, a plant. (E.) M. E. *mog-wort*. A. S. *mucgwort*. For the latter syllable, see Wort (1). The sense of A. S. *mucg* is unknown, unless it be a by-form of A. S. *mycg*, a midge; cf. Norw. *mugg*, O. Sax. *muggia*, Du. *mug*, a midge; O. H. G. *mucca*, a midge. [Like *fleabane*.]

Mulatto, one of mixed breed. (Span. – L.) Span. *mulato*, a mulatto. Usually derived from Span. *mula*, a she-mule, as being one of a mixed breed. ¶ The usual forms for 'young mule' are *muleto*, m., *muleta*, f. Hence der. by De Sacy from Arab. *muwallad*, 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. *mool-bery*. Here the *l* stands for an older *r*, by dissimilation; and M. E. *oo* answers to A. S. *o*, as usual. Thus the M. E. *mool-* is the same as A. S. *mor-*, in *mor-bēam*, a mulberry-tree. Again, the A. S. *mōr* is borrowed from L. *mōrus*, a mulberry-tree. The word *berry* is E.; see Berry. Cf. also Gk. *μῶρον*, *μόρον*, a mulberry, *μορέα*, a mulberry-tree. ¶ Similarly, G. *maulbeere*, a mulberry, is O. H. G. *mūrberi*, from L. *mōrus* and O. H. G. *beri*, G. *beere*.

Mulct, a fine. (L.) L. *mulcta*, a fine; also spelt *multa*. Perhaps orig. 'damage;' from L. *mulc-āre*, to injure. Brugm. i. § 756. Der. *mulct*, verb.

Mule. (F. – L.) F. *mule*. – L. *mūlus*, a mule (whence also A. S. *mūl*).

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. *mollīre*, to soften.

Mullein, the verbascum. (F.) M. E. *moleyn*. A. F. *moleine*; 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. *molet*, *mulet*. – F. *mulet*; Cot. Dimin. from L. *mullus*, 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, *molla*, a clock-wheel with cogs. See Mill.

Mulligatawny, a hot soup. (Tamil.) Tamil *milagu-tannīr*, lit. 'pepper-water;' Yule. Cf. Malayalam *mulaka*, 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 *mullion* is, properly, the stump or lower part of the division below the tracery. – F. *moignon*, a stump. (Cf. E. *trunnion* = M.F. *troignon*, dimin. of F. *tronc* = Ital. *tronco*.) – O. F. *moing*, maimed (Suppl. to Diez). Cf. Bret. *mouñ*, *moñ*, maimed, also occurring in the forms *mañk*, *moñk*, *moñs*. Also Span. *muñon*, the stump of an arm or leg; Ital. *mugnone*, 'a carpenter's munion or trunion,' Torriano.

Multangular, &c.; see Multitude.

Multitude. (F. – L.) F. *multitude*. – L. *multitudinem*, acc. of *multitudo*, a multitude. – L. *multi-*, for *multus*, many, much; with suffix *-tūdo*. From L. *multus* come also *mult-angular*, *multi-lateral*, &c.

multifarious. (L.) L. *multifāri-us*, manifold; with suffix *-ous*. The orig. sense seems to be 'many-speaking,' i.e. speaking on many subjects. – L. *multi-*, for *multus*, many; *fāri*, to speak; see Fate.

multiply. (F. – L.) F. *multiplier*.

– L. *multiplicāre*. – L. *multiplic-*, from *multiplex*, many-fold; cf. *plic-āre*, to fold. See Plait.

Mum, a kind of beer (Low G.). In Pope. Said to have been so named after Chr. *Mumm*, a brewer of Brunswick (ab. 1487). Cf. Du. *mom* in Franck; G. *mumme*.

Mum! silence! (E.) M. E. *mom, mum*, to express the least sound made with closed lips. Cf. L. *mu*, Gk. *μυ* (the same).

mumble, to speak indistinctly. (E.) For *mumm-le*. M. E. *momelen, mamelen*, to speak indistinctly; frequent. form due to M. E. *mom*, mum (above). + E. Fries. *mummelen*; Du. *mommelen*.

mummer, a masker, buffoon. (F. – Du.) M. F. *mommeur*, 'a mummer, one that goes a-mumming;' Cot. – M. Du. *mommen*, to go a-mumming; cf. *mom-aensicht*, a mummer's mask; Low G. *mumme*, a mask. β. The word is imitative, from the sound *mum* or *mom*, 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. *mommerie* (F. *momerie*).

Mummy. (F. – Ital. – Arab. – Pers.) F. *momie* (*mumie* in Cotgrave). – Ital. *mummia, mumia* (Florio). – Arab. *mūmiyā*, a mummy; the substance with which mummies are preserved. (Cf. Pers. *mūmāyin*, a mummy.) – Pers. *mūm, mōm*, wax; much used in embalming.

Mump, to mumble, sulk, beg. (Du.) A *mumper* was a cant term for a beggar. – Du. *mompen*, to mump, cheat (Sewel); cf. *mommelen, mompelen*, to mumble (Hexham). Thus *mump* is merely an emphatic form of *mum*, M. Du. *mommen*, to say mum, also to mask. Cf. Norw. *mumpa*, 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. *monchen* (Chaucer). Doubtless an imitative word, like *mump*. Kilian has M. Du. *moncken, mompelen*, 'mussitare.' Cf. E. Fries. and Low G. *munkeln*, to mumble; and see Mump. ¶ It cannot be from F. *manger* (<L. *manducāre*).

Mundane, worldly. (F. – L.) M. E. *mondain*. – F. *mondain*. – L. *mundānus*, adj. from *mundus*, the world (lit. order). – L. *mundus*, clean, adorned. Der. *supra-mundane*; from L. *suprā*, above; *mundus*, the world.

Mungoose, a kind of ichneumon. (Telugu.) Telugu *mangīsu*; 'Jerdon gives *mangus*, however, as a Deccani and Mahratti word;' Yule.

Municipal. (F. – L.) F. *municipal*. – L. *mūnicipālis*, relating to a township. – L. *mūnicipium*, a township which had the rights of Roman citizenship, whilst retaining its own laws. – L. *mūnicip-*, stem of *municeps*, a free citizen, one who undertakes duties. – L. *mūni-*, for *munus*, obligation, duty; *capere*, to take. See Brugm. i. § 208.

munificence, liberality. (F. – L.) F. *munificence*. – L. *munificentia*; formed from *munificus*, bountiful. – L. *muni-*, for *munus*, a duty, also a present; *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make.

Muniment, a defence, title-deed. (F. – L.) M. F. *muniment*. – L. *mūnimentum*, a defence. – L. *munīre*, to fortify; old form *moenire*. – L. *moenia*, neut. pl., walls, ramparts, defences. Brugm. i. § 208.

munition. (F. – L.) F. *munition*. – L. acc. *munitionem*, a defending. – L. *mūnītus*, pp. of *mūnīre* (above). Der. *ammunition*.

Munnion, old form of Mullion, q. v.

Mural. (F. – L.) F. *mural*. – L. *mūrālis*, belonging to a wall. – L. *mūrus*, a wall.

Murder, Murther, sb. (E.) M. E. *mordre, morthre*. A. F. *murdre*, sb.; *murdrir*, vb. A. S. *morðor*. + Goth. *maurthr*. β. We also find A. S. *morð*, Du. *moord*, Icel. *morð*, G. *mord*, murder, death, cognate with L. *mors* (stem *mort-*); see Mortal. Der. *murder*, vb.

Muriatic, briny. (L.) L. *muriāticus*, lying in brine. – L. *muria*, brine, salt liquor.

Muricated, prickly. (L.) L. *muricātus*, prickly. – L. *mūric-*, stem of *mūrex*, a prickly fish, a spike. + Gk. *μύαξ* (for **μύσαξ*), a sea-muscle; from *μῦς*, a mouse, a sea-muscle. See Muscle (2).

Murky, Mirky. (Scand.) The *-y* is a modern addition. M. E. *mirke, merke*. – Icel. *myrkr* (for **mirkwoz*, Noreen), Dan. Swed. *mörk*, dark, mirky. + A. S. *mirce*; O. Sax. *mirki*. ¶ The A. S. form would have given *mirch*.

Murmur, sb. (F. – L.) F. *murmure*. – L. *murmur*, a murmur; *murmurāre*, to

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Mustang, a wild horse of the prairies. (Span.—L.) Span. *mesteño* (with *ñ* as *ny*), formerly *mestengo* (Pineda), in the same sense as *mostrenco*, adj., stray, having no owner. The adj. *mesteño* also means belonging to a 'mesta.'—Span. *mesta*, a body of proprietors of cattle, a company of graziers.—L. *mixta*, fem. of pp. of *miscere*, to mingle. Cf. Span. *mestura*, a mixture.

Mustard. (F.—L.; *with* Teut. *suffix.*) M. E. *mostard.*—O. F. *mostarde* (F. *moutarde*). Cf. Ital. *mostarda*. It took its name from being mixed with *must* or vinegar (Littre).—L. *mustum*, must; with suffix *-ard* (<G. *hart*).

Muster. (F.—L.) M. E. *moustre*, a muster of men, lit. display.—O. F. *mostre*, another form of *monstre*, 'a pattern, also a muster, view, shew;' Cot. The fem. form of F. *monstre*, a monster; see **Monster**. Cf. O. Norm. dial. *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. *musteus*, like must, new.—L. *mustum*, must. See **Must** (2). Perhaps influenced by F. *moisi*, 'mouldy, musty, fusty,' Cot.; from which, however, it cannot possibly be derived.

Mutable. (L.) M. E. *mutable.*—L. *mūtābilis*, changeable.—L. *mūtāre*, to change. Prob. for **moitāre*; allied to *mūtuus*, mutual, and to Gk. *μοῖτος*, thanks, favour (Prellwitz).

Mutchkin, a pint. (Du.) From M. Du. *mudseken* (for **mutseken*), 'the halfe pint of Paris measure,' Hexham. Lit. 'small cap;' dimin. of M. Du. *mutse* (Du. *muts*), a cap. Cf. G. *mütze*, a cap. See **Amice** (2).

Mute (1), dumb. (L.) From L. *mūtus*, dumb. Cf. Skt. *mūka-*, dumb. ¶ The M. E. *muet*, *mewet*, mute, is from a Romanic form **mūtettus*, formed from L. *mūt-us* (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. Short for M. F. *esmeutir*, the same; oldest spelling *esmeltir*.—M. Du. *smelten*, *smilten*, to smelt, to liquefy; also to mute (Hexham). See **Smelt**.

Mutilate. (L.) From pp. of L. *mutilāre*, to maim.—L. *mutilus*, maimed. +Gk. *μυτιλος*, *μίτυλος*, curtailed, docked.

Mutiny. (F.—L.) Formed from the old verb to *mutine*; Haml. iii. 4. 83.—F. *mutiner*, 'to mutine;' Cot.—O. F. *mutin*, tumultuous.—O. F. *mute*, a sedition; (cf. Low L. *mōta*, a pack of hounds = mod. F. *meute*).—Folk-L. **movita*, (lit. moved, hence, a movement, bustle), fem. of **movitus*, new pp. of *mouēre*, to move. Cf. mod. F. *émeute*. See **Move**.

Mutter, to murmur. (E.) M. E. *muttren*, *moteren*. A frequentative verb, from a base *mut-*, to express inarticulate mumbling, as in E. Fries. *motjen*, to mutter; Swed. dial. *mutla*, *muttra*, Norw. *mutra*. So also L. *muttire*, *mūtire*, to mutter, prov. G. *mustern*, to whisper.

Mutton. (F.—C.?) M. E. *motoun.*—O. F. *moton* (F. *mouton*), a sheep; Low L. *multo*, a sheep. Cf. Ital. *montone* (for **moltone*), a sheep. Prob. of Celtic origin, from Celt. type **moltos*, a sheep; whence Irish and Manx *molt*, Gael. *mult*, W. *mollt*, Corn. *mols*, Bret. *maout*, a wether sheep. ¶ Diez cites Prov. *mout*, Como *mot*, Grisons *mutt*, castrated, and derives all from L. *mutilus*, maimed; but this is not now accepted.

Mutual. (F.—L.) O. F. *mutuèl.* Extended from L. *mutu-us*, mutual, reciprocal, orig. 'exchanged.'—L. *mutare*, to change. See **Mutable**.

Muzzle, snout. (F.—L.) M. E. *mosel.*—O. F. *musel* (Burguy), *muzel* (A. D. 1521, Godefroy); later *museau*, 'muzzle,' Cot.; Norm. dial. *musel* (Du Bois). Diez shews that the orig. F. form was *morsel* (still preserved in Bret. *morzeel* or *muzel*, 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 *mordere*, to bite. See **Mordacity**. Cf. Ital. *muso*, snout, *morso*, a snaffle (Florio). ¶ 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. *μυριάδ-*, stem of *μυριάς*, the number of 10,000.—Gk. *μυρίος*, numberless.

Myrmidon. (L.—Gk.) Gen. in pl. *Myrmidons.*—L. *Myrmidones*, pl.—Gk. *Μυρμιδόνες*, pl., a warlike people of Thessaly, formerly in Ægina (Homer).

Myrrh. (F.—L.—Gk.—Arab.) M. E. *mirre.*—O. F. *mirre* (11th cent.); F. *myrrhe.*—L. *myrrha.*—Gk. *μύρρα.*—Arab.

murr, (1) bitter, (2) myrrh, named from its bitterness.+Heb. *mōr*, myrrh.

Myrtle. (F.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) O. F. *myrtil*, dimin. of *myrte*, *meurte*, the myrtle-tree.—L. *murtus*, *myrtus*.—Gk. *μύρτος*.—Pers. *mūrd*, the myrtle.

Mystery (1), a secret rite. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *mysterie*.—L. *mysterium*.—Gk. *μυστήριον* (Rom. xvi. 25).—Gk. *μύστης*, one who is initiated.—Gk. *μυεῖν*, to initiate.

Mystery (2), **Mistery,** a trade, handicraft; see **Mistery**.

Mystic, secret, allegorical. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *mystique*.—L. *mysticus*.—Gk. *μυστικος*, mystic.—Gk. *μύστης*, fem. *μύστις*, one who is initiated; see **Mystery** (1).

mystify. (F.—Gk. *and* L.) F. *mystifier*, a modern and ill-coined word; coined from Gk. *μυστι-κος*, mystic, and F. *-fier*, from L. *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

Myth, a fable. (Gk.) Gk. *μυθος*, a fable.

mythology. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *mythologie*.—L. *mȳthologia*.—Gk. *μυθολογία*, legendary lore.—Gk. *μῦθο-ς*, a fable; *λόγ-ος*, a discourse, from *λέγειν*, to tell.

N.

Nab, to seize. (Scand.) Prov. E. *nap* (North.). From Swed. and Norw. *nappa*, Dan. *nappe*, to catch, snatch at, nab. Der. *kidnap*.

Nabob, an Indian prince. (Hind.—Arab.) Hind. *nawāb* or *nawwāb*, orig. a pl. sb., but used in the sing. as a title of honour. Pl. of Arab. *nāib*, a vice-gerent, deputy, viceroy. Cf. Arab. *nawb*, supplying the place of another.

Nadir, the point of the sky opposite the zenith. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *nadir*.—Span. *nadir*.—Arab. *nazir*, short for *naziru's 'samt*, the nadir; lit. 'corresponding to the zenith.'—Arab. *nazir*, alike, corresponding to; *as samt*, the azimuth, also the zenith. See **Azimuth, Zenith.** (The *z* is here the 17th letter of the Arab. alphabet.)

Nag (1), a horse. (M. Du.) M. E. *nagge*.—M. Du. *negghe*, *negge*, Du. *negge*, *neg*, a small horse; Du. dial. *knagge* (Molema). Cf. Low G. *nikkel*, a nag. Origin unknown.

Nag (2), to worry, tease. (Scand.) Norw. Swed. *nagga*, to nibble, peck; cf. Dan. *nage*, Icel. *gnaga*, to gnaw; Low G. *nagen*, *naggen*, to gnaw, vex, nag; *gnaggen*, to nag (Berghaus). See **Gnaw.**

Naiad, a water-nymph. (L.—Gk.) L. *naiad-*, stem of *naias*.—Gk. *ναιας*, a water-nymph.—Gk. *νάειν*, to flow. Cf. O. Irish *snāim*, I swim. (√SNĀ.)

Nail. (E. M. E. *nayl*. A. S. *nægel*. +Du. *nagel*, Dan. *nagle*, Swed. *nagel*, G. *nagel*; Icel. *nagl*, the human nail, *nagli*, a nail or spike; and cf. Goth. *ganagljan*, to nail. β. The Teut. type is **nagloz*, masc. Allied to Lithuan. *nagas*, a claw, Russ. *nogote*, a nail, Pers. *nākhun*, Skt. *nakha-*, nail of the finger or toe; and further, to Gk. *ονυξ*, L. *unguis*, O. Irish *inga*, W. *ewin*, a nail, with a different gradation.

Naive, artless. (F.—L.) F. *naïve*, fem. of *naïf*, native, natural.—L. *nativus*, native.—L. *natus*, born; see **Natal.**

Naked. (E.) A. S. *nacod*.+Du. *naakt*, G. *nackt*, Goth. *nakwaths*, Icel. *nökviðr*; cf. Dan. *nögen*, Swed. *naken*, mod. Icel. *nakinn*. 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 **nakwathoz*>**nakwadoz*; Idg. type **nog(w)otós*. Allied to Skt. *nagna-*, Russ. *nagoi*, L. *nudus*, Irish *nochd*, W. *noeth*, stripped, bare. Brugm. i. § 165. See **Nude.**

Naker, a kettle-drum. (Arab.) In Chaucer. Arab. *naqqārah*, a kettle-drum; see Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 659.

Name. (E.) A. S. *nama*.+Du. *naam*; Icel. *nafn*, *namn*, Dan. *navn*, Swed. *namn*; Goth. *namo*, G. *name*. Further allied to L. *nomen*, a name; Gk. *ὄνομα*, Pers. *nam*, Skt. *nāman*; and to Ir. *ainm*, W. *enw*, name. ¶ Not allied to **Know**; see Prellwitz. Brugm. i. §§ 399, 425.

Nankeen, Nankin, a kind of cotton cloth. (China.) So called from *Nankin*, in China.—Chin. *nan-king*, south court; cf. *pe-king*, north court (Yule).

Nap (1), a short sleep. (E. M. E. *nappen*, verb, to doze. A. S. *hnæppian*, verb, to doze. Cf. O. H. G. *hnaffezen*, to nap.

Nap (2), the roughish surface of cloth. (M. Du.) M. E. *noppe*, nap (Prompt. Parv.). Prob. introduced by Du. cloth-workers. [A. S. **hnoppa* is unauthorised.] —M. Du. *noppe*, 'the haire or nap of wooll or cloath;' Hexham. Du. *nop*. Cf. M. Du. *noppen*, 'to sheare of [f] the nap;' Hexham.+Norw. *napp*, nap; *nappa*, to

give a nap to; Dan. *noppe*, nap; *noppe*, to friz; Low G. *nobbe*, *nubbe*, nap. Allied to Norw. *nuppa*, to pluck off with the fingers; A.S. *hnoppian*, to pluck, Voc. 480. 23; Goth. *dis-hnupnan*, to be torn to pieces, *dis-hniupan*, 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. *cnæp*, the top of a hill; and with Knop.

Napery, linen for the table. (F.—L.) O.F. *naperie*. — Late L. *nāpāria*, *mappāria*, the office in a household for supplying table-linen. — Late L. *nāpa*, a cloth, for L. *mappa*, a cloth. See Map, Napkin.

Naphtha. (L.—Gk.—Pers.) L. *naphtha*. — Gk. *νάφθα*. — Pers. *naft*, *nift*, naphtha, bitumen.

Napkin, a small cloth. (F.—L.; *with* E. *suffix*.) M.E. *napekin*, also *napet*, both dimin. forms of O.F. *nape*, a cloth, from Late L. *nāpa*; 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. *ναρκωτικος*, benumbing. — Gk. *ναρκοω*, I benumb; *ναρκαω*, I grow numb. — Gk. *ναρκη*, numbness, orig. contraction; for **σνάρκη*, i.e. contraction. Allied to Snare (Prellwitz).

Nard, an unguent. (F.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) F. *nard*. — L. *nardus*. — Gk. *ναρδος*, Mk. xiv. 3. — Pers. *nard* (whence Skt. *nalada-*), spikenard. + Skt. *naḍa-*, a reed. Horn, § 1060. Der. *spike-nard*.

Nargileh, Nargili, Nargile, a pipe or smoking-apparatus in which the smoke is passed through water. (Pers.) — Pers. *nārgil*, a coco-nut, because these pipes were originally made with a coco-nut, which held the water. Cf. Skt. *nārikera-*, *nārikela-*, a coco-nut. (Devic, Yule.)

Narration. (F.—L.) F. *narration*. — L. acc. *narrātionem*, a tale. — L. *narrātus*, pp. of *narrāre*, to relate, lit. to make known. — L. *nārus*, *gnārus*, knowing, acquainted with. — √GEN, to know; see Know. Brugm. i. § 457 (2).

Narrow. (E.) M.E. *narowe*, *narewe*, *narwe*. A.S. *nearu*, narrow, closely drawn. + O. Sax. *naro*; Du. *naar*, dismal, sad. Perhaps allied to Nerve (Franck).

Narwhal, sea-unicorn. (Scand.) Dan. Swed. *narhval*; Icel. *nāhvalr*, a narwhal. The lit. sense is 'corpse-whale'; the fish being (often) of a pallid colour; perhaps a 'popular etymology.' — Icel. *na-r*, 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 *nascī*, 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 *nasturcium*. — L. *nās-us*, nose; *torquēre*, to twist, torment; see Torment.

Nasty. (Scand.) Formerly also *nasky*; see *Mau-lavé* in Cot. Cf. Swed. dial. *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. *nascōn*, to eat dainties.

Natal, belonging to one's birth. (F.—L.) F. *natal* (O.F. *noel*). — L. *natalis*. — L. *nātus* (for *gnātus*), born (cf. Gk. *κασίγνητος*, a blood relation); pp. of *nascī*, 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 *nāre*, to swim. Cf. Gk. *νήχειν*, to swim, O. Irish *snā-im*, I swim. See Naiad.

Nation. (F.—L.) F. *nation*. — L. *nātiōnem*, acc. of *nātio*, a nation. — L. *nātus*, born. See Natal.

native. (F.—L.) F. *natif*, 'native;' Cot. — L. *nātiuus*, natural. — L. *nātus*, born. Doublet, *naive*.

nature. (F.—L.) F. *nature*. — L. *nātūra*, nature. — L. *nātus*, born.

Natron, native carbonate of sodium. (F.—Span.—Arab.—Gk.—Heb.) A doublet of *nitre*; see Nitre.

Naught, Nought. (E.) M.E. *naught*. A.S. *nāwiht*, also *nāht*. — A.S. *nā*, not; *wiht*, a whit; see No and Whit. Der. *naught-y* (lit. naught-like, worthless). Doublet, *not*.

Nauseous. (L—Gk.) L. *nauseosus*, adj.; from *nausea*, sea-sickness. — Gk. *ναυσία*, sea-sickness. — Gk. *ναῦς*, a ship. See Nave (2).

Nautch, a kind of ballet-dance by women. (Hind.—Prakrit.—Skt.) Hind. (and Mahratti) *nāch,* a dance; Prakrit *nachcha.* — Skt. *nrtya,* dancing, acting; orig. fut. pass. part. of *nrt,* to dance, to act. Der. *nautch-girl,* a dancing-girl (Yule).

Nautical. (L.—Gk.) From L. *nautic-us,* nautical. — Gk. ναυτικός, pertaining to ships. — Gk. ναύτης, a sailor; from ναῦ-ς, a ship. See **Nave** (2).

nautilus, a shell-fish. (L.—Gk.) L. *nautilus.* — Gk. ναυτίλος, a sea-man; also the nautilus (from its sailing). — Gk. ναυτ-ης, a sailor; from ναῦ-ς, a ship.

Naval. (F.—L.) F. *naval.* — L. *nāu-ālis,* belonging to ships. — L. *nāuis,* a ship. Cf. Gk. ναῦς. See **Nave** (2).

Nave (1), the hub of a wheel. (E.) M. E. *naue* (*u*—*v*). A. S. *nafu, nabu.* + Du. *naaf,* Icel. *nöf,* Dan. *nav,* Swed. *naf,* G. *nabe,* O. H. G. *naba.* Teut. type **nabā,* fem. Cf. Skt. *nābhi-,* the nave of a wheel, navel, centre, boss. See **Navel.** 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. *nāuem,* acc. of *nāuis,* a ship. + Gk. ναῦς, a ship, O. Irish *nau,* Skt. *nau-.* Brugm. i. § 184.

Navel. (E.) M. E. *nauel* (*u* = *v*); A. S. *nafela, nabula,* navel. + Du. *navel,* Icel. *nafli,* Dan. *navle,* Swed. *nafle,* G. *nabel.* Teut. type **nabəlon-*; from the form seen in Lettish *naba,* navel; see **Nave** (1). Cf. also Pers. *nāf,* navel; Skt. *nābhi-,* (1) nave, (2) navel; related (with a difference of gradation) to Gk. ομφαλος, navel, Lat. *umbilīcus,* O. Irish *imbliu.* Similarly, *nave* (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. *nāuigābilis.* — L. *nāuigāre,* to navigate. — L. *nāu-,* for *nāuis,* a ship; *-igāre,* for *agere,* to drive.

navigation. (F.—L.) F. *navigation,* sailing. — L. acc. *nāuigātiōnem*; from pp. of L. *nāuigāre* (above).

navvy, a labourer employed on railways, &c. (L.) Short for *navigator,* formerly used to mean a labourer employed on canals for *navigation*; first used, according to Haydn, about 1830.

navy, a fleet. (F.—L.) M. E. *navie.* — O. F. *navie,* orig. a single ship. — L. *nāuia,* a vessel. — L. *nāui-s,* a ship.

Nay. (Scand.) M. E. *nay.* — Icel. *nei,* Dan. *nei,* Swed. *nej,* nay. Negative of **Aye,** q. v.

Nazarite, a Jew who made vows of abstinence, &c. (Heb.; *with* Gk. *suffix.*) Heb. *nāzar,* to separate oneself, vow, abstain; with suffix *-ite* (= L. *-ita,* Gk. *-ιτης*).

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. *nerre,* adj., *ner,* adv., nigher; A. S. *near,* comparative adv. from *neah,* 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. *neat,* pl. *neat,* cattle + Icel. *naut,* pl. *naut,* cattle; Swed. *nöt*; Dan. *nöd*; M. H. G. *nōz,* cattle. Teut. type **nautom,* 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. *njōta,* G. *geniessen,* Goth. *niutan,* to enjoy, get benefit from. Cf. Lithuan. *naudà,* usefulness. (√NEUD.) Brugm. i. § 221. Der. *neat-herd.*

Neat (2), tidy. (F.—L.) F. *net,* masc., *nette,* fem., neat, pure. — L. *nitidus,* shining, neat. — L. *nitere,* to shine.

Neb, beak, nose. (E.) M. E. *neb,* face. A. S. *nebb,* face. + Du. *neb,* bill, nib, mouth; Icel. *nef,* nose; Dan. *næb*; Swed. *näbb.* β. Further allied to Du. *sneb,* bill, beak, *snavel,* bill; G. *schnabel,* bill, M. H. G. *snabel,* allied to M. H. G. *snaben,* to snap. And cf. Lith. *snapas,* bill.

Nebula, a misty patch of light. (L.) L. *nebula,* mist. + Gk. νεφελη, cloud; Du. *nevel,* Icel. *nifl,* G. *nebel,* mist. Allied to Gk. νέφος, cloud, W. *nef,* O. Ir. *nem,* heaven, Russ. *nebo,* heaven; also Skt. *nabhas,* sky, æther. Brugm. i. § 554.

Necessary. (F.—L.) O. F. *necessaire.* — L. *necessārius,* needful. — L. *necesse,* neut. adj., necessary.

Neck. (E.) M. E. *nekke.* A. S. *hnecca,* neck, orig. nape of the neck. + Du. *nek,* G. *genick*; Teut. type **hnekkon-.* Cf. also Icel. *hnakki,* Dan. *nakke,* Swed. *nacke,* G. *nacken,* O. H. G. *(h)nach,* nape 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. *necromantīa*.—Gk. *νεκρομαντεία*, necromancy.—Gk. *νεκρό-s*, a corpse; *μαντεία*, prophetic power. β. Gk. *νεκρός*, is allied to *νέκυς*, a corpse; cf. L. *necāre*, to kill. (√NEK.) Gk. *μαντεία* is from *μάντις*, 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. *νέκταρ*, the drink of the gods.

Need. (E.) M.E. *need*. A.S. *nīed* (*nȳd*), also *nēad*; O. Merc. *nēd*, necessity. + Icel. *nauðr*, necessity, *nauð*, distress; Du. *nood*, Dan. Swed. *nöd*, G. *noth*, *not*, Goth. *nauths*. Teut. stem *naudi-*. In late A. S. texts this word is confused in form with *neod*, *nied* (*nyd*), 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. *nedle*, also *nelde*. A. S. *nǣdel*; earlier form *nāeðl*. + Du. *naald* (for **naadl*); Icel. *nāl*; Dan. *naal*; Swed. *nål*; G. *nadel*; Goth. *nēthla*. β. All from a Teut. type **nǣ-thlā*, from root **nē*, to sew, as in G. *nähen*, to sew, L. *nēre*, Gk. *νήθειν*, *νέειν*, to spin. Cf. √SNE, as in O. Irish *snim*, a spinning; cf. Irish *snathad*, a needle, *snathaim*, I string together, *snaidhe*, thread. See Brugm. i. § 136, ii. § 62.

Neese, Neeze, to sneeze, puff. (E.) M.E. *nesen*; not in A. S. + Du. *niezen*, G. *niesen*, O. H. G. *niusan*, Icel. *hnjōsa*, Swed. *nysa*, Dan. *nyse*. Teut. type **hneusan-*. See Sneeze.

Nefarious. (L.) L. *nefāri-us*, impious; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *nefās*, that which is unlawful.—L. *ne-*, for *ne*, not; *fās*, law, allied to *fāri*, to speak, declare. Cf. Skt. *bhāsh*, to speak.

Negation, denial. (F.—L.) M. F. *negation*.—L. acc. *negātiōnem*, denial.—L. *negātus*, pp. of *negāre*, to deny. Prob. from a particle (*neg-*) of negation; cf. Lith. *negi*, also not. Brugm. ii. § 774.

Neglect. (L.) L. *neglectus*, pp. of *negligere*, to neglect.—L. *neg-*, not (see Negation); and *legere*, to gather, select.

negligence. (F.—L.) M. F. *negligence*.—L. *negligentia*, carelessness.—L. *negligent-*, stem of pres. part. of *negligere*, to neglect (above).

Negotiate, to do business. (L.) From pp. of L. *negotiāri*, to do business.—L. *negōtium*, business; compounded of *neg-*, not (see Negation), and *ōtium*, 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. *neue* (*u*=*v*), dat. case.—Icel. *hnefi*, fist; Swed. *näfve*, Dan. *næve*.

Neigh. (E.) M.E. *neȝen*. A.S. *hnǣgan*, to neigh.+Low G. *neigen* (Lübben), M. Du. *neyen*, to neigh. Cf. Icel. *gneggja*, *hneggja*, Swed. *gnägga*, Dan. *gnegge*, Norw. *kneggja*.

Neighbour. (E.) M.E. *neighebour*; A.S. *nēahgebūr* or *nēahbūr*.—A.S. *nēah*, nigh; *bur*, or *gebūr*, a husbandman, the same word as Du. *boer*, a boor. See **Boor.** +G. *nachbar*, M.H.G. *nāchbur*; from *nāch*, nigh, *būr*, a husbandman.

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. *νέμεσις*, allotment, retribution, vengeance.—Gk. *νέμειν*, to distribute. (√NEM.)

Nenuphar, a kind of water-lily. (Pers.—Skt.) Pers. *nīnūfar*, for *nīlūfar*, *nīlūpar*, *nīlūpal*, a water-lily (Devic).—Skt. *nīlōtpala*, a blue lotus.—Skt. *nīla*, blue; *utpala*, a lotus.

Neology, the introduction of new phrases. (Gk.) Gk. *νέο-s*, new; *-λογια*, from *λογος*, discourse, from *λεγειν*, to speak; see **New.**

neophyte, a novice. (L.—Gk.) L. *neophytus*.—Gk. *νεόφυτος*, lit. new planted, hence, a novice.—Gk. *νεο-s*, new; *φυτ-ον*, a plant, *φυτ-ός*, grown, from *φυειν*, to grow, cause to grow, allied to **Be.**

neoteric, novel. (L.—Gk.) L. *neotericus*.—Gk. *νεωτερικός*, novel.—Gk. *νεώτερος*, comparative of *νέος*, new; see **New.**

Nepenthe, Nepenthes, a drug which lulled sorrow. (Gk.) Gk. *νηπενθες*, an epithet of a soothing drug (in Homer); neut. of *νηπενθης*, free from sorrow.—Gk. *νη-*, neg. prefix; *πένθος*, grief, allied to *πάθος*. See **No** (1) and **Pathos.**

Nephew. (F.—L.) M.E. *neueu* (=*neveu*).—F. *neveu*, 'a nephew;' Cot.—

L. *nepōtem*, acc. of *nepōs*, a grandson, also a nephew.+Skt. *napāt*, a grandson; Pers. *nawāda*, a grandson; A.S. *nefa*, a nephew; G. *neffe*, nephew; Du. *neef*. Idg. type **nepōt*; whence orig. Teut. type **nefōd*, later **nefon-*. The fem. type is Idg. **neptī-* (Skt. *napti*, L. *neptis*), Teut. **neftī-* > **niftī-* (A.S. *nift*, Du. *nicht*). Der. *nepotism*, favouritism to relations, from L. *nepōt-*, stem of *nepōs*. Brugm. i. § 149.

Nereid, a sea-nymph. (L.—Gk.) L. *Nēreid-*, stem of *Nēreis*.—Gk. Νηρείς, a daughter of *Nēreus* (Gk. Νηρεύς), an ancient sea-god.—Gk. *νηρος*, wet; cf. Gk. *νάειν*, to flow (Prellwitz). (√SNĀ.)

Nerve. (F.—L.) F. *nerf*; Cot.—L. *neruum*, acc. of *neruus*, a sinew. Perhaps allied to Gk. *νευρον*, a sinew, string; Skt. *snāva-*, a tendon. See Prellwitz.

Nescient, ignorant. (L.) From L. *nescient-*, stem of *nesciens*, pres. pt. of *nescīre*, not to know.—L. *ne-*, not; *scīre*, to know. See **Science**, **Nice**.

Nesh, tender, soft. (E.) M.E. *nesh*. A.S. *hnesce*, soft.+Goth. *hnaskwus*, soft, tender.

Ness, a promontory. (E.) Seen in *Sheer-ness*, &c. A.S. *næss*, headland.+Icel. *nes*, Dan. *næs*, Swed. *näs*. Teut. types **nasoz* or **nassoz*, masc., **nasjom*, neut. Perhaps allied to **Nose**.

Nest. (E.) M.E. and A.S. *nest*.+Du. *nest*, O.H.G. and G. *nest*; Bret. *neiz*, Irish and Gael. *nead*, O. Irish, *net*; W. *nyth*, L. *nīdus* (for **nizdus*), Skt. *nīda-*, a nest, a den. β. 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. *nestlian*, to make a nest; *nest-l-ing*. Brugm. i. § 81.

Net (1), an implement for catching fish. (E.) A.S. *net*, *nett*.+Du. *net*, Icel. Dan. *net*, Swed. *nät*, Goth. *nati*, G. *netz*. Teut. type **natjom*, neut. Cf. L. *nassa*, a wicker creel, Icel. *nōt*, a net.

Net (2), clear of all charges. (F.—L.) F. *net*, pure; hence, free; see **Neat** (2).

Nether, lower. (E.) M.E. *nethere*. A.S. *neoðera*, *nioðerra*, nether; a comp. adj. due to *nuðer*, adv., downward, also a compar. form. To be divided as *ni-ðer*, the suffix *-ðer* being comparative, as in *o-ther*, *nei-ther* (cf. Gk. *-τερος*, Skt. *-tara-*). We find Skt. *ni-tarām*, adv., excessively, continually, grammatically a comp. form from *ni*, downward, into.+Icel. *neðri*, adj., *neðarr*, adv.; Dan. *neder-* (in comp.), whence *ned*, downward; Swed. *nedre*, G. *nieder*, nether; Du. *neder*, adv., down. Cf. Russ. *nije* (*j* as in F.) adv., lower. Der. *nether-most*, corruption of A.S. *niðemest*, extended (by the usual superlative suffix *-est*) from an earlier **ni-ðem-a*, where *-ðe-m-* = Idg. *-to-mo* (as in L. *op-ti-mus*).

Nettle. (E.) M.E. *nettle*. A.S. *netele*, *netle*.+Du. *netel*, Dan. *nelde* (for **nedle*), Swed. *nässla* (for **nätla*), G. *nessel*. Teut. type **natilōn-*, fem. An older form appears in O.H.G. *nazza*, fem., a nettle. Cf. O. Irish *nenaid*, nettles.

Neuralgia, pain in the nerves. (Gk.) From Gk. *νευρ-ον*, a nerve, and *ἄλγ-ος*, pain; with suffix *-ια*. The Gk. *νεῦρον* may be allied to L. *neruus*; see **Nerve**.

Neuter. (L.) L. *neuter*, neither; hence, sex-less.—L. *ne*, not; *uter*, whether; see **Whether**. Der. *neutr-al*, &c.

Never. (E.) M.E. *neuer* (*u* = *v*). A.S. *nāfre*.—A.S. *ne*, not; *āfre*, ever; see **Ever**.

New. (E.) M.E. *newe*; A.S. *nīwe*, *nēowe*.+Du. *nieuw*, Icel. *nýr*, Dan. Swed. *ny*, Goth. *niujis*, G. *neu*, L. *nouus*, W. *newydd*, Irish and Gael. *nuadh*, Lithuan. *naujas*, Russ. *novuii*, Gk. *νέος* (=*νέϝος*), Pers. *nau*, Skt. *nava(s)*, *navya(s)*, new. Idg. types **newios*, *newos*; Brugm. i. §§ 120, 318; ii. § 63. Allied to Skt. *nu*, now; hence new='that which is now,' recent. See **Now**.

newfangled, fond of novelty. (E.) The *d* has been added. M.E. *newefangel*, i.e. fond of what is new. Compounded of *newe*, new, and *fangel*, ready to catch, from the base *fang-*, as in A.S. *fangen*, pp. of *fōn*, 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 plumme, the nuell or spindle of a winding staire;' Cot.—L. *nucāle*, neut. of *nucālis*, lit. belonging to a nut; hence a kernel or stone of a plum. —L. *nuc-*, stem of *nux*, a nut. ¶ Named

from its *central* position. Cf. F. *nueil*, 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 ewt*. M. E. *newte*; also *ewte*, which is a shortened form of M. E. *evete*. — A. S. *efeta*, a lizard. See Eft.

Next, nighest. (E.) M. E. *next*; also *nehest*, superl. of *neh*, nigh; A. S. *nēhst*, superl. of *nēh*, *nēah*, nigh. See Nigh.

Nias, a young hawk, a ninny. (F. — L.) M. F. *niais*, 'a neastling, ninny;' Cot. — Late L. acc. type **nidiācem* (Ital. *nidiace*). — L. *nīdus*, a nest. See Nest.

Nib, point of a pen. (E.) Another form of *neb*; see Neb. Cf. E. 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*.) ¶ Or we may regard it as an attenuated form of Du. *knabbelen*, to nibble.

Nice, fastidious, delicious. (F. — L.) M. E. *nice*, foolish, simple, later fastidious, and lastly delicious. — O. F. *nice*, lazy, simple; orig. ignorant; Romanic **necium* (cf. Span. *necio*). — L. *nescium*, acc. of *nescius*, ignorant. — L. *ne*, not; *scī-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. *mītulum*, *mȳtilum*, acc. of *mītulus*, *mȳtilus*, 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. *nespola* with L. *mespilum*, a medlar;' Diez. [The same change occurs in F. *natte*, a mat, and in *napkin*.] We also find L. *mutulus*, a sea-muscle; cf. L. *musculus*, a sea-muscle; see Muscle (1). Cf. Gk. *μυτίλος* (Liddell).

Nick (1), a small notch. (O. Low G.) *Nick* is an attenuated form of *nock*, a notch; see Nock. So also *tip* from *top*.

Nick (2), the devil. (F. — L. — Gk.) Short for *Nicolas*. [Not from A. S. *nicor*, a water-sprite, hobgoblin; Icel. *nykr*, Dan. *nök*, *nisse*, Swed. *näck*, 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 Knickknack.

Nickname. (E.) M. E. *nekename*, also *ekename*; (*a nekename* = *an ekename*). See Prompt. Parv.; cf. Du. *toenaam*, G. *zuname*. From *eke* and *name*. + Icel. *auknefni*, Swed. *öknamn*, Dan. *ögenavn*, an eke-name, nickname.

Nicotian, belonging to tobacco. (F.) M. F. *Nicotiane*, 'Nicotian, tobacco, first sent into France by *Nicot* in 1560;' Cot. *Nicot* is a personal name.

Niece. (F. — L.) M. E. *nece*, *neyce*. — M. F. *niece* (F. *nièce*). — Late L. *neptia*, a niece. — L. *neptis*, a granddaughter, niece; used as fem. of L. *nepos*, 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. *nigun*, a niggard, and *niggish*, adj., stingy; and even *nig*. — Icel. *hnöggr*, niggardly, Swed. *njugg*, niggardly, scanty; cf. Mid. Dan. *nygger*, Swed. dial. *nugger*, stingy. + A. S. *hneaw*, niggardly (Noreen). Cf. M. Du. *nugger*, 'nimble, carefull, or diligent,' Hexham.

Nigh. (E.) M. E. *neh*, *neih*, *ney*. A. S. *nēah*, *nēh*, nigh; adv. and prep. + Du. *na*, adv., Icel. *nā-* (as in *nā-búi*, a neighbour); Goth. *nêhwa*, adv. and prep.; G. *nah*, *nahe*, adj., *nach*, prep., nigh. Teut. type **nêhwo-*. Root unknown.

Night. (E.) M. E. *night*, *niht*. A. S. *niht*, *neaht*; O. Merc. *næht*. + Du. G. *nacht*, Icel. *nātt*, *nōtt*, Dan. *nat*, Swed. *natt*, Goth. *nahts*. Teut. type **naht-*; Idg. type **nokt-*. + W. *nos*, Irish *nochd*, Lithuan. *naktis*, Russ. *noche*, L. *nox* (stem *noct-*), Gk. *νύξ* (stem *νυκτ-*), Skt. *nakta-*. ¶ For the old system of reckoning by *nights*, cf. *sennight*, *fortnight*.

nightingale. (E.) M. E. *nightingale*, earlier *nightegale* (the *n* having been inserted); A. S. *nihtegale*. — A. S. *nihte-*, for *niht*, night; *gale*, a singer, from *galan*, to sing. Lit. 'singer by night.' A. S. *gal-an* is from *gal-*, 2nd stem of *giellan*, to yell. See Yell. So also Du. *nachtegaal*, Dan. *nattergal*, Swed. *näktergal*, G. *nachtigall*, O. H. G. *nahtagala*.

nightmare, an incubus. (E.) M. E. *nightemare*. From A. S. *niht*, night; *mære*, a nightmare, incubus; allied to a Teut. verb **marjan-*, to crush, Icel. *merja* (pt. t. *marði*), to crush. [*Mara* is

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

the small metal hooks holding the thread in a distaff. ¶ The M. Ital. *nocca*, 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. *nodden*. Not in A. S.; but the orig. form began with *hn*. The orig. sense was to push, beat, shake. Cf. Icel. *hnyðja*, a rammer for beating turf; O. H. G. *hnōʒ'on* (*hnotōn*?), to shake; Bavar. *notteln*, to move to and fro. Teut. base **hneud*.

Noddle, the head. (E.) M. E. *nodle*, *nodil*, the noddle, nape, back of the head. 'Occiput, a *nodyle*;' Vocab. 673. Dimin. of **knod*, a word not found in M. E., but the same as M. Du. *knodde*, a knob (Hexham), Du. *knod*, a club; cf. G. *knoten*, a knot, knob. This is a mere variant of *knot* (Franck). Cf. Low G. *knuddel*, a ball of yarn, a hard swelling under the skin (Berghaus).

Node, a knot. (L.) L. *nōdus*, a knot.

Noggin, a wooden cup. (Scand.) Cf. Irish *noigin*, Gael. *noigean*, a noggin; Gael. *cnagan*, a little knob, a peg, an earthen pipkin, *cnagaire*, 'a knocker; a gill, noggin; a quart measure;' all from E. (Macbain). Also Lowl. Sc. *noggin*, *noggie*; spelt *knoggin* by Swift. For **knogg-en*, with *-en* as in *wood-en*, from *knog*, variant of *knag*, a knob, peg, also a keg (Jamieson), *knaggie*, a keg (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*, *nueiza*. β. Diez holds that it can only be derived from L. *nausea*, sea-sickness, disgust, hence annoyance, &c.; the L. word being borrowed from Gk. See **Nausea.**

Noisome, annoying, troublesome. (F. — L.; *with* E. *suffix*.) Formed from M. E. *noy*, annoyance; with E. suffix *-some*. This M. E. *noy* is short for M. E. *anoy*, *anoi*. — O. F. *anoi*, vexation; see **Annoy.**

Nole, Noll, head; see **Noule.**

Nomad, wandering. (Gk.) Gk. νομαδ-, stem of νομας, roaming in search of pasture. — Gk. νομος, a pasture, allotted abode. — Gk. νέμειν, to assign. (√NEM.)

Nomenclator, one who names things. (L.) L. *nōmenclator*, lit. 'name-caller.' — L. *nōmen*, name; *calāre*, to call; **see** Calends.

nominal. (F.—L.) F. *nominal*. — L. *nōminālis*, nominal; belonging to a name. — L. *nomin-*, for *nomen*, a name; see **Noun.**

nominate. (L.) From pp. of L. *nōminārе*, to name. — L. *nōmin-*, for *nōmen*; see **Noun.**

Non-, prefix, not. (L.) L. *nōn*, not.

nonage. (L. *and* F.—L.) I. e. *non-age*, minority. So also *non-conforming*, *non-descript*, *non-entity*, *non-juror*, *non-sense*, *non-suit*.

Nonce; see **One.**

Nonchalant, careless. (E.—L.) F. *nonchalant*, careless; pres. pt. of O. F. *nonchaloir*, to be careless about. — O. F. *non*, not; *chaloir*, to glow, hence to be hot over, take care for. — L. *non*, not; *calēre*, to glow.

None. (E.) M. E. *noon*, *non*. A. S. *nān*. — A. S. *ne*, not; *ān*, 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. *nona*, ninth (i. e. ninth day), fem. of *nonus*, ninth; from *nouem*, nine. See **Nine.**

Nonpareil, matchless. (F.—L.) F. *non*, not; *pareil*, equal. — L. *nōn*, 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. *non*, not; *plus*, more, further.

Nook. (E.) M. E. *nok*, a corner. Lowl. Sc. *neuk*, whence (probably) Irish and Gael. *niuc*, a corner, nook; also Lowl. Sc. *nuik*, *nuk*, a headland. It answers to Norw. *nōk*, a nook, crook; cf. Norw. *nakke*, a corner cut off; Dan. dial. *nogg*, 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. *non-tīd* (lit. noon-tide), the ninth hour, Mk. xv. 33. — L. *nona*, i. e. ninth hour, fem. of *nonus*, 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. *notz*; Prov. *nous*, a noose or loop. [Cf. Prov. *nous courrént*, a running noose; pl. *nouses*; *nous de l'araire*, a noose for mooring ships; note Gasc. *nouset*, a knot, *nousera*, to tie a

knot.] — L. *nōdus*, nom., a knot. See Knot.

Nor. (E.) M. E. *nor*, short for *nother*, neither. — A. S. *nāwðer*, contracted form of *nāhwæðer*, neither. — A. S. *nā*, not; *hwæðer*, whether.

Normal, according to rule. (L.) L. *normālis*, adj. — L. *norma*, a carpenter's square, rule, pattern.

Norman, Norse; see North.

North. (E.) A. S. *norð*. + Du. *noord*, Icel. *norðr*, Dan. Swed. G. *nord*. Root unknown; some compare Umbrian *nertru*, on the left hand (to one looking eastwards); Gk. *νέρτερος*, lower.

norman. (F.—Scand.) O. F. *Normand*. — Dan. *Normand*; Icel. *Norðmaðr*, pl. *Norðmenn*. Lit. 'North-man.'

norse. (Scand.) From Norw. and Dan. *norsk*, Norse; Icel. *norskr*, Norse. Short for **North-isk*, i. e. *North-ish*.

northern. (E.) A. S. *norðern*; cognate with Icel. *norrænn*, O. H. G. *nordroni*. For the suffix, cf. L. *-āneus*. Der. *norther-ly*, put for *north-ern-ly*.

Nose. (E.) M. E. *nose*. A. S. *nosu*. + Du. *neus*. Related, apparently by gradation, to A. S. *nasu*, nose, Icel. *nos*, Dan. *næse*, Swed. *näsa*, G. *nase*, Russ. *nos'*, Lithuan. *nosis*, L. *nāsus*, *nāres*, pl., Skt. *nāsā*, dual. Allied to Ness. Der. *nose-gay*; cf. prov. E. *gay*, a painted picture in a book, from *gay*, adj.; *nos-tril*; *nozzle*; *nuzzle*.

Nosology, science of disease. (Gk.) Gk. *νοσο-s*, disease; *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, discourse, from *λεγειν*, to speak.

Nostril. (E.) *Nostril* = *nose-thrill* or *nose-thirl*. M. E. *nosethirl*; A. S. *nosðyrl*. — A. S. *nos-u*, nose; *ðyrel*, a perforation, orifice; see Thrill.

Nostrum, a quack medicine. (L.) L. *nostrum*, lit. 'our own,' i. e. a special drug peculiar to the seller. Neut. of *noster*, 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. *not*, *noot*. 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 *nock*, which has a similar meaning. M. E. *ochen*, to cut, cut into, occurs in the Morte Arthure, 2565, 3676. *Notch* was often particularly used with reference to the scoring of tallies, and cricket was once scored by counting *notches*. — O. F. *oche* (F. *hoche*), 'a nick, nock, or notch, the cut of a tally;' Cot. Also *ocher*, 'to nick, nock, notch, to cut as a tally;' id. The O. F. *oche*, Gascon *osco*, is of unknown origin. ¶ There is a similar difficulty as to initial *n* in the word *nouch* or *ouch*; see Ouch.

Note, a mark. (F.—L.) F. *note*. — L. *nota*, a mark, lit. that by which a thing is known. Perhaps for **gnota*, and allied to *nōtus*, known, pp. of *noscere*; Bréal. (For the short *o*, cf. L. *cognitus* = **cognotus*.) Der. *not-at-ion*, from L. *notātio*, from pp. *notātus*; and see *not-able*, *not-ary* above.

Nothing. (E.) Short for *no thing*; see None.

Notice. (F.—L.) F. *notice*. — L. *notitia*, a being known, knowledge — L. *notus*, pp. of *noscere*, to know. See Know.

notify. (F.—L.) F. *notifier*. — L. *nōtificāre*, to make known. — L. *nōti-*, for *nōtus*, known; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

notion. (F.—L.) F. *notion*. — L. acc. *nōtiōnem*, an investigation, a notion. — L. *nōtus*, pp. of *noscere*, to know. See Know.

notorious. (L.) From L. *nōtōri-us*, manifest; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *nōtor*, a voucher, witness. — L. pp. *nōtus*, known. Der. *notori-e-ty*, M. F. *notoriete* (Cot.).

Not-pated, close shorn. (E.) See 1 Hen. IV. ii. 4. 78. From A. S. *hnot*, close shorn; and Pate.

Notwithstanding. (E.) M. E. *nought withstonding*, Gower C. A. ii. 181. From *naught* and *withstand*.

Nought, the same as Naught.

Noule, Nowl, Nole, Noll, head. (E.) See Nares. Mid. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 17. M. E. *nol*. A. S. *hnoll*, the crown of the head. + O. H. G. *hnol*, top.

Noun, a grammatical term. (F.—L.) O. F. *noun*, *non*, *nun* (F. *nom*), a name. — L *nomen*, a name. See Name.

Nourish. (F.—L.) M. E. *norisen*. — O. F. *nouris-*, *norris-*, stem of pres. pt. of

nourir (F. *nourrir*), to nourish. — L. *nūtrīre*, to nourish, suckle. Cf. **Nurse.**

Novel. (F. — L.) O. F. *novel* (F. *nouveau*) — L. *nouellus*, new, dimin. of *nouus*, new. See **New.** Der. *novel-ty*, from O. F. *noveliteit*, from L. acc. *nouellitātem*, newness.

novice, a beginner. (F. — L.) F. *novice.* — L. *nouīcius*, *nouitius*, new, fresh, a novice. — L. *nouus*, new. Der. *noviti-ate*, from M.F. *novitiat*, 'the estate of a novice,' Cot., from Late L. *novitiātus*, sb.

November. (L.) L. *November*, the ninth month of the Roman year. — L. *nouem*, nine. See **Nine.**

Now. (E.) M. E. *now*, *nou*, *nu*; A. S. *nū.* + Du. *nu*, Icel. *nū*, Dan. Swed. O. H. G. Goth. *nu*, Skt. *nu*, *nū.* Cf. Gk. *νῦ-ν*, L. *nu-nc.* Der. *new.* Brugm. i. § 1042.

Noway, Noways. (E.) The older form is *noways.* — A. S. *nānes weges*, by no way, the gen. case used adverbially. See **None** and **Way.**

nowhere. (E.) A.S. *nahwær.* — A. S. *nā*, not; *hwær*, where. See **No** (1) and **Where.**

nowise. (E.) Short for *in no wise*, M. E. *on none wise*; where *none* is dat. of M. E. *noon*, none, and *wise* is dat. of *wise*, a way, from A. S. *wīse*, a way. See **None**, and **Wise**, sb.

Noxious. (L.) L. *noxius*, hurtful. — L. *noxa*, hurt. — L. *nocere*, to hurt; cf. *nex*, destruction. + Skt. *nāça(s)*, destruction. (√NEK.) Brugm. ii. § 794.

Nozzle, a snout. (E.) Formerly *nozle*; 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 **nogwedos.* 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 *nyggja* (pt. t. *nogg*), to push; Swed. dial. *nogga*, to move slightly.

Nugatory, trifling, vain. (L.) L. *nugātōrius*, adj. from *nūgātor*, a trifler; cf. *nūgātus*, pp. of *nūgārī*, to trifle. — L. pl. *nūgæ*, trifles.

Nugget, a lump of metal (E.) Formerly *niggot*; see Trench, Eng. Past and Present. Cf. prov. E. *nug*, a block of wood; *nigg*, a small piece (Essex); *nog*, *knog*, a block of wood, knob, peg; allied to **Knag.** See **Noggin.**

Nuisance. (F. — L.) F. *nuisance*, a hurt. — F. *nuisant*, hurtful; pres. pt. of *nuire*, to hurt. — L. *nocēre*, to hurt.

Null, invalid. (F. — L.) F. *nul.* — L. *nullus*, none. — L. *ne*, not; *ullus*, any, short for **ūnulus*, dimin. of *ūnus*, one.

Nullah, a water course, bed of a torrent. (Hind.) Hind. *nāla*, 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.

Number. (F. — L.) F. *nombre.* — L. *numerum*, acc. of *numerus*, a number. Cf. Gk. *νομ-os*, law, *νεμειν*, to distribute. (√NEM.) Der. *out-number.*

numeral. (L.) From L. *numerālis*, belonging to number. — L. *numerus* (above).

numeration. (F. — L.) F. *numeration.* — L. acc. *numerātiōnem*, a numbering. — L. *numerātus*, pp. of *numerāre*, to number. — L. *numerus*, a number.

numerous. (F. — L.) M.F. *numereux* (Cot.). — L. *numerosus*, adj.; from *numerus*, sb., a number.

Numismatic, relating to coins. (L. — Gk.) Coined from L. *numismat-*, stem of *numisma*, current coin. — Gk. *νόμισμα*, a custom, also current coin. — Gk. *νομίζειν*, to adopt, use as coin. — Gk. *νόμος*, usage. — Gk. *νέμειν*, to distribute. (√NEM.)

Nun. (L.) M. E. and A. S. *nunne.* — Late L. *nunna*, *nonna*, a nun; orig. a title of respect; oldest sense, 'mother.' It answers to L. *nonnus*, father, also a monk (Ducange). + Gk. *ναννη*, aunt; Skt. *nanā*, mother, a familiar word used by children. Formed like *ma-ma*, *da-da* (*daddy*), and the like. Der. *nunn-er-y*, from O. F. *nonnerie*, which is from O. F. *nonne*, Late L. *nonna.*

Nuncheon, a luncheon. (Hybrid; L. *and* E.) The ending is confused with that of *luncheon.* M. E. *nonechenche* (for *noneschenche*), Riley, Memorials of London, p. 265; lit. a 'noon-drink,' to accompany the *nonemete* or 'noon-meat.' — M. E. *none*, noon; *schenche*, a pouring out of drink. — A. S. *non*, noon (of L. origin; see **Noon**); *scencan*, to pour out drink. β. The A. S. *scencan* is lit. 'to pour out through a pipe;' derived from A. S. *scanc*, a shank, hollow bone, pipe; see **Shank.**

Nuncio, a messenger. (Ital. — L.) Ital.

nuncio. – L. *nuntium*, acc. of *nuntius*, a bringer of tidings. Prob. for **nouentius*, a bringer of news, from *nouus*, new.

Nuncupative, declared by word of mouth. (F. – L.) F. *nuncupatif* (Cot.) – Late L. *nuncupātīvus*, nominal. – L. *nuncupātus*, pp. of *nuncupāre*, to call by name. For **nōmi-cupāre*; from L. *nomen*, name, *capere*, to take. Brugm. ii. § 34.

Nuphar, a kind of water-lily. (Pers. – Skt.) Pers. *nūfar*, short for *nīlūfar*; see Nenuphar.

Nuptial. (F. – L.) F. *nuptial*. – L. *nuptiālis*, belonging to a marriage. – L. *nuptiæ*, s. pl., a wedding. – L. *nupta*, a bride; fem. of pp. of *nūbere*, to marry, lit. 'to veil.'

Nurse. (F. – L.) Contracted from M. E. *norice, nurice*. – O. F. *norrice* (F. *nourrice*). – L. *nūtrīcia*, a nurse. – L. *nutrīc-*, stem of *nūtrix*, a nurse. – L. *nūtrīre*, to nourish.

nurture. (F. – L.) M. E. *norture*. – O. F. *noriture* (F. *nourriture*). – L. *nutritūra*, nourishment; from *nūtrītus*, pp. of *nūtrīre*, to nourish.

Nut. (E.) M. E. *note, nute*; A. S. *hnutu*. + Du. *noot*, Icel. *hnot*, Swed. *nöt*, Dan. *nød*, G. *nuss*. Cf. Irish *cnu*, Gael. *cno*, W. *cneuen*, a nut. Der. *nut-hatch*, i. e. nut-hacker; see Hatch (3).

nutmeg, the musk-nut. (E.; *and* F. – L. – Pers. – Skt.) M. E. *notemuge*, later *nutmegge*. Here *-muge* is from O. F. *mugue*, musk. – L. *muscum*, acc. of *muscus*, musk; see Musk. Cf. O. F. *muguette*, a nutmeg, also called *noix muscade*, Span. *nuez moscada*, Ital. *noce moscada*, Late L. *muscāta*, nutmeg.

Nutation, a nodding. (L.) From L. *nūtātio*, a nodding. – L. *nūtāre*, to nod, frequent. of *nuere*, to nod. + Gk. *νευειν*, to nod. (√NEU.)

Nutriment, food. (L.) L. *nutrīmentum*, food. – L. *nūtrīre*, to nourish, suckle, feed.

nutritious. (L.) L. *nūtrīti-us*, for *nūtrīcius*, adj., nourishing; with suffix *-ous*. – L. *nutrīc-*, stem of *nutrix*, a nurse. – L. *nūtrīre* (above).

nutritive. (F. – L.) F. *nutritif*. Formed with F. suffix *-if* (L. *-iuus*), from *nūtrīt-us*, pp. of *nūtrīre* (above).

Nuzzle, to thrust the nose in. (E.) Formerly *nousle, nosyll*; a frequent. verb; from *nose*, sb. Cf. Swed. *nosa*, to smell; also Bavar. *nuseln, nöseln*, to seek about for, also, to speak through the nose; E. Fries. *nüsseln*, Swed. dial. *nösla*, to nuzzle.

Nylghau, a kind of antelope. (Pers.) Pers. *nīlgāw*, a nylghau, lit. 'blue cow.' – Pers. *nīl*, blue (see **Lilac**); and *gāw*, a cow, allied to E. **Cow**.

Nymph. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *nymphe*. – L. *nympha*. – Gk. *νυμφη*, a bride.

O.

O (1), **Oh,** interjection. (E.) M. E. *o*; not in A. S. + Du. Dan. Swed. G. Goth. L. *ō*; Gk. *ὦ, ὤ*. There was no distinction, formerly, between *o* and *oh*.

O (2), a circle. (E.) So called because the letter *o* is of a circular shape.

Oaf, a simpleton. (Scand.) Prov. E. *auf*, an elf. – Icel. *álfr*, an elf. Chaucer uses *elvish* 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. *acumba*, tow. (For the sound-change, cf. E. *oak* < A. S. *āc*.) Lit. 'that which is combed out.' – A. S. *a-*, prefix; *cemban*, to comb, from *camb*, a comb; see **A-** (4) and **Comb**. Cf. O. H. G. *āchambi*, tow; of like origin.

Oar. (E.) M. E. *ore*; A. S. *ār*. + Icel. *ár*, Dan. *aare*, Swed. *åra*. Teut. type **airā*, fem.; whence Finnish *airo* (Noreen, § 57). ¶ A connexion with Gk. *ερ-ετης*, oarsman, cannot be established.

Oasis. (L. – Gk. – Egypt.) L. *oasis*. – Gk. *οασις, αυασις*, a fertile islet in the Libyan desert. Of Egypt. origin; cf. Coptic *ouahe*, an oasis, a dwelling-place, *ouīh*, to dwell (Peyron).

Oast, Oast-house, a kiln for drying hops. (E.) M. E. *oost, ost*. A. S. *āst*, a kiln, drying-house. + Du. *eest*. M. Du. *ast* (the same). Allied to L. *æstus*, Gk. *αἶθος*, a burning heat. (√AIDH.) See **Ether**.

Oath. (E.) M. E. *ooth, oth*. A. S. *að*. + Du. *eed*, Icel. *eiðr*, Dan. Swed. *ed*, Goth. *aiths*, G. *eid*, O. H. G. *eid*. Teut. type **aithoz*; Idg. type **oitos*, as in O. Irish *oeth*, an oath.

Oats. (E.) M. E. *otes*, pl. A. S. *āte*, sing.; pl. *ātan*. Perhaps allied to Icel. *eitill*, a nodule in stone, Norw. *eitel*, a gland, knot, nodule, Russ. *iadro*, a kernel,

ball, Gk. *οἶδος*, a swelling. From the swollen shape. (√EID.)

Ob-, prefix. (L.) It changes to *oc-* before *c*, *of-* before *f*, *op-* before *p*. L. *ob*, with very variable senses; as, towards, at, before, upon, over, about, near. Cf. Oscan *op*, near, Gk. *ἔπι*, upon; Brugm. i. § 557.

Obdurate. (L.) L. *obduratus*, pp. of *obdūrāre*, to harden. — L. *ob*; and *dūrus*, hard. See Dure.

Obedient. (F. — L.) O. F. *obedient*. — L. *obēdient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *obēdīre* (O. L. *oboedire*), to obey. — L. *ob-*, near; and *audīre*, to hear. See Audience. Brugm. i. § 250. Der. *dis-obedient*.

obeisance. (F. — L.) M. E. *obeisance*. — O. F. *obeissance*, later F. *obéïssance*, service, a salute. — O. F. *obeissant*, pres. pt. of *obeir*, to obey. — L. *obēdīre* (above).

Obelisk. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *obelisque*. — L. *obeliscum*, acc. of *obeliscus*. — Gk. *ὀβελίσκος*, a pointed spit; hence a thin pointed pillar; dimin. of *ὀβελός*, a spit.

Obese, fat. (L.) L. *obesus*, (1) eaten away, wasted; (2) fat, lit. 'that which has devoured.' — L. *obesus*, pp. of *obedere*, to eat away. — L. *ob*, near; *edere*, to eat. See Edible. Der. *obes-i-ty*.

Obey. (F. — L.) M. E. *obeyen*. — O. F. *obeir*. — L. *obēdīre*, to obey; see Obedient. Der. *dis-obey*.

Obfuscate, to darken. (L.) From pp. of L. *ob-fuscāre*, to obscure. — L. *ob*, near; and *fuscus*, brown. See Fuscous.

Obit, a funeral rite. (F. — L.) O. F. *obit*. — L. acc. *obitum*, a going to or down, downfall, death. — L. *obitum*, supine of *ob-īre*, to go near. — L. *ob*, near; *īre*, to go.

Object, vb. (F. — L.) F. *objecter*. — L. *obiectāre*, to throw against, oppose; frequent. of *ob-icere* (*obiicere*), to cast towards. — L. *ob*, towards; *iacere*, to cast. See Jet (1).

Objurgation. (F. — L.) F. *objurgation*. — L. acc. *obiurgātiōnem*, a chiding. — L. *obiurgātus*, pp. of *obiurgāre*, to chide. — L. *ob*, against; *iurgāre*, to sue, chide, which stands for **iurigare*; from *iūr-*, stem of *ius*, law, and *-igāre*, for *agere*, to drive, pursue. Cf. Navigate.

Oblate, 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 Tolerate.

oblation, an offering. (F. — L.) F. *oblation*, an offering; Cot. — L. acc. *oblātiōnem*, acc. of *oblātio*, an offering. — L. *oblātus*, used as pp. of *offerre*, to offer (but from a different root); see Tolerate.

Oblige, to constrain. (F. — L.) F. *obliger*. — L. *obligāre*, to bind together, oblige. — L. *ob*, near; *ligāre*, to bind. See Ligament.

Oblique, slanting, perverse. (F. — L.) F. *oblique*. — L. *oblīquus*, *oblīcus*, slanting, sideways, awry. — L. *ob*; **līquus*, oblique (not in use).

Obliterate. (L.) From pp. of L. *oblitterare*, 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.

Oblivion. (F. — L.) F. *oblivion*. — L. acc. *oblīuionem*, forgetfulness. — L. *oblīuiscī*, to forget. Origin uncertain.

Oblong, long from side to side. (F. — L.) F. *oblong*. — L. *oblongus*, long across. — L. *ob*, over; *longus*, long; see Long.

Obloquy, calumny. (L.) L. *obloquium*, contradiction. — L. *obloquī*, to speak against. — L. *ob*, against; *loqui*, to speak. See Loquacious.

Obnoxious, offensive. (L.) Formerly in the sense of 'liable to.' — L. *obnoxi-us*, liable to hurt or harm; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *ob*, against; *noxius*, hurtful. See Noxious.

Oboe. (Ital. — F. — L.) Ital. *oboe*. — F. *hautbois*; see Hautbois.

Obolus, a small Gk. coin. (L. — Gk.) L. *obolus*. — Gk. *ὀβολος*, a small coin, perhaps orig. in the shape of a spike or nail; allied to Gk. *οβελος*, a spit.

Obscene. (L.) L. *obscenus*, *obscaenus*, *obscoenus*, repulsive, foul. Etym. unknown.

Obscure, dimin. (F. — L.) F. *obscur*. — L. *obscurus*, dark, lit. 'covered over.' — L. *ob*; and *-scurus*, i. e. covered; cf. Skt. *sku*, to cover. (√SKEU.) Brugm. i. § 109; ii. § 74. See Sky.

Obsequies. (F. — L.) M.F. *obseques*, 'obsequies;' Cot. — L. *obsequiās*, acc. of *obsequiæ*, funeral rites, lit. followings. — L. *obsequī*, to follow near, comply with. — L. *ob*, near; *sequi*, to follow. See Sequence.

obsequious. (F. — L.) M.F. *obsequieux*; Cot. — L. *obsequiōsus*, full of compliance. — L. *obsequium*, compliance. — L. *obsequī*, to comply with (above.)

Observe. (F. — L.) O. F. *observer*. —

L. *obseruāre*, to take notice of, mark. — L. *ob*, near; *seruāre*, to keep, heed.

Obsidian, a vitreous stone. (L.) From L. *Obsidianus lapis* (false reading for *Obsiānus lapis*), a stone found by one *Obsidius* (false reading for *Obsius*) in Æthiopia (Pliny, lib. xxxvi. c. 26, lib. xxxvii. c. 10).

Obsolescent, going out of use. (L.) From pres. pt. of L. *obsolescere*, to grow old, inceptive form of *obsolere*, to decay. Origin doubtful; perhaps from L. *ob*, against; *solere*, to be wont.

obsolete. (L.) L. *obsoletus*, pp. of *obsolēre* (above).

Obstacle. (F. — L.) F. *obstacle*. — L. *obstāculum*, a hindrance. — L. *ob*, against; *-stāculum*, double dimin. from *stā-re*, to stand.

obstetric, pertaining to midwifery. (L.) L. *obstetricius*, adj., from *obstetrīc-*, stem of *obstetrix*, a midwife; lit. an assistant, stander near. — L. *obstāre*, to stand near; with fem. suffix *-trix* (of the agent). — L. *ob*, near; *stare*, 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 **stanāre*, to place oneself; cf. Russ. *stanovite*, to set; from √STĀ. See **Destine.**

Obstreperous, clamorous. (L.) L. *obstreper-us*, clamorous; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *ob*, against, near; *strepere*, to rattle.

Obstriction, obligation. (L.) Coined from L. *obstrictus*, pp. of *obstringere*, to bind, fasten. — L. *ob*, over; *stringere*, to draw tight. See **Stringent.**

Obstruct. (L.) From L. *obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere*, to build in the way of anything, lit. build against. — L. *ob*, against; *struere*, to build. See **Structure.**

Obtain. (F. — L.) F. *obtenir*. — L. *obtinēre*, to hold, obtain. — L. *ob*, near; *tenēre*, to hold. See **Tenable.**

Obtrude. (L.) L. *obtrūdere*, to thrust against. — L. *ob*, against; *trūdere*, to thrust. See **Thrust.**

Obtuse, blunt. (F. — L.) M. F. *obtus*, 'dull;' Cot. — L. *obtusus*, blunted, pp. of *obtundere*, to beat against. — L. *ob*, against; *tundere*, to beat.

Obverse, lit. turned *towards* one, used of the face of a coin. (L.) L. *obuersus*, pp. of *obuertere*, to turn towards. — L. *ob*, towards; *uertere*, to turn. See **Verse.**

Obviate. (L.) From pp. of L. *obuiare*, to meet in the way, prevent — L. *ob*, against; *uia*, way. See **Viaduct.**

obvious. (L.) L. *obui-us*, lying in the way, evident; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *ob*, over against; *uia*, the way.

Oca, the name of a certain edible root. (Peruvian.) Peruv. *occa*, the same.

Occasion. (F. — L.) F. *occasion*. — L. acc. *occāsiōnem*. — L. *oc-* (for *ob*), at; and *cās-us*, pp. of *cadere*, to fall. See **Cadence.**

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 *cēlāre*, to hide. Cf. O. Irish *cel-im*, I hide, A. S. *hel-an*, to hide.

Occupy. (F. — L.) M. E. *occupien*. — F. *occuper*. — L. *occupāre*, to lay hold of. — L. *oc-* (for *ob*), near; *capere*, to seize. Der. *pre-occupy*.

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. *ōceanum*, acc. of *ōceanus*. — Gk. *ὠκεανός*, 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. *ocre*, 'oker;' Cot. — L. *ochra*. — Gk. *ὠχρα*, yellow ochre; from its pale colour. — Gk. *ὠχρός*, pale, wan.

Octagon, a plane 8-sided figure. (Gk.) From Gk. *οκτα-*, for *οκτω*, eight; *γων-ία*, an angle, connected by gradation with *γονυ*, knee; see **Knee.**

octahedron, a solid 8-sided figure. (Gk.) From *οκτα-*, for *οκτω*, eight; *ἕδρα*, a base, from the base *ἑδ-*, to sit; see **Sit.**

octangular, having eight angles. (L.) From L. *oct-o*, eight; *angulus*, 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.

octave. (F.—L.) Lit. 'eighth;' hence, eight days after a festival, eight notes in music.—F. *octave*, an octave (Cot.).—L. *octāua*, fem. of *octāuus*, eighth.—L. *octō*, eight.+Gk. *ὀκτω*, eight; cognate with E. **Eight**. **Doublet**, *utas*.

October. (L.) L. *October*, the eighth month of the Roman year.—L. *octō*, eight.

octogenarian, one who is eighty years old. (L.) From L. *octogenārius*, belonging to eighty.—L. *octōgeni*, eighty each, distributive form of *octoginta*, eighty.—L. *octo*, 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. Coined from L. *octo*, eight; in imitation of *quadroon*.

octosyllabic. (L.—Gk.) L. *octosyllabicus*, having eight syllables.—Gk. *ὀκτώ*, eight; *συλλαβή*, 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. *auctōritāre*, by-form of *auctōrizāre*, to authorise.—L. *auctor*; see **Author**.

Ocular. (L.) L. *oculāris*, belonging to the eye.—L. *oculus*, eye; cognate with Gk. *ομμα*, eye. See **Optic**.

Odalisque, a female slave in a Turkish harem. (F.—Turk.) F. *odalisque*; better *odalique* (Devic).—Turk. *odaliq*, a chambermaid.—Turk. *oda*, 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; *oddamaðr*, the odd man, third man who gives a casting vote, *oddatala*, an odd number. Allied to *oddr*, a point of a weapon (for **ozdr*).+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 **uzdoz*.

Ode, a song. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *ode*.—L. *oda*, *ode*.—Gk. *ωδη*, a song; for *αοιδη*, a song.—Gk. *αείδειν*, to sing. Allied to O. Irish *faed*, W. *gwaedd*, a cry, shout. (√WEID.) **Der.** *ep-ode*, *palin-ode*.

Odium, hatred. (L.) L. *odium*, sb.—L. *ōdī*, I hate; an old perfect tense. Cf. Armen. *at-eam*, I hate. Brugm. i. § 160.

Odour. (F.—L.) M. E. *odour*.—F. *odeur*.—L. *odōrem*, acc. of *odor*, scent. Cf. Gk. *ὄζειν* (=**ὀδ-γειν*), to smell. (√OD.) **Der.** *odorous*, from L. *odōr-us*, with suffix *-ous*; the accent has been thrown back.

Of, from, &c. (E.) M. E. *of*; A. S. *of*. +Du. Icel. Swed. Dan. Goth. *af*; G. *ab*. O. H. G. *aba*; L. *ab*, Gk. *απο*, Skt. *apa*, away. Brugm. i. § 560.

off, away from. (E.) An emphatic form of *of*. M. E. *of*; as in 'Smiteth *of* my hed'=smite *off* my head; Ch. C. T. 782 (Harleian MS.).

Offal, waste meat. (E.) M. E. *offal*, falling remnants, chips of wood, &c. From *off* and *fall*.+Du. *afval*, windfall, offal; Dan. *affald*, a fall off, offal; Swed. *affall*; G. *abfall*; all similarly compounded.

Offence. (F.—L.) O. F. *offence*, *offense*.—L. *offensa*, an offence; orig. fem. of pp. of *offendere*, to dash against (below).

offend. (F.—L.) M. E. *offenden*.—F. *offendre*.—L. *offendere*, to dash or strike against, injure.—L. *of-* (for *ob*), against; **fendere*, to strike. See **Defend**.

Offer. (L.) A. S. *offrian*.—L. *offerre*, to offer.—L. *of-* (for *ob*), near; *ferre* to bring, cognate with E. *bear*. **Der.** *offer-t-or-y*, from F. *offertoire*, L. *offertōrium*, a place to which offerings were brought.

Office, duty. (F.—L.) F. *office*.—L. *officium*, duty; lit. 'service.' Perhaps from *opi-*, for *opus*, work; and *facere*, to do (Walde). **Der.** *offic-er*, F. *officier*, Late L. *officiārius*; *offic-i-ous*, F. *officieux*, L. *officiōsus*.

Officinal, pertaining to or used in a shop or laboratory. (F.—L.) F. *officinal*.—L. *officīna*, a workshop, office; contracted form of *opificīna* (Plautus).—L. *opi-*, for *opus*, work; *-fic-*, for *facere*, to do.

Offing, the part of the visible sea remote from the shore. (E.) Merely formed from *off*, with the noun-suffix *-ing*. See **off**.

Offscouring. (E.) From *off* and *scour*. So also *off-set*, *off-shoot*, *off-spring*.

Oft, Often, frequently. (E.) A. S. *oft*; whence M. E. *ofte*, with added *-e*, and lastly *ofte-n* with added *-n*.+Icel. *opt*, Dan. *ofte*, Swed. *ofta*, G. *oft*, Goth. *ufta*. Origin unknown.

Ogee, Ogive, a double curve. (F.—Span.—Arab.) 'An *ogiue* (*ogive*) or *ogee*, a wreath, circlet, or round band in architecture,' Minsheu. An *ogee* arch is a pointed arch, with doubly-curved sides.—M.F. *augive*, F. *ogive*, an ogive or ogee

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Omen, a sign of a future event. (L.) L. *omen*; O. Lat. *osmen*. Der. *ominous*.

Omit, to neglect. (L.) L. *omittere*, (pp. *omissus*), lit. 'to let go.' For **ommittere*<**ob-mittere*; from *ob*, by, *mittere*, to send. See **Missile**. Der. *omiss-ion*, from F. *omission*, 'an omission,' from L. acc. *omissiōnem*; from the pp.

Omni-, prefix. (L.) 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. *umarā*, pl. of *amir*, a prince, emir; see **Emir**. Cf. the Arab. title *amiru l-umarā*, prince of princes (Yule).

On. (E.) M. E. *on*; A. S. *on*. + Du. *aan*, Icel. *á*, Swed. *å*, G. *an* (whence Dan. *an*), Goth. *ana*, Gk. *ἀνά*, Russ. *na*. Idg. type **ana*.

Once; see **One**.

Once, sometimes for **Ounce** (2).

One (1), single, sole. (E.) M. E. *oon*. Already written *won* in M. E. See Guy of Warwick, ed. Zupitza, note to l. 7927. A. S. *an*, one. + Du. *een*, Icel. *einn*, Dan. *een*, Swed. *en*, G. *ein*, Goth. *ains*, W. *un*, Irish and Gael. *aon*, L. *ūnus*, O. L. *oinos*, Gk. **οἶνος*, one (fem. *οἴνη*, an ace on a die). Teut. type **ainoz*; Idg. type **oinos*. Cf. Lith. *venas*; Brugm. ii. § 165. Der. *an, a, on-ly, al-one, at-one*.

once. (E.) M. E. *ones*; A. S. *ānes*, adv., once. Orig. gen. case (masc. and neut.) of *an*, 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*.

Onerous, burdensome. (F. — L.) M. F. *onereux*. — L. *onerōsus*, adj. — L. *oner-*, for **ones-*, stem of *onus*, a burden.

Onion, a plant. (F. — L.) F. *oignon*. — L. *uniōnem*, acc. of *unio*, a large onion; see **Union** (2).

Only. (E.) M. E. *oonli*, adj. and adv.; A. S. *ānlīc*, adj., unique, lit. 'one-like.' — A. S. *ān*, one; *līc*, like.

Onomatopœia, name-making, the formation of a word with a resemblance in sound to the thing signified. (Gk.) Gk. *ὀνοματοποιία*, the making of a name. — Gk. *ὀνοματο-*, combining form of *ὄνομα*, a name; and *ποιεῖν*, to make; see **Name** and Poem. Brugm. ii. § 117.

Onset, an assault. (E.) Due to the phr. *set on!* i. e. attack! From *on* and *set*.

Onslaught, an attack. (E.) From *on* and M. E. *slaht*, A. S. *sleaht*, a stroke, blow, formed from *slean*, to strike; see **Slay**. And cf. *slaughter*.

Onward, Onwards. (E.) From *on* and *-ward*, *-wards*; see **Toward**.

Onyx, a kind of agate. (L. — Gk.) L. *onyx*. — Gk. *ὄνυξ*, a nail; a veined gem, onyx, from its resemblance to the finger-nail. See **Nail**.

Oolite, a kind of limestone. (F. — Gk.) F. *oolithe* (with *th* sounded as *t*). — Gk. *ωο-ν*, egg; *λιθ-os*, stone. Lit. 'egg-stone.' See **Oval**.

Ooze, moisture, soft mud. (E.) Formerly *wose*; M. E. *wose*. A. S. *wōs*, moisture, juice. + Icel. *vās*, wetness. Perhaps confused with A. S. *wase*, soft mud; which is cognate with Icel. *veisa*, a stagnant pool. Der. *ooze*, vb.

Opacity; see **Opaque**.

Opal, a gem. (F. — L.) F. *opale*. — L. *opalus*, an opal. Cf. Gk. *ὀπάλλιος*, an opal; Skt. *upala-*, a stone, gem.

Opaque. (F. — L.) F. *opaque*. — L. *opācum*, acc. of *opācus*, dark, obscure. Der. *opac-i-ty*, from F. *opacité*, L. acc. *opācitātem*.

Open, unclosed. (E.) The verb is from the adj. *open*, which is sometimes shortened to *ope* (Coriol. i. 4. 43). A. S. *open*, adj., open, with the form of an old pp. + Du. *open*, adj.; Icel. *opinn*; Swed. *öppen*; G. *offen*. Teut. types **upenoz*, **upanoz*. Perhaps connected with the idea of the lifting of a tent-door; cf. A. S. *ūp*, up. See **Up**. Der. *open*, vb., A. S. *openian*, to make open.

Opera. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *opera*, a work, a musical play. — L. *opera*, work; see below.

operate. (L.) From pp. of L. *operārī*, to work. — L. *opera*, work; from *oper-* (for **opes-*), stem of L. *opus*, work, toil. + Skt. *apas*, work.

Ophidian, relating to serpents. (Gk.)

Formed with suffix *-an* (L. *-ānus*), from Gk. *ὀφίδιον*, *ὀφείδιον*, dimin. of *ὄφις*, a serpent. Cf. the dimin. form *ζώ-διον* (see **Zodiac**). + Skt. *ahi-*, L. *anguis*, a snake.

ophicleide, a musical instrument. (F.—Gk.) Lit. a 'key-serpent'; because made by adding *keys* to an old musical instrument called a *serpent* (from its twisted shape). — Gk. *οφι-ς*, a serpent; *κλειδ-*, stem of *κλείς*, a key.

Ophthalmia, inflammation of the eye. (Gk.) Gk. *ὀφθαλμια.* — Gk. *οφθαλμος*, the eye, Boeotian *οκταλλος*, for **οκταν-λος* (cf. Skt. *akshan-*, eye); Doric *ὀπτίλος*, the eye. From Idg. base **oq-*, eye; cf. Russ. *oko*, eye, Skt. *aksha-*, *akshi*, Lith. *akìs*, L. *oc-ul us*. See Prellwitz. And see **Ocular.**

Opinion. (F.—L.) F. *opinion.* — L. *opīniōnem*, acc. of *opīnio*, a supposition. — L. *opīnārī*, to suppose, opine. — L. *opīnus*, thinking, expecting; only in *nec-opinus*, not expecting, unexpected, *in-opīnus*, unexpected. Der. *opine*, F. *opiner*, L. *opinārī* (above).

Opium. (L.—Gk.) L. *opium.* — Gk. *ὄπιον*, poppy-juice. — Gk. *ὀπός*, sap.

Opossum, a quadruped. (W. Indian.) — W. Indian *opassom*; in the language of the Indians of Virginia; Capt. Smith, p. 59.

Oppidan. (L.) L. *oppidanus*, belonging to a town. — L. *oppidum*, a town; O. L. *oppedum*. Apparently from L. *op-* (*ob*), near; **pedum* (Gk. *πεδον*), 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. *oppilation*, 'an obstruction;' Cot. — L. acc. *oppīlātionem.* — L. *oppīlātus*, pp. of *oppīlāre*, to stop up. — L. *op* (for *ob*), against; *pīlāre*, to ram, from *pīlum*, a pestle. And L. *pilum* is for **pins-lom*, from *pinsere*, to pound.

Opponent. (L.) L. *opponent-*, stem of pres. part. of *opponere*, to oppose. — L. *ob*, against; *pōnere*, to place. See **Position.**

Opportune, timely. (F.—L.) F. *opportun.* — L. *opportūnus*, 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-* (for *ob*), against; F. *poser*, to place, from Late L. *pausāre*, used to translate L. *pōnere*, to place. See **Pose**

Opposite. (F.—L.) F. *opposite.* — L. *oppositus*, pp. of *oppōnere*, to set against. — L. *op-* (*ob*), against; *pōnere*, to set. See **Position.**

Oppress. (F.—L.) F. *oppresser.* — Late L. *oppressāre*, frequent. of L. *opprimere*, to oppress. — L. *op-* (*ob*), near; *premere* (pp. *pressus*), to press. See **Press.**

Opprobrious. (L.) From L. *opprobriōsus*, full of reproach. — L. *opprobrium*, reproach. — L. *op-* (for *ob*), on, upon; *probrum*, disgrace.

Oppugn, to resist. (F.—L.) F. *oppugner.* — L. *oppugnāre.* — L. *op-* (*ob*), against; *pugnāre*, to fight, from *pugnus*, a fist. See **Pugilism.**

Optative, wishing. (F.—L.) Chiefly as the name of a mood. — F. *optatif.* — L. *optātīuus*, expressive of a wish. — L. *optātus*, pp. of *optāre*, to wish. Cf. Skt. *āp*, to attain.

Optic, relating to the sight. (F.—Gk.) F. *optique.* — Gk. *οπτικος*, belonging to the sight; cf. *ὀπτηρ*, a spy. From the base *οπ-* (for *οκ-*) seen in Ionic *οπ-ωπ-α*, I have seen, *ὄψ-ομαι*, I shall see; cf. L. *oc-ulus*, the eye. See **Ocular.**

Optimism, the doctrine that all is for the best. (L.) From L. *optim-us*, O. Lat. *opitumus* (Brugm. ii. § 73), best; with suffix *-ism* (Gk. *-ισμος*). L. *op-ti-mus* is a superl. form from a base *op-* (i.e. choice, select); cf. *optāre*, to wish.

option, choice. (F.—L.) F. *option.* — L. *optionem*, acc. of *optio*, choice. Allied to L. *optāre*, to wish; see **Optative.**

Opulent, wealthy. (F.—L.) F. *opulent.* — L. *opulentus*, wealthy. — L. *op-*, base of *opēs*, wealth. Cf. Skt. *apnas*, wealth.

Or (1), conj., offering an alternative. (E.) Short for *other*, *outher*, *auther*, the M. E. forms, which answer to A. S. *āhwæper*, *āwper*. But this M. E. *other* took the place of A. S. *oððe*, or.

Or (2), ere. (E.) M. E. *or*, unemphatic form of *er*, ere. A. S. *ær*, ere; see **Ere.** (In the phrases *or ere*, *or ever*.)

Or (3), gold. (F.—L.) In heraldry. F. *or.* — L. *aurum*, gold.

Orach, a pot-herb. (F.—L.—Gk.) Also *arrache.* — F. *arroche*, 'orache, orage;' Cot. A Picard form corresponding to F. **arreuce* (Hatzfeld). [Cf. Walloon *arip*, orach (Remacle); Ital. *atrepice*.] — L. *atriplicem*, acc. of *atriplex*, orach. — Gk. *ἀτράφαξις*, *ἀτράφαξυς*, orach.

Oracle. (F.—L.) F. *oracle.* — L. *ōrāculum*, a divine announcement; formed

from *ōrā-re*, to pray, from *ōr-* (for *ōs*), the mouth (below).

oral, spoken. (L.) Coined from L. *or-* (for *ōs*), the mouth. + Skt. *āsya*, mouth; Icel. *ōss*, mouth of a river.

Orang-outang, a large ape. (Malay.) Malay *ōrang-ūtan*, lit. 'wild man.' – Malay *ōrang*, a man; *ūtan*, *hūtan*, woods, wilds of a country, wild.

Orange. (F. – Ital. – Arab. – Pers.) O. F. *orenge* (F. *orange*). For **narenge*, but the initial *n* was lost (in Italian), and then *arenge* became *orenge* by a popular etymology from *or*, gold. Cf. Span. *naranja*, an orange. – Ital. *arancia*, an orange; Low Lat. *arangia*. – Arab. *naranj*, *narinj*. – Pers. *nārang*, an orange. Allied to Pers. *nār*, a pomegranate.

Oration. (F. – L.) F. *oration*. – L. acc. *ōrātiōnem*; **cf.** *ōrātus*, pp. of *ōrāre*, to pray. – L. *ōr-* (for *ōs*), the mouth. See **Oral. Doublet,** *orison*.

orator. (F. – L.) Formerly *oratour*. – F. *orateur*. – L. *ōrātōrem*, acc. of *ōrātor*, a speaker. – L. *ōrātus*, pp. of *ōrāre*, to pray, to speak (above).

Orb. (F. – L.) F. *orbe*. – L. *orbem*, acc. of *orbis*, a circle, sphere.

orbit. (L.) L. *orbita*, a track, circuit; formed with suffix *-ta* from *orbi-*, decl. stem of *orbis*, an orb, circle.

Orc, Ork, a large marine animal; a narwhal, or grampus. (L.) See Nares. – L. *orca*, perhaps the narwhal (Pliny).

Orchard. (L. *and* E). M. E. *orchard*. A. S. *orceard*, older form *ortgeard*. Cognate with Goth. *aurtigards*, a garden (Gk. *κῆπος*). The latter element, A. S. *geard*, is the mod. E. *yard*; see **Yard.** The former element is merely borrowed from L. *hortus*, a garden, both in E. and Gothic; see **Horticulture.** As the L. *hortus* is cognate with E. *yard*, the form *ort-geard* merely repeats the idea of 'yard.' ¶ So in Brugm. i. § 767; but some consider A. S. *ort-geard* as wholly Teutonic, and connect it with A. S. *wyrt-geard*, Dan. *urt-gaard*, Swed. *örtegård*, a kitchen-garden, from A. S. *wyrt*, Dan. *urt*, Swed. *ört*, a wort. (See *Wort* in Franck.) See **Wort.**

Orchestra. (L. – Gk.) L. *orchestra*. – Gk. *ὀρχηστρα*, an orchestra; which, in the Attic theatre, was a space on which the chorus danced. – Gk. *ορχέομαι*, I dance.

Orchis, a plant. (L. – Gk.) L. *orchis*. – Gk. *ορχις*, a testicle, a plant with roots of testicular shape. **Der.** *orchid*, where the suffix *-id* was suggested by the Gk. *εἶδος*, shape; cf. *cyclo-id*, *cono-id*.

Ordain, to set in order. (F. – L.) M. E. *ordeinen*. – O. F. *ordener* (later *ordonner*). – L. *ordināre*, to set in order. – L. *ordin-*, declensional stem of *ordo*, order. **Der.** *pre-ordain*.

Ordeal, a severe test, judgment by fire. &c. (E.) M. E. *ordal*. A. S. *ordel*, *ordāl*, a dealing out, judgment, decision. O. Friesic *ordel*. – A. S. *or-*, prefix, out; *dæl*, *dāl*, a dealing; see **Deal, Dole.** The prefix *or-* = Du. *oor-*, G. *ur-*, Goth. *us-*, out (hence, thorough). + Du. *oordeel*, O. Sax. *urdeli*, G. *urtheil*, judgment; similarly compounded.

Order. (F. – L.) F. *ordre*, O. F. *ordine*. – L. *ordinem*, acc. of *ordo*, order. Allied to L. *ordīrī*, to begin, *orīrī*, to arise. Brugm. ii. § 128. **Der.** *disorder*.

ordinal, shewing the order. (L.) L. *ordinālis*, adj., in order. – L. *ordin-*, declensional stem of *ordo*, order.

ordinance. (F. – L.) O. F. *ordinance*. – Late L. *ordinantia*, a command. – L. *ordinant-*, pres. pt. of *ordināre*, to ordain. See **Ordain.**

ordinary. (F. – L.) F. *ordinaire*. – L. *ordinārius*, regular (as sb., an overseer). – L. *ordin-*, decl. stem of *ordo*, order. **Der.** *ordinary*, sb.

ordination. (L.) From L. *ordinātio*, an ordinance, also ordination. – L. *ordinātus*, pp. of *ordināre*, 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 **ordinance.**

Ordure, excrement. (F. – L.) F. *ordure*. – O. F. *ord* (fem. *orde*), filthy, foul, ugly, frightful. – L. *horridus*, rough, frightful. See **Horrid.** (So Korting.)

Ore. (E.) M. E. *or*, *oor*. A. S. *ōra*, ore of metal, allied to *ore*, a mine. E. Fries. *ūr*, ore. + Du. *oer*, 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. *ὀρειάδ-*, stem of *ορειάς*, an oread. – Gk. *ὄρος*, a mountain.

Organ. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *organe*. – L. *organum*, an implement. – Gk. *ὄργανον*, an

implement; allied to ἔργον, work; see Work.

orgies, sacred rites, revelry. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *orgies.* — L. *orgia,* sb. pl., a festival in honour of Bacchus, orgies. — Gk. ὀργια, sb. pl., orgies, rites, from sing. *ὄργιον, a sacred act; allied to ἔργον, work.

Orgulous, proud. (F.—O.H.G.) Also *orgillous*; M. E. *orgeilus*; Anglo-F. *orguyllus.* — O. F. *orgoillos, orguillus,* later *orgueilleux,* proud. — O.F. *orgoil, orguil,* F. *orgueil,* pride. From an O. H. G. sb. **urguolī,* from O.H.G. *urguol,* remarkable, notable (Graff).

Oriel, a recess (with a window) in a room. (F.—L.) M. E. *oriol, oryall,* a small room, portico, esp. a room for a lady, boudoir. — O.F. *oriol,* a porch, gallery, corridor. — Late L. *oriolum,* a small room, recess, portico; prob. for *aureolum* (?), that which is ornamented with gold. — L. *aurum,* gold. ¶ See Pliny, lib. xxxiii. c. 3, for the custom of gilding apartments. Cf. Oriole.

Orient, eastern. (F.—L.) F. *orient.* — L. *orient-,* stem of *oriens,* rising, the east; orig. pres. pt. of *oriri,* to rise, begin. + Skt. *r,* to rise.

Orifice. (F.—L.) F. *orifice,* a small opening. — L. *orificium,* an opening, lit. 'making of a mouth.' — L. *ori-,* decl. stem of *ōs,* mouth; *facere,* to make.

Oriflamme, the old standard of France. (F.—L.) F. *oriflamme,* the sacred standard of France. — Late L. *auriflamma,* lit. 'golden flame,' because the banner was cut into flame-like strips at the outer edge, and carried on a gilt pole. — L. *auri-* (for *aurum*), gold; *flamma,* flame.

Origan, wild marjoram. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *origan.* — L. *origanum.* — Gk. ὀρίγανον, lit. 'mountain-pride.' — Gk. ὀρῑ = ορει-, related to ορος, a mountain; γάνος, beauty, ornament.

Origin. (F.—L.) F. *origine.* — Lat. *orīginem,* acc. of *orīgo,* a beginning. — L. *orīrī,* to rise.

Oriole, the golden thrush. (F.—L.) O.F. *oriol* (F. *loriot* = *l'oriot*). — L *aureolus,* golden. — L. *aurum,* gold.

Orison, a prayer. (F.—L.) O. F. *orison, oreison* (F. *oraison*). — L. *ōrātiōnem,* acc. of *ōrātio,* 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. *ōra,* border, edge. Cf. L. *ōs,* mouth.

Orlop, a deck of a ship. (Du.) Formerly *orlope* (Phillips). Contracted from Du. *overloop,* a running over, a deck of a ship, an orlope (Sewel). So called because it traverses the ship. — Du. *over,* over; *loopen,* to run; see Elope, Leap.

Ormolu, a kind of brass. (F.—L.) F. *or moulu,* lit. 'pounded gold.' — F. *or,* from L. *aurum,* gold; and *moulu,* pp. of *moudre,* to grind, O. F. *moldre,* from L. *molere,* to grind.

Ornament. (F. — L.) M. E. *ornement.* — F. *ornement.* — L. *ornāmentum,* an adornment. — L. *ornāre,* to adorn.

ornate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ornāre,* to adorn.

Ornithology, the science of birds. (Gk.) Gk. ορνιθο-, for ὄρνις, a bird; -λογία, from λόγος, a discourse, λέγειν, to speak. Allied to A. S. *earn,* G. *aar,* W. *eryr,* an eagle, named from its soaring; cf. Gk. ὄρνυμι, I stir up, rouse.

ornithorhyncus, an Australian animal. (Gk.) Named from the resemblance of its snout to a duck's bill. — Gk. ὄρνιθο- (for ὄρνις), bird; ῥύγχος, a snout.

Orphan. (L.—Gk.) L. *orphanus.* — Gk. ὀρφανός, destitute; John xiv. 18. Allied to L. *orbus,* destitute.

Orpiment, yellow sulphuret of arsenic. (F.—L.) Lit. 'gold paint.' F. *orpiment.* — L. *auripigmentum,* gold paint. — L. *auri-* (for *aurum*), gold; and *pigmentum,* a pigment, paint, from *pingere,* to paint.

orpine, orpin, a kind of stone-crop. (F.—L.) Named from its colour. M. E. *orpin.* — F. *orpin,* 'orpin, or live-long; also orpiment;' Cot. A docked form of *orpiment* above.

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.

Orris, a plant. (Ital.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *orice, oris.* These are E. corruptions of M. Ital. *irios* (Ital. *ireos*). — M. Ital. *irios,* 'oris-roote,' Florio; with reference to the *Iris florentina.* Modified from L. *iris,* a rainbow, an iris.

Ort; see Orts.

Orthodox, of the right faith. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *orthodoxus.* — Gk. ορθοδοξος, of the right opinion. — Gk. ὀρθό-ς, upright,

right; δόξα, an opinion, from δοκεῖν, to seem. Cf. Arduous. Brugm. ii. § 143.

orthoepy, correct pronunciation. (Gk.) From Gk. ορθοέπεια, orthoepy. — Gk. ορθο-s, right; επ-os, a word; see Epic.

orthography, correct writing. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *ortographie.* — M. F. *ortographie.* — L. *orthographia.* — Gk. ὀρθογραφία. — Gk. ὀρθό-s, right; γράφειν, to write.

orthopterous, lit. straight-winged. (Gk.) Gk. ορθο-s, straight; πτερον, a wing.

Ortolan, a bird. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *hortolan.* — M. Ital. *hortolano,* a gardener, also an *ortolan,* lit. 'haunter of gardens.' — L. *hortulānus,* a gardener. — L. *hortulus,* dimin. of *hortus,* a garden; allied to Yard.

Orts, remnants, leavings. (E.) M. E. *ortes.* From A. S. *or-,* out (what is left); *etan,* to eat. Proved by M. Du. *orete, ooraete,* a piece left after eating, Swed. dial. *oräte, uräte,* refuse fodder. The same prefix *or-* occurs in *ordeal.* Cf. also Low G. *ort,* an ort; Dan. dial. *ored, orret,* an ort; N. Fries. *òrte,* to leave remnants after eating.

Oscillate, to swing. (L.) From pp. of L. *oscillāre,* to swing. — L. *oscillum,* a swing.

Osculate, to kiss. (L.) From pp. of L. *osculari,* 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, ausāria,* a bundle of osiers or twigs of willow (9th cent.).

Osmium, a metal. (Gk.) The oxide has a disagreeable smell. — Gk. *οσμη, οδμή,* a smell. — Gk. *οζειν* (for **οδ-γειν*), to smell; cf. ὀδμη, scent. See Odour.

Osprey, the fish-hawk. (L.) A corruption of *ossifrage,* the older name for the bird. — L. *ossifragus, ossifraga,* an osprey. — L. *ossifragus,* bone-breaking; (from its strength). — L. *ossi-,* decl. stem of *os,* bone; *frag-,* base of *frangere,* to break.

osseous, bony. (L.) L. *osse-us,* bony; with suffix *-ous.* — L. *oss-,* stem of *os,* a bone. Cf. Gk. ὀστέον, Skt. *asthi,* a bone. Brugm. i. § 702.

ossifrage. (L.) In Levit. xi. 13; see Osprey.

ossify, to turn to bone. (F. — L.) From L. *ossi-,* decl. stem of *os,* bone; F. *-fier,* for L. *-ficāre,* to make, from *facere,* to make. Der. *ossific-at-ion.*

Ostensible. (L.) Coined from *ostensi-* (for *ostensus*), pp. of *ostendere,* to shew; with suffix *-bilis.* See below.

ostentation, (F. — L.) F. *ostentation.* — L. *ostentātiōnem,* acc. of *ostentātio,* display. — L. *ostentātus,* pp. of *ostentāre,* intensive form of *ostendere,* to shew, lit. stretch before. — L. *os-* (for **op-s-,* related to *ob*), near, before; *tendere,* to stretch. See Tend (1). For **ops-,* see Brugm. i. § 143.

Osteology, science of the bones. (Gk.) Gk. ὀστέο-ν, a bone; -λογία, from λόγος, a discourse, λέγειν, to speak. See osseous.

Ostler; see Hostler.

Ostracise, to banish by a vote written on a potsherd. (Gk.) Gk ὀστρακίζειν, to ostracise. — Gk. ὄστρακον, a potsherd, tile, voting-tablet, orig. a shell; allied to Gk. οστρεον, an oyster, orig. a shell. See Oyster.

Ostrich, a bird. (F. — L. *and* Gk.) M. E. *ostrice, oystryche.* — O. F. *ostruce;* mod. F. *autruche.* [Cf. Span. *avestruz,* Port. *abestruz,* an ostrich.] — L. *auis strūthio,* lit. ostrich-bird. Here *strūthio* is from Gk. στρουθίων, an ostrich; extended from στρουθος, a bird.

Other, second, different. (E.) M. E. *other;* A. S. *ōðer,* other, second. + Du. *ander,* Icel. *annarr* (for **anthar-*), Dan. *anden,* Swed. *annan,* G. *ander,* Goth. *anthar;* Lithuan. *antras,* Skt. *antara-,* 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. *otter,* Icel. *otr,* Dan. *odder,* Swed. *utter,* G. *otter;* Russ. *vuidra,* Lith. *údra;* also Gk. υδρα, a hydra, water-snake. Teut. type **otroz,* m.; Idg. types **udros,* m., **udrā,* f. Allied to *water;* compare Gk. υδρα, hydra, with υδωρ, 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 *Othman* or *Osman,* founder of the Turkish empire.

Ouch, Nouch, the socket of a precious

stone, ornament. (F.—O. H. G.) Usually *ouch*; yet *nouch* is the true form. M. E. *nouche*. — O. F. *nouche*, *nosche*, *nusche*, a buckle, clasp, bracelet (Burguy); Low L. *nusca*. — M. H. G. *nuske*, O. H. G. *nusca*, a buckle, clasp, brooch. ¶ Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Irish *nasc*, a tie, chain, ring, *nasgaim*, I bind (Schade, Stokes).

Ought (1), pt. t. of **Owe**, q. v.

Ought (2), anything; see **Aught**.

Ounce (1), twelfth part of a pound. (F.—L.) M. E. *unce*. — O. F. *unce* (F. *once*). — L. *uncia*, (1) an ounce, (2) an inch. Allied to Gk. *ογκος*, mass, weight. See **Inch**.

Ounce (2), **Once**, a kind of lynx. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *once*; M.F. *lonce*, Cot. Cf. Port. *onca*, Span. *onza*, Ital. *lonza*, an ounce; also Ital. *onza*, an ounce (Florio, 1598), obtained by treating *lonza* as if = *l'onza*. — Late L. type **lyncea*, lynx-like, fem. — L. *lync-*, stem of *lynx*, a lynx. — Gk. λυγξ, a lynx; see **Lynx**. For F. *o* < Gk. *υ*, cf. *grotto*, *tomb*, *torso*.

Ouphe, an elf, fairy. (Scand.) Mer. Wives, iv. 4. 49. A variant of *oaf* = *elf*. See **Oaf** and **Elf**.

Our. (E.) A. S. *ūre*, of us; gen. of *wē*, we. The possessive pronoun was also *ūre*, which was regularly declined. The form *ūre* stands for **ūs-er-*; cf. Goth. *unsara*, gen. pl. of Goth. *weis*, we.

Ourang-outang; see **Orang-outang**.

Ousel, a kind of thrush. (E.) M. E. *osel*. A. S. *ōsle*. For **omsal-*, which is for older **amsal-*. + G. *amsel*, O. H. G. *amsala*, an ousel. The L. *merula* (whence E. *merle*) can stand for **mesula*, and may be connected with G. *amsel* by gradation. See **Merle**.

Oust, to eject. (F.—L.) A. F. *ouster* (Bozon), M. F. *oster*, 'to remove;' Cot. (F. *oter*.) Of disputed origin; some derive it from *obstare*, to thwart, which gives the right form, but does not suit the sense; Diez suggests L. **haustāre*, a derivative of *haurire* (pp. *haustus*), to draw water. Cf. E. *ex-haust*; and L. *exhaurīre*, in the sense 'to remove.'

Out, without, abroad. (E.) M. E. *oute*, *ute*, adv., A. S. *ūte*, *ūtan*, adv., out, without; formed (with adv. suffix *-e* or *-an*) from A. S. *ūt*, adv., out, from. + Du. *uit*, Icel. *ut*, Dan. *ud*, Swed. *ut*, G. *aus*, Goth. *ūt* (= A. S. *ūt*), *ūta* (= A. S. *ūte*), *ūtana* (= A. S. *ūtan*); 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; *log*, law; see **Out** and **Law**. Cf. L. *exlex*, lawless.

Outlet. (E.) M. E. *utlete*, lit. 'a letting out.' — A. S. *ut*, out; *lǽtan*, to let.

Outmost; see **Utmost**.

Outrage. (F.—L.) F. *outrage*, earlier form *oltrage*, excessive violence. (Cf. Ital. *oltraggio*.) — O F. *oltre*, F. *outre*, beyond; with suffix *-age* (< L. *-āticum*). — L. *ultrā*, beyond. See **Ultra-**.

Outrigger. (E. *and* Scand.) A projecting spar for extending sails, a projecting rowlock for an oar, a boat with projecting rowlocks. From **Out** and **Rig**.

Outward. (E.) A. S. *ūteweard*, outward. — A. S. *ūte*, out; *weard*, -ward; see **Toward**.

Oval, egg-shaped. (F.—L.) F. *oval*. Formed with suffix *-al* (< L. *-ālis*) from L. *ōuum*, an egg. + Gk. *ᾠόν*, *ᾠιον*, an egg. The Gk. *ωιον* is for **ογϝιον*, related by gradation to L. *auis*, a bird (like *ϙα*, a sheep-skin, from *ὄις*, a sheep); see **Aviary**. Perhaps cognate with **Egg**. **Der.** *ov-ar-y*, Late L. *ōuāria*, the part of the body in which eggs are formed in birds; *ovi-form*, egg-shaped; *ovi-parous*, from L. *ōui-parus*, egg-producing (see **Parent**).

Ovation, a lesser Roman triumph. (F.—L.) F. *ovation*. — L. acc. *ouātiōnem*, from *ouātio*, a shouting, exultation. — L. *ouātus*, pp. of *ouāre*, to shout. + Gk. *εὐάζειν*, to shout, from *εὐαί*, *εὐοῖ*, interjections of rejoicing, esp. in honour of Bacchus.

Oven. (E.) M. E. *ouen* (= *oven*). A. S. *ofen*, *ofn*. + Du. *oven* Icel. *ofn*, *omn* (also *ogn*), Swed. *ugn*, G. *ofen*, Goth. *auhns*. Teut. types **uhno-*, *ufno-*; Idg. type **uqnos*. Allied to Skt. *ukhā*, a pot (cf. Gk. *ἰπνος*, an oven); this older sense is remarkably preserved in A. S. *ofnet*, a pot, vessel.

Over, above, across. (E.) M. E. *ouer* (= *over*). A. S. *ofer*. + Du. *over*, Icel. *yfir*, *ofr*, Dan. *over*, Swed. *öfver*, G. *über*, Goth. *ufar*; Gk. *ὑπέρ*, L. *s-uper*; Skt. *upari*, above. The Idg. form is **uper-*, closely related to **uperos*, upper (Skt. *upara-*, L. *s-uperus*, A. S. *yfera*). This is a comparative form from Idg. **upo-* (Skt. *upa*, near, on, under; Gk. *υπο*, L. *s-ub*, Goth.

uf, under; cf. A. S. *ufan*, E. *-ove* in *ab-ove*). Closely allied to **Up**. ¶ Hence a large number of compounds beginning with *over*, which present no difficulty.

Overt, open, public. (F.—L.) O. F. *overt* (later *ouvert*), pp. of *ovrir* (later *ouvrir*), to open. The etymology is disputed. α. Diez suggests that *ovrir* is a shortened form of O. F. *a-ovrir*, *a-uvrir* (Livre des Rois), answering to Prov. *adubrir*, to open. The latter can be resolved into L. *ad*, *de*, *operire*, where *ad* is a mere prefix, and *de-operīre* is to uncover. β. Littre considers *ovrir* to be for *avrir*, i. e. L. *aperire*, to open; the change being due to association with *covrir* (F. *couvrir*), to cover. Cf. Port. *avrir*, to open.

overture, a proposal, beginning. (F. —L.) O. F. *overture*, latter *ouverture*, an opening, from O. F. *overt*, open (above).

Oviform, Oviparous; see **Oval.**

Owe, to possess; hence, to possess another's property, be in debt, be obliged. (E.) M. E. *aȝen*, *awen*, *owen*, orig. 'to possess.' A. S. *āgan*, to have, possess (whence long *o* from A. S. *a*, and *w* for *g*). +Icel. *eiga*, to possess, have, be bound, own; Dan. *eie*, Swed. *äga*, O. H. G. *eigan*, Goth. *aigan*, to possess. Teut. type **aigan-*. Allied to Skt. *īç*, to possess.

ought. (E.) The pres. tense of A. S. *āgan* is *ic āh*, really an old perf. tense; hence was formed the new pt. t. *āhte*, M. E. *ahte*, *aughte*, *oughte*, mod. E. *ought*.

owing, in phr. *owing to* = due to, because of. (E.) Orig. pres. pt. of *owe*, vb.

Owl, a bird. (E.) M. E. *oule*. A. S. *ūle*. +Du. *uil*, Icel. *ugla*, Dan. *ugle*, Swed. *ugla*, G. *eule*, O. H. G. *ūwela*. Teut. types **ūwalōn-*, **uwwalōn-*, fem. Cf. also L. *ulula*, Skt. *ulūka-*, an owl. The sense is 'howler,' from an imitative root; cf. L. *ululāre*, to howl. See **Howl.**

Own (1), possessed by any one, peculiar to oneself. (E.) M. E. *aȝen*, *awen*, *owen*, contracted to *own* by loss of *e*. A. S. *āgen*, own, orig. pp. of *āgan*, to possess; see **Owe.** +Icel. *eiginn*, Dan. Swed. *egen*, G. *eigen*, Goth. *aigans*.

own (2), to possess. (E.) M. E. *aȝnien*, *ahnien*, *ahnen*, *ohnen*. A. S. *āgnian*, to appropriate, claim as one's own; denom. vb., from A. S. *āgen*, own (above). +Icel. *eigna*, to claim as one's own; from *eiginn*, one's own. **Der.** *own-er*.

own (3), to grant. (E.) A development from *own* (2), to appropriate, claim; hence, to acknowledge. See Johnson. ¶ Usually said to have been due to A. S. *unnan*, M. E. *unnen*, to grant, of which there is no clear trace.

Ox. (E.) M. E. *ox*, *oxe*, pl. *oxen*; A. S. *oxa*, pl. *oxan*. +Du. *os*, Icel. *uxi*, *oxi*, Dan. Swed. *oxe*, G. *ochse*, *ochs*, Goth. *auhsa*; also W. *ych*; Skt. *ukshan-*, an ox, bull. Teut. type **ohsan-*; 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 *oxy-gen*) and *-ide*, Gk. -ειδής, like. See **Oxygen.**

Oxlip, a flower. (E.) A. S. *oxanslyppe*, orig. an ox-slop, piece of ox-dung (a coarse name, like some other plant-names). — A. S. *oxan*, gen. case of *oxa*, ox; *slyppe*, a slop; see **Slop.** (So also *cow-slip* = *cow-slop*.)

Oxygen, a gas often found in acid compounds. (Gk.) Lit. 'acid-generator.' — Gk. ὀξυ-ς, sharp, acid; γεν-, to produce, base of γίγνομαι, I am born.

oxymel, a mixture of honey and vinegar. (L.—Gk.) L. *oxymeli*. — Gk. ὀξυμελι. —Gk. ὀξυ-ς, sharp, acid; μελι, honey; see **Mellifluous.**

oxytone, having an acute accent on the last syllable. (Gk.) Gk. ὀξύτονος, shrill-toned. —Gk. ὀξύ-ς, sharp; τόνος, a tone; see **Tone.**

Oyer, a term in law. (F.—L.) *Oyer and terminer* means, literally, 'to hear and determine.' —A. F. *oyer* (F. *ouïr*), to hear. —L. *audīre*, to hear.

oyez, oyes, hear ye! (F.—L.) Public criers begin by saying *oyes*, now corrupted into *o yes!* —A. F. *oyez*, 2 p. pl. imperative of *oyer*, to hear (above).

Oyster. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *oistre*. —A. F. *oistre* (F. *huître*). —L. *ostrea*; also *ostreum*. —Gk. ὄστρεον, an oyster; named from its hard shell. —Gk. ὀστέον, a bone, shell; see **Osseous, Ostracise.**

Ozone, a substance perceived by its smell in the air after electric discharges. (Gk.) Gk. ὀζων, smelling; pres. pt. of ὄζειν, to smell. See **Odour.**

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

leaf. Orig. a leaf; and named from the fastening together of strips of papyrus to form a leaf. – L. *pag-*, 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. *pagent* (Prompt. Parv.), also *pagen*, *pagyn*; formed, with excrescent *t* after *n*, from Late L. *pāgina*, a scaffold, stage for shows, made of wooden planks. – L. *pāgina*, 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. *bhagavatī*, f., venerable, as the name of a goddess (Yule).

Pail. (E.) M. E. *paile*. 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. *paelle*, 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. *pœna*, punishment, penalty, pain. – Gk. ποινη, penalty. Idg. type **qoinā*; cf. O. Ir. *cin*, a fault (Ir. *cion*), Zend *kaenā-*, punishment, Pers. *kīn*, revenge, Russ. *tsiena*, a price, Gk. τίνειν, to pay a price. Brugm. i. § 202. Cf. Pine (2).

Painim; see Paynim.

Paint. (F. – L.) M. E. *peinten*, vb. – F. *peint*, pp. of *peindre*, to paint. – L. *pingere*, to paint. See Picture.

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* (Godefroy), a perch for hanging clothes to dry, also strong cordage. – Late L. *penditōrium*, a perch for clothes. Cotgrave has *penteur*, the name of one of the ropes which pass over the top of a mast. From Low L. **penditum*, for L. *pensum*, supine of *pendēre*, to hang.

Pair, two equal or like things. (F. – L.) M. E. *peire*. – F. *paire*, 'a pair;' Cot. – F. *pair*, 'like, equal;' id. – L. *parem*, acc. of *pār*, equal. See Par.

Pajamas, Pyjamas, loose drawers. (Hind. – Pers.) Hind. *pāejāmā*, *pājāma*, drawers, lit. 'leg-clothing.' – Hind. *pāe*, leg; *jāma*, garment. – Pers. *pāi*, cognate with E. *foot*; *jamah*, a garment (Horn, § 412).

Palace. (F. – L.) M. E. *palais*. – F. *palais*. – L. *palātium*, orig. a building on the *Palatine* hill at Rome; esp. a palace of Augustus on this hill. The *Palatine* hill is supposed to have been named from *Pales*, a pastoral divinity.

paladin. (F. – Ital. – L.) F. *paladin*, a knight of the round table. – Ital. *paladino*, a warrior; orig. a knight of the *palace* or royal household. – L. *palātīnus*; see Palatine.

Palæo-; see Paleo-.

Palanquin, Palankeen, a light litter in which travellers are borne on men's shoulders. (Port. – Hind. – Skt.) Cf. F. *palanquin*. From Port. *palanquim*, a palankeen. All from Hindustanī *palang*, a bed, bedstead (Forbes); otherwise *pālkī*, and (in the Carnatic) *pallakki* (Wilson); Pali *pallanko*, a palankeen (Yule). – Skt. *paryaṅka-* (Prakrit *pallaṅka-*), a couch-bed, bed. Apparently named from the support afforded to the body. – Skt. *pari* (= Gk. περί), round, about; *aṅka-*, a hook, also the flank.

Palate. (F. – L.) O. F. *palat*. – L. *palātum*, 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. *palātīnus*, (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. παραβολή; see Parable.

Pale (1), a stake, limit. (F. – L.) M. E. *paal*. – F. *pal*, 'a pale, stake;' Cot. – L. *pālum*, acc. of *pālus*, a stake. For **pac-slus*, from *pac-*, to fasten, as in *pac-iscī*, 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. *pallidum*, acc. of *pallidus*, pale. Allied to Fallow.

Paleography, the study of ancient modes of writing. (Gk.) – Gk. παλαιο-ς, old, from παλαι, adv., long ago; γράφ-ειν, to write.

paleology, archæology. (Gk.) From

Gk. παλαιό-s, old; -λογία, discourse, from λόγος, a word, λέγειν, to speak.

paleontology, the science of fossils, &c. (Gk.) From Gk. παλαί-os, old; ὄντο-, decl. stem of ων, existing; -λογία, discourse, from λόγος, a word, λέγειν, to speak.

Palestra, a wrestling-school. (L.—Gk.) L. *palæstra.* — Gk. παλαίστρα, a wrestling-school. — Gk. παλαιειν, to wrestle. — Gk. πάλη, wrestling.

Paletot, a loose garment. (F.) Mod. F. *paletot*, formerly spelt *palletot, palletoc*, a sort of coat; whence M. E. *paletok*, used of a dress worn by soldiers, knights, and kings, and usually made of silk or velvet. Explained by Diez as *palle-toque*, a cloak with a hood; from L. *palla*, a mantle, and W. *toc*, Bret. *tok*, a cap. Littre derives O. F. *palletoc* 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 *tok*, a cap. Whence also Span. *pale toque.*

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. *pala*, a spade, shovel, flat-bladed 'peel' for putting bread into an oven. See Peel (3).

Palfrey. (F.—Low L.—C.) M. E. *palefrai, palfrei.* — O. F. *palefrei* (F. *palefroi*). — Low L. *paraverēdus*, lit. 'an extra post-horse' (White). — Low L. *para-* (Gk. παρά), beside, hence, extra; *uerēdus*, a post-horse, courier's horse. β. Here *uerēdus* stands for **vo-rēdus*, from a Celtic type **vo-reido-*, a carriage-horse. — Celtic **vo* (Ir. *fo-*, W. *go-*), under, in; and Celtic **reidā*, Gaulish L. *rēda, rhēda*, a carriage. The Celt. **vo-reido-* appears in W. *gorwydd*, a horse. The Celt. **reidā* is from the verb seen in O. Irish *riad-aim*, I travel, ride, cognate with E. *ride* (Stokes). ¶ Cf. Du. *paard*, G. *pferd*, O. H. G. *pfer-frit*, a horse, also from *paraverēdus.*

Palimpsest, a MS. which has been twice written on, the first writing being partly erased. (Gk.) Gk. παλίμψηστον, a palimpsest, neut. of παλίμψηστος, scraped again (to renew the surface). — Gk. πάλιμ- (for πάλιν), again; ψηστος, scraped, from ψάειν, to rub.

Palindrome, a word or sentence that is the same whether read forwards or backwards. (Gk.) Such a word is *madam.* — Gk. παλίνδρομος, running back again. — Gk. πάλιν, again; δρομος, a running, from δραμεῖν, to run; see Dromedary.

Palinode, a recantation, in song. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *palinodie* (Cot.). — L. *palinōdia.* — Gk. παλιν ωδία, a recantation, esp. of an ode. — Gk. πάλιν, back, again; ωδη, an ode. See Ode.

Palisade. (F.—L.) F. *palissade*, a row of pales. — F. *paliss-er*, to enclose with pales. — F. *palis*, a pale, extended from *pal*, a pale; see Pale (1).

Pall (1), a cloak, mantle, shroud. (L.) A.S. *pæll.* — L. *pallium*, a coverlet, cloak; Sievers, § 80.

Pall (2), to become vapid. (F.—L.) *I'all* is a shortened form of *appal*, formerly used in the same sense. Palsgrave has *palle* and *appalle*, both in the sense of losing colour by standing as drink does; also 'I *palle*, I fade.' See Appal.

Palladium, a safeguard of liberty. (L.—Gk.) L. *Palladium*; Virg. Æn. ii. 166, 183. — Gk. Παλλάδιον, the statue of Pallas on which the safety of Troy depended. — Gk. Παλλας (stem Παλλαδ-), 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. *paillat*, a palliasse, in patois of Lyons (Puitspelu). — F. *paille*, straw. — L. *palea*, straw, chaff. + Gk. πάλη, fine meal; Skt *palāla*, straw; Russ. *polova*, chaff; Lith. *pelai*, pl., chaff.

Pallet (2), an instrument used by potters, also by gilders; also a palette. (F.—Ital.—L.) It is a flat-bladed instrument for spreading plasters, gilding, &c.; and is a doublet of Palette.

Palliasse, a straw mattress. (F.—L.) F. *paillasse* (with *ll* mouillés), a straw-bed; spelt *paillace* in Cotgrave. — F. *paille*, straw; with suffix *-ace* (<L. *-āceus*). — L. *palea*, straw. See Pallet (1).

Palliate, to cloak, excuse. (L.) From L. *palliātus*, covered as with a cloak. — L. *pallium*, a coverlet, cloak. See Pall (1).

Pallid. (L.) L. *pallidus*, pale.

pallor. (L.) L. *pallor*, paleness. — L. *pallēre*, 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. *folm*, the same; O. Irish *lām*, W. *llaw*. Brugm. i. § 529 (2). Der. *palm-ist-r y*.

Palm (2), a tree. (L.) A. S. *palm*. — L. *palma*, a palm-tree. Der. *palm-er*, M. E. *palmere*, one who bore a palm-branch in memory of having been to the Holy Land; hence a *palmer* or *palmer-worm*, a sort of caterpillar, supposed to be so named from its wandering about. Also *palm-ary*, deserving the palm (of victory).

Palpable, that can be felt. (F. — L.) F. *palpable* (Littre, Palsgrave). — L. *palpābilis*, that may be felt. — L. *palpāre*, *palpārī*, to feel, to handle.

Palpitate, to throb. (L.) From pp. of L. *palpitāre*, to throb.

Palsy. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *palesy*, fuller form *parlesy*. — F. *paralysie*. — L. *paralysin*, acc. of *paralysis*. — Gk. παράλυσις; see Paralysis.

Palter, to dodge, shuffle, equivocate. (Scand.) Spelt *paulter* 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 trifle'; 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. *paltor*, rags, pl. of *palta*, a rag, tatter; Dan. *pialter*, rags, pl. of *pialt*, a rag. β. We find the adj. itself in Low G. *paltrig*, ragged, from *palte*, a rag, piece torn off a cloth; and in prov. G. *palterig*, paltry, from *palter* (pl. *paltern*), a rag (Flügel). 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, *platite*, to patch.

Pampas, plains in S. America. (Peruvian.) The final *s* is the Span. pl. suffix. — Peruvian *pampa*, a plain.

Pamper, to glut. (O. Low G.) Frequent. from Low G. *pampen*, to cram. — Low G. *pampe*, broth, pap, nasalised form of *pappe*, pap. Cf. Low G. (Altmark) *pampen*, *pappen*, to cram oneself (Danneil). See Pap (1).

Pamphlet, a small book. (F.? — L.? — Gk.?) Spelt *pamflet*, Test. of Love, pt. iii. 9. 54. Etym. quite uncertain. We find F. *pamphile*, the knave of clubs, from the Gk. name *Pamphilus*; similarly, I should suppose that there was a F. form **pamfilet*, or Late L. **pamphilētus*, 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. *panfletus* (A. D. 1244).

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, bason. Der. *pan-cake*; *pannikin* (M. Du. *panneken*).

Pan-, prefix, all. (Gk.) Gk. πᾶν, neut. of πᾶς, all.

Panacea, a universal remedy. (L. — Gk.) L. *panacea*. — Gk. πανακεια, a universal remedy; allied to πανακης, all-healing. — Gk. πᾶν, all (above); ακεομαι, I heal, ἄκος, a remedy.

Pancreas, a fleshy gland, commonly called sweet-bread. (L. — Gk.) L. *pancreas*. — Gk. πάγκρεας, sweet-bread; lit. 'all flesh,' from its softness — Gk. πᾶν, all; κρέας, flesh, for *κρέϝας; cf. Skt. *kravya-*, raw flesh, L. *crū-dus*, raw. See Pan- and Crude.

Pandect, a digest. (F. — L. — Gk.) Usually in pl. *pandects*. — M. F. *pandectes*, pl. (Cot.). — L. *pandectæ*, the title of a collection of laws made by order of Justinian; also (in sing.) *pandectes*. — Gk. πανδεκται, pandects; from Gk. πανδεκτης, all-receiving, comprehensive. — Gk. πᾶν, all; δέχομαι, I receive. See Pan-.

Pandemonium. (Gk.) The home of all the demons. — Gk. πᾶν, all; δαίμονι-, for δαιμων, 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 Chryseis. The *name* is from Homer (Il. 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 pannell;' Cot. — L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus*, a cloth, rag, patch. Allied to Vane.

Panegyric. (L. — Gk.) L. *panēgyricus*, a eulogy; from L. *panēgyricus*, adj.

—Gk. *πανηγυρικός*, fit for a full assembly, festive, solemn; hence applied to a festival oration. —Gk. *πανηγυρις*, a full assembly. —Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *-ηγυρις*, related to *αγορα*, a gathering, a crowd.

Panel, Pannel, a board with a surrounding frame, &c. (F.—L.) M. E. *panel*, (1) a piece of cloth, sort of saddle, (2) a schedule containing jurors' names; the general sense being 'little piece.' —O. F. *panel*, M. F. *paneau* (later *panneau*), 'a pannel of wainscot, of a saddle,' &c.; Cot. —Late L. *pannellum*, dimin. of *pannus*, a cloth; see **Pane**. Der. *em-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 *spreak*.

Panic, extreme fright. (Gk.) Gk. *το πανικόν*, Panic fear, supposed to be inspired by the god Pan. —Gk. *πανικος*, adj., from *Πάν*, Pan, the rural god of Arcadia.

Panicle, a form of inflorescence. (L.) L. *pānicula*, a tuft; double dimin. of *pānus*, the thread wound round the bobbin of a shuttle. +Gk. *πηνος*, the same. Allied to L. *pannus*, cloth; see **Pane**.

Pannage, food of swine in woods. (F. —L.) Anglo-F. *panage*; M. F. *pasnage*, 'pawnage, mastage, monie for feeding of swine with mast;' Cotgrave. —Late L. *pasnāticum*, *pastiōnāticum*, pannage. —Late L. *pastiōnāre*, to feed on mast, as swine. —L. *pastiōn-*, stem of *pastio*, grazing, used in Late L. to mean right of pannage. —L. *past-us*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed.

Pannier, a bread-basket. (F.—L.) M. E. *panier*. —F. *panier*. —L. *pānārium*, a bread-basket. —L. *pānis*, bread. Cf. **Pantry** and **Company**.

Pannikin, a little pan. (L.; *with* E. *suffix*.) Dimin. of **Pan**. Cf. M. Du. *panneken*, Westphal. *pänneken*, the same.

Panoply, complete armour. (Gk.) Gk. *πανοπλία*, full armour. —Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *ὅπλ-α*, arms, armour, pl. of *ὅπλον*, an implement, from Gk. *ἕπω*, 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; *οραμα*, a view, from *οράω*, I see. See **Pan-** and **Wary**.

Pansy, heart's-ease. (F. — L.) F. *pensée*, 'a thought; also, the flower paunsie;' Cot. (It is the flower of thought or *remembrance*.) Prop. fem. of pp. of F. *penser*, to think. —L. *pensāre*, to weigh, ponder, frequent. of *pendere*, to weigh. See **Pendant**. Cf. Chaucerian Pieces, xxi. 62 (note).

Pant, to breathe hard. (F.—L.?—Gk.?) M. E. *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. *pantoiser*. The O. F. *pantais* is a verbal sb. from O. F. *pantaisier*, to breathe with difficulty; cf. Prov. *pantaisa*, to pant, dream. Prob. from Late L. **phantasiāre*, by-form of *phantasiārī*, to imagine, dream (Ducange). —Gk. *φαντασία*, a fancy; see **Fancy**. (G. Paris, in Romania, vi. 628.) ¶ Not from W. *pantu*, which does not mean to press (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. *παντα-λεων*, 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. *pantheon*. —Gk. *πανθειον*, a temple consecrated to all the gods. —Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *θεῖος*, divine, from *θεος*, god.

Panther, a quadruped. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *pantere*. —O. F. *panthere*. —L. *panthēra*, *panthēr*. —Gk. *πάνθηρ*, a panther; prob. of Skt. origin. ¶ A supposed derivation from *πᾶν*, all, *θηρ*, a beast, gave rise to numerous fables.

Pantomime, a dumb actor; later, a dumb show. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *pantomime*, an actor of many parts in one play. —L. *pantomīmus*. —Gk. *παντόμιμος*, all-imitating, a pantomimic actor. —Gk. *παντο-*, for *πᾶς*, all; *μιμος*, a mime, imitator; see **Pan-** and **Mimic**.

Pantry. (F.—L.) M. E. *pantrie*. —

O. F. *paneterie*. – Late L. *pānētāria*, *pānitāria*, a place where bread is made or kept. – Late L. *pānēta*, one who makes bread. – L. *pān-is*, bread, food; cf. *pascere*, to feed. (√PA.)

Pap (1), food for infants. (E.) '*Pap-mete* for chylder;' Prompt. Parv. (A. D. 1440). Cf. M. E. *pappe*, only in the sense of 'breast.' Of infantine origin, due to the repetition of *pa*, *pa*, in calling for food; cf. L. *pāpa*, *pappa*, the word by which infants call for food. So also Du. *pap*, E. Fries. and G. *pappe*, pap; Dan. *pap*, Swed. *papp*, paste-board. Cf. **pap** (2), **Papa**.

pap (2), a teat, breast. (E.) M. E. *pappe*. Cf. M. Swed. *papp*, the breast; changed, in mod. Swedish, to *patt*. So also Swed. dial. *pappe*, N. Fries. *pap*, *pape*, Lithuan. *pápas*, the breast. Much the same as **Pap** (1); and due to the infant's call for food.

Papa, father. (F. – L.) Not found in old books; rather, borrowed from F. *papa*. – L. *pāpa*, a father, bishop, pope. Cf. L. *pappas*, a tutor, borrowed from Gk. *πάππας*, papa: Homer, Od. vi. 57. Due to the repetition of *pa*, *pa*; see **Pap** (1), **Pope**.

papal, belonging to the pope. (F. – L.) F. *papal*. – Late L. *pāpālis*, adj., from L. *pāpa*, a bishop, spiritual father. Cf. Gk. *πάπας*, *πάππας*, papa, father (above).

Papaw, a fruit. (Span. – W. Indian.) Span. *papaya* (Pineda). – Carib *ababaï*. See Yule.

Paper. (L. – Gk. – Egyptian?) A. S. *paper*; directly from L. *papȳrus*; see **Papyrus**.

papier-mache, paper made into pulp, moulded, dried, and japanned. (F. – L.) F. *papier*, paper, from L. acc. *papyrum*; F. *mâché*, lit. chewed, pp. of *mâcher*, L. *masticāre*, to chew. See **Masticate**.

Papilionaceous, having a winged corolla resembling a butterfly. (L.) Coined, with suffix *-āceus*, from L. *papilion-*, stem of *papilio*, a butterfly; see **Pavilion**.

Papillary, belonging to or resembling nipples or teats, warty. (L.) From L. *papilla*, a small pustule, nipple, teat; dimin. of *papula*, a pustule. + Lithuan. *pápas*, a teat, *pampti*, to swell out. See Prellwitz, s. v. *πέμφιξ*.

Papyrus. (L. – Gk. – Egyptian?) L. *papȳrus*. – Gk. *πάπυρος*, an Egyptian rush or flag, of which a writing material was made. Prob. of Egyptian origin.

Par, equal value. (L.) L. *pār*, equal. Perhaps allied to **Pare**.

Para-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *παρά*, beside. Allied to Skt. *parā*, away, from, L. *per*, through, and to E. *for-* in *for-give*.

Parable. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *parabole*. – O. F. *parabole*. – L. *parabola*, Mark iv. 2. – Gk. *παραβολη*, a comparison, a parable. – Gk. *παραβάλλειν*, to cast or put beside, to compare. – Gk. *παρά*, beside; *βαλλειν*, to cast. Brugm. ii. § 713.

parabola, a certain plane curve. (L. – Gk.) L. *parabola*. – Gk. *παραβολη*, the conic section made by a plane *parallel* to the surface of the cone; see **Parable**.

Parachute, an apparatus for breaking a fall from a balloon. (F. – L.) F. *parachute*, lit. that which parries or guards against a fall. – F. *para-*, as in *para-sol*; and *chute*, a fall. Here *para-* represents Port. or Ital. *parare*, to ward off; and *chute* is equivalent to Ital. *caduta*, a fall, orig. fem. of *caduto*, fallen, from L. *cadere*, to fall. See **Parasol**.

Paraclete, the Comforter. (L. – Gk.) L. *paracletus*. – Gk. *παρακλητος*, called to one's aid, the Comforter (John xiv. 16). – Gk. *παρακαλεῖν*, to call to one's aid. – Gk. *παρά*, beside; *καλειν*, to call.

Parade, display. (F. – Span. – L.) F. *parade*, a show, also 'a stop on horseback,' Cot. The latter sense was the earlier in French. – Span. *parada*, a stop, halt, from *parar*, vb., to halt, also to get ready. – L. *parare*, to get ready. See **Pare**. The sense 'display' was due to the F. verb *parer*, to deck, trim, from the same L. *parare*.

Paradigm, an example, model. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *paradigme*. – L. *paradigma*. – Gk. *παράδειγμα*, a pattern, model, example of declension. – Gk. *παρά*, beside; *δείκνυμι*, I point out, show. See **Diction**.

Paradise. (L. – Gk. – Pers.) L. *paradīsus*. – Gk. *παράδεισος*, a park, pleasure-ground; an oriental word of Pers. origin. – Zend *pairidaēza*, an enclosure, place walled in. – Zend *pairi* (= Gk. *περι*), around; *diz* (Skt. *dih*), to mould, form, shape (hence to form a wall of earth). √DHEIGH; see **Dough**.

Paradox. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *paradoxe*. – L. *paradoxum*, neut. of *paradoxus*,

adj. – Gk. *παράδοξος*, contrary to received opinion. – Gk. *παρα*, beside; *δοξα*, opinion, from *δοκειν*, to seem; see **Dogma**.

Paraffine. (F. – L.) Named from its having but small affinity with an alkali. – F. *paraffine*. – L. *par-um*, little; *affīnis*, having affinity; see **Affinity**.

Paragoge, the addition of a letter at the end of a word. (L. – Gk.) [Thus, in *tyran-t*, the final letter is *paragogic*.] – L. *paragōgē*. – Gk. *παραγωγή*, a leading by or past, alteration. – Gk. *παράγειν*, to lead past. – Gk. *παρ-ά*, beyond; *ἄγειν*, to lead; see **Agent**.

Paragon. (F. – Span. – Gk.) M. F. *paragon*. – M. Span. *paragon*, a model of excellence. Cf. Ital. *paragone*, 'a paragon, a match, an equal;' Florio; and Ital. *paragonare*, to compare. The latter answers to the Gk. *παρακονάειν*, to rub against a whetstone (hence, probably, to try by a touchstone, compare). – Gk. *παρ-ά*, beside; *ἀκόνη*, a whetstone, allied to *ἀκίς*, a sharp point. (√AK.) See Tobler, in Zt. fur roman. Philol. iv. 373.

Paragraph, a short passage of a book. F. – L. – Gk.) Actually corrupted, in the 15th century, into *pargrafte*, *pylcrafte*, 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. *παραλλαξις*, alternation, change; also parallax (in modern science). – Gk. *παραλλάσσειν*, to make things alternate. – Gk. *παρά*, beside; *ἀλλάσσειν*, to change, alter, from *ἄλλος*, other; see **Alien**.

Parallel, side by side, similar. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. *parallele*, Cot. – L. *parallēlus*. – Gk. *παράλληλος*, parallel, beside each other. – Gk. *παρ-ά*, beside; **ἄλληλος*, one another, only in the gen. dat. and acc. plural. β. The decl. stem *ἀλληλο-* 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. *paralelograme*, Cot. – L. *parallēlogrammum*. – Gk. *παραλληλόγραμμον*, a figure contained by two pairs of parallel lines. – Gk. *παράλληλο-ς*, parallel (above); *γράμμα*, a line, from *γράφειν*, to write.

parallelopiped. L. – Gk.) So written; a mistake for *parallelepiped*. – L. *parallelepipedum*. – Gk. *παραλληλεπίπεδον*, a body formed by parallel surfaces. – Gk. *παράλληλ-ος*, parallel; *ἐπίπεδον*, a plane surface, neut. of *ἐπίπεδος*, on the ground, from *ἐπι*, upon, and *πέδον*, the ground.

Paralogism, a conclusion unwarranted by the premises. F. – L. – Gk.) F. *paralogisme*. – L. *paralogismus*. – Gk. *παραλογισμός*, a false reckoning or conclusion. – Gk. *παραλογίζομαι*, I misreckon. – Gk. *παρά*, beside, amiss; *λογίζομαι*, I reckon, from *λογος*, reason; see **Logic**.

Paralysis. (L. – Gk.) L. *paralysis*. – Gk. *παραλυσις*, a loosening aside, disabling of nerves, paralysis or palsy. – Gk. *παραλύειν*, to loosen aside. – Gk. *παρά*, beside; *λυειν*, to loosen, allied to **Lose**. Der. *paralyse*, from F. *paralyser*, verb formed from F. sb. *paralysie*, paralysis. Also *paralytic*, from Gk. *παραλυτικος*, afflicted with palsy. Doublet, *palsy*.

Paramatta, a fabric like merino. (New S. Wales.) So named from *Paramatta*, a town near Sydney, New South Wales. Properly spelt *Parramatta*; the lit. sense is 'place of eels'; where *parra* represents eels, and *matta*, 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 amont*, at the top, above, lit. 'by that which is upwards.' – L. *per*, by; *ad montem*, to the hill, upwards; where *montem* is acc. of *mons*, a hill. See **Mount**.

Paramour. (F. – L.) M. E. *par amour*, with love; orig. an adverb. phrase. – F. *par amour*, with love; where *par* < L. *per*, and *amour* is from L. *amōrem*, acc. of *amor*, love. See **Amatory**.

Parapet, a rampart, breast-high. (F. – Ital. – L.) F. *parapet*. – Ital. *parapetto*, a wall breast-high; lit. 'guarding the breast.' – Ital. *parare*, to adorn, also to guard, parry; *petto*, breast. – L. *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 *-ālia* to Late L. *paraphern-a*, the pro-

perty of a bride over and above her dower. — Gk. *παραφερνα*, that which a bride brings beyond her dower. — Gk. *παρά*, beside; *φερνή*, a dower, that which is brought, from *φέρειν*, to bring, allied to E. Bear (1).

Paraphrase. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *paraphrase*. — L. *paraphrasin*, acc. of *paraphrasis*. — Gk. *παράφρασις*, a paraphrase, free translation. — Gk. *παρα*, beside; *φράσις*, a phrase, from *φράζειν*, to speak; see Phrase.

Paraquito, Parakeet, a little parrot. (Span.) Span. *periquito*, a little parrot, dimin. of *perico*, a parrot. Diez supposes *perico* to be a nickname, meaning 'little Peter,' dimin. of *Pedro*, Peter. See Parrot.

Parasang, a measure of distance. (Gk. — Pers.) Gk. *παρασάγγης*, of Pers. origin. Mod. Pers. *farsang*, *ferseng*, a league. (Horn, § 818.)

Parasite. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *parasite*. — L. *parasītus*. — Gk. *παράσιτος*, eating beside another at his table, a flatterer, toad-eater. — Gk. *παρά*, beside; *σιτος*, wheat, food. Orig. in a good sense; see Gk. Lex.

Parasol, a sun-shade. (F. — Port. — L.) F. *parasol*, 'an umbrello;' Cot. — Port. *parasol* (or Ital. *parasole*), an umbrella to keep off the sun's heat. — Port. *para-r* (or Ital. *parare*), to ward off; *sol* (Ital. *sole*), sun. — L. *parare*, to prepare; *sōlem*, acc. of *sōl*, 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. *perbullīre*, L. *perbullīre*, to boil thoroughly. — L. *per*, through; and *bullīre*, 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. *particula*; see Particle.

Parch, to scorch. (F. — L.) Very difficult. M. E. *parchen*, to parch. Not the same as M. E. *perchen*, to pierce, an occasional form of *percen*, to pierce; the sense being too remote. I suggest that it meant to dry or harden like parchment; from O. F. *parche*, a shortened form of 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. *perchemin*. — O. F. *parchemin*. — L. *pergamīna*, *pergamēna*, parchment; fem. of L. *Pergamēnus*, belonging to Pergamos (where parchment was first invented). — Gk. *περγαμηνη*, parchment, from *Περγαμος*, *Πέργαμον*, Pergamus, in Mysia of Asia Minor.

Pard, a panther, leopard. (L. — Gk.) L. *pardus*. — Gk. *πάρδος*. An Eastern word; cf. Pers. *pārs*, a pard; Skt. *pṛdāku*, a leopard. Der. *leo-pard*, *camelo-pard*.

Pardon, forgiveness. (F. — L.) M. E. *pardoun*. — F. *pardon*, sb. — F. *pardonner*, to forgive. — Late L. *perdōnare*, to remit a debt, pardon. — L. *per*, fully; *dōnāre*, to give; see Donation.

Pare, to shave off. (F. — L.) M. E. *paren*. — F. *parer*, to deck, trim, pare. — L. *parāre*, to get ready, prepare.

Paregoric, assuaging pain. (L. — Gk.) L. *paregoricus*, assuaging. — Gk. *παρηγορικός*, addressing, encouraging, soothing. — Gk. *παρηγορεῖν*, to address. — Gk. *παρά*, beside; *ἀγορά*, an assembly, whence also *ἀγορεύειν*, to address an assembly.

Parent. (F. — L.) F. *parent*, a kinsman. — L. *parent-*, stem of *parens*, a parent, lit. one who produces. — L. *parere*, to produce. Brugm. i. § 515.

Parenthesis. (Gk.) Gk. *παρένθεσις*, an insertion, a putting in beside. — Gk. *παρ-ά*, beside; *ἐν*, in; *θέσις*, 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. *perjactāre* (not in Ducange, but found in the 14th cent.). Cf. '*Perjacio*, Anglice, to perjette;' Vocab. 602. 7. As if from L. *per*, fully; *iactāre*, to cast, frequent. of *iacere*, to throw. See Jet (1). 2. But really substituted for O. F. *porgeter*, to rough-cast a wall (Godefroy). — L. *prōiectāre*, to cast forth; from *prō* and *iactāre*. Cf. Walloon *porgeté*, to parget (Remacle). ¶ Also spelt *spargetten*, where the *s* of *spargetten* = O. F. *es-*, L. *ex* (intensive).

Parhelion, a mock sun. (L. — Gk.) L. *parhēlion*. — Gk. *παρήλιον*, neut. of *παρήλιος*, beside the sun. — Gk. *παρ-ά*, beside; *ἥλιος*, sun; see Heliacal.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

fem. pp.; used as equivalent to Ital. *parata*, a defence, guard. – F. *parer*, to prepare, also to guard, ward off. – L. *parāre*, to prepare. See **Pare.**

Parse, to tell the parts of speech. (L.) To *parse* is to tell 'quæ *pars* orationis,' i.e. what part of speech a word is. – L. *pars*, a part. See **Part.**

Parsee, an adherent of the old Persian religion, in India. (Pers.) Pers. *pārsī*, a Persian. – Pers. *Pārs*, Persia.

Parsimony, frugality. (F. – L.) M. F. *parsimonie*; Cot. – L. *parsimōnia*, better *parcimōnia*. – L. *parci-*, for *parcus*, sparing; with suffix *-monia* (Idg. *-monyā*). Allied to *parcere*, to spare.

Parsley. (F. – L. – Gk.) Formerly *persely*. – F. *persil*; older form *peresil*. – L. *petroselīnum*. – Gk. *πετροσέλινον*, rock parsley. – Gk. *πέτρο-ς*, rock, stone; *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley; see **Celery.**

Parsnep, Parsnip. (F. – L.) Formerly *parsnep*, and still better *pasneppe*, as in Palsgrave; the *r* being intrusive. – O. F. *pastenaque*, a parsnip (by dropping *te*). – L. *pastināca*, a parsnep: perhaps orig. a root dug up. Perhaps from L. *pastināre*, to dig up. – L. *pastinum*, a two-pronged dibble. ¶ The ending *-nep* was assimilated to that of *turnep*.

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.** ¶ Blackstone gives the right etymology, but the wrong reason; the Late L. *persōna* was applied to 'rank' or dignity, and had nothing to do with a fanciful embodiment of the church in the parson's person! Der. *parson-age.*

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. *partiālis*, referring to a part only. – L. *parti-*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. See **Part.**

participate. (L.) From pp. of L. *participāre*, to take a part. – L. *particip-*, stem of *particeps*, sharing in. – L. *parti-*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part; *capere*, to take.

participle. (F. – L.) The *l* is an E. insertion, as in *syllable*. – F. *participe*. – L. *participium*, a participle; supposed to partake of the nature both of an adjectival sb. and a vb. – L. *particip-*, stem of *particeps*, sharing in; see above.

particle. (F. – L.) F. *particule* (16th cent.). – L. *particula*, double dimin. from *parti-*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part.

partisan (1), an adherent of a party. (F. – Ital. – L.) F. *partisan*. – Ital. *partigiano*, a partner; answering to a Late L. form **partītiānus*. – L. *partītus*, pp. of *partīrī*, to part, divide. – L. *parti-*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. Others (see Körting), give the Late L. form as **partensiānus*, extended from *part-*, stem of *pars*, a part.

Partisan (2), **Partizan,** a halberd. (F. – Ital. – L. ?) M. F. *pertuisane*, 'a partisan, or leading-staffe,' Cot.; O. F. *pourtisaine* (15th cent., Littré); *pertesane* (Godefroy, s. v. *pertuisanier*). – Ital. *partegiana*, 'a partesan, iauelin;' Florio. [The M. F. *pertuisane* is an accommodated spelling, to make it look like M. F. *pertuiser*, to pierce through, due to L. *per-tundere*.] Cf. Late L. *partesāna*, *pertixāna*. β. Apparently connected with the word above, as if the weapon of a partisan (Diez).

Partition. (F. – L.) F. *partition*. – L. acc. *partītionem*, a sharing, partition. – L. *partītus*, pp. of *partīri*, to divide. – L. *parti-*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part; see **Part.**

partner. (F. – L.) A curious corruption of M. E. *parcener*, frequently misread and misprinted as *partener*, by the common confusion between *c* and *t* in MSS., and through the influence of *part*. – O. F. *parcener*, M. F. *parsonnier*, 'a partener, or coparcener;' Cot. – Late L. **partītionārius*, of which the shorter form *partionārius* occurs. – L. *partītion-em*, acc. of *partītio*, a sharing, share; see **Partition.**

Partridge, a bird. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *pertriche*. – F. *perdrix*, where the second *r* is intrusive. – L. *perdicem*, acc. of *perdix*. – Gk. *πέρδιξ*, a partridge.

Parturient, about to produce young. (L.) L. *parturient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *parturire*, to be ready to produce young. From *part-*, as in *part-us*, pp. of *parĕre*,

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 *partīrī*, 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-uenīre*, to arrive, come through.—L. *per*, through: *uenīre*, 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*, *pareïs*, *paraïs*, paradise (Low L. *paravīsus*).—L. *paradīsus*, a church-porch, outer court, paradise. See Paradise. The *v* was inserted in *pare-is*, to avoid hiatus.

Pasch, the Passover. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) A.S. *pascha*.—L. *pascha*.—Gk. πάσχα.—Heb. *pesakh*, a passing over; the passover; Exod. xii. 11.—Heb. *pāsakh*, he passed over.

Pash, to dash. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *paska*, to dabble in water, Norweg. *baska*, to dabble in water, tumble, work hard; the same as Dan. *baske*, to slap, *baxes*, to box, Norw. *baksa*, 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 Plash, Baste (1).

Pasha, Pacha. (Pers.) Also *bashaw*. Pers. *bāshā*, *bādshāh*, a governor of a province, great lord; the same as *pādshāh*, a prince, great lord; lit. 'a protecting king.'—Pers. *pad*, protecting; *shah*, king. See Bezoar and Shah.

Pasquin, Pasquinade, a lampoon. (F.—Ital.) (Formerly also *pasquil*; M. F. *pasquille*.)—F. *pasquin* (whence *pasquinade*), a pasquin, lampoon.—Ital. *Pasquino*, 'a statue 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 statue found near his stall at his death, on which the wits of the time secretly affixed lampoons; see Haydn.

Pass, to move onward. (F.—L.) M. E. *passen*.—F. *passer*.—Late L. *passāre*, to pass.—L. *passus*, a step; see Pace. β. Diez takes Late L. *passāre* to be the frequent. form of *pandere*, to stretch; it makes but little difference.

passage. (F.—L.) F *passage*.—Late L. *passāticum*, a right of passage.—Late L. *passāre*; see above. Der. *passenger*, for M. E. *passager*.

Passion. (F.—L.) F. *passion*.—L. *passiōnem*, acc. of *passio*, (properly) suffering.—L. *passus*, pp. of *patī*, to suffer. See Patient.

passive. (F.—L.) F. *passif*.—L. *passīuus*, suffering.—L. *passus* (above).

Passport. (F.—L.) F. *passeport*, written permission to travel from a port, &c.—F. *passer*, to pass; *port*, port, from L. *portus*; see Pass and Port (2).

Paste. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *paste*; F. *pâte*.—Late L. *pasta*, paste.—Gk. παστη, a mess of food; orig. fem. of παστός, besprinkled, salted; from πασσειν, to sprinkle. The orig. sense was 'a salted mess of food.' Der. *past-y*, M. E. *pastee*, O. F. *pasté* (F. *pâté*), a pasty; *past-r-y*, orig. a room in which pasties were kept (cf. *pantry*, *buttery*). And see Patty.

Pastel, a coloured crayon. (F.—Ital.—L.) An artist's term.—F. *pastel*, 'a pastel, crayon;' 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 *pascere*, to feed. ¶ *Not* allied to *paste*; 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 *pasture* in O. French.—O. F. *pasture*, pasture. See pasture.

pastille, a small cone of aromatic substances, to be burnt in a room. F.—L.) F. *pastille*, a little lump or loaf; see Cotgrave.—L. *pastillum*, acc. of *pastillus*, a little loaf; dimin. of *pastus*, food; see Pastel.

Pastime. (F.—L.; *and* E.) From *pass* and *time*; imitating F. *passe-temps*.

Pastor, a shepherd. (F.—L.) Formerly *pastour*.—O. F. *pastour*.—L. *pastōrem*, acc. of *pastor*, a shepherd, lit. 'feeder.'—L. *pastus*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed, an inceptive verb; pp. *pā-ui*. (√PA.) Der. *pastor-al*, F. *pastoral*, L. *pastorālis*, adj.

pasture. (F.—L.) O. F. *pasture*, a feeding.—L. *pastura*, a feeding.—L. *pastus*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed.

Pat (1), to strike lightly. (E.) In

Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 63. Most likely from a by-form of A. S. *plættan*, M. E. *platten*. *pletten* (see Stratmann), to strike; for loss of *l* cf. *patch* (1). Cf. Swed. dial. *pjätta*, to pat, *plätta*, to tap (Rietz); Bavarian *patzen*, to pat; E. Fries. *patjen*, to splash; G. *patschen*, to tap, splash; G. *platzen*, to crack; M. Du. *pletten*, 'contundere,' Kilian. Of imitative origin; cf. Tap, Dab, Paddle.

Pat (2), a small lump of butter. (E.) Cf. Irish *pait*, a hump, lump, *paiteog*, a small lump of butter; Gael. *pait*, *paiteag* (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 *platch*. '*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 paltry fellow. (E.?) Temp. iii. 2. 71. *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 *pajock*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 295.

Patchouli, a scent. (F.—Dravidian.) F. *patchouli*; of obscure origin. Apparently from E. *patcha-leaf*, i. e. 'green leaf,' imitating the vernacular *pacha-pāt*, where *pat* is Hind. for 'leaf.' Or from Dravidian words meaning 'green leaf.' Cf. Tamil *pachchai*, green, *ilai*, leaf (Knight); Malayalim *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 rasus,' 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. πλατυς, flat, broad. Cf. M. F. *pate*, a plate; Cot.

Paten. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *patene* (Cot.).—L. *patina*, *patena*, a flat dish.—Gk. πατανή, 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* (fem. *patente*), patent, wide open.—L. *patent-*, stem of pr. pt. of *patēre*, to lie open. Cf. Gk. πετάννυμι, I spread out. (√PET.) Brugm. i. § 120 (note).

Paternal. (F.—L.) F. *paternel*.—Late L. *paternālis*, fatherly.—L. *paternus*, fatherly.—L. *pater*, father. Perhaps formed with suffix *-ter* of the agent from √PA, to feed, guard. See Father.

Path, a way, track. (E.) A. S. *pæð*, *pað*, a path.+Du. *pad*, G. *pfad*.

Pathos. (Gk.) Gk. πάθος, suffering, emotion.—Gk. παθειν, used as 2 aor. infin. of πασχειν (for *παθ-σκειν), to suffer. Allied to πενθ-ος, grief. Der. *path-et-ic*, from O. F. *pathetique*, L. *patheticus*, Gk. παθητικός; extended from παθητός, subject to suffering.

Patient. (F.—L.) O. F. *patient*.—L. *patient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pati*, to suffer. Der. *patience*, F. *patience*, L. *patientia*.

Patois, a vulgar dialect of French. (F.—L.) F. *patois*, country talk; which stands for an older form *patrois*, given by Godefroy (Diez, Littre).—Late L. *patriensis*, 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. πατριαρχης, chief of a race or tribe.—Gk. πατρι-ά, a race; ἄρχειν, to rule. See Arch- (prefix).

patrician, a Roman nobleman. (L.) Formed, with suffix *-an*, from L. *patrici-us*, noble; a descendant of the *patrēs*, i. e. senators or fathers of the state.

patrimony. (F.—L.) M. E. *patrimonie*.—F. *patrimoine*.—L. *patrimōnium*, an inheritance.—L. *patri-*, for *pater*, father; with suffix *-monium* (Idg. *-mon-yom*).

patriot. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) O. F. *patriote*.—Late L. *patriōta*.—Gk. πατριώτης, properly, a fellow-countryman.—Gk.

πατριά, a race, from πατρι-, for πατήρ, a father. ¶ The mod. sense of *patriot* arose in *French*.

patristic, pertaining to the fathers of the church. (F.—L.) F. *patristique* (Littré). Coined from L. *patri-*, *pater*, a father; with the Gk. suffixes *-ist-* and *-ic*.

Patrol, a going of the rounds in a garrison. (F.) F. *patrouille*, 'a still night-watch in warre;' Cot. Lit. a tramping about; from O. F. (Picard) *patrouiller*, to paddle in water, the same word (but with inserted *r*) as *patouiller*, to paddle or dabble in with the feet; also *patrolli*, in the patois of Lyons (Puitspelu). Formed from O. F. *pate* (F. *patte*), the paw or foot of a beast. Of uncertain origin; perhaps imitative. Cf. Late L. *pata*, the foot of a cup, base of a tower; also G. *patsche*, an instrument for striking the hand, *patsch-fuss*, web foot of a bird; *patschen*, to strike, dabble, walk awkwardly; Low G. *pattjen*, to paddle in water with the feet (Richey); Bavarian *patzen*, to pat; see Pat (1). ¶ Hence also Span. *pata*, paw, *patullar*, to run through mud, *patrullar*, to patrol; and Ital. *pattuglia*, a patrol (without the inserted *r*).

Patron. (F.—L.) F. *patron*.—L. *patrōnum*, acc. of *patrōnus*, a protector; extended from *patr-*, stem of *pater*, father.

patronymic. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *patronymique*. — L. *patrōnymicus*. — Gk. πατρωνυμικός, belonging to the father's name. — Gk. πατρωνυμία, a name taken from the father.—Gk. πατρ-, for πατηρ, a father; ὄνομα, a name; see Name.

Patten, a clog. (F.) Formerly *paten*. —F. *patin*, a patten, 'also a foot-stall of a pillar;' Cot.—M. F. *pate* (F. *patte*), a paw or foot of a beast, 'also a foot-stall of a pillar;' Cot. See Patrol.

Patter, to strike frequently, as hail. (E.) A frequentative of *pat*; see Pat (1). Cf. prov. E. (Lonsdale) *pattle*, to pat gently.

Pattern, an example, model to work by. (F.—L.) M. E. *patron*; (the old spelling).—F. *patron*, 'a patron . . also a pattern, sample;' Cot. See Patron.

Patty, a little pie. (F.—L.—Gk.) Mod. F. *pâté*; O. F. *pasté*, a pasty.—Late L. *pastātum*, neut. of pp. of *pastāre*, to make paste.—Late L. *pasta*, paste; see Paste.

Paucity, fewness. (F.—L.) F. *paucité*. —L. *paucitātem*, acc. of *paucitās*, fewness. —L. *paucus*, few; allied to Few.

Paunch. (F. — L.) O. F. *panche* (Picard); also *pance*; F. *panse*.—L. *panticem*, acc. of *pantex*, belly, paunch.

Pauper. (L.) L. *pauper*, poor. *Pau-* is allied to *paucus*, few; *-per*, (perhaps) to L. *parāre*, to provide. Lit. 'provided with little.'

Pause, a stop. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pause*.—Late L. *pausa*.—Gk. παυσις, a pause, ceasing.—Gk. παυειν, to make to cease; παυεσθαι, to cease. Doublet, *pose*, q. v.

Pave. (F.—L.) M. E. *pauen* = (*paven*). —F. *paver*, to pave.—Late L *pavāre*, corrupt form of L. *pauīre*, to beat, strike, ram, tread down. Cf. Skt. *pavi-*, thunderbolt. Der. *pavement*, F. *pavement*, L. *pauīmentum*, a hard floor, from *pauīre*, to ram; also *pav-i-or* (cf. *law-y-er*), from F. *paveur*, 'a paver,' Cot.

Pavilion. (F.—L.) M. E. *pavilon*.—F. *pavillon*, a tent; so called because spread out like the wings of a butterfly.—L. *pāpiliōnem*, acc. of *pāpilio*, (1), a butterfly, (2) a tent.

Pavin, Pavan, a stately Spanish dance. (F.—Span. — L. — Pers. — Tamil.) F. *pavane*.—Span. *pavana*, a grave dance (see *Pavan* in Nares). Prob. from a Late L. **pāvānus*, peacock-like, from the row of stately dancers (Scheler); cf. Span. *pava*, a peahen, a turkey, *pavada*, a flock of turkeys, *pavo*, adj., like a peacock (whence *pavonear*, to walk with affected gravity).—Late L. *pāvus*, earlier L. *pāuo*, a peacock. See Peacock.

Pavise, a large shield. (F.) Also spelt *pavese*, *pavish*, *pauice*, *pauys*, *paues*. —F. *pavois*, 'a great shield;' Late L. *pavensis*. (Span. *paves*; Ital. *pavese*, *pavesce*, Florio.) Of uncertain origin; perhaps from the city of *Pavia*, in Italy. Godefroy has the adj. *pavinois*, *paviois*, *pavois*, *pavaiz*, adj. 'de Pavie;' as in the phr. *escus pavaiz*, shields of Pavia.

Paw. (F.) M. E. *pawe*, *powe*, a paw. —A. F. *powe*, O. F. *poe*, a paw; the same as Prov. *pauta*, Catalan *pota*, a paw. Cf. Low G. *pote*, Du. *poot* (whence G. *pfote*), a paw. Perhaps from an imitative root; cf. F. *patte*. Franck takes Du. *poot* to be of Teut. origin. Cf. E. Fries. *pote*, *pöt*, paw.

Pawl, a short bar, as a catch to a windlass. (F.—L.) O. F. *paul*, variant of *pal*,

pel, a stake (whence Du. *pal*, Swed. *pall*, Norw. *pall*, a pawl; cf. W. *pawl*, a pole, stake, bar).—L. *pālum*, acc. of *pālus*, a stake. See **Pale** (1).

Pawn (1), a pledge. (F.—Teut.) F. *pan*, 'a pane, piece, panel, also a pawn, gage, skirt of a gown, pane of a hose,' &c.; Cot. In the sense of 'pane,' F. *pan* is of Latin origin; see **Pane**. In the sense of 'pawn,' F. *pan* is rather from Du. *pand*; cf. G. *pfand*, O. H. G. *phant*, a pledge. Der. *im-pawn*, to put in pledge, to pledge; *pawn*, vb.

Pawn (2), a piece at chess. (F.—L.) M. E. *paune*, *poune*, *poun*.—O. F. *paon*, a pawn (Roquefort), also *poon* (Littré); but the older form is *peon* (F. *pion*), agreeing with Span. *peon*, a foot-soldier, pawn, Ital. *pedone*, a foot-soldier, *pedona*, a pawn (Florio).—Late L. *pedonem*, acc. of *pedo*, a foot-soldier.—L. *ped-*, stem of *pes*, foot. ¶ The O. F. *paon* is the same word; cf. F. *faon* (E. *fawn*), from Late L. *fētōnem*, shewing the same substitution of *a* for *e*; there is no need to connect it with F. *paon*, a peacock, as Littré does, ignoring the Ital. and Span. words.

Pawnee, drink. (Hind.—Skt.) Hind. *pānī*, water.—Skt. *pānīya*, allied to *pāna*, a beverage.—Skt. *pā*, to drink.

Paxwax, strong tendon in the neck of animals. (E.) M. E. *paxwax*, also *fex-wax*, 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. *paien*.—O. F. *paier*, *paer* (F. *payer*), to pay, to content.—L. *pācāre*, to pacify; in late Lat., to pay a debt.—L. *pāc-*, stem of *pax*, peace; see **Peace**.

Pay (2), to pitch the seams of a ship. (F.—L.) A. F. *peier* (O. F. *poier*, Godefroy), to pitch.—L. *picāre*, to pitch.—L. *pic-*, stem of *pix*, pitch; see **Pitch**. ¶ The M. E. word for 'pitch' is *peis*, from A. F. *peis* (O. F. *pois*), pitch; from L. acc. *picem*.

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. *paienisme*, lit. paganism; Late L. *pāgānismus*. Formed with suffix *-ismus*, from L. *pāgān-us*, a pagan. See **Pagan**.

Pea, a vegetable. (L.) Formerly *pease*, *pese*; M. E. *pese*, pl. *pesen* or *peses*. A. S. *pisa*, pl. *pisan*.—L. *pīsum*, a pea.+Gk. *πίσος*, a pea. (√PIS.)

Peace. (F.—L.) M. E. *pais*.—O. F. *pais* (F. *paix*).—L. *pācem*, acc. of *pax*, peace, orig. a compact; cf. *pac-*, as in *pac-tum*, a bargain; see **Pact**.

Peach (1), a fruit. (F.—L.—Pers.) M. E. *peche*.—O. F. *pesche*, a peach.—L. *persicum*, a peach; so called from growing on the *Persica arbor*, Persian tree.—Pers. *Pars*, Persia.

Peach (2), to inform against. (F.—L.) Short for M. E. *apechen*, to impeach, a variant of *impechen*, to impeach, by the substitution of prefix *a-* (L. *ad*) for *im-* (L. *in*). See **Impeach**.

Peacock. (L.—Pers.—Tamil; *and* E.) M. E. *pecok*, *pocok*; where *cok* = E. *cock*. We also find M. E. *po*; A. S. *pēa*, *pāwa*; all from L. *pāuo* (whence Du. *paauw*, G. *pfau*, F. *paon*). The same as Gk. *ταώς*, for *ταϝῶς*, a peacock; the change from *τ* to *p* being due to the fact that the word was foreign both to L. and Gk.—Pers. *tāwus*, *taus*, a peacock.—O. Tamil *tokei*, *tōgei*, 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. *pije*, 'a pie-gowne, rough gowne, such as seamen weare.' The same as Low G. *pije*, N. Fries. *pie*, *pie-jäckert*.—M. Du. *pije*, or *pije-laken*, 'a rough or a hairy cloath;' Hexham. Prob. from F. *pie*, a mag-pie; cf. E. *pied*, spotted. See **Pie** (1). Also Low G. *pije*, *pigge*, *pyke* (Brem. W.), perhaps from L. *pica*.

Peak. (F.—L.) M. E. *pec*. [Cf. Irish *peac*, 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 (Godefroy, s. v. *pec*); also Low G. *peek*, 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. F. *apeler*, vb.; see **Appeal**.

Pean; see **Pæan**.

Pear, a fruit. (L.) A. S. *peru*, *pere*. — L. *pirum*, a pear (whence also Ital. *pera*).

Pearl. (F. — L.?) M.E. *perle*. — F. *perle*, 'a pearl, a berrie;' Cot. Of unknown origin; we find also Ital., Span., Prov. *perla*, Port. *perola*, *perla*. Cf. Low L. *perula*, the end of the nose (7th cent.). Perhaps for L. **pirula*, i. e. a little pear, from L. *pirum*, a pear; cf. Span. *perilla*, (1) a little pear, (2) a pear-shaped ornament, M. Ital. *perolo*, a little button on a cap. Perhaps suggested by the various senses of L. *bacca*, (1) a berry, (2) oliveberry, (3) round fruit, (4) a pearl (Horace). See **Purl** (2).

Pearl-barley. (F. — L.; *and* E.) F. *orge perlé*, pearl-barley (Hamilton); but this seems to be a corruption of *orge pelé*, 'pilled barley,' Cot. See **Peel** (1).

Peasant. (F. — L.) O. F. *paisant*, another form of O. F. *paisan*, a peasant; (cf. Ital. *paesano*, Span. *paisano*, a compatriot). Formed with suffix *-an* (L. *-ānus*), from O. F. *pais* (F. *pays*), a country (cf. Ital. *paese*, Span. *pais*, Port. *pais*, a country). — Late L. *pagense*, neut. of *pagensis*, belonging to a village. — L. *pagus*, a village, district. See **Pagan**.

Peat, a kind of turf for fuel. (C.) Latinised as *peta* (Ducange); whence *petāria*, a place for getting peat. Apparently from O. Gael. *pett*, a piece, from W. *peth*, a thing, a piece. See **Piece**.

Pebble. (E.) A. S. *papol-stān*, a pebble-stone.

Peccable, liable to sin. (L.) Coined as if from L. **peccābilis*, from *peccāre*, to sin. Brugm. i. § 585.

peccadillo. (Span. — L.) Span. *peccadillo*, *pecadillo*, a slight fault; dimin. of *pecado*, a sin. — L. *peccātum*, a sin. — L. *peccātus*, pp. of *peccāre*, to sin.

peccant, sinning. (F. — L.) First used in phr. '*peccant* humours.' — F. *peccant*, sinning; '*l'humeur peccante*, corrupt humour;' Cot. — L. *peccant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *peccāre*, to sin.

Peccary, a quadruped. (F. — Caribbean.) F. *pecari*, 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 *pikken*, to pick or peck up. A mere variant of *pick*; see **Pick**.

Peck (2), a dry measure, 2 gallons. (F. — L.?) M. E. *pekke*, 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. *peck*, meat, victuals. [So also F. *picotin*, a peck (measure), *picoter*, to peck as a bird.] See **Peck** (1), **Pick**.

Pectinal, lit. comb-like. (L.) From L. *pectin-*, stem of *pecten*, a comb. — L. *pectere*, to comb. + Gk. πεκτεῖν, to comb, from πεκειν, to comb. (√PEK.)

Pectoral, belonging to the chest. (F. — L.) F. *pectoral*. — L. *pectorālis*, adj., from *pector-* (for **pectos*), stem of *pectus*, the breast. Der. *poitrel*.

Peculate, to pilfer. (L.) From pp. of L. *pecūlārī*, to appropriate to one's own use. Formed as if from **pecūlum*, for *pecūlium*, private property; see below.

peculiar, one's own, particular. (F. — L.) M. F. *peculier*. — L. *peculiāris*, one's own. — L. *pecūlium*, private property; closely allied to *pecūnia*, money; see below.

pecuniary. (F. — L.) M.F. *pecuniaire*. — L. *pecūniārius*, relating to money or property. — L. *pecūnia*, property. — O.L. *pecu*, cattle; cf. *pecu-a*, neut. pl., cattle of all kinds, property; *pecus*, cattle. Cf. Skt. *paçu*, cattle, cognate with Goth. *faihu*, property, A. S. *feoh*, G. *vieh*, cattle.

Pedagogue, a teacher. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.F. *pedagogue*. — L. *pædagōgus*. — Gk. παιδαγωγός, a slave who led a boy to school; hence, a tutor. — Gk. παιδ-, stem of παις, a boy; ἀγωγος, leading, from ἄγειν, to lead. The Gk. παις = παfις, allied to L. *puer*, a boy. See **Puerile**, **Puberty**.

Pedal, belonging to the foot. (L.) The *pedal* keys in an organ are acted on by the feet. — L. *pedālis*, belonging to the foot. — L. *ped-*, stem of *pēs*, foot. + A. S. *fōt*, 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. participial form; the stem *ped-* is prob. the same as in Ital. *pedagogo*, and therefore due to

Gk. παιδεύειν (whence a Lat. form **paedāre*), to instruct; see **Pedagogue**.

Peddle, to deal in small wares. (E.?) Coined from the sb. *pedlar*, later form of *peddar*; see **Pedlar**.

Pedestal. (Span.—Ital.—L. *and* G.) Span. *pedestal*, 'the base of a pillar,' Minsheu; 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. *stal* (G. *stall*), a stall; see **Stall**.

pedestrian. (L.) Properly an adj.; from L. *pedestri-*, decl. stem. of *pedester*, one who goes on foot. For **pedit-tr-*; from *pedit-*, 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 *īre*, to go. Brugm. ii. § 123.

pedicel, pedicle, the foot-stalk of fruit. (F.—L.) *Pedicel* is from mod. F. *pédicelle*; but *pedicle* (older and better) from M. F. *pedicule*, a leaf-stalk; Cot. — L. *pediculus*, little foot, foot-stalk, pedicle; double dimin. of *ped-*, stem of *pēs*, foot.

pedigree. (F.—L.) Old spellings *pedegree* (1627); *pedigrew* (1570); *petygrewe* (1530). Also, in Prompt. Parv. (1440) *pedegru*, *petygru*, with slight variations, explained by 'lyne of kynrede and awncetrye, *Stemma, in scalis*.' Also *peedegrue*, 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; *dē*, of; *gruem*, acc. of *grus*, a crane, cognate with E. **Crane**.

pediment, an ornament finishing the front of a building. (L.) The N. E. D. shows that the older form was *periment*, described as a workman's term, and corrupt English. I suggest that *a periment* was substituted for *operiment*, a covering; from L. *operimentum*, covering (common in the Latin Vulgate version of the Bible). — L. *operīre*, to cover. A *pediment* forms a sort of cover over doors, niches, &c. For the etymology of L. *operīre*, 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. παιδο-, for παῖς, a boy; and *baptism*. Cf. **Pedagogue**.

Peel (1), to strip off skin. (F.—L.) From F. *peler*, to 'unskin'; Cot. (Cf. M. Ital. *pellare*, 'to unskin;' Florio). — O. F. *pel*, skin. — L. *pellem*, acc. of *pellis*, a skin. See **Fell** (2). ¶ Confused with F. *piller*; see below.

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. *pele* (Littre), F. *pelle*, a fire-shovel. — L. *pāla*; 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. *pālum*, acc. of *pālus*, a stake. See **Pale** (1).

Peep (1), to chirp, cry like a chicken. (F.—L.) M. E. *pipen*. — O. F. *piper*, also *pepier*, to chirp as a bird. — L. *pīpāre*, *pīpīre*, to chirp. See **Pipe** (1) and **Peep** (2).

Peep (2), to look through a narrow aperture. (F.—L.) Palsgrave has: 'I peke or prie, *Ie pipe hors*;' i. e. I peep out. Thus *peep* is directly from F. *piper*, lit. to pipe, but also used in the sense to peep. [It arose from the exclamation *pipe!* (Du. dial. *piep!*, Molema), made by a hider in the game of *peep-bo, bo-peep*, or hide-and-seek; cf. Du. dial. *piepen*, (1) to say *piep!* (2) to peep out.] Cot. gives F. *piper*, 'to whistle, chirp like a bird, cousen, deceive, cheat, beguile;' *pipée*, '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. *pīpāre*, *pīpīre*, to chirp; see **Pipe**.

Peer (1), an equal. (F. — L.) The twelve *peers* of France were of *equal* rank. M. E. *pere*, *per*. — O. F. *per*, *peer*, later *pair*, a peer; or as adj., equal. — L. *parem*, acc. of *par*, equal. See **Par**. Der. *peerless*.

Peer (2), to look narrowly, pry. (E.?) M. E. *piren*, E. Fries. *pīren*, Westphal. *pīren*, Low G. *piren*, to look closely. Cf. also *pliren*, to peer, orig. to draw the eye-

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

penance, older form *penëance*. — L. *pœnitentia*, penitence. — L. *pœnitent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pœnitēre*, to cause to repent. See Penitent.

Penchant, a strong inclination, bias (in favour of). (F. — L.) F. *penchant*, sb.; orig. pres. pt. of *pencher*, to lean, lean towards. — Late L. type **pendicāre*; from L. *pendēre*, to hang.

Pencil. (F. — L.) The old sense was a small hair-brush for painting. — M. F. *pincel*, later *pinceau*, 'a pensill, brush;' Cot. — L. *pēnecillus*, a small tail, painter's brush; dimin. of *pēniculus*, which is a double dimin. of *penis*, a tail. For **pesnis*; cf. Skt. *pasa(s)*, Gk. πέος; Brugm. i. § 877.

Pendant, anything hanging, a hanging ornament. (F. — L.) F. *pendant*, a pendant. — F. *pendant*, pres. pt. of *pendre*, to hang. — L. *pendēre*, to hang; allied to *pendere*, to weigh. Cf. Gk. σφενδόνη, a sling. (√SPHEND, SPHED.) Der. *pend-ent*, hanging, Latinised form of F. *pendant*; *pend-ing*, Anglicised form of F. *pendant*, during.

pendulous. (L.) For L. *pendulus*, hanging. — L. *pendēre*, to hang.

pendulum. (L.) L. *pendulum*, neut. of adj. *pendulus* (above).

Penetrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *penetrāre*, to pierce into. Compounded of *pene-*, base of *penes*, with, *peni-tus*, within, with which cf. *penus*, the inner part of a sanctuary; and *-trāre* (as in *in-trāre*), to pass over, allied to Skt. *tara-*, a crossing.

Penguin, Pinguin, a bird. (Unknown.) In a tract printed in 1588, we read that Sir F. Drake gave a certain island the name of *Penguin Island* in 1587, from the penguins found there. Selden (1613) derived it from W. *pen gwyn*, i.e. white head. In that case, it must first have been given to another bird, such as the auk (the puffin is common in Anglesey), since the penguin's head is black.

Peninsula. (L.) L. *peninsula*, a piece of land nearly an island. — L. *pēne*, *pœne*, almost; *insula*, an island. So also *pen-ultimate*, almost the last, last but one; *pen-umbra*, partial shadow.

Penitent. (F. — L.) O. F. *penitent*. — L. *pœnitent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pœnitēre*, to cause to repent, better spelt *pœnitēre*. Cf. *pœnitet*, 'it repents me.' Allied to Penury.

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 (1).

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 *pending* (Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 471); as if formed with E. suffix *-ing* from the base **pand*. β. This base is usually identified with Du. *pand*, a pawn, pledge, G. *pfand*, O. H. G. *pfant*; see Pawn (1) above. In this case, the lit. sense may have been 'little pledge,' i. e. a token, coin. + Du. *penning*, Icel. *penningr*, Dan. Swed. *penning*; G. *pfennig*, O. H. G. *phantinc*, *phentinc*, dimin. of *pfant*.

Penny-royal, a herb. (F. — L.) A popular form of the old name *pulial royal*. Cotgrave translates M. F. *pulege* by 'penny royall, puliall royall'; from Late L. *pūlegium*. The above old name is due to L. *pūlēium rēgium*, a name given to the plant from its supposed efficacy against fleas (cf. E. *flea-bane*). From L. *pūlex*, 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 *pendēre*, to hang.

pension. (F. — L.) F. *pension*. — L. *pensiōnem*, acc. of *pensio*, a payment. — L. *pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, to weigh, weigh out money, pay.

pensive. (F. — L.) M. E. *pensif*. — F. *pensif*, thoughtful. — F. *penser*, to think. — L. *pensāre*, to weigh, ponder; frequent. of *pendere*, to weigh.

Pent, for *penned*, pp. of Pen (2), q.v.

Pentagon, a plane five-sided figure. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pentagone*. — L. *pentagōnus*, adj., pentagonal. — Gk. πεντάγωνος, pentagonal; neut. πεντάγωνον, a pentagon. — Gk. πεντά-, for πεντε, five; γωνία, an angle, from γονυ, a knee; see Knee. And see Five.

pentameter, a verse of five metres. (L. — Gk.) L. *pentameter*. — Gk. πεντάμετρος. — Gk. πεντα-, for πεντέ, five; μέτρον, a metre.

pentateuch, the five books of Moses. (L. — Gk.) L. *pentateuchus*. — Gk. πεντά-, five (above); τεῦχος, a tool, also a book.

pentecost, Whitsuntide; orig. a Jewish festival on the fiftieth day after the

Passover. (L. – Gk.) L. *pentēcostē*. – Gk. πεντηκοστή, Pentecost, Acts ii. 1; fem. of πεντηκοστος, fiftieth. – Gk. πεντηκοντα, fifty.

Penthouse, a shed projecting from a building. (F.–L.) Formerly *pentice*, whence it is corrupted. – M. F. *apentis*, *appentis*, 'a penthouse;' Cot. – L. *appendicium*, an appendage, allied to *appendix* (the same). – L. *ap-* (*ad*), to; *pendēre*, to hang.

Pentroof, a roof with a slope on one side only. (F.–L.; *and* E.) This has affected the sense of *penthouse*, though they mean quite different things. Here *pent* is from F. *pente*, a slope, formed from F. *pendre*, to hang. – L. *pendere*, to hang.

Penultimate, Penumbra; see Peninsula.

Penury, want. (F.–L.) M. F. *penurie*. – L. *penūria*, want, need. Cf. Gk. πεῖνα, hunger.

Peony, Pæony, a flower. (F.–L.–Gk.) Altered to suit the Lat. spelling. M. E. *pione*. – O. F. *pione* (F. *pivoine*). – L. *pæonia*, medicinal, from its supposed virtues; fem. of *Pæonius*, belonging to *Pæōn*, its supposed discoverer. – Gk. παιωνία, pæony; from Παίων, Pæon. See Pæan.

People. (F.–L.) M.E. *people*, *poeple*. – A. F. *people*, *pēple*; O. F. *pueple*; F. *peuple*. – L. *populum*, acc. of *populus*, people.

Pepper. (L.–Gk.–Skt.) A. S. *pipor*. – L. *piper*. – Gk. πεπερι. – Skt. *pippalī*, (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 *πεπτις < *peq-tis, related to πέπτειν, to cook. (√PEQ.) See Cook.

Per-, prefix, through. (L.; *or* F.–L.) L. *per*, through; whence F. *per-*, *par-*, prefix. Allied to Gk. περι, around; cf. also παρα, beside: Skt. *para*, away, forth, *param*, beyond; E. *from*.

Perambulate, to walk about through. (L.) L. *per*, through; and *ambulātus*, pp. of *ambulāre*, to walk about. See Amble.

Perceive. (F.–L.) O. F. *percever*. – L. *percipere*, to apprehend. – L. *per*, thoroughly; *capere*, to seize.

perception. (F.–L.) F. *perception*. – L. acc. *perceptiōnem*. – L. *perceptus*, pp. of *percipere*; see above.

Perch (1), a rod for a bird to sit on; a measure. (F.–L.) F. *perche*. – L. *pertica*, a rod, bar.

Perch (2), a fish. (F.–L.–Gk.) F. *perche*. – L. *perca*. – Gk. πέρκη, a perch; from the dark marks. – Gk. πέρκος, περκνός, spotted, blackish; cf. Skt. *prçni-*, spotted, pied, *sprç*, to sprinkle.

Percolate. (L.) From pp. of L. *percolāre*, to filter through. – L. *per*, through; *colāre*, to filter. See Colander.

Percussion. (L.) From L. *percussio*, a striking. – L. *percussus*, pp. of *percutere*, to strike. See Quash. Der. *re-percussion*.

Perdition. (F.–L.) F. *perdition*. – L. acc. *perditiōnem*, utter loss. – L. *perditus*, pp. of *perdere*, to lose. – L. *per*, thoroughly; *-dere*, to put, place, representing Idg. **dhə*, weak form of √DHĒ, to place; cf. Do.

Peregrination. (F.–L.) M.F. *peregrination*. – L. *peregrīnātiōnem*, acc. of *peregrīnātio*, a wandering. – L. *peregrīnātus*, pp. of *peregrīnārī*, to travel. – L. *peregrīnus*, foreign, adj. from *peregrī*, *peregrē*, adv., abroad; cf. *pereger*, a traveller. From L. *per-*, which is either = L. *per*, through, or is related to A. S. *feor*, far; and *ager*, land, field. See Acre and Pilgrim.

Peremptory, decisive. (F.–L.) M.F. *peremptoire*. – L. *peremptōrius*, 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.

Perfect. (F.–L.) M.E. *perfit*, *parfit*. – O. F. *parfit*, *parfeit* (F. *parfait*). – L. *perfectus*, pp. of *perficere*, to complete. – L. *per*, thoroughly; *facere*, to make. See Fact.

Perfidious. (L.) From L. *perfidiosus*, treacherous. – L. *perfidia*, treachery. – L. *perfidus*, treacherous. – L. *per*, away (cf. Skt. *para*, 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 *forāre* is cognate with E. Bore.

Perform, to achieve. (F.–O. H. G.;

with L. *prefix.*) Corrupted from M. E. *parfournen*, later *parfourmen*. — O. F. *parfournir*, 'to perform;' Cot. — L. *per*, thoroughly; and O. F. *fournir*, to furnish, provide; see **Furnish.**

Perfume, vb. (F. — L.) F. *parfumer*, to perfume, lit. to smoke thoroughly. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *fumāre*, to smoke, from *fūmus*, smoke; see **Fume.**

Perfunctory. (L.) L. *perfunctorius*, carelessly done. — L. *perfunctus*, pp. of *perfungī*, to perform fully, get through with. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *fungī*, to perform; see **Function.**

Perhaps. (L. *and* Scand.) A clumsy hybrid compound. — L. *per*, by (as in *perchance*, where *per* is, strictly, F. *par*); *haps*, pl. of *hap*, chance.

Peri, a fairy. (Pers.) Pers. *parī*, a winged spirit; orig. a malevolent but beautiful female spirit; Zend *pairikā*. Horn, § 310.

Peri-, prefix, round. (Gk.) Gk. περί, around, about. + Skt. *pari*, round about. Allied to *per-*, prefix.

Pericardium, the sac surrounding the heart. (L. — Gk.) L. *pericardium*. — Gk. περικαρδιον. — Gk. περί, around; καρδία, the heart; see **Heart.**

Pericarp, a seed-vessel. (Gk.) Gk. περικάρπιον, shell of fruit. — Gk. περί, around; καρπός, fruit; see **Harvest.**

Pericranium, the membrane that surrounds the skull. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *pericrānium*. — Gk. περικράνιον, neut. of περικράνιος, surrounding the skull. — Gk. περί, round; κρανίον, skull.

Perigee, point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth. (Gk.) From Gk. περί, about, here 'near'; γῆ, earth. See **Geography.**

Perihelion, the point of a planet's orbit nearest the sun. (Gk.) Gk. περί, round, near; ἥλιος, the sun. See **Heliacal.**

Peril, danger. (F. — L.) M. F. *peril*. — L. *periclum*, *perīculum*, danger, lit. 'a trial.' — L. *perīrī*, to try; an obsolete verb, of which the pp. *perītus* is common. Allied to Gk. πεῖρα, 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. *perimetros*. — Gk. περιμετρος. — Gk. περι, round; μέτρον, a measure. See **Metre.**

Period, time of a circuit, epoch, perfect sentence. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *periode*, a perfect sentence. — L. *periodus*. — Gk. περίοδος, a going round, circuit, complete sentence. — Gk. περι, round; οδος, a way; see **Exodus.** ¶ The sense of 'circuit' is *directly* from Gk.

Peripatetic, a walking about. (L. — Gk.) L. *peripateticus*. — Gk. περιπατητικος, given to walking about, esp. while disputing; a name given to followers of Aristotle. — Gk. περιπατεω, I walk about. — Gk. περι, about; πατεω, I walk, from πάτος, a path.

Periphery, circumference. (L. — Gk.) L. *periferīa*, *peripherīa*. — Gk. περιφέρεια, the circumference of a circle. — Gk. περί, around; φερειν, to carry, cognate with E. **Bear,** vb.

Periphrasis. (L. — Gk.) L. *periphrasis*. — Gk. περίφρασις, circumlocution. Gk. περί, around; φράζειν, to declare, express. See **Phrase.**

Perish. (F. — L.) M. E. *perischen*. — O. F. *periss-*, 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 *īre*, to go.

Periwig, a peruke. (F. — Ital. — L.) Formerly *perwigge*, *perwicke* (Minsheu). This is a corrupted form, used in place of *peruke*. — F. *perruque*; see **Perruque.**

Periwinkle (1), a plant. (L.) Formed, with suffixed *-le* and inserted *i*, from M. E. *pervenke*, a periwinkle; A. S. *peruince*. — L. *peruinca*, a periwinkle; also called *uinca peruinca*, a name doubtless orig. given to some twining plant. — L. *per*, through, thoroughly; *uincīre*, 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. *periūrāre*, to forswear. — L. *per*, in the sense of 'beyond, against'; *iurāre*, to swear. See **Jury.**

Perk, to make smart or trim. (F. — L.) [Cf. W. *perc*, compact, trim; *percu*, to smarten, trim; *percus*, smart; all prob. from E.] M. E. *perken*, 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

up). — North F. *perque*, *perke*, for F. *perche*: see **Perch** (1). Cf. Walloon *pierke*, a perch; and F. *être perché sur*, to be conceited of (like E. *perky*). Perhaps associated with **Pert**.

Permanent. (F.—L.) F. *permanent*. — L. *permanent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *permanēre*, to endure, lit. abide through. — L. *per*, through; *manēre*, to remain. See **Mansion**.

Permeate, to pervade, pass through small openings. (L.) From pp. of L. *permeāre*, to pass through. — L. *per*, through; *meāre*, to pass, go. See *μοῖτος* in Prellwitz.

Permit. (L.) L. *permittere* (pp. *permissus*), to let pass through, lit. send through. — L. *per*, through; *mittere*, to send. See **Missile**. **Der.** *permiss-ion*.

Permutation. F.—L.) F. *permutation*. — L. acc. *permūtātiōnem*, a changing. — L. *permūtātus*, pp. of *permūtāre*, to change thoroughly. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *mūtāre*, to change. See **Mutable**.

Pernicious, hurtful. (F.—L.) F. *pernicieux*. — L. *perniciōsus*, destructive. — L. *perniciēs*, destruction. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *nici-*, for *neci-*, decl. stem of *nex*, slaughter; see **Internecine**.

Peroration. (F.—L.) M. F. *peroration*. — L. *perōrātiōnem*, acc. of *perōrātio*, the close of a speech. — L. *perōrātus*, pp. of *perōrāre*, to complete a speech. — L. *per*, through; *ōrāre*, to speak. See **Oration**.

Perpendicular. (F.—L.) F. *perpendiculaire*. — L. *perpendiculāris*, according to the plumb-line. — L. *perpendiculum*, 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. *perpetuel*. — M. F. *perpetuel*. — L. *perpetuālis*, universal; in later use, permanent. — L. *perpetuus*, continuous, constant, perpetual. — L. *perpet-*, stem of *perpes*, lasting throughout, continuous. — L. *per*, through; *pet-*, as in *pet-ere*, to seek. See **Petition**.

Perplex. (F.—L.) *Perplexed*, pp., was first in use. — M. F. *perplex*, 'perplexed, intangled;' Cot. — L. *perplexus*, entangled, interwoven. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *plexus*, entangled, pp. of *plectere*, to weave; see **Plait**.

Perquisite, a small gain. (L.) Late L. *perquīsītum*, an extra profit above the yearly rent, arising from fines, waifs, &c.; neut. of *perquīsītus*, pp. of *perquīrere*, to seek after thoroughly. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *quærere*, 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 *pilucca*, orig. a mass of hair, and allied to M. Ital. *piluccare*, 'to pick or pull out haires or feathers one by one;' Florio. From Ital. *pelo*, hair. — L. *pilum*, acc. of *pilus*, a hair.

Perry. (F.—L.) M. E. *pereye*. 'Piretum, *pereye*;' Vocab. 603. 11. From an A. F. form (mod. Norman *peiré*). Cf. F. *poiré*, 'perry, drink made of pears,' Cot.; which is formed with suffix *-é* (<L. *-ātus*, made of) from F. *poire*, a pear. — L. *pirum*, a pear. See **Pear**.

Persecute. (F.—L.) M. F. *persecuter*, vb. — L. *persecūtus*, pp. of *persequi*, to pursue. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *sequī*, to follow. See **Sequence**.

Persevere. (F.—L.) Formerly *persévere*. — O. F. *perseverer*. — L. *perseuērāre*, to persist in a thing. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *seuērus*, earnest. See **Severe**.

Persist. F.—L.) F. *persister*. — L. *persistere*, to continue, persist. — L. *per*, through; *sistere*, to stand, orig. causal of *stāre*, to stand. See **State**.

Person. (F.—L.) M. E. *persone*, *persoune*. — O. F. *persone*, F. *personne*. — L. *persōna*, 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 *o* is long. See **Sound** (3).

Perspective. F.—L.) F. *perspective*, 'the optike art;' Cot. — L. **perspectiua*, the art of inspecting; orig. fem. of **perspectīuus*, looking through. — L. *perspectus*, pp. of *perspicere*, to look through. — L. *per*, through; *specere*, to look. See **Species**.

perspicacity, keenness of sight. (F.—L.) F. *perspicacité*. — L. acc. *perspicācitātem*, sharp-sightedness. — L. *perspicāci-*, decl. stem of *perspicax*, sharp-sighted. — L. *per-spicere*, to see through (above).

perspicuous, clear. (L.) L. *perspicu-us*, clear; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *perspicere*, to see through (above).

Perspiration, a sweating. (F.—L.)

F. *perspiration*. — Late L. acc. **perspīrātiōnem*, lit. a breathing through. — L. *perspīrāre*, to breathe through. — L. *per*, through; *spīrāre*, to breathe. See Spirit.

Persuade. (F. — L.) F. *persuader*. — L. *persuādēre*, to advise thoroughly, succeed in advising. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *suādēre*, to persuade. See Suasion.

Pert, saucy. (F. — L.) M. E. *pert*, shortened form of *apert*, formerly used in the same sense. See Malapert.

Pertain. (F. — L.) M. E. *partenen*. — O. F. *partenir*. — L. *pertinere*, to extend through to, belong. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *tenēre*, to hold, hold to. See Tenable.

pertinacity. (F. — L.) F. *pertinacité* (16th cent.). Coined, with suffix *-té* < L. *-tātem*, from L. *pertināci-*, decl. stem of *pertinax*, very tenacious. — L. *per*, thorough; *tenax*, 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. *perturbare*, to disturb thoroughly. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *turbāre*, to disturb. See Turbid.

Peruke; see Perruque.

Peruse. (F. — L.) The orig. sense was 'to use up,' to go through thoroughly; hence to examine thoroughly or all over, to survey; the only difficulty in the word is in its change of sense. From *per*, thoroughly; and *use*, q. v. Cf. O. F. *paruser sa vie*, to live out his life.

Pervade. (L.) L. *peruādere*, to go through. — L. *per*, through; *uādere*, to go. See Evade, Wade.

Pervert. (F. — L.) F. *pervertir*. — L. *peruertere*, to overturn, ruin, corrupt, pervert. — L. *per*, wholly; *uertere*, to turn. See Verse. Der. *perverse*, from pp. *peruersus*.

Pervicacious, wilful. (L.) Coined from L. *peruicāci-*, decl. stem of *peruicax*, wilful; allied to *peruicus*, stubborn. Perhaps from *per*, through; and *uic-*, weak grade of *uīc-*, as in *uīc-i*, pt. t. of *uincere*, to conquer. See Victor.

Pervious, penetrable. (L.) L. *perui-us*, 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-us*, worst; a superl. perhaps connected with *peior*, worse. Brugm. ii. § 73.

Pest. (F. — L.) F. *peste*. — L. *pestem*, acc. of *pestis*, a plague.

Pester. (F. — L.) Formerly to encumber, clog; and short for *impester*. — M. F. *empestrer*, 'to pester, intangle, incumber;' Cot. (F. *empetrer*.) Orig. 'to hobble a horse at pasture.' — Late L. *im-* (*in*), on, upon; *pastorium*, a clog for a horse at pasture, from *pastus*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed. See Pastor.

Pestiferous. (L.) L. *pestifer-us*, or *pestifer*, plague-bringing; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *pesti-s*, plague; *ferre*, to bring. See Pest and Bear (1).

pestilent. (F. — L.) F. *pestilent*. — L. *pestilent-*, stem of *pestilens*, hurtful; formed as if from a verb **pestilēre*, from *pestilis*, pestilential. — L. *pesti-*, decl. stem of *pestis*, a plague (above).

Pestle. (F. — L.) M. E. *pestel*. — O. F. *pestel*, later *pesteil* (Cot.). — L. *pistillum*, a small pestle. See Pistil.

Pet (1), a tame animal, a child treated fondly. (Unknown.) Formerly *peat*. [Cf. Irish *peat*, sb., a pet; adj., petted; Gael. *peata*, a pet, a tame animal; borrowed from E.] The word is prob. of F. origin; but has not been traced. Perhaps from O. F. *peti*, short for *petit*, small; see Petty. And see *petiot*, 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 πετ-, as in πετάννυμι, I spread. + L. *patulus*, spreading; from *patēre*, to spread. (√PET.)

Petard, an explosive war-engine. (F. — L.) M. F. *petard*, *petart*, 'a petard or petarre;' Cot. Lit. 'explosive.' Formed with suffix *-art* (= G. *hart*, hard, common as a suffix) from M. F. *peter*, to break wind. — F. *pet*, a breaking wind, slight explosion. — L. *peditum*, neut. of *peditus*, pp. of *pēdere* (for **pezdere*), to break wind. See Brugm. i. § 857.

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. *petītionem*, from *petītio*, a suit. — L. *petītus*, pp. of *petere*, to attack, to

beseech, ask; orig. to fall on. Allied to E. **Feather.** (√PET.) See Brugm. i. § 560.

Petrel, a bird. (F.—G.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *peterel.* — F. *pétrel, pétérel*; formed as a dimin. of *Petre*, 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*; *Petre* is for G. *Peter*, Peter; cf. the G. name for the bird, viz. *Petersvogel* (= Peter's-fowl, Peter's-bird). — L. *Petrus.* — Gk. πέτρος, a stone, Peter (John i. 42).

petrify, to turn into stone. (F.—Gk. *and* L.) M. F. *petrifier*; as if from a L. **petrificāre*, not used. — L. *petri-*, for *petra*, a rock; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. The L. *petra* is borrowed from Gk. πέτρα, a rock; cf. πετρος, a stone.

petroleum, rock-oil. (L. — Gk.) Coined from L. *petr-a*, rock; *oleum*, oil. — Gk. πέτρα, rock; ελαιον, oil; see **Oil.**

Petronel, a horse-pistol. (F.—Span.—L.) M. F. *petrinal*, 'a petronell, or horseman's piece;' Cot. Said to have been invented in the Pyrenees; and almost certainly derived from Span. *petrina*, a belt, a girdle (so that *petrinal* would orig. mean what was attached to the belt). Allied to Span. *petral*, a poitrel; and named from going round the breast. — L. *pector-* (for **pectos*), stem of *pectus*, the breast. See **Pectoral.**

Petty, small. (F.—C.?) M.E. *petit.* — F. *petit*, small. Cf. O. Ital. *pitetto*, small. Perhaps allied to *piece*, from a Gaulish base *pett-* (Celtic **qett-*); cf. Bret. *pez*, a piece; W. *peth*, a part; Irish *cuid*, O. Ir. *cuit*, a part, share. See Körting, § 6101; Stokes (s. v. *qetti*). Der. *petti-fogger*, where *fogger* is equivalent to M. Du. *focker*, 'a monopole or an engrosser of wares and commodities,' Hexham; *focker* being prob. a corruption of the surname *Fugger*, Englished as *fogger* (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. *pui*, a platform (Liber Albus); O. F. *pui*, an elevated space; *puie*, 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. ποδιον, which came to mean a foot-stool, gallery to sit in, &c.; lit. 'little foot.' — Gk. ποδί-, for πους, foot. See **Foot.** ¶ Cf. M. Du. *puye*, 'a pue,' Hexham; borrowed from O. F. *puye, puie.*

Pewet, Peewit, the lapwing. (E.) Also *puet* (Phillips). Named from its plaintive cry; cf. mod. Norman F. *pivit*, a pewet; Lowl. Sc. *peit*, to make a plaintive noise; Westphal. *pīwit, pīwik*, a pewet. Cf. E. *peevish.*

Pewter. (F.—Teut.?) M. E. *pewtir.* O. F. *peutre, peautre, piautre*, a kind of metal (Roquefort). Older form *peltre*, akin to Span. *peltre*, Ital. *peltro*, pewter. Diez remarks that the Ital. *peltro* is believed to be derived from English, which he rejects, but only on the ground that *pewter* could not become *peltro.* However, *peltro* is probably (like O. F. *peautre*), an adaptation of the form found in O. F. **espeltre* (*espeautre*), 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 *Pharisee*, 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. Φαεθων, son of Helios, and driver of the chariot of the sun; lit. 'shining,' being pres. part. of φαέθειν, to shine. — Gk. φάειν, to shine. See **Phantom.** See Prellwitz, s. v. φάος. (√BHA.)

Phalanx. (L.—Gk.) L. *phalanx.* — Gk. φαλαγξ, a battalion. See **Plank.**

Phantasm; see below.

Phantom. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *fantome.* — O. F. *fantosme.* — L. *phantasma* (whence E. *phantasm*). — Gk. φάνταομα, a vision, spectre, lit. apparition. — Gk. φαντάζειν, to display. — Gk. φαν-, as in φαίνειν (= φάν-γειν), to shew, lit. to cause to shine; whence **φαντης*, one who shews (as in ιερο-φάντης). — Gk. φά-ειν, to shine. + Skt. *bha*, to shine. (√BHĀ.)

Pharisee, one of a religious school among the Jews. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) L. *pharisēus, pharisæus.* — Gk. φαρισαῖος, Matt. ix. 11, lit. 'one who separates himself.' — Heb. *pārash*, to separate.

Pharmacy. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *fermacy.* – O. F. *farmacie*, later *pharmacie.* – L. *pharmacīa.* – Gk. *φαρμακεία*, knowledge of drugs. – Gk. *φάρμακον*, a drug.

Pharynx. (L. – Gk.) L. *pharynx.* – Gk. *φάρυγξ*, the joint opening of the gullet and wind-pipe, a cleft, a bore; allied to *φάραγξ*, a chasm. From the root *φαρ-*, to bore; see Bore (1). (√BHAR.)

Phase, Phasis, an appearance. (L. – Gk.) Late L. *phasis*, pl. *phases.* – Gk. *φάσις*, an appearance; from base *φα-*, to shine; cf. *φά-os*, light. (√BHĀ.) β. The Gk. *φάσις* also means 'a saying, declaration,' in which sense it is connected with *φημί*, I speak, declare, from √BHA, to speak. Der. *em-phasis.*

Pheasant, a bird. (F. – L. – Gk.) Formed with excrescent *t* (after *n*) from M. E. *fesaun*, a pheasant. – O. F. *faisan.* – L. *phāsiāna*, a pheasant; for *Phāsiāna auis*, Phasian bird. – Gk. *φασιανός*, a pheasant, lit. Phasian, i. e. coming from the river *Phāsis* in Colchis.

Pheeze; see Feeze.

Phenix, Phœnix. (L. – Gk.) L. *phœnix.* – Gk. *φοῖνιξ*, a phœnix (Herod. ii. 73). Perhaps named from its bright colour, like that produced by the *Phœnician* dye; see Pliny, bk. x. c. 2.

Phenomenon, a remarkable appearance. (L. – Gk.) L. *phœnomenon.* – Gk. *φαινόμενον* (pl. *φαινόμενα*), an appearance, neut. of pass. part. of *φαίνειν*, to shew (pass. *φαίνομαι*, I appear). See **Phantom, Hierophant, Sycophant.**

Pheon, Feon, a barbed arrow-head. (F. – L.) M. E. *feon*, Bk. of St. Alban s. Perhaps an error for **fleon*; since O. F. **fleon* might come from Late L. *fleto* (acc. *fletōnem*), an arrow-head.

Phial, Vial. (F. – L. – Gk.) Formerly *fyole, vial, viol*, altered to *phial* in modern editions of Shakespeare. – M. F. *phiole*, 'a violl,' Cot. (Mod. F. *fiole.*) – L. *phiala.* – Gk. *φιάλη*, a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl (applied in F. to a small bottle).

Philanthropy, love of mankind. (L. – Gk.) L. *philanthrōpia.* – Gk. *φιλανθρωπία*, benevolence. – Gk. *φιλάνθρωπος*, loving mankind. – Gk. *φιλ-*, for *φίλος*, friendly, kind; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.

philharmonic, loving music. (Gk.) From Gk. *φίλ-os*, friendly, fond of; and L. *harmoni-a* <Gk. *ἁρμονία*, 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. *φίλ-os*, 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. *φίλο-s*, fond of; *λογος*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

philosophy, love of wisdom. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *philosophie.* – F. *philosophie.* – L. *philosophia.* – Gk. *φιλοσοφία*, love of wisdom. – Gk. *φιλόσοφος*, loving knowledge. – Gk. *φίλο-s*, fond of; *σοφος*, skilful, *σοφια*, skill; see **Sophist.** Der. *philosoph-er*, for M. E. *philosophre*, which represents F. *philosophe*, L. *philosophus*, Gk. *φιλόσοφος.*

philtre, a love potion. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *philtre.* – L. *philtrum.* – Gk. *φίλτρον*, a love charm, love potion, drink to make one love. – Gk. *φίλ-os*, dear; *-τρον* (cf. Idg. *-ter-*), 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. *φλεβο-*, for *φλέψ*, a vein, from *φλε-ειν*, to gush; *τομος*, cutting, from *τεμνειν*, 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. *φλεγειν*, to burn. + L. *flag-rāre*, to burn; see **Flame.** Der. *phlegmat-ic*, from base *φλεγματ-.*

phlox, a flower. (Gk.) It means 'flame,' from its colour. – Gk. *φλόξ*, flame. – Gk. *φλέγ-ειν*, to burn (above).

Phocine, belonging to the family of seals. (L. – Gk.) From L. *phoca*, a seal. – Gk. *φωκη*, a seal. See Prellwitz.

Phœnix; see **Phenix.**

Phonetic, representing sounds. (Gk.) From Gk. *φωνητικός*, belonging to speaking. – Gk. *φωνεω*, I produce a sound. – Gk. *φωνή*, a sound; cf. *φημί*, I speak. (√BHA.) Der. *phono-graph, -logy*, &c.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

—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 pricking instrument); a word of Teut. origin; see Pike.

pickax. (F.—L.) Not an *ax* at all, but a corruption of M. E. *pikois*, *pikeis*, a mattock.—O. F. *picois*, later *picquois*, a mattock.—O. F. *piquer*, to pierce, thrust into.—F. *pic*, a 'pick' or kind of mattock.—Late L. *pīca*, a pickax. Cf. A. S. *pīc*, a pike; Bret. *pic*, a pick; W. *pig*, a point, pike, Irish *piocaid*, a mattock; see Pike.

picket, a peg for fastening horses, a small outpost. (F.—L.) F. *piquet*, *picquet*, 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. *pikil*, *pykyl*; 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 clensyn, 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*, *Bockel*, 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. *pictūra*, properly the art of painting.—L. *pictus*, pp. of *pingere*, to paint. Allied to Skt. *piñj*, to dye, colour; Gk. ποικιλος. Brugm. i. § 701.

Piddling, trifling. (Scand.?) From the verb *piddle*, to trifle (Ascham); other forms are *pittle* (Skinner), *pettle* (Halliwell).—Swed. dial. *pittla*, to keep on picking at; frequent. of Swed. *peta*, to pick, poke.

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. *pie*.—F. *pie*.—L. *pica*, a magpie. Cf. L. *pīcus*, 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. *pīca*, which was an old name for the Ordinale; so called from the confused appearance of the black-letter type on white paper, resembling a magpie. Certain sizes of type are still called *pica*.

pie (3), a pasty. (F.—L.) M. E. *pie*; prob. the same word as *pie* (1); from the miscellaneous nature of its contents. E. *pies* seems to be Latinised as *pīcē*, Babees Book, pt. ii. 36. 51. Cf. pie (2). ¶ Gael. *pighe*, a pie, is from E.

piebald, of various colours, in patches. (F.—L.; *and* C.) Compounded of *pie*, a magpie, and *bald*; see Bald. The old sense of *bald*, or *ball'd*, is streaked, from W. *bal*, having a white streak on the forehead, said of a horse. Cf. *skew-bald*.

Piece. (F.—C.) M. E. *pece*, *piece*.—O. F. *piece*; F. *pièce*. Cf. Ital. *pezza*, Span. *pieza*, Prov. *pessa*, *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 *cuit* (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. *pece-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. *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mæl*, 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 pouldre*, i. e. dusty foot. The court was called, in Latin, *Curia pedis pulverīsātī*, the court of the dusty foot, from the dusty feet of the suitors.—F. *pied*, foot, from L. *pedem*, acc. of *pēs*; O. F. *pouldre* (=*poul-*

dré), pp. of *pouldrer*, to cover with dust, from *pouldre*, dust; see Powder.

Pier, a mass of stone-work. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *pere*.—A. F. *pere* (F. *pierre*), a stone.—L. *petra*.—Gk. *πέτρα*, a rock, stone.

Pierce. (F.—L.?) M. E. *percen*.—F. *percer*; 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. **pertūsium*, extended from L. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, to thrust through, pierce. (Ennius has *latu' pertudit hasta* = the spear pierced his side; Lewis.) —L. *per*, through; *tundere*, to beat; see Contuse. ¶ Commonly accepted; some suggest Late L. **per-itiare*, to go through; cf. L. *in-itiare*. See Initiate and Commence.

Piety. (F.—L.) M. F. *pieté*.—L. *pietātem*, acc. of *pietās*, devoutness.—L. *pius*, devout. See Pious. Doublet, *pity*.

Pig. (E.) M. E. *pigge*. Prov. E. *peg* (Berks.). Cf. A. S. *pecg*; 'of swīnforda oð *pecges* ford;' Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 223. But the connexion is doubtful. ¶ Certain masses of molten metal are called *sows* and *pigs*; hence *pig-iron*.

Pigeon, a bird. (F.—L.) F. *pigeon*, a pigeon, a dove.—L. *pīpiōnem*, acc. of *pīpio*, lit. 'chirper.'—L. *pīpīre*, to chirp. See Pipe.

Piggin, a small wooden vessel. (E.) Cf. Gael. *pigean*, a pitcher, jar; dimin. of *pige*, *pigeadh*, an earthen jar; Irish *pigin*, small pail, *pighead*, earthen jar; W. *picyn*, a piggin; all borrowed from E. Prob. for **piggen*, adj., from *pig*, in the sense of 'earthen vessel,' as in G. Douglas, tr. of Vergil, bk. vii. See Pig.

Pight, old form of *pitched*; see Pitch (2).

Pigment. (L.) L. *pigmentum*, colouring matter.—L. *pig-*, base of *pingere*, to paint; with suffix *-mentum*. See Paint.

Pigmy; 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. *pīc*, a point, a pike. (Hence Irish *pice*, a pike, fork, Gael. *pìc*, W. *pig*, Bret. *pik*, pike, point, pickax.) Closely allied to *pick*, sb., a mattock; ultimately allied to Spike. See Pick. Der. *pik-er-el*, a young pike (fish); *pike-staff*, also found as *piked-staff*, i.e. staff armed with a pike or spike.

Pilaster, a square pillar. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *pilastre*.—Ital. *pilastro*, 'a pilaster, a piller;' Florio.—Ital. *pila*, 'a flat-sided piller;' id.—L. *pīla*, a pillar. See Pile (2).

Pilch. (L.) Orig. a warm fur garment. M. E. *pilche*. A. S. *pilece*, *pylce*.—L. *pellicea*; see Pelisse.

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. *pīla*, a pillar, a pier of stone. ¶ In the phrase *cross and pile* (of a coin), answering to the modern 'head and tail,' the *pile* took its name from the *pile* or short pillar on which the coin rested when struck; see Cotgrave, s. v. *pile*.

Pile (3), a stake. (L.) A. S. *pīl*, a stake.—L. *pīlum*, a javelin; orig. a pestle. For **pins-lum*.—L. *pinsere*, to pound. + Skt. *pish*, *piṁsh*, to pound. ¶ The heraldic *pile* (F. *pile*) is a sharp stake.

Pile (4), a hair, fibre of wool. (L.) L. *pilus*, a hair. Cf. Gk. *πῖλος*, felt. Brugm. ii. § 76. Der. *three-piled*, L. L. L. v. 2. 407.

Piles, small tumours. (L.) See Pile (1).

Pilfer. (F.—L.?) O. F. *pelfrer*, to rob, pilfer.—O. F. *pelfre*, plunder; see Pelf.

Pilgrim. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *pellegrino*, a pilgrim.—L. *peregrīnus*, a foreigner, stranger; as adj. foreign.—L. *peregrī*, adv., away from home; see Peregrination. Cf. O. H. G. *piligrīm*, from Ital.

Pill (1), a little ball of medicine. (F.—L.) Short for *pilule*; cf. O. F. *pile*, 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. *pillen*, to plunder.—F. *piller*.—L. *pilāre*, to pull out hair, also, to plunder;

from *pilus*, hair. (Distinct from L. *compīlāre*.) Der. *pill-age*, F. *pillage*.

Pillage; see above.

Pillar. (F.—L.) M. E. *piler*.—O. F. *piler*, later *pilier*. (Span. *pilar*.)—Late L. *pīlāre*, a pillar.—L. *pīla*, pillar, pier. See Pile (2).

Pillau, Pilaf, a dish of meat or fowl, boiled with rice and spices. (Pers.) Pers. *pilāv*, *pilav*, a dish made of rice and meat; Palmer.

Pillion. (C.—L.) Mod. Norman and Guernsey *pillon* are probably borrowed from E. Lowl. Sc. *pilyane*, in 1503 (N.E.D.); which was adapted from Gaelic. Palsgrave has '*pyllion* for a woman to ride on.' Cf. Irish *pillíun*, *pillin*, a pack-saddle; Gael. *pillean*, *pillin*, a pack-saddle, cloth put under a rustic saddle; Irish *pill*, a covering, *peall*, a skin; Gael. *peall*, a skin, coverlet; all from E. or from L. *pellis*, a skin.] See Pell.

Pillory. (F.) F. *pilori*, 'a pillory;' Cot. Of unknown origin; other remarkable variants occur, viz. O. F. *pilorin*, *pellorin*, Port. *pelourinho*, Prov. *espitlori*, Late L. *pilloriacum*, *spiliorium*. There seems to have been a loss of initial *s*.

Pillow. (L.) M. E. *pilwe*; A. S. *pyle*; both from L. *pulvīnus*, a cushion, pillow, bolster; whence also Du. *peuluw*, G. *pfühl*, Westphal. *pülf*.

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. *πηδώτης, a steersman; formed from Gk. πηδόν, 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. *pigmentum*, (1) a pigment, (2) the juice of plants; see Pigment.

Pimp, a pandar. (F.—L.) Prob. a smartly dressed fellow.—M. F. *pimper*, to dress up smartly. A nasalised form of F. *piper*, to pipe, also to beguile, cheat; cf. also Prov. *pimpar*, to render elegant, from *pimpa*, sb. (equivalent to F. *pipeau*) meaning (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 Littre.—L. *pīpāre*, to chirp (hence to pipe). See Pipe.

Pimpernel, a flower. (F.—L.?) M.F. *pimpernelle* (F. *pimprenelle*). Cf. Span. *pimpinela*, Ital. *pimpinella*. Origin unknown. ¶ 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 sanguisorba*) 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. *pinpel* is Lye's misprint for *winpel*!] Prob. not an E. word, but borrowed from some O. F. or Late L. form. Cf. F. *pompette*, 'a pumple or pimple on the nose or chin,' Cot.; and Span. *pompa*, a bubble. Also Gk. *πέμφιξ*, *πομφός*, a bubble, blister, Lith. *pampti*, 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*, Gael. *pinne*, a pin, peg, spigot; W. *pin*, pin, style, pen; Du. *pin*, pin, peg, Swed. *pinne*, a peg, Dan. *pind*, a (pointed) stick, Icel. *pinni*, a pin. Low G. *penn*, 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 *pic-*, whence E. *pike*, *pick*; cf. A. S. *pīc*, a point, pike. Cf. also Du. *pinsen*, *pitsen*, to pinch (Hexham). Der. *pinchers* or *pinc-ers*; 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. *pīn-treo*, a pine-tree.—L. *pīnus*, a pine; i. e. *pīnus*.+Gk. *πί-τυς*, a pine; Skt. *pītu-dāru-*, lit. 'resin-tree;' L. *pītuīta*, 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. *pīn*, pain; borrowed from L. *pœna*, pain; see **Pain**.

Pinfold, a pound. (E.) For *pind-fold*; (also spelt *pund-fold*, 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 or eyes in silk cloth (Bailey), as equivalent to M.F. *piquer*, the same (Cotgrave). Cf. **Pinch**. ¶ Or from A.S. *pynca*, *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. *pincken* (also *pinck-oogen*), to shut the eyes (Hexham). The notion is that of narrowing, bringing to a point; see **Pink** (1). Cf. Prov. E. *pink*, a very small fish, minnow.

Pink (3), the name of a flower, and of a colour. (L.) As 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 (4), a kind of boat. (Du.) See **Nares**. Short for M. Du. *espincke*, also written *pincke*, 'a pinke, or a small fisher's boat,' Hexham; (whence also F. *pinque*, Span. *pingue*, a pink). The same word as Icel. *espingr*, Swed. *esping*, a long boat; named from Icel. *espi*, aspen-wood, M.Du. *espe*, an aspen-tree. See **Aspen**.

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. *pīnus*, a pine. See **Pine** (1).

Pinnacle. (F.—L.) F. *pinacle*, Cot. —L. *pinnāculum*, a pinnacle (Matt. iv. 5. Double dimin. of Late L. *pinna*, a pinnacle (Lu. iv. 9), L. *pinna*, a fin, &c. See **Pin**.

Pinnate, feather-like. (L.) L. *pinnātus*, substituted for *pennātus*, feathered. —L. *penna*, a feather. See **Pen**.

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. *pincta*, a pint; for L. *picta*, fem. of *pictus*, painted, marked, pp. of *pingere*, to paint. So also Span. *pintura* = a picture.

Pioneer, a soldier who clears the way before an army. (F.—L.) Formerly *pioner*. 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**.

Pious. (F.—L.) F. *pieux*.—Late L. **piōsus*, extended from L. *pius*, holy, devout. Brugm. ii. § 643.

Pip (1), a disease of fowls. (F.—L.) M.E. *pippe*.—M.F. *pepie*, 'pip;' Cot. (Mod. Norman *pipie*; Span. *pepita*, Port. *pevide*, Ital. *pipita*.)—L. *pītuīta*, phlegm, rheum, also the pip (whence **pītvīta*, **pīpīta*, Late L. *pīpīdo*). Hence also Du. *pip*; Swed. *pipp*, &c. β. L. *pītuīta* is from a stem *pītu-*, for which see **Pine** (1).

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. *pepō*, a melon, borrowed from Gk. πεπων, a melon. γ. This Gk. πέπων was orig. an adj., signifying 'ripened' or 'ripe'; (cf. πεπτειν, to cook, to ripen); allied to Skt. *pach*, L. *coquere*, to cook. See **Cook**.

Pip (3), a spot on cards. (F.—L.—Gk.) Apparently a peculiar use of **Pippin**. The spots were at first called *peeps* (1604); from *peeps*, for *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*;

A.S. *pīpe*. An imitative word; but borrowed from Late L. *pīpa*, pipe; from L. *pīpāre*, to chirp. [So also Irish and Gael. *piob*, Irish *pib*, W. *pib*; Du. *pijp*, Icel. *pīpa*, Swed. *pipa*, Dan. *pibe*, G. *pfeife*.] Cf. L. *pīpīre*, Gk. πιπίζειν, to chirp. From the cry *pi-pi* of a young bird.

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, *pijpe* 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. *picque*, *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., *piqu-ant*, 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. *pīrāta*. – Gk. πειρατής, one who attempts, one who attacks, a pirate. – Gk. πειράω, I attempt. – Gk. πειρα (for *περ-ια, an attempt. See **Peril**.

Pirogue, a sort of canoe. (F. – W. Indian.) Defoe has *periagua*. – 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 (Metivier). 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. *pisces*, pl. of *piscis*, a fish; cognate with E. **Fish**.

Pish! (E.) Of imitative origin; beginning with expulsion of breath, and ending in a hiss.

Pismire, an ant. (F. *and* E.) The old name of the ant; from the strong urinous smell of an anthill. The first syllable is from F. *pisser* (below). β. The second is M. E. *mire*, an ant, prob. a native word. Cf. Du. *mier*, M. Du. *miere*, E. Fries. *mīre*, an ant. Teut. type **mīron-*. β. We also find the similar (but unrelated?) forms: Swed. *myra*, Dan. *myre*, Icel. *maurr*, an ant. Also Irish *moirbh*, W. *mōr*, pl. *myr*, Russ. *muravei*, Gk. μύρμηξ, Pers. *mūr*, *mōr*, an ant; Corn. *murrian*, ants.

Piss. (F.) F. *pisser*; supposed to be a Romance word, and of imitative origin.

Pistachio, Pistacho, the nut of a certain tree. (Span. – L. – Gk. – Pers.) Span. *pistacho*. – L. *pistācium*. – Gk. πιστάκιον, a nut of the tree called πιστάκη. – Pers. *pistā*, the pistachio-nut.

Pistil, in a flower. (L.) Named from the resemblance in shape to the pestle of a mortar. – L. *pistillum*, a small pestle, dimin. of an obsolete form **pistrum*, a pestle. – L. *pistum*, supine of *pinsere*, to pound. + Gk. πτίσσειν, Skt. *pish*, to pound. (√PIS.) See **Pestle**.

Pistol, a small hand-gun. (F. – Ital.) F. *pistole*. – 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 *Pistoja*, a town in Tuscany, near Florence. The Old Lat. name of the town was *Pistorium*. 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 pistolet; Cot. Diez explains that the crowns of Spain, being reduced to a smaller size than the French crowns, were called *pistolets*, and the smallest *pistolets* were called *bidets*; cf. F. *bidet*, 'a small pistoll;' Cot. – F. *pistole*, a pistol; see above.

Piston. (F. – Ital. – L.) F. *piston*, 'a pestell,' Cot.; also a piston. – Ital. *pistone*, a piston; *pestone*, a large pestle. – Ital. *pestare*, Late L. *pistāre*, to pound. – L. *pistus*, pp. of *pinsere*, to pound. See **Pistil**.

Pit. (L.) M. E. *pit*, *put*; A. S. *pyt*. – L. *puteus*, a well, pit (Luke xiv. 5). Per-

haps a spring of pure water, from L. *putus*, pure, allied to *purus*; see Pure. Der. *pit*, vb., to set in competition, from the setting of cocks to fight in a *pit*.

Pitapat. (E.) A reduplication of *pat*, weakened to *pit* in the former instance.

Pitch (1), a black sticky substance. (L.) M. E. *pich*; older form *pik*; A. S. *pic*. – L. *pic-*, stem of *pix*, pitch. + Gk. πίσσα (for *πίκ-ya). Cf. Pine (1).

Pitch (2), to throw, fall headlong, fix a camp. (L.) A palatalised form of *pick*, to throw, Cor. i. 1. 204, esp. to throw a *pike* or dart; also to plunge a sharp *peg* into the ground for fixing tents. M. E. *picchen*, pt. t. *pihte* (later *pight*). See Pike.

Pitcher. (F. – O. H. G. – L.) M. E. *picher*. – O. F. *picher*, also *pechir*; M. F. *pichier*, 'a pitcher; a Languedoc word;' Cot. – O. H. G. *pechāri* (G. *becher*). – Late L. *biccarium*, for L. *bicarium*, a wine-vessel; prob. from Gk. βίκος, (the same). See Beaker.

Pith. (E.) M. E. *pithe*. A. S. *piðа*, pith. + Du. *pit*, M. Du. *pitte*, Low G. *peddik*.

Pittance, a dole. (F.) M. E. *pitaunce*. – F. *pitance*, 'meat, food, victuall of all sorts, bread and drinke excepted;' Cot. Cf. Span. *pitanza*; Ital. *pietanza* which is prob. corrupted by a supposed connexion with *pietà*, pity); also Span. *pitar*, to distribute or dole out allowances. β. Ducange explains Late L. *pictantia* as a pittance, orig. a dole of the value of a *picta*, which was a very small coin issued by the counts of Poitiers (Pictava). γ. But we also find Late L. *pittantia*, which Thurneysen connects with Ital. *pit-etto*, F. *pet-it*, small, allied to Piece.

Pity. (F. – L.) M. E. *pitee*. – O. F. *pite*, *pitet* (12th cent.). – L. *pietātem*, acc. of *pietās*, devoutness. – L. *pius*, devout. Doublet, *piety*. Der. *pite-ous*, for M. E. *pitous*, from O. F. *piteus* < Late L. *pietōsus*, merciful.

Pivot, a pin on which a wheel, &c. turns. (F. – Ital. – L.?) F. *pivot*. Formed with dimin. suffix *-ot*, from Ital. *piva*, a pipe. The Ital. *piva* meant (1) a pipe, (2) a tube with fine bore; cf. *pivolo*, a peg. – Late L. *pīpa*, a pipe; allied to L. *pīpāre*, to chirp; see Pipe. ¶ So Diez; much disputed.

Pixy, a fairy. (Scand.) Also *picksy*; Cornwall *pisky*. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. *pyske*, a dwarf, goblin (Rietz).

Placable. (L.) L. *plācābilis*, easy to be appeased. – L. *plācare*, 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 (Franck).

Place. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *place*. – Folk-L. **platia*; L. *platea*, also *platēa*, a broad way, a courtyard. – Gk. πλατεῖα, a broad way; fem. of πλατυς, 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. πλακοῦς, a flat cake; cf. πλάξ, a flat surface.

Placid. (F. – L.) F. *placide*, 'calm;' Cot. – L. *placidus*, pleasing, gentle. – L. *placēre*, to please. See Please.

Plack, a third of a (Scotch) penny. (Du.) From M. Du. *placke*, '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-theef'; Cot. – L. *plagiarius*, a kidnapper. – L. *plagium*, kidnapping; *plagiāre*, to ensnare. – L. *plaga*, a net.

Plague. (F. – L.) M. E. *plage*. – O. F. *plage*, *plague* F. *plaie*). – L. *plāga*, a stroke, blow, injury, disaster. + Gk. πληγη, a blow, plague, Rev. xvi. 21, from πλησσειν (= *πλήκ-γειν), to strike; cf. L. *plangere*, to strike. Brugm. i. § 569.

Plaice, a fish. (F. – L.) O. F. *plaïse*, *plaïs*. – L. *platessa*, a plaice; so called from its flatness. From the base *plat-*, as seen in Gk. πλατυς, flat, broad; cf. Place.

Plaid. (C. – L.) Gael. (and Irish) *plaide*, a blanket, plaid. Allied to *peallaid*, a sheep-skin. – Gael. (and Irish) *peall*, a skin. – L. *pellis*, a skin. See Pell.

Plain, flat, evident. (F. – L.) F. *plain*. – L. *plānus*, flat.

Plaint, a lament. (F. – L.) M. E. *pleinte*. – O. F. *pleinte*. – Late L. *plancta*, for L. *planctus*, lamentation. – L. *planctus*, pp. of *plangere*, to bewail. See Plague.

plaintiff. (F. – L.) M. E. *plaintif*. – F. *plaintif*, 'a plaintiff;' Cot. Formed with suffix *-if* (L. *-īuus*), from *planctus*, pp. of *plangere* (above).

plaintive. (F.–L.) F. *plaintive*, fem. of F. *plaintif* (above).

Plait. (F.–L.) From M. E. *plait*, sb., a fold. – O. F. *pleit*, *ploit*, *plet*, a fold. – Late L. type **plictum*, for *plic tum*, short form of *plicitum*, by-form of L. *plicātum*, neut. of *plicatus*, pp. of *plicāre*, to fold; see Ply. Cf. Implicit; and see Pleach.

Plan. (F.–L.) F. *plan*, 'the ground-plat of a building;' Cot. – F. *plan*, flat; learned form of F. *plain*. – L. *planum*, acc. of *planus*, flat. Properly, a drawing (for a building) on a flat surface.

plane (1), a level surface. (F.–L.) F. *plane*, fem. of *plan*, flat (above). – L. *plāna*, fem. of *plānus*, flat.

plane (2), a tool; also to render a surface level. (F.–L.) M. E. *plane*, a tool. – F. *plane*. – Late L. *plāna*, a tool for planing. 2. We find also M. E. *planen*, to plane. – F. *planer*. – L. *plānāre*, to plane. – L. *plānus*, flat.

Plane (3), a tree. (F.–L.–Gk.) M. E. *plane*. – F. *plane*. – L. *platanum*, acc. of *platanus*, a plane. – Gk. πλάτανος, a plane; named from its spreading leaves. – Gk. πλατύς, wide. Brugm. i. § 444.

Planet. (F.–L.–Gk.) M. E. *planete*. – O. F. *planete*. – L. *planeta*. – Gk. πλανήτης, a wanderer; also πλανής, a wanderer; the pl. πλάνητες means the wandering stars or planets. – Gk. πλαναομαι, I wander. – Gk. πλανη, wandering.

Planisphere, a sphere projected on a plane. (L. *and* Gk.) From L. *plānus*, flat; and E. *sphere*, of Gk. origin; see Sphere.

Plank, a board. (F.–L.) M. E. *planke*. – N. F. (Picard) *planke*; Norman *planque*. – L. *planca*, a flat board. Nasalised from the base *plac-*, flat; see Placenta.

Plant. (L.) M. E. *plante*. 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. *plantāginem*, acc. of *plantāgo*, a plantain. Named from its spreading leaf; allied to Plant (above).

plantigrade, walking on the sole of the foot. (L.) From *planti-*, for *planta*, the sole or flat part of the foot; *grad-i*, to walk. See Plant, Place.

Plash (1), a puddle, shallow pool. (E.?) M. E. *plasche*. Cf. M. Du. *plasch*, a plash, pool; *plasschen in 't water*, to plash or plunge in the water; Hexham. Cf. also G. *platschen*, Dan. *pladske* (for **platske*), Swed. *plaska* (for **platska*), to dabble; from the Teut. base **plat*, to strike, seen in A. S. *plættan*, to strike.

Plash (2), the same as Pleach.

Plaster. (L.–Gk.) M. E. *plastre*; A. S. *plaster*. [Also spelt *plaister* = O. F. *plaistre*.] – L. *emplastrum*, a plaster for wounds, the first syllable being dropped. – Gk. εμπλαστρον, a plaster, a form used by Galen instead of εμπλαστον, a plaster, neut. of εμπλαστος, daubed on or over. – Gk. ἐμπλάσσειν, to daub on. – Gk. ἐμ- (for ἐν), on; πλάσσειν, to mould, form in clay or wax. Here πλασσειν = *πλατ-γειν; allied to E. *fold*, vb.

plastic. (L.–Gk.) L. *plasticus*. – Gk. πλαστικός, fit for moulding. – Gk. πλάσσειν, 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. *platanus*. – 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 lamina, plate of metal, fem. of Folk-L. *plattus*, flat. Cf. Span. *plata*, plate, silver; but the Span. word was borrowed from French; whence also Du. Dan. *plat*, G. Swed. *platt*, flat. + Lithuan. *platus*, Gk. πλατύς, broad; Skt. *pṛthus*, 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. *plateforme*, 'a platform, modell;' Cot. – F. *plate*, fem. of *plat*, flat; *forme*, form. See above; and see Form.

platina, a metal. (Span.–F.–L.) Span. *platina*; named from its silvery appearance. – Span. *plata*, silver. – O. F. *plate*, hammered plate, also silver plate; see Plate.

platitude. (F.–L.) F. *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. *plater*. – A. F. *plater* (Bozon). Formed

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Der. *plight*, vb., A. S. *plihtan*, weak vb., from *pliht*, sb.

Plight (2), to fold; as sb., a fold, also state, condition. (F.—L.) Misspelt. In all these senses, the sb. was formerly M. E. *plite*. — O. F. *plite*, fem. (given as *plyte* in Godefroy, *pliste*, *plyte* in Roquefort), state, condition. — L. *plicita*, fem. of *plicitus*, pp. of *plicāre*, to fold. It is the fem. of *plait*; see Plait and Ply.

Plinth, the lowest part of the base of a column. (F.—L.—Gk.; *or* L.—Gk.) F. *plinthe*. — L. *plinthus*. — Gk. πλίνθος, a brick, plinth. Perhaps allied to Flint.

Plod. (E.) Orig. to splash through water or mud; hence, to trudge on laboriously, toil onward. From M. E. *plod*, a puddle. Cf. Irish *plod*, *plodan*, a pool; *plodach*, a puddle, whence *plod-anachd*, paddling in water; Gael. *plod*, *plodan*, a pool. Also E. Fries. *pludern*, to splash about in water; Dan. dial. *pludder*, Dan. *pladder*, mud. Of imitative origin; cf. Plash (1).

Plot (1), a conspiracy. (F.) Short for *complot*(?); for the loss of *com-*, cf. *fence* for *defence*, *sport* for *disport*. — F. *complot*, 'a complot, conspiracy;' Cot. Of unknown origin; Korting, § 2053. β. Or, more likely, short for *plotform*, variant of *platform*, a map or plan; see platform. For *plotform*, see Gascoigne, Art of Venerie, 40; and cf. *plat*, a map (Mirror for Magistrates).

Plot (2), a small piece of ground. (E.) M. E. *plotte*. [Cf. *plat*, 2 Kings ix. 26.] A. S. *plot*, a plot of ground; Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 286. Note Dan. *plet*, as in *græsplet*, a grass-plat.

Plough. (E.) M. E. *plouh*, *plow*; also A. S. *ploh*, in the sense 'plot of land.' E. Fries. *plog*. + Du. *ploeg*; Icel. *plogr*, a plough; Swed. *plog*, Dan. *plov*; also O. Fries. *ploch*, G. *pflug*. [Lithuan. *plugas*, Russ. *plug*' are borrowed from Teutonic.]

Plover, a bird. (F.—L.) M. E. *plover*. — O. F. *plovier*, later *pluvier*. Formed from L. **pluuārius*, equivalent to L. *pluuiālis*, rainy. — L. *pluuia*, rain; see Pluvial. These birds were said to be most seen and caught in a rainy season; whence also the G. name *regenpfeifer* (rain-piper).

Pluck, to snatch. (E.) M. E. *plukken*. A. S. *pluccian*, Matt. xii. 1. + Du. *plukken*, Icel. *plokka*, *plukka* (perhaps borrowed), Dan. *plukke*, Swed. *plocka*, G. *pflucken*. ¶ Some think it not a Teut. word; but borrowed from Late L. *piluccāre*, whence Ital. *piluccare*, to pluck out hair; from L. *pilus*, a hair; see Pile (3). Der. *pluck*, sb., a butcher's term for the heart, liver, and lights of an animal, whence mod. E. *pluck*, courage, *plucky*, adj.

Plug. (Du.) M. Du. *plugge*, Du. *plug*, a peg, bung. Cf. Low G. *plugge*, Swed. *plugg*, G. *pflock*, a peg, plug.

Plum. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *plūme*, a plum; formed (by change of *r* to *l*) from L. *prūnum*, a plum. See Prune.

Plumage. (F. — L.) F. *plumage*, 'feathers;' Cot. — F. *plume*. — L. *pluma*, a feather; see Plume.

Plumb, a lead on a string, as a plummet. (F.—L.) Formerly *plomb*; M. E. *plom*. — F. *plomb*, 'lead, a plummet;' Cot. — L. *plumbum*, lead. Cf. Gk. μόλυβος, μόλυβδος, lead. Der. *plumb*, vb., to sound a depth; *plumb-er*, sb., F. *plombier*.

plumbago, blacklead. (L.) L. *plumbāgo*, a kind of leaden ore. — L. *plumbum*, lead (above).

Plume. (F.—L.) F. *plume*. — L. *plūma*, a small feather, down. Allied to E. *fly*, vb. See Fly. Brugm. i. § 681.

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. *plomp*, rude, clownish; also *plump*, sb., a cluster or clump. The word seems to be E., especially if the prov. E. *plim*, 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. G. *plump*, clumsy, blunt, coarse. See Plump (3). Der. *plump-er*, a kind of vote (to *swell out* a candidate's chances against all the rest).

Plump (2), straight downward. (F.—L.) Formerly *plum*, *plumb*; Milton, P. L. ii. 933. — F. *a plomb*, downright (cf. Ital. *cadere a piombo*, to fall plump, lit. like lead). — F. *plomb*, lead. — L. *plumbum*, lead. See below, and see Plunge.

Plump (3), vb., to fall heavily down. (E. ?). Of imitative origin. Cf. E. Fries. *plumpen*, to fall heavily, *plempen*, to plunge into water; so also Du. *plompen*, G. *plumpen*, Swed. *plumpa*, to fall heavily. Under the influence of this word the form *plumb*, 'straight downward,' has become *plump*. See above.

Plunder, to pillage. (G.) G. *plündern*, to steal trash, to pillage; from *plunder*, sb., trumpery, trash, baggage, lumber; orig. of Low G. origin; cf. M. Du. *plunderen*, *plonderen*, to pillage, connected with Low G. *plunnen*, *plunden*, E. Fries. *plünde*, *plünne*, rags, worthless household stuff. Hence to *plunder* is to strip a house even of its least valuable contents.

Plunge. (F.—L.) F. *plonger*, 'to plunge, dive;' Cot. Formed from a Late L. **plumbicāre*, not found, but verified by Picard *plonquer*, to plunge; see Diez, s. v. *piombare*. A frequentative form from L. *plumbum*, lead; cf. Ital. *piombare*, to throw, hurl, fall heavily like lead, from *piombo*, lead. See **Plump** (2).

Pluperfect. (L.) Englished from L. *plusquamperfectum*, by giving to *plūs* the F. pronunciation, and dropping *quam*. The lit. sense is 'more than perfect,' applied to a tense. — L. *plūs*, more; *quam*, than; *perfectum*, perfect. See **Perfect.**

Plural. (F.—L.) M. E. *plural*. — O. F. *plurel* (F. *pluriel*). — L. *plūrālis*, plural, expressive of *more* than one. — L. *plūr-*, stem of *plūs*, more. Allied to Gk. πλείων, more, πλέως, full; and to **Plenary.** Brugm. ii. § 135.

Plurisy, superabundance. (L.; *misformed.*) Shak. uses *plurisy* to express plethora; so also Massinger and Ford. Formed from L. *pluri-*, from *plūs*, more, by an extraordinary prob. a jocular) confusion with *pleurisy*.

Plush. (F.—L.) F. *peluche*, 'shag, plush;' Cot. (Cf. Span. *pelusa*, nap, Ital. *peluzzo*, soft down.) From the fem. of a Late L. form **pilūceus*, hairy, not found. — L. *pilus*, hair. See **Perruque, Pile** (3).

Pluvial, rainy. (F.—L.) F. *pluvial*. — L. *pluuiālis*, rainy. — L. *pluuia*, rain. — L. *plu-it*, it rains. Cf. Skt. *plu-*, to swim. From Idg. **plu*, weak grade of √PLEU, to swim; cf. Gk. πλέειν, to swim.

Ply. (F.—L.) M. E. *plien*, to bend, to mould as wax (hence, to toil at). — F. *plier*, 'to fould, plait, ply, bend;' Cot. — L. *plicāre*, to fold. + Gk. πλέκειν, Russ. *pleste*, G. *flechten*, to weave, plait. (√PLEK.) **Der.** *pli-ant*, bending, from F. *pliant*, pres. pt. of *plier*; *pli-ers* or *ply-ers*, pincers for bending wire; *pli-able* (F. *pliable*).

Pneumatic. (Gk.) Gk. πνευματικός, relating to wind or air. — Gk. πνευμα (stem πνευματ-), wind, air. — Gk. πνέειν (for πνέϝ-ειν), to blow. Allied to **Neese.**

Pneumonia. (Gk.) Gk. πνευμονία, disease of the lungs. — Gk. πνευμον-, stem of πνευμων, for πλευμων, a lung, by a false connexion with πνέειν, to breathe (above). The Gk. πλευμων is allied to L. *pulmo*, a lung; Lith. *plauczei*, pl. the lungs.

Poach (1), to dress eggs. (F.—O. Low G.?) Formerly *poch*. — F. *pocher*; Cot. gives '*œuf poché*, a potched (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'autruy* by 'to poch into, or incroach upon, another man's imploiment, 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,' *peucher*, 'presser avec le *pouce*;' Corblet. Perhaps from L. *pollicem*, acc. of *pollex*, the thumb; cf. O. F. *pochier*, *poucier*, 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 *pucoid*, a pustule. *pucadh*, 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*, Metivier), 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. *puddek*, a lump, a pudding; Low G. *puddig*, thick; prov. E. *podly*, fat and round; *puddle*, short and fat. See **Pudding** and **Pout.**

Poem. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.F. *poeme*, Cot. — L. *poema*. — Gk. ποίημα, a work, composition, poem. — Gk. ποιειν, to make.

poesy. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *poesie*. — M. F. *poesie*. — L. *poesin*, acc. of *poesis*, poetry. — Gk. ποίησις, a composition, poem. — Gk. ποιειν, to make.

poet. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *poete*. — L.

poēta. — Gk. ποιητής, a maker. — Gk. ποιεῖ-ν, to make; with suffix -της of the agent.

Poignant. (F. — L.) F. *poignant*, stinging, pres. part. of *poindre*, to prick. — L. *pungere*, to prick.

point. (F. — L.) M. E. *point*. — O. F. *point*, *poinct*, a point, prick. — L. *punctum*. Sometimes from F. *pointe*, f. — L. *puncta*. Both from the pp. of *pungere* (above).

Poise, Peise, to balance, weigh. (F. — L.) M. E. *poisen*, *peisen*. — O. F. *poiser*, later *peser*, to weigh; A. F. *peiser*. — L. *pensāre*, to weigh. Allied to O. F. *pois*, A. F. *peis*, a weight (now misspelt *poids*, 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 *pendere*, to weigh. See Pendant.

Poison. (F. — L.) F. *poison*, poison. — L. *pōtionem*, acc. of *potio*, 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. *poke*. [Cf. A. S. **poca*, *pocca*, *pohha*, *pohcha*, *poha*, a bag.] — Icel. *poki*; M. Du. *poke*, a bag.

Poke (2), to thrust, push. (E.) M. E. *poken*, *pukken* (whence Irish *poc*, a blow, kick, Corn. *poc*, a shove, Gael. *puc*, to push). + Du. *poken*; E. Fries. *pokern*, frequent., to keep on poking about; Pomeran. *pök-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 *ā* to *ō*) 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. πόλος, a pivot, hinge. — Gk. πελειν, 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. *pal-exe*, from *pal*, a pole. But formerly *poll-ax*, from the Low G. *pollexe*, from *polle*, 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 *pulkat*. From F. *poule*, a hen, because the *pole-cat* slays capons; see Chaucer, C. T. 12789. Cf. the pronunciation of *poul-try*, from A. F. *poletrie*; and see Catchpoll.

Polemical, warlike. (Gk.) From Gk. πολεμικος, warlike. — Gk. πολεμος, war.

Police. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *police*, orig. civil government. — L. *politīa*. — Gk. πολιτεία, polity, government. — Gk. πολίτης, a citizen. — Gk. πολις, a state, city. Related to πολυς, much; cf. Skt. *purī*, a town. Der. *polic-y*, O. F. *policie* < L. *polītīa*; *polit-ic*, from Gk. πολιτικός, adj. Der. *acro-polis*, *metro-polis*, *cosmo-polite*.

Policy, a warrant for money in the funds, a contract of insurance. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) Confused with *policy*, from *police*, with which it has nothing to do. — F. *police* (Hamilton; cf. M. Ital. *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 πολυπτυχος, having many folds. — Gk. πολυ-, much; πτυχο-, crude form of πτυξ, a fold, leaf, layer, connected with πτυσσειν, to fold up. (Supp. to Diez.) β. Better thus: the Port. form *apólice*, M. Span. *póliça*, M. Ital. *póliza*, *pólisa*, prob. represent Late L. *apódissa*, *apódixa*, 'cautio de sumpta pecunia;' Duc. Cf. Port. *apodixe*, a plain proof. — Late Gk. ἀπόδειξις, a shewing forth, a proof. — Gk. ἀποδεικνυμι, I point out. — Gk. ἀπο, from, forth; δείκνυμι, I shew. (Korting, § 6258.)

Polish, to make smooth. (F. — L.) F. *poliss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *polir*. — L. *polīre*, to make smooth.

polite. (L.) L. *polītus*, polished; pp. of *polīre*, to make smooth (above).

Politic; 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*,

pol, *bol*, 'head or pate,' Hexham; Swed. dial. *pull*, Dan. *puld* (for *pull*). Cf. E. Fries. *pol*, round, full, fleshy. **Der.** *poll*, to cut off the hair of the head. Also *poll-ard*, a tree that is *polled*, leaving a large knobby head; also, formerly, a *clipped* coin.

Pollen. (L.) L. *pollen*, *pollis*, fine flour. Cf. Gk. παλη, fine meal.

Pollock, Pollack, a fish. (E.) Prob. from E. *poll*; cf. E. *pollard*, which is a name of the chub. See *pollard*, under Poll. Hence Irish *pullog*, a pollock; Gael. *pollag*, a whiting. (Doubtful.)

Pollute. (L.) L. *pollūtus*, pp. of *polluere*, to defile. Orig. to wash over, as a flooded river. – L. *pol-*, allied to O. Lat. *por-*, towards; *luere*, 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. *poltrare*, 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 filly,' Cot. – Late L. *pullitrum*, acc. of *pullitrus*, a colt; Duc. – L. *pullus*, a colt, foal. See Foal. For change of sense, cf. Pulley, Chevron.

Poly-, many. (L. – Gk.) L. *poly-*. – Gk. πολύ-, decl. stem of πολύς, much. + Skt. *puru-*, much. Allied to Full.

polyanthus, a flower. (L. – Gk.) L. *polyanthus*. – Gk. πολύανθος, many-flowered. – Gk. πολύ-, many; ἄνθος, flower.

polygamy. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *polygamie*. – L. *polygamia*. – Gk. πολυγαμία, a marrying of many wives. – Gk. πολύ-, much; -γαμία, from γάμος, marriage.

polyglot, speaking many languages. (Gk.) Attic Gk. πολυγλωττος. – Gk. πολυ-, much, many; γλωττα = γλωσσα, tongue, language: see Gloss.

polygon, a many-sided plane figure. (L. – Gk.) L. *polygonum*. – Gk. πολυγωνον, neut. of πολύγωνος, having many angles. – Gk. πολυ-, many; γωνία, an angle, from γόνυ, a knee.

polyhedron, a many-sided solid figure. (Gk.) Gk. πολύ-, many; -εδρον, for ἕδρα, a base, from the base εδ-, to sit; see Sit.

polynomial. (Gk. *and* L.) Coined to go with *bi-nomial*. – Gk. πολυ-, many; L. *nomen*, a name, term.

Polypus, Polyp, an aquatic animal of the radiate type. (L. – Gk.) L. *polypus*. – Gk. πολύπους, many-footed. – Gk. πολύ-s, many; πους, a foot. ¶ Cf. F. *polype*, Ital. and Span. *polipo*, L. *polypus* (gen. *polypī*); all false forms, due to treating the Lat. ending *-pus* as if it were *-p-us*.

polysyllable. (Gk.) From *poly-* and *syllable*. Cf. Gk. πολυσύλλαβος, adj.

polytheism. (Gk.) From *poly-* and *theism*.

Pomade, Pommade. (F. – Ital. – L.) F. *pommade*, pomatum; so called because orig. made with apples. – Ital. *pomada*, *pomata*, 'a pomado to supple one's lips, lip salve,' Florio. – Ital. *pomo*, an apple. – L. *pōmum*, an apple, fruit.

Pomander, a globe-shaped box for holding ointments or perfumes. (F. – L. *and* Arab.) Spelt *pomander* (1518); *pomaunder* (Skelton). Cf. M. F. *pomendier*, 'a pomaunder;' 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 '*pomum ambre* for the pestelence'; MS. Harl. 2378, p. 324, in Medical Works of the 14th cent., ed. Henslow, p. 122. Cf. O. F. *pomme d'ambre* (Rom. Rose, 21008). – L. *pōmum*, an apple; and see Amber.

Pomegranate. (F. – L.) O. F. *pome grenate* (also turned into *pome de grenate* by confusion of the sense); the same as Ital. *pomo granato*. – L. *pomum*, 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 *pommeau*), a pommel; lit. 'small apple.' Dimin. from L. *pōmum*, an apple.

Pomp. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *pompe*. – L. *pompa*. – Gk. πομπή, a sending, escorting, solemn procession. – Gk. πεμπειν, 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.

Ponder, to weigh in the mind, consider. (L.) L. *ponderāre*, to weigh. – L.

ponder-, for **pondes-*, stem of *pondus*, a weight. — L. *pendere*, to weigh. See Pendant.

Ponent, western. (F. — L.) M.F. *ponent*, 'the west;' Cot. — L. *ponent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ponere*, to lay, hence to set (as the sun). See Position.

Poniard. (F. — L.; *with* G. *suffix.*) F. *poignard*, a dagger. — F. *poing* (O. F. *poign*), the fist; with suffix *-ard* < G. *hart* (lit. hard). [So also Ital. *pugnale*, a poniard, from *pugno*, fist; Span. *punal*, a poniard, from *puño*, fist, handful, hilt.] — L. *pugnus*, fist. See Pugnacious.

Pontiff. (F. — L.) M. F. *pontif*; F. *pontife*. — L. *pontifex*, a Roman high-priest; lit. 'a path-maker' or 'road-maker,' but the reason for the name is not known. — L. *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 *ponto*, 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 *poni*, both borrowed from English. Lowl. Sc. *powney*. — O. F. *poulenet*, a little colt (Godefroy); dimin. of *poulain*, a colt, foal. — Late L. acc. *pullānum*, 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-dikk*, unsteady on the feet, *puddig*, thick. Allied to Pudding.

Pooh. (F.) M. F. *pouac*, 'faugh,' Cot. Cf. Icel. *pū*, pooh. Of imitative origin.

Pool (1), a small body of water. (E.) M. E. *pol*, *pool*. A. S. *pōl*; [Irish *poll*, *pull*, a hole, pit; Gael. *poll*, a hole, pit, bog, pool; W. *pwll*, Corn. *pol*, Manx *poyl*, Bret. *poull*, a pool]. + Du. *poel*, G. *pfuhl*, O. H. G. *pfuol*. Teut. type **pōloz*; cf. Lith. *bala*, 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*, *pouppe*. — L. *puppim*, acc. of *puppis*, hinder part of a ship. ¶ Or F. *poupe* is from Ital. *poppa*, poop; Hatzfeld.

Poor. (F. — L.) From M. E. *poure* (= *povre*), poor. — O. F. *povre*, poor. — L. *pauperem*, acc. of *pauper*; see Pauper.

Pop. (E.) 'To *poppe*, coniectare;' Levins. Of imitative origin; allied to M. E. *poupen*, to blow a horn; also to Puff.

Pope, the father of a church, bishop of Rome. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *pope*; A. S. *pāpa*, pope, with the usual change from *ā* to *o*. — L. *pāpa*, pope, father; see Papal.

Popinjay, orig. a parrot. (F. — Bavarian *and* L.; *with modified suffix.*) M. E. *popingay*, also spelt *papeiay* (= *papejay*). The *n* is inserted as in *passe-n-ger*, *messe-n-ger*. — F. *papegai*, 'a parrot or popinjay;' Cot. Cf. Span. *papagayo*, Port. *papagaio*, a parrot; (whence Arab. *babaghā*, a parrot). β. But there is also O. F. *papegau*, 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. *gai*, *geai*) 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. *poplier*; F. *peuplier*. Formed with suffix *-ier* (= L. *-ārius*) from O. F. **pople*, later *peuple*, a poplar. — L. *pōpulum*, acc. of *pōpulus*, a poplar.

Poplin. (F.) F. *popeline*, a fabric; at first called *papeline*, A. D. 1667 (Littre). [Therefore not from *Poppeling* or *Popperingen*, near Ypres, in W. Flanders; as in N. and Q. 6 S. vi. 305.]

Poppy. (L.) A. S. *popig*, also *popæg*; from L. *papāuer*, a poppy (with change of suffix).

Populace. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *populace*. — Ital. *popolazzo*, *popolaccio*, 'the grosse, vile, common people;' Florio. — Ital. *popolo*, people. — L. acc. *populum*. ¶ The suffix *-accio* is depreciatory.

popular. (F. — L.) F. *populaire*. — L. *populāris*, adj., from *populus*, the people.

Porcelain. (F. — Ital. — L.) Named from the resemblance of its polished surface to that of the univalve shell with the same name. — F. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine*, 'the purple-fish, the Venus-shell;' Cot. — Ital. *porcellana*, 'the purple-fish, a kind of fine

earth, whereof they make . . *porcellan* dishes;' Florio. β. 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. *port-a*, a door; see **Port** (3).

Porcine, pig-like. (L.) L. *porc-īnus*, adj., from *porc-us*, a pig; see **Pork**.

Porcupine. (F. – L.) M. E. *porkepyn* (3 syllables. – O. F. *porc espin*, Godefroy; (now called *porc-épic*). [So also Span. *puerco espin*, Ital. *porco spinoso*.] – O. F. *porc*, a pig; *espin*, by-form of *espine*, a spine, prickle. – L. *porc-um*, acc. of *porcus*; *spīna*, a thorn; see **Spine**. ¶ But mod. F. *porc-épic* was formerly *porc espi*, derived from *spīca*, spike, not *spīna*, a thorn. We also find E. *porpin*, short for *porkepin*; whence *porpint*, altered to *porpoint*, *pork-point*; whence *porpent-ine*; all these forms occur.

Pore (1), a minute hole in the skin. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *pore*. – 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*, *påra*, to work slowly and gradually, to do anything slowly (Rietz); Norw. *pora*, 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 *purraim*, I thrust, push; from M. E. *pouren*, *poren*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *porr*, to stab.

Pork. (F. – L.) F. *porc*. – L. *porcum*, acc. of *porcus*, a pig. + Lithuan. *parszas*, Irish *orc* (with usual loss of *p*), A. S. *fearh*, 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 *porphyre*. – L. *porphyrītes*. – Gk. πορφυρίτης, porphyry, a hard rock named from its purple colour. – Gk. πορφυρα, the purple-fish. See **Purple**.

Porpoise, Porpess. (F. – L.) M. E. *porpeys*. – O. F. *porpeis*, a porpoise; now obsolete (except Guernsey *pourpeis*), and replaced by *marsoun*, borrowed from G. *meer-schwein* (mere-swine). For **porc-peis*. – L. *porc-um*, acc. of *porcus*, a pig; *piscem*, acc. of *piscis*, a fish. See **Pork** and **Fish**.

Porridge. (F.) Another form of *pottage*, which first became *poddige* (as preserved in Craven *poddish*) and afterwards *porridge*, just as the Southern E. *errish* is corrupted from *eddish* (A. S. *edisc*), stubble. Similarly, *pottanger* (Palsgrave) 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. *portāre*, 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 malt-liquor, 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-feuille*), *port-manteau*, F. *portemanteau*, see **Mantle, Mantua**; *port-ly*, *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. *portārius*; *port-al*, O. F. *portal*, Late L. *portāle*.

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.

portcullis. (F. – L.) M. E. *portcolise*. – O. F. *porte coleice* (13th cent.), later *porte coulisse*, or *coulisse*, a portcullis, lit. sliding door. – L. *porta*, a door; Late L. **cōlātīcia*, (sc. *porta*), from *cōlātus*, pp. of *cōlāre*, to flow, glide, slide; see **Colander** and **Cullis**. We find the Late L. forms *colā-*

dissus, cōlācius, porta cōlācia, port-cullis; from the same source.

porte, the Turkish government. (F.—L.) The *Sublime Porte* is a F. translation of *Bab Ali*, the chief office of the Ottoman government, lit. 'high gate;' (Arab. *bāb*, gate, *'alīy*, 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).

Portesse, Portous, a breviary. (F.—L.) M. E. *portous, porthors*.—O. F. *portehors*, a translation of the Latin name *portiforium*.—F. *porter*, to carry; *hors*, forth (O. F. *fors*).—L. *portāre*, to carry; *foris*, abroad.

Portico. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *portico*.—L. *porticum*, acc. of *porticus*; see **Porch**.

Portion. (F.—L.) F. *portion*.—L. acc. *portionem*, a share, from *portio*; closely allied to *part-*, stem of *pars*, a part. Brugm. i. § 527.

Portly; see **Port** (1).

Portrait. (F.—L.) M. F. *pourtraict*, 'a pourtrait;' Cot.—M. F. *pourtraict*, *pourtrait*, pp. of *pourtraire*, to portray (below).

portray, pourtray. (F.—L.) M. E. *pourtraien*.—O. F. *portraire, pourtraire*, to portray.—Late L. *protrahere*, to depict; L. *prōtrahere*, to draw forward, to reveal.—L. *pro*, forth; *trahere*, to draw. See **Trace** (1).

Pose (1), a position, attitude. (F.—L.—Gk.) Modern; but important.—F. *pose*, attitude.—F. *poser*, to place, set.—Late L. *pausāre*, to cease; also to cause to rest (substituted for L. *ponere*, the sense of which it took up).—L. *pausa*, a pause.—Gk. παυσις, a pause.—Gk. παυειν, to make to cease; παύεσθαι, to cease. ¶ One of the most remarkable facts in F. etymology is the extraordinary substitution whereby Late L. *pausāre*, coming to mean 'to cause to rest,' usurped the place of L. *pōnere*, to place, with which it has *no etymological connexion*. This it did so effectually as to restrict F. *pondre* (=L. *pōnere*) to the sole sense 'to lay eggs,' whilst in all compounds it thrust it aside, so that *compausāre* (F. *composer*) usurped the place of L. *componere*, and so on throughout. But note that, on the other hand, the sb. *position* (with all derivatives) is veritably derived from the pp. of *ponere*; see **Position**; and see **Repose**.

Pose (2), to puzzle by questions. (F.—L. *and* Gk.) M. E. *apposen*, to question; not really=F. *apposer*, but substituted for M. E. *opposen*, 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. *gepos*, a cough (where *ge-* is a mere prefix). Borrowed from W. *peswch* or *pâs*, a cough; allied to Irish *casachdas*, Russ. *kashele*, prov. E. *hoast*, a cough, Skt. *kās*, to cough. (√QAS.)

Position. (F.—L.) F. *position*.—L. *positiōnem*, acc. of *positio*, a placing.—L. *positus*, pp. of *pōnere*, to place. β. *Pōnere* 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. *positīuus*, settled.—L. *posit-us*, pp. of *pōnere*, to set, settle.

Posse. (L.) L. *posse*, infin. to be able; used as sb., meaning 'power.' See **Potent**.

Possess. (L.) L. *possessus*, pp. of *possidēre*, 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 *pusoid*, a posset, W. *posel*, curdled milk, posset, are borrowed from E.]

Possible. (F.—L.) F. *possible*.—L. *possibilis*, that may be done. Cf. L. *posse*, to be able; see **Potent**.

Post (1), a stake set in the ground. (L.) M. E. *post*; A. S. *post*.—L. *postis*, a post. Perhaps something firmly fixed.—L. *postus*, short for *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, to set. See **Position**.

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

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

pōtiōnem, 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. *-āticum*), 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 *pother*, 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. *potel*. — O. F. *potel*, a small pot, small measure; dimin. of F. *pot*, a pot. — Low G. *pott*; see **Pot**.

potwalloper. (Hybrid.) Lit. 'one who boils a pot;' hence a voter who has a vote because he can boil a pot on his own fire. *Wallop*, to boil fast, is from M. E. *walopen*, 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, a chicken. (F. — L.) M. E. *pulte*. — F. *poulet*, 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-er*; *poult-r-y* (for *poult-er-y*), A. F. *poletrie*.

Poultice. (F. — L.) Gascoigne has the pl. *pultesses* (Steel Glas, 997). — M. F. **pult-ice*, formed from M. F. *pulte*, 'a poultice;' Cot. [Cf. M. Ital. *poltiglia*, 'a pultis,' Florio.] — Late L. *pulta*, a kind of pap; from *pult-*, as in L. *pult-is*, gen. of *puls*, a thick pap, or pap-like substance. + Gk. πόλτος, 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. *poinc-on*, *punch-on* (Ital. *punz-one*, Span. *punz-on*), a punch, sharp point. Cf. Ital. *punzone*, 'a bodkin, a goldsmith's pouncer or *pounce*;' Florio. From the base seen in Ital. *punz-ellare*, to prick, goad, Span. *punz-ar*, to punch. The Span. *punzar* answers to a Late L. **punctiāre*, 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. *pumicem*, acc. of *pumex*, pumice; see **Pumice**. **Der.** *pouncet-box*.

Pound (1), a weight, a sovereign. (L.) Orig. a weight. M. E. *pund*. A. S. *pund*, pl. *pund*. — L. *pondō*, a weight, used as an indeclinable sb., though orig. meaning 'by weight'; allied to *pondus*, a weight. See **Ponder**.

Pound (2), an enclosure for strayed cattle. (E.) M. E. *pond*. A. S. *pund*, an enclosure. Hence *pindar*. **Doublet**, *pond*.

Pound (3), to bruise in a mortar. (E.) The *d* is excrescent. M. E. *pounen*; also *ponen*, as in comp. *to-ponen*, to pound thoroughly. — A. S. *punian*, to pound.

Pour. (Late L.) M. E. *pouren*, *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 *depurer*, to clarify, to be clarified, to drip or run out.] Late L. *purāre*, to purify. — L. *purus*, pure; see **Pure**. So in Guernsey, 'J'o l'cidre 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. *pwdu*, to pout, to be sullen, is from E.]

pout (2), a fish. (E.) A. S. *æle-putan*, pl., eel-pouts. The fish has the power of inflating a membrane above the eyes; hence A. S. *-pūt-a* = *pout-er*. From a Teut. base **pūt-an-*, to swell out. Cf. Du. *puit*, a frog, from its rounded shape; *puit-aal*, an eel-pout; *puist*, a pimple (from a shorter base **pū-*); Swed. *puta*, a cushion (from its shape; Swed. dial. *puta*, to be inflated). Cf. Prov. *pot*, *pout*, a full lip; *fa de pots*, to pout (Mistral). Cf. **Pudding**.

Poverty. (F. — L.) M. E. *pouertee* (= *povertee*). — O. F. *poverte*, later *povrete*, poverty (F. *pauvrete*). — L. *paupertātem*, acc. of *paupertās*, poverty. — L. *pauper*, poor. See **Pauper**.

Powder. (F. — L.) M. E. *poudre*. — F. *poudre*, O. F. *poldre*, *puldre*. Formed with excrescent *d* from L. *pulueremi*, acc. of *puluis*, dust. See **Pulverise**.

Power. (F. — L.) M. E. *pöer*; later *po-w-er*, the *w* being inserted. — A. F. *poër*.

O. F. *pooir* (mod. F. *pouvoir*), to be able; hence, as sb., power. — Late L. *potere*, to be able; for L. *posse*, to be able. See **Possible**, **Potent**.

Pox; see **Pock**.

Praam, Pram, a flat-bottomed boat. (Du. — Slav.) Du. *praam*; M. Du. *prame*. — Pol. and Bohem. *pram*.

Practice. (F. — L. — Gk.) [Formerly *practise*, from the verb *to practise*. — O. F. *practiser*, *pratiser*. — Late L. *practicāre*.] The M. E. form of the sb. was *praktike*. — M. F. *practique*, practice. — L. *practica*, fem. of *practicus*. — Gk. πρακτικός, fit for business; whence η πρακτικη, practical science, experience. — Gk. πρασσειν (=*πράκ-γειν), to do, accomplish. **Der.** *practition-er*, formed by needlessly adding *-er* to the older term *practician*, from M. F. *practicien*, 'a practicer in law;' Cot.

Prætor, Pretor, a Roman magistrate. (L.) L. *prætor*, lit. a goer before, leader; for **præ-itor*. — L. *præ*, before; **itor*, a goer, from *īre*, to go.

Pragmatic. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pragmatique*, belonging to business. — L. *pragmaticus*. — Gk. πραγματικός, skilled in business. — Gk. πραγματ-, stem of πρᾶγμα (=*πρακ-μα), a deed, thing done. — Gk. πράσσειν (=*πράκ-γειν), to do. See **Practice**.

Prairie, an extensive meadow. (F. — L.) F. *prairie*, a meadow. — Late L. *prātāria*, meadow-land. — L. *prātum*, a meadow.

Praise, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *preis*, price, value, merit (hence, tribute to merit). — L. *pretium*, price, value. **Der.** *dis-praise*.

Prance. (E.) M. E. *prancen*, *prauncen*, 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. *prandse*, *pranse*, to go proudly, as a prancing horse; *pransk*, proud; Swed. dial. *pranga*, to shew off. So also M. Du. *pronken*, to make a show, to strut about; Low G. *prunken*. See below.

Prank (1), to deck, adorn. (E.) M. E. *pranken*, to trim; allied to obs. E. *prink*, 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, *pronckepinken*, *proncke-prinken*, to glitter in a fine dress; Low G. Dan. Swed. *prunk*, show, parade; M. Du. *pryken*, to make a show. From a Teut. type **prenkan-*, 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).

Prate. (E.) M. E. *praten*. Cf. M. Swed. *prata*, Dan. *prate*, to prate, talk; Swed. Dan. *prat*, talk; M. Du. and Low G. *praten*, to prate; Du. *praat*, talk. Of imitative origin; from a base **prat*. **Der.** *pratt-le*, the frequentative form.

Prawn. (F. ? — L. ?) M. E. *prane*, Prompt. Parv. Hardly (through a lost A. F. form) from L. *perna*, a sea-mussel; cf. M. Ital. *parnocchie*, 'a fish called shrimps or praunes;' Florio.

Pray. (F. — L.) M. E. *preyen*. — A. F. and O. F. *preier* (F. *prier*). — L. *precāri*, to pray. See **Precarious**. **Der.** *pray-er*, M. E. *preiere*, O. F. *preiere*, from L. *precāria*, fem. of *precārius*, adj.

Pre-, beforehand. (L.; *or* F. — L.) M. F. *pre-*, L. *præ-*, from L. *præ*, prep., before. For **prai*, a locative form. ¶ Hence numerous compounds, many of which, like *precaution*, are of obvious origin.

Preach. (F. — L.) M. E. *prechen*. — O. F. *precher*, *prescher* (*precher*). — L. *prædicāre*, to declare. See **Predicate**.

Prebend. (F. — L.) O. F. *prebende* (F. *prebende*). — L. *præbenda*, a payment, stipend from a public source; orig. fem. of gerundive of *præbere*, to afford, give. — L. *præ*, before, *habere*, to have; whence *præhibēre*, to hold forth, give, contracted to *præbēre*. **Der.** *prebend-ar-y*.

Precarious. (L.) L. *precāri-us*, obtained by prayer or as a favour, doubtful, precarious; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *precārī*, to pray. — L. *prec-*, stem of *prex*, a prayer. +G. *fragen*, to ask; Goth. *fraih-nan*, A. S. *frignan*, to ask; Lith. *praszyti*; Russ. *prosite*; Pers. *pursīdan*; Skt. *pracch*, to ask. (√PREK.) Brugm. i. § 607.

Precaution. (F. — L.) From **Pre-** and **Caution**.

Precede. (F. — L.) O. F. *preceder* (F. *précéder*). — L. *præcēdere*, to go before. — L. *præ*, before; *cēdere*, to go. See **Cede**. **Der.** *preced-ent*; *pre-cess-ion*, from the pp. *præcess-us*.

Precentor. (L.) L. *præcentor*, the leader of a choir. — L. *præ*, before; and *cantor*, a singer, from *canere*, to sing; see **Cant** (1).

Precept. (F.–L.) O. F. *precept.* – L. *præceptum*, a prescribed rule. – L. *præceptus*, pp. of *præcipere*, to take beforehand, give rules. – L. *præ*, before; *capere*, to take. Der. *precept-or.*

Precinct. (L.) Late L. *præcinctum*, a boundary. – L. *præcinctus*, pp. of *præcingere*, to gird about. – L. *præ*, in front; *cingere*, to gird. See Cincture.

Precious. (F.–L.) O. F. *precieus* (F. *précieux*). – L. *pretiōsus*, valuable. – L. *pretium*, price, value. See Price.

Precipice. (F.–L.) F. *précipice.* – L. *præcipitium*, a falling headlong down; a precipice. – L. *præcipit-*, decl. stem of *præceps*, headlong. – L. *præ*, before; and *capit-*, decl. stem of *caput*, head. Der. *precipitate*, from L. *præcipitāre*, to cast headlong.

Precise. (F.–L.) O. F. *precis*, strict. – L. *præcīsus*, cut off, concise, strict; pp. of *præcīdere*, to cut off. – L. *præ*, in front; *cædere*, to cut. See Cæsura.

Preclude. (L.) L. *præclūdere*, to shut off, hinder access to. – L. *præ*, in front; *claudere* (pp. *clūsus*), to shut. Der. *preclus-ion*, from the pp. *præclūsus*. Cf. Conclude.

Precocious. (L.) Coined (with suffix *-ous*) from L. *præcoci-*, decl. stem of *præcox*, prematurely ripe. – L. *præ*, before; *coquere*, to cook, to ripen. See Cook.

Precursor. (L.) L. *præcursor*, a forerunner. – L. *præ*, before; *cursor*, a runner, from *curs-us*, pp. of *currere*, to run. See Current.

Predatory, given to plundering. (L.) L. *prædātorius*, plundering. – L. *prædator*, a plunderer. – L. *prædārī*, to plunder. – L. *præda*, booty. β. *Præda* = **præhed-a*, that which is seized beforehand; from *præ*, before, and *hed-*, base of *-hendere*, to seize, get, cognate with *get*; see Get. (So also *prendere* = *pre-hendere*.) γ. Irish *spreidh*, cattle, W. *praidd*, flock, herd, booty, prey, are from L. *præda*.

Predecessor. (L.) L. *prædecessor.* – L. *præ*, before; *dēcessor*, one who retires from an office, from *decessus*, pp. of *decēdere*, to depart. – L. *de*, from; *cēdere*, to go. See Cede.

Predicate. (L.) From pp. of *prædicāre*, to publish, proclaim, declare. – L. *præ*, before; *dicāre*, to tell, publish, allied to *dīcere*, to say. See Diction.

predicament. (L.) L. *prædicāmentum*, a term in logic, one of the most general classes into which things can be divided. – L. *prædicāre*, to declare (above).

Predict. (L.) L. *prædictus*, pp. of *prædīcere*, to say beforehand, foretell. – L. *præ*, before; *dīcere*, to say. See Diction.

Predilection, a choosing beforehand. (L.) From L. *præ*, before; *dīlectio*, choice, from *dīligere* to choose; see Diligent.

Preface. (F.–L.) O. F. *preface.* – L. *præfātio*, a preface. – L. *præfātus*, spoken before, pp. of *præfārī*, to speak before. – L. *præ*, before, *fārī*, to speak. See Fate.

Prefect, a governor. (F.–L.) M. E. *prefect.* – O. F. *prefect* F. *préfet*). – L. *præfectus*, one set over others; pp. of *præficere*, to set before. – L. *præ-*, before; *facere*, to make, set. See Fact.

Prefer. (F.–L.) O. F. *preferer.* – L. *præferre*, to set in front, prefer. – L. *præ*, before; *ferre*, to bear, set. See Fertile.

Prefigure. (F.–L.) From Pre- and Figure.

Pregnant, fruitful, with child. (L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 779. Directly from L. *prægnantem*, acc. of *prægnans*, pregnant. *Prægnans* has the form of a pres. part. of an obs. verb **prægnāre*, to be before a birth, to be about to bear. – L. *præ*, before; **gnāre*, to bear, of which the pp. *gnātus* or *nātus* is used as the pp. of the inceptive infin. *nascī*, to be born. See Natal.

Prehensile, adapted for grasping. (L.) Coined with suffix *-ile* (L. *-ilis*) from L. *prehens-us*, pp. of *prehendere*, *prendere*, to lay hold of. – L. *præ*, before; obsolete *-hendere*, to grasp, cognate with E. Get. q. v.

Prejudge. (F.–L.) O. F. *prejuger.* – L. *præiūdicāre*, to judge beforehand. – L. *præ*, before; *iūdicāre*, to judge, from *iūdic-*, stem of *iūdex*, a judge. See Judge.

prejudice. (F.–L.) O. F. *prejudice.* – L. *præiūdicium*, a judicial examination, previous to a trial, also a prejudice. – L. *præ*, before; *iūdicium*, judgment, from *iūdic-*, stem of *iūdex*, a judge.

Prelate, a church dignitary. (F.–L.) O. F. *prelat.* – L. *prælātus*, set above; used as pp. of *præferre*, to prefer (but from a different root) – L. *præ*, before; *lātus*, borne, set, pp. of *tollere*, to lift, bear. See Tolerate.

Preliminary, introductory. (F.–L.)

Coined from *pre-*, prefix, before; and M.F. *liminaire*, 'set before the entry of, dedicatory,' Cot. From L. *præ*, before; and *līmināris*, adj., coming at the beginning or threshold. – L. *līmin-*, stem of *limen*, threshold. See Limit.

Prelude, an introduction. (F. – L. M. F. *prelude*, 'a preludium, preface, preamble;' Cot. – Late L. **præludium*. – L. *prælūdere*, to play beforehand, give a prelude. – L. *præ*, before; *lūdere*, to play. See Ludicrous.

Premature. (F. – L.) From Pre- and Mature.

Premier. (F. – L.) F. *premier*, first. – L. *prīmārium*, acc. of *prīmārius*, chief. – L. *prīmus*, first. See Prime (1).

Premiss, Premise. (F. – L.) Better *premiss* than *premise*. – O. F. *premisse* (F. *prémisse*, in use in the 14th century (Littré). – L. *præmissa* (*sententia* being understood), a premiss, lit. that which is sent before or stated beforehand. Fem. of *præmissus*, pp. of *præmittere*, to send before. – L. *præ*, before; *mittere*, to send. See Missile. Der. *premis-es*, 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 **præ-imium*. – L. *præ*, before; *emere*, to take. Cf. Exempt.

Premonish, to warn beforehand. (F. – L. Coined from *pre-*, before for L. *præ*); 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 *præmonēre*, to warn beforehand.

Prentice, short for Apprentice, q. v.

Prepare. (F. – L.) M. F. *preparer*; Cot. – L. *præparāre*, to make ready beforehand. – L. *præ*, before; *parāre*, to prepare. See Pare.

Prepense, premeditated. (F. – L.) 1. As if from M. F. *pre-*, beforehand; *penser*, to think. – L. *præ*, beforehand; *pensāre*, to weigh, ponder, frequent. form of *pendere*, to weigh; see Pendant. 2. But in the phr. *malice prepense*, it is an altered form of A.F. *purpensé*, pp. of *purpenser*, to meditate on, with prefix *pur-* (F. *pour-*) from L. *pro*.

preponderate. (L. From pp. of L. *præponderare*, to outweigh. – L. *præ*, before; *ponderāre*, to weigh; see Ponder.

Preposition. (F. – L.) O. F. *preposition*. – L. acc. *præpositionem*, a setting before; a preposition (in grammar). – L. *præpositus*, pp. of *præpōnere*, to set before. – L. *præ*, before; *ponere*, to place. See Position.

Preposterous. (L., L. *præposter-us*, inverted, hind side before; with suffix *-ous*. – L. *præ*, before; *posterus*, later, coming after. See Post-.

Prerogative. (F. – L.) A. F. *prerogative*, a privilege. – L. *prærogatīua*, a previous choice, preference, privilege. – L. *præ*, before; *rogāre*, to ask. See Rogation.

Presage. (F. – L.) O. F. *presage*. – L. *præsāgium*, a divining beforehand. – L. *præsāgīre*, to perceive beforehand. – L. *præ*, before; *sāgīre*, to observe, perceive. See Sagacious.

Presbyter. (L. – Gk.) L. *presbyter*. – Gk. πρεσβυτερος, an elder; orig. elder, comparative of πρεσβυς, old. Cf. L. *priscus*, ancient.

Prescience. (F. – L.) O.F. *prescience*. – L. *præscientia*, foreknowledge. – L. *præ*, before; *scientia*, knowledge. See Science.

Prescribe. (L.) L. *præscrībere*, to write beforehand, prescribe; pp. *præscriptus* (whence *prescription*). – L. *præ*, before; *scrībere*, to write. See Scribe.

Present (1), near at hand. (F. – L., O. F. *present*. – L. *præsent-*, stem of *præsens*, i. e. being in front or near. – L. *præ*, in front; *-sens*, 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. *presenter*. – L. *præsentare*, to place before, hold out, offer. – L. *præsent-*, stem of *præsens* (above). Der. *present*, sb., a gift

Presentiment. (F. – L.) M. F. *presentiment*, 'a fore-feeling;' Cot. – L. *præsenti-re*, to feel beforehand. – L. *præ*, before; *sentire*, to feel. See Sense.

Preserve. (F. – L.) O. F. *preserver*, to preserve. – L. *præ*, beforehand; *seruāre*, to keep. See Serve.

Preside. (F. – L. O. F. *presider*, to

preside, govern. — L. *præsidēre*, to sit before, preside over. — L. *præ*, in front; *sedēre*, to sit. See **Sedentary.**

Press (1), to squeeze. (F. — L.) M. E. *pressen*. — F. *presser*. — L. *pressāre*, frequent. of *premere* (pp. *pressus*), to press. **Der.** *press*, sb.: *press-ure*.

Press (2), to hire men for service, make men serve as sailors, &c. (F. — L.) *Press* is a corruption of the old word *prest*, ready; whence *prest-money*, ready money advanced to a man hired for service, earnest money; also *imprest*, a verb (now *impress*), to give a man earnest money. When it became common to use *compulsion* to *force* men into service, it was confused with the verb *to press*. *Prest money* was money lent. — O.F. *prester* (F. *preter*), to lend, advance money. — L. *præstare*, to stand forth, come forward, furnish, offer, give. — L. *præ*, in front; *stare*, 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. *præstigium*, a deception, illusion, jugglery. For **præstrigium*, the 2nd *r* being lost (Brug. i. § 483). — L. *præstringere*, to bind fast, to dull, dim, blind. — L. *præ*, before; *stringere*, to bind. See **Stringent.**

Presume. (F. — L.) M. E. *presumen*. — O. F. *presumer*. — L. *præsumere*, to take beforehand, presume, imagine. — L. *præ*, before; *sumere*, to take; see **Assume.** **Der.** *presumpt-ion*, &c. (from the pp. *præsumpt-us*).

Pretend. (F. — L.) O. F. *pretendre*. — L. *prætendere*, to spread before, hold out as an excuse, allege, pretend. — L. *præ*, before; *tendere*, to stretch. See **Tend** (1). **Der.** *pretence*, misspelt for *pretense* (O. F. *pretensse*, f., Godefroy), from the fem. of Late L. *prætensus*, used for L. *prætentus*, pp. of *prætendere*.

Preter-, prefix. (L.) L. *præter*, beyond; comparative form of *præ*, before; see **Pre-.**

Preterite. (F. — L.) M. E. *preterit*. — O. F. *preterit*, m., *preterite*, fem. — L. *præteritus*, pp. of *præterīre*, to pass by. — L. *præter*, beyond; *īre*, to go.

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*, beyond; and *natural*, adj., from *nature*. See **Nature.**

Pretext. (F. — L.) M. F. *pretexte*, a pretext. — L. *prætextum*, a pretext; orig. neut. of *prætextus*, pp. of *prætexere*, lit. to weave in front. — L. *præ*, in front; *texere*, to weave. See **Text.**

Pretty. (E.) M. E. *prati*; A. S. *prætig*, *prættig*, *pætig*, orig. deceitful, tricky; hence clever, cunning, the usual M. E. sense. Formed with suffix *-ig* from A. S. *prætt*, deceit, trickery. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *pratty*, *pretty*, tricky, from *prat*, a trick (G. Douglas). + Icel. *prettr*, a trick; *pretta*, to cheat; E. Fries. *pret*, a trick, *prettig*, jocose, droll, pleasant; M. Du. *pratte*, *perte*, Du. *part*, a trick, deceit. Of uncertain origin.

Prevail. (F. — L.) O. F. *prevail*, 1 p. pr. of *prevaloir*, to prevail. — L. *prævalere*, to have great power. — L. *præ*, before, excessively; *ualere*, to be strong. See **Valid.** **Der.** *prevalent*, from L. *prævalent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *prævalere*, to prevail.

Prevaricate. (L.) From pp. of L. *prævāricārī*, to straddle, hence to swerve, shuffle, shift, quibble. — L. *præ*, before, excessively; *vāric-us*, straddling, from *uarus*, crooked. See **Varicose.**

Prevent. (L.) The old meaning was 'to go before'; cf. M. F. *prevenir*, 'to prevent, anticipate, forestall;' Cot. — L. *prævent-us*, pp. of *prævenīre*, to go before. — L. *præ*, before; *uenire*, to come. See **Venture.**

Previous. (L.) L. *prævi-us*, on the way before, going before; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *præ*, before; *uia*, a way.

Prey, sb. (F. — L.) A. F. *preie* (F. *proie*). — L. *præda*, prey. See **Predatory.** **Der.** *prey*, vb.

Prial, three of a sort, at cards. (F. — L.) A contraction of *pair-royal*; (see **Nares**).

Price. (F. — L.) M. E. *pris*. — O. F. *pris*, also spelt *preis*, price, value, merit. — L. *pretium*, price. See **Precious.**

Prick. (E.) M. E. *prikke*, *prike*, sb. A. S. *pricu*, *prica*, a point, prick, dot; *prician*, to prick. + M. Du. *prick*, Du. *prik*, a prickle; Dan. *prik*, Swed. *prick*, a dot, mark; E. Fries., Low G. *prik*. Also Du., E. Fries., Low G. *prikken*, to prick; Dan. *prikke*, Swed. *pricka*, to dot. From a Teut. base **prik*, to prick, dot. **Der.** *prick*, vb.; *prick-le*, sb., from A. S. *pricel*.

Pride. (F. — L.) M. E. *pride*, *prude*. A. S. *pryte*, pride; regularly formed (by

the usual change from *ū* to *ȳ*) from A. S. *prūt*, proud, of F. origin. See **Proud.**

Priest. (L.–Gk.) M. E. *preest*; A. S. *prēost*. Contracted (like O. F. *prestre*, O. Sax. *prēstar*, G. *priester*) from L. *presbyter*. Cf. '*Prester John.*' See **Presbyter.** ¶ Abnormal; perhaps *presbyter* was apprehended as **prebyster.*

Prig (1), to steal. (E.) Cant *prygge*, to ride, ride off with a horse which a man has to take care of; *prigger of prauncers*, a horse-stealer; see Harman's Caveat, pp. 42, 43, and p. 84, col. 3. Modification of *prick*, to spur, to ride; Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 1. See **Prick.**

Prig (2), a pert, pragmatical fellow. (E.) From the verb *to prick*, in the sense to trim, adorn, dress up. Lowl. Sc. *prig-me-dainty*, *prick-me-dainty*, 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 *cheveux 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 **Prank.**

prime (1), first, chief. (F.–L.) F. *prime*, properly 'prime,' the first canonical hour. – L. *prīma*, fem. of *prīmus*, first. *Prīmus* is for **prismus*, and is related to *pris-cus*, ancient, *pris-tinus*, primitive, and to *prius*, adv., former. Brugm. ii. § 165. Cf. A. S. *for-ma*, first, from *fore* (see **Former**); Gk. *πρῶ-τος*, first, from *πρό*; Skt. *pra-ta-ma-*, first. **Der.** *primary*; *prim-ate*, O. F. *primat*, L. acc. *prīmātem*, from *prīmās*, a chief man.

prime 2), to make a gun quite ready. (F.–L.) Cf. *prime*, to trim trees; *prime*, first position in fencing; and esp. the phr. 'to put into *prime* order.' A peculiar use of *prime* (1).

primero, an old game at cards. (Span. – L.) Span. *primero*, lit. 'first.' – L. *prīmārius*, chief; see **Premier.**

primeval. (L.) Coined from L. *prīmus*, first; *æu-um*, age; with suffix *-al*; cf. L. *prīmæuus*, primeval.

primitive. (F.–L.) F. *primitif.* – L. *prīmitīuus*, earliest of its kind. – L. *prīmit-us*, adv., for the first time. – L. *prīmus*, first.

primogeniture. (F.–L.) M. F. *primogeniture*, 'the being eldest;' Cot. – L. *prīmogenitus*, first-born. – L. *prīmo-*, for *prīmus*, first; *genitus*, pp. of *gignere* (base *gen-*), to beget, produce; see **Genus.**

primordial, original. (F.–L.) F. *primordial.* – L. *prīmordiālis*, original. – L. *primordium*, origin. – L. *prīm-us*, first; *ordīrī*, to begin, allied to *ordo*, order.

primrose. (F.–L.) As if from F. *prime rose*, first rose; L. *prīma rosa*. Such is the popular etymology; but, historically, *primrose* is a substitution for M. E. *primerole*, a primrose. Dimin. of Late L. *prīmula*, a primrose (still preserved in Span. *primula*, the same). Again, *prīmula* is a derivative of *prīmus*, first. ¶ Thus the word *rose* was only associated with *primrose* by a popular blunder.

prince. (F.–L.) F. *prince.* – L. *principem*, acc. of *princeps*, a chief, lit. 'taking the first place.' – L. *prin-*, for *prīm-us*, first; *capere*, to take; see **Capital.**

principal. (F.–L.) F. *principal.* – L. *principālis*, 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. *princip-*, stem of *princeps*, taking the first place; see **prince** (above).

Print, sb. (F.–L.) M. E. *printe*, *prente*, *preinte*; short for *empreinte*, borrowed from M. F. *empreinte*, 'a stamp, print;' Cot. See **Imprint.** **Der.** *print*, vb.; *re-print.*

Prior (1), former. (L.) L. *prior*, former. Used as comparative of the superl. *prīmus*; see **Prime.**

prior (2), head of a priory. (F.–L.) M. E. *priour.* – A. F. *priour*; F. *prieur.* – L. *priōrem*, 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 *πρισματ-*), a prism; lit. a piece sawn off. – Gk. *πρίειν*, for **πρίσειν*, to saw. (Gk. √*πρις.*) **Der.** *prismat-ic.*

Prison. (F.–L.) O.F. *prisun*, F. *prison*; cf. Ital. *prigione*, a prison. – L. acc. *prensiōnem*, acc. of *prensio*, a seizing, seizure. – L. *prensus*, for *prehensus*, pp. of *prehendere*, to seize. See **Prehensile.**

Pristine, ancient. (F. – L.) M. F. *pristine.* – L *pristinus,* ancient; allied to L. *pris-cus,* former, and to **prime** (1).

Private. (L.) L. *prīuātus,* apart; pp. of *prīuāre,* to bereave. – L. *prīuus,* 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 *priuie* 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 *prim't,* 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. *prīuilegium,* (1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favour of one, a privilege. – L. *prīui-,* for *prīuus,* single; *lēg-,* stem of *lex,* law.

privy, private. (F. – L.) O. F. *prive* (F. *privé*), private. – L. *prīuātus,* 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 (2), to value highly. (F. – L.) M. E. *prisen.* – F. *priser,* to esteem. – O. F. *pris* (F. *prix*), a price, value. – L. *pretium,* value. See **Price.**

Prize (3), the same as **Prise.**

Pro-, prefix. (L. *or* Gk.; *or* F. – L.) L. *pro-,* prefix, before; cf. also *prō* (= *prōd*), an abl. form, used as a prep. Also Gk. *προ-,* prefix; *πρό,* prep., before; cf. Skt. *pra,* before, away. See *pre-,* prefix; *prior, pri-me, pri-vate, prow, pro-vost,* &c.

Proa, Proe, Prow, Prau, a small ship. (Malay.) Malay *prahu, prau,* 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.**

probation. (F. – L.) F. *probation.* – L. acc. *probātiōnem,* a trial, proof. – L. *probātus,* pp. of *probāre,* to test.

probe. (L.) A coined word; cf. Late L. *proba,* a proof. – L. *probāre,* to test; see above.

probity. (F. – L.) F. *probité,* honesty. – L. *probitātem,* acc. of *probitās,* honesty. – L. *probus,* honest, excellent.

Problem. (F. – L. – Gk.) O. F. *probleme*; F. *problème.* – L. *problēma.* – Gk. *πρόβλημα,* a thing thrown forward, or put forward as a question for discussion. – Gk. *πρό,* forward; *βλῆμα,* a casting, from *βάλλειν,* to cast.

Proboscis. (L. – Gk.) L. *proboscis.* – Gk. *προβοσκις,* an elephant's trunk or 'feeder.' – Gk. *προ,* in front; *βόσκειν,* to feed; see **Botany.**

Proceed. (F. – L.) O. F. *proceder.* – L. *procēdere,* to go forward. – L. *pro,* before; *cēdere,* to go. See **Cede.** **Der.** *process* (mod. F. *procès*); *process-ion.*

Proclaim. (F. – L.) F. *proclamer,* 'to proclame;' Cot. – L. *proclāmāre,* to call out. – L. *pro,* forth; *clāmāre,* to cry out. See **Claim.**

Proclivity. (L.) From L. *prōclīuitās,* a downward slope, tendency. – L. *prōclīuus,* sloping forward. – L. *prō,* forward; *clīuus,* a slope. (√KLEI.) Cf. **Acclivity.**

Procrastinate, to postpone. (L.) From pp. of L. *prōcrastināre,* to delay, put off till the morrow. – L. *pro,* forward, off; *crastinus,* belonging to the morrow, from *cras,* morrow.

Procreate. (L.) L. *procreātus,* pp. of *prōcreāre,* to generate. – L. *prō,* before, forth; *creāre,* to produce. See **Create.**

Proctor. (L.) M. E. *proketour*; short form of *procuratour.* – O. F. *procurator.* – L. acc. *procūrātorem*; see **Procurator.**

Procumbent, prostrate. (L.) L. *procumbent-,* stem of *prōcumbens,* pres. pt. of *prōcumbere,* to sink forwards. – L. *prō,* forwards; *cumbere,* to recline, allied to *cubāre,* to lie down. See **Covey**

Procurator. (L.) L. *prōcūrātor,* a manager, deputy. – L. *prōcurāre*; 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. *prōdigus,* lavish; for **prōd-agus.* – L. *prōd-,* forth; and *agere,* to do, act. See **Agent.**

Prodigy. (F. – L.) Englished from F. *prodige,* a prodigy, wonder. – L. *prōdigium,* a token, portent, prophetic sign. β. Perhaps for **prōdagium,* i. e. a saying beforehand, from *prōd* (*pro*), before, and **agium,* a saying, as in *ad-agium*; see **Adage.** Brugm. i. § 759.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

ference. (L.) L. *prōlocūtor*, an advocate. — L. *prōlocūtus*, pp. of *prōloquī*, to speak in public. — L. *prō*, publicly; *loquī*, to speak. See **Loquacious**.

Prologue, a preface. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *prologue*. — L. *prōlogum*, acc. of *prōlogus*. — Gk. *πρόλογος*, a fore-speech. — Gk. *πρό*, before; *λογος*, a speech. See **Logic**.

Prolong, to continue. (F. — L.) M. E. *prolongen*. — F. *prolonger*. — L. *prolongāre*, to prolong. — L. *pro-*, forward; *longus*, long. See **Long**. Doublet, *purloin*.

Promenade, a walk. (F. — L.) Formed with O. F. suffix *-ade* (< L. *-āta*) from O. F. *promener*, to walk. — Late L. *prōmināre*, to drive forwards. — L. *prō*, forwards; Late L. *mināre*, to drive, lead; from L. *minārī*, to threaten. See **Menace**.

Prominent, projecting, forward. (L.) L. *prominent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *prominēre*, to project forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *-minere*, to project. See **Menace**.

Promiscuous, mixed, confused. (L.) For L. *promiscuus*, 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. *promissa*, fem. of *prōmissus*, pp. of *prōmittere*, to send or put forth, to promise. — L. *prō*, forward; *mittere*, to send. See **Missile**. Der. *promiss-o-ry*.

Promontory, a headland. (L.) L. *prōmonturium*, a ridge, headland. Prob. from *prōmināre*, to jut out; see **Prominent**, and cf. **Mount**.

Promote, to advance, further. (L.) From L. *promot-us*, pp. of *promouere*, to move forward. — L. *pro*, forward; *mouere*, to move. See **Move**.

Prompt. (F. — L.) F. *prompt*. — L. *promptum*, acc. of *promptus*, *promtus*, brought to light, at hand, ready, pp. of *prōmere*, to bring forward; for **prōd-imere* — L. *prōd*, forward; *emere*, 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. *πρηνής*, headlong; cf. Skt. *pravaṇa*, inclined to, prone.

Prong, spike of a fork. (E.) Spelt *prongue* in Levins (1570). The M. E. *pronge*, 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, shackle, constrain; *prange*, a muzzle, shackle, collar; Low G. *prangen*, to press, push hard; *prange*, a stake; G. *pranger*, a pillory; Goth. *ana-praggan* (= *-prangan*), to press. All from a Teut. base **prang*, to press, nip, push.

Pronoun. (F. — L.) Coined from L. *prō*, for; and E. *noun*; suggested by F. *pronom*, L. *prōnōmen*, a pronoun. See **Noun**.

Pronounce. (F. — L.) F. *prononcer*. — L. *pronuntiāre*, to pronounce, lit. tell forth. — L. *pro*, forth; *nuntiāre*, to tell. See **Nuncio**. Der. *pronunciat-ion*, from L. pp. *pronuntiāt-us*, with suffix *-ion-*.

Proof, a test, evidence. (F. — L.) Formerly *profe* (1551); altered from M. E. *preef*, *preove*. — 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; *proppen*, 'to prop, stay, or bear up,' Hexham; Low G. *propp*, a plug, G. *pfropf*, a cork, also a graft. All from a Teut. base **prup*, to stop up, to support. ¶ In the sense of 'graft,' the G. *pfropf* is due to L. *propāgo*; see **Propagate**.

Propagate. (L.) From the pp. of L. *prōpāgāre* (or *pro-*), to peg down, propagate by layers; allied to *prōpāgēs*, *prōpāgo* (or *pro-*), a layer, and from the same source as *compāges*, a fastening together. — L. *pro*, forth; *pāg-*, base of *pangere*, to fasten, set (hence, to peg down). Der. *propagandist*, a coined word; from the name of the society entitled *Congregatio de propaganda fide*, constituted at Rome, A. D. 1622. And see **Prune** (1).

Propel, to urge forward. (L.) L. *propellere*, to drive forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *pellere*, to drive; see **Pulse** (1). Der. *propuls-ion*, from pp. *prōpulsus*.

Propensity, an inclination. (L.) Coined from L. *prōpensus*, hanging down, inclining towards; pp. of *prōpendere*, to hang down or forward. — L. *pro*, forward, *pendēre*, to hang. See **Pendant**.

Proper, one's own, peculiar, suitable. (F. — L.) M. E. *propre*. — F. *propre*. — L.

proprium, acc. of *proprius*, one's own. Prob. from *prō prīuō*.

property. (F.—L.) M. E. *propertee*. —O. F. *properte*, property (Littre), also propriety, fitness. —L. *proprietātem*, acc. of *proprietās*, property, ownership; also propriety of terms. —L. *proprius*, one's own.

Prophecy. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *prophecie*, sb. —O. F. *prophecie*, variant of *prophetie*, a prophecy. —L. *prophētīa*. —Gk. προφητεία, a prediction. —Gk. προφήτης, a prophet (below). Der. *prophesy*, vb.

prophet. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *prophete*. —L. *prophēta*. —Gk. προφήτης, one who declares, an expounder, a prophet. —Gk. προ, publicly, lit. before; φη-μί, I speak; with suffix -της of the agent. (√BHĀ.) Allied to Fame.

Propinquity, nearness. (F.—L.) O. F. *propinquité*. —L. *propinquitātem*, acc. of *propinquitās*, nearness. —L. *propinquus*, near. —L. *prope*, adv., near.

Propitious, favourable. (L.) For L. *propitius*, favourable. Prob. a term in augury, with the sense 'flying forwards.' —L. *pro-*, forward; *petere*, to seek, orig. to fly. See Petition. Der. *propitiate*, from pp. of L. *propitiāre*, to render propitious.

Proportion. (F.—L.) F. *proportion*. —L. acc. *prōportionem*, from *prōportio*, comparative relation. —L. *prō*, before, in relation to; *portio*, a portion; see Portion.

Propose. (F.—L. *and* Gk.) F. *proposer*, lit. to place before. —L. *prō*, before; F. *poser*, to place, from Gk. See Pose.

Proposition. (F.—L.) F. *proposition*. —L. acc. *prōpositionem*, a statement. —L. *prōpositus*, pp. of *prōpōnere*, to put forth. —L. *prō*, forth; *pōnere*, to put.

propound. (L.) The *d* is excrescent; formerly *propoune*, *propone*. —L. *prōpōnere* (above).

Propriety. (F.—L.) M. F. *proprieté*, a property, also 'a comely assortment,' Cot. —L. acc. *proprietātem*, from *proprietās*, property; also, propriety. —L. *proprius*, one's own. Doublet, *property*.

Prorogue. (F.—L.) O. F. *proroguer*. —L. *prōrogāre*, to propose an extension of office, lit. to ask publicly; hence, to defer. —L. *pro*, publicly; *rogāre*, to ask. See Rogation.

Pros-, towards. (Gk.) Gk. πρός, towards; fuller form προτι, extended from προ, before. + Skt. *prati*, towards, from *pra*, before. See Pro-.

Proscenium, the front part of a stage. (L.—Gk.) L. *proscenium*. —Gk. προσκήνιον, the place before the stage (or scene). —Gk. προ, before; σκηνη, a scene. See Scene.

Proscribe. (L.) L. *prōscrībere*, lit. to write publicly; pp. *proscriptus* (whence *proscription*). —L. *pro*, publicly; *scribere*, to write. See Scribe.

Prose. (F.—L.) F. *prose*. —L. *prōsa*, for *prorsa orātio*, direct speech; hence, unimbellished speech; fem. of *prorsus*, forward, short for *prōuersus*, lit. turned forward. —L. *prō*, forward; *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn. See Verse.

Prosecute. (L.) From L. *prōsecūtus*, pp. of *prōsequī*, to pursue. —L. *prō*, forward; *sequī*, to follow. See Sequence. Doublet, *pursue*.

Proselyte, a convert. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *proselite*. —L. *proselytum*, acc. of *prosēlytus*. —Gk. προσήλυτος, one who has come to a place, a stranger, a convert to Judaism; Acts ii. 10. —Gk. προσερχομαι, I approach, 2 aor. προσῆλθον (= προσήλυθον). —Gk. πρός, to; ἔρχομαι, I come. [Gk. ἔρχομαι and ηλυθον are from different roots; the latter goes with ἐλευσομαι, I will come; from √LEUDH.]

Prosody. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *prosodie*. —L. *prosōdia*. —Gk. προσωδία, a song sung to an instrument, a tone, accent, prosody, (or laws of verse). —Gk. προς, to, accompanying; ᾠδή, an ode. See Ode.

Prosopopœia, personification. (L.—Gk.) L. *prosōpopœia*. —Gk. προσωποποιια personification. —Gk. προσωποποιειν, to personify. —Gk. προσωπο-ν, a face, a person; ποιεῖν, to make. Πρόσωπον is from πρός, towards, and ὤπ-, stem of ὤψ, face, appearance. See Pros-, Optic, and Poem.

Prospect. (L.) L. *prospectus*, a view. —L. *prospectus*, pp. of *prospicere*, to look forward. —L. *pro*, forward; *specere*, to look. See Species. Der. *prospectus* = L. *prospectus*, a view.

Prosperous. (L.) L. *prosper*, adj., prosperous; with suffix *-ous*. Cf. L. *prosperus*, by-form of *prosper*. Lit. 'according to one's hope.' —L. *prō*, for, according to; *sper-*, weak grade of *spēr-* for *spēs*, hope. Der. *prosper*, vb.; O. F. *prosperer*, L. *prosperāre*, to prosper; from *prosper*, adj.

Prosthetic, prefixed. (Gk.) Modern; as if for Gk. *προσθετικος, lit. disposed to add; due to Gk. προσθετ-ος, added, put to. —Gk. προς, to; θε-τος, placed, put,

verbal adj. from the base *θε-*, to place. See Thesis.

Prostitute. (L.) L. *prōstituta*, f. pp. of *prōstituere*, to expose openly, prostitute. — L. *pro*, forth; *statuere*, to place, causal of *stāre*, to stand. See State.

Prostrate. (L.) L. *prostrātus*, pp. of *prōsternere*, to throw forward on the ground. — L. *pro*, forward; *sternere*, to spread. See Stratum. Der. *prostrat-ion*.

Protean. (L. — Gk.) From L. *Proteus* (misdivided as *Prōte-us*), a sea-god who often changed his form. — Gk. Πρωτευς, a sea-god; cf. πρωτος, first, chief.

Protect. (L.) From L. *protectus*, pp. of *prōtegere*, to protect; lit. cover in front. — L. *pro*, in front; *tegere*, to cover. See Tegument.

Protest. (F. — L.) F. *protester*. — L. *prōtestārī*, to protest, bear public witness. — L. *prō*, forth, in public; *testārī*, to witness, from *testis*, a witness. See Testament.

Prothalamium. (L. — Gk.) Late L. **prothalamium*. — Gk. *προθαλαμιον, a song written before a marriage; a coined word. — Gk. προ, before; θαλαμος, a bedroom, bride-chamber. Coined to accompany *epithalamium*, 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. *prōtocollum*. — Late Gk. πρωτοκολλον, 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. πρωτο-ς, first; κολλᾶν, to glue, from κολλα, glue. Πρῶτος is a superl. form from προ, before; see Pro-.

protomartyr. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *protomartyre*. — Late L. *prōtomartyr*. — Gk. πρωτομαρτυρ, lit. 'first martyr.' — Gk. πρῶτο-ς, first (above); μαρτυρ, a martyr; see Martyr.

prototype. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *prototype*. — L. acc. *prōtotypum*. — Gk. πρωτοτυπον, a prototype, neut. of πρωτοτυπος, according to the first form. — Gk. πρῶτο-ς, first (above); τυπος, a type; see Type.

Protract. (L.) From L. *protractus*, pp. of *protrahere*, to draw forward, also to extend, prolong. — L. *pro*, forth; *trahere*, to draw. See Trace (1), Portray.

Protrude. (L.) L. *protrūdere*, to thrust forth. — L. *prō*, forth; *trudere* (pp. *trusus*), to thrust. Der. *protrus-ion* (from the pp.). Cf. Intrude.

Protuberant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *protuberare*, to bulge out. — L. *pro*, forward; *tūber*, a swelling. See Tuber.

Proud. (F. — L. ?) M. E. *prud*, later *proud*; older form *prut*. A. S. *prūt*, proud; whence the Icel. *prūðr*, proud, is supposed to have been borrowed; cf. Dan. *prud*, stately. β. A late word in A. S.; and prob. merely borrowed from O. French. — O. F. *prod*, *prud*, fem. *prode*, *prude*, 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. *prōfian*. [Cf. O. F. *prover*, later *prouver*, 'to prove, try, essay, verifie;' 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. *provende* (Godefroy), usually *provende*, 'provender, also, a prebendary;' Cot. — Late L. *præbenda*, an allowance of provisions, also a prebend; see Prebend.

Proverb. (F. — L.) F. *proverbe*. — L. *prōuerbium*, a common saying. — L. *pro*, publicly; *uerb-um*, a word, cognate with E. Word.

Provide. (L.) L. *prouidere* (pp. *prouīsus*), to foresee, act with foresight. — L. *pro*, before; *uidēre*, to see. See Vision. Der. *provident*, *provis-ion*.

Province. (F. — L.) F. *province*. — L. *prōuincia*, a territory brought under Roman government. (Of doubtful origin.)

Provision. (F. — L.) F. *provision*. — L. acc. *prouīsionem*, foresight, forethought, purveyance. — L. *prōuīs-us*, pp. of *prouidēre*, to provide for. See Provide.

Provoke. (F. — L.) F. *provoquer*; Cot. — L. *prouocāre*, to call forth. — L. *pro*, forth; *uocāre*, to call. See Vocal.

Provost, a prefect. (L.) A. F. *provost*; [cf. M. F. *prevost*, 'the provost or president of a college;' Cot.] A. S. *prāfost*. — L. *præpositus*, a prefect, one set over. — L. *præponere*, to set over. — L. *præ*, before; *pōnere*, to put. See Position.

Prow, front part of a ship. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *proue* (F. *proue*), prow. [Cf. Ital. *proda*.] — L. *prora*, a prow; the 2nd *r* disappearing to avoid the double trill (as also in Prov. Span. Port. *proa*, Genoese

prua). — Gk. *πρῷρα*, the prow. — Gk. *προ-*, before, in front. See Pro-.

Prowess, bravery. (F. — L., M. E. *prowes*, *pruesse*. — O. F. *prouesse*, prowess; formed with suffix *-esse* < L. *-itia* from O. F. *prou* (F. *preux*), valiant. β. Etym. disputed; we also find O. F. *prod*, *prud*, *proz*, *prous*, *pru*; Prov. *proz*, Ital. *prode*, valiant, notable (whence Ital. *prodezza*, prowess). Also O. F. *prou*, sb., advantage (whence M. E. *prow*, advantage). Although O. F. *prod* was used to translate L. *probus* the spelling with *d* shows there is no connexion between these forms. γ. Schel r explains it from L. *prod-*, as occurring i *prōd-esse*, to benefit; so that *prōd* wa taken to mean 'for the benefit of'; an we even find F. *prou* used as an adverb, as in *prou*, 'much, greatly, enough;' Cot. *Prōd* is the old form of *prō*, before.

Prowl. (O. Low G.) M. E. *prollen*, to search after continually. 'I *prolle*, I go here and there to seke a thyng;' Palsgrave. '*Prollyn*, scrutor. *Prollynge*, or sekynge, perscrutacio;' Prompt. Parv. It also meant to rob, plunder. Like the word *plunder*, it prob. meant 'to filch trifles,' or 'to sneak after trifles'; from Low G. *prull*, *prulle*, a trifle, thing of small value (Bremen). Cf. Du. *prul*, 'a bawble' (Sewel), *prullen*, 'lumber, luggage, pelf, trumpery, toys' (id.); *prullen kooper*, a ragman (Calisch); E. Fries. *prülle*, *prül*, a trifle. Root unknown.

Proximity. F. — L., F. *proximité*. — L. *proximitātem*, acc. of *proximitās*, nearness. — L. *proximus*, very near; a superl. form from *prope*, near. See Propinquity.

Proxy. (Late L. — L.) Palsgrave has *prockesy*; short for *procuracy*. — Late L. *procūrātia*, used for L. *procūrātio*, management. — L. *prōcūrāre*, to manage, to procure. See Procure.

Prude, a woman of affected modesty. (F. — L.) F. *prude*, M. F. *preude*, 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 *preudomme*, *preudefemme* 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. *prūdentem*, acc. of *prūdens*, contr. form of *prōuidens*, foreseeing, pres. pt. of *prōuidere*, to foresee. — L. *pro*, before; *uidere*, to see. See Vision.

Prune (1), to trim trees. (F. ? — L. ?) Very difficult. M. E. *proinen*, *prunen*, to dress oneself up smartly, trim; Gascoigne has *proyne*, to prune off shoots. But these are two distinct words. 1. The M. E. *proinen*, to trim, esp. used of a bird dressing its feathers, is from O. F. *poroign* a stem of *poroindre*, used in the same sense; from L. *pro*, prefix, and *ungere*, to anoint. 2. *Proine*, to prune trees, is from O. F. **por roignier*, from L. *pro*, prefix, and *roignier*, to prune < L. **rotundiāre*, to make round. See Round.

Prune (2), a plum. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *prune*. — L. *prunum*. — Gk. *προῖνον*, shorter form of *προίμιον*, a plum.

prunella, prunello, a strong woollen stuff, orig. of a *dark* colour. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *prunelle*, a sloe (with ref. to the colour); whence *prunella* is a Latinised form. Dimin. of F. *prune* above.

Prurient. (L.) L. *prurient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *prūrire*, 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*, *preër*, to pillage [to search for plunder]. — Late L. *predāre*, to plunder, also to investigate; Duc. — L. *præda*, prey; see Prey.

Psalm. L. — Gk. M. E. *psalm*, formerly *salm*. A. S. *sealm*. — L. *psalmus*. — Gk. *ψαλμος*, 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. *psalmodia*, Gk. *ψαλμῳδία*, a singing to the harp, from *ωδη*, a song; see Ode.

psaltery, a stringed instrument. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *psalterie* (12th cent.). — L. *psalterium*. — Gk. *ψαλτήριον*, a kind of harp. — Gk. *ψαλτηρ*, a harper. — Gk. *ψαλ-λειν*, to twang a harp; with suffix *-τηρ* of the agent. Der. *psalter*, O. F. *psaltier*, a book of psalms, L. *psalterium*, (1) a psaltery, (2) a psalter.

Pseudonym. (F. — Gk.) F. *pseudonyme* (1690). — Gk. *ψευδώνυμος*, adj., called by a false name. — Gk. *ψεύδ-ος*, falsehood (*ψευής*, false), from *ψευδειν*, to lie; *ονυμα*, a name.

Pshaw, interjection. (L.) An imitative word; cf. *pish*, *pooh*.

Psychical, pertaining to the soul. (L.

—Gk.) From L. *psȳchicus*. —Gk. ψυχικός, belonging to the soul or life. —Gk. ψυχή, soul, life, orig. breath. —Gk. ψυχειν, to blow.

psychology. (Gk.) Gk. ψυχο-, for ψυχή, soul, life; -λογία, from λόγος, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

Ptarmigan, a bird. (Gael.) Formerly *termigant* —Gael. *tarmachan*; Irish *tarmochan*. ¶ The *p* was probably due to a notion of a Greek origin; but Gk. πταρμική means 'milfoil'!

Puberty. (F.—L.) F. *puberté*, youth. —L. *pūbertātem*, acc. of *pubertas*, age of maturity. —L. *pūbes*, the signs of manhood, hair. Allied to *pū-pus*, *pu-er*, a boy. Der. *pubescence*, sb. due to *pūbescent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pūbescere*, to arrive at puberty.

Public. (F.—L.) F. *public*, masc., *publique*, fem.; Cot. —L. *publicus*, belonging to the people; also *poublicos*, *poplicos* (in inscriptions). —L. *populus*, the people.

publican. (L.) M. E. *publican*. —L. *publicānus*, a tax-gatherer, Luke iii. 12; orig. an adj., belonging to the public revenue. —L. *publicus* (above).

publication. (F.—L.) F. *publication*. —L. acc. *publicatiōnem*. —L. *publicātus*, pp. of *publicāre*, to make public. —L. *publicus*, public.

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. *pulce*. —L. *pūlicem*, acc. of *pūlex*, 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 *puca*, an elf, sprite; W. *pwca*, *pwci*. + Icel. *puki*, 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. *pouque*, 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*, *poding*. Cf. Low G. *pudding*, a pudding; *pudde-wurst*, a black-pudding; *puddig*, thick, stumpy; Westphal. *puddek*, 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. β. Cf. also Irish *putog*, a pudding, Gael. *putag*; W. *poten*, a paunch, a pudding; Corn. *pot*, a bag, pudding; also W. *pwtyn*, a short round body, Gael. *put*, a buoy, inflated skin; all borrowed words. See Pout.

Puddle (1), a small dirty pool. (E.) M. E. *podel*. Dimin., with E. suffix *-el*, of A. S. *pudd*, 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. *puffe*, to pop, Swed. *puffa*, to crack, push; W. *pwff*, a puff (from E.).

puffin, a bird. (E.) From its *puffed out* appearance, or from its swelling beak.

Pug, a monkey, a kind of dog. (E.) Orig. an imp, or little demon (Ben Jonson); see Nares, s. v. *puck*. A later form of *puck*. Cf. Dan. dial. *puge*, a 'puck,' sprite; and (perhaps) Dan. dial. *pugge*, a toad. 'A *pug-dog* is a dog with a short monkey-like face;' Wedgwood.

Puggry, Puggery, a scarf round the hat. (Hind.) Hind. *pagṛī*, a turban; Yule.

Pugilism. (L.) From L. *pugil*, a boxer. Allied to L. *pugnus*, Gk. πυγ-μή, the fist.

pugnacious. (L.) Coined from L. *pugnāci-*, decl. stem of *pugnax*, combative. —L. *pugnāre*, to fight. —L. *pugnus*, the fist.

Puisne, Puny. (F.—L.) *Puny* is for *puisne*, a law-term, implying inferior in rank. —A. F. and M. F. *puisné*, 'puny, younger, born after;' Cot. —L. *post nātus*, born after. See Natal.

Puissant, mighty. (F.—L.) F. *puissant*, powerful. Cf. Ital. *possente*, powerful. From **possient-* for **possent-*, stem of a barbarous L. **possens*, substituted for L. *potens*, powerful.

Puke, to vomit. (E.?) Prob. of imitative origin, partly suggested by *spew*. Cf.

G. *spucken*, to spit; O. F. *escoupir*, to spit, *sput*, *esput*, a spitting.

Pule, to chirp, to whimper. (F.—L.) F. *piauler*, 'to cheep as a young bird, to pule or howle;' Cot. In Gascon, *pioula*. Cf. Ital. *pigolare*, to chirp, moan. Imitative words; allied to L. *pīpilāre*, *pīpāre*, to chirp; see Pipe.

Pull. (E.) M. E. *pullen*; A. S. *pullian*, to pull, pluck. + Low G. *pulen*, 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 F. *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 pully;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *puleggia*; Late L. *poledia*, a crane; Duc. Perhaps from Late L. **pōlidia*, orig. pl. of **pōlidium* < Gk. **πωλίδιον*, a little colt, dimin. of *πῶλος*, a colt. Cf. O. F. *poulier*, a pulley, answering to Late Gk. *πωλάριον*, a little colt. β. The M. E. forms are *poliue* (= *polīvè*, riming with *drīvè*), Ch.; also *poleyne*, Prompt. Parv. The latter form is from F. *poulain*, 'a fole, a colt, also the rope wherewith wine is let down into a seller [cellar], a pulley-rope;' Cot. — Late L. *pullānus*, a colt. — 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. *poutre*, a filly, 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. *polānus*, a pulley or pulley-rope, also a kind of sledge. ¶ Diez derives E. *pulley* from F. *poulie*, and then, conversely, F. *poulie* from E. *pull*. This is very unlikely. G. Paris (*Romania*, July, '98, p. 486) suggests Gk. **πολίδιον*, dimin. of *πολος*, a pivot, axis; see Pole (2).

Pulmonary, affecting the lungs. (L.) *pulmōnārius*, affecting the lungs. — L. *pulmōn-*, stem of *pulmo*, a lung. + Gk. *πλεύμων*, a lung. See Pneumatic.

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. *pulsāre*, to throb, beat; frequent. form of *pellere* (pp. *pulsus*), to drive. L. *pel-lo* is for **pel-nō*; cf. Gk. *πίλ-ναμαι*, '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. *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere* (above).

Pulse (2), grain or seed of beans, peas, &c. (L.) M. E. *puls*. — L. *puls*, a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, &c. (hence applied to the pulse itself). + Gk. *πολτος*, porridge. Der. *poultice*, q. v.

Pulverise. (F.—L.) M. F. *pulverizer*; Cot. — Late L. *pulverizāre*, to reduce to dust; L. *puluerāre*, the same. — L. *puluer-* (for **pulues-*), stem of *puluis*, dust. Allied to *pollis*, *pollen*, fine meal, *palea*, chaff; Gk. *παλη*, meal, dust.

Puma, a quadruped. (Peruvian.) Peruv. *puma*.

Pumice. (F.—L.) [A. S. *pumic-stān*, pumice-stone.] M. E. *pomice*. — M. F. *pumice*. — L. *pūmic-*, stem of *pūmex*, pumice. From an Idg. base **poim-*, whence also A. S. *fām*, foam; from its foam-like appearance. See Foam.

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. *plumpen*, 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. *a pied de plomb et de pompe*, 'with a slow and stately gate,' i. e. gait; Cot. See Pomp.

Pumpion, Pumpkin, a kind of gourd. (F.—L.—Gk. The old forms are *pumpion* and *pompon*. — M. F. *pompon*, 'a pumpion or melon;' Cot.; cf. Ital. *popone* (Florio; — L. *pepōnem*, acc. of *pepo*, a large melon. — Gk. *πεπων*, a kind of melon, eaten quite ripe. — Gk. *πεπων*, mellow, from *πεπτειν*, to ripen; see Cook.

Pun. (Ital. ?—L. ?) Of uncertain origin. Also used, at first, in the forms *punnet* and *pundigrion*. Perhaps the latter represents

Ital. *puntiglio*, a cavil, orig. a small point. — Ital. *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*, *punchon*, *punsoun*, a dagger, awl. See Puncheon (1).

Punch (2), to beat, bruise. (F. — L.) Short for *punish*; M. E. *punchen* and *punischen* 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. *panch*, five. — Skt. *pancha*, five. See Five. ¶ The Hind. short *a* is pronounced like E. *u* in *mud*; it occurs again in *pundit*, *punkah*.

Punch (4), a short, hump-backed fellow in a puppet-show. (Ital. — L.) A contraction for *Punchinello*, which occurs A.D. 1666 (Nares). This is a corruption of Ital. *pulcinello* (by the change of *l* to *n*, the Ital. *ci* being sounded as E. *chi*). *Pulcinello* is the droll clown in Neapolitan comedy; we also find Ital. *puncinella*, 'punch, buffoon,' Meadows. A dimin. form of Ital. *pulcino*, a young chicken; cf. *pulcella*, a young girl; from L. *pullus*, the young of any animal, allied to *puer*, a boy. See Pullet. The lit. sense of *pulcinello* is little chicken; thence, a little boy, a puppet. ¶ Confused with prov. E. *punch*, short, fat, which is (perhaps) allied to Bunch. *Judy* is for *Judith*, once a common name.

Puncheon (1), a punch or awl. (F. — L.) M. E. *punchon*, *punsoun*. — Gascon *pounchoun*, M. F. *poinson* (F. *poinçon*), 'a bodkin, also a puncheon, a stamp,' &c.; Cot. Cf. Span. *punzon*, a punch, Ital. *punzone*, a punch, bodkin, also a wine-barrel. — L. *punctionem*, acc. of *punctio*, a pricking, puncture. The gender of this word was changed from fem. to masc., whilst at the same time the sense was changed from 'pricking' to 'pricker.' — L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick; see Pungent. See also Puncheon (2).

Puncheon (2), a cask. (F. — L.?) From Gascon *pounchoun*, a punch or awl; M. F. *poinson* (F. *poinçon*), 'a bodkin, also a puncheon [steel tool], also a stamp, mark, print, or seale; also, a wine-vessell;' 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, print, or seale' upon it, which was made with a *puncheon* or stamp. See Puncheon (1). ¶ So also M. Ital. *punzone* means both puncheon or bodkin, and puncheon or wine-vessel.

Punchinello; see Punch (4).

Punctate, dotted. (L.) Coined from L. *punct-um*, a point; with suffix *-ate* (L. *-ātus*). — 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. *ponctuel*, 'punctuall;' Cot. — Late L. *punctuālis*. — *punctu-m*, a point; see Point.

punctuate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *punctuāre*, to determine, define. — L. *punctu-m*, a point (above).

puncture. (L.) L. *punctūra*, a prick. — L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick.

Pundit, a learned man. (Skt.) Skt. *pandita-* (with cerebral *nd*), adj., learned, sb., a wise man, scholar. — Skt. *pand*, to heap up or together. See note to Punch (3).

Pungent. (L.) L. *pungent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pungere*, to prick, pt. t. *pupug-i*, pp. *punctus*. (Base PUG.)

Punish. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *punischen*. — F. *puniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *punir*, to punish. — L. *pūnīre*, to punish. — L. *pœna*, penalty. — Gk. ποινη, penalty. See Pain.

Punkah, a large fan. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. *pankhā*, a fan; allied to *pankha*, a wing, feather, *paksha*, a wing. Allied to Skt. *paksha-*, a wing. Cf. Pers. *pankan*, a sieve, a fan. See note to Punch (3).

Punt (1), a flat-bottomed boat. (L. — C.) A. S. *punt*. — L. *ponto*, a punt (also a pontoon); a word of Gaulish origin. From Celtic type **qonto-*; cf. L. *contus* < Gk. κοντος, a punting-pole, whence prov. E. *quont*, *quant*, 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. *punto*, a point, also a pip at cards. — L. *punctum*, a point. See Point. ¶ Or immediately from Spanish.

Puny; see Puisne.

Pupa, a chrysalis. (L.) L. *pūpa*, a girl, doll, puppet (hence, undeveloped insect). Fem. of *pūpus*, a boy; allied to *putus*, *puer*, a boy. (✓ PEU.)

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

form of φύρειν, to mix up, stir violently, allied to Skt. root *bhur*, to be active.

Purport, to imply. (F.—L.) O. F. *purporter*, *pourporter*, to declare, inform (hence, imply); we also find *purport*, sb., tenor (Roquefort). — O. F. *pur*, F. *pour*, from L. *pro*, 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. *pro*, before; and F. *poser*, to place; see Pose (1).

Purpose (2), intention. (F.—L.) M. E. *purpos*. — O. F. *pourpos*, a variant of *propos*, a purpose. — L. *prōpositum*, a thing proposed, neut. of pp. of *prōponere*, to propose. — L. *prō*, before; *pōnere*, 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. *buzz*; Irish *bururus*, a gurgling sound. See Purl (1), Purl (4), and Pirouette.

Purse. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *purs*; also *pors*. A. S. *purs*, Eng. Studien, xi. 65. [Also *burs*. — O. F. *borse*, later *bourse*, a purse.] — Late L. *bursa*, a purse. — Gk. βύρση, a hide, skin; of which purses were made. Der. *purse*, vb., to wrinkle up, like a purse drawn together.

Purslain, Purslane, a herb. (F.—L.) M. E. *purslane*, *porseleyne*. — M. F. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine*, purslane; Cot. Formed from L. *porcilāca*, purslain (Pliny); usually spelt *portulāca*.

Pursue. (F.—L.) O. F. *porsuir*, *pursuir*, *poursuir*; mod. Norman F. *porsuir*, mod. F. *poursuivre*, to pursue. — O. F. *por*, *pur* < L. *prō*; and *suir* < Late L. *sequere*, for L. *sequi*, to follow. Der. *pursu-ant*, from the pres. pt. of O. F. *pursuir*; *pursuiv-ant*, from the pres. pt. of *poursuivre*; *pursuit*, from F. *poursuite*, fem. sb. answering to L. *prōsecūta*, fem. of the pp. of L. *prōsequī*, to pursue.

Pursy, short-winded. (F.—L.) M. E. *purcy*, also *purcyf* (Palsgrave). — M. F. *pourcif* (Palsgrave), variant of *poulsif*, 'pursie, short-winded,' Cot. — M. F. *poulser*, F. *pousser*, to push, also to pant; see Push.

Purtenance. (F.—L.) Short for M. E. *apurtenance*; see Appurtenance.

Purulent. (F.—L.) F. *purulent*. — L. *pūrulentus*, full of matter. — L. *pūr-*, stem of *pūs*, matter; see Pus.

Purvey. (F.—L.) M. E. *purueien*, *porueien*, (*purveien*, *porveien*), to provide. — A. F. *purveier*, *purveer* (O. F. *porvoir*, F. *pourvoir*), to provide. — L. *prouidere*, 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 *purveu est*, it is provided. — O. F. *porveu*, pp. of O. F. *porvoir* (F. *pourvoir*), to provide. — L. *prouidere*, to provide (above).

Pus, white matter from a sore. (L.) L. *pūs* (gen. *pūris*), pus. + Gk. πῦον, matter; Skt. *pūya-*, pus, from *pūy*, to stink. Allied to Foul. (√PEU.) Brugm. i. § 113.

Push. (F.—L.) M. E. *possen*, *pussen*. — O. F. *pousser*, *poulser*, to push, thrust. — L. *pulsāre*, to beat, thrust, frequent. of *pellere*, to drive. See Pulsate.

Pusillanimous. (L.) L. *pusillanimi-is*, mean-spirited; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *pusill-us*, mean, small; *animus*, courage. *Pusillus* is related to *pūsus*, small; cf. *putus*, a boy. (√PEU.)

Puss, a cat, hare. (E.) Prob. an imitative word, from the spitting of the cat. We find also Du. *poes*, Low G. *puus*, *puuskatte*, Swed. dial. *pus*, Norw. *puse*, *puus*; Irish and Gael. *pus* (from E.). And even S. Tamil *pusei*, a cat; *pusha* in the Cashgar dialect of Afghan.; Lith. *puž*, a word to call a cat.

Pustule. (F.—L.) F. *pustule*. — L. *pustula*, another form of *pūsula*, a blister, pimple. Perhaps allied to Gk. φυσαλίς, a bladder, φυσάω, I blow.

Put. (E.) M. E. *putten*; A. S. *potian*, to push, thrust; [whence also Gael. *put*, to push, thrust; W. *pwtio*, Corn. *poot*, to push, kick]. + Du. *poten*, to plant, set, *poot*, a twig, M. Du. *pote*, a scion, plant (see Franck); N. Fries. *putje*, Dan. *putte*, to put, place; Swed. dial. *putta*, to push.

Putative, reputed. (F.—L.) F. *putatif*. — L. *putātīnus*, presumptive. — L. *putātus*, pp. of *putāre*, to think, suppose. The orig. sense was to make clean, then to make clear, to come to a clear result. — L. *putus*, clean. (√PEU.)

Putrefy. (F.—L.) M. F. *putrefier*; as if from L. **putrificāre*; but the true L. forms are *putrefacere*, to make putrid, *putrefierī*, to become putrid. — L. *putri-s*, putrid (below); *facere*, to make.

putrid. (F.—L.) M. F. *putride*. — L. *putridus*, stinking. — L. *putri-*, decl. stem of *puter*, *putris*, rotten; cf. *putrēre*, to be rotten, *pūtēre*, to stink. See Pus.

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 **Poult.**

Putty. (F. — Low G.) M. F. *potée*, calcined tin, also putty; orig. a potful (of bits of broken metal); cf. M. F. *pottein*, bits of broken metal, *pottin*, solder. All from F. *pot*, a pot, of Germanic origin. See **Pot.**

Puzzle, a difficult question. (F. — L. *and* Gk.) Orig. a sb., and short for *opposal*, spelt both *opposayle* and *apposayle* in Lydgate, with the sense of question. These are from the verb *oppose*, like *deni-al* from *deny*, &c. See **Pose** (2).

Pygmy. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *pygmé*, adj., dwarf-like; Cot. — L. *pygmæus*, adj., dwarf-like; from pl. *Pygmæi*, the race of Pygmies. — Gk. Πυγμαῖοι, pygmies, fabulous dwarfs of the length of a πυγμη, i.e. about $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. (from the elbow to the knuckles). — Gk. πυγμη, a fist; see **Pugilist.**

Pylorus. (L. — Gk.) L. *pylorus*. — Gk. πυλωρός, the lower orifice of the stomach, entrance to the intestines; orig. a gate-keeper. — Gk. *πυλα-ϝορός (Prellwitz); from πυλα = πυλ-η, a gate; ϝορος (cf. ουρος), a keeper, watcher, allied to **Wary.**

Pyramid. (L. — Gk.) Formerly *pyramis*. — L. *pȳramis* (stem *pȳramid-*). — Gk. πυραμίς (stem πυραμίδ-), a pyramid. Prob. of Egyptian origin.

Pyre. (L. — Gk.) L. *pyra*. — Gk. πυρά, a funeral pile. — Gk. πυρ, fire; allied to E. **Fire.**

pyrites. (L. — Gk.) L. *pyrītes*. — Gk. πυρίτης, a flint, pyrites; orig. an adj., belonging to fire. — Gk. πῦρ, fire.

pyrotechnic, belonging to fireworks. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. πυρο-, for πυρ, fire; τεχνικος, artistic, from τεχνη, an art; see **Technical.**

Python, a large snake. (L. — Gk.) L. *pȳthōn*, a serpent slain by Apollo near Delphi. — Gk. Πυθων (the same). — Gk. Πυθώ, a former name of Delphi.

Pyx. (L. — Gk.) Shortened from L. *pyxis*, a box. — Gk. πυξίς, a box. — Gk. πύξος, box-wood. Allied to **Box** (1), **Box** (2).

Q.

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. *qvække*, to croak, quack. Cf. L. *coaxāre*, to croak, Gk. κοαξ, 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. *kwakzalver*, a quacksalver. — Du. *kwakzalven*, vb., to apply salves in a trifling way. Cf. Du. *kwakken*, to croak, which came to mean 'to trifle, linger' (Franck); and Du. *zalf*, a salve; see **Salve.**

Quadragesima, forty days of Lent. (L.) L. *quadrāgēsima*, lit. fortieth; fem. of *quadrāgesimus*; older form *quadrāgensumus*, fortieth. — L. *quadrāgintā*, forty. — L. *quadrā-*, related to *quattuor*, four; *-gintā*, allied to Gk. *-κοντα* (for **δεκοντα*), 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 *quadrāre*, to make square. — L. *quadr-*, allied to *quattuor*, four; see **Four.** Brugm. ii. § 168.

quadrennial. (L.) For *quadriennial*, 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. *quadrilaterus*, 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. *quadr-* i.e. four, to *-illion*, which is *m-illion* without the *m*.

quadroon. Span. — L. For *quarteron*. — Span. *cuarteron*, 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 *quartus*, fourth; see quartern.

quadruped. (L.) L. *quadrupedus*, four-footed; *quadruped-*, stem of *quadrupēs*, *quadripēs*, four-footed. — L. *quadru-*, four times; *pēs*, a foot; see quadrant.

quadruple. (F. — L.) F. *quadruple*. — L. *quadruplum*, acc. of *quadruplus*, four-fold. — L. *quadru-* (above); *-plus*, signifying 'fold'; see Double.

Quaff, to drink in large draughts. (E.) Spelt *quaught* (Palsgrave); *quaft* (Sir T. More). A Southern form of Lowl. Sc. *waucht*, to quaff; from *waucht*, sb. a draught. — O. Northumb. **waht* = A. S. *weaht*, 'moistened'; from *weccan*, vb. to moisten. Allied to Du. *wak*, moist. See Wake (2).

Quagga, a quadruped. (Kaffir.) A Xosa-Kaffir word. — Kaffir *iqwara* (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. *caucus*, 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. *quailen*, to curdle, coagulate, is from O. F. *coailler*, *quailier*, F. *cailler*, to coagulate, to curdle (see Supp. to Godefroy). — L. *coagulāre*; see Coagulate. Cf. Ital. *cagliare*, to curdle; also, to lack courage, to quail; M. Ital. *quagliare*, the same (Torriano).

Quail (2), a bird. (F. — Low L. — Low G.) M. E. *quaille*. — O. F. *quaille*, F. *caille*. — Low L. *quaquila*, a quail. — M. Du. *quackel*, Du. *kwakkel*, a quail. — M. Du. *quacken*, Du. *kwaken*, to quack. From the noise which the bird makes. See Quack.

Quaint, neat, odd, whimsical. (F. — L.) M. E. *queint*, also *quoint*, *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 Cognisance. Der. *ac-quaint*.

Quake. (E.) M. E. *quaken*, *cwakien*. A. S. *cwacian*, to quake; cf. *cweccan*, to wag; F. Fries. *kwakkelen*, to be unsteady. Der. *Quak-er* (A. D. 1650); see Haydn.

Quality. (F. — L.) M. E. *qualitee*. — F. *qualité*. — L. *quālitātem*, acc. of *quālitās*, sort, kind. — L. *quāli-s*, of what sort. Allied to E. Which.

qualify. (F. — L.) F. *qualifier*. — Late L. *quālificāre*, to endue with a quality. — L. *quāli-s*, of what sort; *facere*, to make.

Qualm. (E.) M. E. *qualm*, usually 'a pestilence.' A. S. *cwealm*, pestilence. + O. Sax. *qualm*, destruction, death; O.H.G. *qualm*, destruction. [Perhaps not the same word as Du. *kwalm*, thick vapour.] Teut. type **kwalmoz*, masc.; from **kwal*, 2nd grade of **kwel-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. *quantitātem*, acc. of *quantitās*, quantity. — L. *quanti-*, for *quantus*, how much. Related to *quam*; and to *quis*, who. Brugm. i. § 413.

Quarantine. (F. — L.) O. F. *quarantine* (Roquefort), usually *quarantaine*, a space of forty days. — F. *quarante*, forty. — L. *quadrāgintā*, forty; see Quadragesima.

Quarrel (1), a dispute. (F. — L.) M. E. *querele*. — O. F. *querele*, later *querelle*. — L. *querela*, a complaint. — L. *querī*, to complain. See Querulous.

Quarrel (2), a square-headed cross-bow bolt. (F. — L.) M. E. *quarel*. — O. F. *quarrel*, M. F. *quarreau*, a diamond, square tile, cross-bow bolt. — Late L. *quadrellus*, a quarrel. — L. *quadrus*, square; see Quadrate.

quarry (1), a place where stones are dug. (F. — L.) Formerly *quarrer*; M. E. *quarrere*, a place where stones are squared. — O. F. *quarriere*, a quarry; F. *carrière*. — Late L. *quadrāria*, a quarry for *squared* stones. — L. *quadrāre*, to square. — L. *quadrus*, square. ¶ The sense was suggested by L. *quadrātārius*, a stone-squarer, also a stone-cutter (merely).

Quarry (2), a heap of slaughtered game. (F. — L.) M. E. *querrè*. — O. F. *curee*, *cuiree* (F. *curée*), 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. *quarte*. — F. *quarte*. — L. *quarta* (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. *quartāna* (*febris*), a quartan fever; fem. of *quartānus*, belonging to the fourth. — L. *quartus*, fourth (above).

quarter. (F. — L.) M. E. *quarter*. — O. F. *quarter*, *quartier*. — L. *quartārius*, fourth part. — L. *quartus*, fourth.

quartern, fourth of a pint. (F. — L.) Short for *quarteron*. M. E. *quarteroun*. — O. F. *quarteron*, a quartern. — Late L. *quarterōnem*, 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. *quaschen*. — O. F. *quasser*, later *casser*, to break, quash. — L. *quassāre*, to shatter; frequent. of *quatere* (supine *quassum*), to shake.

Quassia, a South-American tree. (Personal name.) Named by Linnæus (like *dahl-ia* from *Dahl*) from *Quassi*, a negro of Surinam, who pointed out the use of the bark as a tonic in 1730. *Quassi* is a common negro name.

Quaternary, consisting of fours. (F. — L.) F. *quaternaire*. — L. *quaternārius*. — L. *quaterni*, pl., four at a time. — L. *quattuor*, four.

quaternion. (L.) L. *quaterniōn-*, stem of *quaternio*, a band of four men; Acts xii. 4. — L. *quaterni*, pl.; see above.

quatrain. (F. — L.) F. *quatrain*, a stanza of four lines. — F. *quatre*, four. — L. *quattuor*, four.

Quaver, vb. (E.) Frequent. of *quave*, M. E. *quauen* (*u* = *v*), to quake. Allied to M. E. *quappen*, to throb, palpitate. Compare Quake. Der. *quaver*, sb., a note in music, orig. a trill, shake. And see *quiver* (1).

Quay, a wharf. (F. — C.) Formerly *kay*, *key*; M. E. *key*, *keye*. — M. F. *quay* (F. *quai*), 'the key of a haven;' Cot. — Bret. *kaé*, an enclosure, a quay; W. *cae*, an enclosure, hedge. Celt. type **kagi-*; allied to Haw, Hedge.

Quean, a woman; used slightingly. (E.) A. S. *cwene*. + O. H. G. *quena*, a wife; Goth. *kwinō*. Teut. type **kwenon-*. Also Irish *ben*, W. *bun*, a woman; Russ. *jena*, wife; Idg. type **g(w)enā*. Cf. Gk. γυνή, Pers. *zan*. See Queen. Brugm. i. § 670.

Queasy. (Scand.) M. E. *quaysy*, *queysy*, causing or feeling nausea. — Norweg. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch; Icel. *iðra-kveisa*, colic. Cf. Icel. *kveisa*, a whitlow, boil; Low G. *quese*, a blister; *quesen-kopp*, a brain-disease in sheep; E. Fries. *kwäse*, a blister, boil, worm causing giddiness in sheep.

Queen. (E.) Differing in gradation from *quean*, which spelling is restricted to the use of the word in a lower sense. A. S. *cwēn*, a woman; O. Merc. *kwōen*. + Icel. *kvān*, wife; Goth. *kwēns*, woman. Teut. type **kwêniz*, fem.; Idg. type **g(w)eni-*, cf. Skt. *-jāni-*, wife. Brugm. i. § 677. (√GwEN.)

Queer. (Low G.) A cant word. — Low G. *queer*, across; cf. *quere*, obliquity. In Awdelay's Fraternity of Vagabonds, p. 4, 'a *quire* fellow' is one who has just come out of prison; cf. Low G. *in der quere liggen*, to lie across, lie queerly. So also G. *quer*, transverse; *querkopf*, a queer fellow. G. *quer* answers to O. H. G. *twer*, transverse, Icel. *þverr* (whence E. *thwart*). See Thwart.

Quell, to subdue. (E.) M. E. *quellen*, to kill. A. S. *cwellan*, to kill; causal of *cwelan*, to die. + Du. *kwellen*, Icel. *kvelja*, Swed. *qvälja*, Dan. *qvæle*, to torment, choke; all causal forms. Teut. type **kwaljan-*; from **kwal*, 2nd stem of **kwel-an-*, to die. See Quail (1).

Quench. (E.) M. E. *quenchen*. A. S. *cwencan*, to extinguish; causal of A. S. *cwincan* (pt. t. *cwanc*), to go out, be extinguished. Cf. O. Fries. *kwinka*, to be extinguished.

Querimonious, fretful. (L.) From L. *querimōnia*, a complaint. — L. *queri*, to complain; with Idg. suffixes *-mon-jā-*.

Quern, Kern, a handmill for grinding grain. (E.) M. E. *querne*. A. S. *cweorn*, *cwyrn*; orig. 'that which grinds.' + Du.

kweern, Icel. *kvern*, Dan. *quærn*, Swed. *qvarn*, Goth. *kwairnus*. Teut. type **kwernuz*. Cf. also Russ. *jernove*, a millstone; Lith. *girna*, stone in a hand-mill. Brugm. i. § 670.

Querulous, fretful. (L.) L. *querulus*, full of complaints. — L. *querī*, to complain. + Skt. *çvas*, to sigh. Brugm. i. § 355.

Query, an enquiry. (L.) For *quære*, i. e. enquire thou. — L. *quære*, imp. sing. 2 pers. of *quærere*, to seek; for **quæs-ere*, as in L. *quæso*, I beg. Brugm. ii. § 662.

quest, a search. (F. — L.) O. F. *queste*; F. *quête*. — L. *quæsīta* (*rēs*), a thing sought; fem. of pp. of *quærere*, to seek.

question. (F. — L.) F. *question*. — L. acc. *quæstionem*, an enquiry. — L. *quæs-*, base of *quærere*, to seek; with suffix *-tiōn-*.

Queue, a tail. (F. — L.) F. *queue*, a tail. — L. *cauda*, a tail; see **Caudal**.

Quibble. (L.) Dimin. of *quib*, a sarcasm (Ash); which is a weakened form of *quip*. See **Quip**.

Quick, living, lively. (E.) M. E. *quik*. A. S. *cwic*, *cwicu*. + Du. *kwik*, Icel. *kvikr*, Dan. *qvik*, Swed. *qvick*, O. H. G. *quec*. Teut. type **kwikuz* or **kwikwoz*, allied to the shorter Teut. type **kwiwoz*, as in Goth. *kwius*, living; cf. Irish *beo*, W. *byw*, L. *uīuus*, Lith. *gywas*, Russ. *jivoi*, alive; Gk. *βίος*, life; Skt. *jīv*, to live. Brugm. i. §§ 85, 318, 677. **Der.** *quick-silver*; A. S. *cwic-seolfor*.

quicken. (E.) M. E. *quiknen*, 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. *quidditās*, 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 **quiere*, only used in the inceptive form *quiescere*, to be still. Cf. *quies*, rest. Allied to O. Pers. *shiyāti-*, a place of delight, home; Pers. *shād*, pleased; and to E. **While**. Brugm. i. §§ 130, 675; Horn, § 767. **Der.** *quiet*, sb. and vb.; *quietus*, sb.; *quiescent*, from stem of pres. pt. of *quiescere*.

Quill (1), a feather, pen. (E. ?) M. E. *quille*. '*Quylle*, 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. *kiil*, a goose-quill (Berghaus); Westphalian *kwiəle* (Woeste); G. *kiel*, M. H. G. *kil* or *kīl*.

Quill (2), to pleat a ruff. (F. — L.) From O. F. *cuillir* (F. *cueillir*), to gather, pluck; also used in the sense of to pleat; see Rom. Rose, 1219, and Chaucer's translation. — Folk-L. **colligīre*, for L. *colligere*, to cull, collect. See **Cull**. Allied to the Guernsey word *enquiller*, to pleat (Metivier).

Quillet, a sly trick in argument. (L.) Short for L. *quidlibet*, anything you choose. — L. *quid*, anything; *libet*, it pleases (you).

Quilt, a bed-cover, &c. (F. — L.) M.E. *quilte*. — A. F. and O. F. *cuilte*, a quilt (12th cent.). — L. *culcita*, a cushion, mattress, pillow, quilt.

Quinary, consisting of fives. (L.) L. *quīnārius*, arranged by fives. — L. *quīnī*, five at a time. For **quinc-nī*, from *quinque*, five. Cf. *bīnī*, two at a time. See **Five**.

Quince. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *quence*, *quyns*. (Cf. M. F. *coignasse*, 'the greatest kind of quince,' Cot.) Merely the pl. form of M. E. *quyne*, *coine*, or *coin*, a quince. — O. F. *coin*, F. *coing*, a quince. [The same as Prov. *codoing*; cf. Ital. *cotogna*, a quince.] — L. **cotōnium*, for **cydōnium*; (the Ital. *cotogna* being from L. *cydōnia*, a quince). — Gk. *κυδώνιον μῆλον*, a quince, lit. a Cydonian apple. — Gk. *Κυδωνία*, *Κυδωνίς*, 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. *quinquāgēsima* (*dies*), fiftieth (day); fem. of *quinquāgēsimus*, fiftieth. — L. *quinquā-*, for *quinque*, five, allied to E. **Five**; *-gēsimus*, for **-gensimus*, allied to *decem*, ten; see **Quadragesima**. ¶ So also *quinquangular*, having five angles; *quinqui-ennial*, lasting five years.

Quinsy. (F. — Gk.) Formerly also *squinancy*. — O. F. *quinancie* (Supp. to

Godefroy, s. v. *esquinance*); also *squinancie* (16th cent.); *squinance*, 'the squinancy or squinzie;' Cot. Formed (sometimes with prefixed *s* = O. F. *es-*, L. *ex*, very) from Gk. *κυνάγκη*, lit. a dog-throttling, applied to a bad kind of sore throat. — Gk. *κύν-*, stem of *κύων*, a dog; *ἄγχ-ειν*, 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. *quintāna*, a street in the camp, which separated the *fifth* maniple from the sixth; where was the market and business-place of the camp. Doubtless this public place was also the scene of martial exercises and trials of skill; the Late L. *quintāna* means (1) a quintain, also (2) a part of a street (space) where carriages could pass. — L. *quintānus*, 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. *quintu-s*, fifth, for **quinctus*; from *quinque*, five; *-plus*, i.e. -fold; see Double.

Quip, a taunt, cavil. (L.) Formerly *quippy*; Drant's Horace, bk. ii. sat. 1. — L. *quippe*, forsooth (ironical). For **quidpe*; Brugm. i. § 585. Der. *quibble*.

Quire (1), a collection of sheets of paper. (F. — L.) Spelt *cwaer* in the Ancren Riwle. — O. F. *quaier* (13th cent.), later *quayer*, *cayer*; mod. F. *cahier*. — Late L. *quaternum*, a collection of four leaves (we find Late L. *quaternus*, glossed by A. F. *quaer* in Wright's Voc. i. 116); whence also Ital. *quaderno*, 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 *-niōnem*.

Quire (2), a band of singers; see Choir.

Quirk, a cavil. (M. Du. — F. — L.) M. Du. *kuerken*, 'a cunning trick,' Hexham. Dimin. of M. Du. *kūre*, Du. *kuur*, a whim, also a cure. — F. *cure*, a cure. — L. *cūra*; see Cure. Cf. E. Fries. *küre*, *kürke*, a whim.

Quit, freed, free. (F. — L.) Orig. an adj., as in '*quit* claim.' M. E. *quyt*, *quit*, also *quyte*, free; adj. — O. F. *quite*, discharged, released, free. — Late L. *quītus*, *quittus*, altered forms of Late L. *quiētus*, at rest, hence, free. Cf. Late L. *quiēta clāmantia*, A. F. *quite claime*, E. *quit claim*; *quiētum clāmāre*, *quītum clamāre*, to quit a claim; *quietāre*, *quītāre*, *quittāre*, to free from debt. See Quiet. Der. *quit*, vb., F. *quitter*, O. F. *quiter*, from the adj.; hence *quitt-ance*, O. F. *quitance*, Late L. *quitantia*, *quietantia*; *acquit*. Cf. Coy.

quite. (F. — L.) M. E. *quite*; an adverbial use of the M. E. adj. *quite*, free, now spelt *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-līce*, eagerly. Cf. M. Du. *kuyven*, *kuyveren*, to quiver (Kilian); E. Fries. *kwifer*, lively, *kwifern*, to be lively.

Quiver (2), a case for arrows. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *cuivre*, *cuevre*, *coivre*, a quiver. — O. Sax. *cokar*; cf. O. H. G. *kohhar* (G. *köcher*), a quiver; A. S. *cocer*, a quiver. Teut. type **kukuro-*, whence Med. L. *cucurum*, a quiver.

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 F. *coin*; see Coin.

Quoit, Coit, a ring of iron for throwing at a mark. (F. — L. ?) M. E. *coite*, *coyte*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *coit*, to push about, justle. Prob. from O. F. *coitier*, *quoitier*, to press, push, hasten, incite, urge on (which prob. also had the sense 'to hurl'). Of unknown origin. Cf. Prov. *coitar*, to hasten, urge.

Quorum. (L.) It was usual to nominate members of a committee, *of whom* (*quorum*) a certain number must be present to form a meeting. — L. *quōrum*, of whom; gen. pl. of *quī*, who. Allied to Who.

Quota, a share. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *quota*, a share. — L. *quota* (*pars*), how great a part; fem. of *quotus*, how great. — L. *quot*, how many; allied to *qui*, who; see Who.

quote. (F. — L.) Formerly also *cote*. — O. F. *quoter*, *coter*, to quote. — Late L. *quotāre*, to mark off into chapters and verses, for references; hence, to give a reference.

—L. *quotus*, how many, how much, with allusion to chapters, &c.; see above.

Quoth, he said. (E.) Properly a pt. t. M. E. *quoth*, *quod*. — A. S. *cwæð*, pt. t. of *cweðan*, to say. + Icel. *kvað*, pt. t. of *kveða*, to say; Goth. *kwath*, pt. t. of *kwithan*, to say. Der. *quotha*, for *quoth he*.

Quotidian, daily. (F.—L.) F. *quotidien*. — L. *quotidiānus*, daily. — L. *quoti-*, for *quotus*, how many; *dies*, a day. Thus *quotidiānus* = on however many a day, on any day, daily.

quotient. (F.—L; *or* L.) F. *quotient*, the part which falls to each man's share; Cot. — L. **quotient-*, the imaginary stem of L. *quotiens*, how many times; which is really indeclinable. — L. *quot*, how many. See Quote.

R.

Rabbet, to cut the edges of boards so that they overlap and can be joined. (F. —L.) M. E. *rabet*, sb., Prompt. Parv. '*Rabetynge* 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. *ραββί*. — Heb. *rabbī*, literally 'my master.' — Heb. *rab*, great; as sb., master; and *ī*, my. — Heb. root *rābab*, to be great. (The form *rabbin* is French.)

Rabbit. (Walloon—M. Du.) M. E. *rabet*. — Walloon *rabett* (Remacle). Dimin. of M. Du. *robbe*, dimin. *robbeken*, a rabbit (Kilian). ¶ The true E. name is *cony*.

Rabble. (M. Du.) From the noise made by a crowd. — M. Du. *rabbelen*, to chatter; Low G. *rabbeln*, to chatter, babble. The suffix *-le* gives a frequentative force; *rabble* = that which keeps on making a noise. Cf. Rap; and see Rapparee.

Rabid, mad. (L.) L. *rabidus*, mad. — L. *rabere*, to rage, rave. Cf. Rage.

Raca. (Chaldee.) Matt. v. 22. Chaldee *rēkā*, worthless; hence, foolish.

Raccoon, Racoon. (N. American Indian.) Spelt *rackoon* in Bailey (1735). The native W. Indian name. '*Arathkone*, a beast like a fox;' glossary of Indian Words subjoined to A Historie of Travaile into Virginia, by W. Strachey (pub. by the Hakluyt Soc. in 1849).

Race (1), a swift course. (Scand.) M. E. *ras* (North); [*rees* (South), from A. S. *rês*]. — Icel. *rās*, a running, race. Teut. base **rês-*. Hence it is not for **rans*, i. e. a running (as in Noreen).

Race (2), a family. (F.—Ital.) F. *race*. — Ital. *razza*, *raza*, also M. Ital. *raggia*, 'a race, broode,' Florio. Of doubtful origin; but answering to L. type **radia*, allied to *radiāre*, to radiate. (Korting, § 6612.)

Race (3), a root. (F.—L.) 'A *race* of ginger;' Wint. Ta. iv. 3. 50. — O. F. *raïs*, *raïz*, a root. — L. *rādīcem*, acc. of *rādix*, a root. See Radix, Radish.

Raceme, a cluster. (F.—L.) F. *racème*. — L. *racemum*, acc. of *racemus*, a cluster.

Rack (1), a grating above a manger, an instrument of torture. (E.) In some senses the word is doubtless English; cf. M. E. *rekke*, a rack for hay. In the particular sense 'to torture,' it may have been borrowed from M. Du. *racken*, to rack, to torture. The radical sense of *rack* is to extend, stretch out; hence, as sb., *rack* is a straight bar (cf. G. *rack*, a rail, bar); hence, a frame-work, such as the bars in a grating above a manger, a frame-work used for torture, a bar with teeth in which a cog-wheel can work. *On the rack* — in great anxiety; a *rack-rent* is a rent stretched to its full value, or nearly so. Allied words are Icel. *rakkr*, straight, *rekkja*, to strain, M. Du. *racken*, to stretch, reach out, to rack; Swed. *rak*, straight, G. *rack*, a rack, rail, *recken*, to stretch; esp. Low G. *rakk*, a shelf, as in E. *plate-rack*. Cf. Goth. *uf-rakjan*, to stretch out. ¶ *Rack* is used in many senses; see *rack* (2), *rack* (3), &c.

Rack (2), light vapoury clouds, mist. (Scand.) See Hamlet, ii. 2. 506; Antony, iv. 14. 10. M. E. *rak*. — Icel. *rek*, drift, motion, a thing drifted: cf. *skyrek*, the rack or drifting clouds. — Icel. *reka*, to drive, thrust, toss; cognate with A. S. *wrecan*, to drive. See Wreak. Cf. Swed. *skeppet vräker* = the ship drifts.

Rack (3), to pour off liquor, to clear it from dregs or lees. (F.—L.?) Minsheu (1627) speaks of '*rackt* wines.' — M. F. *raqué*; whence *vin raqué*, 'small, or corse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture;' Cot. Cf. Languedoc *raqua*, to glean grapes; *raquo*, skin of grapes (D'Hombres); Span. *rascon*, sour; *rascar*, to scrape. Prob. of L. origin; see Rascal.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Raindeer; see **Reindeer.**

Raise. (Scand.) M. E. *reisen.* — Icel. *reisa*, to make to rise, causal of *rīsa* (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. *racimum*, for L. *racemum*, acc. of *racemus*, a cluster.

Rajah, prince. (Skt.) Skt. *rājā*, the nom. case from the stem *rājan*, a king. Cognate with L. *rex*; see **Regal.**

rajpoot, a prince. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. *rajpūt*, a prince; lit. 'son of a rajah.' — Skt. *rāj-ā*, a king; *putra*, son.

Rake (1), an implement. (E.) A. S. *raca*, a rake. + Du. *rakel*, a rake, Dan. *rage*, a poker, Swed. *raka*, an oven-rake (with base *rak-*); also Icel. *reka*, a shovel, G. *rechen*, a rake (with base *rek-*). Allied to Goth. *rikan* (Teut. type **rek-an-*, pt. t. *rak*), to collect, heap up. Cf. Icel. *raka*, vb., to rake. Der. *rake*, vb.

Rake (2), a dissolute man. (E.) *Not* M. E. *rakel*, rash, oddly corrupted to *rakehell* (Trench, Nares), and finally shortened to *rake*. But really (see N. E. D.) from *rake* and *hell*. 'Suche a feloe as a manne should *rake 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 frem*, to project, jut out. Cf. Icel. *rakr*, Swed. *rak*, straight. Allied to **Rack** (1).

Rakehell, a vagabond; see **Rake** (2).

Raki, arrack. (Turk. — Arab.) Turk. *rāqī*, arrack. — Arab. *'araq*, arrack; see **Arrack.**

Rally (1), to re-assemble. (F. — L.) F. *rallier.* — F. *re-*, again; *allier*, to ally: see **Ally.** Cf. prov. F. *raller*, to rally, grow convalescent; dial. de la Meuse (Labourasse).

Rally (2), to banter. (F.) We also find the sb. *rallery*, 'pleasant drolling,' Phillips, ed. 1706. This is, of course, another spelling of *raillery*; and *rally* is merely another form of *rail* (2), from F. *railler*, to deride. See **Rail** (2).

Ram. (E.) A. S. *ram.* + Du. *ram*, G. *ramm.* Cf. Icel. *ramr*, strong. Der. *ram*, vb., to butt, push, thrust; *ram-rod.*

Ramadan, a great Mohammedan fast. (Arab.) So called because kept in the ninth month, named *Ramadan.* — Arab. *ramadān*, pronounced *ramazān* 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 *rameḍ*, it was hot. (Devic, Richardson.)

Ramble. (E.) Frequentative of M. E. *ramien* (?), prov. E. *rame*, to rove, to gad about (Yks.): cf. E. Fries. *ramen*, *rāmen*, to rove, ramble. The *b* is excrescent, and *ramble* is for prov. E. *rammle*, to ramble (Whitby Glossary).

Ramify. (F. — L.) F. *ramifier*, to put forth branches (hence, to branch off). — L. *rāmi-*, for *rāmus*, a branch, bough; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. With L. *rāmus*, cf. Gk. *ραδαμνος*, a twig. Brugm. i. § 529.

Ramp, Romp, to bound, leap; properly to climb, scramble, rear; also to sport boisterously. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *rampen*, to rage; cf. *ramp-ant* (F. *ramp-ant*), rearing, said of a lion. — F. *ramper*, 'to creep, run, crawle, 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 Korting derives Ital. *rampa*, a grip, from Low G. *ramp* (Lübben), Bavar. *rampf*, a cramp, seizure; which is allied to *rampf*, 2nd grade of O. H. G. *rimpfan*, to cramp. Cf. **Ripple** (2).

Rampart. (F. — L.) Also spelt *rampire*, *rampier*, *rampar.* — M. F. *rempart*, *rempar*, a rampart of a fort. — M. F. *remparer*, to put again into a state of defence. — L. *re-*, again; *im-* (*in*), in; *parāre*, to get ready. See **Pare.**

Ramsons, broad-leaved garlic. (E.) A double plural; for *rams-en-s.* Here *ramsen* = A. S. *hramsan*, ramsons; a pl. form, from a sing. *hramsa.* + Swed. *ramslök* (*lök* = leek); Dan. *rams*; Lithuan. *kermusze*, wild garlic; Irish *creamh*, W. *craf*, garlic; Gk. *κρόμυον*, 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,' Minsheu. Prob. borrowed from Prov. *renc*, a rank; O.F. *reng*; see **Rank**, Range.

Rancid. (L.) L. *rancidus*. rancid. Cf. L. *rancens*, stinking, as if from an infin. **rancēre*, to stink.

rancour. (F.—L.) M.E. *rancour*. — A.F. *rancour*. — L. *rancorem*, acc. of *rancor*, spite, orig. rancidness. See above.

Random, said or done at hazard. (F.—Teut.) M.E. *randon*; esp. in phr. *in randon*, in great haste. — O.F. *randon*, the force and swiftness of a great stream; whence phr. *a randon*, in great haste, with impetuosity; from O.F. *randir*, to run swiftly. So also Span. *de rendon*, *de rondon*, rashly, impetuously. — G. *rand*, a brim, edge, verge, margin; whence Ital. *a randa*, with difficulty, exactly (lit. near the verge). Cf. G. *bis am rande voll*, full to the brim. The sense of O.F. *randir* has reference to the course of a *full* or *brimming* river. + A.S. *rand*, Icel. *rond*, Dan. *rand*, rim, verge; Swed. *rand*, a stripe. See **Rind.**

Range. (F.—O.H.G.) The sense 'to rove' arose from the trooping 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.

Rankle, to fester. F. — L. — Gk. A.F. *rankler*, to fester; O.F. *draoncler*, *raoncler*, *rancler* (so that it once began with *d*; see Godefroy). — O.F. *draoncle*, *raoncle*, *rancle*, an eruption of the skin. — Late L. *dracunculus*, *dranculus*, (1) a little dragon; (2) a kind of ulcer (as dragons were supposed to be venomous). — Late L. *draco*, a dragon. See **Dragon.** (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1891.)

Ransack. (Scand.) Icel. *rannsaka*, to search a house, ransack; Swed. *ransaka*, Dan. *ransage*. — Icel. *rann*, a house, abode: *sak-*, related to *sækja*, to seek. The Icel. *rann* stands for **razn*, and is the same as A.S. *ærn*, a cot, Goth. *razn*, a house; see barn. Cf. A.S. *ræsn*, a plank, beam; and see **Seek.** ¶ Cf. Norman dial. *ransaquer*, Gael. *rannsaich*, from Scand.

Ransom, redemption. (F.—L.) M.E. *ransoun* (with final *n*). — O.F. *raënson*, later *rançon*, a ransom. — L. *redemptiōnem*, acc. of *redemptio*, a buying back. — L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, to redeem; see **Redeem.** Doublet, *redemption*.

Rant. (Du.) M. Du. *randten*, to dote, be enraged; also spelt *randen*; see Kilian. Cf. Westphal. *rantern*, to prate.

Rantipole, a romping child. (Low G.) Cf. M. Du. *wrantigh*, E. Fries. *wranterig*, Low G. *wrantig*, peevish, quarrelsome; and **Poll.** See **Frampold.**

Ranunculus. L.) L. *ranunculus*, a little frog; also, a plant. Double dimin. of *rāna*, a frog.

Rap (1), to strike smartly; a smart stroke. (Scand.) Dan. *rap*, a rap, tap; Swed. *rapp*, a blow; Swed. *rappa*, to beat; cf. G. *rappeln*, 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. *hrapa*, to fall, tumble, hasten, hurry; Swed. *rappa*, to seize, snatch, Dan. *rappe*, to make haste; Swed. *rapp*, Dan. *rap*, quick, brisk; G. *raffen*, to snatch. From Teut. base **hrap-*. ¶ Chiefly in the phrase *to rap and rend*. And see **Rapt, Rape** (1).

Rapacious. (L.) Coined from L. *rapāci-*, for *rapax*, grasping. — L. *rapere*, to grasp. Brugm. i. § 477.

Rape (1), a seizing by force. (F.—L.) A.F. and Norm. dial. *rape*, *rap*: cf. Late L. *rappus*, *raptus* (for L. *raptus*). O.F. *rapt*. — L. *raptum*. acc. of *raptus*, a rape. — L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, to seize. Cf. O.F. *raper*. Gascon *rapa*, to seize. β. But, apparently, confused with M.E. *rape*, haste, hurry, a common word; see Chaucer's lines to Adam Scrivener. — Icel. *hrap*, ruin, falling down, *hrapaðr*, a hurry, *hrapa*, to hasten; Swed. *rapp*, Dan. *rap*, quick; see **Rap** (2). Der. *rape*, vb.

Rape (2), a plant. (L.) M.E. *rape*. — L. *rāpa*, *rāpum*, a turnip, a rape. + Gk. *ῥάπυς*, a turnip, *ῥαφανίς*, a radish; Russ. *riepa*, 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. *rāp*, a rope; used for measurement. See **Rope**.

Rapid. (F.—L.) F. *rapide*.—L. *rapidus*, quick, lit. snatching away.—L. *rapere*, to snatch. See **Rapacious**.

Rapier, a light narrow sword. (F.—Span.—O.H.G.) M. F. *rapiere, rappiere*, also *raspiere* (Littre); it was considered as Spanish. '*Rapiere*, Spanische sworde;' Palsgrave, p. 908. Perhaps *raspiere* was a name given in contempt, meaning 'a rasper' or poker; hence it was called 'a *proking-spit* of Spaine'; Nares. Cf. Span. *raspadera*, a raker.—Span. *raspar*, to rasp, scratch.—O. H. G. *raspon*, to rasp. See **Rasp**. ¶ So Diez; Littre rejects this probable solution.

Rapine. (F.—L.) F. *rapine*, 'rapine, ravine;' Cot.—L. *rapīna*, robbery, plunder.—L. *rapere*, to seize. See **Rapacious**.

Rapparee, an Irish robber. (Irish.) Irish *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, sloven, 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. *râpé*, lit. rasped, reduced to powder; pp. of *râper*, to rasp; see **Rasp**.

Rapt, carried away. (L.) From L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, to seize; see Milton, P. L. iii. 522. ¶ 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. *raptor-i-*, from *raptor*, one who seizes; with suffix *-al*.—L. *rapere*, to seize.

rapture. (L.) Coined, as if from L. **raptūra*, from L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*.

Rare. (F.—L.) F. *rare*.—L. *rārum*, acc. of *rārus*, 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 *rascayle*.] A. F. *raskayle*, a rabble; also **rascaille*, whence mod. F. *racaille*, 'the rascality or base or rascall 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*, 'scurfe'; Cot. All from a Late L. **rāsicāre*, a frequent. form from *rāsum*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape; see **Rase** (below); and **Rash** (2).

Rase, Raze, to scrape, efface. (F.—L.) M. E. *rasen*, to scrape.—F. *raser*.—Late L. *rāsare*, to graze, to demolish.—L. *rāsum*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape. Allied to **Rodent**.

Rash (1), headstrong. (E.) M. E. *rash, rasch*, E. Fries. *rask*; cf. A. S. *ræscan*, to flash.+Du. *rasch*, G. *rasch*; Dan. Swed. *rask*, quick, rash; Icel. *röskr*, vigorous; N. Fries. *radsk*, quick. ¶ 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, rache*. The same as Prov. *rasca*, the itch. So called from the wish to scratch it; cf. Prov. *rascar*, to scratch, equivalent to a Late L. **rāsicāre*.—L *rāsum*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape. See **Rascal**.

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. *exrādicāre*, to root out.—L. *ex*, out; *rādīcāre*, to root, from *rādīc-*, stem of *rādix*, a root. See **Radix**.

Rash (4), a kind of serge. (F.—Ital.) M. F. *ras*, serge.—Ital. *rascia*, 'silk rash;' 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,' Minsheu. This is right; cf. '*Rashed*, burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed;' Halliwell. See **Rash** (1).

Rasorial. (L.) L. *rasor-i-*, from *rāsor*, one who scrapes; with suffix *-al*.—L. *rās-um*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape.

Rasp, vb. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *raspen*.—O. F. *rasper* (F. *râper*).—O.H.G. *raspōn*, whence G. *raspeln*, to rasp. Cf. O. H. G. *hrespan*, to pluck, to rake together. Cf. **Rap** (2).

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.

Rat. (E.) M. E. *rat*. A. S. *ræt*.+M. Du. *ratte*, Du. *rat*, Dan. *rotte*, Swed. *råtta*, G. *ratte, ratz*; Low L. *ratus, rato* (whence F. *rat*); Irish and Gael. *radan*, Bret. *raz*.

Der. *rat*, vb., to desert one's party, as rats are said to leave a falling house. And see Ratten.

Ratafia, a liquor. (F.—Arab. *and* Malay.) F. *ratafia*; cf. *tafia*, rum-arrack. —Malay *araq tāfia*, the spirit called *tafia*; where *araq* 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 spelt *retten*, *aretten*. —O. F. *reter*, *rateir*, *areter*, *aratter*, to accuse, to impute; Norman dial. *reter*, *retter*, to blame. —L. *ad*, to; and *reputāre*, to count. See Repute. ¶ Not from *rate* (1).

Rath, early; **Rather,** sooner. (E.) *Rather* is the compar. of *rath*, early, soon. A. S. *hraðe*, adv., quickly, *hræð*, adj., quick, swift; hence *hraðor*, sooner. +Icel. *hraðr*, swift; M. H. G. *rad*, *hrad*, quick; Du. *rad*, swift. Cf. O. Ir. *crothim*, I shake.

Ratify. (F.—L.) F. *ratifier*. —Late L. *ratificāre*, to confirm. —L. *rati-*, for *ratus*, settled; *-ficāre*, 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, Rattlings, 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 *raddelines*, or *raddelyng of the shrowdes*, Naval Accounts (1485-97), ed. Oppenheim, pp. 185, 207. Prob. the same as prov. E. *raddlings*, long pieces of underwood twisted between upright stakes (hence, *cross*-lines of the shrouds); cf. Du. *weeflijnen* (weave-lines), ratlines. 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 *rōtan*, the rattan-cane.

Ratten, to take away a workman's tools for offending the trades' union. (F.—Low L.—Teut.) *Ratten* is the Hallamshire (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. **hrætelan*, only preserved in A. S. *hrætele*, *hrætelwyrt*, rattle-wort, a plant which derives its name from the rattling of the seeds in the capsules. +Du. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln*, to rattle; allied to Gk. κραδαίνειν, to shake. Cf. also Gk. κρόταλον, a rattle.

Raught, pt. t. of Reach, q. v.

Ravage, sb., plunder. (F.—L.) F. *ravage*, 'ravage;' Cot. —F. *ravir*, to bear away suddenly. —Folk-L. *rapīre*, L. *rapere*, to seize. See Rapid. Der. *ravage*, vb., F. *ravager*.

Rave. (F.—L.) M. E. *raven*. —O. F. *raver*, cited by Diez, s. v. *rêver*, 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. *râver*, dial. de la Meuse (Labourasse). Allied to Span. *rabiar*, to rave, a verb formed from the sb. *rabia*, rage, allied to L. *rabies*, rage. —L. *rabere*, to rage; see Rabid. ¶ This is the solution given by Diez; but see Korting, s. v. *rabia*.

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. *reffeln*, to fray out. Cf. Du. *rafel*, E. Fries. *rafel*, *räfel*, a frayed edge. Also Norman dial. *raviler*, to ravel; Pomeran. *rabbeln*, *uprabbeln*, to ravel out. Of unknown origin; but cf. A. S. *ārafian* or *ārāfian*?), to unravel, Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 245, l. 22. ¶ The M. Du. *ravelen*, to dote (from O. F. *râver*, see Rave), is a different word. Der. *unravel*.

Ravelin, a detached work in fortification, with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. (F.—Ital.) F. *ravelin.* —M. Ital. *ravellino, revellino* (Ital. *rivellino*), a ravelin. Origin unknown; thought to be from L. *re-*, back, *uallum*, a rampart; which is unlikely.

Raven (1), a bird. (E.) M. E. *raven.* A. S. *hræfn, hrefn.* +Du. *raaf,* Icel. *hrafn,* Dan. *ravn,* G. *rabe.* Teut. type **hrabnoz,* m. Perhaps allied to Gk. *κόρ-αξ*, a raven, L. *cor-uus.*

Raven (2), to plunder, to devour. (F.—L.) Better spelt *ravin.* From M. E. *ravine,* sb., plunder. —O. F. *ravine,* rapidity, impetuosity (oldest sense 'plunder,' as in L.). —L. *rapīna,* 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. *rauischen.* —F. *raviss-,* stem of pres. pt. of *ravir,* to ravish. —Folk-L. *rapīre,* for L. *rapere,* to seize.

Raw. (E.) M. E. *raw.* A. S. *hreaw, hrēw.* +Du. *raauw*; Icel. *hrār,* Dan. *raa,* Swed. *ra*; O. H. G. *rāo,* G. *roh.* Teut. types **hrawoz,* **hræwoz.* Allied to L. *crūdus,* raw, Skt. *krūra-,* sore, cruel, hard; also to Gk. *κρέας* (for **κρεϝας*), raw flesh, Skt. *kravya-,* raw flesh; Lat. *cruor,* blood; Russ. *krove,* Lith. *kraujas,* Irish *crū,* W. *crau,* blood. Brugm. i. § 492. (√KREU.)

Ray (1). (F.—L.) O. F. *ray*; F. *rai.* —L. *radium,* acc. of *radius,* a ray. See **Radius.**

Ray (2), a fish. (F.—L.) O. F. *raye,* F. *raie.* —L. *rāia,* a ray.

Ray (3), a dance. (Du.) M. Du. *rey,* a dance; Du. *rei,* 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. *ra'iyah, ra'iya(t),* a flock, subject, peasant; from *ra'y,* pasturing, tending flocks. Cf. **Ryot.**

Raze, the same as **Rase** (above).

razor. (F.—L.) F. *rasoir,* a razor, lit. a shaver. —F. *raser,* to shave; see **Rase.**

Razzia, a sudden raid. (F.—Algiers.) F. *razzia, razia*; borrowed from the Algerine *razia,* which is a peculiar pronunciation of Arab. *ghāzia,* a raid, expedition against infidels (Devic). —Arab. *ghāzī,* a hero, a leader of an expedition.

Re-, Red-, *prefix,* again. (F.—L.; *or* L.) L. *re-, red-*; commonly *re-,* except in *red-eem, red-olent, red-dition, red-ound, red-undant.* ¶ Hence a large number of compounds, such as *re-address, re-arrange,* which cause no difficulty.

Reach (1), to attain. (E.) M. E. *rechen,* pt. t. *raghte, raughte,* pp. *raught.* —A. S. *rǣcan, ræcean,* pt. t. *ræhte.* +Du. *reiken,* O. Friesic *reka*; G. *reichen.* The A. S. *rǣcan* is closely allied to the sb. *ge-rǣc,* 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. *rǣdan* (strong verb), to counsel, consult, interpret, read; with the remarkable pt. t. *rēord.* [Also as a weak vb., pt. t. *rǣdde*; prob. by confusion with *rǣdan,* to dispose of, to govern.] Allied to Goth. *garedan,* to provide, Icel. *rāða* (pt. t. *reð*), to advise, G. *rathen* (pt. t. *rieth*), to advise. Teut. type **rǣdan-.* Perhaps allied to L. *re-ri,* to think. Der. *riddle* (1), q. v.

Ready. (E.) M. E. *redi*; with change of suffix from A. S. *rǣde,* ready; orig. 'equipped for riding,' or 'prepared for a raid'; [*ready* = 'fully dressed,' is common in Tudor E.]; usual form *ge-rǣde.* —A. S. *rād,* 2nd stem of *rīdan,* to ride. So also G. *be-reit,* ready, from *reit-en,* to ride; Goth. *garaids,* Icel. *g-reiðr,* ready; cf. Goth. *raidjan,* to order, appoint. And cf. G. *fertig,* ready, from *fahren,* to go. See **Ride.**

Real (1), actual. (F.—L.; *or* L.) Either from O. F. *reel* (F. *réel*), or directly from Late L. *reālis,* belonging to the thing itself. —L. *res,* a thing. Der. *real-ist.*

Real (2), a small Spanish coin. (Span. —L.) Span. *real,* lit. a 'royal' coin. —L. *rēgālis,* royal; see **Regal.**

Realgar, red arsenic. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *réalgar.* —Span. *rejalgar,* 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, realme.* —A. F. *realme* (F. *royaume*), a kingdom; answering to a Late L. **regālimen.* —L. *rēgālis,* royal; see **Regal.**

Ream. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. E. *reeme.* —O. F. *raime* (F. *rame*), a ream or

bundle of paper. — Span. *resma*, a ream. — Arab. *risma(t)*, pl. *rizam*, a bundle.

Reap. (E.) M. E. *repen* (pt. t. *rep*, pp. *ropen*). O. Merc. *reopan*, A. S. *repan*, pt. t. *rēp*, pt. t. pl. *rēpon*. [But a commoner form is A. S. *rīpan* (pt. t. *rāp*, pp. *ripen*); whence A. S. *rīp*, E. *ripe*; see **Ripe**. The co-existence of these two strong verbs is remarkable.] The A. S. *repan* is from a Teut. base **rep-*, whence Du. *repel*, a flax-comb (see **Ripple** (1)), and Swed. *repa*, to rip up (see **Rip**). The A. S. *rīpan* is from a Teut. base **reip-*, whence **Ripe** and **Rope**.

Rear (1), to raise. (E.) M. E. *reren*. A. S. *rǽran*, to rear; the exact equivalent of Icel. *reisa*, to raise. Teut. type **raizján-* (cf. Goth. *ur-raisjan*, to raise up); whence A. S. *rēran*, by Verner's law. See **Raise**. Causal form of *risan*, to rise (pt. t. *rās* = Goth. *rais*). **Doublet**, *raise*.

Rear (2), the back part. (F. — L.) M. E. *rere*, chiefly in adv. *arere*, *arrere*, in the rear. — O. F. *riere*, backward; whence *ariere* (F. *arrière*), behind, backward. — L. *retro*, backward; whence *ad retro* > F. *arrière*. See **Retro-**.

Rear (3), insufficiently cooked. (E.) M. E. *rere*. A. S. *hrēr*, half-cooked.

Rearmouse; see **Reremouse**.

Rearward, the rear-guard. (F. — L. *and* G.) The old spelling is *rereward*, M. E. *rerewarde*, i. e. guard in the rear. See **Rear** (2) and **Ward**.

Reason. (F. — L.) M. E. *resoun*, *reisun*. — A. F. and O. F. *reison* (F. *raison*). — L. *ratiōnem*, acc. of *ratio*, calculation, reason. See **Ratio**.

Reave, to rob. (E.) M. E. *reuen* (= *reven*); pt. t. *rafte*, *refte*, pp. *raft*, *reft*. A. S. *reafian*, to despoil, lit. to strip; cf. A. S. *reaf*, clothing, a robe, spoil, plunder. — A. S. *reaf*, 2nd grade of strong verb *rēofan*, to break. + Icel. *raufa*, to reave, *rauf*, spoil, from *rauf*, 2nd grade of *rjūfa*, to break up, violate; G. *rauben*, to rob, *raub*, plunder. The strong verb is of the Teut. type **reuban-* (pt. t. **raub*). Cf. L. *rumpere*, to break. Brugm. i. § 701.

Rebate, to blunt a sword's edge. (F. — L.) O. F. *rebatre*, to beat back again. — F. *re-* L. *re-*), back; O. F. *batre*, F. *battre*, to beat; see **Batter** (1).

Rebeck, a three-stringed fiddle. (F. — Arab.) O. F. *rebec*, also spelt *rebebe*; M. Ital. *ribecca*, also *ribebba*, a rebeck. — Arab. *rabāb*, *rabāba(t)*, a rebeck (Devic).

Rebel. (F. — L.) The verb is from the sb., and the sb. was orig. an adj. M. E. *rebel*, adj., rebellious. — F. *rebelle*, rebellious. — L. *rebellem*, acc. of *rebellis*, renewing war. — L. *re-*, again; *bellum*, war = O. L. *duellum*, war; see **Duel**. **Der.** *rebel*, sb. and vb.; *rebell-ion*, *-ious*.

Rebound; see **Bound** (1).

Rebuff, a repulse. (Ital.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 936. — Ital. *rebuffo*, *ribuffo*, a check. — Ital. *ribuffare*, 'to check, chide;' Florio. — Ital. *ri-* (L. *re-*), back; *buffare*, a word of imitative origin, like E. *puff*; see **Puff**.

Rebuke, to reprove. (F. — L.) M. E. *rebuken*; A. F. *rebuker*. — O. F. (Picard) *rebuker*, to defeat (a plan); O. F. *rebukier*, *rebuchier* (Godefroy). — O. F. *re-* (L. *re-*), again, back; and O. North. F. *bucquer*, *buskier*, 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*, *buker*, to strike, beat (Corblet); 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 *tun*. — L. *rēbus*, 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. *bōzen*, to beat; see **Beat**.

Recall. (L. *and* Scand.) From L. *re-*, back; and *call*, of Scand. origin.

Recant. (L.) L. *recantare*, to sing back, echo; also, to recant, recall. — L. *re-*, back; *cantāre*, to sing. See **Cant** (1).

Recede. (L.) L. *recēdere*, to go back. — L. *re-*, back; *cēdere*, to go; see **Cede**.

Receive. (F. — L.) A. F. *receiv-*, a stem of *receivre*, O. F. *reçoivre*. — L. *recipere*, to take back. — L. *re-*, back; *capere*, to take. See **Capacious**.

Recent. (F. — L.) M. F. *recent* (F. *récent*). — L. *recent-*, stem of *recens*, fresh, new, orig. 'beginning anew.' — L. *re-*, again; *-cent-*, a stem allied to Russ. *po-chin-ate*, to begin, O. Irish *cet-*, first; and to Gk. *καινος*, new (Prellwitz).

Receptacle. (F. — L.) F. *réceptacle*. — L. *receptāculum*, a place to store away. — L. *recept-us*, pp. of *recipere*; see **Receive**.

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 *re-cedere*, to recede. See **Recede.**

Recheat, a signal of recall, in hunting. (F.—L.) From A.F. *rechet*, variant of O. F. *recet*, a place of refuge, a retreat (Godefroy).—L. *receptum*, acc. of *receptus*, a retreating, retreat.—L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, to receive; see **Receive.**

recipe. (L.) L. *recipe*, take thou; imp. of *recipere*, to receive (above).

recipient. (L.) L. *recipient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *recipere*, to receive.

Reciprocal. (L.) From L. *reciprocus*, returning, alternating. Lit. 'directed backwards and forwards;' from L. **re-co-*, backwards (from *re-*, back); and **pro-co-*, forwards, whence *procul*, afar off. Brugm. ii. § 86.

Recite. (F.—L.) M. F. *reciter.*—L. *recitāre*, to recite.—L. *re-*, again; *citāre*, to quote; see **Cite.**

Reck, to regard. (E.) M. E. *rekken*; often *recchen*. A. S. *reccan*, *reccean* (for **rak-jan*); but the pt. t. in use is *rōh-te*, from an infin. *rēcan* (for **rōk-jan*), from the strong grade **rōk-*. + Icel. *rækja*; O. Sax. *rōkjan*, to reck, heed. Formed from a sb. with base *rac-*, strong grade *rōc-*, care, which exists in the cognate M. H. G. *ruoch*, O. H. G. *ruoh*, care, heed (whence the M. H. G. *ruochen*, O. H. G. *ruohhjan*, to reck). β. The Teut. stem **rōk-* is the strong grade of **rak-*, as seen in Icel. *rok*, a reason, A. S. *racu*, account, reckoning, O. Sax. *raka*, a business, affair, O. H. G. *rahha*. **Der.** *reck-less*, A. S. *rece-leas*; cf. Du. *roekeloos*, G. *ruchlos.*

reckon. (E.) M. E. *rekenen.* A. S. *ge-recenian*, to explain; allied to *ge-reccan*, *reccan*, to rule, order, direct, explain, ordain, tell.+Du. *rekenen*; (whence Icel. *reikna*, to reckon, Dan. *regne*, Swed. *räkna*, are borrowed); G. *rechnen*, O. H. G. *rehhanon*, to compute, reckon. β. All secondary verbs; allied to the sb. seen in A. S. *racu*, an account, Icel. *rok*, neut. pl., a reason, ground, origin, O. H. G. *rahha*, a thing, subject. See **Reck.**

Reclaim; from **Re-** and **Claim.**

Recline. (L.) L. *reclīnāre*, to lean back, lie down.—L. *re-*, back; **clināre*, to lean. See **Lean** (1) and **Incline.**

Recluse. (F.—L.) M. E. *recluse*, orig. fem.—O. F. *recluse*, fem. of *reclus*, pp. of *reclorre*, to shut up.—L. *reclūdere*, to unclose; but in late Lat. to shut up.—L. *re-*, back; *claudere*, to shut. See **Clause.**

Recognise. (F.—L.) Formed from the sb. *recognisance* (Chaucer, C. T. 13260).—O. F. *recognisance*, an acknowledgment.—O. F. *recognis-ant*, pres. part. of *recognoistre* (F. *reconnaître*).—L. *re-cognoscere*, to know again. See **Cognisance.** **Der.** *recognit-ion* (from L. pp. *recognit-us*).

Recoil, vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *recoilen.*—A. F. *recuiller*; F. *reculer*, 'to recoyle, retire;' Cot. Lit. to go backwards.—F. *re-*, back; *cul*, the hinder part.—L. *re-*, back; *cūlum*, acc. of *cūlus*, the hinder part.

Recollect, to remember. (F.—L.) Lit. 'to gather again;' from *re-*, again, and *collect*; see **Collect.**

Recommend, to commend to another. (F.—L.) From **Re-** and **Commend**; imitated from F. *recommander*, 'to recommend;' Cot.

Recompense, to reward. (F.—L.) M. F. *recompenser*, 'to recompence;' Cot.—L. *re-*, again; *compensāre*, to compensate; see **Compensate.**

Reconcile. (F.—L.) O. F. *reconcilier.*—L. *re-*, again; *conciliāre*, 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. β. The L. *condere* (pt. t. *condidi*) is from *con-* (*cum*), with, and the weak grade of √DHĒ, to place, put. Brugm. i. § 573.

Reconnoitre, to survey. (F.—L.) O. F. *reconoistre*, M. F. *recognoistre*, 'to recognise, to take a precise view of;' Cot.—L. *re-cognoscere*, to know again. See **Recognise.**

Record. (F.—L.) M. E. *recorden.*—O. F. *recorder.*—L. *recordāre*, *recordārī*, to recall to mind.—L. *re-*, again; *cord-*, stem of *cor*, heart. See **Heart.**

Recount. (F.—L.) F. *raconter*, to teil, relate.—F. *re-* (L. *re-*), again; *aconter*, to account; from *a* (L. *ad*), to, and *conter*, to count. See **Count** (2). *Recount* = *re-ac-count.*

Recoup, to diminish a loss. (F.—L. *and* Gk.) Lit. to secure a piece or shred.—F. *recoupe*, a shred.—F. *recouper*, to cut

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

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; *dūcere*, to lead. See **Duke.** Der. *reduction* (from the pp. *reduct-us*).

Redundant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *redundāre*, to redound. See **Redound.**

Reechy, dirty. (E.) Lit. 'smoky;' palatalised form of *reeky*; cf. Low. Sc. *reekie*, smoky. See **Reek.**

Reed. (E.) M. E. *reed.* A. S. *hreod*, a reed.+Du. *riet*; G. *riet*, *ried.* Teut. type **hreudom*, neut.

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 (*revle*, a shoal, *revne*, to split); Swed. *refva*, *ref*, a sand-bank, a cleft, gap. The Du. and Icel. *rif*, Dan. *rev*, may represent a Teut. type **rebjom*, n.; perhaps allied to **Rib.** Cf. Norw. *ribbe*, a mountain-ridge.

Reef (2), a portion of a sail. (Du.) M. E. *riff.*—Du. *reef*, 'a riff in a sail,' Sewel; M. Du. *rif*, *rift*, a reef.+Icel. *rif*, a reef in a sail; Dan. *reb*, Swed. *ref*, reef; Low G. *reff*, *riff*, a small sail; Pomeran. *räff*, a little extra sail, bonnet.

Reek, vapour. (E.) M.E. *reke.* O.Merc. *rēc*, vapour; O. Fries. *rēk.*+Icel. *reykr*, Swed. *rök*, Dan. *røg*; Du. *rook*, G. *rauch*; Teut. base **rauk-.* From **rauk*, 2nd grade of Teut. **reukan-*, to smoke; as in A. S. *rēocan*, Icel. *rjūka*, O. H. G. *riohhan*, G. *riechen.* Brugm. i. § 217.

Reel (1), a small spindle for winding yarn. (E.) M. E. *rele*; A. S. *hreol*, a reel. +E. Fries. *rel*; N. Fries. *reel.* Kluge derives A. S. *hreol* from a form **hroehil*, but this would give A. S. *hrēl*; see Eng. Stud. xi. 512. Der. *reel*, vb., to wind, turn round, stagger.

Reel (2), a Highland dance. (Gael.) Gael. *righil*, *ruidhil*, *ruithil*, a reel.

Reest, the wood on which a plough-coulter is fixed. (E.) Also *wreest* (wrongly), *rest.* A. S. *rēost.*

Reeve (1), to pass a rope through a ring. (Du.) Du. *reven*, to reeve.—Du. *reef*, a reef in a sail; because a reeved rope is used for reefing; see **Reef** (2).

Reeve (2), an officer, steward. (E.) A. S. *gerēfa*, an officer; orig. sense perhaps 'numberer,' registrar (of soldiers); for **ge-rōfja.* From *-rōf*, a host (as in *secg-rōf*, a host of men); cf. O. H. G. *ruova*, a number. ¶ *Not* allied to G. *graf.* Der. *borough-reeve*; *port-reeve*; *sheriff*, q. v.

Refection, refreshment. (F. — L.) M. F. *refection*, a repast.—L. acc. *refectiōnem*, lit. a remaking.—L. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, to remake, restore.—L. *re-*, again; *facere*, to make. See **Fact.**

Refel. (L.) L. *refellere*, to refute, shew to be false.—L. *re-*, back; *fallere*, to deceive; see **Fallible.**

Refer, to assign. (F.—L.) O. F. *referer* (F. *référer*).—L. *referre*, to bear back, relate, refer.—L. *re-*, back; *ferre*, to bear; see **Fertile.**

Refine. (F.—L.) Coined from *re-* and *fine* (1), but imitated from F. *raffiner*, to refine, comp. of L. *re-*, again, L. *af-* = *ad*, to, and F. *fin*, fine. Der. *refine-ment*; cf. F. *raffinement.*

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; *formāre*, to form; see **Form.**

Refract, 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-or-y*, a mistaken form for *refractary*, from L. *refractārius*, stubborn, obstinate. Also *refrangible*, a mistaken form for *refringible.*

Refrain (1), to restrain, forbear. (F.—L.) M. E. *refreinen.*—O. F. *refrener*, to repress; Cot.—L. *refrenare*, to bridle, hold in with a bit.—L. *re-*, back; *frenum*, a bit, curb. The orig. sense of *frenum* is prob. due to a derivation from L. *frendere*, to champ; as if for **frend-num.* If so, it is allied to **Grind.** ¶ Prob. sometimes confused with M. F. *refreindre*, 'to bridle,' Cot.; this is from L. *refringere*, to break back (below).

Refrain (2), the burden of a song. (F. — L.) F. *refrain*; so also Prov. *refranhs*, a refrain, *refranher*, *refrenher*, to repeat. So called from frequent repetition; the O. F. *refreindre*, to pull back, is the same word as Prov. *refrenher*, 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-*

freschen. – O. F. *refreschir*; Cot. – L. *re-*, again; O. H. G. *frisc* (G. *frisch*), fresh. See **Fresh.**

Refrigerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *refrīgerāre*, to make cool again. – L. *re-*, again; *frīgerāre*, 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. *refugere*, to flee back. – L. *re-*, back; *fugere*, to flee; see **Fugitive.**

refugee. (F. – L.) M. F. *refugié*, pp. of *se refugier*, to take refuge. – F. *refuge* (above).

Refulgent. (L.) From L. *refulgent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *refulgere*, 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 **refusāre*, formed as a frequentative of *refundere*, to pour back, also to restore, give back (whence to reject). – L. *re-*, back; *fundere*, to pour; see **Fuse** (1). β. We may also note E. *refuse*, sb., O. F. *refus*, refuse; cf. O. F. *mettre en refus*, *faire refus à*, to abandon, reject (Godefroy).

refute, to oppose, disprove. (F. – L.) M. F. *refuter.* – L. *refūtāre*, to repel, rebut. The orig. sense was prob. 'to beat back;' see **Confute.**

Regain. (F. – L. *and* O. H. G.) F. *regagner.* – L. *re-*, back; and F. *gagner*, to gain. See **Gain** (1).

Regal. (F. – L.) M. F. *regal*, royal; Cot. – L. *regālis*, adj., from *reg-*, stem of *rex*, a king. Allied to L. *regere*, to rule. Cf. Skt. *rājan-*, a king; O. Irish *rī*. Brugm. i. §§ 135, 549 c. Der. *regal-ia*, insignia of a king; neut. pl. of *rēgālis*.

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. *regelāre*, to melt, thaw; from L. *re-*, back, *gelāre*, to freeze (see **Gelid**). 2. Hatzfeld 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. *regatta*, *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. *regatear*, to haggle, retail provisions, to rival in sailing. Of unknown origin.

Regenerate. (L.) From pp. of *regenerāre*, 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. ὀρέγειν, to stretch, Goth. *uf-rakjan*, to stretch out, Skt. *ṛj*, to stretch, *rāj*, to govern. (√REG.) See **Right.** Brugm. i. § 474.

regicide, slayer of a king; slaying of a king. F. – L.) M. F. *regicide* Minsheu). – L. *regi-*, for *rex*, king, allied to *regere*, to rule; *-cīda*, a slayer, from *cædere*, to slay. Also: from L. *rēgi-* as before, *-cidium*, a slaying, from *cædere.*

regimen. (L.) L. *regimen*, guidance. – L. *regere*, to rule, direct.

regiment. (F. – L.) M. F. *regiment*, 'a regiment of souldiers,' Cot.; also, a government. – L. *regimentum*, rule, government. – L. *regere*, to rule.

region. (F. – L.) M. F. *region.* – L. *regiōnem*, acc. of *regio*, territory. – L. *regere*, to rule, govern.

Register. (F. – L.) M. F. *registre*, 'a record;' Cot. – Late L. *registrum*, more correctly *regestum*, a book in which things are recorded (L. *regeruntur*. – L. *regestum*, neut. of pp. of *regerere*, to bring back, record. – L. *re-*, back; *gerere*, to carry. See **Gerund.** Cf. L. *regesta*, pl., a register.

Regnant, reigning. (L.) L. *regnant-*, stem. of pres. pt. of *regnare*, to reign. – L. *regnum*, kingdom. – L. *regere*, to rule. See **Regent.**

Regress, return. L.) L. *regressus*, sb. – L. *regressus*, pp. of *regredi*, to go back. – L. *re-*, back; *gradī*, to go. See **Grade.**

Regret, sorrow. (F. – L. *and* Scand.) F. *regret*, grief; *regretter*, to lament (Cot.). The oldest form of the verb is *regrater.* 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. *grāta*, Swed. *gråta*, Dan. *græde*, A. S. *grâtan*, Lowl. Sc. *greit*, to weep, bewail. See **Greet** (2). Cf. 'I mone as a chylde dothe for the wantyng of his nourse or mother, *je regrete*;' Palsgrave.

Regular. (L.) L. *rēgulāris*, according to rule. – L. *regula*, 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**.

Reign, sb. (F. – L.) M. E. *regne*. – M. F. *regne*. – L. *regnum*, kingdom. – L. *regere*, to rule. See **Regent**.

Reimburse, to refund. (F. – L. *and* Gk.) Adapted from F. *rembourser* by substituting L. *re-im-* for F. *rem-* (with the same force). – L. *re-*, again; *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. *retināculum*, a rein. – L. *retinere*, to hold back. – L. *re-*, back; *tenēre*, to hold. See **Retain**.

Reindeer, Raindeer, a kind of deer. (Scand.) M. E. *raynedere*. Formed by adding *deer* (see **Deer**) to Icel. *hreinn*, a reindeer; cf. also O. Swed. *ren*, a reindeer, A. S. *hrān*. [We also find Dan. *rensdyr*, Du. *rendier*, G. *rennthier*.] Teut. type **hrainoz*; a true Teut. word, as the forms shew. β. 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 *patso*, 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. *renes*, pl., kidneys, reins.

Reject. (F. – L.) M. F. *rejecter* (16th cent.; F. *rejeter*; oldest spelling *regeter*). – O. F. *re-*, back; *geter*, *getter*, to throw, from L. *iactare*; see **Jet** (1).

Rejoice. (F. – L.) M. E. *reioisen*. – O. F. *resjoïs-*, stem of pres. pt. of *resjoïr* (mod. F. *réjouir*), to gladden, rejoice. – L. *re-*, again; O. F. *esjoïr*, to rejoice, from L. *ex*, much, very, and *gaudēre*, 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.** *rejoinder*, which is the F. infin. mood used as a sb., as in the case of *attainder*.

Relapse, to slide back into a former state. (L.) From L. *relapsus*, pp. of *relābī*, to slide back. – L. *re-*, back; *lābī*, to slide; see **Lapse**.

Relate, to describe, tell. (F. – L.) F. *relater*, 'to relate;' Cot. – Late L. *relātāre*, to relate. – L. *relātus*, used as pp. of *referre*, to relate (but from a different root). – L. *re-*, again; *lātus*, for *tlātus*, 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. *a relais* 'at rest, that is not used,' Cot.; and see *relais* in Godefroy. – O. F. *relaissier*, 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 Torriano, 1688).

Relay (2), to lay again. (L. *and* E.) From *re-* and *lay*. See **Lay** (1).

Release. (F. – L.) M. E. *relessen*, *relesen*. – O. F. *relessier* (M. F. *relaisser*), to relax. – L. *relaxāre*, to relax; see **Relax**.

Relegate, to consign to exile. (L.) From pp. of L. *relegāre*, to send away, remove. – L. *re-*, again, back; *legāre*, to send, appoint; see **Legate**.

Relent. (F. – L.) Altered from F. *ralentir*, to slacken, to relent (cf. L. *relentescere*, to slacken). – F. *ra-*, for *re-a-* (L. *re-ad*); L. *lentus*, slack, slow, allied to *lēnis*, gentle, and to E. *lithe*. 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. *releuāre*, to raise again. – L. *re-*, again; *leuāre*, to raise, from *leuis*, light. See **Levity**.

Relic, a memorial. (F. – L.) Chiefly

in the pl.; M. E. *relikes*. – F. *reliques*, s. pl., 'reliques;' Cot. – L. *reliquiās*, acc. of *reliquiæ*, pl., remains. – L. *relinquere*, to leave behind. – L. *re-*, back; *linquere*, to leave. See **Relinquish**, **Licence**.

relict, a widow. (L.) L. *relicta*, fem. of *relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*, to leave behind (above).

Relieve. (F. – L.) M. E. *releuen* (= *releven*). – F. *relever*, to raise up, relieve. – L. *relevāre*, to raise again; see **Relevant** Der. *relief*, M. E. *relef*, O. F. *relief* (F. *relief*), a sb. due to the verb *relever*.

Religion. (F. – L.) F. *religion*; Cot. – L. acc. *religiōnem*, from *religio*, piety; allied to *religens*, fearing the gods, pious. *Re-ligens* is the opposite of *neg-ligens*, negligent; see **Neglect**. Allied also to *di-ligent*, and to Gk. ἀλέγειν, to reverence.

Relinquish. (F. – L.) O. F. *relenquis-*, pr. pt. stem of *relenquir*, to leave (Godefroy). – L. *relinquere*, to leave behind; see **Relic**.

reliquary, a casket for relics. (F. – L.) F. *reliquaire*, 'a casket wherein reliques be kept;' Cot. – Late L. *reliquiārium* (same sense). – L. *reliquiā-*, orig. stem of *reliquiæ*, relics; see **Relic** (above).

relique; the same as **Relic**.

Relish, orig. an after-taste. (F. – L.) M. E. *reles*, an after-taste, Sir Cleges, 208. – O. F. *reles*, *relais*, that 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; *luctārī*, to struggle, from *lucta*, a wrestling. Allied to Gk. λυγ-ίζειν, to bend, writhe in wrestling; Lith. *lugnas*, flexible, Skt. *ruj*, to bend, break. (√LEUG.)

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. *religāre*, to fasten. L. *re-*, back; *ligāre*, to bind; see **Ligament**. ¶ But much influenced by E. *lie*, vb., to repose, though this would have required a pp. *relain*. Der. *reli-ance*.

Remain. (F. – L.) O. F. pres. s. (*je*) *remain*; cf. M. F. impers. vb. *il remain-t*, it remains. [The infin. *remaindre* is preserved in E. *remainder*, used as a sb.] – L. *reman-eo*, I remain; *reman-et*, it remains; *remanēre*, to remain. – L. *re-*, behind; *manere*, to stay. See **Mansion**.

Remand, to send back. (F. – L.) M. F. *remander*. – 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).

Remedy. (F. – L.) M. E. *remedie*. – A. F. *remedie*, O. F. *remede*, mod. F. *remède*. – L. *remedium*, a remedy; that which heals again. – L. *re-*, again; *medērī*, to heal. See **Medicine**.

Remember. (F. – L.) O. F. *remembrer*. – L. *rememorārī*, 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**.

Reminiscence. (F. – L.) M. F. *reminiscence*. – L. *reminiscentia*, remembrance. – L. *reminiscent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *reminiscī*, to remember. – L. *re-*, again; and base of *me-min-i*, I remember. Allied to Gk. μέ-μον-α, I yearn, Skt. *man*, to think. (√MEN.)

Remit, to abate. (L.) L. *remittere* (pp. *remissus*), to send back, slacken, abate. – L. *re-*, back; *mittere*, to send; see **Missile**. Der. *remiss*, adj., from pp. *remissus*: *remiss-ion*.

Remnant. (F. – L.) M. E. *remanaunt*. – O. F. *remanant*. – L. *remanent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *remanēre*, to remain; see **Remain**.

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 *remordere*, to bite again, to vex. – L. *re-*, again; *mordēre*, to bite; see **Mordacity**.

Remote, distant. (L.) L. *remotus*, pp. of *remouere*, to remove; see **Remove**. Or from M. F. *remote*, f. 'remove, removed,' Cot.; from L. pp. f. *remota*.

Remount, to mount again. (F. – L.) F. *remonter*. – F. *re-*, again; *monter*, to mount; see **Mount** (2).

Remove. (F. – L.) M. F. *remouvoir*, Cot. See **Re-** and **Move**.

Remunerate, to recompense. (L.) From pp. of *remūnerare*, *remunerari*, to reward. – L. *re-*, again; *munerāre*, to bestow a gift, from *muner-* (for **mūnes-*),

stem of *mūnus*, a gift, also, an office. See Municipal.

Renaissance, revival of learning. (F.—L.) M. F. *renaissance*, 'a new birth,' Cot. — L. *re-*, again; *nascentia*, birth, from *nascent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *nascī*, to be born. See Natal.

Renal. (F. — L.) M. F. *renal.* — L. *rēnālis*, adj.; from *rēnēs*, s. pl., reins. See Reins.

Renard; see Reynard.

Rencounter, Rencontre. (F.—L.) F. *rencontre*, a meeting. — F. *rencontrer*, to meet. — F. *re-*, again; *encontrer*, to meet, encounter; see Encounter.

Rend. (E.) M. E. *renden.* A. S. *rendan*, to cut or tear. + O. Fries. *renda*, to tear; North Fr. *renne*, *ranne*, to tear apart. Der. *rent*, sb., from pp. *rent.*

Render. (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 rendevous, place appointed for the assemblie of souldiers;' Cot. — F. *rendez vous* < L. *reddite uōs*, 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; *negāre*, to deny. See Negation.

Renew. (L. *and* E.) From L. *re-*, again; and E. *new.*

Rennet (1), the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk coagulate. (E.) M. E. *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*, *runsel*, *renninge*, '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. *renātus*, born again! — F. *reinette*, *rainette*, a rennet; the same as *rainette*, a little frog; from the speckled skin. Dimin. of F. *raine*, a frog. — L. *rāna*, a frog. Cf. Ranunculus.

Renounce. (F.—L.) F. *renoncer.* — L. *renuntiāre*, to bring back a report, also to disclaim, renounce. — L. *re-*, back, again; *nuntiāre*, to tell, bring news, from *nuntius*, a messenger. See Nuncio. Der. *renunciat-ion*, F. *renonciation*, from L. pp. *renuntiātus.*

Renovate. (L.) From L. *renouātus*, pp. of *renouāre*, to renew. — L. *re-*, again; *nouāre*, to make new, from *nouus*, new. See Novel.

Renown, fame. (F. — L.) M. E. *renoun.* — A. F. *renoun*, *renun*; O. F. *renon* (12th cent.). [Cf. Port. *renome*, Span. *renombre*, renown.] — O. F. *renomer*, to make famous. — L. *re-*, again; *nominārе*, to name, from *nōmen*, a name; see Noun.

Rent (1), a tear; see Rend.

Rent (2), annual payment. (F.—L.) M. E. *rente.* — F. *rente.* [Cf. Ital. *rendita*, rent.] — Late L. *rendita*, nasalised form of L. *reddita*, fem. of pp. of *reddere*, to render; see Render.

Renunciation. (F.—L.) M. F. *renonciation*, 'renunciation;' Cot. — L. acc. *renuntiātiōnem*, prop. an announcement. — L. *renuntiāt-us*, pp. of *renuntiāre*, orig. to announce; see Renounce.

Repair (1), to restore, amend. (F.—L.) M. F. *reparer.* — L. *reparāre*, to recover, repair, make ready anew. — L. *re-*, again; *parāre*, to get ready; see Pare. Der. *repar-able*, M. F. *reparable*, L. *reparābilis*; *repar-at-ion*, M. F. *reparation.*

Repair (2), to resort to. (F.—L.) M. F. *repairer*, to haunt; Cot. Older form *repairier* (Burguy). — L. *repatriāre*, 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; *partīre*, 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 *pascere*, to feed. See Pastor.

Repay. (F.—L.) O.F. *repaier.* — 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 *repete.* — M. F. *repeter*, Cot. — L. *repetere*, to attack

again, reseek, repeat. — L. *re-*, again; *petere*, to attack; see Petition. Der. *repet-it-ion*.

Repel. (L.) L. *repellere*, to drive back. — L. *re-*, back; *pellere*, to drive; see Pulse. Der. *repulse*, from pp. *repulsus*.

Repent, to rue. (F. — L.) F. *repentir*, to repent. — L. *re-*, again; *pœnitere*, to cause to repent; see Penitent.

Repercussion. (L.) From Re- and Percussion.

Repertory, a treasury. (F. — L.) M. F. *repertoire*. — L. *repertōrium*, an inventory. — L. *repertor*, a finder, discoverer. — L. *reperīre*, to find out. — L. *re-*, again; *parīre* (Ennius), usually *parere*, to produce; see Parent.

Repine. (L.) Compounded 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. **plēnīre*, to fill, from L. *plēnus*, full.

replete, full. (F. — L.) M. F. *replet*, masc.; *replete*, fem., full. — L. *replētus*, filled up; pp. of *re-plere*, to fill again. — L. *re-*, again; *plēre*, to fill; see Plenary.

Replevy, to get back detained goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (F. — Teut.) F. *re-* (L. *re-*), again; O. F. *plevir*, to be surety. See Pledge.

Reply. (F. — L.) M. E. *replien*. — O. F. *replier*, the old form afterwards replaced by the 'learned' form *répliquer*, to reply. — L. *replicāre*, lit. to fold back; as a law term, to reply. — L. *re-*, back; *plicāre*, to fold. Der. *replica*, a repetition; from Ital. *replica*, a sb. due to L. *replicāre*, to repeat, reply.

Report. (F. — L.) M. E. *reporten*. — F. *reporter*, to carry back. — L. *reportāre*, to carry back. — L. *re-*, back; *portāre*, to carry; see Port (1). The E. sense 'to relate' is due to F. *rapporter*, O. F. *raporter*; with prefix *ra-* < L. *re-ad*.

Repose. (F. — L. *and* Gk.) F. *reposer*, to rest, pause; Late L. *repausāre*, to pause, rest. — L. *re-*, again; *pausāre*, to pause, from *pausa*, sb., due to Gk. παυσις, 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. *repositoire*, a storehouse. — L. *repositōrium*. — L. *repositus*, pp. of *repōnere*, to lay up, store. — L. *re-*, again; *pōnere*, to place; see Position.

Reprehend, to reprove. (L.) L. *reprehendere*, to hold back, check, blame. — L. *re-*, back; *prehendere*, to seize, to hold. See Prehensile.

Represent. (F. — L.) O. F. *representer*. — L. *repræsentāre*, to bring before again, exhibit. — L. *re-*, again; *præsentāre*, 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 *reprieve* a sentence is to disallow it. — O. F. *repreuve*, 3rd pres. sing. indic. of *reprover* (F. *réprouver*), to reprove; see Reprove. Cf. Schwan, § 348(4).

Reprimand. (F. — L.) F. *réprimande*, formerly *reprimende*, 'a reproof;' Cot. — L. *reprimenda*, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of the gerundive of *reprimere*, to repress; see Repress.

Reprisal. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. *represaille*, a taking or seizing on, a reprisal. [The change of vowel is due to obs. verb *reprise*, to seize in return; from F. *repris*, pp. of *reprendre* < L. *reprehendere*, (here) to seize again.] — Ital. *ripresaglia*, booty. — M. Ital. *ripresa*, a taking again; fem. of *ripreso*, pp. of *riprendere*, to reprehend, also to retake. — L. *reprehendere*, to seize again, also, to reprehend; see Reprehend.

Reproach. (F. — L.) F. *reprocher*, to reproach. Cf. Span. *reprochar*, Prov. *repropchar*, to reproach; answering to Late L. **repropiāre*, to bring near to, impute to, reproach. — L. *re-*, again; *propi-us*, nearer, comp. of *prope*, near. See Propinquity. ¶ A translation of L. *obicere* (*objicere*), to bring near or cast before one, to reproach.

Reprobate. (L.) L. *reprobātus*, reproved, rejected; pp. of *reprobare*, to reject upon trial. — L. *re-*, back; *probāre*, to test. See Probable.

reprove. (F. — L.) M. E. *reproven*, also *repreven*. — O. F. *reprover* (F. *réprouver*), to reprove, condemn. — L. *reprobāre*, to reject, reprove (above).

Reptile, crawling; usually, as a sb. (F. — L.) F. *reptile*, 'crawling;' Cot. — L.

reptilem, acc. of *reptilis*, creeping. — L. *reptus*, pp. of *rēpere*, to creep. + Lithuan. *reploti*, to creep.

Republic. (F. — L.) M. F. *republique*, 'the commonwealth;' Cot. — L. *respublica*, a republic. — L. *res*, a matter, state; *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public. See **Real.**

Repudiate. (L.) From pp. of L. *repudiāre*, to reject. — L. *repudium*, a casting off, divorce. Perhaps from L. *re-*, away; *pud-*, base of *pudēre*, 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. *repulsa*, sb., a refusal; or *repulsāre*, vb. — L. *repuls-us*, pp. of *repellere*; see **Repel.** Cf. Norman dial. *repulser*, to repulse.

Repute. (F. — L.) M. F. *reputer*. — L. *reputāre*, to repute (lit. reconsider). — L. *re-*, again; *putāre*, to think; see **Putative.**

Request. (F. — L.) O. F. *requeste*. — L. *requīsīta*, a thing asked, fem. of pp. of *requīrere*, to ask back. — L. *re-*, back; and *quærere*, to seek. See **Quest.**

require. (F. — L.) M. E. *requeren*, but also *requiren*. — M. F. *requerir*; O. F. *requerre*, with 1 pr. s. *requier*. — L. *requīrere* (above). **Der.** *requis-ite*, from pp. *requīsītus*.

Requiem. (L.) The Mass for the Dead was called *requiem*, because it began 'Requiem æternam dona eis.' — L. *requiem*, acc. of *requies*, repose. — L. *re-*; *quies*, rest. See **Quiet.**

Requite. (F. — L.) Also spelt *requit*, Temp. iii. 3. 71. From *re-* and *quit*; see **Quit.**

Reredos, a screen at the back of a thing, esp. of an altar. (F. — L.) From M. E. *rere*, rear; and F. *dos*, back, from L. *dorsum*, back. See **Rear** (2) and **Dorsal.**

Reremouse, Rearmouse, a bat. (E.) A. S. *hreremus*, a bat; from the flapping of its wings. — A. S. *hreran*, to agitate, allied to *hror*, adj., stirring, quick; *mūs*, a mouse. Cf. prov. E. *flitter-mouse*, a flutter-mouse or bat. And cf. **Uproar.** ¶ Perhaps a popular etymology; cf. early A. S. *hreatha-mus*, a bat; Epinal Gl. 978.

Rereward; see **Rearward.**

Rescind, to repeal. (F. — L.) F. *rescinder*, to cancel; Cot. — L. *rescindere*, to cut off, annul. — L. *re-*, back; *scindere*, to cut. Allied to **Schism.** (√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. *riscuotere*.] — Late L. *rescutere* (A. D. 1308); for *re-excutere*, to drive away again. — L. *re-*, again; *ex*, away; *quatere*, to shake; see **Quash.** ¶ The M. E. sb. was *rescous*, from O. F. *rescousse* < Late L. pp. fem. *rescussa*.

Research. (F. — L.) Compounded of **Re-**, again, and **Search.** Cf. Norman dial. *recerche*, research.

Resemble. (F. — L.) O. F. *resembler*. — O. F. *re-*, again; *sembler*, to seem, be like. — L. *re-*, again; *simulāre*, to make like; see **Simulate.**

Resent. (F. — L.) M. F. *se resentir* (or *ressentir*), to have a deep sense of. — L. *re-*, again; *sentīre*, to feel. See **Sense.** **Der.** *resentment*.

Reserve. (F. — L.) O. F. *reserver*. — L. *reseruāre*, to keep back. — L. *re-*, back; *seruāre*, to keep; see **Serve.**

reservoir. (F. — L.) F. *réservoir*. — Late L. *reseruātorium*, a store-house, formed from *reseruāre*, to reserve. Cf. Late L. *seruatorium*, 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*.

residue. (F. — L.) O. F. *residu*. — L. *residuum*, a remainder, neut. of *residuus*, remaining. — L. *residēre* (above).

Resign, to yield up. (F. — L.) M. F. *resigner*. — L. *resignāre*, to unseal, annul, resign. — L. *re-*, back; *signāre*, to sign, from *signum*, a sign, mark. See **Sign.**

Resilient. (L.) L. *resilient-*, stem of pres. part. of *resilīre*, to leap back. — L. *re-*, back; *salīre*, to leap. See **Salient.**

Resin, Rosin. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *recyn*, *recine*. — M. F. *resine*, 'rosin;' Cot. Norman dial. *rosine*. — L. *resina*, Jer. li. 8 (Vulgate). — Gk. ῥητινη, resin, gum from trees. See Prellwitz.

Resist. (F. — L.) O. F. *resister*. — L. *resistere*, to stand back, withstand. — L. *re-*, back; *sistere*, to stand, from *stāre*, to stand; see **State.**

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

citātus, pp. of *resuscitāre*, to revive. — L. *re-*, again, *sus-*, up, and *citāre*, to rouse; see Cite.

Ret, to steep flax. (M. Du.) M. Du. *reten*, *reeten*, to steep flax; Du. *reten*. Cf. Pomeran. *röten*, Swed. *röta*, Norw. *röyta*, to ret; also Du. *rete*, *reute*, Low G. *rate*, E. Fries. *rötte*, a retting-pit. Lit. 'to make rotten;' formed by mutation 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. *retail*, a shred, paring, small piece. — O. F. *retailler*, to shred, cut small. — O. F. *re-* (= L. *re-*), again; *tailler*, to cut; see **Tailor**.

Retain. (F. — L.) F. *retenir*. — L. *retinēre*, to hold back; pp. *retentus*. — L. *re-*, back; *tenēre*, to hold; see **Tenable**. Der. *retent-ion* (from the pp.).

Retaliate, to repay. (L.) From pp. of L. *retāliāre*, to requite; allied to *tālio*, retaliation in kind, as in *lex tālionis*, the law of retaliation. — L. *tāli-*, decl. stem of *tālis*, such, of such a kind. Cf. Gk. τηλίκος, of such an age. From the Idg. base *tā-*, allied to Gk. τό, E. *tha-t*. 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. *hræcan*, to clear the throat, hawk, spit. — A. S. *hrāca*, spittle; cf. *hræcgebræc*, hoarseness. + Icel. *hrækja*, to spit; from *hrāki*, spittle. Prob. of imitative origin.

Retention. (F. — L.) M. F. *retention*, 'retention;' Cot. — L. acc. *retentionem*, a holding back. — L. *retent-us*, held back, pp. of *retinere*; see **Retain**.

Reticent, silent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *reticere*, to be very silent. — L. *re-*, back, very; and *tacere*, to be silent. See **Tacit**.

Reticule. (F. — L.) F. *réticule*, a net for the hair, a reticule. — L. *rēticulum*, a little net; double dimin. of *rēte*, a net. ¶ Formerly also *ridicule* (both in F. and E.), by confusion with **Ridicule** (Littre). Cf. prov. F. *rédicule*, a reticule, dial. of Verdun (Fertiault).

retina, the innermost coating of the eye. (L.) Neo-Lat. *rētina*; so called because resembling network. Coined from *rēti-*, for *rēte*, a net.

Retinue. (F. — L.) M. E. *retenue*. — O. F. *retenue*, a body of retainers; fem. of *retenu*, pp. of *retenir*, to retain; see **Retain**.

Retire. (F. — Teut.) M. F. *retirer*, 'to retire, withdraw;' Cot. — F. *re-*, back; *tirer*, to pull; see **Tier**, **Tirade**.

Retort, a censure returned; tube for distilling. (F. — L.) M. F. *retort*, pp. 'twisted, violently returned,' *retorte*, 'a lymbeck,' Cot.; lit. a thing twisted back. — M. F. *retort*, pp. of *retordre*, to twist back. — L. *retorquere*, to twist back. — L. *re-*, back; *torquere*, to twist; see **Torture**.

Retract. (F. — L.) M. F. *retracter*, 'to revoke;' Cot. — L. *retractāre*, frequent. of *retrahere*, to draw back. — L. *re-*, back; *trahere*, to draw: see **Tract** (1).

retreat, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *retrete*. — O. F. *retrete*, later *retraite*, a retreat, fem. of *retret*, pp. of *retraire*, to withdraw. — L. *retrahere*, to draw back (above).

Retrench. (F. — L. ?) M. F. *retrencher*, 'to curtall, diminish;' Cot. — L. *re-*, back; and O. F. *trencher*, to cut; see **Trench**.

Retribution. (F. — L.) M. F. *retribution*. — L. acc. *retribūtiōnem*, requital. — L. *retribūtus*, pp. of *retribuere*, to pay back. — L. *re-*, back; *tribuere*, to pay; see **Tribute**.

Retrieve, to recover. (F. — L. *and* Gk.) Formerly *retreve*. — O. F. *retreuve*, 3rd pers. sing. indic. of *retrover*, 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 *red-*, back. The suffix *-tro* (*-trā*), in *ci-trō*, *ci-trā*, answers to Goth. *-þrō* in *þa-þrō*, thence; see Brugm. ii. § 75. See **Rear** (2).

Retrocession. (F. — L.) F. *rétrocession*. — Late L. *retrōcessiōnem*, acc. of *retrōcessio*, a going back. — L. *retrōcess-us*, pp. of *retrōcēdere*, to go further back. — L. *retrō*, backwards; *cēdere*, to go; see **Cede**.

Retrograde, going backward. (F. — L.) O. F. *retrograde*. — L. *retrōgradus*, retrograde (used of a planet). — L. *retrogradī*, to go backwards. — L. *retrō*, backwards; *gradī*, to go; see **Grade**.

retrogression. (L.) Coined from pp. of L. *retrō-gradī* (above).

Retrospect. (L.) From L. *retrospectus*, (unused) pp. of *retrōspicere*, to look back. — L. *retrō*, back; *specere*, to look.

Return, vb. (F.—L.) F. *retourner* (Cot.). — F. *re-* (= L. *re-*), back; *tourner*, to turn; see Turn.

Reveal. (F.—L.) M. F. *reveler*, 'to reveale:' Cot. — L. *reuēlāre*, to draw back a veil. — L. *re-*, back; *uēlum*, veil; see Veil.

Reveille, an alarum at break of day. (F.—L.) [Cf. F. *réveil*, a reveille, M. F. *resveil*, 'a hunt's-up, or morning-song for a new married wife, the day after the marriage;' Cot.] The E. *reveille* was a trisyllable, and represented F. *reveillez*, wake ye, imper. plural of *réveiller*, to awaken; O. F. *resveiller*. — O. F. *re-* (L. *re-*, again); and *esveiller*, to awaken, from L. *ex*, out, and *uigilāre*, to watch (from *uigil*, awake). See Vigil. ¶ The E. word is also spelt *reveillez*; Brand, Pop. Antiq., ed. Ellis, ii. 176. The F. *reveillez* is used as a sb. (in the E. sense) in the dialect of Forez, near Lyons (Graz).

Revel, a noisy feast. (F.—L.) M. E. *reuel* (*revel*), sb. — O. F. *revel*, pride, rebellion, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder (Roquefort). — O. F. *reveler*, to rebel, hence, to riot. — L. *rebellāre*, to rebel; see Rebel. Der. *revell-er*; whence *revel-r-y*.

Revenge. (F.—L.) O. F. *revengier*, also *revencher*, to avenge oneself (F. *revancher*). — F. *re-* (= L. *re-*), again; O. F. *vengier*, *venger*, from L. *uindicāre*, to vindicate; see Vindicate.

Revenue, income. (F.—L.) M. F. *revenu*, m., and *revenuë*, f. 'revenue, rent;' Cot. From *revenu*, pp. of *revenir*, to come back. — F. *re-*, back; *venir*, to come. — L. *re-*, back; *uenire*, to come; see Venture.

Reverberate. (L.) From pp. of L. *reuerberāre*, to beat back (hence, to re-echo). — L. *re-*, back; *uerberāre*, to beat, from *uerber*, a scourge.

Revere. (F.—L.) M. F. *reverer* (F. *révérer*), to reverence. — L. *reuerērī*, to revere, stand in awe of. — L. *re-*, again; *uerērī*, to fear, feel awe, allied to E. Wary. Der. *reverence*, O. F. *reverence*, L. *reuerentia*; also *rever-end*.

Reverie, Revery. (F. — L.) F. *rêverie*, a raving, a vain fancy, a revery. — F. *rever*, formerly *resver*, *raver*, to rave. See Rave.

Reverse. (F. — L.) M. E. *reuers* (*revers*). — O. F. *revers*. — L. *reuersus*, lit. turned backwards; pp. of *reuertere*, to turn backward. — L. *re-*, back; *uertere*, to turn; see Verse.

revert. (F.—L.) M. F. *revertir*, 'to revert, returne;' Cot. — L. *reuertere* (above).

Review. (F.—L.) From Re- and View.

Revile. (F.—L.) M. E. *reuilen* (= *revilen*); A. F. *reviler* (Gower). — F. *re-*, again; and F. *vil* (L. *uīlis*), cheap; see Vile. Lit. 'to cheapen.'

Revise. (F.—L.) O. F. *reviser*. — L. *reuīsere*, to look back upon, revisit. — L. *re-*, again; *uīsere*, to survey, from *uīsus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see; see Vision.

Revisit. (F. — L.) From Re- and Visit.

Revive. (F.—L.) F. *revivre*. — L. *reuīuere*, to live again, revive. — L. *re-*, again; *uīuere*, to live; see Vivid.

Revoke. (F.—L.) O. F. *revocquer* (F. *révoquer*). — L. *reuocāre*, to recall. — L. *re-*, back; *uocāre*, to call; see Vocal.

Revolt, a rebellion. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *revolte*, 'a revolt;' Cot. — M. Ital. *revolta* (Ital. *rivolta*), a revolt; fem. of *revolto*, turned, overthrown, pp. of *revolvere*, to turn, roll back, overturn. — L. *reuoluere*, to roll back (below).

revolve. (L.) L. *reuoluere*, to turn again, revolve. — L. *re-*, again; *uoluere*, to turn; see Voluble. Der. *revolut-ion*, from pp. *reuolūtus*.

Revulsion. (F.—L.) M.F. *revulsion*, 'a plucking away; also the drawing of humours from one part of the body into another;' Cot. — L. *reuulsionem*, acc. of *reuulsio*, a plucking back. — L. *reuulsus*, pp. of *reuellere*, to pull back. — L. *re-*, back; *uellere*, to pull, pluck. Cf. Convulse.

Reward, vb. (F.—L. *and* O. H. G.) A. F. *rewarder*; O. F. *regarder*, to look back upon, regard (with favour); see Regard. Doublet, *regard*.

Reynard, Renard, a fox. (F.—Teut.) O. F. *renard*, *regnard* (F. *renard*). — Low G. (M. Flemish) *Reinaert*, the name given to the fox in the celebrated M. Flemish epic so called. Cognate with O. H. G. *Reginhart*, lit. 'strong in counsel;' from O. H. G. *regin-*, *ragin-*, answering to Goth. *ragin*, judgment, counsel, and *hart* (E. *hard*), strong.

Rhapsody. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.F. *rapsodie*, Cot. — L. *rhapsōdia*. — Gk. ῥαψῳδία, the reciting of epic poetry, part of an epic poem, a rhapsody, tirade. — Gk. ῥαψῳδος, one who strings (lit. stitches) songs to-

gether, a reciter of epic poetry. — Gk. ῥαψ-, stem of fut. of ῥαπτειν, to stitch together, fasten together; ᾠδή, an ode; see **Ode**.

Rhetoric. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *rhetorique*; Cot. — L. *rhētorica*, i. e. *rhētorica ars*, the art of rhetoric; fem. of *rhētoricus*, adj. — Gk. ῥητορικός, rhetorical; adj. from ῥήτωρ, an orator, speaker. For ϝρή-τωρ, related by gradation to εἴρειν, to speak (for *ϝέρ-γειν). Allied to **Verb**.

Rheum. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.F. *rheume*. — L. *rheuma*. — Gk. ῥεῦμα (stem ῥευματ-), a flow, flux, rheum. — Gk. ῥευ-σομαι, fut. of ῥέειν, to flow; (for *σρέϝ-ειν). + Skt. *sru*, to flow. Allied to **Stream**. (√SREU.) Der. *rheumat-ic*.

Rhinoceros. (L. — Gk.) L. *rhīnoceros*. — Gk. ῥινόκερως, lit. 'nose-horned.' — Gk. ῥινο-, for ῥίς, nose; κέρας, a horn, allied to **Horn**.

Rhizome, a rootlike stem. (F. — Gk.) F. *rhizome*. — Gk. ῥίζωμα, root. — Gk. ῥιζοῦν, to cause to take root. — Gk. ῥίζα, root. See **Root**.

Rhododendron. (L — Gk.) L. *rhododendron*. — Gk. ῥοδόδενδρον, the rose-bay, oleander. — Gk. ῥόδο-, for ῥόδον, rose; δένδρον, tree. Gk. ῥόδον is of Armenian origin; see **Rose**.

Rhodomontade; see **Rodomontade**.

Rhomb, Rhombus. (L. — Gk.) L. *rhombus* (F. *rhombe*). — Gk. ῥόμβος, a thing twirled round, whirling spindle, a thing in the shape of a whirling spindle, a four-sided figure with equal sides but unequal angles. — Gk. ῥεμβειν, to revolve. Allied to **Wrinkle** (Prellwitz). See also **Rumb**.

Rhubarb. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) O. F. *reubarbe*; F. *rhubarbe*. — Late L. *rheubarbarum* (= *rhēum barbarum*). — Gk. ῥῆον βάρβαρον, rhubarb; lit. 'Rhēum from the barbarian country.' Gk. ῥηον is an adj. from ῥῆ, the rha-plant, rhubarb, which was also called *Rhā Ponticum*. *Rhā* took its name from the river *Rha*, i. e. the Volga. And see **Barbarous**.

Rhumb; see **Rumb**.

Rhyme; see **Rime** (1).

Rhythm. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.F. *rithme*, Cot. — L. *rhythmus*. — Gk. ῥυθμος, measured motion, time, measure. — Gk. ῥεειν, to flow. See **Rheum**.

Rib. (E.) M. E. *ribbe*. A. S. *ribb*. + Du. *rib*, Icel. *rif*, Swed. *ref-been* (rib-bone), Dan. *rib-been*; G. *rippe*; Russ. *rebro*. Perhaps allied to G. *rebe*, a tendril; from the idea of clasping (Kluge).

Ribald. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *ribald*, *ribaud*. — O. F. *ribald* (F. *ribaud*). — Low L. *ribaldus*, a ruffian; cf. Low L. *ribalda*, a prostitute. Of Teut. origin. — O. H. G. *hrīpa*, M. H. G. *rībe*, a prostitute; cf. O. F. *riber*, to be wanton. The suffix *-ald* is due to O. H. G. *walt*, power. Cf. Körting, § 4019.

Riband, Ribbon. (F.) M. E. *riban*, *reban*. [Also Irish *ribin*, a ribbon; Gael. *ribean*, a ribbon, fillet; from E.] — O. F. *riban* (F. *ruban*), a ribbon (Littré); Gascon and Languedoc *riban*; Norman dial. *riban*. Low L. *rubānus* (A. D. 1367). Origin unknown; cf. Dan. *vride-baand*, a twisted band.

Rice. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk. — O. Pers.) O. F. *ris*, rice; F. *riz*. — Ital. *riso*. — L. *orȳza*. — Gk. ὄρυζα, ὄρυζον, rice, grain. From an O. Pers. form, preserved in the Pushto (Afghan) *wrijzey*, *wrijey*, rice; *wrijza'h*, a grain of rice (Raverty). Hence also Arab. *uruzz*, *ruzz*, whence Span. *arroz*, rice. Allied forms are Pers. *birinj*, Armen. *brinj*, rice; Skt. *vrīhi-*, rice. (Horn, § 208; Yule.)

Rich. (E.) M. E. *riche*. — A. S. *rīce*, powerful, rich. [We also find O.F. *riche*, from O. Sax. *rīkī*, allied to O. H. G. *rihhi*, M. H. G. *rīche* (G. *reich*), powerful.] + Du. *rijk*, Icel. *rikr*, Swed. *rik*, Dan. *rig*, Goth. *reiks*. Teut. type *rīkiz, powerful, from the base *rik-* as seen in Goth. *reik-s*, a ruler; cognate with the Celtic base *rig-*, as in Gaulish *rīx*, a king (cf. O. Irish *ri*, gen. *rig*, a king, W. *rhi*, a chief); unless the Teut. base *rīk-* is merely borrowed from the Celtic *rig-*. Cf. L. *rex*, gen. *reg-is*, a king. All from √REG, to rule (L. *regere*). See **Regent**. Brugm. i. §§ 135, 549 c.

riches. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *richesse*, a sing. sb.; the pl. being *richesses*. — F. *richesse*, wealth. — O. H. G. *rīhhi*, M. H. G. *rīche* (G. *reich*), rich (above). The suffix is F. *-esse*, L. *-itia*.

Rick. (E.) *Rick* is from A. S. *hrycce*, as in *corn-hrycce*, corn-rick. We also find M. E. *reek*, A. S. *hreac*, a heap, a rick. + Icel. *hraukr*, a rick; Du. *rook*. Cf. O. Irish *cruach*, 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

1650, with allusion to Gk. *ῥάχις*, 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. *wrikken*, Swed. *ricka*, to be rickety; Swed. *rickig*, rickety.

Ricochet, the rebound of a cannon-ball. (F.) F. *ricochet*, '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. *rädda*; G. *retten*. Teut. type **hradjan-*. Cf. Skt. *crath*, to untie.

Rid (2), to clear, esp. land. (Scand.) Prov. E. *rid*. M. E. *ruden* (pp. *rid*). — Icel. *ryðja* (orig. *hryðja*), to clear, clear out; Dan. *rydde*, to clear, grub up land. Teut. type **hrudjan-*, from **hrud-*, weak grade of **hreuthan-* (Icel. *hrjoða*), to strip. ¶ 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. *rǽdan*, to discern, explain; see **Read**. + Du. *raadsel*, for **raad-is-lo-*, the A. S. *-els* being for *-isl*; G. *räthsel*, a riddle. ¶ We still say *to read a riddle*, i.e. to explain it.

Riddle (2), a large sieve. (E.) M. E. *ridil*. A.S. *hridder*, a vessel for winnowing corn; older form *hrīder* (Sweet); the suffixed *-er* and *-il* (*-le*) being equivalent. + O. H. G. *rītera*; Irish *creathair*, Gael. *criathar*; L. *crībrum*. Lit. sense 'separater.' All from Idg. root **krei*, to separate; cf. Gk. *κρί-νειν*. See **Critic**.

Ride. (E.) M. E. *riden*, pt. t. *rood*, pp. *riden*. A. S. *rīdan*, pt. t. *rād*, pp. *riden*. + Du. *rijden*, Icel. *rīða*, Dan. *ride*, Swed. *rida*; G. *reiten*. Also O. Irish *riad-aim*, I drive, ride. (√REIDH.) Brugm. i. § 210. Der. *road*, *read-y*.

Ridge. (E.) M.E. *rigge*, *rugge*. A.S. *hrycg*, the back of a man or beast. + Du. *rug*, back, ridge, Dan. *ryg*, Swed. *rygg*, Icel. *hryggr*; G. *rücken*, O. H. G. *hrucki*. Cf. O. Irish *croccenn*, (1) hide, (2) the back.

Ridiculous. (L.) L. *rīdicul-us*, laughable; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *rīdēre*, to laugh.

Riding, one of the three divisions of the county of York. (Scand.) For *thriding* (*North-riding* = *North-thriding*). — Icel. *þriðjungr*, the third part of a thing, third part of a shire. — Icel. *þriði*, third; cognate with A. S. *þridda*, third. See **Third**, **Three**. So also Norw. *tridjung*, a third part.

Rife. (Scand.) M. E. *rif*, late A. S. *rīf*. — Icel. *rífr*, munificent, abundant; M. Swed. *rif*, rife; Norw. *riv*. + M. Du. *rijf*, abundant; Low G. *rive*, abundant, munificent, extravagant. Cf. Icel. *reifr*, 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 *rifle et rafle*. 'Il ne luy lairra *rif ny raf*, he will strip him of all;' Cot. Here *rif* or *rifle* is a thing of small value, from *rifler*, to rifle, 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. *rifler* is from Icel. *hrīfa* (see **Rifle** (1)); M. F. *raffler* is from G. *raffen*, to seize.

Rifle (1), to spoil, plunder. (F. — Teut.) M. F. *rifler*, 'to rifle, spoile;' Cot. Norm. dial. *rifler* (Dumeril). Formed, with frequentative *-l-*, from Icel. *hrīfa*, *rīfa*, to catch, grapple, grasp; allied to Icel. *hrifsa*, 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. *riffeln* (the same), *riffel*, a groove; Dan. *rifle*, to rifle, groove, *rifle*, a groove; Swed. *reffla*, to rifle. So also G. *riefe*, a furrow; *riefen*, *riefeln*, to rifle (from Low G.). All allied to **Rivel**, and to **Rive**.

rift. (Scand.) Dan. and Norw. *rift*, rift, rent. — Norw. *riva*, Dan. *rive*, to tear. Cf. Icel. *ript*, a breach of contract. See **Rive**.

Rig (1), to fit up a ship. (Scand.) Spelt *rygge* in Palsgrave. — Norw. *rigga*, to bind up, wrap round, also to rig a ship; *rigg*, sb., rigging. Cf. Swed. dial. *rigga pa*, to harness a horse. Also Westphal. *riggen*, Du. *rijgen*, G. *reihen*, to stitch together, orig. to put in a row; cf. E. Fries. *rige*, *rīge*, a row. See **Row** (1).

Rig (2), a frolic, prank. (E.?) We also find *rig*, to be wanton; *riggish*, 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 (3), a ridge. (E.) M. E. *rig*, Northern form of *rigge*, *rugge*, a ridge. See **Ridge**.

Right. (E.) M. E. *right*. A. S. *riht*, *ryht*; O. Merc. *reht*. + Du. *regt*, *recht*, Icel. *rēttr* (for **rēhtr*), Dan. *ret*, Swed. *rät*, G. *recht*, O. H. G. *reht*, Goth. *raihts*. Teut. type **rehtoz*; Idg. type **rektos*, as in L. *rectus*. Cf. W. *rhaith*, sb., right, O. Ir. *recht*; Pers. *rāst*. See **Regent**. (√REG.)

righteous. (E.) Corruption of M. E. *rightwis*; A. S. *rihtwīs*, i. e. wise as to what is right. – A. S. *riht*, right; *wīs*, wise.

Rigid. (L.) L. *rigidus*, stiff. – L. *rigēre*, to be stiff. Brugm. i. § 875.

Rigmarole. (Scand.; *and* F. – L.) Well known to be a corruption of *ragman-roll*, orig. a deed with many signatures, a long list of names; hence, a long stupid story. Lit. 'coward's roll.' – Icel. *ragmenni*, a coward, from *ragr*, a coward, and *maðr* (= *mannr*), a man; with the addition of *roll*, for which see **Roll**. The Icel. *ragr* seems to be allied to Icel. *argr*, a coward, A. S. *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*, *rīga*, a line, the circumference of a circle (G. *reihe*). See **Row** (1).

Rile; see **Roil**.

Rill, a streamlet. (Low G.) Cf. Low G. *rille*, E. Friesic and Dan. dial. *rille*, a streamlet. Apparently for **rithele*; cf. A. S. *rīðe*, a stream; Low G. *rīde*, a stream; G. *-reide* (in place-names). See Phil. Soc. Trans. 1888, p. 166. ¶ Norm. dial. *risle*, *rille*, the name of a river, written *Ridula*, *Risila*, *Risla* in old charters (Robin, p. 432).

Rim. (E.) M. E. *rim*. A. S. *rima*, a verge, edge; cf. W. *rhim*, *rhimp*, *rhimyn*, a rim, edge. + Icel. *rimi*, a strip of land. Perhaps allied to G. *rand*, a rim, and to **Rind** (Kluge). Brugm. i. § 421.

Rime (1), verse, poetry, &c. (F. – L. – Gk.) Usually spelt *rhyme*, by confusion with *rhythm*, but not before A. D. 1550. M. E. *rime*. – F. *rime*, 'rime, or meeter;' Cot. Cf. M. F. *rithme*, 'rime, or meeter;' id. Prob. from L. *rhythmus*, rhythm; of Gk. origin; see **Rhythm**. ¶ Hence also M. H. G. *rīm*, in the sense of 'verse,' which is a different word from M. H. G. *rīm*, O. H. G. *rīm* (A. S. *rīm*), in the sense of 'number.' From F. *rime* came also Ital. Span. Port. *rima*; also Du. *rijm*, Icel. *rīma*, G. *reim*.

Rime (2), hoarfrost. (F.) For *hrime*. A. S. *hrīm*, hoarfrost. + Du. *rijm*, Icel. *hrīm*, Dan. *riim*, Swed. *rim*. Allied to Du. *rijp*, G. *reif*, hoar-frost.

Rimer, a tool for enlarging holes in metal. (E.) From A. S. *ryman*, to enlarge. – A. S. *rum*, wide. See **Room**.

Rimple, to ripple, as the surface of water. (E.) To *rimple* is to shew wrinkles. – A. S. *hrympel*, a wrinkle. – A. S. *hrump-*, *rump-*, weak grade of *hrimpan* or *rimpan*, to wrinkle. + Du. *rimpel*, a wrinkle, *rimpelen*, to wrinkle; O. H. G. *hrimfan*, M. H. G. *rimpfen* (cf. G. *rümpfen*), to crook, bend, wrinkle. (See Franck.) See **Rumple**.

Rind. (E.) M. E. *rind*, *rinde*. A. S. *rinde*, bark of a tree, crust (of bread). + M. Du. and G. *rinde*, bark. Allied to **Rim**.

Ring (1), a circle. (E.) M. E. *ring*. A. S. *hring*. + Du. *ring*, Low G. *ring*, *rink*, Icel. *hringr*, Swed. Dan. G. *ring*, O. H. G. *hrinc*. Teut. type **hrengoz*; Idg. type **krenghos*; also **kronghos*, as in O. Bulg. *krągŭ*, Russ. *krug(e)*, a circle. See **Rank** and **Harangue**.

Ring (2), to sound a bell. (E.) M. E. *ringen*. A. S. *hringan*, to clash, ring; a *weak* verb, as in Scand.; but English has pt. t. *rang*, by analogy with *sang* from *sing*. + Icel. *hringja*, Dan. *ringe*, Swed. *ringa*. Cf. Icel. *hrang*, a din; L. *clangere*, to clang.

Rink, a course for the game of curling, &c. (E.) A peculiar form of *ring*, in the sense of *prize-ring*, &c. Cf. Low G. *rink*, a ring.

Rinse. (F.) M. F. *rinser*, 'to reinse linnen clothes;' Cot. F. *rincer*; from O. F. *raïncer* (Littre). Cf. O. F. *reincier*, to rinse (Godefroy). Of unknown origin.

Riot. (F. – O. H. G. ?) O. F. *riote*, a brawling. The same as Prov. *riota*, Ital. *riotta*, dispute, strife. Of unknown origin; see Körting.

Rip. (Scand.; or F. – Scand.) M. E. *ripen*, to grope, search into; *rypen vp*, to seek out (cf. E. *rip up*). Cf. O. F. *riper*, to scratch (Godefroy). – Norweg. *ripa*, to scratch, Swed. dial. *ripa*, to scratch, pluck asunder (like E. *rip open*); Dan. *oprippe*,

to rip up; Swed. *repa upp*, to rip up, *repa*, to scratch. Allied to Du. *repel*, G. *riffel*, a flax-comb; see **Ripple** (1). The Teut. base takes a double form; see **Reap**; cf. **Ripe** (below) and **Rope**.

Ripe. (E.) M. E. *ripe*. A. S. *rīpe*, fit for reaping; cf. *rīp*, harvest. — A. S. *rīpan*, to reap. + Du. *rijp*, G. *reif*, ripe. See **Rip**, **Reap**.

Ripple (1), to pluck the seeds from flax-stalks. (E.) M. E. *ripplen*, *ripelen*, to ripple; from the sb. *ripple*, a flax-comb (Jamieson). Formed, with suffix *-le*, of the agent, from the weak grade, **rip-*, of A. S. *rīpan*, to reap, cut; see **Reap**. Cf. Swed. *repa*, to ripple flax, orig. to scratch, rip; see **Rip** (above). + Du. *repelen*, to ripple, from *repel*, a ripple, from M. Du. *repen*, to beat flax; G. *riffeln*, to ripple, from *riffel*, 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 **Rimple**, q. v.

Ripple (3), to graze slightly. (Scand.) '*Ripple*, rescindere;' Levins (1570). Frequentative of **Rip** (above).

Rise. (E.) M. E. *risen*. A. S. *rīsan*, pt. t. *rās*, pp. *risen*. + Du. *rijzen*, orig. to move, also in M. Du. to fall (contrary to the E. sense); Icel. *rísa*; O. H. G. *rīsan*, to move up or down, to rise, to fall; Goth. *ur-reisan*, to arise. Teut. type **reis-an-*, to slip away. Der. *raise*, *rear*, vb.

Risible. (F. — L.) F. *risible*. — L. *risibilis*, laughable. — L. *rīsus*, pp. of *rīdēre*, to laugh. See **Ridiculous**.

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. *arriesgar*, 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. *resecāre*, to cut back, cut off short (curiously verified by the use of the Como word *resega*, a saw, also risk; Diez); and cf. Port. *risco*, (1) rock, (2) danger. — L. *re-*, back; *secāre*, to cut; see **Section**. (See further in Diez and Korting.)

Rissole, a minced-meat fritter. (F. — L.) F. *rissole*; O. F. *roissole*, *roussole*. — Late L. type **russeola*; from L. *russeus*, reddish, or rather brownish; from the colour. — L. *russus*, red. See **Russet**.

Rite. (L.) L. *rītus*, a custom. + Skt. *rīti-*, a going, way, usage; from *rī*, to go, flow. Cf. Brugm. ii. § 498. Der. *ritu-al*, from L. *ritu-*, decl. stem of *rītus*.

Rival. (F. — L.) F. *rival*. — L. *rīuālis*, sb., one who uses the same brook as another, a near neighbour, a rival. — L. *rīuus*, a stream. Cf. Skt. *rī*, to go, flow.

Rive, to tear. (Scand.) M. E. *riuen* (*u* = *v*). — Icel. *rífa*, pt. t. *reif*, pp. *rifinn* (>E. *riven*), to rive; Dan. *rive*, Swed. *rifva*. Cf. Gk. ἐρείπειν, to dash down; L. *rīpa*, a bank (shore). See **Reef**.

Rivel, to wrinkle. (E.) M. E. *riuelen* (*u* = *v*). A. S. *rifeled*, wrinkled (Eng. Stud. xi. 66); cf. *ge-riflian*, to wrinkle; a frequent. form from the weak grade of Teut. **reifan-*, as seen in Icel. *rīfa*, to rive; see **Rive** (above). Cf. A. S. *gerifod*, wrinkled; Ælf. Hom. i. 614.

River. (F. — L.) M. E. *riuer* (*u* = *v*). — A. F. *rivere*, O. F. *riviere*. (F. *rivière*.) The same as Span. *ribera*, a shore, strand, sea-coast, Ital. *riviera*, shore, bank, also a river; Late L. *rīpāria*, (1) shore, bank, (2) river. — Late L. *rīpārius*, belonging to a shore. — L. *rīpa*, shore, bank. Allied to **Rive**.

Rivet. (F. — Scand.) F. *rivet*, 'the welt of a shoe,' Cot.; also a rivet (Littre). — F. *river*, to rivet, clench, fasten back. — Icel. *rifa*, to tack, sew loosely together; *rifa saman*, to stitch together. Cf. Shetland *riv*, to sew coarsely, Aberdeen *riv*, to rivet.

Rivulet. (L.) Dimin. from L. *riuulus*, a small stream; dimin. of *riuus*, a stream; lit. 'flowing.' Cf. Ital. *rivoletto* (Torriano). See **Rival**.

Rix-dollar, a coin. (Du. — G.) Du. *rijks-daalder*, 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**.

Roach, a fish. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *roche*. — O. North. F. and Walloon *roche*, O. F. *roce* (*rosse* in Cot.). — M. Du. *roch*, a skate; cf. Dan. *rokke*, Swed. *rocka*, a ray; Low G. *ruche*, whence G. *roche*, a roach, ray. Origin unknown. There is a remarkable confusion between roach, skate, ray, and thornback. Cf. A. S. *reohhe*, a fish.

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. (F. – L.) M. E. *romen*. Coined from O. F. *romier*, a pilgrim to Rome; cf. O. F. *romel*, a pilgrim, *romeree*, a pilgrimage; Span. *romero*, a pilgrim; M. E. *Rome-rennere*, a runner to Rome, pilgrim; also Late L. *romeus*, Ital. *Romeo*, one who goes to Rome, a pilgrim. All from L. *Rōma*, Rome.

Roan. (F.) M. F. *rouen*; '*cheval rouen*, 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.

Roan tree, Rowan-tree, the mountain ash. (Scand.) Spelt *roun-tree*, *roan-tree*, *rowan-tree* in Jamieson. – Swed. *rönn*, M. Swed. *runn*, *rönn*, roan-tree; Dan. *rön*, Icel. *reynir*. The Icel. *reynir* is for **reyðnir* < **rauðnir*, a derivative of *rauðr*, red; from the colour of the berries (Noreen). See **Red.**

Roar. (E.) M. E. *roren*. A. S. *rārian*, to bellow. + M. H. G. *reren*; cf. Lith. *rėju*, I scold, Brugm. ii. §§ 465, 741. Perhaps of imitative origin.

Roast. (F. – G.?) M. E. *rosten*. – O. F. *rostir*, 'to rost;' Cot. (F. *rôtir*.) – O. H. G. *rostēn*, to roast. – O. H. G. *rost*, a grate, gridiron. + Du. *roosten*, to roast; *rooster*, a gridiron. Cf. also Irish *rost*, roast meat, Gael. *rost*, *roist*, W. *rhostio*, from E.; Bret. *rosta*, from F.

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.

Robbins, Robins, ropes for fastening sails. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *ra-band*, *rai-band*. E. Fries. *rā-band*; where *ra* = yard of a ship. Cf. Icel. *ra*, Dan. *raa*, Swed. *ra*, G. *rahe*, yard; and **Band.**

Robe. (F. – O. H. G.) F. *robe*, formerly also *robbe*. – M. H. G. *roub*, O. H. G. *raup* (G. *raub*), booty, spoil; hence, a garment taken from the slain, clothing. + A. S. *reaf*, Icel. *rauf*, sb.; see under **Reave.** Der. *dis-robe*.

Robin. (F. – O. H. G.) F. *Robin*, proper name; pet name for *Robert*. – O. H. G. *Ruodperht* (G. *Ruprecht*, i. e. Rupert). Lit. 'fame-bright,' illustrious in fame. – O. H. G. *ruod-*, allied to Icel. *hrōðr*, fame; O. H. G. *perht* = E. *bright*. See **Hobgoblin.**

Robust. (F. – L.) F. *robuste*. – L. *rōbustus*, strong. – O. L. *rōbus* (L. *rōbur*), strength; orig. a tough tree, oak.

Roc, a huge bird. (F. – Pers.) F. *rock* (Littre). – 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. + Du. *rok*, O. Fries. *rokk*, A. S. *rocc*, Icel. *rokkr*, the same; Teut. type **rukkoz*.

Rock (1), a large mass of stone. (F.) O. F. *roke* (13th cent.), also *roque*, *rocque*; commonly *roche*, a rock. The same as Walloon *roc*, Languedoc *roquo*, f., Prov. *roca*, Span. *roca*, Port. *roca*, *rocha*, Ital. *rocca*, *roccia*, 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. *stān-rocc* (11th c.). Origin unknown.

Rock (2), to shake, totter. (E.) M. E. *rokken*. A. S. *roccian* (C. Hall); N. Fries. *rocke*. + 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. Teut. types **rukkōjan-*, **rukkjan-*, to jolt, jerk (Franck). The base **rukk-* may be related to **renkan-*, to shake, as seen in Swed. dial. *rinka*, to shake (pt. t. *rank*, supine *runkit*); Swed. *runka*, to shake. See Rietz.

Rock (3), a distaff. (Scand.) Icel. *rokkr*, Swed. *rock*, Dan. *rok*, a distaff. + G. *rocken*; Du. *rok*, *rokken*.

rocket (1), a kind of fire-work. (Ital. – G.) M. Ital. *rocchetto*, 'a bobbin to winde silke upon; a squib of wilde fier;' Florio. So named from its shape, resembling that of a bobbin or a distaff. – M. H. G. *rocke*, G. *rocken*, a distaff (above).

Rocket (2), a plant. (F. – Ital. – L.) F. *roquette*. – Ital. *ruchetta*, dimin. of *ruca*, garden-rocket. – L. *eruca*, a sort of cole-wort; whence also G. *rauke*, rocket.

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. –

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

dropped, as is usual in Icelandic in the combination *wr* (later *vr*). See below. And see **Radix** and **Wort.**

Root (2), **Rout,** vb., to grub up, as a hog. (E.) A. S. *wrōtan,* to grub up (strong vb.); whence prov. E. *wrout,* the same. Cf. A. S. *wrōt,* sb., a swine's snout; G. *rüssel,* a snout. + M. Du. *wroeten,* the same; Icel. *rota,* to grub up, Dan. *rode,* Low G. *wröten,* O. H. G. *ruozzan.*

Rope. (E.) M. E. *roop.* A. S. *rāp,* a cord, rope. + Du. *reep,* Icel. *reip,* Swed. *rep,* Dan. *reb*; Goth. *skauda-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-rup.*

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. *ροδον,* a rose (whence a form **ροδια* > *rosa*); Æolic *βροδον* (for **Fροδον*). — Armen. *ward,* a rose; whence also Pers. *gūl.* See **Julep.** **Der.** *rhododendron* (Gk. *δένδρον,* a tree).

Rosemary. (F.—L.) M.E. *rosmarin.* —O. F. *rosmarin* (Cot.). —L. *rosmarinus, rōsmarīnum,* rosemary, lit. sea-dew; called *rōs maris* in Ovid. —L. *rōs,* dew; *marīnus,* 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 Antiates. For **rōd-trum.* —L. *rōdere,* 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. *rotod.* + Du. *rotten,* to rot; O. H. G. *rozēn* (also *rozen*), to rot. See further under **Rotten.**

Rotary, turning like a wheel. (L.) Formed from L. *rota,* a wheel. + Gael. and Irish *roth,* W. *rhod,* Lithuan. *ratas*; **G.** *rad,* a wheel. Also Skt. *ratha-,* a chariot, car. All from Idg. root RET, as in O. Irish *reth-im,* I run; Lith. *ritt-u,* 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. *crwth,* a violin; Gael. *cruit,* a harp; O. Irish *crot,* a harp. (Stokes-Fick, p. 99.) See **Crowd** (2).

Rother, an ox. (E.) M. E. *rūðer.* Late A. S. *hrūðeru,* pl.; orig. *hryðer, hrīðer*; and (in comp.) *hrīð-. *Hrīð-* < *hrinð-,* 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 **rjōta,* to decay, orig. to soak, wet, allied to A. S. *reotan,* O. H. G. *riuzan,* to weep, shed tears; cf. Lith. *raudóti,* Skt. *rud,* to weep. (√REUD.) See **Rot.** Brugm. i. § 594.

Rotundity. (F.—L.) F. *rotondité.* — L. *rotunditatem,* acc. of *rotunditās,* roundness. —L. *rotundus,* round; see **Round.**

Rouble, Ruble, a Russian coin. (Russ.) Russ. *ruble,* a rouble, 100 copecks. Perhaps from Pers. *rūpīya,* a rupee (Miklosich). See **Rupee.**

Roue. (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. *rabiem*). Allied to L. *ruber,* red. See **Red.**

Rough. (E.) M. E. *rough, rugh, row, ruh,* &c. A. S. *rūh,* rough, hairy; also *rūg.* + Du. *ruig,* M. Du. *ru,* Dan. *ru,* Low G. *ruug,* O. H. G. *ruh,* G. *rauh.* Cf. Lithuan. *raukas,* a fold, *rùkti,* to wrinkle. ¶ Distinct from *raw.*

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 excrescent *d*. M. E. *rounen*. A. S. *rūnian*, to whisper. – A. S. *rūn*, a whisper. + G. *raunen*, to whisper; from O. H. G. *rūn*, a secret; see **Rune**.

Round. (F. – L.) O. F. *roond*, F. *rond*. – L. *rotundus*, round. – L. *rota*, a wheel. See **Rotary**.

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).

roundelay. (F. – L.) M. F. *rondelet*, dimin. of O. F. *rondel* above. ¶ Prob. confused, in spelling, with E. *lay*, a song.

Rouse (1), to excite, to wake up. (Scand.) '*Exciter*, to stir up, *rowse*;' Cot. – Swed. *rusa*, to rush, *rusa upp*, to start up; Dan. *ruse*, to rush. Cf. A. S. *hrēosan*, to rush, to fall down quickly; from Teut. base **hreus-*.

Rouse (2), a drinking-bout. (Scand.) In Shak. – Dan. *ruus*, intoxication; Dan. *sove rusen ud* = to sleep out a rouse, to sleep oneself sober; Swed. *rus*, drunkenness. + Du. *roes*, drunkenness. Prob. allied to East Friesic *rūse*, noise, uproar, 'row;' *rūsen*, to make a noise. [G. *rausch*, a drunken fit, is borrowed from some other Teut. 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, troope; also a rutt, way, path;' Cot. – L. *rupta*, pp. of *ruptus*, broken; from *rumpere*. This L. *rupta* 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. *rēaf*, Icel. *rauf*, G. *raub*, spoil; see **Reave**. Der. *rove*, vb., to wander; evolved from the sb.

Row (1), a line, rank. (E.) M. E. *rowe*. – A. S. *rāw*, *ræw*, a row; *hegerāw*, a hedge-row. Teut. type **rai(g)wā*, fem., from a root-verb **reihwan-* (pt. t. **raihw*); whence also G. *reih-e*, a row, Du. *rij*, M. Du. *rij-e*, a row, O. H. G. *riga*, a line. Idg. root **reikh*, whence Skt. *rēkhā*, a line.

Row (2), to propel with oars. (E.) M. E. *rowen*. – A. S. *rōwan*, to row. + Du. *roeijen*, Icel. *róa*, Swed. *ro*, Dan. *roe*, M. H. G. *rüejen*. Allied to O. Ir. *rām*, L. *remus*, an oar, Skt. *aritra-*, a paddle, rudder, Lithuan. *irti*, to row; Gk. ἐρετμος, a paddle, oar. Der. *rudder*.

Row (3), an uproar. (Scand.) For *rouse*; for loss of final *s*, cf. *pea*, *cherry*, *sherry*, *shay* (*chaise*). See **Rouse** (2).

Rowan-tree; see **Roan-tree**.

Rowel. (F. – L.) M. F. *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. *ārloc*, a rowlock. – A. S. *ār*, oar; *loc*, cognate with G. *loch*, a hole. The orig. rowlocks were actual holes, and were called also *oar-holes*.

Royal. (F. – L.) M. E. *real*, *roial*. – O. F. *real*, *roial* (F. *royal*). – L. *regālis*, royal; see **Regal**. Doublet, *regal*.

Rub. (E.) M. E. *rubben*. Not in A. S. + Dan. *rubbe*, Norw. *rubba*, E. Fries. *rubben*, to rub, scrub; Norw. *rubben*, rough, uneven; E. Fries. *rubberig*, rough; Du. *robbelig*, 'rugged,' Sewel; also (from E.) Gael. *rub*, to rub, Irish *rubadh*, a rubbing, W. *rhwbio*, to rub. Further allied to Icel. *rūfinn*, rough, Lith. *rupas*, rough. ¶ Not allied to G. *reiben*; rather to L. *rumpere* and E. **Reave**.

Rubbish, broken stones, waste matter, refuse. (F. – O. H. G.) M. E. *robows*, *robeux*, Prompt. Parv.; pl. of an old form **robel*, clearly represented by mod. E. *rubble*; see below. ¶ *Rubbish* is, in fact, a corrupt form of the old plural of *rubble*.

rubble, broken stones, rubbish. (F. – O. H. G.) '*Rubble*, or *rubbish* of old houses;' Baret (1580). M. E. *robell*, Palladius, p. 13, l. 340. This answers exactly to an old form **robel*, O. F. **robel*, only found in the pl. *robeux*. 'A grete loode of *robeux*;' cited by Way in Prompt. Parv. A. F. *robous* (for **robeus*), rubbish, Liber Albus, p. 579. Obviously the dimin.

of F. *robe* in the sense of 'trash,' so well preserved in the cognate Ital. *roba*, 'a gowne, a robe, wealth, goods, geare, trash, pelfe,' Florio. Cf. Ital. *robaccia*, old goods, rubbish; *robiccia*, trifles, rubbish; from *roba*. See **Robe**.

Rubicund, ruddy. (F.—L.) F. *rubicond*. — L. *rubicundus*, very red. — L. *rubēre*, to be red. See **Red**.

rubric, a direction printed in red. (F. — L.) F. *rubrique*. — L. *rubrīca*, 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. *rubi*, *rubin*, Port. *rubim*, Ital. *rubino*. — Late L. *rubinus*, a ruby; from its colour. — L. *rubeus*, red; *rubēre*, to be red. Allied to **Red**.

Ruck (1), a fold, crease. (Scand.) Icel. *hrukka*, a wrinkle; cf. *hrokkin*, curled, pp. of *hrokkva*, to recoil, give way, curl; Norw. *rukka*, a wrinkle. Cf. Swed. *rynka*, Dan. *rynke*, a wrinkle. From Teut. base **hrenk-* (Noreen).

Ruck (2), a heap, small pile. (Scand.) Norw. and M. Swed. *ruka*, a heap; cf. Icel. *hraukr*, a rick, heap; see **Rick**.

Rudder. (E.) M. E. *roder*, *rother*. A. S. *roðer*, a paddle. Here *rō-ðer* = rowing implement; from *rōw-an*, to row. (Paddles preceded rudders.) + Du. *roer* (for *roeder*), an oar, rudder; Swed. *roder*, *ror*; Dan. *ror*; G. *ruder*. See **Row** (2).

Ruddock, a red-breast. (E.) A. S. *rud-duc*. Hence W. *rhuddog*, Corn. *ruddoc*, a red-breast. See below.

ruddy. (E.) M. E. *rody*, A. S. *rudig*, ruddy. From A. S. **rud-*, weak grade of *rēodan*, 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. *rudi-s*, rude.

Rue (1), to be sorry for. (E.) M. E. *rewen*. A. S. *hrēowan* (pt. t. *hrēaw*). + O. Sax. *hrewan*, O. H. G. *hriuwan*, G. *reuen*. Cf. Icel. *hryggr*, grieved, *hrygð*, ruth. Teut. type **hrewwan-*, to pity.

Rue (2), a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *rue*. — L. *rūta*. — Gk. *ῥυτή*, rue; whence also G. *raute*. Cf. A. S. *rūde*, rue.

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 (3), a fish. (E.?) M. E. *ruffe*. Origin unknown.

Ruff (4), a game at cards. (F.) A modification of O. F. *roffle*, *roufle*, *ronfle*, M. F. *ronfle*, 'hand-ruffe, at cards,' Cotgrave; *jouer à la ronfle*, 'to play at hand-ruffe, also to snore,' id. Cf. Ital. *ronfa*, ruff; *ronfare*, to snort, to trump at cards. From Tuscan *ronfiare* (F. *ronfler*), to snore, snort; supposed to be from L. *re-in-flāre*, to re-inflate (Korting). See **Inflate**. But it may be of imitative origin.

Ruffian, a bully. (F.—Ital.—Teut.) Walloon *rouffian*, M. F. *rufien*, *ruffien*, 'a bawd, pandar;' Cot. — Ital. *ruffiano*, *roffiano*, 'a pander, ruffian, swaggrer;' Florio. For **rufflānus*, formed with L. suffix *-anus* 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. *ruyffelen*, to ruffle, wrinkle, *ruyffel*, a wrinkle, a crumple; E. Fries. *ruffelen*, *ruffeln*, to pleat. From **ruf*, weak grade of Teut. **reufan-*, 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. *roffelen*, *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. *rogg*, shagginess. Also Low G. *ruug*, rough, *rugen*, to be rough (like flocks of hair); E. Fries. *rug*, rough, *ruge*, a roughness, a rough side of a skin; *ruger*, a rough-hided or furry animal (e. g. a cat). See **Rough**.

rugged. (Scand.) M. E. *rugged*; also *ruggy*, Ch. C. T., A 2883. The latter is from M. Swed. *ruggig*, rough, hairy. — Swed. *rugg*, rough entangled hair (above).

Rugose, full of wrinkles. (L.) L. *rūgōsus*, adj., from *rūga*, a wringle. Cf. Lith. *raũkas*, a wrinkle, *runkù*, I grow wrinkled. Brugm. ii. § 628.

Ruin. (F.—L.) F. *ruine*.—L. *ruīna*, an overthrow.—L. *ruere*, to rush, fall down. Brugm. ii. § 529.

Rule, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *reule*, *riwle*.—A. F. *reule*, O. F. *riule*, *reule* (F. *regle*).—L. *regula*, a rule.—L. *regere*, to rule. See **Regent.**

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, rumpus, which is prob. allied to **Rumble.**

Rum (2), strange, queer. (Hindi.) '*Rum*, gallant, a cant word;' Bailey (1737). *Rum* really means 'Gypsy'; hence 'good' from a Gypsy point of view, but 'suspicious' from an outsider's point of view. Hence *rome bouze*, *rum booze*, good wine. *Rom* means 'a husband, a Gypsy'; *rōmmani*, adj., Gypsy. This Gypsy word *rom* answers to Hindi *dom* (with initial cerebral *d*, resembling *r*), a man of low caste; Skt. *ḍōmba-*, '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 roomb, or point of the compasse, a line drawn directly from wind to wind in a compasse, traversboord, 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. ῥομβος, 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. *ruim*, 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. *romblen* (with excrescent *b*). Frequent. form, meaning 'to repeat the sound *rum*'; cf. L. *rumor*, a rumour; Skt. *ru*, to hum. See **Rumour.** + Du. *rommelen*, Low G. and Pomeran. *rummeln*, Dan. *rumle*, to rumble, buzz.

Ruminate. (L.) From pp. of L. *rūminārе*, to chew the cud, ruminate.—L. *rūmin-*, for *rūmen*, the throat, gullet. Allied to L. *ru-gire*, to roar, bray, Gk. ω-ρυ-γή, a roaring, ὠ-ρύ-ομαι, 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. *ruim* a ship's hold. See **Room.**

Rummer, a sort of drinking-glass. (Du.) Used for Rhenish wine. 'Rhenish *rummers*;' Dryden.—Du. *roemer*, *romer*, a wine-glass; Low G. *römer*, a large wine-glass; hence G. *romer*, 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. *hrōm*; also Icel. *hrōðr*, praise. ¶ Also M. Du. *roomer* (Hexham); which some explain as a 'Romish glass.'

Rumour. (F.—L. M. E. *rumour*.—F. *rumeur*.—L. acc. *rumorem*, from *rūmor*, a noise, murmur. Cf. L. *rūmitārе*, to spread reports.—√REU, to make a humming noise. See **Rumble, Ruminate.**

Rump. (E.) M. E. *rumpe*. + Icel. *rumpr*, Swed. *rumpa*, Dan. *rumpe*; M. Du. *rompe*, 'the bulke of a body or corps, or a bodie without a head,' Hexham; Du. *romp*; Low G. *rump*, trunk (of the body); G. *rumpf*.

Rumple. (E.) The M. E. form is *rimplen*, to rimple. *Rimple* and *rumple* are from the same verb, viz. A.S. *hrimpan* (pp. *gehrumpen*), to wrinkle; see **Rimple.** + M. Du. *rompelen*, *rompen*, to wrinkle; *rompel*, *rimpel*, a wrinkle; cf. G. *rümpfen*, to wrinkle; O. H. G. *hrimfan*, str. vb.

Run. (E.) M. E. *rinnen*, pt. t. *ran*, pp. *runnen*, *ronnen*; A.S. *rinnan*, pt. t. *rann*, pp. *gerunnen*; also found in the transposed form *irnan*, pt. t. *arn*. + Du. *rennen*, Icel. *renna*, Dan. *rinde*, Swed. *rinna*, Goth. *rinnan*, G. *rinnen*. See Brugm. i. § 67; ii. § 654.

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-

gadoe;' Cot. – Late L. *renegātus*, pp. of *renegāre*, to deny again, forsake the faith. – L. *re*, again; *negāre*, to deny; see Negation.

Rundlet, Runlet, a small barrel. (F. – L.) Formerly *roundlet*; 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. *rūn*, a rune, mystery, secret conference, whisper. Orig. sense 'whisper' or murmur, hence a mystery, lastly an incised character, because writing was a secret known to few. + Goth. *rūna*, O. H. G. *runa*, a secret, counsel; O. Irish *rūn*, W. *rhin*, a secret. Idg. type **rūnā*, fem. Cf. Gk. ἐρευνάω, I search out, ἔρευνα, fem., an enquiry.

Rung, a round of a ladder. (E.) M. E. *ronge*, a stake. A. S. *hrung*, a stake of a cart, beam or spar. + M. Du. *ronge*, a beam of a plough; G. *runge*, a pin, a bolt; Goth. *hrugga* (= *hrunga*), a staff. Cf. also Icel. *rōng*, rib in a ship. Perhaps allied to **Ring**. The sense seems to be 'rounded stick.'

Runnel, a stream. (E.) A. S. *rynel*; cf. *ryne*, a course, allied to *runn-*, weak grade of *rinnen*, to run; see **Run**.

Runt, a bullock, heifer. (Du.) From Du. *runt* (Hexham). And see **Rother**.

Rupee, an Indian coin. (Hind. – Skt.) Hindustani *rupiyah*, a rupee. – Skt. *rūpya-*, handsome, also (as sb.) wrought silver. – Skt. *rupa-*, beauty.

Rupture. (F. – L.) F. *rupture*. – L. *ruptūra*, a breakage. – L. *rupt-us*, pp. of *rumpere*, to break (pt. t. *rūpī*). Allied to **Reave**. (√REUP.) Brugm. i. § 466.

Rural, belonging to the country. F. – L.) F. *rural*. – L. *rūrālis*, adj. – L. *rūr-*, stem of *rūs*, country. See **Rustic**.

Rusa, a kind of deer. (Malay.) Malay *rūsa*, a deer. See **Babirusa**.

Ruse, a trick. (F. – L.) F. *ruse*, a trick. – F. *ruser*, to beguile; contr. from O. F. *reüser*, to refuse, recoil, escape, dodge. – L. *recusāre*, to refuse, to oppose a cause. – L. *re-*, back; *caussa*, a cause. See **Recusant**.

Rush (1), to move swiftly forward. (E.) M. E. *ruschen*. + M. H. G. *ruschen* (G. *rauschen*), 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*, *resche*. A. S. *risce*, *resce*, a rush; oldest form *risc*. + Du. *rusch*, rush, 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 *bole-rush*, round-stemmed rush); cf. *bull-weed*, knapweed.

Rusk. (Span.) Span. *rosca de mar*, sea-rusks, a kind of biscuit; *rosca*, a roll (twist) of bread, also a screw. Cf. Port. *rosca*, the winding of a snake. Origin unknown.

Russet. (F. – L.) M. E. *russet*. – M. F. *rousset*, 'russet, ruddy;' Cot. Dimin. of F. *roux* (fem. *rousse*), reddish. – L. *russus*, reddish. Allied to Gk. ἐ-ρυθ-ρός, red; see **Red**. Cf. Brugm. i. § 759.

rust. (E.) Prov. E. *rowst*. A. S. *rūst*, rust; orig. redness. Allied to A. S. *rudu*, ruddiness, and *rēad*, red. + Du. *roest*, Dan. *rust*, Swed. G. *rost*. Teut. type **rūsto-*, from Idg. **reudh-to-*; see **Ruddy**. Cf. Lith. *rudis*, rust; L. *rōbīgo*, *rūbīgo*; Polish *rdza*, rust. Brugm. i. § 759.

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**.

Rustle. (E.) Cf. A. S. *ge-hruxl*, a noise, tumult. Frequent. of **Rush** (1), q. v. Cf. M. Du. *ruyselen*, 'to rustle,' Hexham; Low G. and Pomer. *russeln*; M. Swed. *ruska*, to shake, rush; G. *rauschen*, *ruschen*, to rustle, to rush.

Rut (1), a track left by a wheel. (F. – L.) F. *route*, 'a rutt, way;' Cot. See **Rout**. **Doublets**, *rout*, *route*.

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. *rūgītum*, acc. of *rūgītus*, 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. *reuthe*. Formed from A. S. *hreow*, s. f., pity (cf. G. *reue*), by adding *-th*; suggested by Icel. *hryggð*,

hrygð, ruth, sorrow. From A. S. *hrēowan*, to rue; see **Rue** (1).

Rye. (E.) M. E. *reye*. A. S. *ryge*, rye. + Du. *rogge*, Icel. *rugr*, Dan. *rug*, Swed. *råg*, G. *roggen*; O. H. G. *rocco*. Cf. Russ. *roj(e)*, rye; Lithuan. *ruggei*, pl. sb., rye.

Ryot; the same as **Rayah**, q. v.

S.

Sabaoth, hosts. (Heb.) Heb. *tsevā'ōth*, armies; pl. of *tsāvā'*, an army. — Heb. *tsāvā'*, to go forth as a soldier.

Sabbath. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) M. E. *sabat*. — L. *sabbatum*. — Gk. *σάββατον*. — Heb. *shabbāth*, rest, sabbath, sabbath-day. — Heb. *shābath*, to rest.

Sable, an animal. (F. — Slavonic.) O.F. *sable*. — Russ. *sobole*, the sable; also a fur-tippet; Polish *sobol*. ¶ As black sable was best liked, the word *sable* (in E. and F.) also means 'black.'

Sabre, Saber. (F. — G. — Gk. ?) F. *sabre*. — G. *säbel* (older form also *sabel*), a falchion. Said to be from Mid. Gk. *ζαβος*, crooked (Diez). We also find Russ. *sablia*, Pol. *szabla*, Hungar. *szablya*, Serv. *sablja*, Wallach. *sabie*; all supposed to be borrowed words.

Saccharine. (F. — L. — Gk. — Skt.) F. *saccharin*, adj.; from L. *saccharon*, sugar. — Gk. *σάκχαρον*. — Skt. *çarkarā*, gravel, candied sugar; see **Sugar.**

Sacerdotal. (F. — L.) F. *sacerdotal*. — L. *sacerdōtālis*, belonging to a priest. — L. *sacerdot-*, stem of *sacerdōs*, a priest, lit. 'presenter of offerings or sacred gifts' (Corssen). — L. *sacer*, sacred; *dare*, to give. Cf. *dos* (stem *dōt-*), a dowry, from *dare*.

Sack (1), a bag. (L. — Gk. — Heb. — Egyptian ?) M. E. *sak*. A. S. *sacc*. — L. *saccus*. — Gk. *σάκκος*. — Heb. *saq*, sack-cloth, a sack of corn. Prob. of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *sok*, sack-cloth (Peyron). From L. *saccus* are borrowed Du. *zak*, G. *sack*, &c. Der. *sack-cloth*.

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 authorizeth his souldiers to sack a place.' Cf. Late L. *saccāre*, to put into a bag; Late L. *saccus*, a garment, a purse, L. *saccus*, 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. *siccum*, 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. *sambūca*, Dan. iii. 5 Vulg.), which was a kind of harp. — Gk. *σαμβυκη*. — Chald. *sabb(e)khā*,' a kind of harp. ¶ Cf. Span. *sacabuche*, a tube used as a pump; also, a sackbut, trombone. Explained, by popular etymology, as 'that which exhausts the chest,' from the exertion used; as if from Span. *sacar*, to draw out, exhaust, the same as M. F. *sacquer*, to draw out hastily, lit. to draw out of a sack, from Heb. *saq*, a sack; *buche*, maw, stomach, chest.

Sacrament. (L.) L. *sacrāmentum*, an engagement, military oath, vow; in late L., a sacrament. — L. *sacrāre*, 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. *sacrāre*, to consecrate. — L. *sacr-*, for *sacer*, holy. From base *sac-* of L. *sancīre*, to make holy. Brugm. ii. § 744. (√SAK.)

sacrifice. (F. — L.) F. *sacrifice*. — L. *sacrificium*, lit. a rendering sacred; cf. *sacrificāre*, to sacrifice. — L. *sacri-*, for *sacer*, sacred; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

sacrilege. (F. — L.) M. F. *sacrilege*. — L. *sacrilegium*, the stealing of sacred things. — L. *sacri-*, for *sacer*, sacred; *legere*, to gather, steal; see **Legend.**

sacristan, sexton. (F. — L.) *Sacristan* is rare; it is commonly *sexton*, M. E. *sextein*, orig. a keeper of the sacred vestments, afterwards a grave-digger. — A. F. *secrestein*, M. F. *sacristain*, 'a sexton or vestry-keeper;' Cot. — Late L. *sacrist-a*, a sacristan; with suffix *-ānus*. — L. *sacr-*, for *sacer* (above); with suffix *-ista*.

Sad. (E.) The orig. sense was sated; hence tired, grieved. A. S. *sæd*, sated, satiated. + O. Sax. *sad*, Icel. *saðr*, Goth. *saths*, G. *satt*, sated, full. Teut. type **sa-doz*, sated; a pp. form. Allied to O. Ir. *sā-ith*, satiety, *sa-thech*, sated; L. *sa-tur*, full; Lith. *so-tus*, full, *so-tas*, satiety; Gk. *ἅ-σαι, ἄ-μεναι*, to satiate. (√SĀ, SA.) Brugm. i. § 196. Allied to **Sate, Satiate.**

Saddle. (E.) M. E. *sadel*. A. S. *sadol*. +Du. *zadel*, Icel. *soðull*, Swed. Dan. *sadel*, G. *sattel*, O. H. G. *satul*. Teut. type **sadulaz*; possibly borrowed from a derivative of Idg. **sed*, to sit, in some other Idg. language. Cf. O. Slav. *sedlo*, Russ. *siedlo*, L. *sella* (for **sedla*, from *sedēre*, to sit); but none of these exhibits the grade **sad*.

Sadducee. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) L. pl. *Sadducæi*. — Gk. pl. Σαδδουκαῖοι. — Heb. pl. *tsedūqīm*; pl. of *tsādōq*, just, righteous. — Heb. *tsādaq*, to be just. Some derive it from *Tsādoq* (*Zadok*), the founder of the sect, whose name meant 'the just.'

Safe. (F.—L.) M. E. *sauf*. — F. *sauf*, safe. — L. *salvum*, acc. of *salvus*, safe. See Salvation. Cf. O. Norman dial. *saf*, safe.

Saffron, a plant. (F.—Arab.) A. F. *saffran*, F. *safran*. — Arab. *za'farān*, saffron.

Sag, to droop. (E.) M. E. *saggen*. Not in A. S. Low G. *sakken*, to settle (as dregs); E. Fries. *sakken*, Du. *zakken*, to sink; Swed. *sacka*, 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).

Sagacious. (L.) From L. *sagāci-*, decl. stem of *sagax*, of quick perception; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *sāgīre*, to perceive by the senses. +Goth. *sōk-jan*, A. S. *sēcan*, to seek. See Seek. Brugm. i. § 187.

Sage (1), wise. (F.—L.) F. *sage*. — Late L. **sabius*, for L. *-sapius*, whence *nesapius*, unwise (Petronius); see Schwan. — L. *sapere*, to be wise. See Sapid.

Sage (2), a plant. (F. — L.) M. E. *sauge*. — O. F. *sauge*. — L. *salvia*, sage; from its supposed healing virtues. — L. *salvāre*, to heal; *salvus*, safe, hale, sound. See Salvation.

Sagittarius. (L.) L. *sagittarius*, an archer. — L. *sagitta*, an arrow.

Sago, a starch. (Malay.) Malay *sāgu*, *sāgū*, sago, pith of a tree named *rumbiya*.

Sahib, sir, master; a title. (Hind.—Arab.) Hind. *sahib*. — Arab. *sahib*, lord, master; orig. 'companion.' Rich. Dict., p. 924.

Sail, sb. (E.) M. E. *seil*. A. S. *segel*, *segl*, a sail. +Du. *zeil*, Icel. *segl*, Dan. *seil*, Swed. G. *segel*. Teut. type **seglom*, neut. Sense unknown; perhaps 'driver'; cf. Gk. ἔχειν νῆας, to urge on ships, Od. ix. 279. See Scheme.

Saint. (F.—L.) M. E. *seint*, *saint*. — A. F. *seint*; F. *saint*. — L. *sanctum*, acc. of *sanctus*, holy. — L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancīre*, to render sacred; see Sacred.

sainfoin. (F.—L.) F. *sainfoin*, M. F. *sainct-foin* (Cot.); as if 'holy hay.' — L. *sanctum fœnum*, holy hay. ¶ But thought to represent *sain foin*, i. e. 'wholesome hay.' — L. *sānum fœnum*; see Sane.

Sake. (E.) M. E. *sake*, purpose, cause. A. S. *sacu*, strife, dispute, crime, law-suit; orig. 'contention.' + Du. *zaak*, matter, affair, business; Icel. *sok*, a charge, crime; Dan. *sag*, Swed. *sak*, G. *sache*. Teut. type **sakā*, fem., strife. From Teut. **sakan-*, to contend, as in Goth. *sakan*, A. S. *sacan*, O. H. G. *sahhan*, str. vb. See Soke.

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 Korting, § 1642.)

Salaam, Salam. (Arab.) Arab. *salām*, saluting, wishing peace; a salutation. — Arab. *salm*, saluting. +Heb. *shalōm*, peace. from *shālam*, to be safe.

Salad. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *salade*. — M. Ital. *salata*, a salad of herbs; lit. 'salted;' fem. of *salato*, salted, pickled, pp. of *salare*, to salt. — Ital. *sale*, salt. — L. *sal*, salt. See Salt.

Salamander, a reptile. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *salamandre*. — L. *salamandra*. — Gk. σαλαμάνδρα, a kind of lizard. Of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *samandar*, a salamander.

Salary, stipend. (F.—L.) F. *salaire*. — L. *salārium*, orig. salt-money, given to soldiers to buy salt. — L. *sāl*, salt. See Salt.

Sale. (E.) M. E. *sale*. A. S. *sala*. + Icel. *sala*, fem., *sal*, neut., a sale, bargain; Swed. *salu*; O. H. G. *sala*. Orig. sense 'delivery,' or 'a handing over'; as in O. H. G. *sala*. Der. *sell*, *handsel*.

Salic, Salique. (F — O. H. G.) F. *Salique*, belonging to the Salic tribe. This was a Frankish tribe, prob. named from the river *Sala* (now Yssel).

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

vb., to anoint. Teut. type **salbā*, fem. Allied to Gk. ελπος, oil, fat (Hesychius); Skt. *sarpis*, clarified butter. Brugm. i. § 562.

Salver, a plate on which anything is presented. (Span. — L.) In place of Span. *salva*, a salver, a plate on which anything is presented; it also means the previous tasting of viands before they are served up. — Span. *salvar*, to save, free from risk, to taste the food or drink of nobles to save them from poison. — L. *salvāre*, to save (below). ¶ A *salver* (*salva*) is properly a plate or tray on which drink was presented to the taster, and then to the drinker of a health; cf. Span. *hacer la salva*, to drink one's health, also, to make the essay.

Sambo, the offspring of a negro and mulatto. (Span. — L. — Gk.) Span. *zambo*, formerly *çambo* (Pineda), bandy-legged; also as sb., a sambo (in contempt). — Late L. *scambus*. — Gk. σκαμβος, crooked, said of the legs.

Same. (E.) M. E. *same*. A. S. *same*, only as adv., as in *swā same swā men*, the same as men, just like men. The adj. use is Scand.; from Icel. *samr*, Dan. Swed. *samme*, the same. + O. H. G. *sam*, adj., *sama*, adv.; Goth. *sama*, the same (cf. *samana*, together), Gk. ὁμός, Skt. *sama-*, same; cf. Russ. *samuii*, same. Allied to Skt. *sam*, with, Gk. αμα, together, L. *simul*, together, *similis*, like.

Samite, a rich silk stuff. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *samit*. — Late L. *examitum*. — Late Gk. ἑξάμιτον, a stuff woven with six kinds of thread. — Gk. ἑξ, six; μίτος, a thread of the woof. See **Dimity**.

Samovar, a tea-urn. (Russ.) Russ. *samovar'*.

Sampan, a small boat. (Malay — Chin.) Malay *sampan*. — Chin. *sanpan* (Yule).

Samphire, a herb. (F. — L. *and* Gk.) Spelt *sampier* in Baret (1580). — F. *saint Pierre*, St. Peter; whence *herbe de saint Pierre*, samphire. — L. *sanctum*, acc. of *sanctus*, holy; *Petrum*, acc. of *Petrus*, Peter; see **Petrel**.

Sample. (F. — L.) M. E. *sample*. — O. F. *essample*, *exemple*. — L. *exemplum*, an example, sample; see **Example**.

sampler. (F. — L.) O. F. *examplaire* (XIV cent.), the same as *exemplaire*, a pattern. — L. *exemplārium*, late form of *exemplar*, a copy. — L. *exemplāris*, serving as a copy. — L. *exemplum* (above).

Sanatory. (L.) From L. *sānātor*, a healer. — L. *sānāre*, to heal. — L. *sānus*, whole, sane; see **Sane**.

Sanctify. (F. — L.) F. *sanctifier*. — L. *sanctificāre*, to make holy. — L. *sancti-*, for *sanctus*, holy; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. See **Saint**.

sanctimony. (F. — L.) M. F. *sanctimonie*. — L. *sanctimōnia*, holiness. — L. *sanctus*, holy; see **Saint**.

sanction. (F. — L.) F. *sanction*. — L. *sanctiōnem*, acc. of *sanctio*, a rendering sacred. — L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancīre*, to render sacred. See **Sacred**.

sanctity. (L.) From L. *sanctitās*, holiness; cf. F. *saintete*. — L. *sanctus*, holy; see **Saint**.

sanctuary. (F. — L.) M. E. *seintuarie*, a shrine. — O. F. *saintuarie* (F. *sanctuaire*). — L. *sanctuārium*, a shrine. — L. *sanctus*, holy (above).

Sand. (E.) A. S. *sand*. + Du. *zand*; Icel. *sandr*; Swed. Dan. G. *sand*; Bavarian *sam(b)d*. Teut. types **sam(a)doz*, m., **sam(a)dom*, n.; Idg. type **samədhos*. Cf. Gk. αμαθος, sand.

Sandal, shoe. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) F. *sandale*, f. — L. *sandalia*, pl. of *sandalium*. — Gk. σανδαλιον, dimin. of σανδαλον, a wooden sole bound on to the feet with straps. Of Pers. origin; cf. Pers. *sandal*, a sandal.

Sandal-wood. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers. — Skt.) F. *sandal*, *santal*. — Late L. *santalum*. — Gk. σάνταλον. — Pers. *sandal*, *chandal*, *chandan*. — Skt. *chandana-*, sandal, the tree.

Sandblind, half-blind. (E.) In Shakespeare; a corruption of *sam-blind*, half blind. The prefix = A. S. *sām-*, half, cognate with L. *semi-*, Gk. ημι-; see **Semi-**, **Hemi-**.

Sandwich. (E.) Named from John Montague, 4th Earl of *Sandwich*, died 1792, who used to have *sandwiches* brought to him at the gaming-table. — A. S. *Sandwīc*, Sandwich, a town in Kent.

Sane. (L.) L. *sānus*, of sound mind, whole, safe. Prob. allied to Icel. *son*, G. *sühne*, atonement (Kluge).

Sanguine. (F. — L.) F. *sanguin*, bloody, of a sanguine complexion. — L. *sanguineus*, adj.; from *sanguin-* (for **sanguen-*), stem of *sanguis*, blood.

Sanhedrim. (Heb. — Gk.) Late Heb. *sanhedrīn*, borrowed from Gk. συνέδριον, a council; lit. a sitting together. — Gk.

σύν, together; ἕδρα, a seat, from ἕζομαι, I sit; see Sit.

Sans. (F.--L.) F. *sans*, without; O.F. *sens*. — L. *sine*, without. — L. *si ne*, if not, except.

Sanskrit. (Skt.) Skt. *saṁskṛta*, lit. 'symmetrically formed.' — Skt. *sam*, together; *kṛta*, made, from *kṛ*, to make; cf. L. *creāre*, to make. See **Create.**

Sap (1), juice of plants. (E.) A. S. *sæp*. + Du. *sap*; Low G. *sapp*; O. H. G. *saf*, cf. G. *saft*; Icel. *safi*. ¶ Not allied to Gk. ὀπός; but perhaps borrowed from L. *sapa*.

Sap (2), to undermine. (F. — Late L.) O. F. *sapper*, F. *saper*. — O. F. *sappe* (F. *sape*), a kind of hoe. (Cf. Span. *zapa*, Ital. *zappa*, mattock.) — Late L. *sappa*, *sapa*, a hoe. Origin unknown; Diez suggested Gk. σκαπανη, a hoe; from σκαπτειν, to dig.

Sapid, savoury. (L.) Rare. L. *sapidus*, savoury. — L. *sapere*, to taste; also to be wise. Cf. O. H. G. *int-seffen*, to taste, mark. Brugm. ii. § 718. Der. *in-sipid.*

sapience. (F. — L.) F. *sapience*. — L. *sapientia*, wisdom. — L. *sapient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *sapere*, to be wise.

Saponaceous, soapy. (L. — Teut.) Coined, as if from L. **sāpōnāceus*, from L. *sāponem*, acc. of *sāpo*, soap (Pliny). See **Soap.**

Sapphic, a kind of metre. (L. — Gk.) L. *sapphicus*, belonging to Sappho. — Gk. Σαπφω, Sappho of Lesbos, died about 592 B. C.

Sapphire. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) F. *saphir*. — L. *sapphīrus*. — Gk. σάπφειρος, a sapphire. — Heb. *sappīr* (with initial *samech*), a sapphire. Cf. Pers. *saffīr*, sapphire.

Saraband. (F. — Span. — Pers.) F. *sarabande*, a Spanish dance. — Span. *zarabanda*, a dance of Moorish origin. — Pers. *sarband*, lit. 'a fillet for fastening a lady's head-dress.' — Pers. *sar*, head; *band*, band.

Saracen. (L. — Gk. — Arab.) L. *saracēnus*, lit. one of the Eastern people. — Late Gk. Σαρακηνος. — Arab. *sharqin*, pl. of *sharqīy*, eastern. — Arab. *sharq*, east, rising sun. — Arab. root *sharaqa*, it rose.

Sarcasm, a sneer. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sarcasme*. — L. *sarcasmus*. — Gk. σαρκασμός, a sneer. — Gk. σαρκαζειν, to tear flesh, to bite the lips in rage, to sneer. — Gk. σαρκ-, stem of σάρξ, flesh. Der. *sarcastic*, Gk. σαρκαστικός, sneering.

Sarcenet, Sarsnet, a thin silk. (F. — L. — Gk. — Arab.) O. F. *sarcenet*, a stuff made by the Saracens. — Low L. *saracenicum*, sarcenet. — L. *Saracenus*, Saracen; see **Saracen.**

Sarcophagus. (L. — Gk.) L. *sarcophagus*, a stone tomb; made of a limestone which was supposed to consume the corpse (Pliny). — Gk. σαρκοφάγος, flesh-consuming; hence lime-stone. — Gk. σαρκο-, for σάρξ, flesh; φαγειν, to eat. See **Sarcasm.**

Sardine (1), a small fish. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sardine*. — L. *sardīna*, *sarda*. — Gk. σαρδίνη, σαρδα, a kind of fish.

Sardine (2), a gem. (L. — Gk.) L. *sardīnus*. — Gk. σαρδίνος; Rev. iv. 3. Named from *Sardis*, in Asia Minor (Pliny).

sardius, a gem. L. — Gk.) Rev. xxi. 20. — L. *sardius* (Vulgate). — Gk. σαρδιος, σάρδιον, a gem of Sardis (above).

Sardonic, used of grim laughter. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sardonique*, formerly *sardonien*, in phrase *ris sardonien*, 'a forced or carelesse mirth;' Cot. — L. *Sardonicus*, usually *Sardonius*. — Gk. σαρδανιος, also σαρδόνιος, said to be derived from σαρδόνιον, a plant of Sardinia (Σάρδω), said to screw up the face of the eater; see Vergil, Ecl. vii. 41.

Sardonyx, a gem. (L. — Gk.) L. *sardonyx*. — Gk. σαρδόνυξ, i. e. Sardian onyx. — Gk. σαρδ-, for Σάρδεις, Sardis, in Lydia; ὄνυξ, onyx. See **Onyx.**

Sarsaparilla. (Span.) Span. *zarzaparilla*, a plant. (Span.) *Zarza* means 'bramble,' perhaps from Basque *sartzia*, a bramble; *parilla* is generally referred to *Parillo*, the name of a physician who prescribed the use of sarsaparilla.

Sarsnet; see **Sarcenet.**

Sash (1), a case or frame for panes of glass. (F. — L.) Adapted from F. *châssis*, 'a frame of wood for a window,' Cot.; or from O. F. *chasse* (F. *châsse*), a case, shrine. — L. *capsa*, a case. See **Chase** (3) and **Case** (2).

Sash (2), a scarf, girdle. (Arab.) Formerly *shash*. — Arab. *shāsh*, muslin; hence, a muslin turban (Dozy). Cf. Arab. *shāshiya*(*t*), a little turban (Richardson).

Sassafras, a kind of laurel. (F. — Span. — L.) F. *sassafras*. — Span. *sasafras*, from O. Span. *sassafragia*, the herb saxifrage; sassafras was so named from being supposed to possess the like virtue. — L. *saxifraga*; see **Saxifrage.**

Satan. (Heb.) Heb. *sātān*, an enemy. — Heb. root *sātan*, to persecute.

Satchel, a small bag. (F. — L., &c.) O. F. *sachel*, a little bag. — L. *saccellum*, acc. of *saccellus*, dimin. of *saccus*, a sack; see Sack.

Sate, Satiate. (L.) *Sate* is from *sated*, used as a short form of *satiate* in sense of 'satisfied.' (Suggested by L. *sat* for *satis*; *satur*, full.) — L. *satiātus*, pp. of *satiāre*, to sate, fill full. — L. *sat*, *satis*, sufficient; *satur*, full. Allied to Sad. Brugm. i. § 196. Der. *satiety*, M. F. *satieté*, from L. acc. *satietātem*, fullness.

Satellite. (F. — L.) F. *satellite*, 'a sergeant, catchpole;' Cot. — L. *satellitem*, acc. of *satelles*, an attendant.

Satin. (F. — L.) F. *satin*. (Ital. *setino*, Port. *setim.*) — Late L. *sātīnus*, *setīnus*, satin. — Late L. *sēta*, silk; L. *sēta*, *saeta*, a bristle, a hair. Brugm. i. § 209.

Satire. (F. — L.) F. *satire*. — L. *satira*, *satura*, a species of poetry; orig. 'a medley.' Derived from *satura lanx*, a full dish, dish full of mixed ingredients; where *satura* is fem. of *satur*, full. Cf. Sate.

satisfy. (F. — L.) O. F. *satisfier* (later *satisfaire*). Formed as if from Late L. **satisficāre*, substituted for L. *satisfacere*, lit. 'to make enough.' — L. *satis*, enough; *facere*, to make. Der. *satisfaction*, from pp. *satisfactus*.

Satrap, a Persian viceroy. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) F. *satrape*. — L. *satrapam*, acc. of *satrapes*. — Gk. σατραπης. — O. Pers. *khsatra-pāvā*, guardian of a province; from *khsatra*, province, and *pa*, to protect (Spiegel). Cf. Zend *shoithra-pān*, protector of a region (Fick, i. 305), from Zend *shōithra*, a region, *pān*, protector; Skt. *kshetra-*, a field, region, from *kshi*, to dwell, and *pā*, to protect.

Saturate. (L.) From pp. of L. *saturāre*, to fill full. — L. *satur*, full. Cf. Sate.

Saturnine. (F. — L.) O. F. *saturnin* (usually *Saturnien*), under the influence of the malign planet Saturn; hence, melancholy. — L. *Sāturnus*, Saturn; said to mean 'the sower'; as if from *satum*, supine of *serere*, to sow (Festus); which is improbable.

saturday. (L. *and* E.) A. S. *Sæterdæg*, also *Sætern-dæg*, *Sæternes dæg*, i. e. Saturn's day; a translation of L. *Sāturnī diēs*; cf. Du. *Zaterdag*. — L. *Sāturnus*, Saturn; A. S. *dæg*, a day.

Satyr. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *satyre*. — L. *satyrus*. — Gk. σάτυρος, a satyr, a sylvan god.

Sauce. (F. — L.) F. *sauce*. — L. *salsa*, a thing salted; fem. of *salsus*, salted. See Salt. Der. *sauc-er*, orig. a vessel for sauce; *sauc-y*, full of sauce, pungent.

Saunders, a corrupt form of Sandal-wood.

Saunter. (F. — L.) From A. F. *sauntrer*, to adventure oneself. I find mention of a man 'qe *sauntre* en ewe,' who ventures on the water, who goes to sea; Year-book of 11 Edw. III. p. 619. — A. F. *s-*, for *es-*, out (L. *ex*); and *auntrer*, for *aventurer*, to adventure or venture, from *aventure*, an adventure. See Adventure. [A mere guess.]

Saurian, one of the lizard tribe. (Gk.) From Gk. σαυρα, σαυρος, a lizard.

Sausage. (F. — L.) Formerly *sausige* for **sausice*); cf. Guernsey *sauciche*. F. *saucisse*. — Late L. *salsicia*, fem. of *salsicius*, adj. (Georges), made of salted or seasoned meat. — L. *salsus*, salted. — L. *sal*, salt. See Salt.

Sauterne, a wine. (F.) From *Sauterne* in France, department of Gironde.

Savage. (F. — L.) M. E. *sauage*. — A. F. *savage*; O. F. *savaige*, *salvage* (F. *sauvage*). — L. *siluāticus*, belonging to a wood, wild. — L. *silua*, a wood. See Silvan.

Savanna, a meadow-plain. (Span. — Carib.) Spelt *zauana*; R. Eden, ed. Arber, p. 148. Span. *sabana*; said to be of Caribbean origin (Oviedo). ¶ This *sabana* is different from *sábana*, a sheet for a bed; from L. *sabana*, pl. of *sabanum*, a linen cloth; used as a fem. sing. — Gk. σάβανον, a linen cloth, towel.

Save. (F. — L.) M. E. *sauuen* (= *sauven*). — A. F. *saver*, *sauver*; F. *sauver*. — L. *saluāre*, to save. — L. *saluus*, safe. See Salvation.

Saveloy, Cervelas, a kind of sausage. (F. — Ital. — L.) Formerly *cervelas* (Phillips). — F. *cervelas*, M. F. *cervelat*. — Ital. *cervellato* (Torriano), a saveloy; from its containing brains. — Ital. *cervello*, brain. — L. *cerebellum*, dimin. of *cerebrum*, brain. See Cerebral.

Savin, Savine, Sabine, a shrub. (L.) A. S. *safine*. — L. *sabina*; orig. *Sabina herba*, a Sabine herb. The *Sabines* were a people of central Italy.

Savory, a plant. (F. — L.) M. F. *savorée*, a popular perversion of O. F.

sarrie (whence F. *sarriette*). — L. *saturēia*, savory.

Savour. (F. — L.) O. F. *savour*, later *saveur*. — L. *sapōrem*, acc. of *sapor*, taste. — L. *sapere*, to taste. See **Sapid.**

Savoy, a kind of cabbage. (F.) Brought from *Savoy*.

Saw (1), a cutting instrument. (E.) M. E. *sawe*. A. S. *sagu*, lit. a cutter; from 2nd grade of Teut. root SEG < √SEK, to cut. + Du. *zaag*, Icel. *sog*, Dan. *sav*, Swed. *såg*, G. *säge*. See **Secant.** Der. *see-saw*, a reduplicated form; cf. *scythe*, *sedge*.

Saw (2), a saying. (E.) M. E. *sawe*. A. S. *sagu*, a saying; cf. A. S. *secgan*, to say. Allied to Lith. *pa-saka*, a saying. Doublet, *saga*. See **Say.**

Saxhorn, a kind of horn. Named after the inventor, Adolphe *Sax*, a Frenchman; ab. 1840.

Saxifrage, a plant. (F. — L.) F. *saxifrage*. — L. *saxifraga*, spleen-wort; so named because it was supposed to break stones in the bladder. — L. *saxi-*, for *saxum*, a stone; *frag-*, base of *frangere*, to break. Cf. **Sassafras.**

Saxon, a Teut. race. (L. — Teut.) Late L. *Saxonēs*, pl., Saxons. — A. S. *Seaxan*, Saxons; because armed with a short sword. — A. S. *seax*, a knife, lit. 'cutter;' O. Fries. *sax*; cf. L. *saxum*, a stone implement. Brugm. i. § 549 c.

Say (1), to speak. (E.) M. E. *seggen*, pr. s. *sey-eth*, *sei-th*. A. S. *secgan*, North. pr. s. *seg-eð*, pt. t. *sægde*, pp. *gesægd*. + Du. *zeggen*. Icel. *segja*, Dan. *sige*, Swed. *säga*, G. *sagen*, O. H. G. *sagen*. Cf. Lithuan. *sakýti*, to say; Gk. ἔννεπε (for *ἔν-σεπ-ε), O. L. *in-sec-e*, imp. s., tell, say. See Sweet, N. E. Gr. § 1293.

Say (2), a kind of serge. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *saie*, say. (Cf. Span. *saya*, *sayo*, a tunic; *sayete*, a thin stuff.) So called because used for making a kind of coat called in Latin *saga*, *sagum*, or *sagus*; Late L. *sagum*, (1) a mantle, (2) a kind of cloth. — Gk. σάγος, a soldier's mantle; allied to σαγη, harness, σάγμα, a pack-saddle; see **Sumpter.**

Say (3), to essay; short for *assay* or *essay*; see **Essay.**

Scab. (Scand.) Dan. Swed. *skab*. + G. *schabe*; A. S. *sceab*, *scæb*, scab, itch. Lit. 'something that is scratched;' cf. L. *scabere*, to scratch, *scabiēs*, itch. See **Shave** and **Shabby.**

Scabbard. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *scaubert*, *scauberk*, *scaberk*, a scabbard; answering to O. F. *escauberc*, only found in the pl. *escaubers* (Godefroy). The F. word is made up of O. F. *escale*, a scale, husk, case; and *-berc*, a protection (as in O. F. *hauberc*, *hal-berc*, a hauberk). — O. H. G. *scala*, a scale, husk, case; *bergan*, to hide, protect. Thus *scabbard* = *scauberk* — *scale-berk*, with the reduplicated sense of 'cover-cover,' or protecting case. See **Scale** (1) and **Hauberk.**

Scabious. (F. — L.) M. F. *scabieuse*, f. — L. *scabiosa* (*herba*), a plant supposed to be good for skin-eruptions. — L. *scabies*, an itch. See **Scab.**

Scaffold. (F. — L. *and* Gk.? M. E. *scafold*. — O. F. **escafalt*, only found as *escafaut*, *eschafaut* (also *chafaut*), mod. F. *échafaud*, a scaffold. Short for *escadafalt* (Burguy), where *es-* represents L. *ex*, prep.; cf. Span. and Ital. *catafalco*, a funeral canopy, also a stage, scaffold (whence F. and E. *catafalque*). β. The former part of *catafalco* 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. **escalder*, later *eschauder*, to scald (F. *échauder*). — L. *excaldāre*, to wash in hot water. — L. *ex*, out, very; and *caldus* = *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 (1), a shell, a flake. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *scale*. — O. F. *escale* (F. *écale*). — O. H. G. *scala* (G. *schale*). + A. S. *scealu*, *scalu*, a shell, husk, scale; Dan. and Swed. *skal*, a shell, pod. From Teut. base **skal*, 2nd grade of str. vb. **skel-an-*, to cleave, divide; cf. Lith. *skel-ti*, to cleave; Gk. σκαλλειν, to stir up, to hoe. (√SQEL.) See **Shale**, **Shell**, and **Skill.**

scale (2), a bowl or dish of a balance. (F. — Teut.) [Formerly also *scole*; cf. Icel. *skāl*, a scale of a balance.] M. E. *scale*. — O. F. *escale*, a cup (Godefroy). — Icel. *skāl*, Dan. *skaal*, Swed. *skal*, bowl; Du. *schaal*, scale, bowl. Allied to **Scale** (1); being from Teut. base *skâl-*, 3rd grade of **skelan-*.

Scale (3), a ladder, gradation. (L.) L. *scāla*, a ladder. L. *scā-la* < **scan(t)-slā*, i. e. **scan(d)-slā*; from *scandere*, to climb. See **Scan.** Brugm. i. § 414.

Scalene. (L.—Gk.) L. *scalēnus*, adj. —Gk. σκαληνός, scalene, uneven.

Scall, scab on the skin. (Scand.) From Icel. *skalli*, a bald head; orig. a peeled head. Cf. Swed. *skallig*, 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. *escalogne*, a scallion; see further under **Shallot.**

Scallop, Scollop, a kind of shell-fish. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *skalop.* —O. F. *escalope*, a shell. —M. Du. *schelpe* (Du. *schelp*), a shell, especially a scallop-shell. Allied to **Scale** (1) and **Shell.** **Der.** *scallop*, vb., to cut an edge into scallop-like curves.

scalp. (Scand.) M.E. *scalp* (Northern). —Icel. *skālpr*, M. Swed. *skalp*, a sheath; Dan. dial. *skalp*, husk, shell of a pea; also M. Ital. *scalpo*, the scalp, a word borrowed from Teutonic. Cf. M. Du. *schelpe*, a shell (hence, skull). See **Scallop.**

Scalpel, a small sharp knife. (L.) L. *scalpellum*, dimin. of *scalprum*, a knife. —L. *scalpere*, to cut.

Scammony, a cathartic gum-resin. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *scammonie.* —L. *scammōnia.* —G. σκαμμωνία, σκαμωνία, scammony, a kind of bind-weed.

Scamp. (F.—L.) Formerly a vagabond, or fugitive. —O. North F. *escamper*, *s'escamper*, to flee; O. F. *eschamper*, to decamp. —L. *ex*, out; and *campus*, battle-field. **Der.** *scamp-er*, 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. Brugm. i. § 635.

Scandal. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *scandale.* —L. *scandalum.* —Gk. σκανδαλον, 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 σκανδάληθρον. —√SKAND, to spring up. See **Scan.** **Doublet,** *slander.*

Scansion. (L.) From L. *scansio*, 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 dole 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. *skam*, short. **Der.** *scant-y.*

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. *scapularis*, adj., from *scapulæ*, pl. shoulder-blades. **Der.** *scapular-y*, a kind of scarf (worn over the shoulders), F. *scapulaire*, Late L. *scapulāre.*

Scar (1), mark of a wound. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *escare.* —L. *eschara*, a scar, esp. of a burn. —Gk. ἐσχαρα, a hearth, fire-place, scar of a burn.

Scar (2), **Scaur,** a rock. (Scand.) M.E. *scarre.* —Icel. *sker*, a skerry, isolated rock; Dan. *skiær*, Swed. *skär.* So called because cut off from the main land; see **Shear.**

Scaramouch, a buffoon. (F.—Ital.—O. H. G.) From *Scaramoche*, 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. *escarmouche*, a skirmish. See **Skirmish.**

Scarce. (F.—L.) M. E. *scars.* —O. F. *escars*, *eschars*, scarce, scanty, niggard (F. *échars*). —Late L. *scarpsus*, short form of *excarpsus*, used as a substitute for L. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, 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. *skjarr*, timid, shy; allied to *skirrask*, to shun, lit. to sheer off; see **Sheer** (2).

Scarf (1), a light sash or band. (F.—O. Low G.) Confused, as to sound, with **Scarf** (2). The particular sense is due to O. North F. *escarpe*, O. F. and M. F. *escharpe*, a scarf; Cot. — M. Du. *scharpe*, a scrip (Oudemans); Low G. *schrap.* 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. *scarbon*, to cut small. From Teut. **skarb*, 2nd

grade of **skerb-an-*, to cut, as in A. S. *sceorfan*, pt. t. *scearf*, to scrape.

Scarify. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *scarifier*. – L. *scarificāre*, to scarify, scratch open; from *scarifāre*, to scarify. – Gk. σκαριφαομαι, I scratch. – Gk. σκαριφος, a sharp pointed instrument. Allied to L. *scrībere*, to write, and to E. Scribe.

Scarlet. (F. – Pers.) O. F. *escarlate*, scarlet. (Span. *escarlata*, Ital. *scarlatto*.) – Pers. *saqalāt*, *siqalāt*, *suqlāt*, scarlet cloth. Orig. the name of a stuff, which was often of a scarlet colour; cf. 'scarlet reed,' Ch. Prol. 456. ¶ Hence Pers. *saqlatūn*, scarlet cloth, whence M. E. *ciclatoun* (Chaucer). The Turkish *iskerlat*, scarlet, is merely borrowed from Ital. *scarlatto* (Zenker). See *Suclāt* in Yule.

scarlatina, scarlet fever. (Ital. – Pers.) Ital. *scarlattina*. – Ital. *scarlatto*, scarlet cloth (above).

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*, *scharpf*, sharp; see Sharp.

Scathe, to harm. (Scand). From Icel. *skaða*, Swed. *skada*, Dan. *skade*. + A. S. *sceaðan* (pt. t. *scōd*); G. Du. *schaden*; Goth. *ga-skathjan* (pt. t. *ga-skōth*). Cf. Gk. ἀ-σκηθής, unharmed. Der. *scathe*, sb., Icel. *skaði*.

Scatter. (E.) M. E. *scateren*. Northern form of Shatter, q. v. + Gk. σκεδάννυμι, I sprinkle, σκέδ-ασις, a scattering; Skt. *skhad*, to cut. Cf. Squander.

Scavenger. (F. – Teut.) Formerly *scavager*; the *n* is intrusive. The sense has much changed; a *scavager* 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. *-āticum*); from O. F. *escauw-er*, to examine, inspect. – O. Sax. *skawon*, to behold; cognate with A. S. *sceāwian*, to look at. See Show.

Scene. (L. – Gk.) L. *scena*, *scæna* (whence also F. *scene*). – Gk. σκηνη, a sheltered place, tent, stage, scene. Der. *pro-scenium*.

Scent, vb. (F. – L.) A false spelling for *sent*, as in Hamlet, i. 5. 58 (ed. 1623). – F. *sentir*, 'to feel, sent;' Cot. – L. *sentīre*, to feel, perceive. See Sense.

Sceptic. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *sceptique*. – L. *scepticus*. – Gk. σκεπτικος, 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. *scēptrum*. – Gk. σκηπτρον, a staff to lean on, a sceptre. – Gk. σκηπτειν, to prop; also to hurl. Cf. L. *scāpus*, a shaft, stem.

Schedule. (F. – L. – Gk.) Formerly *cedule*. – M. F. *schedule*, *cedule*, 'a schedule, scrowle,' Cot.; F. *cédule*. – L. *schedula*, a small leaf of paper; dimin. of *scheda* (or *scida*), a strip of papyrus-bark. Late Gk. σχέδη, a tablet, is borrowed from L.; hence the L. word must be from the kindred Gk. σχίδη, a cleft piece of wood, from σχίζειν, to cleave. See Schism.

Scheme. (L. – Gk.) Formerly *schema*. – L. *schema*. – Gk. σχῆμα, form, appearance, also used as a term in rhetoric. – Gk. σχη-, as in σχή-σω, fut. of ἔχ-ειν, to hold, have (base σεχ-). Cf. Skt. *sah*, to bear. (√SEGH.)

Schism. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *schisme*. – L. *schisma*. – Gk. σχισμα, a rent, split, schism. – Gk. σχιζειν (base σχιδ-), to cleave. + L. *scindere*, Skt. *chhid*, to cut. Brugm. i. §§ 586, 599.

schist, slate-rock. (Gk.) Gk. σχιστος, easily cleft. – Gk. σχίζειν (above).

School (1). (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *scole*. A. F. and O. F. *escole*, school – L. *schola*. – Gk. σχολη, rest, leisure, employment of leisure time, also a school. Orig. 'a pause;' from σχο-, a grade of the base of ἔχειν, to hold; see Scheme. (√SEGH. Der. *schol-ar*, A. F. *escoler*; *scholi-ast*. from Gk. σχολιαστης, a commentator.

School (2), a shoal of fish. (Du.) Du. *school visschen*, 'a shole of fishes,' Sewel. 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 *scon* 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. *skörl* (with *sk* as E. *sh*). Perhaps suggested by Swed. *skor*, brittle.

Sciatic, pertaining to the hip-joint. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *sciatique*, adj. – L. *sciaticus*, corruption of L. *ischiadicus*, subject to gout

in the hips. – Gk. *ἰσχιαδικός*, subject to pains in the loins. – Gk. *ἰσχιαδ-*, stem of *ἰσχιας*, pain in the loins. – Gk. *ἰσχίον*, the socket in which the thigh-bone turns. Der. *sciatic-a*, fem. of L. adj. *sciaticus*.

Science. (F. – L.) F. *science*. – L. *scientia*, knowledge. – L. *scient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *scīre*, to know, orig. to discern. Allied to Skill. Der. *con-*, *pre-science*

Scimetar, Cimetar. (F. *or* Ital. – Pers.?) F. *cimeterre*, 'a scymitar;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *scimitarra*, 'a simitar,' Florio. Prob. from Pers. *shimshīr*, *shamshīr*, 'a cimeter,' Rich. Dict., p. 909. Lit. lion's claw. – Pers. *sham*, nail, claw; *shēr*, lion.

Scintillation. (F. – L.) F. *scintillation*. – L. acc. *scintillātiōnem*, a sparkling. – L. *scintillare*, to sparkle. – L. *scintilla*, a spark.

Sciolist. (L.) Formed, with suffix *-ist*, from L. *sciol-us*, a smatterer. – L. *scius*, knowing. – L. *scī-re*, 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. *secāre*, to cut. (But the Picard form is *chion*.)

Scirrhous, pertaining to a hard swelling. (L. – Gk.) From Late L. *scirrhus*, sb., a form used for L. *scirros*, a hard swelling. – Gk. *σκιρρος*, *σκίρος*, *σκιρρωμα*, a hard swelling. – Gk. *σκιρός*, hard.

Scissors. (F. – L.) [Ill spelt, and not from *scindere*, to cut.] M. E. *sisoures*, *cisoures*. – 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. *cædere*, 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. *skoff-*, as in *skoffs-ord*, n. pl., words of abuse, *skoff-sera*, to abuse; O. Fries. *schof*, a scoff; Icel. *skaup*, *skop*, mockery. Cf. M. Du. *schoppen*, *schobben*, to scoff, Icel. *skopa*, 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. *schupfen*, 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. **skeldan-*, to scold, blame, as seen in O. Fries. *skelda*, Du. *schelden* (pt. t. *scholdt*), G. *schelten* (pt. t. *schalt*), to scold; cf. Dan. *skielde*, wk. vb., to scold. If the orig. sense was 'to push,' it is allied to O. Sax. *skaldan*, to push off (a boat).

Scollop; see Scallop.

Sconce (1), a small fort, bulwark. (F. – L.) Also applied to a helmet, and even to the head. – O. F. *esconse*, a hiding-place, sconce; orig. fem. of pp. *escons*. – L. *absconsa*, fem. of *absconsus*, used (as well as *absconditus*) as pp. of *aoscondere*, to hide; see Abscond.

sconce (2), a candle-stick. (F. – L.) M. E. *sconce*, *scons*, a covered light, lantern. – O. F. *esconse*, a dark lantern (Roquefort). – Late L. *absconsa*, a dark lantern; from L. *absconsus*, hidden.

Scoop. (F. – Scand.) M. E. *scope*, sb. – O. F. *escope* (F. *écope*), a scoop (Hatzfeld). – Swed. *skopa*, a scoop. + M. Du. *schoepe*, M. H. G. *schuofe*, a scoop; cf. G. *schöpfen*, to draw water, to scoop. From Teut. **skōp*, 2nd grade of Teut. **skap-*, as in O. Sax. *skeppian* (for **skapjan*), Du. *scheppen*, O. H. G. *scheffan* (pt. t. *scuof*), to draw up water.

Scope. (Ital. – Gk.) Ital. *scopo*, a mark to shoot at, scope; Florio. – Gk. *σκοπος*, a mark, a watcher; allied to Gk. *σκεπτομαι*, I see, spy, which is cognate with L. *specere*; see Species.

Scorbutic, afflicted with scurvy. (Low L.) From Low L. *scorbūtus*, scurvy; said to be Latinised from M. Du. *scheur-en*, to break, tear, and *bot*, a bone (Weigand); which is doubtful. From L. *scorbutus* were formed Low G. *scharbock*, *scharbuuk*, scurvy; M. Du. *scheurbuyck* (Du. *scheurbuik*), scurvy. These forms are due to popular etymology, as the lit. sense of M. Du. *scheurbuyck* is 'rupture of the belly,' from *scheuren*, to tear, and *buyck* (mod. Du. *buik*), the belly. See Scurvy.

Scorch. (F. – L.) Orig. to flay; Knt. de la Tour, p. 6. – O. F. *escorcher*, lit. to flay (Ital. *scorticare*). – L. *ex*, off; *cortic-*, stem of *cortex*, bark, rind, husk. Confused with M. E. *scorklen*, to burn, *scorknen*, to parch; cf. Norw. *skrokkna*, to shrivel, *skrokken*, shrunken; allied to Shrink.

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. *skara*, Dan. *skaar*, score, cut. From Teut. **skor-*, Icel. *skor-*,

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

skrapa, Dan. *skrabe*, to scrape. + Du. *schrapen*. From Teut. **skrap-*, 2nd grade of Teut. **skrepan-*, to scrape; as in A.S. *screp-an*, pt. t. *scræp*. Cf. Russ. *skrebok'*, a scraper.

Scratch. (Scand.) Due to the confusion of M. E. *skratten*, to scratch, with M. E. *cracchen*, to scratch. β. M. E. *skratten* stands for *s-kratten*, where the *s-* (due to F. *es-*, L. *ex-*) is intensive, and *kratten* is from Swed. *kratta* (below). γ. M. E. *cracchen* stands for **kratsen*. – Swed. *kratsa*, to scrape, *krats*, a scraper. – Swed. *kratta*, to rake, scrape; cf. Icel. *krota*, to engrave. From Teut. **kret-an-*, to cut (pt. t. **krat*, pp. **krot-anoz*). So also Du. *krassen* (for **kratsen*), G. *kratzen*, O.H.G. *chrazzōn*, to scratch. And see Grate (2).

Scrawl. (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.

Scream. (Scand.) M. E. *scremen*. – Icel. *skræma*, Swed. *skrama*, Dan. *shræmme*, to scare; orig. to cry aloud. Cf. Swed. *skrän*, a scream; Dan. *skraale*, to roar.

Screech. (Scand.) Cf. M. E. *scrīken*; Lowl. Sc. *scraik*. – Icel. *skrækja*, to shriek; cf. Swed. *skrika*, to shriek, Dan. *skrige*. + Gael. *sgreuch*, to shriek. Cf. **Shriek**.

Screen. (F. – Teut.) M. E. *scren*. – O. F. *escren* (Littré); *escran*, 'a skreen,' Cot. (Mod. F. *écran*.) Also found as as O.F. *escranne* (Godefroy). – G. *schranne*, a railing, grate. β. In the sense of 'coarse sieve,' it is the same word; so called because it *screens* (or wards off) the coarser particles, and prevents them from coming through.

Screw (1). (F. – Teut.) Formerly *scrue*. – M. F. *escroue*, 'a scrue;' Cot.; O. F. *escroe* (Godefroy). F. *écrou*. Perhaps from Low G. *schruve*; cf. M. Du. *schroeve*, Du. *schroef*, G. *schraube*, a screw. ¶ The Icel. *skrūfa*, Swed. *skruf*, Dan. *skrue*, are from Low G.; and it is doubtful whether the Du. and G. words are really Teutonic.

Screw (2), a vicious horse. (E.) The North E. form of *shrew*, q. v.

Scribble. (L.; *with* E. *suffix*.) Formed from *scribe* with frequent. suffix *-le*; the suffix giving it a verbal force.

scribe. (L.) L. *scrība*, a writer. – L. *scrībere*, to write, orig. to scratch or cut slightly.

Scrimmage; see **Skirmish**.

Scrip (1), a small bag. (Scand.) A. F. *escrepe*, a scarf. – Icel. *skreppa*, Swed. *skräppa*, a scrip. Orig. sense 'scrap,' because made of a scrap of stuff; cf. N. Fries. *skrap*, a scrip.

Scrip (2), a piece of writing; the same word as *script* (below).

script. (F. – L.) M. F. *escript*, 'a writing.' – L. *scriptum*, neut. of pp. of *scrībere*, to write.

scripture. (F. – L.) M. E. *scripture*, a writing. – M.F. *escripture*. – L. *scriptūra*, a writing. – L. *scriptus*, pp. of *scrībere*, to write.

scrivener. (F. – L.) Formerly a *scriven*; the suffix *-er*, of the agent, is an E. addition. M. E. *scriuein* (=*scrivein*). – O. F. *escrivain*. – Late L. *scribanum*, acc. of *scrībānus*, a notary. – L. *scribere*, to write.

Scrofula. (L.) L. *scrōfula*, a little pig; whence the pl. *scrōfulæ*, used in the sense of scrofulous swellings; perhaps from the swollen appearance of the glands. Dimin. of *scrōfa*, a breeding sow. So also Gk. χοιραδες, scrofulous glands; from χοῖρος, a pig.

Scroll, a roll of paper. (F. – Teut.) Dimin. (with suffix *-l*) of M. E. *scrowe*, a scroll. – M. F. *escroue*, 'a scrowle;' Cot. – M. Du. *schroode*, a shred, strip, slip of paper; O. H. G. *scrōt* (the same). Allied to **Shred**.

Scroyles, rascals. (F. – L.) In K. John, ii. 1. 373. – O. F. *escroelles*, later *escrouelles*, lit. 'the king's evil,' i. e. scrofula; Cot. – Late L. **scrobellæ* (only found as *scroellæ*), scrofula, dimin. of **scrobula*, for *scrofula*; see **Scrofula**. Transferred, as a term of abuse, from the disease to the person said to be afflicted with it. (See Körting.)

Scrub (1), brush-wood. (Scand.) Dan. dial. *skrub*, brush-wood; Norw. *skrubba*, the dwarf cornel-tree. See **Shrub**. **Der.** *scrubb-y*, mean, orig. shrubby, stunted.

Scrub (2), to rub hard. (Scand.) M. E. *scrobben*, to scrub. – Swed. *skrubba*, Dan. *skrubbe*, to scrub. + Low G. *schrubben*; Du. *schrobben*; N. Fries. *skrobbe*, E. Fries. *schrubben*. According to Franck, it is allied by gradation to Du. and E. Fries. *schrabben*, to scratch; see **Scrabble**, **Scrape**. β. It is also, perhaps, related to *shrub*. Cf. E. *broom*, from the shrub so called; Lowl. Scotch *scrubber*, 'a handful

of heath tied tightly together for cleaning culinary utensils;' Jamieson.

Scruff; see **Scuft.**

Scruple. (F.—L.) F. *scrupule*, 'a little sharp stone . . in a mans shooe,' Cot.; hence a hindrance, perplexity, doubt, also a small weight.—L. *scrūpulum*, acc. of *scrūpulus*, a sharp stone, dimin. of *scrūpus* (the same).

Scrutiny. (L.) L. *scrutinium*, a careful enquiry.—L. *scrutāri*, to search into carefully, as if among broken pieces.—L. *scrūta*, s. pl., broken pieces.

Scud, to run quickly. (Scand.) Cf. Dan. *skyde*, to shoot; *skyde over stevn*, lit. 'to shoot over the stem,' to scud along; *skudsteen*, a stone quoit, called in Scotch a *scudding-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, shove, jog. Cf. M. Du. *schuffelen*, to drive on, also to run or shuffle off, from Du. *schuiven*, to shove. See **Shuffle, Shove.**

Scuft, Scuff, Scruff, the nape of the neck. (Scand.) O. Icel. *skopt* (pron. *skoft*), hair of the head, mod. Icel. *skott*, a fox's tail; N. Fries. *skuft*, the nape of a horse's neck.+G. *schopf*, a tuft of hair; O. H. G. *scuft*, hair; Goth. *skuft*, hair of the head. Allied to **Sheaf**; cf. Icel. *skauf*, a fox's brush.

Sculk, Skulk. (Scand.) M. E. *skulken*.—Dan. *skulke*, to sculk, slink; 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. *skulle*, *scolle*. Named from its shell-like shape.—Swed. dial. *skulle*, variant of *skóllt*, scull; Norw. *skolt*, scull. From Teut. **skol*, weak grade of **skelan-* (pt. t. **skal*), to cleave, divide. From the form **skal* we have Swed. *hufvud-skalle*, the scull (also *hufvud-skal*), and Dan. *hjerne-skal*, scull; see **scale** (2).

Scull (2), a small light oar. (Scand.?) Perhaps named from the slightly hollowed blades. See **Scull** (1). Cf. M. Swed. *skolla*, *skålla*, a thin plate; Swed. *hufvud-skål*, scull (of the head); *våg-skål*, scale (of a balance); *skalig*, concave. **Der.** *scull*, vb., to use sculls.

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*, *pantr-y*. The orig. sense was that of 'keeping the dishes.'—O. F. *escuelerie*, *esculerie*, the office of keeping the dishes (Godefroy).—O. F. *escuelle* (F. *écuelle*), a dish.—L. *scutella*, a dish; dimin. of *scutra*, a flat tray.

Scullion, a kitchen menial. (F.—L.) Minsheu 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. Palsgrave has: '*Scoulyon* 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 *sculpere*, to cut, carve; allied to *scalpere*, to cut.

Scum. (Scand.) Dan. *skum*, froth; Swed. *skum*, froth; E. Fries. *schūm*.+Du. *schuim*; G. *schaum* (as in *meer-schaum*). (√SKEU, to cover.) **Der.** *skim.*

Scupper. (F.) '*Scuppers*, the holes through which the water runs off the deck;' Coles (1684). 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. *skorf*, Dan. *skurv*, scurf; Icel. *skurfur*, pl. +A. S. *scurf*, *scorf*; Du. *schurft*, G. *schorf*. From **skorf-*, weak grade of **skerfan-*, as in A. S. *sceorfan*, to scarify, gnaw. **Der.** *scurv-y.*

Scurrile, buffoon-like. (L.) L. *scurrīlis*, adj., from *scurra*, a buffoon.

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. *scūtagium*.—L. *scutum*, a knight's shield, orig. a shield. See **Esquire.**

Scutch, to beat flax. (F.—Scand.) From O. F. *escouche*, *escuche*, 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. *skutill*; A. S. *scutel*, a vessel. — L. *scutella*, allied to *scutula*, a small tray; cf. *scutra*, a tray. See **Scullery**.

Scuttle (2), an opening in a 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, hollow out, or slope out a garment to fit the neck or bosom. — Span. *escote*, the sloping of a jacket, &c. — Du. *schoot*, lap, bosom; Low G. *schoot*; Icel. *skaut*; see **Sheet**. ¶ So Diez; but Span. *escotilla* is rather a dimin. from Low G. *schott*, a trap-door. Cf. E. *shutter*. **Der.** *scuttle*, vb.. to sink a ship by making holes in it.

Scuttle (3), to hurry along. (Scand.) Cf. Swed. dial. *skutta*, to take a long jump; also prov. E. *scuddle* (Bailey), frequent. of *scud*; see **Scud** and **Shoot**.

Scythe. (E.) M. E. *sithe*. A. S. *sīðe*, old form *sigðe*. Lit. 'cutter;' from √SEK. + Icel. *sigðr*, Low G. *seged*, *segd*; cf. O. H. G. *segansa*, G. *sense*. See **Secant**.

Se-, away, apart. (L.) L. *se-*, prefix; full form *sed*, without.

Sea. (E.) M. E. *see*. A. S. *sǣ*, sea, lake. + Du. *zee*; Icel. *sær*; Dan. *so*; Swed. *sjö*; G. *see*; Goth. *saiws*. Teut. type **saiwiz*.

Seal (1), a stamp. (F. — L.) M. E. *seel*. — O. F. *seel*, a signet (F. *sceau*). — L. *sigillum*, a seal, mark; dimin. form allied to *signum*, a mark. See **Sign**. **Der.** *seal*, vb.

Seal (2), a sea-calf. (E.) M. E. *sele*. A. S. *seolh*. + Icel. *selr*; Dan. *sæl*; Swed. *själ*; O. H. G. *selah*.

Seam (1). (E.) A. S. *seam*. + Icel. *saumr*; G. *saum*; Du. *zoom*; Dan. Swed. *söm*. Teut. type **saumoz*, m.; from root **seu-*, **siw*. (√SIW.) Cf. Skt. *sū-tra-*, a thread. See **Sew** (1).

Seam (2), a horse-load. (Late L. — Gk.) M. E. *seem*, A. S. *seam*. Borrowed (like G. *saum*) from Late L. *sauma*, late form of *sagma*, a horse-load, pack. — Gk. σαγμα, a pack-saddle. See **Sumpter**.

Seamstress, Sempstress. (E.; *with* F. *suffix*.) A. S. *sēamestre*, a seamstress; with suffix *-ess* (< F. *-esse* < Gk. *-ισσα*). — A. S. *seam*, a seam (see **Seam**); with suffix *-estre*; see **Spinster**.

Sear, Sere, withered. (E.) M. E. *sere*, A. S. *sēar*, dry; *sēarian*, to dry up. + M. Du. *sore*, Du. *zoor*, Low G. *soor*. Allied to Russ. *suχoi*, dry; Lith. *sausas*, dry; Gk. αυος (for **σαυσος*), dry; cf. Skt. *çush*, for **sush*, to dry up. Idg. type **sausos*. See **Austere**. Brugm. i. § 214.

Search, to explore. (F. — L.) M. E. *serchen*, *cerchen*. — O. F. *cercher* (F. *chercher*); prov. F. *sercher*, dial. of Verdun (Fertiault). — L. *circāre*, 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. *seson*, *seison*, *saison*. [Cf. Span. *sazon*, O. Prov. *sadons*, *sasos*, Bartsch.] — Late L. *satiōnem*, 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. *sæti*, a seat; Swed. *sate*; Dan. *sæde*. — Icel. *sat-*, 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 *secāre*, to cut. + Russ. *siech'*, to hew. Brugm. i. § 635. (√SEK.) See **Saw**, **Scythe**, **Sickle**.

Secede. (L.) L. *secēdere*, to go apart, withdraw. — L. *se-*, *sed*, apart; *cēdere*, to go. See **Cede**. **Der.** *secess-ion* (from the pp. *secess-us*).

Seclude. (L.) L. *seclūdere*, to shut off. — L. *se* (for *sed*), apart; *claudere*, to shut. See **Se-** and **Clause**. **Der.** *seclusion*, from the pp. *sēclūs-us*.

Second. (F. — L.) O. F. *second*. — L. *secundus*, second, next following. — L. *sequī*, to follow. See **Sequence**.

Secret. (F. — L.) M. E. *secre*, *secree*. — O. F. *secret*, 'secret;' Cot. — L. *secrētus*, secret, set apart; pp. of *secernere*, to separate. — L. *se*, apart; *cernere*, to separate. See **Se-** and **Concern**. **Der.** *secrete*, vb., from L. *secrētus*; *secret-ion*.

secretary. (F. — L.) O. F. *secretaire*. — Late L. *secretārium*, acc. of *secretārius*, a confidential officer. — L. *secret-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 *sec-undus*), base of *sequi*, to follow, sue. ¶ Not from *secāre*, to cut.

Section. (F. — L.) F. *section*. — L. *sectiōnem*, acc. of *sectio*, a cutting. — L. *sect-us*, pp. of *secāre*, to cut. See **Secant**.

Secular. (F. — L.) M. E. *seculere*. —

M. F. *seculier*, 'secular, temporall;' Cot. — L. *secularis*, secular, worldly. — L. *seculum*, *sæculum*, a generation, an age, the world.

Secure. (L.) L. *sēcūrus*, free from anxiety. — L. *sē-*, apart from; *cūra*, anxiety. Doublets, *sicker*, *sure*.

Sedan-chair. (F.) Named from *Sedan*, a town in France. Cf. F. *sedan*, cloth made at Sedan (Littré).

Sedate, quiet. (L.) L. *sedatus*, pp. of *sēdāre*, to settle or make calm, causal of *sedēre*, to sit. See below.

sedentary. (F. — L.) F. *sédentaire*. — L. *sedentārius*, ever sitting. — L. *sedent-*, pres. pt. of *sedēre*, to sit. See **Sit.** (√SED.) Brugm. i. § 574.

Sedge. (E.) M. E. *segge*. — A. S. *secge*, g., d., and acc. of *secg*, f., sedge; lit. 'cutter,' i. e. sword-grass; from the shape; cf. *secg*, m. a sword. The A. S. *secg*, f. = Teut. type **sag-jā*; from **saχ-*, 2nd grade of Teut. root **seχ-*, to cut. + Low G. *segge*, coarse grass. Cf. Irish *seisg*, sedge. (√SEK, to cut.) See **Secant.**

Sediment. (F. — L.) M. F. *sediment*. — L. *sedimentum*, a settling (of dregs). — L. *sedere*, to sit, settle. See **Sit.**

Sedition. (F. — L.) O. F. *sedition*. — L. acc. *seditionem*, a going apart, dissension, mutiny. — L. *sed-*, apart; *it-um*, supine of *īre*, to go. (√EI.)

Seduce, to lead astray. (L.) L. *sēdūcere*, to lead aside. — L. *se* (for *sed*), apart; *dūcere*, to lead. See **Se-** and **Duke.** **Der.** *seduct-ion* (from the pp. *sēduct-us*).

Sedulous, diligent. (L.) L. *sēdulus*, diligent. Cf. *sēdulo*, adv. busily; from *sē*, apart from, *dolō*, abl. of *dolus*, guile. Brugm. i. § 244.

See (1), to perceive by the eye. (E.) M. E. *seen*, *sen*. A. S. *seon*; pt. t. *seah*, pp. *gesewen*. + Du. *zien*; Icel. *sjā*; Dan. *see*; Swed. *se*; G. *sehen*; Goth. *saihwan*, pt. t. *sahw*. Teut. type **sehwan-*. Brugm. i. § 665. **Der.** *seer*, i. e. see-er.

See (2), seat of a bishop. (F. — L.) M. E. *se*. — O. F. *sed*, *se*, seat. — L. *sēdem*, acc. of *sēdes*, a seat. — L. *sēd-*, as in *sēd-ī*, pt. t. of *sedere*, to sit. See **Sit.**

Seed. (E.) A. S. *sǣd*, seed. From A. S. *sāwan*, to sow. + Du. *zaad*, Icel. *sæði*, *sāð*, Dan. *sæd*, Swed. *säd*, G. *saat*. Cf. Goth. *mana-sēths*, the world, lit. 'man-seed;' Lat. *se-men*, seed. The A. S. *sæd* answers to Teut. type **sæ-dom*, neut. See **Sow.** Brugm. i. § 132.

Seek. (E.) M. E. *seken*. A. S. *sēcan*, pt. t. *soh-te*, to seek, strive after. + Du. *zoeken*; Icel. *sækja*, *sækja*; Dan. *søge*; Swed. *söka*; Goth. *sokjan*; G. *suchen*. Teut. type **sōk-jan-*; from **sōk-* = Idg. **sāg-*, as in L. *sāgīre*, to perceive, Gk. ἡγέομαι, I consider; cf. O. Ir. *sagim*, I seek for. **Der.** *be-seech.*

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. *cilium*, eye-lid; which is probably allied to Gk. τὰ κύλα, the parts under the eyes. See **Supercilious.**

Seem. (E.) M. E. *semen*. A. S. *seman*, to satisfy, conciliate (hence, to suit, a sense due to the adj. *seemly*; see below). For **sōm-ian*, where **sōm-* is the strong grade of *sam-*, as in E. *same*. + Icel. *sæma*, to honour, bear with, conform to, allied to *sæmr*, fit, *sōma*, to befit, and to *samr*, same. See **Same.**

seemly, fit. (Scand.) M. E. *semlich*. — Icel. *sæmiligr*, seemly. — Icel. *sæmr*, fit; with suffix *-ligr*, like (-ly); where *sæm-* is the mutated form of **som-* (as in Icel. *sōm-a*, to befit), strong grade of **sam-*, as in Icel. *sama*, to beseem, cognate with Goth. *samjan*, to please, lit. 'to be the same,' agree with. — Icel. *samr*, 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).

Seethe, to boil. (E.) Pt. t. *sod*; pp. *sodden*. M. E. *sethen*, pt. t. *seeth* (pl. *soden*), pp. *soden*. A. S. *seoðan*, pt. t. *seað*, pp. *soden*. + Icel. *sjōða*, pt. t. *sauð*; Dan. *syde*; Swed. *sjuda*; G. *sieden*. Teut. type **seuth-an-*, pt. t. **sauth*, pp. **sud-anoz*. Allied to Goth. *sauths*, a burnt-offering.

Segment. (L.) L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off; for **sec-mentum*. — L. *secāre*, to cut. See **Secant.**

Segregate, to separate from others. (L.) From pp. of *segregāre*, to set apart from a flock. — L. *se-*, apart; *greg-*, stem of *grex*, a flock. See **Se-** and **Gregarious.**

Seignior. (F. — L.) O. F. *seignor*, *seigneur*, lord. — L. *seniōrem*, acc. of *senior*, older, hence, greater; see **Senior.**

Seine, a large fishing-net. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *seine*. — L. *sagena*. — Gk. σαγηνη, a large fishing-net.

Seize, to grasp. (F. — Late L.) M. E.

seysen, *saisen*, a law term, to put one in *seisin* or possession of a thing, also, to take possession; hence, to seize, take. — O. F. *saisir*, *seisir*, to put in possession of, to take possession. — Late L. *sacīre*, 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 *sezzen*); or else to Goth. *satjan*, to set, which would have given **sadir*, **sair*. See **Set**. Der. *seis-in*, O. F. *seisine*, *saisine*, from the verb *saisir*.

Selah, a pause. (Heb.) Supposed to mean 'a pause.'

Seldom. (E.) A. S. *seldan*, *seldum*, *seldon*, seldom, lit. rarely; cf. *seld-līc*, strange, *seld-sīene*, rarely seen, strange. + Du. *zelden*, Icel. *sjaldan*, Dan. *sielden*, Swed. *sällan*, G. *selten*, adv., seldom. Allied to Goth. *sildaleiks*, wonderful.

Select, choice. (L.) L. *selectus*, pp. of *sēligere*, to choose. — L. *sē-*, apart; *legere*, to pick, choose. See **Se-** and **Legend**. Der. *select*, vb.

Self. (E.) A. S. *self*, also *seolf*, *silf*, self. + Du. *zelf*; Icel. *sjālfr*; Dan. *selv*; Swed. *sjelf*; Goth. *silba*; G. *selb*, *selb-st*.

Sell (1), to deliver for money. (E.) A. S. *sellan*, *sillan*, *syllan*, to hand over, deliver; a secondary verb, from the sb. **Sale**. + Icel. *selja*, Dan. *sælge*, Swed. *sälja*, O. H. G. and Goth. *saljan*, to hand over, offer. Teut. type **saljan-*.

Sell (2), a saddle. (F. — L.) O. F. *selle*, seat, saddle. — L. *sella*, seat; for **sed-la*. — L. *sedere*, to sit. Brugm. i. § 475. See **Saddle**.

Selvage. (Du.) Also *selvedge*. Lit. 'self-edge.' — M. Du. *selfegge*, selvage. — M. Du. *self*, self; *egge*, edge; [mod. Du. *zelfkant*, selvage; from *zelf*, self, *kant*, edge]; Low G. *sulf-egge*, self-edge, selvage.

Semblance, appearance. (F. — L.) *semblance*, appearance. — F. *sembler*, to seem. — L. *similāre*, *simulāre*, to make like. — L. *similis*, like. See **Simulate**.

Semi-, half. (L.) L. *semi-*, half. + Gk. *ημι-*, half; A. S. *sām*, half; Skt. *sāmi*, half, prob. related to Skt. *sāmya-*, equality, from *sama*, even, same (Benfey). Allied to **Same**. Der. *semi-breve*, &c.

Seminal, relating to seed. (F. — L.) M. F. *seminal*. — L. *seminālis*, relating to seed. — L. *semin-*, for *semen*, seed. — L. *se-* as in *se-uī*, pt. t. of *serere*, to sow; with suffix *-men*. See **Sow** (1).

seminary. (L.) L. *sēminārium*, a seed-garden, seed-plot (hence a place of education). — L. *semin-* (above).

Semolina. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *semolino*, m., small seed, paste for soups; dimin. of *semola*, bran. — L. *simila*, fine wheaten flower. See **Simnel**.

Sempiternal, everlasting. (L.) F. *sempiternel*. — L. *sempitern-us*, everlasting. — L. *sempi-*, for *semper*, always; with suffix *-ter-nus*. β. L. *semper* was perhaps formerly **sem-perti*, where **sem-* probably meant 'one,' as in L. *sem-el*, once, *simplex*, one-fold. Brugm. i. § 1023 (12); ii. § 160 (1).

Sempster. (E.) Later forms **Seamstress, Sempstress**; *with* F. *suffix*. A. S. *seamestre*, a sempster; with suffix *-ess* (= F. *-esse* < Gk. *-ισσα*). — A. S. *sēam*, a seam (see **Seam**); with suffix *-estre*; see **Spinster**.

Senary, belonging to six. (L.) L. *sēnārius*, adj., from *sēnī*, six apiece; for **sex-nī*. — L. *sex*, six; see **Six**.

Senate, a council of elders. (F. — L.) O.F. *senat*. — L *senātum*, acc. of *senātus*, council of elders. — L. *sen-*, as in *sen-ex*, old, *sen-ium*, old age. Cf. O. Gk. *ἕνος*, old, Goth. *sineigs*, O. Ir. *sen*, W. *hen*, O. Skt. *sana-*, old. Brugm. i. § 117.

Send. (E.) A. S. *sendan*. + Du. *zenden*; Icel. *senda*; Dan. *sende*; Swed. *sända*; Goth. *sandjan*; G. *senden*. Teut. type **sandjan-*, for **santhjan-*, by Verner's law, from **santh*, 2nd grade of **senthan-*, 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. *sinth-s*, A. S. *sīð* (for **sinð*), a journey, way, Teut. type **senthoz*, m., Idg. type **sentos*, as seen in O. Irish *set* (for **sent*), W. *hynt*, Bret. *hent* (for **sent*), a way. Cf. G. *gesinde*, followers; Goth. *gasinthja*, a travelling companion.

Sendal, Cendal, a rich thin silken stuff. (F. — Late L. — Skt.) O. F. *sendal*, *cendal*; Late L. *cendalum*, *cindādus*, *cindātus*, &c. So called because brought from India. — Skt. *sindhu-*, the Indus, also Scinde. — Skt. *syand*, to flow: see **Indigo**. Cf. Gk. *σινδών*, 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-eigs*, old); *skalks*, a servant. Cf. **Senate** and **Marshal**.

senile, old. (L.) L. *senīlis*, old; cf. *sen-ex*, old. See Senate.

senior. (L.) L. *senior*, older; comp. of *senex*, old.

Senna. (Ital. — Arab.) Ital. *sena* (Florio). — Arab. *sanā*, senna.

Sennet, a signal-call on a trumpet. (F. — L.) See Nares; and Wright's note to K. Lear, i. 1. 33. Also spelt *sinet*. — O. F. *sinet*, *senet*, *segnet*, presumably 'a signal'; dimin. of F. *signe*, a sign, mark, note. — L. *signum*, a signal; see Sign, Tocsin.

Sennight; short for *seven night*, a week.

Sense. (F. — L.) F. *sens*, 'sence;' Cot. — L. *sensum*, acc. of *sensus*, feeling. — L. *sensus*, pp. of *sentīre*, to feel, perceive.

sensual. (L.) Late L. *sensuālis*, endowed with feeling. — L. *sensu-s*, feeling. — L. *sensus*, pp. of *sentīre*, to feel.

sentence. (F. — L.) F. *sentence*. — L. *sententia*, a way of thinking; for **sentientia*. — L. *sentient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *sentīre*, to feel, think.

sentiment. (F. — L.) M. E. *sentement*. — O. F. *sentement*; as if from a Late L. **sentīmentum*. — L. *sentīre* (above).

Sentinel. (F. — Ital. — L. ?) M. F. *sentinelle*. — Ital. *sentinella*, 'a watch, a sentinell;' Florio. Cf. M. F. *sentinelle*, a watch-tower (Godefroy). Etym. uncertain; apparently ultimately from L. *sentīre*, to perceive. See Körting, §§ 7365, 7377.

Sentry. (F. — L.) Spelt *sentrie* in Minsheu (1627), *sentery* in Milton, P. L. ii. 412. Minsheu 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 '*Barbacane*, . . 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. *sēp-ar*, separate, and adding the same suffix *-āle* (Littre). Thus *sep-al* is, as it were, short for *separ-al*, where *separ-* was regarded as being allied to L. *sēparāre*, to separate. See Separate.

Separate, to keep apart. (L.) L. *sēparātus*, pp. of *sēparāre*, to sever. — L. *sē*, apart; *parāre*, to get ready, set. Der. *separate*, adj., kept apart (not so old as the verb in E.). Doublet, *sever*.

Sepia, ink from the cuttlefish. (L. — Gk.) L. *sēpia*. — Gk. *σηπία*, cuttle-fish, sepia.

Sepoy. (Pers.) Pers. *sipāhī* (pronounced nearly as *sepoy*), a horseman, soldier. — Pers. *sipāh*, *supah*, 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. *setta* (< 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. *septēnārius*, consisting of seven. — L. *septēni*, pl., seven apiece. — L. *septem*, seven.

septennial. (L.) From L. *septennium*, a period of seven years. — L. *septennis*, adj., of seven years. — L. *sept-em*, seven; *annus*, year.

septuagesima. (L.) Lit. 'seventieth' (day). — L. *septuagesima* (*dies*) seventieth (day), fem. of *septuāgesimus*, seventieth. — L. *septuāginta*, seventy. — L. *septem*, seven; *-ginta*, related to Gk. *-κοντα*, for **δέκοντα*, from *δέκα*, ten.

Sepulchre. (F. — L.) O. F. *sepulcre*. — L. *sepulcrum*, ill-spelt *sepulchrum*, a tomb. — L. *sepul-tus*, pp. of *sepelīre*, to bury. Der. *sepult-ure*, from the pp. *sepultus*.

Sequel. (F. — L.) M. F. *sequele*, 'a sequell;' Cot. — L. *sequēla*, a result. — L. *sequī*, to follow. See below.

sequence. (F. — L.) O. F. *sequence*, a sequence. — L. *sequentia*, sb., a following; from *sequent-*, stem of *sequens*, pres. pt. of *sequī*, to follow. + Lith. *sekti*, to follow; Gk. *ἕπομαι*, Irish *seich-im*, I follow; Skt. *sach*, to follow. (√SEQ.) Brugm. i. § 118.

sequester. (F. — L.) M. F. *sequestrer*, to sequester or lay aside. — L. *sequestrāre*, to surrender, lay aside. — L. *sequester*, a mediator, trustee, agent. Prob. orig. 'a follower.' — L. *sequī*, to follow.

Sequin, a gold coin. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) F. *sequin*: Cot. — Ital. *zecchino*, a Venetian coin. — Ital. *zecca*, a mint; Florio. — Arab. *sikka't*), 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 *serāī*, a palace, king's court, seraglio. Really from Ital. *serraglio*, an enclosure; formed

with suffix *-aglio* (<L. *-āculum*) from Late L. *serāre*, to bar, to bolt, shut in. — L. *sera*, a bar, bolt. — L. *serere*, to join together; see **Series**. And see below.

Serai, a palace. (Pers.) Pers. *serāī*, a palace (Horn, § 727).

Seraph. (Heb.) Coined from the pl. form *seraphim*. — Heb. *serāphīm*, s. pl., seraphs, lit. exalted ones (Gesenius).

Seraskier, a Turkish general. (F. — Turk. — Pers. *and* Arab.) F. *séraskier*, *sérasquier*. — Turk. *ser'asker*, chief of the army, with a light sound of *i* after the *k*. — Pers. *sar*, head (with initial *sin*); and Arab. *'askar*, an army (Devic). The Pers. *sar* is cognate with Skt. *çiras*, head; cf. Gk. *κάρα*, head. And see **Sirdar**.

Sere; see **Sear**.

Serecloth; see **Cerecloth**.

Serene. (L.) L. *serenus*, 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. *serēnus*, bright.

Serf. (F. — L.) F. *serf*, a servant. — L. *seruum*, acc. of *seruus*, a slave. See **Serve**.

Serge. (F. — L. — Gk. — Chinese ?.) F. *serge*, a silken stuff. — L. *sērica*, fem. of *sēricus*, silken, the same as *Sēricus*, belonging to the *Seres*. — Gk. Σῆρες, pl., Chinese; cf. *σηρ*, a silkworm. The name *Seres* is from the Chinese *se*, *sei*, silk.

Sergeant, Serjeant. (F. — L.) M.E. *sergeant*, *sergant*. — O. F. *sergant*, *serjant*, an officer. — Late L. *seruientem*, acc. of *seruiens*, an officer; orig. pres. pt. of *seruīre*, to serve. See **Serve**.

Series, a row. (L.) L. *seriēs*, a row. — L. *serere*, to join or bind together (pp. *sertus*). + Gk. *εἴρειν* (for **σέργειν*); cf. Lith. *seris*, a thread; Icel. *sorvi*, 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. *schreef*, M. Du. *schreve*, a dash, short line. Allied to O. H. G. *screvōn*, to scratch, incise.

Serious. (F. — L.) O. F. *serieux*. — Late L. *seriosus*, serious. — L. *serius*, grave, earnest. Cf. G. *schwer*, heavy; Lith. *swarùs*, heavy.

Sermon. (F. — L.) F. *sermon*. — L. *sermōnem*, acc. of *sermo*, a speech, discourse.

Serous; see **Serum**.

Serpent. (F. — L.) F. *serpent*. — L. *serpentem*, acc. of *serpens*, a serpent; orig. pres. pt. of *serpere*, to creep. + Gk. *ἕρπειν*, to creep; Skt. *sṛp*, to creep, *sarpa-*, a snake. Brugm. i. § 477. (√SERP.)

Serrated, notched like a saw. (L.) L. *serrātus*, notched like a saw. — L. *serra*, a saw.

Serried, crowded together. (F. — L.) F. *serrer*, to compact, press close, lock. — Folk-L. *serrāre*, for L. *serāre*, to bolt. — L. *sera*, a bolt. — L. *serere*, to join. Cf. **Seraglio**.

Serum, whey. (L.) L. *serum*, whey, serum. + Gk. *ορος*, 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. *seruire*, to serve. — L. *seruus*, a slave; cf. *seruāre*, to keep, protect. **Der.** *serv-ant*, from pres. pt. of F. *servir*; *serv-ice*, F. *service*, L. *seruitium*; *serv-ile*, L. *seruilis*; *serv-itude*, F. *servitude*, L. acc. *seruitūdinem*; also *serf*, *sergeant*.

Service-tree, a kind of wild pear-tree. (L. *and* E.) *Service* is a corruption of *serv-ës* (dissyllabic), the M. E. plural of *serf* 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; *sorbum*, its fruit.

Session. (F. — L.) F. *session*. — L. *sessiōnem*, acc. of *sessio*, a sitting. — L. *sessus*, pp. of *sedēre*, to sit. See **Sit**.

Set (1). (E.) A. S. *settan*, to set, make to sit; causal of *sittan*, to sit (derived from the 2nd grade **sat*). + Icel. *setja*; Dan. *sætte*; Swed. *sätta*; G. *setzen*; Du. *zetten*; Goth. *satjan*; all causal forms. Teut. type **satjan-*. 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 *setta*.

Seton, an artificial irritation under the skin. (F. — L.) F. *seton*, in use in the 16th century; the orig. sense is 'a thread.' Formed (as if from Late L. **seto*) from L. *seta*, 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. *setl*, a seat. + Goth. *sitls*; G. *sessel*; L. *sella* (for **sed-la*). See **Sell** (2), **Sit**.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

G. *schatten*, O. Irish *scáth*, Corn. *scod*, shade: Gk. *σκότος*, *σκοτία*, gloom.

Shaft. (E.) A. S. *sceaft*, shaft of a spear. + Icel. *skapt*, *skaft*, Dan. Sw. *skaft*; G. *schaft*, Du. *schacht* (for *schaft*). Further allied to L. *scāpus*, a shaft, stem, stalk; Gk. *σκηπτρον*, Doric *σκαπτον*, a staff, sceptre. All apparently from Idg. root **skap*, to support. 2. Or else *shaf-t* = that which is *shaven* or cut smooth; from Shave, q. v.

Shag, rough hair. (E.) A. S. *sceacga*, hair. + Icel. *skegg*, Swed. *skägg*, a beard, Dan. *skiæg*, beard, awn, wattle; cf. Icel. *skaga*, to jut out. The orig. sense is 'roughness.' See Shaw. Der. *shagg-y*, adj. *Shag* tobacco is rough tobacco.

Shagreen, a rough-grained leather. (F. – Turkish.) F. *chagrin*. It was orig. made of the skin of the *back* of the horse or mule. – Turk. *sāghrı*, *saghrı*, back of a horse, shagreen.

Shah, king of Persia. (Pers.) Pers. *shāh*, a king. O. Pers. *khshāyathiya*, a king; allied to Skt. *kshatra(m)*, dominion, from *kshi*, to rule; cf. Gk. *κταομαι*, I possess. Lit. sense 'ruler'; Horn, § 772; Brugm. i. § 920. See Check. Der. *pa-sha*.

Shake. (E.) A. S. *sceacan*, *scacan*, pt. t. *scōc*, pp. *scacen*. + Icel. *skaka*, Sw. *skaka*, Dan. *skage*. Teut. type **skakan-*.

Shako, a military cap. (F. – Hung.) F. *shako*. – Hungarian *csako*, a cap, shako; spelt *tsāko* in Dankovsky's Magyar Lexicon, p. 900.

Shale, a slaty rock. (G.) G. *schale*, a shell, peel, scale; whence *schal-gebirge*, a mountain formed of thin strata. Hence also O. F. *escale* and E. *scale* (1). See Scale (1).

Shall. (E.) A. S. *sceal*, I shall, I must; pt. t. *sceolde*, I should, ought. The orig. sense was 'to owe,' to be liable for; cf. Lith. *skilti*, to owe, be liable. + Icel. *skal*, pt. t. *skyldi*; Sw. *skall*; Dan. *skal*; Du. *zal*; G. *soll*; Goth. *skal*, infin. *skulan*. Cf. G. *schuld*, debt, guilt; Lith. *skelėti*, to be liable. Brugm. i. § 795.

Shalloon, a light woollen stuff. (F.) From *Chalons*, in France, E. of Paris.

Shallop, a light boat. (F. – Du.) F. *chaloupe* [whence Span. *chalupa*, 'a flat-bottomed boat,' Minsheu (1623); Port. *chalupa*]. – Du. *sloep*, a sloop. See Sloop.

Shallot, Shalot, a kind of onion. (F. – L. – Gk. – Heb.) O. F. *eschalote*, variant of *escalogne*, a shallot. – L. *ascalonia*, a shallot; fem. of *Ascalōnius*, belonging to Ascalon. – Gk. *Ἀσκαλων*, Ascalon; a chief city of the Philistines. – Heb. *Ashqelon*.

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. *schaal*, *schalig*, G. *schal*, insipid, stale (as liquids when little is left in the vessel); cf. Du. *verschalen*, to grow stale or flat.

Shalm; see Shawm.

Sham. (E.) A London slang term, due to Northern E. *sham*, a shame, disgrace (hence, trick). 'Wheea's *sham* is it' = whose fault is it? Whitby Glossary. See Shame.

Shamble, to walk awkwardly. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *shammel*, *shamble*, to rack the limbs with long strides; also, to distort; *shammel shanks*, crooked legs. Cf. E. Fries. *schamel*, shamefaced, modest, also poor, miserable; O. Fries. *skamel*, poor; Du. *schamel*. 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. *scamel*, a stool. – L. *scamellum*, a stool, little bench; allied to *scamnum*, step, bench, *scabellum*, foot-stool. L. *scamnum* is for **scab-num*, **scap-num*, allied to *scāpus*, a stem. Brugm. i. § 241.

Shame. (E.) A. S. *sceamu*, *scamu*. + Icel. *skömm*; Dan. Sw. *skam*; G. *scham*. Allied to Goth. *skanda*, shame, G. *schande*.

shamefaced, modest. (E.) Corruption of M. E. *shamefast*, modest. – A. S. *scamfæst*, lit. firm in shame, i.e. in modesty. – A. S. *scamu*, shame, modesty; *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 *champnā*, to join, to stuff, press, thrust in, shampoo; from the kneading or pressure used in the operation. Perhaps directly from the imperative *chāmpo* of the same verb; Yule.

Shamrock. (C.) Irish *seamrog*, trefoil, dimin. of *seamar*, trefoil; Gael. *seamrag*.

Shank, lower part of the leg. (E.) A. S. *sceanca*, *scanca*, bone of the leg.

+Du. *schonk*, Dan. *skank*. Swed. *skank*. Further related to G. *schenkel*, shank; G. *schinken*, ham. Der. *skink*.

Shanty, a hut. (Irish.) Said to be from Irish *sean*, old; *tigh*, a house.

Shape, vb. (E.) M. E. *schapen*; a new formation from the sb. *schap*, A. S. *ge-sceap*; or from the pp., on the analogy of *sceacan*, pp. *sceacen*. The A. S. vb. is *sceppan*, *scieppan*, with a weak infin.; pt. t. *scōp*, pp. *scapen*. + Icel. *skapa*, Swed. *skapa*, Dan. *skabe*, Goth. *ga-skapjan*, G. *schaffen*; Du. *scheppen* (weak). All from Teut. type **skapan-*, **skapjan-*, pt. t. **skōp*. Cf. Lith. *skabėti*, to cut, hew. Brugm. i. § 701.

Shard, Sherd, fragment. (E.) A. S. *sceard*, a fragment; lit. 'cut thing.' From **skar*, 2nd grade of **sker-an-*, to shear. See Shear. Cf. Icel. *skarð*, a notch. Der. *pot-sherd*.

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) *cherquier*, equivalent to O. F. *cercher* (E. *search*), later altered to mod. F. *chercher*. Cf. *cercher 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;' Torriano. —L. *circāre*, 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.

Sharp. (E.) A. S. *scearp*. +Du. *scherp*, Icel. *skarpr*, Swed. Dan. *skarp*, G. *scharf*. Teut. type **skarpoz*. Prob. allied to Scrape. Der. *scarp*, *escarpment*.

Shatter. (E.) M. E. *schateren*, to scatter, to dash as a falling stream; hence to break in pieces. A. S. *scaterian*, 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. *sceafan*, *scafan*, pt. t. *scōf*, pp. *scafen*. +Du. *schaven*; Icel. *skafa*; Swed. *skafva*, Dan. *skave*, Goth. *skaban*, G. *schaben*; Lith. *skapoti*, to shave, cut, Russ. *skopite*, to castrate, Gk. σκαπτειν, to dig. Cf. also L. *scabere*, to scrape. (√SQAB, SQAP.) Brugm. i. §§ 569, 701.

Shaw, thicket. (E.) A. S. *scaga*. +Icel. *skógr*, a shaw, wood; Swed. *skog*, Dan. *skov*, North Fries. *skog*. 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. *shāl* (pron. *shawl*), a shawl, mantle.

Shawm, Shalm, a musical instrument. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *chalemie*, a reed pipe; allied to *chaume*, a straw; cf. M. H. G. *schalmīe*. —L. *calamus*, a reed. —Gk. καλαμος, a reed. See Haulm.

She. (E.) M. E. *sche*, *scho*; also *scæ*, A. S. Chron. 1140. In the Northumbrian dialect, we find *scho* used as a dem. pronoun, though the A. S. *seo* is the fem. of the def. article. The A. S. *seo* would have become *see*, but this form never occurs; rather, it became *seō* (Lind. *sio*, John iv. 23); whence (perhaps influenced by the Icel. m. and f. demonstr. pron. *sja*, that), came Northumb. *scho* or *sho*; and this seems to have suggested the Midland *sche*, *she*, *ʃe*; the true South. form being *heo*, *he* (which caused confusion with the masc. *he*). [We also find such forms as *hyo*, *hio*, *ho*, *ȝho*, *ȝo*, mod. Lanc. *hoo*, all from *heō*.] The A. S. *sēo* is the fem. of *se*, orig. 'that;' cognate with Goth. *sa*, that. +Du. *zij*, G. *sie*; Icel. *sū*, fem. of *sā*, that; Goth. *so*, fem. of *sa*, that; Gk. ἡ, fem. of ὁ; Skt. *sā*, she, fem. of *sa*, *sas*, he. For Icel. *sjá* see Noreen, § 399. See Sweet, E. Gr. § 1068.

Sheaf. (E.) M. E. *scheef*. A. S. *sceaf*, a sheaf, pile of corn shoved together. —A. S. *sceaf*, 2nd grade of *scūfan*, to shove. + Du. *schoof*, Icel. *skauf*, Bavar. *schaub*, sheaf; from Teut. **skaub*, 2nd grade of **skūban-*, to shove; see Shove.

Sheal, a temporary summer hut. (Scand.) Also spelt *shiel*, *shielin*, *sheelin*. —Icel. *skjōl*, a shelter, cover, Dan. Swed. *skjul*, a shed; Icel. *skyli*, a shed. Cf. Skt. *sku*, to cover.

Shear. (E.) A. S. *sceran*, pt. t. *scær*, pp. *scoren*. +Du. *scheren*, Icel. *skera*, Swed. *skära*, Dan. *skære*, G. *scheren*, to shear. Teut. type **skeran-*, pt. t. **skar*, pp. **skoranoz*. Allied to O. Ir. *scar-aim*, I separate, Gael. *sgar*, to sever; W. *ysgar*, to part;

Gk. κείρειν (for *(σ)κέργειν), to cut; Lith. *kirwis*, an axe. (√SQER.) Brugm. i. §§ 515, 631.

Sheath. (E.) A. S. *sceāð*, *scæð*, a sheath, orig. that which separates, hence a husk, shell, pod. + Du. *scheede*, Dan. *skede*, Swed. *skida*, G. *scheide*, a sheath; Icel. *skeiðir*, fem. pl., a sheath (lit. things that separate or open). All from the Teut. base **skaith*; for which see **Shed** (1). Der. *sheathe*, vb.

Shebeen, a liquor-shop. (Irish—E.) Apparently a dimin. (with suffix *-īn*) of Irish *seapa*, a shop. — E. *shop*; see **Shop.**

Shed (1), to part, pour, spill. (E.) Orig. 'to separate.' A. S. *sceādan*, *scādan*, pt. t. *scēad*, *scēd*, pp. *sceāden*, to shed; whence M. E. *scheden*, 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. *skeðan*, O. Fries. *skēða*, *skēda*. From Teut. base **skeith*, varying to **skeid*, to split (see **Shide**); or from the 2nd grade **skaith*, **skaid*. The Idg. root would, regularly, be **skheit*, but we only find √SKHEID; cf. Gk. σχίζειν, for *σχίδγειν, to cleave; L. *scindere*, to cut; Lith. *skedziu*, 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 Inwyt. See **Shade.**

Sheen, fairness, splendour. (E.) M. E. *schene*, adj., fair. A. S. *scēne*, *scīene*, *scȳne*, fair, 'showy;' allied to *sceawian*, to show, see. + O. Sax. *scōni*, adj.; Du. *schoon*, adj.; G. *schon*, adj.; cf. Goth. *ibna-skauns*, of like appearance. Teut. type **skauniz*, 'showy;' see **Show.** ¶ Not allied to *shine*.

Sheep. (E.) A. S. *sceāp*, *scēp*; pl. unchanged. + O. Sax. *skāp*; Du. *schaap*; G. *schaf*. Teut. type **skêpom*, neut.

Sheer (1), bright, pure, perpendicular. (Scand.) A *sheer* descent is a clear (unbroken) one. M. E. *shere*, bright. — Icel. *skærr*, Dan. *skær*, sheer, bright; Teut. type **skairiz*. Cf Icel. *skīrr*, A. S. *scīr*, bright; G. *schier*, Goth. *skeirs* (Teut. type **skeiroz*); from the base (**skei-*) of the verb *to shine*; see **Shine** (Noreen). ¶ The *sh* (for *sk*) is due to A. S. *scīr*. Der. *Sheer-Thursday*, the day before Good Friday; cf. Icel. *skīra*, 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 *scēte*, A. S. *scīete*, *scȳte*, a sheet; also (without mutation) *sceat*, *sceata*, 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. *sceat-līne* (sheet-line). Cf. A. S. *sceat*, 2nd grade of *sceotan*, 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. *schooss*, flap of a coat, lap, bosom. All from Teut. **skaut*, 2nd grade of **skeutan-*, to shoot; see **Shoot.**

Sheet-anchor, an anchor to be 'shot' out in emergency. (E.) From prov. E. *sheet*, M. E. *schēten*, A. S. *scēotan*, 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. *shekanāh*, dwelling. — Heb. *shakan*, to dwell.

Sheldrake. (E.) For *sheld-drake*, i.e. variegated or spotted drake. Cf. Orkney *sheld-fowl*, a sheldrake (Cent. Dict.). '*Sheld*, flecked, party-coloured;' Coles (1684). M. E. *sheld* is a shield; and the allusion is to the patch round the breast. Cf. A. S. *scild*, a shield, used also of part of a bird's plumage (Grein). So also Icel. *skjöldungr*, a sheldrake, *skjöldōttr*, dappled, from *skjöldr*, a shield. See **Shield.**

Shelf. (E.) M. E. *schelfe*, *shelfe*. A. S. *scilfe*, story (of a building), shelf. Orig. a thin piece, flake; allied to *shell* and *skill*. + Low G. *schelf*, a board, shelf; cf. *schelfern*, to flake off; also E. Fries. *schalfer*, *schilfer*, a chip, splinter; Du. *schilfer*, a scale. Extended forms, from the root of **Skill** and **Scale.**

Shell. (E.) M. E. *shelle*, sb. A. S. *scell*, *scyll*. + Du. *schel*; Icel. *skel*; Goth. *skalja*, a tile. Teut. type **skaljā*, fem. The sense is 'thin flake'; cf. Swed. *skala*, to peel. See **Scale, Skill.** Der. *shell*, verb.

Shelter. (E.) A curious development of M. E. *sheldtrume*, a body of guards or

troops, a squadron; frequently spelt *shel-tron*, *sheltrun*; it came to mean a guard or protection of any kind (P. Plowm., Halliwell). — A. S. *scildtruma*, lit. 'shield-troop,' a guard. — A. S. *scild*, shield; *truma*, a band of men, allied to *trum*, firm. See Shield and Trim.

Shelve, to slope down. (E.) A derivative of *shelf*, but the connexion is not clear. A *shelf* came to mean a slab of stratified rocks, also a sand-bank; and the sense of 'slope' prob. refers to the sloping edges of the latter. Torriano translates M. Ital. *stralare* by 'to shelve or go aside, aslope, awry'; a sense perhaps suggested by M. Du. *scheel*, awry, G. *schel*, *scheel*.

Shepherd. (E.) A. S. *sceaphyrde*, a keeper of sheep; see Herd (2). Der. *shepherd-ess*.

Sherbet, a drink. (Arab.) Arab. *sharbat*, a drink, draught, sherbet, syrup. — Arab. root *shariba*, he drank. Der. *shrub* (2), *syrup*.

Sherd; see Shard.

Shere-Thursday; see Sheer (1).

Sheriff. (E.) For *shire-reeve*. A. S. *scīr-gerēfa*, a shire-reeve; see Shire and Reeve. Der. *sheriff-al-ty*, usually spelt *shrievalty*.

Sherry. (Span. — L.) Formerly *sherris*; *sh* being an old pron. of Span. *x*. — Span. *Xeres*, a town in Spain, near Cadiz. — L. *Cæsaris*, 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. *scīd*, a billet of wood; from the base (**skeid*) of the verb *to shed*. + Icel. *skīð*, G. *scheit*, a billet; O. Irish *sciath*, a shield. See Shed, Sheath.

Shield. (E.) A. S. *scild*, *sceld*. + Du. *schild*, Icel. *skjöldr*, Dan. *skiöld*, Swed. *sköld*, Goth. *skildus*, G. *schild*. Teut. type **skelduz*, m. Perhaps 'thin board'; cf. Lith. *skel-ti*, to split.

Shieling; see Sheal.

Shift. (E.) M. E. *schiften*, to divide, change, shift, remove; orig. 'to divide.' A. S. *sciftan*, to divide. + Icel. *skipta* (for *skifta*), to divide, part, shift, change; Swed. *skifta*, Dan. *skifte*, the same. Allied to Icel. *skīfa*, to cut into slices, *skīfa*, 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. *skilliggs* (for **skillings*); G. *schilling*. β. The suffix *-ing* is a diminutive which occurs also in E. *farth-ing*, 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. *skil-jemynt*, Dan. *skillemynt*, small change, small money.

Shillyshally. (E.) Formerly *shill I, shall I*; a reduplicated form of *shall I*.

Shimmer, to glimmer. (E.) A. S. *scimrian*, frequent. form of *scīman*, *scīmian*, to shine, allied to *scīnan*, to shine; see Shine. + Du. *schemeren*; Swed. *skimra*; G. *schimmern*. Cf. O. H. G. *scīmo*, a bright light, Icel. *skīmi*, a gleam, Irish *sgeimh*, *sgiamh*, beauty.

Shin. (E.) A. S. *scinu*; also *scin-bān*, shin-bone. + Du. *scheen*; G. *schiene*, also a splint; Swed. *sken-ben*, Dan. *skinne-been*, shin-bone. Orig. sense perhaps 'thinly covered bone,' and allied to Skin (Franck; doubtful). Cf. A. S. *scīa*, shin.

Shine. (E.) A. S. *scīnan*, pt. t. *scān*, pp. *scinen*. + Du. *schijnen*, Icel. *skīna*; Dan. *skinne*; Swed. *skina*; Goth. *skeinan*; G. *scheinen*. (Base SKEI.) Cf. Sheer (1), Shimmer.

Shingle (1), a wooden tile. (L.) M. E. *shingle*, corruption of *shindle* (Minsheu), as shewn by the corresponding G. *schindel*, a shingle, splint, thin piece of wood. — L. *scindula*, a shingle, as if from L. *scindere*, to cleave; but really for *scandula*, a shingle.

Shingle (2), coarse round gravel on the sea-shore. (Scand.) Corruption of Norweg. *singl* 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.

– O. North. F. *chengle*, O. F. *cengle*, *sangle*, 'a girth, a sengle;' Cot. – L. *cingula*, a belt. – L. *cingere*, to surround; see **Cincture**.

Ship. (E.) A. S. *scip*. + Du. *schip*, Icel. *skip*, Dan. *skib*, Swed. *skepp*, Goth. *skip*, G. *schiff*. Teut. type **skipom*, neut. Hence *skiff*, *skipper*, *equip*.

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 *shark*, to prowl about; hence, to act in a paltry way, to keep out of danger. See **Shark**.

Shirt. (E.) M. E. *shirte*, *shurte*. A.S. *scyrte*. – A. S. *scort*, short; see **Short**. + Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt, kind of kirtle; Swed. *skjorta*, Dan. *skiorte*. So called because *short*. Doublet, *skirt*.

Shittah-tree, Shittim-wood. (Heb.) *Shittim* is a pl. form. – Heb. *shittāh*, pl. *shittīm*, 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. *chiueren*, *cheueren* (*chiveren*, *cheveren*), where *ch* stands for earlier *c*(*k*), as if from an A. S. **cifer*, which I suppose to be a variant of *cwifer*. 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*, *schive*, *schīf*, N. Fries. *skiv*, *skeev*. + Du. *schijf*; Icel. *skīfa*, Dan. *skive*, Swed. *skifva*; G. *scheibe*, a slice. Teut. base **skeib*, Idg. root **skeip*; whence Gk. *σκοῖπος*, a potter's disc (Hesychius). See **Shift**.

Shoal (1), a multitude of fishes, a troop, crowd. (E.) Spelt *shole* in Spenser; M. E. *scole*, a troop, throng, crowd. A. S. *scolu*, a troop. + O. Sax. *skola*, a troop, band; Du. *school*, a shoal. Teut. type **skulā*, 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 *shald*; see **Shallow**. A.S. *sceald*, shallow; found in place-names. Cf. Pomeran. *scholl*, shallow water; and note E. *old*, prov. E. *ole*, from O. Merc. *ald*, A. S. *eald*.

Shoar, a prop; see **Shore** (2).

Shock (1), a violent jolt. (E.) M. E. *schokken*, to shock, jolt. E. Fries. *schokken*. + Du. *schok*, sb., *schokken*, vb.; Low G. *schokken*, *schukken*, vb.; O. H. G. *scoc*, sb. (whence F. *choc*, sb., *choquer*, vb.). Cf. G. *schaukel*, a swing. See **Shog**.

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. *skok*, 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**.

Shoe. (E.) M. E. *scho*. A. S. *sccō*, *scōh*; pl. *sceos*, *scōs*. + Du. *schoen*; Icel. *skor*; Swed. and Dan. *sko*; Goth. *skohs*; G. *schuh*. Teut. type **skōhoz*, masc.

Shog, to jog on. (E.) M. E. *schoggen*, to jog; variant of *schokken*, to jolt. See **Shock** (1); and cf. **Jog**.

Shoot. (E.) A. S. *sceōtan*, later form of *sceotan*, str. vb. [with *eo* for *eo* as in *choose*]; pt. t. *scēat*, pp. *scoten*, of which only the pp. *shotten* is preserved (in the phrase *shotten herring* = a herring that has lost its roe). + Du. *schieten*; Icel. *skjota*; Dan. *skyde*; Sw. *skjuta*; G. *schiessen*. Teut. type **skeutan-*, pt. t. **skaut*, pp. **skutanoz*. Brugm. i. § 623.

Shop. (E.) A. S. *sceoppa*, a stall, booth. Allied to *scypen*, a pen for cattle. + Low G. *schupp*, a shed; G. *schoppen*, a shed, covert whence O. F. *eschoppe*, a shop).

Shore (1), strand of a lake or sea. (E.) M. E. *schore*. A.S. *score* (Somner); cf. A. S. *scoren clif*, a shorn cliff, precipice. Cf. A. S. *scor-*, weak grade of *sceran*, to shear. See **Shear**.

Shore (2), **Shoar,** a prop. (E.) M. E. *schore*. Not in A. S. E. Fries. *schōr*, *schore* (also *schār*, *schare*), a prop. Cf.

A. S. *sceorian*, to project, jut out. + Du. *schoor*, a prop; M. Du. *schooren*, to under-prop; Norweg. *skora*, prop. Cf. also Icel. *skorða*, a prop, stay, esp. under a boat; *skorða*, 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. *scurz*, short. The Teut. base would appear to be **skert-*, to cut; as if extended from **sker-*, to cut; see **Shear**. Cf. also Icel. *skarðr*, diminished, cut down. ¶ But as the G. *kurz* is from L. *curtus*, short, it is usual to explain all these words as borrowed from a L. type **ex-curtus*; which is improbable.

Shot. (E.) M. E. *schot*. A. S. *scot*, a shot, *ge-sceot*, implements for shooting; cf. A. S. *scot-*, weak grade of *sceotan*, to shoot. + Icel. *skot*, Du. *schot*, a shot, shooting; G. *schuss*, a shot. See **Shoot**.

Shoulder. (E.) A. S. *sculder*, *sculdor*. + 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. *skūta*, *skūti*, a taunt; see **Scout** (2).

Shove. (E.) M. E. *shouven*. A. S. *scūfan*, pt. t. *scēaf*, pp. *scofen*, to shove. + Icel. *skūfa*; Du. *schuiven*, G. *schieben* (pt. t. *schob*); Goth. *skiuban*. Teut. type **skeuban-* or **skūban-*, pt. t. **skaub*, pp. **skubanoz*. Cf. Lith. *skubùs*, quick, hasty, industrious; Skt. *ksubh*, to become agitated, *kshobha-*, agitation. Brugm. i. § 992.

shovel. (E.) A. S. *scofl*, a shovel, for lifting and shoving; cf. A. S. *scof-*, weaker grade of *scūfan* (above). + Du. *schoffel*; G. *schaufel*, O. H. G. *skūvala*; a form which makes a connexion with *shove* doubtful. Der. *shovel-er*, a kind of duck.

Show, Shew. (E.) M. E. *schewen*, vb. A. S. *sceawian*, 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*, Idg. root **skau*; cf. Gk. θυο-σκόος, an inspector of an offering; also L. *cau-ēre*, to heed, *cau-tus*, watchful; Gk. κοέω, I observe; Skt. *kav-i-*, wise. From the same root we have *cautious*. Brugm. i. §§ 163, 639. Der. *sheen*, *scavenger*.

Shower. (E.) M. E. *schour*. A. S. *scūr*. + Du. *schoer*; Icel. *skūr*; Swed. *skur*; Goth. *skūra*, a storm; G. *schauer*, O. H. G. *scūr*. Brugm. i. § 627.

Shred. (E.) M. E. *shrēde*, sb. A. S. *scrēade*. + 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. *shrewe*, adj., applied to both sexes, wicked, bad. A. S. *screawa*, 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*, accursed, depraved, hence malicious; pp. of *schrewen*, to curse, from the adj. *schrewe*, malicious, bad (above).

shrew-mouse, an animal like a mouse. (E.) A. S. *screawa*; see **Shrew** (above).

Shriek. (E.) A native form of *screech*; from M. E. *schriken*, to shriek. See **Screech**. Imitative; see **Shrike**.

Shrievalty; see **Sheriff**.

Shrift, confession. (L.) A. S. *scrift*, confession, prescribed penance. Cf. A. S. *scrif-*, weak grade of *scrīf-an*, to shrive, to impose a penance; ult. of L. origin; see **Shrive**. + Icel. *skript*, Swed. *skrift*, Dan. *skrifte*; Du. and G. *schrift*, writing. See **Shrive**.

Shrike, the butcher-bird. (E.) Cf. Westphalian *schrīk*, a shrike; Icel. *skrikja*, a shrike, lit. 'shrieker,' from Icel. *skrikja*, to titter, orig. to shriek, and allied to Icel. *skrækja*, to screech. See **Shriek** and **Screech**.

Shrill. (E.) M. E. *shril*; cf. Lowl. Scotch *skirl*, a shrill cry, *skirl*, to cry aloud. Cf. E. Fries. *schrel*, Low G. *schrell*, G. *schrill*, shrill; A. S. *scralletan*, to cry aloud; Norweg. *skryla*, *skræla*, to cry shrilly. From Teut. root **skrel* (2nd grade **skral*), to cry aloud.

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. *skrimpe*, 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. *scrīn*, a box. – L. *scrīnium*, chest, box.

Shrink. (E.) A. S. *scrincan*, pt. t.

scranc, pp. *scruncen*, to contract, shrivel up. +M. Du. *schrinken*, to shrink, grow smaller; Swed. *skrynka*, a wrinkle. Allied to **Shrimp**, **Shrug**.

Shrive; see **Shrove-tide**.

Shrivel. (E.) In Shak. An E. word. +Swed. dial. *skryvla*, to shrivel up, to wrinkle; *skryvla*, a wrinkle. Perhaps allied to Swed. *skroflig*, rough, and to G. *schroff*, rugged.

Shroud. (E.) A. S. *scrūd*, garment, clothing. +Icel. *skruð*, ornament, shrouds of a ship; Dan. and Swed. *skrud*, dress, attire. Orig. a 'shred' of stuff, a piece cut or torn off; cf. A. S. *screade* (= mod. E. *shred*). The Teut. base is **skreud*, to cut; the 2nd grade **skraud* appears in **Shred**, q.v. Cf. L. *scrūta*, broken bits? **Der.** *scroll*.

Shrove-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. *schriuen*, pt. t. *schroof*). – A. S. *scrīfan*, to shrive, impose a penance, pt. t. *scrāf*, pp. *scrif-en* (whence *scrif-t*, shrift). +O. Fries. *skrīva* (pt. t. *skrēf*); O. Sax. *skrīƀan*, to write; Du. *schrijven* (pt. t. *schreef*); Dan. *skrive* (pt. t. *skrev*); Swed. *skrifva* (pt. t. *skref*); G. *schreiben* (pt. t. *schrieb*). Teut. type **skreiban-*, pt. t. **skraib*, pp. **skribanoz*. Conjugated as a genuine Teut. verb, but probably an early borrowing from Lat. *scrībere*, to write. See **Scribe**.

Shrub (1), a low dwarf tree. (E.) M. E. *schrob*. A. S. **scrob*, 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**.

Shrug. (E.) M. E. *shruggen*, to shiver. The old sense was to shrink, shrink up. Cf. Dan. *skrugge*, *skrukke*, to stoop; Swed. dial. *skrukka*, *skrugga*, to huddle oneself together, allied to *skrinka*, to shrink, Norw. *skrukken*, shrunken. See **Shrink**.

Shudder. (E.) M. E. *schoderen*, *schuderen*. Low G. *schuddern*; Dan. dial. *skuddre*, to shudder. A frequentative verb. Cf. E. Fries. *schüdden*, to shake; O. Sax. *skuddian*, to shake; M. Du. *schudden*, to shake, tremble. Also G. *schütteln*, to shake, frequent. of O. H. G. *skuttan*.

Shuffle. (E.) Frequentative of *shove*. E. Fries. *schuffeln*, to shuffle along, from *schufen*, to shove, push. Cf. *scuffle*, which is the frequentative of Swed. *skuffa*, to push, shove. See **Scuffle**.

Shun. (E.) M. E. *shunien*, *shonien*. A. S. *scunian*, to shun, avoid; orig. sense (perhaps) to hurry away, hasten. Cf. Icel. *skunda*, *skynda*, Swed. *skynda sig*, Dan. *skynde*, to hasten, hurry, speed. **Der.** *scoundrel*, *schooner*.

Shunt. (E.) Prov. E. *shunt*, to turn aside; M. E. *shunten*, to start aside, avoid. Perhaps allied to **Scuttle** (3).

Shut. (E.) M. E. *shutten*, *shitten*. A. S. *scyttan*, to shut; to fasten a door with a bolt (called a *shuttle*). We still say 'to *shoot* a bolt.' The A. S. *scyttan* is a weak verb; cf. *scut-*, weak grade of *scēotan*, to shoot. +Du. *schutten*, G. *schützen* (from the same grade). See **Shoot**.

shuttle. (E.) So called from being *shot* across the threads in weaving. M. E. *schitel*, also a bolt of a door; A. S. *scyttel*, a bolt. Formed, with suffix *-el* of the agent, from Teut. **skut* = A. S. *scut-*, weak grade of *sceotan*, to shoot. +Dan. *skytte*, *skyttel*, a shuttle; cf. Du. *schiet-spoel*, a shuttle, lit. 'shoot-spool.' **Der.** *shuttle-cock*; from its being *shot* backwards and forwards like a *shuttle*, and because furnished with feathers. ¶ Not for *shuttle-cork*.

Shuttle-cock; see above.

Shy. (E.) M. E. *shey*, *scheouh*, said of a shy horse. – A. S. *sceoh*, timid; cf. E. Fries. *schöi*. +Dan. *sky*, shy; Swed. *skygg*, skittish, shy, coy; Du. *schuw*, shy; G. *scheu*, timid, shy, M. H. G. *schiech*. Teut. type **skeuhoz*. See **Eschew**.

Si–Sy.

Siamang, a large ape. (Malay.) Malay *siāmang*.

Sib, related. (E.) A. S. *sibb*, akin to; see **Gossip**. Cf. M. Swed. *sif*, akin to.

Sibilant, hissing. (L.) L. *sībilant-*, stem of pres. part. of *sībilāre*, to hiss. – L. *sībilus*, hissing. Imitative.

Sibyl. (L. – Gk.) L. *Sibylla*. – Gk. Σίβυλλα, a Sibyl or prophetess.

Sicca, in phr. *sicca rupee*, newly coined rupee. (Hind. – Pers. – Arab.) Hind. *sikka*, a die for coining. – Pers. *sikka(h)*, the

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Silly. (E.) Orig. 'timely;' then happy, lucky, blessed, innocent; lastly, simple, foolish. M. E. *seli, sili*; thus *syly man* in Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 1361 = *seli man* in Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 1473. A. S. *sǽlig, gesǽlig*, timely; from *sǽl*, time, season, happiness. + Du. *zalig*, G. *selig*, blest, happy; cf. also Icel. *sæll*, Swed. *säll*, Goth. *sēls*, good.

Silo, a pit for storing grain or fodder. (Span. – L. – Gk.) Span. *silo*. – L. *sirum*, acc. of *sīrus*. – Gk. *σῑρός*. **Der.** *en-silage*.

Silt. (Scand.) 1. Either formed, with participial suffix *-t*, from *sile* (M. E. *silen*), to drain. – Swed. *sila*, to drain, strain, filter; *sil*, a filter. 2. Or from M. Swed. *sylta*, mud; Dan. *sylt*, a salt-marsh. From **sult-*, weak grade of *salt-*; see **Salt.**

Silvan, Sylvan. (L.) The spelling with *y* is bad. – L. *siluānus*, belonging to a wood. – L. *silua*, a wood. Cf. Gk. *υλη*, a wood (connexion with *silua* doubtful; Brugm. i. § 102).

Silver. (E.) O. Merc. *sylfur* (Matt. x. 9); A. S. *seolfor*; earlier *siolofr*. + Du. *zilver*; Icel. *silfr*; Dan. *sölv*; Swed. *silfver*; G. *silber*; Goth. *silubr*; Russ. *serebro*; Lith. *sidábras*.

Similar. (F. – L.) F. *similaire*; as if from L. **similāris*, extended from *similis*, like. Cf. O. Ir. *samail*, Ir. *samhail*, W. *hafal*, like. Allied to *simul*, together, and to E. Same. Brugm. i. §§ 438, 442.

simile. (L.) L. *simile*, a comparison, a like thing; neut. of *similis*, like.

similitude. (F. – L.) F. *similitude*. – L. acc. *similitudinem*, likeness. – L. *similis*, like.

Simious, monkey-like. (L.) From L. *sīmia*, an ape. – L. *sīmus* (Gk. *σιμός*), flat-nosed.

Simmer. (E.) A frequentative form, from the base *sim*, to express the sound of gentle boiling. Cf. Dan. *summe*, G. *summen*, Swed. dial. *summa*, to hum, buzz.

Simnel, a kind of rich cake. (F. – L.) O. F. *simenel*; Late L. *simenellus, siminellus*, bread of fine flour; also called *simella* in Late L. – L. *simila*, wheat-flour of the finest quality; whence *siminellus*, for **similellus*. Allied to Gk. *σεμίδαλις*, fine flour. Cf. **Semolina.**

Simony, traffic in ecclesiastical preferment. (F. – L. – Gk. – Heb.) F. *simonie*; Late L. *simōnia*. Named from *Simon Magus* (Acts viii. 18). – Gk. *Σίμων*, Simon. – Heb. *Shim'ōn*, Simeon; lit. 'hearkening.' – Heb. root *shāma'*, to hear.

Simoom. (Arab.) Arab. *samum*, a sultry pestilential wind; from its poisonous nature. – Arab. root *samma*, he poisoned (Devic).

Simper, to smirk. (Scand.) From Scand.; cf. Norw. *semper*, fine, smart; Dan. dial. *semper, simper*, affected, coy, prudish; M. Swed. *semper*, one who affectedly refrains from eating; cf. Bavar. *zimpern*, to be affectedly coy (from Low G.). Formed from M. Swed. *sipp, simp*, an affected woman, Swed. *sipp*, adj., finical, prim. All from the notion of *sipping*, or taking only a little at a time; hence, prudish, affected, coy, &c. Cf. Low G. *sipp*, prim, *den Mund* sipp *trekken*, to make a small mouth; and M. Du. *sippen*, to sip. See note to **Sip.**

Simple. (F. – L.) F. *simple*. – L. *simplicem*, acc. of *simplex*, lit. 'one-fold.' – L. *sim-* (appearing also in *sin-guli*, one by one, *sem-el*, once, *sim-ul*, together); and *plic-*, from *plicāre*, to fold; see **Simulate** and **Ply.** **Der.** *simplicity*, F. *simplicité*, from L. acc. *simplicitātem*; *simpli-fy*, to make simple.

simpleton. (F. – L.) I.e. *simple-t-on*, with double suffix; formed with F. suffix *-on* from Picard and M. F. *simplet*, a simple person, fem. *simplette*, 'a simple wench;' Cot. – F. *simple*, simple; with suffixed *-t*. (So also *musk-et-oon*.) Cf. Span. *simplon*, a simpleton.

Simulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *simulāre*, also *similāre*, to make like. – L. *similis*, like; *simul*, together, lit. 'at once.' From Idg. **sem-*, one; cf. Goth. *sim-lē*, once; Gk. *ἕν*, neut., one, *μία*, f. (for **σμ-ία*); Skt. *sa-kṛt*, once; Gk. *ἅ-παξ*, once; Brugm. ii. § 165.

simultaneous. (L.) Late L. *simultāneus*; coined from L. *simult-im*, at the same time. – L. *simul*, together.

Sin. (E.) A. S. *synn* (*sinn, senn*). + Du. *zonde*; Icel. *synd, syndh*; Dan. Swed. *synd*; G. *sünde*, O. H. G. *suntea*. Thus the A. S. *synn* represents a Teut. type **sundjā*, fem., or rather an Idg. type **səntjā*; where **sənt* is the weak grade of *sent*: *sont*. Allied to L. *sons* (stem *sont-*), guilty, sinful, orig. 'real.' ['Language regards the *guilty* man as the man *who it was*;' Curtius.] Cf. Ion. Gk. *ἐ-οντ-*, stem of *ἐων* (for **ἐσ-ων*), being, pres. pt. of *ειμι*, I am. See **Sooth.** **Der.** *sin*, vb.

Since. (E.) Written for *sins*, which is short for M. E. *sithens*, since. This is formed, with adverbial suffix *-s*, from M. E. *sithen*, since, a modification of A. S. *siððan*, 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. *seithus*, late, *seithu*, adv., late, *-seiths*, adv., later. The A. S. *ðan* is the instrumental of the definite article or demonst. pronoun. The G. *seitdem*, since, is similarly formed. See Sievers, §§ 323, 337.

Sincere. (F.—L.) O. F. *sincere*.—L. *sincērus*, pure, sincere. Der. *sincerity*, from M. F. *sincerité*, from L. acc. *sinceritātem*.

Sinciput. (L.) The fore part of the head; lit. 'half head.'—L. *sinciput*, half the head.—L. *semi-*, 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. *sinwe*), *seonu*.+Du. *zenuw*; Dan. *sene*; 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. *sang*, pp. *sungen*. See Song; and see singe. + Du. *zingen*; Icel. *syngja*; Dan. *synge*; Swed. *sjunga*; Goth. *siggwan* (for **singwan*); G. *singen*.

singe, to scorch. (E.) For *senge*; M. E. *sengen*. A. S. *sengan*, to singe; lit. 'to make to sing,' from the hissing of a burning log, &c. Causal of *singan*, to sing (above). + Du. *zengen*, G. *sengen*, causal verbs, similarly formed.

Single. (L.) L. *singulus*, 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*.

singular. (F.—L.) M.E. *singuler*.—F. *singulier*.—L. *singulāris*, single.—L. *singulī*, pl., one by one (above).

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. *sincan*, intrans., pt. t. *sanc*, pp. *suncen*. + Du. *zinken*; Icel. *sökkva* (for *sinkva*); Dan. *synke*; Swed. *sjunka*; G. *sinken*; Goth. *sigkwan* (for **singkwan*). 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; Cor. i. 1. 126. Brugm. i. §§ 421 3), 677.

Sinople, green. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *sinople*, 'green;' Cot. — Late L. *sinōpis*, greenish, also reddish; L. *sinōpis*, red ochre.—Gk. σινωπις, σινωπικη, 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. *sypian*, to absorb moisture, a causal form allied to A. S. *sūpan*, to sup. See Sup. ¶ In the E. Fries. *sippen*, to sip, M. Du. *sippen*, to sip, Norw. *sipla*, to sip, the *i* suggests a connexion with Low G. *sipen*, to drip; but cf. E. Fries. *süpken*, to sip, Swed. dial. *syppa*, to drink. Der. *sip*, sb.

Siphon. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *siphon*.—L. *sīphōnem*, acc. of *sīphō*, 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*, older, elder; (the word *seignior* being from the acc. *seniōrem*). *Sire* is a variant of O. F. *seure* <L. *senior* (see Schwan).

Sirdar, a commander. (Pers.) Pers. *sardār*, a chief.—Pers. *sar*, head (cf. Gk. κάρα); *-dār*, possessing, holding.

Siren. (L.—Gk.) L. *sīrēn*.—Gk. σειρήν, a nymph who enticed seamen to destruction by her magic song.

Sirloin, Surloin. (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 knighting it is mere trash.

Sirname, for **Surname,** q. v.

Sirocco, a hot wind. (Ital.—Arab.) Ital. *sirocco*, south-east wind.—Arab. *sharq*, east (Devic). See Saracen.

Sirrah. (Prov.—L.) *Sirra* (Minsheu).

serrha (Levins). A contemptuous pronunciation of the F. *sire* by the men of Provence, who called it *sira*. — O. F. *sire*, Prov. *sira*, sir. — L. *senior*; see **Sir**.

Sir-reverence. (L.) Short for *save-reverence*, a translation of L. *saluā reuerentiā*, i. e. reverence to you being preserved, or, by your leave. — L. *saluā*, abl. fem. of *saluus*, safe; and *reuerentiā*, abl. of *reuerentia*.

Sirup; see **Syrup**.

Siskin, a song-bird. (Low G. — Slavonic.) Low G. *zieske*, *ziseke*, a siskin; Du. *sijsje*, where the dimin. suffix *-je* answers to an older suffix *-ken*, so that *sijsje* implies an older form *sijsken*. Cf. Dan. *sisgen*, a siskin; Swed. *siska*. Of Slavonic origin. — Polish *czyzik*, dimin. form of *czyz*, a siskin; Sloven. *chizhek*; Russ. *chij*. See Miklosich, p. 36.

Sister. (E.) A. S. *sweostor*, *swuster*; M. E. *suster*; affected by Icel. *systir*. + Du. *zuster*; Icel. *systir*, Swed. *syster*, Dan. *söster*, Goth. *swistar*; G. *schwester*. Further allied to L. *soror* (for **swesor*); O. Ir. *siur*, W. *chwaer*, Lith. *sesu*; Skt. *svasar-*. Brugm. ii. § 122. **Der.** *cousin*, q. v.

Sit. (E.) A. S. *sittan*, pt. t. *sæt*, pp. *seten*. + Du. *zitten*; Icel. *sitja*; Dan. *sidde*; Swed. *sitta*; G. *sitzen*. Teut. type **setjan-*, pt. t. **sat*, pp. **setanoz*. Further allied to Goth. *sitan*; W. *seddu*; L. *sedere*; Gk. ἕζομαι, I sit; Skt. *sad*. See **Sedentary**. (√SED.) **Der.** *set*.

Site. (F. — L.) F. *site*; M. F. *sit*. — L. *situm*, acc. of *situs*, a site, 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. *sithen*; see **Since**.

Situate. (L.) Late L. *situātus*, pp. of *situāre*, to place. — L. *situ-*, for *situs*, a place. See **Site**.

Six. (E.) A. S. *six*. + Icel., Dan., and Swed. *sex*; G. *sechs*; Goth. *saihs*; Russ. *sheste*; W. *chwech*; Gael. and Irish *se*; L. *sex*; Gk. ἕξ; Lith. *szeszi*; 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).

Size (2), weak glue. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *sisa*, 'syse or glew;' Florio. Short for *assisa*, size. So called from making colours lie flat. — M. Ital. *assisare*, 'to sute [suit] well;' Florio. — Ital. *assiso*, pp. of *assidere*, to sit; also, to situate. — L. *assidere*, lit. to sit near. — L. *as-* (for *ad*), near; *sedere*, to sit. See **Sit**.

Skain, Skene, Skean, Skein, a dagger, knife. (Irish.) Irish and Gael. *sgian*, a knife; O. Irish *scīan*; W. *ysgien*, a cutting instrument. Cf. W. *ysgi*, a cutting off; Gk. σχαειν, to slit.

Skate (1), a large flat fish. (Scand.) M. E. *scate*. — Icel. *skata*; Norw. *skata*. Cf. L. *squātus*, a skate (Pliny); also Irish *sgat*, a skate (from E.)

Skate (2), **Scate,** a frame with a steel blade, for sliding on ice. (Du. — F. — Low G.) Properly *skates*; the *s* being dropped because *skates* looked like a pl. form. [Cf. *scatches* (another form of *skateses*, pl., but usually meaning 'stilts').] — Du. *schaatsen*, skates, a pl. form, from a sing. *schaats*, whence *schaatsryder*, a skate-rider, skater (Sewel); M. Du. *skaetsen*, pl. — O. North. F. *escache*, Picard form of O.F. *eschace*, a stilt (12th cent.); whence F. *échasse*. [So also M. Du. *kaetsen*, lit. 'to catch;' from Picard *cacher*, for O. F. *chacer*.] — Low G. *schake*, a shank, leg. Thus *scatches* or *skates* are 'shanks,' contrivances for lengthening the stride; cf. F. *échasse*, a stilt, as above.

Skein, Skain, a knot (or quantity) of thread or silk. (F. — C. ?) M. E. *skeyne*, a quantity of yarn. — M. F. *escaigne*, 'a skain;' 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. σκελετον, a dried body; neut. of σκελετος, dried. — Gk. σκέλλειν, 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. *scelmo*, a pestilence, carrion, worthless rogue.

Skeptic; see **Sceptic**.

Skerry, a rock surrounded by sea. (Scand.) From Icel. *sker*, a skerry; see **Scar** (2).

Sketch. (Du.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) Du. *schets*, a draught, sketch.—Ital. *schizzo*, a first rough draught.—L. *schedium*, a thing made hastily; from *schedius*, adj., hastily made.—Gk. σχέδιος, sudden; allied to σχεδον, near; from the base σχε-, 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. *schuwen*, *schouen*, to avoid. + O. H. G. *sciuhen*, G. *scheuen*, to avoid; from *scheu*, 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* (blotches?), used as the pl. of *sky*, a cloud. If so, there is no connexion with Skew (above).

Skewer. (Doubtful.) Formerly *skuer* (A. D. 1411). Etym. unknown. ¶ Prov. E. *skiver*, a skewer, is the Scand. form answering to E. *shiver*, a small piece; cf. Dan. dial. *skivrt*, small sticks for fuel. See Shiver (2).

Skid. (Scand.) Orig. a thin slip of wood, to put under a wheel.—Norw. *skida*, a thin plank; cf. Icel. *skīð*, a billet of wood; see Shide.

Skiff. (F.—Ital.—G.) M. F. *esquif*, 'a skiffe; Cot.—Ital. *schifo*.—M. H. G. *skif*, G. *schiff*, a ship; see Ship.

Skill, discernment, tact. (Scand.) M.E. *skil*, often in the sense of 'reason.'—Icel. *skil*, a distinction; cf. *skilja*, to part, separate, distinguish; Dan. *skiel*, Swed. *skal*, reason; Dan. *skille*, Swed. *skilja*, to separate. Allied to Lith. *skelti*, to cleave; Swed. *skala*, to peel. From Teut. root **skel*; see Scale (1). Der. *skill*, vb., as in phr. 'it *skills* not,' i. e. makes no difference; from Icel. *skilja*, often used impersonally, with the sense 'it differs.'

Skillet, a small pot. (Scand.) Formerly *skellet*. A dimin., with F. suffix *-et*, of M. E. *skele* (prov. E. *skeel*), a milk-pail; Cath. Angl.—Icel. *skjola*, a pail, bucket.

Skim, to take off scum. (Scand.) Dan. *skumme*, Swed. *skumma*, to skim; from *skum*, scum. The E. verb preserves an old vowel-change from *u* to *y*, later *i*; cf. *fill* from *full*. And cf. Dan. dial. *skimmel*, a thin film on milk; E. Fries. *schümen*, to skim.

Skin. (Scand.) Icel. *skinn*, Swed. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, skin. Cf. G. *schinden*, to skin, flay; also W. *cen*, skin, *ysgen*, dandriff.

Skink, to serve out wine. (Scand.) M. E. *skenken*; [also *schenken*, from A. S. *scencan*, to pour out; orig. to draw off through a pipe; from A. S. *scanc*, a shank, shank-bone, hollow bone (hence, a pipe)]. —Icel. *skenkja*, Dan. *skienke*. + Du. *schenken*, G. *schenken*, to skink. Teut. type **skankjan-*; from **skank-*, a shank, pipe of bone. See Nunchion.

Skip. (Scand.) M. E. *skippen*; also *skeppen* (Cursor Mundi). Cf. Swed. dial. *skopa*, to skip, leap (as animals), to dance; M. Swed. *skuppa*, *skoppa*, Rietz; Icel. *skoppa*, to spin like a top. And cf. M. H. G. *scūften*, to gallop. (The E. *i* is for *y*, mutation of *u*.) Cf. Mid. Dan. *skobe*, to dance, to skip.

Skipper. (Du.) Du. *schipper*, a mariner.—Du. *schip*, a ship; cognate with E. *ship*; see Ship.

Skirmish. (F.—O. H. G.) Also spelt *scrimmage*. M. E. *scarmishe*, sb., from *scarmishen*, vb.—O. F. *eskermiss-*, a stem of *eskermir*, to fence, fight. [Cf. M. F. *escarmouche*, 'a skirmish, bickering;' Cot.] —O. H. G. *skerman*, to defend, fight, also *scirman*.—O. H. G. *scirm* (G. *schirm*), a shield, screen, shelter, guard, defence. To *skirmish* is, properly, to fight behind cover, hence to advance, under shelter, to fight. β. Note also O. F. *eskermisor*, *escremisseor*, a fencer; *escremissement*, fencing.

Skirr, Scur, to scour a country. (F. —L.) Variants of Scour (2). Cf. M. E. *scurrour*, a scout.

Skirret, the water-parsnip. Scand.) M. E. *skirwit*; older form *skirwhit*. As if 'sheer white,' from the colour of the root; from Icel. *skirr*, sheer, bright; *hvītr*, white. Prob. a popular form, and perverted from O. F. *eschervis* (M. F. *chervi*), a skirret.—Span. *chirivia*.—Arab. *karawīā*, *karwīā*; whence also Carraway.

Skirt. (Scand.) M. E. *skyrt*.—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*, *skötta*,

to leap about; cf. **skut*, weak grade of Swed. *skjuta*, to shoot. 2. Note Swed. *skytt*, Icel. *skyti*, 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. *skutill*, a projectile, harpoon, bolt of a door. Cf. Icel. *skut-*, weak grade of *skjōta*, to shoot; see **Shoot**.

Skua, a gull, bird. (Scand.) Icel. *skūfr*, *skūmr*, the skua, or brown gull. Prob. from the colour. Cf. Icel. *skumi*, dusk; Swed. and Norweg. *skum*, dusky, dull (of the weather), dusky (in colour); cf. **Sky**.

Skulk; see **Sculk**.

Skull; see **Scull**.

Skunk, a quadruped. (N. American Indian.) Said to be from the Abenaki *segongw*, a skunk; this is a dialect of Algonquin (Lower Canada).

Sky. (Scand.) M. E. *skye*, a cloud. — Icel. *sky*, a cloud; Dan. Swed. *sky*, a cloud. Allied to A. S. *sceo*, O. Sax. *scio*, a cloud; A. S. *scūa*, shade; Skt. *sku*, to cover. (√SKEU.)

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*, 'eclat; 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 *es-* (L. *ex*), and Low G. *klappen*, to clap, make an explosive sound. (Körting, § 5453.)

Slab (2), slimy. (Scand.) The same as M. Dan. *slab*, slippery; also, mire. Prov. E. *slab*, a puddle; cf. Norw. *slabb*, filth; Irish *slab*, *slaib*, Gael. *slaib*, mire, mud. Also M. E. *slabben*, to wallow; E. Fries. *slabben*, Du. *slabben*, to lap up; Swed. dial. *slabba*, to splash, to soil. And see **Slabber** below.

Slabber, to slaver. (E.) M. E. *slaberen*, frequent. of M. E. *slabben*, to wallow (above). + E. Fries. *slabbern*, to lap, sup, or lick up; Low G. *slabbern*, *slubbern*, to slabber, lap, sip, frequent. of *slabben*, to lap; G. *schlabbern*, *schlabben*, to lap, to slabber. Cf. prov. E. *slap*, to lick up food, eat quickly; Dan. dial. *slabbe*, *slappe*, to lap up. Of imitative origin: cf. *slobber*, *slubber*. See **Slaver**.

Slack. (E.) M. E. *slak*. A. S. *slæc*, *sleac*, slack, slow. + Icel. *slakr*; Swed. Dan. *slak*; prov. G. *schlak*, slack, loose. Teut. type **slakoz*. Orig. sense 'fluid'; see below. Allied to **Lax**; Brugm. i. § 193.

slag, dross, scoria. (Swed.) Swed. *slagg*, dross of metal; so called from flowing over when fused; Norw. *slagga*, to flow over. Cf. Icel. *slagna*, to flow over, *slag*, *slagi*, wet, damp, water penetrating walls. It is a variant of *slack*, as seen by G. *schlacke*, 'dross, slacks, sediment,' Flügel; *schlackern*, to trickle, *schlack*, slack, drossy, sloppy; Low G. *slakke*, slag.

slake, to slacken, quench, wet. (E.) A. S. *slacian*, to grow slack; cf. prov. E. *sleck*, to quench, A. S. *sleccan*, to grow slack (hence, to make slack, slacken). — A. S. *sleac*, slack; see **Slack**. + Icel. *slökva* (pp. *slokinn*), to slake; Swed. *släcka*, to quench, allay, slake, from *slak*, adj.

Slade, a valley. (E.) M. E. *slad(e)*. A. S. *slæd*. + Westphal. *slade*, a ravine; Dan. dial. *slade*, a flat piece of land.

Slag, Slake; see **Slack**.

Slam. (Scand.) Norweg. *slemba*, *slemma*, to smack, bang, slam a door; Swed. dial. *slämma*, to push hastily; Icel. *slamra*, to slam. Cf. Swed. *slammer*, a noise. Allied to **Slap**. Of imitative origin.

Slander, scandal. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *sclandre*, *sclaundre*. — O. F. *esclandre*, scandal. The oldest O. F. form was *escandle*, whence *escandre*, and finally *esclandre*, with inserted *l*. It is merely another form of **Scandal**, q. v.

Slang, vulgar language. (Scand.) Norweg. *sleng*, a slinging, a device, a burthen of a song, *slengja*, to sling, *slengja kjeften*, to slang, abuse (lit. 'to sling the jaw'), *slengjenamn*, a slang-name, *slengjeord*, a slang word, insulting word. All from *slengja*, to sling, causal form from the 2nd grade of the Icel. *slyngva*, to sling. See **Sling**.

Slant, to slope. (Scand.) M. E. *slenten*, to slope, glide. — Swed. dial. *slenta*, *slända*, causal of *slinta* (pt. t. *slant*), to slide, slip with the foot; Swed. *slinta*, to slip, glance aside. The E. adj. *slant*, sloping, answers to Swed. dial. *slant*, slippery. **Der.** *a-slant*, i. e. *on the slant*.

Slap. (E.) M. E. *slappe*, a smart blow; an imitative word; allied to **Slam**. + Low

G. *slapp*, sound of a blow, a slap; G. *schlapp*, interj., slap! *schlappe*, sb., a slap, *schlappen*, to slap. Der. *slap-bang*, violently; *slap-dash*, off hand.

Slash. (F.—Teut.) [Lowl. Sc. *slash*, to work in wet, is from Swed. *slaska*, Dan. *slaske*, to dabble in water.] The sense 'to cut' appears in '*slish* and *slash*,' i. e. much cutting; Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 90.—O. F. *esclachier*, to break in pieces.—O. F. *es-* (L. *ex*), very; and Teut. type **klakjan*, M. H. G. *klecken*, to break with a *clack*; cf. F. *claque*, a clack, M. H. G. *klac*. (Körting, § 4541.)

Slat, a thin bar of wood. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *slat*, a slate; see below. ¶ Hardly from Gael. and Irish *slat*, a rod, twig; though these are related to *lath*.

Slate (1), a flake of stone. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *slat*, *sclat*.—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 **exclapitāre*, to break with a clap; from L. *ex*, and Low G. *klapp*, a clap, loud noise. (Korting, § 4543.) ¶ The *a* in *slate* was orig. short.

Slate (2), to bait, ridicule, criticise sharply, abuse. (E.) M. E. *sleten*; A. S. *slǣtan*, to bait, set dogs on (an animal); causal vb. from *slītan*, 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 slop; *slat*, *slatten*, *slattet*, loose, flabby; *slattes*, to become slack; *slatte*, a slattern; Low G. *slatje*, a slattern. ¶ *Slut* is quite distinct.

Slaughter, sb. (Scand.) M. E. *slaghter*.—Icel. *slātr*, slaughter, whence *slātra*, to slaughter cattle; cf. Noreen, § 224. The A. S. word is *-sleaht*, whence M. E. *slaught*. +Du. Swed. *slagt*, G. *schlacht* (Teut. type **slah-tā*). All from **slah*, the base of Slay, q. v.

Slave. (F.—L.—Gk.—Slavonic.) F. *esclave*.—Late L. *sclavus*, a Slavonian captive, a slave.—Late Gk. Ἐσκλαβήνος, the same. The origin of *Slavon-ian* is unknown; Miklosich, p. 308.

Slaver, to slabber. (Scand.) Icel. *slafra*, to slaver; cognate with Low G. *slabbern*, to slabber. See Slabber. Der. *slaver*, sb., from Icel. *slafr*, *slefa*, slaver.

Slay (1), to kill. (E.) The form *slay* is due to the pp. *slai-n*; else, the infin. would have been *slee*. Orig. to smite. M. E. *sleen*.—A. S. *slēan* (contracted form of **slahan*), to smite, pt. t. *slōh*, pp. *slegen* (whence M. E. *slein*, E. *slain*). +Du. *slaan*; Icel. *slā*; Dan. *slaae*; Swed. *slå*; Goth. *slahan*; G. *schlagen*. Teut. type **slah-an-*; cf. O. Irish *slig-im*, I strike.

slay (2), **sley,** a weaver's reed. (E.) A. S. *slahæ*; see *sleahe* in A. S. Dict.; orig. form **slæge*, gen. **slagan*; Camb. Phil. Trans. 1899, p. 139 (231). So called from *striking* the web together.—A. S. *slēan* (<**slahan*), to strike; see Slay (1).

Sleave, Sleave-silk, soft floss silk. (Low G.) 'Ravelled *sleave*,' i. e. tangled loose silk. Cf. Dan. dial. *slove*, a knot, twist, tangle (in thread).—E. Fries. *slove*, *slōfe*, a bow-knot, a noose; G. dial. *schläufe* (G. *schleife*). From Slip.

Sled, a sledge. (Du.) M. E. *slede*.—M. Du. *sledde* (Du. *slede*). +Icel. *sleðr*, Dan. *slæde*, Swed. *slede*, a sledge; G. *schlitten*, 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. *slecg*, dat. *slecge*, a heavy hammer, smiter. For Teut. type **slag-jā*, fem.; from **slag*, for **slah*, base of A. S. *slean*, to smite. +Du. *slegge*, *slei*, Swed. *slägga*, Icel. *sleggja*, a sledge or heavy hammer. See Slay (1).

Sleek, Slick, smooth, glossy. (E.) M. E. *slīke*. + Icel. *slīkr*, sleek, smooth. Allied to Du. *slijk*, North Fries. *slick*, E. Fries. *slīk*, slime; G. *schlick*, grease; cf. the Low G. strong verb *sliken* (pt. t. *sleek*, pp. *sleken*) = G. *schleichen* (pt. t. *schlich*), to slink, crawl, move as if through mire; see Slink. The Teut. type of the verb is **sleikan-*, pt. t. **slaik*, pp. **slikanoz*. Orig. sense 'greasy,' like soft mud.

Sleep, vb. (E.) A. S. *slǣpan*, *slēpan*, pt. t. *slēp*. +Du. *slapen*; Goth. *slēpan*; G. *schlafen*, to sleep. The sb. is A. S. *slǣp*, Du. *slaap*, Goth. *slēps*, G. *schlaf*, O. H. G. *slāf*, orig. 'drowsiness;' allied to Low G. *slapp*, G. *schlaff*, lax, loose, flabby, unbent, relaxed (as in sleep). Teut. type **slǣpan-*, redupl. vb. Allied to L. *lābī*, to glide;

Russ. *slabuii*, weak, slack. Cf. E. *sleepy*, i. e. inactive.

sleeper, a block of wood under rails; from the vb. above. (E.) Cf. F. *dormant*, a sleeper; from *dormir*, to sleep.

Sleet. (E.) M. E. *sleet*. From O. Merc. **slēte*, A. S. **slyte*, not found. Cf. E. Fries. *slaite*, hail; Low G. *sloten*, pl. hail-stones (Lübben); G. *schlosse*, hailstone. From Teut. type **slautı-*; orig. sense unknown. Cf. also Dan. *slud*, sleet. ¶ Norw. *sletta*, sleet, seems to be unrelated.

Sleeve. (E.) O. Merc. *slēf*, a sleeve; A. S. *slȳf*. + M. Du. *sleve*, a sleeve; N. Fries. *slief*; cf. M. Du. *sloove*, a veil, cover; Du. *sloof*, an apron; Low G. *sluwe*, a husk, shell. From Teut. root **sleub*; variant form of **sleup*, whence M. H. G. *sloufe*, a cover, allied to M. H. G. *sloufen*, to let slip, cover. Cf. Goth. *sliupan* (pt. t. *slaup*, pp. *slupans*), 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 *slede*, a sledge; cf. Du. *sleekoets*, for *sledekoets*, lit. 'a sledge-coach.' Cf. Norw. *slee*, for *slede*, a sledge; see Sled.

Sleight, dexterity. (Scand.) For *sleighth*; M. E. *sleighthe*. – Icel. *slægð*, slyness, cunning. – Icel. *slægr*, sly. So also Swed. *slöjd*, dexterity, from *slog*, dexterous. See Sly, Sloid.

Slender, thin, feeble. (F. – O. Low G.) M. E. *sclendre*, *slendre*. – O. F. *esclendre*, 'sklendre;' Palsgrave, p. 323. – M. Du. *slinder*, 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. *slintan* in Schade.

Sleuth-hound, a slot-hound; see Slot (2).

Slice, sb. (F. – O. H. G.) M. E. *slice*, *sclice*. – O. F. *esclice*, a splinter, shiver, piece of split wood. – O. F. *esclicir*, to slit (whence E. *slice*, vb.). – O. H. G. **slitjan*, *slizzen*, related to *sclīzan*, *slīzan*, to slit, shiver (whence O. F. *esclier*, to shiver), cognate with E. *slit*; see Slit.

Slick; see Sleek.

Slide, vb. (E.) A. S. *slīdan*, pt. t. *slād*, pp. *sliden*. Cf. also A. S. *slidor*, slippery; O. H. G. *slītan*, to slide, G. *schlitten*, a sledge. Also Lith. *slidus*, slippery.

Slight, 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. *slichten*, 'to slight, to make even or plaine,' Hexham; O. Low G. *slight*, even, simple, bad. + Icel. *slēttr*, flat, smooth, trivial; Dan. *slet*, level, bad; Swed. *slat*, smooth, worthless, slight; Goth. *slaihts*, smooth; G. *schlecht*, bad, *schlicht*, smooth, plain, homely; O. H. G. *sleht*, smooth. Teut. type **slehtoz*, 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. *slimp*, oblique, slanting, awry; Dan. Swed. *slem*, worthless; Icel. *slæmr*, vile.

Slime. (E.) A. S. *slīm*. + Du. *slijm*; Icel. *slīm*; Swed. *slem*; Dan. *sliim*; G. *schleim*. Cf. L. *līmus*, mud.

Sling, vb. (Scand.) From Icel. *slyngva*, *slöngva*, to sling, throw, pp. *slunginn*; Swed. *slinga*, to twist; cf. O. H. G. *schlingan*, to wind, twist, sling, Du. *slingeren*, to toss, sling. Teut. type **slengwan-*; pt. t. **slang*. ¶ A. S. *slingan* (rare), to creep, seems to be a variant of *slincan*. See below. Der. *sling*, sb.; *slang*, q. v.

Slink. (E.) A. S. *slincan*, to creep; nasalised form of A. S. **slīcan* (not found), which is cognate with Low G. *sliken*, to creep (pt. t. *sleek*, pp. *sleken*), and G. *schleichen*, to creep (pt. t. *schlich*). + Swed. dial. *slinka* (pt. t. *slank*); cf. Lith. *slinkti*, to creep. Allied to Sleek; also to Sling.

Slip. (E.) A weak verb; due to the weak grade of A. S. **slīpan*; cf. A. S. *slipor*, *slipig*, slippery. + Du. *slippen*, Swed. *slippa*, O. H. G. *slipfan*, to slip, weak verbs; allied to Du. *slijpen*, G. *schleifen*, to grind smooth, whet, polish. We also find A. S. *slūpan*, pt. t. *sleap*, pp. *slopen*; cf. Goth. *sliupan*, pt. t. *slaup*, pp. *slupans*, to slip or creep into. Teut. types **sleipan-* and **sleupan-*. The latter is allied to L. *lūbricus*, slippery; see Lubricate. Cf. Brugm. i. §§ 553, 563. Der. *slipp-er*, a loose shoe easily slipped on; *slipper-y*, from A. S. *slipor*, 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. *slītan*, to slit, rend; pt. t. *slat*, pp. *sliten*. + Icel. *slīta*, Swed. *slita*, Dan. *slide*,

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Teut. type **slaiwoz*; allied to L. *laeuus*, Russ. *lievuii*, Gk. λαιός, left (of the hand).

Slow-worm. (E.) In popular etymology, it is 'a slow worm,' but the true sense is 'slay-worm,' the snake that strikes. A. S. *slā-wyrm*; where *slā* seems to be borrowed from Icel. *slā*, to strike. This is clearer from Swed. *sla* or *ormsla*, a slow-worm, where *orm* = E. *worm*, and *slå* is 'striker,' from *slå*, 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*, *sliche*. North Fries. *slick*, E. Fries. *slīk*, slime. + Du. *slijk*, prov. G. *schlick*, grease; see Sleek. ¶ The *u* is due to confusion with E. dial. *slud*, wet mud; cf. Du. *slodder*, a sloven.

Slug, to be inactive. (Scand.) M. E. *sluggen*, vb., *slugge*, a sluggard. – Dan. *slug*, weakened form of *sluk*, appearing in *slugøret*, *sluköret*, having drooping ears; Swed. dial. *slogga*, to be sluggish; cf. Norw. *sloka*, to slouch, Swed. *sloka*, to droop. Note also Low G. *slukkern*, *slakkern*, 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. *slogorne*, a corruption of *slogan*, a war-cry. See Slogan.

Sluice, a flood-gate. (F. – L.) O. F. *escluse*, 'a sluce, floudgate;' Cot. – Late L. *exclūsa*, a flood-gate; lit. shut off (water); pp. of *ex-cludere*, 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 (Lübben); Dan. and Swed. *slam*, G. *schlamm*, mire.

Slumber, verb. (E.) The *b* is excrescent. M. E. *slumeren*, frequent. of M. E. *slumen*; to slumber; from *slume* (also *sloumbe*), sb., slumber, A. S. *sluma*, sb., slumber. + Du. *sluimeren*; Dan. *slumre*, frequent. of *slumme*, to slumber; Swed. *slumra*, vb.; G. *schlummern*, vb. The sb. *sluma* is from Teut. root **sleu-*, to be silent; 2nd grade **slau*, 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. *slump*, 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 slightingly. – M. Du. *sleuren*, *slooren*, to drag, trail; cf. *sloorigh*, 'filthie,' Hexham, and M. E. *slor*, mud; Du. *sleuren*, to trail. Also Low G. *slüren*, *sloren*, to draggle, Swed. dial. *slora*, to be negligent; Norw. *slora*, to be negligent, sully, *sloda*, *slöa*, to draggle, *slödа*, *slöe*, a trail; E. Fries. *sluren*, *slüren*, to go about carelessly and noisily.

Slut. (Scand.) M. E. *slutte*. Cf. Icel. *slöttr*, a heavy, loglike fellow; Swed. dial. *slåta*, a slut, *slåter*, an idler; Dan. dial. *slöter*, a slovenly person; Norw. *slott*, an idler. Also Icel. *slota*, to droop, Norw. *sluta*, to droop; allied to Dan. *slat*, *slatten*, loose, flabby. Cf. *slot-*, weak grade of Norw. *sletta* (strong verb), to dangle, drift, idle about (Aasen). β. From the 2nd grade *slat(t)* we have Dan. *slatte*, a slut, and *slat*, loose; see Slattern. Note also Bavarian *schlotzen*, *schlutzen*, a slut; *schlotzen*, to be careless.

Sly, cunning. (Scand.) M. E. *sligh*, *sleih*, *slēh*. – Icel. *slægr*, sly, cunning; Swed. *slog*, handy, dexterous; prob. allied to Slay. ¶ Distinct from Swed. *slug*; Dan. *slug*, *slu*; Du. *sluw*; G. *schlau*. Der. *sleight*.

Smack (1), taste. (E.) M. E. *smak*, *smach*. A. S. *smæc*, taste, flavour; cf. *smæccan*, to taste. + M. Du. *smaeck*, Du. *smaak*; Dan. *smag*, Swed. *smak*; G. *geschmack*, taste. Der. *smack*, vb., to taste.

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; *smäkka*, to hit smartly; Dan. *smække*, to rap; E. Fries. *smakken*, to smack the lips. Cf. Dan. *smæk*, a smack, rap; Du. *smak*, a loud noise.

Smack (3), a fishing-boat. (Du.) M. Du. *smacke*, Du. *smak*, a smack, hoy; whence also Dan. *smakke*. Generally thought to stand for *snack*; cf. A. S. *snacc*, a small vessel; Icel. *snekkja*, a swift vessel, Dan. *snekke*, Swed. *snäcka*.

Small. (E.) A. S. *smæl*. + Du. Dan.

Swed. *smal*, narrow, thin; Goth. *smals*, small; G. *schmal*, narrow. Allied to Icel. *smali*, small cattle, sheep; Gk. *μῆλον*, a sheep; Russ. *maluĭ*, small. ¶ Icel. *smār*, Dan. *smaa*, Swed. *små*, small, are allied to O. H. G. *smāhi*, small.

smallage, celery. (E.; *and* F.—L.) For *small ache*; from F. *ache*, parsley < L. *apium*, parsley.

Smalt, blue enamel. (Ital.—O. H. G.) Ital. *smalto*, enamel. From the 2nd grade of O. H. G. *smelzan*, 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.**

Smaragdus. (L.—Gk.) L. *smaragdus*. —Gk. *σμάραγδος*, an emerald. Cf. Skt. *marakata(m)*, *marakta(m)*, an emerald. See **Emerald.**

Smart, to feel pain. (E.) M. E. *smerten*. A. S. *smeortan*.+Du. *smarten*, Dan. *smerte*, Swed. *smärta*, G. *schmerzen*. Also allied to L. *mordere*, to bite; Skt. *mṛd*, 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. *snattra*, to chatter.]

Smear. (E.) A. S. *smirian*, to smear. —A. S. *smeru*, *smeoru*, fat, grease. So also Icel. *smyrja*, Dan. *smøre*, Swed. *smörja*, G. *schmieren*, to smear; and Du. *smeer*, Dan. Swed. *smör*, G. *schmeer*, fat, grease, O. H. G. *smero*; Goth. *smairthr*, fatness. Cf. O. Irish *smīr*, marrow; W. *mēr*, marrow; Lith. *smarsas*, fat; Gk. *μύρον*, unguent. **Der.** *smir-ch.*

Smell, odour. (E.) M. E. *smel*, *smul*. Allied to Du. *smeulen*, Low G. *smelen*, E. Fries. *smälen*, to smoulder. Cf. **Smoulder.** **Der.** *smell*, vb.

Smelt (1), to fuse ore. (Scand.) Dan. *smelte*, to smelt; Swed. *smälta*, to smelt. (Properly a Swed. word.)+M. Du. *smilten*, *smelten*, G. *schmelzen*, to smelt. These are causal forms; cf. Westphal. *smeiten*, O. H. G. *smelzan*, str. vb., to melt. From the Teut. verb **smeltan-*, to melt, pt. t. **smalt* (whence E. *smalt*), pp. **smultanoz*. And cf. Gk. *μέλδειν*, to melt, render fluid. Brugm. i. § 475.

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 *smee*, *smeeth*. Cognate with E. Fries. *sment*, Du. *smient*, smew. The Du. *smient* is explained as 'small duck'; from O. Du. **smēhi anud*. small duck; where **smēhi* is cognate with O. H. G. *smāhi*, Icel. *smā-r*, Swed. *små*, small; and **anud* (**anid*) 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. *mīrārī*, to wonder at; Russ. *smiekh'*, a laugh; Gk. *μειδαω*, I smile; Skt. *smi*, to smile. (✓SMEI.)

Smirch, to besmear. (E.) Extended from M. E. *smer en*, to smear; see **Smear.**

Smirk. (E.) A. S. *smercian*, *smearcian*, to smile. Cf. O. Northumb. *smerdon*, 'deridebant,' Mat. ix. 24.

Smite. (E.) A. S. *smītan*, pt. t. *smāt*, pp. *smiten*.+Du. *smijten*; Dan. *smide*, to fling; G. *schmeissen*, to smite, fling, cast; O. H. G. *smīzan*, to throw, stroke, smear. Cf. Goth. *bismeitan*, to besmear. β. The orig. sense was to 'smear' or rub over, as in Gothic; cf. M. Swed. *smita*, to smite, *smeta*, to smear. 'To rub over' seems to have been a sarcastic expression for 'to beat'; we find *well anoynted* = well beaten, Romance of Partenay, l. 5653.

Smith. (E.) A. S. *smiđ*, a worker with the hammer.+Du. *smid*; Icel. *smiðr*; Dan. Swed. *smed*; G. *schmied*; Goth. *-smitha*. Cf. Icel. *smīð*, smith's work; Du. *smijdig*, G. *geschmeidig*, malleable (with *ī*). The forms **smith*, **smīth*, point to a lost strong verb **smeith-an-*, to forge, pt. t. **smaith*, pp. **smithanoz*, to forge, actually preserved in Swed. dial. *smida*, to forge, pt. t. *smed*, pp. *smiden* (Rietz). Hence, as weak verbs, Dan. *smede*, Swed. *smida*, to forge. Cf. O. H. G. *smīda*, metal, Gk. *σμί-λη*, a graver's tool. Brugm. i. § 849. **Der.** *smith-y*, A. S. *smiððe* (Icel. *smiðja*).

Smock, a woman's shirt. (E.) M. E. *smok*. A. S. *smoc*. For *smocc*; Teut. type **smugnoz*, Idg. type **smuqnos*; Brugm. i. § 899. The Teut. **smug-* is represented by A. S. *smog-*, weaker grade of *smūgan*, to creep into. So called because 'crept into,' or put over the head. Cf. Shetland *smook*, to draw on a glove or stocking. + Icel. *smokkr*, a smock; from *smog-*, weak grade of *smjūga*, to creep through a hole, to put on a garment over the head. Cf. M. Swed. *smog*, a round hole for the head.

Smoke, sb. (E.) A. S. *smoca*. Cf. A. S. *smoc-*, weak grade of the strong verb *smēocan* (pt. t. *smēac*), to smoke, reek. + Du. *smook*, sb.; G. *schmauch*, sb. Perhaps Irish *much*, smoke, W. *mwg*, smoke, are from E. Cf. Lith. *smaug-iu*, I choke; Gk. σμυχειν (2 aor. εσμυγην), to smoulder. Der. *smoke*, vb., from A. S. *smocian*, weak verb. Brugm. i. § 849.

Smooth, adj. (E.) M. E. *smoothe*; also *smethe*. A. S. *smeðe*, Northumb. *smōeðe*; sometimes *smōð*, smooth. The form *smeðe* represents **smoth-joz* (with mutation of *o* to *ē*); and further, the base **smōth-* represents a Teut. base **smanth-*, so that **smōthjoz* is for **smanth-joz*, 'creamy.' The base appears in Bohem. *smant*, cream (Russ. *smetana*); whence the G. *schmant*, cream, is borrowed. Cf. Bavar. *schmand*, cream. Der. *smoothe*, vb.

Smother, sb. (E.) Formerly *smorther*; M. E. *smorther*, 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.

Smoulder, vb. (E.) M. E. *smolderen*, vb.; from M. E. *smolder*, sb., a stifling smoke. *Smol-der* < **smol-ther*. Cf. Low G. *smelen*, *smölen*, to smoulder; *smöln*, to give out fumes (Danneil); Du. *smeulen*. Allied to Smell.

Smudge. (Scand.) M. E. *smogen* (Hall.); weakened form of *smutch*. – Dan. *smuds*, smut, dirt; *smudse*, to soil. Cf. M. E. *smod*, dirt; E. Fries. and Low G. *smudden*, to soil; Du. *smoddig*, dirty. See Smut.

Smug, neat, spruce. (Scand. – G.) Formerly *smoog*, *smug*; weakened form of **smuk*. – Dan. *smuk*, pretty, fine, fair; (South Dan. *smugg*, N. Fries. *smock*, *schmuck*, Outzen); M. Swed. *smuck*, elegant, fair. – Low G. *smuk*, neat, trim; G. *schmuck*, trim, spruce; cf. *schmücken*, to adorn, M. H. G. *smucken*, to clothe, adorn, derived from the weak grade of the M. H. G. strong verb *smiegen*, to creep into, cognate with A. S. *smugan*, to creep. β. Thus *smug* meant 'dressed' or 'trim'; allied to *smock*, attire. See Smock.

smuggle, to import or export secretly. (Scand.) Dan. *smugle*, to smuggle; cf. *i smug*, secretly, *smughandel*, contraband trade; Swed. *smuga*, a lurking-hole, Icel. *smuga*, a hole to creep through. – Icel. *smug-*, weak grade of *smjūga*, to creep, creep through a hole, cognate with A. S. *smugan*, to creep; see Smock.

Smut, a spot of dirt or soot. (E.) For the base *smut-*, cf. M. E. *smotten*, *bi-smoteren*, to smut; G. *schmutz*, dirt. β. 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*, *snabel*, bill, snout; cf. O. Fries. *snavel*, mouth; G. *schnabel*, bill. Dimin. of M. Du. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, Du. *sneb*, bill, lit. 'snapper;' from **snabben*, parallel form to M. Du. *snappen*, to snap up; see Snap. Cf. Du. *snebbig*, 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.

Snail. (E.) M. E. *snayle*. A. S. *snægl*, *snegel*, a snail. + Icel. *snigill*, Dan. *snegl*; Swed. *snigel*, a slug. Teut. types **snagiloz*, **snegiloz*, masc. Allied to A. S. *snaca*, a snake (Noreen, § 252). See below; and cf. Low G. *snigge*, G. *schnecke*, a snail.

snake. (E.) A. S. *snaca*, a snake + Icel. *snakr*, *snōkr*; Dan. *snog*; Swed. *snok*. From Teut. verb **snak-an-*, to creep, pt. t. **snōk*, as seen in O. H. G. *snahhan*, pt. t. *snuoh*.

Snap, vb. (Du.) Du. *snappen*, to snap, snatch. + Dan. *snappe*, Swed. *snappa*, G. *schnappen*; M. H. G. *snaben*. Base **snap*, similar to **snak*. See Snaffle, Snatch.

Snare, a noose. (E.) A. S. *sneare*, cord,

string, noose. +Du. *snaar*, a string; Icel. *snara*; Dan. *snare*; Swed. *snara*; O.H.G. *snarahha*, a noose. β. The O. H. G. *snarahha* shews an orig. final guttural; the sb. is from a strong verb, seen in O. H. G. *snerhan*, to twist tightly; from a base SNERH = Idg. √SNERK, whence Gk. *ναρκη*, cramp; see **Narcissus**. Cf. √SNER, to twist, wind; see **Nerve**. γ. All from √SNĒ, to wind, spin; whence L. *nēre*, to spin, G. *schnur*, a string.

Snarl, vb. (E.) Frequentative form of *snar*, to shew one's teeth like a dog, spelt *snarre* in Palsgrave. Not found in A. S.; but cf. M. Du. *snarren*, 'to brawl, to scould, or to snarle,' Hexham. + G. *schnarren*, to growl, snarl; M. H. G. *snar*, a growling. And see **Sneer**, **Snort**.

Snatch. (E.) M. E. *snacchen*, 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.** *snack*, sb., a portion, lit. 'a bit snatched up,' a hasty meal, a share; *to go snacks* = to go shares. Also prov. E. *sneck*, snap or latch of a door.

Sneak. (E.) Variant of M. E. *snīken*, A. S. *snīcan*, to creep, Teut. type **sneikan-*; pt. t. **snaik*, pp. **snikanoz*. The A. S. pt. t. *snāc* would give a deriv. **snæcan*, representing E. *sneak*. Cf. Guernsey *snequer*, to rob slily. +Icel. *snik-inn*, hankering after, from a lost strong verb; Swed. dial. *snika* (pt. t. *snek*), to hanker after; Dan. *sniga sig*, to sneak, slink; Gael. and Irish *snaig*, *snaigh*, to creep (from E.).

Sneap, to pinch, check; see **Snub**.

Sneer, to scoff. (E.) M. E. *sneren*. Cf. E. Fries. *sniren*, to frizzle, to cause a hissing noise, to sneer at; Dan. *snærre*, to grin like a dog, shew one's teeth at a person; allied to **Snarl**.

Sneeze, vb. (E.) M.E. *snesen*; Chaucer has *fnesen* (Cant. Tales, H. 62), of which *snesen*, occurring in the Camb. MS, is a modification. A. S. *fneosan*, to sneeze. +Du. *fniezen*; Swed. *fnysa*; Dan. *fnyse*. Cf. Gk. *πνέω*, I breathe; see **Pneumatic**. Base **fneus-*, parallel form to **hneus-*; see **Neese**.

Sniff, to scent. (Scand.) M. E. *sneuien* (*snevien*). – Icel. **snefja*, to sniff, a lost verb, whence *snafðr*, sharp-scented, *snefill*, a slight scent; Dan. *snive*, to sniff. Similar to Icel. *snippa*, to sniff; and cf. *snoppa*, a snout.

Snip, vb. (Du.) Du. *snippen*, to snip, clip; allied to *snappen*, to snap, intercept; see **Snap**. +E. Fries. *snippen*; Low G. *snippeln*, to cut small; G. *schnippen*, to snap, allied to *schnappen*. Cf. E. Fries. *snip*, sharp; *snip*, *snippe*, a small piece of land. ¶ Prob. confused with **Nip**. **Der.** *snip*, sb.; *snipp-et*, a small piece.

Snipe, a bird. (Scand.) M. E. *snype*. – Icel. *snīpa*, a snipe; Dan. *sneppe*, a snipe; Swed. *snäppa*, a sand-piper. +Du. *snip*, *snep*, M. Du. *snippe*, *sneppe*; G. *schnepfe*. It refers to the long bill; lit. 'snipper.' See **Snip**, **Snap**.

Snite (1), to wipe the nose. (E.) A. S. **snȳtan*, whence *snȳting*, sb., a sneezing; E. Fries. *snüten*, to snite. +Du. *snuiten*, from *snuit*, snout, nose; Icel. *snyta*, Swed. *snyta*, Dan. *snyde*, to snite; from Swed. *snut*, Dan. *snude*, snout; see **Snout**.

Snite (2), a snipe. (E.) M. E. *snite*. A. S. *snīte*, a snite or snipe. Cf. **Snipe**.

Snivel, to snuffle, to whimper. (E.) M. E. *snuvelen*, *sneuelen* (*snevelen*); as if from A. S. **snyflian*. From A. S. *snoft*, mucus. Cf. Swed. *snöfla*, Dan. *snövle*, to snuffle; Low G. *snüff*, *snuff*, 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. *snopp*, *snupp*, bashful, silly; Icel. *snāpr*, a dolt, with the notion of impostor, a boaster, used as a by-word; Swed. dial. *snōpp*, a boy, anything stumpy; cf. Swed. dial. *snōppa*, 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. *snūðr*, a twist; Swed. *snodd*, a string; also W. *ysnoden*, a fillet; Irish *snāthe*, a thread. All from Idg. root **sne*, **snā*, to spin, to twist; whence G. *schnu-r*, a string; cf. Icel. *snua*, 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 *fneosan*, to sneeze; see **Sneeze**. Influenced by **Snort**.

Snort, vb. (E.) M. E. *snorten*, to snore. Low G. *snurten*, *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.**

Snot, mucus from the nose. (E.) M. E. *snotte*. A. S. *ge-snot*; O. Fries. *snotte*; Du. Dan. *snot*. Allied to **Snite** (1) and **snout.**

snout. (E.) M. E. *snoute*, E. Fries. *snūte*. + Du. *snuit*; Swed. *snut*, snout, muzzle; Dan. *snude*; G. *schnauze*. Cf. Dan. *snue*, to sniff, Low G. *snau*, prov. G. *schnau*, snout, beak. From a base **sneu*; whence Teut. vb. **snūtan*-, pt. t. **snaut*, pp. **snutanoz*. From the 1st grade we have Swed. *snūt*, Du. *snuit*, E. *snout*; from the 2nd, G. *schnauze*; and from the 3rd, E. *snot*.

Snow. (E.) A. S. *snāw*. + Du. *sneeuw*, Icel. *snær*, Dan. *snee*, Swed. *sno*, Goth. *snaiws*, G. *schnee*; also Lith. *snëgas*, Russ. *snieg'*, L. *nix* (gen. *niuis*), Gk. acc. *νίφα*, Irish *sneachd*, W. *nyf*. (√SNEIGH.) Cf. Lith. *snigti*, to snow, L. *ningit*, Gk. *νείφει*, it snows. Brugm. i. § 394.

Snub, to check, reprimand. (Scand.) Also *sneb*, *snib*. M. E. *snibben*. — 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. *snubbotr*, 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. *sneap*, to pinch, nip, answering to Icel. *sneypa*, to castrate, also to disgrace, snub; Swed. *snöpa*, to castrate. Cf. also Dan. dial. *sneve*, to dock, to snub, to nip. **Der.** *snub-nosed*, i. e. with a short or stumpy nose, as if with the end cut off.

snub-nosed; see above.

Snuff (1), to sniff, smell. (Du.) From M. Du. *snuffen*; cf. *snuyven* (Du. *snuiven*), 'to snuffe out the filth out of ones nose,' Hexham; Du. *snuf*, smelling, scent; E. Fries. *snufen*, *snuven*, to snuff up. + Swed. *snufva*, a catarrh, *snufven*, a sniff, scent; cf. G. *schnauben*, *schnaufen*, *schnieben*, to snuff, snort (from a Teut. base **sneub*); G. *schnupfen*, a catarrh, *schnupfen*, to take snuff. **Der.** *snuff*, powdered tobacco; also *snuff-le*, prov. G. *schnuffeln*, *schnüffeln*.

Snuff (2), to snip off the top of a candle-wick. (E.) M. E. *snuffen*, to snuff out a candle; cf. *snoffe*, sb., the snuff of a candle. Parallel to **snuppen*; cf. prov. E. *snop*, to eat off, as cattle do young shoots: Swed. dial. *snöppa*, to snip off, snuff a candle; Dan. *snubbe*, to nip off. See **Snub.** **Der.** *snuff*, sb.

Snug. (Scand.) Cf. prov. E. *snug*, tidy, trimmed up; *snog*, the same. — Icel. *snoggr*, smooth, said of wool or hair; M. Swed. *snygg*, short-haired, trimmed, Swed. *snygg*, cleanly, neat, genteel; Dan. dial. *snög*, neat, smart. Cf. E. Fries. *sniigge*, *snigge*, smooth, neat. Orig. 'trimmed;' hence neat, smart, tidy, comfortable. Cf. **Snag.**

So. (E.) M. E. *so*. A. S. *swa*. + Du. *zoo*, Icel. *svā*, *svo*, *so*; Dan. *saa*, Swed. *så*, G. *so*, Goth. *swa*; Teut. types **swâ*, **swō*, **swa*. Cf. Gk. *ὡs*. β. From a case of Idg. **swos*, one's own; cf. L. *suus*, Skt. *sva*, one's own. Lit. 'in one's own way.' See Prellwitz; Brugm. i. § 362.

Soak. (E.) It also means to suck up, imbibe. M. E. *soken*, (1) to suck, (2) to soak. A. S. *socian*, to soak; from A. S. *soc-* (Teut. *suk*-), weak grade of *sūcan*, to suck. See **Suck.** Cf. W. *swga*, soaked, *sugno*, to suck.

Soap. (E.) M. E. *sope*. A. S. *sāpe*. + Du. *zeep*; [cf. Icel. *sāpa*, Swed. *sapa*, from A. S.]; G. *seife*. Teut. type **saipōn*, fem.; from **saip*, 2nd grade of **seipan*-, to trickle (M. H. G. *sīfen*); hence also A. S. *sāp*, resin, pomade, allied to *sāpe*. ¶ L. *sāpo* (whence F. *savon*, &c.) was borrowed from Teutonic; the true L. (cognate) word seems to be *sebum*, tallow, grease.

Soar. (F. – L.) M. E. *soren*. — 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. *αυρα*, a breeze; formed, apparently, with suffix *-ra* from √AW, variant of WE, to blow. See **Air.**

Sob, vb. (E.) M. E. *sobben*, related to A. S. *seofian*, to lament. + G. *seufzen*, to sigh, O. H. G. *sūfton*, to sob, O. H. G. *sūft*, a sigh, sob; all from O. H. G. *sūfan*, to sup, sup up. Allied to **Sup.** **Der.** *sob*, sb.

Sober. (F. – L.) M. E. *sobre*. — F. *sobre*. L. *sobrium*, acc. of *sobrius*, sober. — L. *so-* = *sē-*, apart, hence, not; *-brius*, drunk, as in *ē-brius*. See **Ebriety.** (Doubtful.) **Der.** *sobriety*, M. F. *sobrieté*, L. acc. *sōbrietātem*.

Sobriquet, Soubriquet, a nick-name. (F.) F. *sobriquet*, 'surname, nick-name, a jeast broken on a man;' Cot. He also spells it *sotbriquet*, *soubriquet*.

From O. F. *soubzbriquet*, a chuck under the chin (14th cent.); hence, a quip, an affront, a nickname. Here O. F. *soubz*, F. *sous*, is from L. *subtus*, below; *briquet* has been conjectured to stand for *bequet*, dimin. of *bec*, beak, mouth; cf. Ital. *sotto-becco*, a chuck under the chin. 'Percussit super mentonem faciendo dictum *le soubriquet*;' A. D. 1335. See Korting, and Littre.

Soc, Socage; see Soke.

Sociable. (F.—L.) F. *sociable*.—L. *sociābilis*, companionable.—L. *sociā-re*, to accompany.—L. *socius*, companion, follower; allied to L. *sequī*, to follow. See Sequence. Der. *as-sociate*, *dis-sociate*.

social. (L.) L. *sociālis*, adj., from *socius* (above).

society. (F.—L.) M. F. *societé*.—L. acc. *societātem*, from nom. *societās*, fellowship.—L. *socius*, a companion; see Sociable.

Sock. (L.) A. S. *socc*.—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 (Labourasse); 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 '*socque*, a sock or sole of durt, cleaving to the foot in a cloggy way.' Cf. Port. *socco*, wooden shoe or clog, mod. F. *socque*, a clog. β. All from L. *soccus*, sock, shoe, hence, a wooden shoe or clog. I conclude that *socket* is a dimin. of *sock*, notwithstanding the change in sense; cf. E. *shoe*, a kind of socket, as a term in machinery (Webster). ¶ O. F. *soket*, a small ploughshare, is from a Celtic source, being allied to O. Irish *socc*, 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. *zode*, sod, green turf, M. Du. *zode*, seething, also sod; G. *sode*, sod, *sod*, bubbling up of boiling water; Low G. *sood*, a well, *sode*, a turf, sod; E. Fries. *sōd*, a well; *sode*, a cut turf, also, boiling, cooking; Dan. dial. *sodd*, *saadd*, a sod. (See Franck.) Cf. also A. S. *seað*, a well, pit, *seað*, pt. t. of *seoðan*, to seethe; O. Fries. *sātha*, sod, *sāth*, a well; A. S. *ge-sod*, a cooking. See Seethe.

Soda. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *soda*, 'a kind of fearne ashes whereof they make glasses;' Florio. Fem. of Ital. *sodo*, 'solide, tough;' ibid. (Similarly O. F. *soulde*, glasswort, answers to L. *solida*; prob. from the hardness of the products obtained from glasswort.)—L. *solidus*, solid, hard. See Solid. Der. *sod-ium*, a coined word.

Sodden; see Seethe.

Soder, Solder, a firm cement from fusible metals. (F.—L.) Formerly *soder*, *sowder*, sometimes *soulder*; now pronounced (sod·ər). — F. *soudure*, M. F. *souldure*, 'a souldering, and particularly the knot of soulder which fastens the led [lead] of a glasse window;' Cot.—O. F. *souder*, *soulder*, to consolidate, make firm. — L. *solidāre*, to make firm. — L. *solidus*, firm. See Solid.

Sodomy. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) F. *sodomie*, a sin imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom. — F. *Sodome*, Sodom. — L. *Sodoma*.—Gk. Σόδομα.—Heb. *Sedōm*.

Sofa. (Arab.) Arab. *suffat*, *suffah*, 'a sopha;' Rich. Dict. p. 936.—Arab. root *saffa*, to draw up in line, to put a seat to a saddle; ibid.

Soft. (E.) A. S. *sōfte*, adv.; *sōft*, also *sēfte* adj. (with *i*-mutation). + O. Sax. *sāfto*, adv., softly; G. *sanft*, soft; O. H. G. *samfto*, adv., gently; Du. *zacht*, for *zaft* (whence G. *sacht*). Der. *soft-en*.

Soil (1), ground, country. (F.—L.) M. E. *soile*. — A. F. *soil*; (cf. F. *seuil*, threshold of a door < L. *solium*).—Late L. *solea*, soil, ground. Allied to L. *solum*, ground; whence F. *sol*, soil, ground (from which, however, the E. word cannot be directly derived). Cf. Gk. ἔδ-αφος, foundation, ground. See Sole (1).

Soil (2), to defile. (F.—L.) M. E. *soilen*. [Not allied to M. E. *sulen*, E. *sully*.]—O. F. *soillier*, F. *souiller*, to soil; *se souiller*, to wallow as a sow.—O. F. *soil*, *souil*, 'the soile 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.

Soil (3), to feed cattle with green grass, to fatten with feeding. (F.—L.) O. F. **soeler*, *saoler*, M. F. *saouler*, to glut, satiate (F. *soûler*); cf. O. F. *soelement*, satiety (Godefroy).—O. F. *saol*, full, cloyed. —L. acc. *satullum*, filled with food.—L. *satur*, full. See Satiate.

Soirée, an evening party. (F.—L.) F. *soirée*, evening; hence, an evening party. Cf. Ital. *serata*, evening.—L. *ser-us*, late in

the day (whence Ital. *sera*, F. *soir*, evening); with suffix *-āta* (>F. *-ée*).

Sojourn, to dwell. (F.—L.) O. F. *sojorner, sojourner.* — L. *sub*, under; *diurnāre*, to stay, from *diurnus*, daily; which is from *diēs*, 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. *socn* 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. β. Etymologically, *sac* (A.S. *sacu*) is the same word as **Sake**, q. v. *Soke* (A. S. *soc-*) is the exercise of judicial power; and *soken* (A. S. *socn*, *sōcen*) is an enquiry; both allied to E. *seek*, and derived from A. S. *soc*, strong grade of *sacan*, to contend; see **Seek.** Der. *soc-age*, a barbarous law term made by adding F. *-age* (L. *-āticum*) to A. S. *sōc-*. (The *o* is long.)

Solace, a relief. (F.—L.) M. E. *solas.* — O. F. *solaz* (where *z* = *ts*). — L. *sōlātium*, a comfort. — L. *sōlātus*, pp. of *solāri*, to console. Allied to L. *sollus*, Gk. ὅλος, whole (Prellwitz). Der. *solace*, vb.

Solan-goose, a bird. (Scand. *and* E.) The E. *goose* is an addition. — Icel. *sulan*, lit. 'the gannet,' where *-n* stands for the definite article; def. form of Icel. *-sūla*, in *haf-sula*, i. e. sea-gannet, solan goose; Norweg. *sula*, the same.

Solar, belonging to the sun. (L.) L. *sōlāris*, solar. — L. *sōl*, sun. + Icel. *sōl*, Goth. *sauil*, Lith. *saule*, W. *haul*, Irish *sūl*, Gk. ἥλιος (see Prellwitz); Skt. *sūra-*, sun, splendour. Brugm. i. § 481.

Solder; see **Soder.**

Soldier. (F. — L.) M. E. *sodiour, soudiour, souldier.* — O. F. *soldier, soudoier, souldoyer*, one who fights for pay; Late L. *soldārius.* — Late L. *soldum*, pay. — Late L. *solidus*, a piece of money (whence O. F. *sol*, F. *sou*); 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. *solea*, sole of the foot, or of a shoe. — L. *solum*, the ground. See **Soil.**

Sole (2), a fish. (F.—L.) M. E. *sole.* — F. *sole*; Cot. — L. *solea*, the sole-fish.

Sole (3), alone. (F.—L.) O. F. *sol* (F. *seul*). — L. *sōlum*, acc. of *sōlus*, alone.

Solecism, impropriety in speaking or writing. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *soloecisme*; Cot. — L. *solœcismus.* — Gk. σολοικισμός, a solecism. — Gk. σολοικίζειν, to speak incorrectly. — Gk. σολοικος, speaking incorrectly, like an inhabitant of Σόλοι (*Soloi*) in Cilicia, where the Gk. dialect was corruptly spoken. Der. *solecist*, sb.

Solemn. (F.—L.) M. E. *solempne.* — O. F. *solempne.* — L. *sōlemnem*, acc. of *sōlemnis*, older forms *sōlennis*, *sollennis*, annual, occurring yearly like a religious rite, religious, solemn. — L. *sollus*, entire, complete; *annus*, a year. Hence *solemn* = returning at the end of a complete year. The O. Lat. *sollus* is cognate with W. *holl*, whole, entire. Brugm. i. § 417. Der. *solemn-ity*, *-ise.*

Sol-fa, to sing the notes of the gamut. (L.) It means to sing the notes by the names *si*, *la*, *sol*, *fa*, *mi*, *re*, *ut* (where, for *ut*, *do* is now used). These names are of L. origin; see **Gamut.** Der. *solfeggio*, from Ital. *solfeggio*, the singing of the gamut; cf. *sol-mi-sation*, coined from *sol* and *mi.*

Solicit. (F.—L.) M. F. *soliciter.* — L. *sollicitāre*, to agitate, arouse, urge, solicit. — L. *sollicitus*, lit. wholly agitated. — L. *solli-*, for *sollus*, whole; *citus*, aroused, pp. of *ciere*, to shake, excite. See **Solemn** and **Cite.** Der. *solicitous*, for L. *sollicitus*; *solicit-ude*, M.F. *solicitude*, from L. *sollicitūdo*, anxiety.

Solid. (F.—L.) F. *solide.* — L. *solidum*, acc. of *solidus*, firm. Der. *solidar-i-ty*, 'a word which we owe to the F. communists, and which signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, a being, so to speak, all in the same bottom;' Trench. Also *solid-i-fy*, from F. *solidifier*, to render solid.

Soliloquy. (L) Late L. *sōliloquium*, a speaking to oneself (Augustine). — L. *soli-*, for *sōlus*, alone; *loqui*, to speak. See **Loquacious.**

Soliped, an animal with uncloven hoof. (L.) Short for *solidiped.* — L. *solidiped-*, stem of *solidipēs*, solid-hoofed (Pliny). — L. *solidi-*, for *solidus*, solid; *pēs*, a foot; see **Foot.**

Solitary. (F.—L.) M. E. *solitarie.* — A. F. *solitarie*; cf. F. *solitaire.* — L. *solitārius*, solitary. Short for **sōlitātārius*, from *solitāt-*, stem of *solitās*, loneliness. — L. *sōlus*, alone.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

whence *sōð*, neut. sb., the truth. [The A.S. *sōð* stands for **sonth-*, Teut. **santh-*; the loss of *n* following the lengthening of *o*.] +Icel. *sannr* (for **santhr*), Swed. *sann*, Dan. *sand*; from Teut. base **santhoz*, Idg. **sontos*, short for **es-ont-*, lit. being, that which is, from √ES, to be. Allied to L. *-sens*, being, as in *ab-sens* (stem *ab-sent-*), *præ-sens* (stem *præ-sent-*); Skt. *sat-ya-*, 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. 4. 82. M. E. *soðien*, to confirm, verify. A. S. *ge-sōðian*, to confirm, prove to be true. – A. S. *soð*, true; see Sooth.

soothsay. (E.) To *say sooth*, i. e. tell truth, predict.

Sop, sb. (E.) M. E. *soppe*. It answers to an A. S. **soppe*, a sop (whence *soppian*, to sop up); regularly formed from *sop-* (Teut. **sup-*) weaker grade of *sūpan*, to sup. Cf. Icel. *soppa*, a sop, from the weaker grade of *supa*, to sup; also Du. *sop*, M. Du. *zoppe*, M. Swed. *soppa*, Low G. *soppe*, 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. σοφίζειν, to instruct. – Gk. σοφος, wise. Der. *sophistr-y*, *sophist-ic* (Gk. σοφιστικός); *sophis-m* (Gk. σόφισμα, a device).

Sophy, a shah of Persia, A. D. 1505–1736. (Pers. – Arab.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. ii. 1. 26. Pers. *Safi*, a title. – Arab. *safīy*, pure. ¶ Distinct from *Sufi*, a Moslem mystic; from Arab. *sūfīy*, intelligent.

Soporiferous, inducing sleep. (L.) From L. *soporifer*, sleep-bringing; by adding *-ous*. – L. *sopori-*, from *sopor-*, stem of *sopor*, sleep; *-fer*, bringing, from *ferre*, to bring. The L. *sopor* is allied to Skt. *svapna-*, sleep (from *svap*, to sleep), Gk. ὕπνος, sleep, A. S. *swefen*, a dream. (√SWEP.) Brugm. i. § 551. See Somniferous.

soporific, causing sleep. (L.) L. *sopōri-* (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 *sors*, a lot.

Sordid, dirty, vile. (F. – L.) F. *sordide*. – L. *sordidus*, dirty. – L. *sordi-*, for *sordēs*, dirt. Cf. Russ. *sor'*, filth. Brugm. i. p. 1092.

Sore, adj. (E.) M. E. *sor*. A. S. *sār*, painful. + Du. *zeer*, Icel. *sārr*, Swed. *sår*, O. H. G. *ser*, wounded, painful; cf. G. *sehr*, sorely, very, *versehren*, to wound. Teut. type **sairoz*, adj. Cf. O. Irish *sáeth*, *sóeth*, tribulation; but hardly L. *sæuus*, dire. Der. *sore*, sb., A. S. *sār* (Goth. *sair*); and *sore*, adv., very; see Sorry.

Sorrel (1), a plant. (F. – M. H. G.) O. F. *sorel* (F. *surelle*). – M. H. G. *sūr* (G. *sauer*), sour; from its taste. So also A. S. *sūre*, sorrel, from *sūr*, sour. See Sour.

Sorrel (2), of a reddish-brown colour. (F. – Teut.) O. F. *sorel*; dimin. from O. F. *sor*, F. *saur*, sorrel of colour. – Low G. *soor*, sear, dried up, withered; cognate with E. *sear*. See Sear.

Sorrow, grief. (E.) M. E. *sorwe*, *sorȝe*. A. S. *sorge*, gen. dat. and acc. of *sorh*, *sorg*, sorrow, anxiety. + Du. *zorg*, Dan. Swed. *sorg*, G. *sorge*, Goth. *saurga*, care, grief. Teut. type **sorgā*, f. Cf. O. Irish *serg*, sickness, Lith. *sirgti*, to be ill, suffer. ¶ Not allied to *sore* or *sorry*, though the present sense of *sorry* shews confusion with it. See below.

Sorry, sore in mind, aggrieved. (E.) M. E. *sory*. A. S. *sārig*, adj., sorry, sad, sore in mind; from *sār*, sore. + Du. *zeerig*, Swed. *sarig*, sore, full of sores, words which preserve the orig. sense. ¶ Spelt with two *r*'s owing to the shortening of M. E. *o* in *sory*, due to the addition of the suffix *-y* (A. S. *-ig*); but not orig. allied to *sorrow*.

Sort, a kind. (F. – L.) F. *sorte*, fem., sort, kind; O. F. *sorte*, fem., a company; allied to F. *sort*, masc., luck, fate. – L. *sortem*, acc. of *sors*, lot. Perhaps allied to Series. Brugm. i. § 516 (1).

Sortie. (F. – L.) F. *sortie*, a going forth; fem. of *sorti*, pp. of *sortir*, to sally forth. Cf. Span. *surtida*, a sortie, from O. Span. *surtir*, to rise. β. F. *sortir*, Span. *surtir*, answer to a Folk-L. form **sortīre*, to rise up, from **sortum*, for L.

surrectum, supine of *surgere*, to rise up; see **Surge**. The contraction of *surrectum* to *sortum* is proved to be correct by Ital. *sorto*, occurring as pp. of *sorgere*, to rise; and by Span. *surto*, pp. of *surgir*.

Sot, a stupid fellow, drunkard. (Late L.) M. E. *sot* (Ancren Riwle). A. S. *sot*, *sott*. Late L. *sottus* (Ducange); ab. A.D. 800. Prob. of Teut. origin; cf. M. Du. *zot*; M. H. G. *sote*, a sot. ¶ Distinct from Span. *zote*, a blockhead; Ital. *zotico* (Florio has *zottico*). The Ital. *zotico* has been referred to L. *idiōticus*, 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. *libræ, solidi, denarii*. See **Solid**.

Soubriquet; see **Sobriquet**.

Souchong, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) Cantonese *siu-chung*, for *siao-chung*, 'little sort;' Yule, p. 691.

Sough, a sighing sound. (E.) M. E. *swogh*, *swough*, from A. S. *swōgan*, to resound. Cf. Icel. *arn-sugr*, the rushing sound of an eagle's wings; and see **Surf**.

Soul. (E.) A. S. *sawel*, *sāwl*. + Du. *ziel*, Icel. *sāla*, *sāl*, Dan. *siæl*, Swed. *själ*, G. *seele*, Goth. *saiwala*. Brugm. i. § 200.

Sound (1), adj., healthy. (E.) M. E. *sound*. A. S. *sund*. + Du. *gezond*; Swed. Dan. *sund*; G. *gesund*. Perhaps allied to Goth. *swinths*, strong.

Sound (2), strait of the sea. (E.) M. E. *sound*. A. S. *sund*, (1) a swimming, (2) power to swim, (3) a strait of the sea, that could be swum across. + Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *sund*. Probably derived from **swum* (A. S. *swum-*), weak grade of *swimman*, to swim; with suffix *-doz* for Idg. pp. suffix *-tós*. Brugm. i. § 377 (2). See **Swim**. Der. *sound*, swimming-bladder of a fish, another use of the same word; Shetland *soond*, Icel. *sund-magi*.

Sound (3), a noise. (F. – L.) The final *d* is added. M. E. *soun*. – F. *son*. – L. *sonum*, acc. of *sonus* (for **swenos*), a sound. + Skt. *svana-*, sound; A. S. *swin*, melody. (√SWEN.) Brugm. ii. § 519.

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. *sonda*, F. *sonde*, a sounding-lead. Diez derives F. *sonder* from a supposed L. **sub-undare*, to go under the water; from L. *sub*, under, and *unda*, a wave; cf. *ab-ound*, *red-ound*, and *sombre*. ¶ Yet we find A. S. *sund-gyrd*, a sounding-rod; *sund-līne*, *sund-rāp*, 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**.

Sour. (E.) A. S. *sūr*. + Du. *zuur*, Icel. *surr*, Dan. *suur*, Swed. *sur*, G. *sauer*; W. *sur*, sour, Lith. *surus*, salt; Russ. *surovuii*, raw, coarse, harsh, rough. Brugm. i. § 114.

Source. (F. – L.) M. E. *sours*. – O. F. *sorse*, *surse* (F. *source*), a source. Here *sorse* is fem. of *sors*, old pp. of O. F. *sordre* (F. *sourdre*), to rise. – L. *surgere*, to rise; see **Surge**.

Souse (1), pickle. (F. – G.) From O. F. *soucié*, pickle (Godefroy). – G. *sulze*, pickle; allied to **Salt**. Hence *souse*, vb., to soak in brine.

Souse (2), **Sowse,** to swoop down upon. (F. – L.) From M. E. *sours*, the upward spring or the swoop of a bird of prey; Ch. – O. F. *sorse*, a rise, also a source; see **Source**. Phil. Soc. Trans. 1888, p. 18.

South. (E.) A. S. *sūð*. + Du. *zuid*; Icel. *suðr*, also *sunnr*, south (cf. *suðreyjar*, lit. southern islands, Sodor, the Hebrides); Dan. Swed. *syd*, Swed. *sunnan*, the south; O. H. G. *sund*, G. *süd*. β. 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. *sundrōni*, southern, Icel. *suðrœnn*.

Souvenir. (F. – L.) F. *souvenir*, sb., a remembrance; merely the verb *souvenir*, to remember, used as a sb. – L. *subuenire*, to occur to one's mind. – L. *sub*, under, near; *uenīre*, to come. See **Venture**.

Sovereign. (F. – L.) M. E. *souerain* (*soverain*). – A. F. *soverein*; O. F. *soüverain*. – Late L. *superānus*, chief. – L. *super*, above. See **Super-**.

Sow (1), to scatter seed. (E.) A. S. *sāwan*, pt. t. *sēow*, pp. *sāwen*. + Du. *zaaijen*, Icel. *sā*, Dan. *saae*, Swed. *så*, O. H. G. *sawen*, G. *säen*, Goth. *saian*. Also W. *hau*, Lith. *sėti*, Russ. *sieiate*, L. *serere* (pt. t. *sē-ui*, pp. *sa-tum*), to sow; Gk. *ἵημι* (for **σί-ση-μι*), I send, throw. (√SĒ,

to cast.) Brugm. i. §§ 132, 310. **Der.** *seed*; cf. *season*.

Sow (2), a female pig. (E.) Also applied to oblong pieces of melted metal, whence smaller pieces branch out, called *pigs*. M. E. *sowe*. A. S. *sugu*, also *sū*. + Du. *zog*, Icel. *sȳr*, Dan. *so*, Swed. *so*, *sugga*, G. *sau*; W. *hwch*, Irish *suig*, L. *sūs*, Gk. *ὗς*, a sow; Zend *hu*, a boar. Perhaps 'producer,' from the prolific nature of the sow. (√SŪ, to produce.) **Der.** *swine*.

Soy, a sauce. (Japanese.) Also *sooja*, 'which has been corrupted into *soy*;' Eng. Cycl. Japanese *shoyu*, soy, sauce; though the name is now given to the bean (*Dolichos soja*) whence *soy* is made. But the Jap. name for the bean is *daidzu*.

Spa, a place where is a spring of mineral water. (Belgium.) Named after *Spa*, S.W. of Liege, in Belgium.

Space. (F.—L.) F. *espace*. — L. *spatium*, a space. Allied to **Span**. Brugm. i. § 193. **Der.** *spac-i ous*.

Spade (1). (E.) A. S. *spædu*, *spada*, a spade. + Du. *spade*, Icel. *spaði*, Dan. Swed. *spade*, G. *spaten*; Gk. *σπαθη*, broad blade, sword-blade, spathe of a flower (whence L. *spatha*, F. *épee*). From its flat surface. (√SPA, to draw out.) **Der.** *spaddle*, a paddle.

spade (2), at cards. (Span.—L.—Gk.) A substitution for the Span. *espada*, meaning (1) a sword, (2) a spade at cards. **Der.** *spad-ille*, ace of spades, F. *spadille*, Span. *espadilla*, small sword, ace of spades, dimin. of Span. *spada*, a spade (< L. *spatha* < Gk. *σπάθη*). See **Spade** (1).

Spalpeen, a mean fellow. (Irish.) Irish *spailpin*, a common labourer, a mean fellow, Gael. *spailpean*. From Ir. *spailp*, a beau; orig. pride.

Span, to measure, grasp. (E.) M. E. *spannen*. A. S. *spannan*, to bind, pt. t. *spēnn*; *gespannan*, to bind, connect. + O. H. G. *spannan*, to extend, connect; Du. *spannen*, to span, stretch, put horses to, Dan. *spænde*, Swed. *spänna*, to stretch, span, buckle; Icel. *spenna*, to clasp. Allied to **Space** and **Spin**. (√SPA.) **Der.** *span*, sb., stretch of the hand, 9 inches in space.

Spancel. (North E.) 'A rope to tye a cows hinder legs;' Ray. From *span*, to tie, and Icel. *seil* (A. S. *sāl*), a rope. + Du. *spanzeel*; G. *spannseil*.

Spandrel. (F.—L.) The space between the outer mouldings of an arch and a horizontal line above it. As if from O. F. **espanderel*, from O. F. *espandeur*, that which spreads. — O. F. *espandre*, to spread, expand. See **Expand, Spawn.**

Spangle. (E.) M. E. *spangel*, dimin. of *spang*, a metal fastening (hence, small shining ornament). A. S. *spange*, a metal clasp. + E. Fries. and M. Du. *spange*, a thin plate of metal; Icel. *spöng*; G. *spange*, brooch, clasp, buckle.

Spaniel. (F. — Span. — L.) M. E. *spaniel*, *spanezeole*. — O. F. *espagneul*, a spaniel, Spanish dog. — Span. *Español*, Spanish. — Span. *España*, Spain. — L. *Hispania*, Spain.

Spank, to slap, move quickly. (E.) We also have *spanker*, a large active man or animal; *spanking*, large, lusty. An E. word. + Low G. *spakkern*, *spenkern*, to run and spring about quickly; E. Fries. *spenkelen*, *spenkern*, to burst, fly about; Dan. *spanke*, to strut about. From a base **spak*, significant of quick action; cf. E. Fries. *spaken*, to split, burst with heat. **Der.** *spank-er*, an after-sail in a barque.

Span-new, quite new. (Scand.) The *a* has been shortened by the stress upon it. M. E. *span-newe*. — Icel. *spānnyr*, *spānyr*, span-new, lit. 'new as a chip.' — Icel. *spānn*, a chip, shaving, spoon; *nȳr*, 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. *sparri*, Dan. Swed. *sparre*; O. H. G. *sparro*, G. *sparren*, spar, bar. [Irish and Gael. *sparr*, beam, are from E.] **Der.** *spar*, vb., to fasten a door.

Spar (2), a mineral. (E.) A. S. *spærstān*, a spar-stone. Cf. G. *sparkalk*, plaster. ¶ Distinct from G. *spat*, *spath*, spar.

Spar (3), to box, wrangle. (F.—Teut.) Used of fighting-cocks. — M. F. *esparer*, 'to fling or yerk out with the heels;' Cot. — Low G. *sparre*, sb., a struggling, striving; G. *sich sperren*, to struggle against, resist, oppose. Allied to Skt. *sphur*, to throb, struggle; Gk. *σπαίρειν*, *ασπαίρειν*, to struggle convulsively; Russ. *sporite*, to quarrel, wrangle. (√SPER.) And see **Spur, Spurn.** Brugm. i. § 509 (3).

Sparable, a small nail used for boots. (E.) Formerly *sparrow-bill*; from the shape.

Spare, frugal, lean. (E.) A. S. *spær*, spare; whence *sparian*, vb., to spare.+ Icel. *sparr*, Dan. *spar-som*, Swed. *spar-sam*, G. *spar-sam*, *spär-lich*, thrifty. Der. *spar-ing*, *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. *spærca* (Sweet,; A.S. *spearca*.+ M. Du. *sparcke*; Low G. *sparke*. Perhaps so called from the crackling of a fire-brand, which throws out sparks; cf. Icel. *spraka*, to crackle, Lith. *srageti*, to crackle like burning fire-wood, Gk. σφαραγος, a crackling. Brug. i. § 531.

Spark (2), a gay young fellow. (Scand.) The same as Wiltsh. *sprack*, lively. – Icel. *sparkr*, sprightly, also *sprækr*; Swed. dial. *spräker*, *spräk*, *spräg*, talkative. Cf. **Spark** (1). Der. *sprag*, i. e. *sprack*, 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).

Sparrow. (E.) A. S. *spearwa*.+Icel. *spörr*, Dan. *spurv*, Swed. *sparf*, Goth. *sparwa*; O. H. G. *sparo*, G. *sper-ling*. Lit. 'flutterer;' from √SPER, to quiver. See **Spar** (3). Der. *sparrow-hawk*; and see *sparable*, *spavin*.

Sparse, thinly 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. σπασμος, a spasm. – Gk. σπαν, σπαειν, to draw, pluck. (√SPA.) Der. *spasm-od-ic*, from Gk. σπασμώδης, 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 *speat*. G. Douglas has *spait*, a torrent; cf. Verg. Aen. ii. 496. – A. F. **espeit* = O. F. *espoit*, a spouting out (Godefroy). – E. Fries. *speiten*, *speuten*, *spoiten*, W. Flem. *speeten*, Du. *spuiten*, 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. σπαθη, a broad blade. See **Spade** (1).

Spavin, a swelling near the joints of horses, producing lameness. (F. – Teut.) M. E. *spaveyne*. – O. F. *esparvin* (13th c., in Hatzfeld); M. F. *esparvain*, 'a spavin in the leg of a horse;' Cot. The same as Span. *esparavan*, (1) a sparrow-hawk, (2) spavin; answering to a Low L. adj. **sparvānus*, belonging to a sparrow, parallel to Late L. *sparvārius*, a sparrow-hawk, lit. belonging to sparrows; cf. G. *sperber*, 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. H. 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. *spawnen*, *spanen*, to spawn, as fishes; Prompt. Parv. For *spaund*, 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) *spreken*; the word has lost an *r*. Late A. S. *specan*, A. S. *sprecan*, pt. t. *spræc*, pp. *sprecen*. + Du. *spreken*; G. *sprechen*, pt. t. *sprach*. All perhaps from Teut. base SPREK, to make a noise; cf. Icel. *spraka*, to crackle; see **Spark** (1), and Prellwitz, s. v. σφάραγος.

Spear. (E.) M. E. and A. S. *spere*.+ Du. *speer*, Icel. *spjor*, Dan. *spær*, G. *speer*; cf. L. *sparus*, 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. *specie*, as if *paid in specie* = paid in visible coin.

species, a kind. (L.) L. *speciēs*, look, appearance, kind, sort. — L. *specere*, to look, see. + O. H. G. *spehon*, G. *spähen*, to spy; Skt. *pac*, *spac*, to spy. (√SPEK, to see.) Brugm. i. § 551.

specify. (F. — L.) O. F. *specifier*, to particularise. — L. *specificāre*. — L. *specificus*, specific, particular. — L. *speci-ēs*, kind; *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make.

specimen. (L.) L. *specimen*, an example, something shown. — L. *speci-*, for *specere*, to see; with suffix *-men*.

specious, showy. (F. — L.) M. F. *specieux*, fair. — L. *speciōsus*, fair to see. — L. *speci-ēs*, appearance; with suffix *-ōsus*.

Speck, a small spot. (E.) A. S. *specca*, a spot, mark. Allied to Low G. *spakig*, spotted with wet, *spaken*, to spot with wet; M. Du. *spickelen*, to speckle, frequentative of M. Du. *spicken*, to spit; Du. *spikkel*, a speckle, spot. Der. *speck-le*, a little speck; *speck-le*, vb.

Spectacle. (F. — L.) F. *spectacle*, a sight. — L. *spectāculum*, a show. — L. *spectāre*, to behold, frequentative of *specere*, to see.

spectator. (L.) L. *spectātor*, a beholder. — L. *spectā-re*, to see; with suffix *-tor*. — L. *spect-um*, supine of *specere*, to see.

spectre. (F. — L.) F. *spectre*, 'an image, ghost;' Cot. — L. *spectrum*, a vision. — L. *spec-ere*, to see.

specular. (L.) L. *specularis*, belonging to a mirror. — L. *speculum*, a mirror. — L. *spec-ere*, to see. ¶ But Milton uses it with reference to L. *specula*, a watch-tower; also from *spec-ere*; see below.

speculate. (L.) From pp. of L. *speculārī*, to behold. — L. *specula*, a watch-tower. — L. *spec-ere*, to see. Der. *speculation*, *-ive*.

Speech. (E.) M. E. *speche*. Late A. S. *spǣce*, dat. of *spǣc*, earlier form *sprǣc*, speech. — A. S. *sprǣc-*, 3rd grade of *sprecan*, to speak. + Du. *spraak*, G. *sprache*, speech. See Speak.

Speed, success, velocity. (E.) A. S. *spēd*, haste, success. For **spōdiz*, with the usual change from *ō* to *ē*. — A. S. *spōw-an*, to succeed; with suffix *-diz* (Idg. *-tis*). + Du. *spoed*, speed; O. H. G. *spuot*, *spōt*, success, from *spuon*, to succeed. Allied to Skt. *sphīti-*, increase, prosperity, from *sphāy*, to enlarge. Brugm. i. § 156. Der. *speed*, vb., A. S. *spēdan*; from *spēd*, sb.

Speir, to ask. (E.) Northern E. A. S. *spyrian*, to ask, track out. — A. S. *spor*, a foot-track; allied to *spora*, a spur; see Spur. + Du. *speuren*, Icel. *spyrja*, G. *spüren*; Low G. *späören*, to track, from *spaor*, a spoor, trail (Danneil).

Spelicans, thin slips of wood. (Du.) M. Du. *spelleken*, a small pin; dimin. of M. Du. *spelle* (Du. *speld*), a splinter. See Spell (4). ¶ Distinct from Du. *spalk*, A. S. *spele*, a splint.

Spell (1), an incantation. (E.) M. E. *spel*. A. S. *spel*, *spell*, a saying, story, narrative; hence a form of words, spell. + Icel. *spjall*, a saying; O. H. G. *spel*, narrative; Goth. *spill*, fable. Der. *go-spel*.

spell (2), to tell the names of letters in a word. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *spellen*, of spell; also, to tell. — O. F. *espeler*, 'to spell;' Cot. — Du. *spellen*, to spell; or from O. H. G. *spellon*, to tell, relate. + A. S. *spellian*, to tell, recount, from A. S. *spell*, a story (above); Goth. *spillon*, to narrate. ¶ M. E. *spellen*, in the sense 'to relate,' is from A. S. *spellian*. We also find *speldren*, to spell, in the Ormulum, from *spelder*, a splinter; see Spell (4); but this is a different word.

Spell (3), a turn of work. (E.) Cf. A. S. *spelian*, to supply another's room, to act or be proxy for; allied to Du. *spelen*, Icel. *spila*, G. *spielen*, to act a part, play a game; from the sb. appearing as Du. Swed. *spel*, Icel. Dan. *spil*, G. *spiel*, a game.

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*. + Du. *speld*, a pin, splinter; Icel. *speld*, a square tablet, orig. thin piece of board, *spilda*, a slice; Goth. *spilda*, a tablet; M. H. G. *spelte*, a splinter. Cf. Shetland *speld*, to split.

Spelt, a kind of corn. (L.) A. S. *spelt*, corn. Cf. Du. *spelt*, G. *spelz*. Apparently borrowed from Late L. *spelta*, spelt; whence also Ital. *spelta*, *spelda*, F. *épeautre*, spelt.

Spelter, pewter, zinc. (Low G.) In Blount (1674). Perhaps from Low G. *spialter*, pewter; cf. Du. *spiauter*, M. Du. *speauter*, O. F. *espeautre*. ¶ This seems to be the original of Pewter, q. v. The history of these words is very obscure.

Spencer, a short over-jacket. (F. — L.) Named after Earl *Spencer*, died 1845. The

name is from M.E. *spenser*, also *despenser*. — O.F. *despencier*, a spender, a caterer, clerk of a kitchen; Cot. — O.F. *despenser*, to spend; frequent. of *despendre*. — L. *dispendere*, to weigh out, pay. — L. *dis-*, apart; *pendere*, to weigh. See **Pendant**.

spend. (L.) A.S. *spendan*, to spend. Shortened from L. *dispendere*, to spend, waste, consume. We find Late L. *spendium* for *dispendium*, *spensa* for *dispensa*; also *spendibilis monēta*, money for expenses (A.D. 922). So also Ital. *spendere*, to spend, *spendio* (< L. *dispendium*), expense. — L. *dis-*, away, part; *pendere*, to weigh out, pay. ¶ Or (as usually said) from L. *expendere*, which does not suit the F. forms; see above. It makes no great difference.

Sperm, spawn, spermaceti. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. *sperme*. — F. *sperme*, 'sperm, seed;' Cot. — L. *sperma*. — Gk. σπερμα. — Gk. σπειρειν (for *σπερ-γειν), to sow; orig. to scatter with a jerk of the hand. (√SPER.) Der. *sperm-at-ic* (Gk. σπερματικός); *spermaceti*, L. *sperma-cētī*, i.e. sperm of the whale; see **Cetaceous**.

Spew, Spue. (E.) A.S. *spīwan*, pt. t. *spāw*, pp. *spiwen*, to vomit. + Du. *spuuwen*, Icel. *spýja*, Dan. *spye*, Swed. *spy*, G. *speien*, Goth. *speiwan*; L. *spuere*, Lith. *spjauti*; Gk. πτύειν (for *σπτύειν), to spit. (√SPIW.) Allied to *puke* (1), *spit* (2). Brugm. i. § 567.

Sphere, a globe, ball. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. *spere*. — O.F. *espere*, M.F. *sphere*. — L. *sphæra*. — Gk. σφαιρα, a ball.

Sphinx. (L. — Gk.) L. *sphinx*. — Gk. σφίγξ (gen. σφιγγός), lit. 'the strangler,' because the Sphinx strangled travellers who could not solve her riddles. — Gk. σφίγγειν, to throttle. ¶ The story suggests that this is a 'popular' etymology; and that the word is foreign to Greek.

Spice. (F. — L.) M.E. *spice*, formerly used also in the sense of *species* or kind. — O.F. *espice*, spice. — L. *speciem*, acc. of *speciēs*, 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. *spān-nýr*, lit. spoon-new, splinter-new.

Spider. (E.) M.E. *spither*, *spiðre*. A.S. *spiðer* or *spiðer* (for *spinðer*), Leechdoms, iii. 42. Formed from the verb *to spin*; cf. prov. E. *spinner*, a spider. + Du. *spin*, Dan. *spinder*, Swed. *spindel*, G. *spinne*, spider or spinner. And cf. **Spindle**.

Spigot. (Prov.) M.E. *spigot*, *spikket*, a peg for a cask. Cf. Irish and Gael. *spiocaid*, spigot (from E.). — Prov. **espigot*, (not found); but cf. Prov. *espigoun*, a spigot, a dimin. from L. *spīca*, an ear of corn. Cf. also Walloon *spigot*, the peak of a shoe. Also Port. *espicho*, a spigot, from L. *spīculum*. — L. *spica*, a point; see below.

Spike (1), a sharp point, a nail. (Scand.) From Icel. *spīk*, 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 nardī*, spike of nard; also *nardus spīcātus*, 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. *spillen*, to destroy, mar; also, to perish. — Icel. *spilla*, to destroy; Swed. *spilla*, Dan. *spilde*, to spill. + A.S. *spildan*, to destroy; O. Sax. *spildian*. Teut. type **spelth-jan-*; allied to G. *spalten*, to split.

Spin, to draw out threads. (E.) A.S. *spinnan*, pt. t. *spann*, pp. *sponnen*. + Du. *spinnen*, Icel. Swed. *spinna*, Dan. *spinde*, G. *spinnen*, Goth. *spinnan*. Allied to Lith. *pin-ti*, to weave. See **Span**.

Spinach, Spinage, a vegetable. (F. — Span. — Arab. — Pers.) *Spinage* is a 'voiced' form of *spinach*. O.F. *espinache*, *espinage*, *espinace*. — Span. *espinaca*. — Arab. *aspanākh*, *isfānāj*; 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 **Spine**.

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 **spinle*); G. *spindel*, O.H.G. *spinnila*. Der. *spindl-y*, thin like a spindle; *spindle-tree* (Euonymus) formerly used for spindles and skewers.

Spine, a prickle. (F. — L.) O.F. *espine*,

a thorn. — L. *spīna*, a thorn, prickle; 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 *spine* or pointed quill. O.F. *espinette*. — Ital. *spinetta*, a spinet, also a prickle; dimin. of *spina*, a thorn. — L. *spina*.

Spink, a finch. (Scand.) M. E. *spink*. — Swed. dial. *spink*, a sparrow; *gull-spink*, a gold-finch; Norw. *spikke* (for **spinke*), Dan. dial. *spinke*, small bird. + Gk. *σπίγγος*, a finch, i. e. 'chirper;' from *σπίζειν*, to chirp. Cf. *σπίζα*, a finch, *σπίνος*, a small bird. Doublet, *finch*.

Spinny, a thicket. (F. — L.) O. F. *espinei*; M. F. *espinoye*, 'a thicket, grove, a thorny plot,' Cot.; F. *épinaie*. — L. *spīnētum*, a thicket of thorns. — L. *spīna*, 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*). β. This suffix is a compound one (*-es-tre*). It was used in A. S. (as in Du.) solely with reference to the feminine gender, but this restricted usage was soon set aside in a great many M. E. words. Cf. Du. *spinster*, a spinster, *zangster*, a female singer; also E. *seamstress* (i. e. *seam-ster-ess*). *songstress* (i. e. *song-ster-ess*), where the F. fem. suffix *-ess* is superadded.

Spiracle. (F. — L.) F. *spiracle*, 'a breathing-hole;' Cot. — L. *spīrāculum*, air-hole. — L. *spirāre*, to breathe.

Spire (1), a tapering stem, sprout, steeple. (E.) A. S. *spīr*, spike, stalk. + Icel. *spira*, spar, stilt, Dan. *spire*, germ, sprout, Swed. *spira*, a pistil, G. *spiere*, a spar. ¶ Distinct from Spire (2).

Spire (2), a coil, wreath. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *spire*. — L. *spīra*, a coil, twist, wreath. — Gk. *σπειρα* (for **σπερ-γα*), a coil; allied to *σπάρτον*, a rope, *σπυρίς*, a basket. (✓ SPER.) Der. *spir-al*, F. *spiral*, L. *spīrālis*.

Spirit. (F. — L.) M. E. *spirit*. — A. F. *espirit*; F. *esprit*. — L. acc. *spīritum*, from *spīritus*, breath — L. *spīrāre*, to breathe. Doublet, *sprite*.

Spirt; see Spurt.

Spit (1), a skewer, iron prong for roasting meat. (E.) M. E. *spite*. A. S. *spitu*, a spit. + Du. *spit*, Dan. *spid*, Swed. *spett*; M. H. G. *spiz*, G. *spiess*, a spit; cf. *spitze*, a point, top.

Spit (2), to eject from the mouth. (E.) M. E. *spitten*, A. S. *spittan*; cf. *spātan*, pt. t. *spātte*, to spit. But we also find Dan. *spytte*, Swed. *spotta*, prov. G. *spützen* (cf. G. *spucken*); from Teut. **sput-*; see Spout. Perhaps **spit-*, **sput-* are both from **spēw-*, the root of Spew. Cf. Brugm. i. §§ 279 (1), 567. Der. *spittle*, formerly also *spettle*, *spatil*, *spotil*, A. S. *spātl*, *spātl*.

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. *ospital*, *hospital*; see Hospital.

Splash, to dash water about. (E.) Coined, by prefixing *s-* (= O. F. *es-*, L. *ex*) used for emphasis, *to plash*, used in the same sense (White Kennett). See Plash (1); and cf. Du. *plassen*, to plash; E. Fries. *plassen*, *plasken*, *platsken*, Dan. *pladske*, to splash, dabble.

Splay, to slope, in architecture; to dislocate a bone. (F. — L.) In both senses, it can be proved to be a contraction for Display. Der. *splay-footed*.

Spleen. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *splen*. — L. *splen*. — Gk. *σπλην*, the spleen. Cf. Skt. *plihan-*; L. *liēn*. Brugm. i. § 549 (c). Der. *splen-etic*.

Splendour. (F. — L.) F. *splendeur*. — L. *splendorem*, acc. of *splendor*, brightness. — L. *splendere*, to shine. Der. *re-splendent*.

Spleuchan, a tobacco-pouch. (Gael.) Gael. *spliuchan*, Irish *spliuchan*, a pouch.

Splice. (Du.) M. Du. *splissen*, to interweave rope-ends; so named from *splitting* the rope-ends beforehand; from Du. *splitsen*, to splice (really an older form). Formed from *split-*, weak grade of Du. *splijten*, to split. + Dan. *splidse*, to splice (for **splitse*), allied to *splitte*, to split; Swed. *splissa*; G. *splissen*, to splice. See Split. Der. *splice*, sb.

splint, splent, a thin piece of split wood. (Scand.) Formerly *splent*; from O. F. *esplente*, a thin steel plate. — Swed. *splint*, a kind of spike, a forelock (flat iron peg); Dan. *splint*, a splinter; cf. Low G. *splinte*, an iron pin; E. Fries. *splinte*, *splint*, the same. Cf. Swed. *splinta*, to splinter, ultimately allied to Dan. *splitte*, Swed. dial. *splitta*, to split; see Split. Der. *splinter*; cf. Du. and E. Fries. *splinter*.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

'to press, wring,' Cot.; (cf. *strain* from O. F. *estreindre*). Mod. F. *épreindre*. — L. *exprimere*, to press out (whence *espreindre*, by analogy with F. forms from verbs in *-ingere*). — L. *ex*, out; *premere*, to press. See **Press**. **Der.** *sprain*, sb.

Sprat, a small fish. (E.) M. E. *sprot*. A. S. *sprott*. Cf. A. S. *sprot*, a sprout. + Du. *sprot*, a sprat; also (in M. Du.) a sprout of a tree. '*Sprat*, a small fish, considered as the fry of the herring;' Wedgwood. From A. S. *sprot-* (Teut. **sprut-*), weaker grade of *sprūtan-*, to sprout; with the sense of 'fry,' or young one. See **Sprout**.

Sprawl, to toss about the limbs. (E.) M. E. *spraulen*. A. S. *spreawlian*, to move convulsively, to sprawl. + Norw. *sprala*, Dan. *sprælla*, *sprælde*, Swed. dial. *sprala*, *spralla*, N. Fries. *sprawle*.

Spray (1), foam tossed with the wind. (Low G.) A late word, given in Bailey's Dict. (1735). From Low G. *sprei*, a slight drizzle (Schambach); in Coburg, *spræ*; cf. Bavar. *spræen*, to drizzle (Schmeller); G. *sprühen*; M. H. G. *sprækjen*, *sprækwen*; Du. *sproeien* (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. *sprag*, a spray (Molbech), Swed. dial. *spragge*, a green branch, Icel. *sprek*, a stick. Cf. also Lith. *sproga*, a spray of a tree, also a rift, from *sprog-ti*, to crackle, split, sprout, bud. (Difficult and doubtful.)

Spread. (E.) A. S. *sprædan*, to extend. + Du. *spreiden*, Low G. *spreden*, G. *spreiten*; cf. Swed. *sprida*, Dan. *sprede*, to spread. Teut. type **spraidjan-*; from a Teut. root **spreid*.

Spree, a frolic. (Scand.?) Cf. Irish *spre*, a spark, flash, animation, spirit; Lowl. Sc. *spree*, a frolic, also spelt *spray* (Scott); cf. Swed. dial. *sprag*, lively conversation. Perhaps allied to **Spry**.

Sprig. (E.) M. E. *sprigge*. Allied to A. S. *spræc*, a twig. + Icel. *sprek*, a stick; Low G. *sprikk*, E. Fries. *sprikke*, *sprik*, stick, twig. Allied to **Spray** (2).

Sprightly, Spritely. (F. — L; *with* E. *suffix*.) *Sprightly* is a false spelling; *spritely* is from **Sprite**, q. v.

Spring, vb. (E.) A. S. *springan*, pt. t. *sprang*, pp. *sprungen*. + Du. G. *springen*, Swed. *springa*, Dan. *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 **sprengan-*. Perhaps allied to Gk. σπέρχειν, 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 *sprenkle*; perhaps borrowed from Du. *sprenkelen*, to sprinkle. Cf. G. *sprenkeln*, to sprinkle, from M. H. G. *sprenkel*, a spot, allied to Icel. *sprekla*, Swed. *spräkla*, a little spot. See Kluge (s. v. *sprenkel*).

Sprint; see **Spurt** (2).

Sprit, a spar extending a fore-and-aft sail. (E.) M. E. *spret*, a pole. A. S. *spreot*, a pole; orig. a sprout, shoot, branch of a tree. Allied to A. S. *sprūtan*, to sprout; see **Sprout**. + E. Fries. *spret*; Du. *spriet*; M. Swed. *spröte*.

Sprite, a spirit. (F. — L.) The false spelling *spright* is common, and is retained in the adj. *sprightly*. M. E. *sprit*, *sprite*. — F. *esprit*, the spirit; hence, a spirit. — L. *spīritum*, acc. of *spīritus*; see **Spirit**.

Sprout, to germinate. (E.) M. E. *spruten*. A. S. **sprūtan* (found in the pp. *ā-sproten*); O. Fries. *sprūta*, strong verb, pp. *spruten*, to sprout. + Low G. *sprutcn*, to sprout; Du. *spruiten*, G. *spriessen* (pt. t. *spross*); Swed. *spruta*, Dan. *sprude*, to squirt, spurt, spout. Teut. type **sprūtan-*, pt. t. **spraut*, pp. **sprutanoz*. Compare **Spout**.

Spruce, fine, smart. (F. — G.) Hall's Chronicle tells us that a particular kind of fashionable dress was that in which men 'were appareyled after the manner of *Prussia* or *Spruce*'; see Richardson's Dict. M. E. *spruce*, Prussia, P. Plowman, C. vii. 279, B. xiii. 393; also written (more usually) *pruce*. — O. F. *Pruce* (F. *Prusse*), Prussia. — G. *Preussen*, Prussia. See **Spruce-beer**.

Spruce-beer, a kind of beer. (G.; *confused with* F. *and* E.) The E. name for German *sprossen-bier*, i. e. 'sprouts-beer,' obtained from the young sprouts of the black spruce fir. — G. *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout (from *spriessen*, 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.

Spry, active. (E.?) Cf. Swed. dial. *sprygg*, very active, skittish; allied to Swed. dial. *spräg*, *språk*, spirited, mettlesome. See **Spark** (2).

Spue; see **Spew.**

Spume, foam. (L.) L. *spūma*, foam; for **spoima*; Brugm. i. § 791. Cf. Skt. *phena-*, A. S. *fām*, foam.

Spunk, tinder; a match, spark, spirit, mettle. (C. – L. – Gk.) Orig. 'tinder.' – Gael. *spong*, Irish *sponc*, sponge, spongy wood, tinder. – L. *spongia*, a sponge; see **Sponge.** Cf. W. *ysbwng*, a sponge, from Latin.

Spur. (E.) M. E. *spure.* A. S. *spura, spora*, a spur. + Du. *spoor*, a spur (allied to *spoor*, a track); Icel. *spori*, Dan. *spore*, Swed. *sporre*, O. H. G. *sporo*, spur. From the weak grade of Teut. **sper-an-*, to kick. Brugm. i. § 793 (2). (√SPER.) See **Spar** (3). The orig. sense is 'kicker'; from its use on the heel; cf. Lith. *spir-ti*, to kick. Der. *spur*, vb. See **Spoor, Spurn.**

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.) L. *spuri-us*, false; with suffix *-ous.*

Spurn. (E.) M. E. *spurnen*, to kick against, hence to reject. A. S. *spurnan*, to kick against (pt. t. *spearn*, pp. *spornen*). Allied to **Spur.** + Icel. *sperna* (pt. t. *sparn*); Swed. *spjärna*; L. *spernere*, to despise, a cognate form. (Base **spern*; √SPER.) See **Spar** (3). Brugm. i. § 565.

Spurry, a plant. (F. – G. – Late L.) M. F. *spurrie*, 'spurry or frank, a Dutch [German] herb;' Cot. Of Teut. origin.; cf. G. *spörgel, spergel, spark*, spurry. – Late L. *spergula*, A. D. 1482 (Weigand).

Spurt (1), **Spirt,** to spout out. (E.) The older sense is to germinate. *Spurt* stands for *sprut*; M. E. *sprutten*, to sprout or shoot. A. S. *spryttan*, to produce as a sprout or shoot; causal form from A. S. *sprūtan*, to sprout. See **Sprout.**

Spurt (2), a violent exertion. (Scand.) Formerly *spirt.* – Icel. *sprettr*, a spurt, spring, bound, run. – Icel. *spretta* (pt. t. *spratt*), to start, spring; also to sprout, to spout. Icel. *spretta* is for **sprenta*, **sprinta* (Noreen). See **Sprint.**

Sputter. (E.) The frequentative of *spout.* It means 'to keep on spouting out'; hence to speak rapidly and indistinctly. Cf. Du. dial. (Groningen) *spottern*, to sputter; Low G. *sputtern*, Norw. *sputra*, to spout. ¶ Distinct from but allied to *spatter* and *spot.*

Spy, to see. (F. – O. H. G.) Short for *espy*; see **Espy.** Der. *spy*, sb.

Squab, (1) to fall plump; (2) a sofa, a young bird. (Scand.) See *squab, squob* in Halliwell. And see *squab*, to fall plump, *squab*, with a sudden fall, in Johnson. 1. From Swed. dial. *skvapp*, a word imitative of a splash; cf. G. *schwapp*, a slap, E. *swap*, to strike. 2. From Swed. dial. *skvabb*, loose or fat flesh, *skvabba*, a fat woman, *skvabbig*, flabby; allied to Norw. *skvapa*, to tremble, shake, and cf. M. E. *quappen*, to throb, and E. *quaver*; see **Quaver.** Cf. Icel. *kvap*, jelly, jelly-like things.

squabble, to wrangle. Scand.) Swed. dial. *skvabbel*, a dispute. – Swed. dial. *skvappa*, to chide, lit. make a splashing, from the sb. *skvapp, sqvapp*, a splash. Cf. Prov. E. *swabble*, to squabble, allied to *swab*, to splash over, *swap*, to strike.

Squad, a small troop. (F. – Ital. – L.) M. F. *esquadre, escadre.* – Ital. *squadra*, a squadron; see **Square.**

squadron. (F. – Ital. – L.) M. F. *esquadron.* – Ital. *squadrone*; augmentative of *squadra* (above).

Squalid. (L.) L. *squālidus*, rough, dirty. – L. *squālere*, to be rough, parched, dirty. Der. *squal-or*, sb.

Squall, to cry out. (Scand.) Swed. *sqvala*, to gush out violently, *sqval*, a rush of water, *sqval-regn*, a violent shower of rain (E. *squall*, sb., a burst of rain); Dan. *sqvaldre*, to clamour, *sqvalder*, clamour, noisy talk; Swed. dial. *skvala*, to gush out, cry out, chatter. + Gael. *sgal*, a loud cry, sound of high wind; allied to G. *schallen*, Icel. *skjalla* (pt. t. *skall*), to resound, and W. *chwalu*, to babble.

Squander, to dissipate. (E.) Orig. to disperse, scatter abroad; Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 67. Nasalised form allied to Lowl. Sc. *squatter*, to splash about, scatter, squander, prov. E. *swatter*, to throw water about; Swed. dial. *skvättra*, to squander. These are frequentatives from Dan. *sqvatte*, to splash, spurt, also to squander; Swed.

sqvätta, to squirt, Icel. *skvetta* (for **skwenta*, perhaps allied to G. *σπένδειν*, to pour out; see Noreen), to squirt out water. The *d* appears in M. Du. *swadderen*, to dabble in water; Swed. dial. *skvadra*, to gush out of a hole (as water). Cf. *scatter* and Gk. *σκέδ-ασις*, a scattering.

Square. (F. – L.) M. E. *square*. – O. F. *esquarre*, squared; *esquarre*, a square, squareness. Cf. Ital. *squadrare*, to square; *squadra*, a square, also a squadron of men (orig. a square). All from Late L. **ex-quadrāre*, intensive (with prefix *ex*) of L. *quadrāre*, to square. – L. *quadrus*, four-cornered; see **Quadrate**.

Squash, to crush. (F. – L.) α. 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**. β. But it commonly keeps the sense of M. E. *squachen*, to crush. – O. F. *esquachier*, to crush, also spelt *escacher*, 'to squash;' Cot. (Mod. F. *écacher*). The F. *cacher* answers to a Late L. type **coacticāre*, due to L. *co-actāre*, to constrain, force, press. The prefix *es-* = L. *ex*, extremely; L. *coactāre* is formed from *coact-us*, pp. of *cogere* (= *coigere*), to drive together. See **Ex-** and **Cogent**; also **Con-** and **Agent**. Der. *squash*, sb., an unripe peascod (nearly flat).

squat, to cower. (F. – L.) Lit. to lie flat, as if pressed down; the old sense is to press down, squash. M. E. *squatten*, to crush flat. – O. F. *esquatir*, to flatten, crush. – O. F. *es-* (= L. *ex*), extremely; *quatir*, to beat down. Diez shows that O. F. *quatir* (Late L. type **coactīre*) is a derivative of L. *coactus*, pp. of *cogere*, to press, compel; see above. Cf. M. Ital. *quattare*, 'to squat, lie close.'

Squaw, a female. (W. Indian.) Massachusetts *squa*, *eshqua*, Narragansett *squāws*, a female (Webster); Cree *iskwew*.

Squeak, to cry out shrilly. (Scand.) M. Swed. *skwæka*, to squeak; Swed. *sqväka*, to croak; Norw. *skvaka*, to cackle; Icel. *skvakka*, to sound like water shaken in a bottle. Allied to **Quack**.

Squeal. (Scand.) M. Swed. *sqwæla*, Swed. dial. *sqväla*, Norw. *skvella*, to squeal. 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*, *sweymous*, Prompt. Parv.; also *squaimous*, *skoymus*, disdainful. – A. F. *escoymous*, delicate, nice as to food (Bozon). The form answers to L. type **schematosus* or **schēmōsus*; from *schēma* (Gk. *σχῆμα*), scheme, form, air, mien, manner. ¶ Not related to **Shame**.

Squeeze, to crush, press tightly. (E.) The prefixed *s* is due to O. F. *es-* (= L. *-ex*), very; *queeze* = late M. E. *queisen*, to squeeze. This M. E. *queisen* probably represents O. Merc. **cwēsan*, answering to A. S. *cwiesan*, *cwysan*, to crush, chiefly in the comp. *tō-cwīesan*.

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*, *swippen*, 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.

Squill. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. *squille*, 'squill, sea-onion;' Cot. – L. *squilla*, *scilla*. – Gk. *σκίλλα*, a squill.

Squinancy, old spelling of *quinsy*.

Squint, to look askew. (E.) The same as prov. E. (Suffolk) *squink*, to wink. Of obscure origin. Cf. M. Du. *schuyn*, 'cross, oblique, byas-wise,' Hexham; E. Fries. *schün*, oblique, awry; Du. *schuin*, oblique; *schuinen*, to slant; *schuinte*, a slope, obliquity.

Squire (1), the same as **Esquire**.

Squire (2), a square, carpenter's rule. (F. – L.) M. E. *squire*. – O. F. *esquire*, *esquierre*; mod. F. *équerre*. A variant of O. F. *esquarre*; see **Square**.

Squirrel. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *squirel*, *scurel*. – O. F. *escurel* (F. *écureuil*). – Late L. *scūrellus*, a squirrel; for **sciūrellus*, dimin. of *sciūrus*, a squirrel. – Gk. *σκίουρος*, a squirrel; lit. 'a shadow-tail,' from his bushy tail. – Gk. *σκι-ά*, shadow; *οὐρά*, tail. ¶ The explanation of the Gk. word may be due to popular etymology.

Squirt, vb. (E.) Prov. E. *swirt*. Cf. Low G. *swirtjen*, to squirt; from *swiren*,

orig. to whir, like G. *schwirren*; see **Swirl**. So also E. Fries. *kwirtjen*, to squirt out, to dart about, from *kwirt*, turning quickly about.

Stab, vb. (Scand.) Cf. Irish *stob-aim*, I stab; Gael. *stob*, to fix a stake in the ground, from *stob*, a stake, pointed iron or stick, stub. Apparently from Swed. dial. *stabbe*, a thick stick or stump; Icel. *stabbi*, a stub, stump, allied to *stafr*, a staff; Dan. dial. *stabb*, a short peg. Allied to **Stub**, **Staff**, q.v. **Der.** *stab*, sb.

Stable (1), a stall for horses. (F.–L.) O. F. *estable*, a stable.–L. *stabulum*, a stall.–L. *stare*, to stand still. Brugm. ii. §§ 62, 77. See **Stall**.

stable (2), firm. (F.–L.) O.F. *estable*. –L. *stabilis*, firm.–L. *stare* (above).

stablish. (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 rick, heap, stack; Dan. *stak*. Teut. type **staknoz* (Noreen). The sense is 'a pile.' Cf. Russ. *stog'*, a heap, hayrick. Allied to **Stake**.

Staff. (E.) A. S. *stæf*; pl. *stafas*, staves. + Du. *staf*, Icel. *stafr*, Dan. *stab*, *stav*, Swed. *staf*, Goth. *stafs* or *stabs*, G. *stab*. Allied to O. H. G. *staben*, to be stiff, E. Fries. *staf*, unmoved; cf. Skt. *stambh*, to make firm.

Stag, a male deer. (Scand.) Also applied (in dialects) to a male animal generally. Late A. S. *stagga* (from Norse).–Icel. *steggr*, *steggi*, a he-bird, drake, tomcat; Norw. *stegg*, a cock. Icel. *steggr* is said to be for **stig-joz*, lit. 'mounter;' 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. *estatge*, a dwelling-place; answering to a Late L. form **staticum*, a dwelling-place. –L. *stat-um*, supine of *stāre*, 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. *stagge*, *stagle*. Allied to Icel. *stjaki*, a punt-pole; and to **Stake**.

Stagnate, to cease to flow. (L.) From L. *stagnātus*, pp. of *stagnāre*, to be still, cease to flow. – L. *stagnum*, a still pool, a stank; see **Stank**. **Der.** *stagnant*, from stem of pres. pt. of *stagnare*.

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 destayns*;' Palsgrave. The orig. sense was to dim the colour of a thing. **Der.** *stain*, sb.

Stair, a step up. (E.) M. E. *steir*, *steyer*. A. S. *stāger*, a stair, step; lit. a step to climb by. Formed (with mutation to *æ*) from *stag*, 2nd grade of *stigan*, to climb. +Du. *steiger*, a stair; cf. Icel. *stegi*, step, Swed. *stege*, ladder, Dan. *stige*, ladder, G. *steg*, a path; respectively from Du. *stijgen*, Icel. *stīga*, Swed. *stiga*, Dan. *stige*, G. *steigen*, to mount, climb; Teut. verb **steigan-*, pt. t. **staig*, pp. **stiganoz*. Allied to Skt. *stigh*, to ascend, Gr. στείχειν. (√STEIGH.)

Staithe, a landing-place. (E.) A. S. *stæð*, bank, shore. + Icel. *stöð*, harbour, roadstead; M. Du. *stade*, 'a haven.' Allied to **Stead**.

Stake, a post, strong stick. (E.) M. E. *stake*. A. S. *staca*, a stake. + Du. *staak*, Swed. *stake*. 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. *-ιτης*), from σταλακτ-ός, trickling. – Gk. σταλάζειν (= σταλάγ-γειν), to drip; allied to σταλᾶν, to drip.

stalagmite, a cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of some caverns. (Gk. Gk. στάλαγμ-α, a drop; with suffix *-ite* (Gk. *-ιτης*).–Gk. σταλάζειν (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. *stallen*, 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, *stellen*, 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. *stæl-*, as in *stæl-hrān*, a decoy reindeer, allied to M. E. *stale*, theft, A. S. *stalu*, theft; allied to **Steal**.

Stale (3), **Steal**, the handle of anything. (E.) M. E. *stale*, *stele*. The latter answers to A. S. *stela*, *steola*, a stalk, stem. + Du. *steel*, stalk, stem, handle; G. *stiel*, stalk, handle. Cf. Gk. στελεον, a handle. Allied to *still* and *stall*; the *stale* being that by which the tool is held firm and unmoved. And see **Stalk** (1).

Stalk (1), a stem. (E.) M. E. *stalke*, of which one sense is the side-piece (stem) of a ladder. A dimin. form, with suffix *-k*, from M. E. *stale*, variant of *stele*; see **Stale** (3) above. + Icel. *stilkr*, Swed. *stjelk*, Dan. *stilk*, stalk; cf. Gk. στελεχος, stem of a tree, allied to στελεόν, a handle.

Stalk (2), to stride. (E.) M. E. *stalken*. A. S. *stealcian*, to walk warily; allied to *stealc*, steep. + Dan. *stalke*, to stalk. The notion is that of walking cautiously. Cf. perhaps A. S. *stellan*, *styllan*, to leap. **Der.** *stalk-ing-horse*, a horse for stalking game; see Halliwell.

Stall, a standing-place for cattle, &c. (E.) M. E. *stal*. A. S. *steall*, station, stall. + Du. *stal*, Icel. *stallr*, Dan. *stald*, Swed. *stall*, G. *stall*. Teut. type **stalloz*, perhaps for **stadloz*; cf. A. S. *standan*, to stand, E. *stead*; Gk. σταθ-μος, a stall; L. *stab-ulum* (for **stədh-lom*). Allied to **Stead**. Brugm. i. 593 (4). **Der.** *stalled ox*, a fatted ox; cf. Swed. dial. *stalla*, to fatten, *stalloxe*, fatted ox (Möller).

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. *stal* (G. *stall*), a stall, stable; see **Stall**.

Stalwart, sturdy. (E.) For *stalworth*. M. E. *stalworth*, *stelewurðe*, *stealewurðe*, *stalewurðe*; A. S. *stælwyrðe*, pl., serviceable (said of ships); A. S. Chron. an. 896. β. We find A. S. *gestælan* used as short for *gestaðelian*. Hence Sievers explains the form *stæl-* or *stæl-* as being contracted from *staðol*, a foundation [or from a parallel form **stæþl*]. Thus *stæl-wyrðe* is for **staðol-wyrðe*, lit. 'foundation-worthy,' i. e. firmly fixed, firm, constant; cf. A. S. *staðol-fæst*, steadfast. The A. S *staðel*, *staðol* is allied to **Stead**. Cf. stead-fast.

Stamen, male organ of a flower. (L.) Lit. 'a thread.' — L. *stamen*, a thread, the warp standing up in an upright loom. — L. *stāre*, to stand. **Der.** *stamina*, orig. pl. of *stāmen*, lit. threads in a warp, a firm texture.

stamin, a kind of stuff. (F. — L.) M. E. *stamin*. — M. F. *estamine*, 'the stuffe tamine;' Cot. — L. *stamineus*, consisting of threads. — L. *stamin-*, stem of *stamen*, a thread (above). Also spelt *stammel*, *tamine*, *tammy*.

Stammer, to stutter. (E). M. E. *stameren*, vb.; A. S. *stomrian* (Shrine, p. 42); from A. S. *stamer*, *stamor*, 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. *stumm*, 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. *stempan* (for **stampian*). + Du. *stampen*, Icel. *stappa*, Swed. *stampa*, Dan. *stampe*, G. *stampfen*; also Gk. στεμβειν, 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. *estancher*, to stanch; Walloon *stanchi* (Remacle). — Late L. *stancāre*, to stanch, a variant of Late L. type **stagnicāre*, to cause to stagnate, from L. *stagnāre*, to cease to flow; see **Stagnate**. ¶ It is probable that the sense was influenced by G. *stange*, a pole, a bar (Korting, § 7733). **Der.** *stanch*, adj., firm, sound, not leaky; cf. F. *étanche*, water-tight.

Stanchion, a support, beam, bar. (F. — L.) O. North F. *estanchon*, Norm. dial. *étanchon*; M. F. *estançon*, *estanson*, 'a prop, stay;' Cot. Not derived from the O. F. *estancher*, to prop (allied to E. *stanch*), but a diminutive of O. F. *estance*, a situation,

condition, also a stanchion (Scheler). — Late L. *stantia*, a chamber, a house, lit. 'that which stands firm.' — L. *stant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *stare*, to stand. See State. ¶ But the word may have been confused with O. F. *estancher*, to prop (as above), which is the same word as *estancher*, to staunch; for which see Stanch. The ultimate root is the same either way. (√STĀ.)

Stand. (E.) A. S. *standan*, pt. t. *stod*, pp. *standen*. + Icel. *standa*, Goth. *standan*; cf. Du. *staan* (pt. t. *stond*); Swed. *sta* (pt. t. *stod*); G. *stehen* (pt. t. *stand*). Teut. type **standan-*, pt. t. **stōth*; base **stath*, **stad*, the *n* being orig. characteristic of the pres. tense. Allied to L. *stare*, Gk. ἔστην, I stood, Russ. *stoiate*, Skt. *sthā*, to stand. (√STĀ.) See State. Der. *stand*, sb.; *standish*, short for *stand-dish*, a standing dish for pen and ink.

Standard. (F. — L.) A. F. *estandard*, a standard or ensign, O. F. *estendard*, a standard measure. The flag was a large one, on a fixed (standing) pole; and hence was modified by the influence of the verb *to stand*. The O. F. *estendard*, Ital. *stendardo*, are unmodified forms; from L. *extend-ere*, to extend; with suffix *-ard* (= O. H. G. *-hart*, suffix, orig. the same as *hart*, hard). See Extend.

Stang, a pole, stake. (Scand.) M. E. *stange*. — Icel. *stong* (gen. *stangar*), a pole, stake; Dan. *stang*, Swed. *stång*, Du. *stang*, G. *stange*; A. S. *steng*. From the 2nd grade of the verb *to sting*. 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. *stannāria*, a tin-mine. — L. *stannum*, tin.

Stanza. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *stanza*, M. Ital. *stantia*, 'a lodging, chamber, dwelling, also *stance* or staffe 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 *stare*, 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 *stæppan*, strong verb, to step, tread firmly; cf. *stamp*. + Du. *stapel*, staple, stocks, a pile; Dan. *stabel*, Swed. *stapel*; G. *staffel*, 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. *estaple*, M. F. *estape*, 'a staple, a mart or general market, a publique storehouse;' Cot. (F. *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. (E.) M. E. *sterre*. A. S. *steorra*. + Du. *ster*; O. H. G. *sterro*. Cf. Icel. *stjarna*, Dan. *stierne*, Swed. *stjerna*, Goth. *stairno*, G. *stern*; also L. *stella* (for **sterla*), Gk. ἀστήρ, Corn. *steren*, Bret. *sterenn*, W. *seren*, Skt. *tāra*. Orig. sense uncertain. Cf. Brugm. i. § 473 (2).

Star-board, the right side of a ship. (E.) M. E. *sterebourde*. A. S. *steorbord*, i. e. steer-board, the side on which the steersman stood; in the first instance, he used a paddle, not a helm. Cf. Icel. *á stjórn*, at the helm, or on the starboard side. — A. S. *stēor*, a rudder or paddle to steer with; *bord*, board, border, edge or side; see Steer (2) and Board. The O. H. G. *stiura* (G. *steuer*) means a prop, staff, paddle, rudder, allied to Icel. *staurr*, a post, stake, Gk. σταυρος, an upright pole or stake. (√STEU, allied to √STA. + Du. *stuurboord*, Icel. *stjórnborði*, Dan. Swed. *styrbord*; all similarly compounded.

Starch. E.) *Starch* is stuff that stiffens; from the adj. Stark, stiff, strong. Cf. G. *starke*, (1) strength, (2) starch; from *stark*, adj., strong.

Stare (1), to gaze fixedly. (E.) A. S. *starian*; from a Teut. adj. **staroz*, fixed, appearing in G. *starr*, fixed; cf. Skt. *sthira-*, fixed, allied to *sthā*, to stand; and Gk. στερεός, firm. (√STĀ.) + Du. *staren*: Icel. *stara*, *stira*, to stare; Swed. *stirra*, Dan. *stirre*, to stare; O.H.G. *staren*. ¶ Hence '*staring* hair' is 'stiff-standing hair.' Brugm. i. § 200.

stare (2), to glitter. E.) M. E.

staren; whence *staring colours* = bright colours. The same word as *stare* (1); from the glittering of staring eyes.

Stark, stiff, rigid, entire. (E.) A. S. *stearc*, stiff, strong. + Du. *sterk*, Icel. *sterkr*, Dan. *stærk*, Swed. and G. *stark*. From Teut. verb **sterkan-*, to stiffen; of which the weak grade appears in Goth. *ga-staurknan*, to become dry, Icel. *storkinn*, pp. coagulated. Further allied to Lith. *strẽgti*, to become rigid, Pers. *suturg*, 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 *red-start*, i. e. red-tail, a bird. + Du. *staart*, Icel. *stertr*, Dan. *stiert*, Swed. *stjert*, G. *sterz*, a tail; cf. Gk. στόρθη, a spike.

Starling. (E.) M. E. *sterling*, double dimin. of M. E. *stare*, a starling. — A. S. *stær*, a starling. + Icel. *starri*, *stari*, Dan. *stær*, Swed. *stare*, G. *staar*, L. *sturnus*. Cf. A. S. *stearn*, a tern.

Start, to move suddenly. (E.) M. E. *sterten*; pt. t. *stirte* (Havelok, 873), *sturte*, *storte* (Layamon, 23951). Allied to Du. *storten*, to precipitate, fall, rush, G. *stürzen*. Also, perhaps, to M. Du. *steerten*, 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.

Starve. (E.) M. E. *steruen* (*sterven*), to die (without reference to the means of death). A. S. *steorfan*, pt. t. *stearf*, pp. *storfen*, to die; whence *-stierfan*, to kill (weak verb). + Du. *sterven*, G. *sterben*. Teut. type **sterban-*, pt. t. **starb*. Der. *starve-l-ing*, double dimin., expressive of contempt; *starv ation*, a hybrid word, introduced from the North about 1775.

State, a standing, position, condition, &c. (F. — L.) O. F. *estat*. — L. *statum*, acc. of *status*, condition. — L. *statum*, supine of *stare*, to stand. + Gk. ἔστην, I stood; Skt. *sthā*, to stand; cognate with E. *stand*. (√STĀ.)

Statics, the science treating of bodies at rest. (Gk.) From Gk. στατικός, at a standstill; ἡ στατική, statics. — Gk. στατ-ός, placed, standing; verbal adj. from στα-, allied to -στη- in ἵστημι, I place, stand. (√STĀ.)

Station. (F. — L.) F. *station*. — L. *statiōnem*, acc. of *statio*, a standing still. — L. *statum*, supine of *stāre*. 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. *-ιστης*).

statue. (F. — L.) O. F. *statuë* (trisyllabic). — L. *statua*, a standing image. — L. *statu-*, for *status*, a position, standing. — L. *statum*, supine of *stare*, to stand.

stature, height. (F. — L.) F. *stature*. — L. *statura*, an upright posture, height. — L. *statum*, supine of *stare*, to stand.

status, condition. (L.) L. *status*; see State.

statute. (F. — L.) F. *statut*. — L. *statūtum*, a statute; neut. of *statūtus*, pp. of *statuere*, to place, set, causal of *stāre*, 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. *staue* (*stave*) and pl. *staues* (*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. σταφὶς ἄγρια; where ἄγρια, wild, is from ἀγρός, a field (E. *acre*).

Stay (1), to prop, delay, remain. (F. — M. Du.) M. F. *estayer*, 'to prop, stay;' Cot. — M. F. *estaye*, sb. fem. 'a prop, stay;' id. — M. Du. *stade*, also *staeye*, 'a prop, stay,' Hexham; O. Flem. *staey*, 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. *etai*, a ship's stay; Hatzfeld). + Du. *stag*, 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. *stad*, a town, Icel. *staðr*, *staða*, a place;

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

steuern, to steer; Goth. *stiurjan*, to confirm. β. Weak verb; from the sb. appearing in M. E. *stere*, Du. *stuur*, Icel. *styri*, 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. *staurr*, a stake. Noreen, § 143; Brugm. i. § 198.

Stellar. (L.) L. *stellaris*, 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*, *stemn*, (1) stem of a tree; (2) stem, prow of a vessel, for which *stefna* (*stæfna*) is also used. Apparently allied to **Staff**; but the primitive forms are uncertain. + Du. *stam*, trunk, *steven*, prow; Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, stem of a vessel, *stofn*, trunk; Dan. *stamme*, trunk, *stævn*, prow; Swed. *stam*, trunk, *stäf*, prow, *framstam*, fore-stem, *bak-stam*, back-stem, stern; G. *stamm*, trunk, *vorder 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. *stemma*. 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. *stanc*, 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. *estencele*, a spark. — L. type **stincilla*, mistaken form of L. *scintilla*, a spark. See **Scintillation.**

Stenography, shorthand writing. (Gk.) From Gk. στενο-s, narrow, close; γράφ-ειν, to write.

Stentorian, extremely loud. (Gk.) From Gk. Στέντωρ, Stentor, a Greek at Troy, with a loud voice (Homer). — Gk. στέν-ειν, to groan; with suffix -τωρ. (✓ STEN.) See **Stun.**

Step, a pace, degree, foot-print. (E.) M. E. *steppe*. From A. S. *steppan*, *stæppan* (for **stapjan*), a str. verb with a weak present; pt. t. *stōp*, pp. *stapen*. Cf. Du. *stap*, G. *stapfe*, a footstep; Russ. *stopa*, a step. Allied to **Stamp.**

Stepchild. (E.) A. S. *steopcild*; where *cild* = E. *child*; see **Child.** We also find A. S. *stēopbearn*, step-bairn, stepchild. *stēopfæder*, stepfather, *stēopmōdor*, stepmother, &c. β. The sense of *stēop* is 'orphaned,' and *steopcild* is the oldest compound; we find A. S. *āsteapte*, pl., made orphans, also O. H. G. *stiufan*, to deprive of parents. + Du. *stiefkind*, stepchild; Icel. *stjūpbarn*, step-bairn; Swed. *styfbarn*; 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. στερεο-s, solid, stiff; σκοπ-ειν, to behold.

stereotype, a solid plate for printing. (Gk.) Gk. στερεο-s, hard, solid; and *type*, q. v.

Sterile. (F. — L.) O. F. *sterile*. — L. *sterilem*, acc. of *sterilis*, barren. Cf. Gk. στεῖρα (for **στέρ-γα*), a barren cow; Goth. *stairō*, a barren woman. Brugm. i. § 838.

Sterling. (E.) M. E. *sterling*, a sterling coin; A. F. *esterling*. *Said* to be named from the *Esterlings* (i. e. easterlings; which the accent disproves. Perhaps M. E. *sterling* = *starling*; with reference to the four birds seen on many coins of Edward the Confessor. See **Starling.**

Stern (1), severe, austere. (E.) M. E. *sterne*, *sturne*. A. S. *styrne*, stern. Allied to G. *storrig*, morose, stubborn; Goth. *and-staurran*, to murmur against.

Stern (2), hind part of a vessel. (Scand.) Icel. *stjōrn*, a steering, steerage, helm; hence a name for the hind part of a vessel. Cf. Icel. *stjor-i*, a steerer, allied to E. *steer* (2).

Sternutation, sneezing. (L.) L. *sternūtātio*, a sneezing. — L. *sternūtātus*, pp. of *sternūtāre*, to sneeze, frequentative of *sternuere*, to sneeze. Allied to Gk. πτάρνυσθαι, to sneeze.

Stertorous, snoring. (L.) Coined from L. *stertere*, to snore.

Stethoscope, the tube used in auscultation, as applied to the chest. (Gk.) Lit. 'chest-examiner.' — Gk. στῆθο-s, chest; σκοπ-εῖν, to consider.

Stevedore, one who stows a cargo. (Span. — L.) Span. *estivador*, a wool-packer; hence a stower of wool for exportation, and generally, one who stows

a cargo. — Span. *estivar*, to compress wool, to stow a cargo. — L. *stīpāre*, to press together. Allied to Stiff. Cf. Span. *estiva*, O. F. *estive*, stowage; Ital. *stiva*, ballast.

Stew, to boil slowly. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *stuwen*, 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. *estuve*, 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. *estuve* and of O. H. G. *stupa* is much disputed.

Steward. (E.) A. S. *stīweard*, *stīward*, a steward. Lit. 'a sty-ward;' from A. S. *stigu*, 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 *stīwita*, *stigwita*, 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. α. 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. *stak*, pp. *steken*); G. *stechen* (pt. t. *stach*, pp. *gestochen*). Teut. type **stekan-* (pt. t. **stak*); transferred to the *e*-series from an older type **steikan-* (weak grade *stik*); cf. Goth. *staks*, a mark, *stiks*, a point. Further allied to Gk. στίζειν (= στίγ-γειν), to prick, L. *instīgare*, to prick, Skt. *tij*, to be sharp; and to E. Sting. (√STEIG.) β. We also find (2) A. S. *stician*, pt. t. *sticode*, weak verb; allied to Icel. *stika*, to drive piles, Swed. *sticka*, 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. *sticca*, a stick, peg, nail. So called from its piercing or sticking into anything; the orig. sense being 'peg,' also a small bit of a tree. Allied to Stick (1) above. + Icel. *stika*, a stick, E. Fries. *stikke*, *stik*; Du. *stek*; G. *stecken*.

stickleback, a small fish. (E.) So called from the *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. *stightlen*, *stightlien*, 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. *stightlen* is a frequentative of A. S. *stihtan*, *stihtian*, to control. Cognate with M. Du. *stichten*, to build, impose a law; Dan. *stifte*, to institute, Swed. *stifta*, *stikta*, G. *stiften*, to found, institute. Cf. also Icel. *stētt* (for **stihti-*), a foundation, base.

Stiff. (E.) M. E. *stif*. A. S. *stīf*, stiff. + Low G. *stīf* (Danneil); Du. *stijf*, Dan. *stiv*, Swed. *styf*. Allied to Lith. *stiprus*, strong, *stip-ti*, to be stiff, L. *stīpes*, a stem, *stīpāre*, to pack tight, *stipulus*, firm.

stifle. (Scand.) XVI. cent. From Icel. *stīfla*, to dam up, choke; Norweg. *stivla*, to stop, hem in, lit. to stiffen; *stivra*, to stiffen; frequentatives of Norw. *stiva*, Dan. *stive*, to stiffen. All from the adj. above. ¶ The prov. E. *stive*, to stuff, from O. F. *estiver*, to pack tight, is ult. from the same root; see Stevedore.

Stigmatise. (F. — Gk.) F. *stigmatiser*, to brand with a hot iron, defame. — Gk. στιγματίζειν, to mark, brand. — Gk. στιγματ-, base of στίγμα, a prick, mark, brand. — Gk. στίζειν (= *στίγ-γειν), to prick. Allied to Stick (1). (√STEIG.)

Stile (1), a set of steps for climbing over. (E.) M. E. *stile*. A. S. *stigel*, a stile. — A. S. *stig-*, weak grade of *stīgan*, to climb; with suffix *-el*. See Stair. + M. Du. and O. H. G. *stichel*.

Stile (2), the correct spelling of Style (1), q. v.

stiletto, a small dagger. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *stiletto*, a dagger; dimin. of M. Ital. *stilo*, a dagger. — L. *stilum*, acc. of *stilus*, an iron pin; see Style (1).

Still (1), motionless. (E.) M. E. *stille*. A. S. *stille*, still; cf. *stillan*, vb., to remain in a place or stall. For **steljoz*;

allied to A. S. *stellan*, to place, from A. S. *stæl*, a place; cf. *steall*; see **Stall**. + Du. *stil*, still, *stillen*, to be still, *stellen*, to place, from *stal*, a stall; Dan. *stille*, Swed. *stilla*, G. *still*, still; Dan. *stille*, to still, also to place, Swed. *stilla*, to quiet; G. *stillen*, to still, *stellen*, to place; Dan. *stald*, Swed. G. *stall*, a stall. **Der.** *still*, adv., A. S. *stille*, continually, ever.

Still (2), to distil, trickle down. (L.; *or* F.—L.) In some cases, it represents L. *stillāre*, 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 *stillāt-us*, pp. of *stillāre* (above).

Stilt. (Scand.) M. E. *stilte*. — Swed. *stylta*, Dan. *stylte*, a stilt; Dan. *stylte*, to walk on stilts. + Du. *stelt*; G. *stelze*, a stilt; O. H. G. *stelza*, prop, crutch. Perhaps allied to **Stalk** (1); cf. E. Fries. *stilte*, a stem, stalk.

Stimulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *stimulāre*, to prick forward. — L. *stimulus*, a goad.

Sting. (E.) A. S. *stingan*, pt. t. *stang*, pp. *stungen*. + Icel. *stinga*, Swed. *stinga*, Dan. *stinge*. Teut. type **stengan-*. **Der.** *stang*.

stingy, mean. (E.) The same as Norfolk *stingy*, pronounced (stin-ji), nipping, unkindly, ill-humoured. Merely the adj. from *sting*, sb., which is pronounced (stinj) in Wiltshire. So also Swed. *sticken*, pettish, fretful, from *sticka*, to sting.

Stink. (E.) A. S. *stincan*, pt. t. *stanc*, pp. *stuncen*. + Du. *stinken*, Dan. *stinke*, Swed. *stinka*, G. *stinken*. Cf. Gk. ταγγος, rancid.

Stint, to limit, restrain, cut short. (E.) Orig. 'to shorten.' M. E. *stinten* (also *stentan*). A. S. *styntan*, in *for-styntan*, properly 'to make dull'; formed from A. S. *stunt*, stupid, by vowel-change from *u* to *y*. The peculiar sense is Scand. + Icel. *stytta* (for **stynta*), to shorten, from *stuttr*, short, stunted; Swed. dial. *stynta*, to take short steps, from *stunt*, short; Dan. dial. *stynte*, to crop. See **Stunted**.

Stipend, salary. (L.) L. *stīpendium*, a tax, tribute; for **stip-pendium*, a payment in money. — L. *stip-*, stem of *stips*, small coin; *pendere*, to weigh out, pay; see **Pendant**. β. *Stips* is supposed to mean 'pile of money'; cf. *stīpāre*, to heap together.

Stipple, to engrave by means of small dots. (Du.) Du. *stippelen*, to speckle, dot over. — Du. *stippel*, a speckle; dimin. of *stip*, a point. Allied to Low G. *stippelen*, to drip as raindrops (Danneil), *stippen*, to speckle; G. *steppen*, to stitch, *stift*, a tack, peg, pin.

Stipulation, a contract. (F.—L.) F. *stipulation*. — L. acc. *stipulātiōnem*, a covenant. — L. *stipulātus*, pp. of *stipulārī*, to settle an agreement. — O. Lat. *stipulus*, firm, fast; allied to *stīpes*, a post. ¶ Not from *stipula*, a straw, though this is an allied word.

Stir. (E.) M. E. *stiren*, *sturen*. A. S. *styrian*, to move, stir. Allied to Icel. *styrr*, a stir; Du. *storen*, Swed. *störa*, G. *stören*, to disturb, O. H. G. *stōren*, to scatter, destroy, disturb. Teut. types **sturjan-*, **staurjan-* (Franck). Prob. allied to **Storm**.

Stirk; see **Steer** (1).

Stirrup. (E.) For *sty-rope*, i. e. a rope to mount by; the orig. stirrup was a looped rope for mounting into the saddle. M. E. *stirop*. A. S. *stī-rāp*, *stig-rāp*. — A. S. *stig-*, weak grade of *stīgan*, to mount; *rāp*, a rope; see **Stair** and **Rope**. + Icel. *stig-reip*, Du. *steg-reep*, G. *steg-reif*.

Stitch, a pain in the side, a passing through stuff of a needle and thread. (E.) M. E. *stiche*. A. S. *stice*, a pricking sensation. — A. S. *stician*, to prick, pierce. See **Stick** (1).

Stith, an anvil. (Scand.) M. E. *stith*. — Icel. *steði*, an anvil; allied to *staðr*, a fixed place; named from its firmness; see **Stead**. + Swed. *städ*, an anvil; M. Du. *stiet*. **Der.** *stith-y*, properly a smithy, but also an anvil, like M. E. *stethi*.

Stiver, a Dutch penny. (Du.) Du. *stuiver*, a small coin. Perhaps orig. 'bit' or small piece. Franck connects it with Low G. *stuuf*, stumpy, Icel. *stūfr*, a stump, Icel. *stýfa*, to cut off.

Stoat, an animal. (Scand.) A late word; *stote*, Phillips, 1706; Levins, 1570. M. E. *stot*, a stoat, also a bull, stallion. See **Stot**.

Stoccado, Stoccata, a thrust in fencing. (Ital.—Teut.) *Stoccado* is an accommodated form, as if it were Spanish. — Ital. *stoccata*, 'a foyne, thrust,' Florio. — Ital. *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. *stocc*, stock, stump. + G. *stock*, O. H. G. *stoch*; Du. *stok*, Icel. *stokkr*, Dan. *stok*, Swed. *stock*. Allied to A. S. *stykke*, G. *stück*, 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. *stake*, Du. *staak*, a stake; see **Stake**.

Stocking. (E.) *Stocking* is a dimin. form of *stock*, used as short for *nether-stock*. 'Un bas des chausses, *a stocking, or 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. Στωϊκός, a Stoic; lit. 'belonging to a colonnade,' because Zeno taught under a colonnade at Athens. – Gk. στοα, στοια (for *στοϝ-yά), a colonnade, row of pillars; cf. στῦ-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, 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. στέλλειν, 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. στομαχος, mouth, gullet, stomach; dimin. of στόμα, mouth. Brugm. i. § 421.

Stone. (E.) M. E. *stoon*. A. S. *stān*. + Du. *steen*, Icel. *steinn*, Dan. Swed. *sten*, G. *stein*, Goth. *stains*. Cf. Gk. στία, a stone; O. Bulgarian *stena*, Russ. *stiena*, a wall. Der. *stan-iel*.

Stook, a shock of corn. (E.) It answers to A. S. **stōc*, from **stōk-*, strong grade of **stak-*, as in E. **Stack**. + Low G. *stuke*, a stook; Swed. dial. *stuke*.

Stool. (E.) M. E. *stool*. A. S. *stōl*, seat. + Du. *stoel*, Icel. *stoll*, Dan. Swed. *stol*, Goth. *stols*, seat, chair; G. *stuhl*, chair, pillar. Lit. 'that which stands firm.' (√STĀ.) Brugm. i. § 191.

Stoop (1), to lean forward. (E.) Prov. E. *stowp*; M. E. *stoupen*. A. S. *stūpian*. + M. Du. *stuypen*, O. Icel. *stūpa*, to stoop; Swed. *stupa*, to tilt, fall. Allied to **Steep** (1).

Stoop (2), a beaker; see **Stoup**.

Stop. (L.) Of L. origin. M. E. *stoppen*, A. S. *-stoppian*, 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. *stuppāre*, to stop up with tow, cram, stop. All from L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow. Cf. Gk. στυπη, στυππη, the same. Der. *stopp-le*, i. e. stopper; also *estop*, A. F. *estoper*, from Late L. *stuppāre*.

Storax, a resinous gum. (L. – Gk.) L. *storax*, *styrax*. – Gk. στύραξ.

Store, sb. (F. – L.) M. E. *stor*, *stoor*, provisions. – O. F. *estor*, store, provisions (Godefroy); Late L. *staurum*, the same as *instaurum*, store. – L. *instaurāre*, to construct, build, restore; Late L. *instaurāre*, to provide necessaries. – L. *in*, in; **staurāre*, to set up, place, also found in *restaurāre*, to restore. From an adj. **staurus* = Skt. *sthāvara-*, fixed; cf. Gk. σταυρος, an upright pole. (√STĀ.) Der. *store*, vb., O. F. *estorer*, from Late L. *staurāre* = *instaurāre*.

Stork, bird. (E.) A. S. *storc*. + Du. *stork*, Icel. *storkr*, Dan. and Swed. *stork*; G. *storch*. Cf. Gk. τόργος, a large bird (vulture, swan). Prob. allied to **Stark**.

Storm. (E.) A. S. *storm*, storm. + Icel. *stormr*, Du. Swed. Dan. *storm*, 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. ἱστορια, information; see **History**.

Story (2), set of rooms on a level or flat. (F. – L.) Orig. merely 'a building' or 'thing built.' – O. F. *estorée*, a thing built; fem. of pp. of *estorer*, to build. – Late L. *staurāre*, for L. *instaurāre*, to construct, build, &c. See **Store**. Der. *clere-story*, i. e. *clear-story*, story lighted with windows, as distinct from *blind-story*.

Stot, stallion, bullock. (E.) M. E. *stot*. Cf. Icel. *stūtr*, a bull, Swed. *stut*, Dan. *stud*, a bull; allied to Swed. *stöta*, to push, G. *stossen*.

Stoup, Stoop, flagon. (M. Du.) M. E. *stope*. — M. Du. *stoop*, a large cup (Kilian); Du. *stoop*, a gallon; cf. Icel. *staup*, a knobby lump, also a stoup; Low G. *stoop*, a stoup (whence Swed. *stop*, three pints; Dan. dial. *stob*, a stoup). + A. S. *steap*, a cup; G. *stauf*, a cup. Allied to A. S. *stēap*, steep; perhaps as being high and upright; see **Steep** (1), and **Stoop**.

Stout. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *stout*. — O. F. *estout*, stout, bold. — M. Du. *stolt*, *stout*, stout, bold; Low G. *stolt*, A. S. *stolt*, the same. + G. *stolz*, proud. Perhaps all from L. *stultus*, foolish, foolhardy. **Der.** *stout*, sb., a strong beer.

Stove. (E.) A. S. *stofa*. + M. Du. *stove*, 'a stewe, hot-house, or a baine,' Hexham; Low G. *stove*; cf. Icel. *stofa*, *stufa*, a bath-room with a stove; G. *stube*, O.H.G. *stupa*, a room (whence Ital. *stufa*, F. *étuve*). See **Stew**.

Stover, food for cattle. (F. — L. ?) In Shak.; M. E. *stouer* (*stover*), necessaries. — O. F. *estover*, *estovoir*, necessaries; orig. the infin. 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. *stowen*, lit. to put in a place. — A. S. *stowigan* (Sweet); from *stow*, a place. + Icel. *eld-stō*, fire-place. Also Lith. *stowa*, place where a thing stands, from *stoti*, to stand. (√STA.)

Straddle. (E.) Formerly *striddle* (Levins); frequentative of **Stride**.

Straggle. (E.) Formerly *stragle*. For *strackle*; cf. prov. E. *strackle-brained*, thoughtless. Apparently the frequentative of M. E. *strāken*, to roam, wander; P. Plowman's Crede, 82; with *a* shortened before *k-l*. Cf. M. Dan. *strage*, to wander; Swed. dial. *strakla*, to stagger, totter, may be related.

Straight. (E.) M. E. *streiȝt*, orig. pp. of M. E. *strecchen*, to stretch; A. S. *streht*, pp. of *streccan*, to stretch; see **Stretch**. **Der.** *straight*, adv., M. E. *streiȝt*; *straight-way*; *straight-en*.

Strain (1), vb. (F. — L.) From *estraign-*, a stem of M. F. *estraindre*, 'to wring hard;' Cot. — L. *stringere*, to draw tight. See **Stringent**.

Strain (2), descent, lineage, birth. (E.) *Strain* in Shak.; *strene* in Spenser. M. E. *streen*, Chaucer, C.T., Cl. Tale, 157. A. S. *strēon*, gain, product, lineage, progeny; whence *strȳnan*, to beget.

Strait, adj. (F. — L.) M. E. *streit*. — A. F. *estreit* (F. *étroit*), narrow, strict. — L. *strictum*, acc. of *strictus*; see **Strict**.

Strand (1), shore. (E.) A. S. *strand*. + Icel. *strönd* (gen. *strandar*), margin, edge; Dan. Swed. G. *strand*.

Strand (2), thread of a rope. (Du.) The final *d* is added. — Du. *streen*, a skein, hank of thread. + G. *strähne*, a skein, hank, O. H. G. *streno*. Cf. Du. *striem*, a stripe.

Strange, foreign, odd. (F. — L.) O. F. *estrange*. — L. *extrāneum*, acc. of *extrāneus*, foreign, on the outside. — L. *extrā*, without. See **Extra** and **Estrange**.

Strangle, to choke. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *estrangler*. — L. *strangulāre*. — Gk. στραγγαλόειν, στραγγαλίζειν, to strangle. — Gk. στραγγάλη, a halter. — Gk. στραγγος, twisted. Allied to **String** and **Strict**.

strangury. (L. — Gk.) L. *strangūria*. — Gk. στραγγουρια, retention of urine, when it falls by drops. — Gk. στραγγ-, base of στράγξ, a drop, that which oozes out (allied to στραγγος, twisted); ουρ-ον, urine.

Strap. (L.) Prov. E. *strop*; A. S. *stropp*. — L. *struppus* (also *stroppus*), a strap, thong, fillet. (Hence F. *étrope*.)

Strappado. (Ital. — Teut.) A modified form of *strappata* (just as *stoccado* was used for *stoccata*). — Ital. *strappata*, a pulling, a wringing, the strappado. — Ital. *strappare*, to pull, wring. — H. G. (Swiss) *strapfen*, to pull tight, allied to G. *straff*, tight, borrowed from Low G. or Du. — Du. *straffen*, to punish, from *straf*, severe; cf. E. Fries. *strabben*, to be stiff.

Stratagem. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *stratageme*. — L. *stratēgēma*. — Gk. στρατήγημα, the device of a general. — Gk. στρατηγός, general, leader. — Gk. στρατ-ός, army, camp; ἄγ-ειν, to lead. The Gk. στρατος is allied to στορνυμι, I spread. See **Stratum**.

strategy. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *stratégie*. — L. *strategia*. — Gk. στρατηγία, generalship. — Gk. στρατηγος (above).

Strath, a flat valley. (C.) Gael. *srath*, a valley with a river, low-lying country beside a river; Irish *srath*, *sratha*, the bottom of a valley, fields beside a river; W. *ystrad*, a flat vale. Allied to **Stratum** (below).

Stratum. (L.) L. *strātum*, a layer, that which is spread flat; neut. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*, to spread. + Gk. στορνυμι, I spread out. (√STER.)

Straw, sb. (E.) A. S. *streaw* (*streow*).

+Du. *stroo*, Icel. *strā*, Dan. *straa*, Swed. *strå*, G. *stroh*. Teut. type **strawom*, n. Allied to L. *strāmen*, straw, *sternere*, to strew; see **Strew**, **Stratum**.

straw-berry. (E.) A.S. *streaw-berige*, straw-berry; perhaps from its propagation by runners; cf. *strew*.

Stray, to wander. (F. – L.) O. F. *estraier*, 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. *strāta*, a street; see **Street**. Der. *stray*, *estray*, sb.

Streak, a line or long mark. (E.) M. E. *streke*, more commonly *strike*. A. S. *strica*, from **stric-*, weak grade of *strīcan*, to stroke, rub. Cf. E. Fries. *streke*, *sträke*, a stroke, streak; Du. *streek*; Swed. *streck*, a dash, streak, line; Dan. *streg*, the same. Also Goth. *striks*, a stroke with the pen; G. *strich*, from Teut. **strik*, weak grade of **streikan-*; see **Strike**. Cf. also L. *striga*, a swath, furrow.

Stream. (E.) A. S. *stream*. + Du. *stroom*, Icel. *straumr*, Swed. Dan. *ström*, G. *strom*. Teut. type **straumoz*, m. Allied to Russ. *struia*, Irish *sruaim*, a stream. All from √SREU, to flow, which in Teut. and Russ. became STREU; cf. Skt. *sru*, Gk. *ῥεῖν* (for **σρεϝ-ειν*), to flow. Cf. **Rheum**.

Street. (L.) A. S. *strēt*; O. Merc. *strēt*; a very early loan-word; cf. Du. *straat*, G. *strasse*. – L. *strāta*, i. e. *strāta uia*, a paved way; *strāta* being fem. of pp. of *sternere*, to strew, pave.

Strength. (E.) A.S. *strengðu*; (for **strang-i-thu*). – A. S. *strang*, strong. See **Strong**.

Strenuous. (L.) L. *strenu-us*, vigorous, active; with suffix *-ous*. +Gk. *στρηνης*, strong, allied to *στερεος*, firm.

Stress, strain. (F. – L.) Sometimes short for *distress*; see **Distress**. Otherwise, from O. F. *estrecier*, *estressier*, to straiten, pinch, contract. This answers to a Folk-L. type **strectiare*, regularly formed from L. *strictus*, tightened; see **Strict**.

Stretch. (E.) M. E. *strecchen*. – A. S. *streccan*, pt. t. *strehte*, pp. *streht*. Formed as a causal 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. *strække*, Swed. *sträcka*; G. *strecken*, from *strack*, adj., tight. Perhaps allied to **Strong**.

Strew, Straw, vb. (E.) M. E. *strewen*. A. S. *streowian*, to strew, scatter. Closely allied to A. S. *streaw*, straw. +Du. *strooijen*, to strew, allied to *stroo*, straw; G. *streuen*, to strew, allied to *stroh*, straw; Goth. *straujan* (pt. t. *strawida*), to strew. From a derivative of the root STER, as in L. *ster-nere* (pt. t. *strau*), to strew; cf. Gk. *στορνυμι*, I spread; Skt. *str*, to spread. See **Stratum**. Brugm. i. § 570. Der. *be-strew*.

Stricken; see **Strike**.

Strict. (L.) L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, to tighten, draw together, &c. See **Stringent**. **Doublet**, *strait*.

Stride, vb. (E.) M. E. *striden*, pt. t. *strad*, *strood*. A. S. *strīdan*, to stride, pt. t. *strād* (rare; but cf. *bestrād*, Ælf. Hom. ii. 136). So also Low G. *striden* (pt. t. *streed*), to strive, to stride; Du. *strijden*, G. *streiten*, Dan. *stride*, strong verbs, to strive, contend; Icel. *strīða*, Swed. *strida*, weak verbs, to strive. β. Teut. type **streidan-*, pt. t. **straid*, pp. **stridanoz*; whence also Icel. *strīð*, woe, strife; *strīðr*, hard, stubborn. Cf. Skt. *sridh*, 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*.

strife. (F. – Scand.) O. F. *estrif*, strife. Apparently modified from Icel. *strīð*, strife, contention. Cf. O. Sax. and O. Fries. *strīd*, strife; Du. *strijd*; G. *streit*. From the verb **Stride** (above). ¶ The connexion with G. *streben*, Du. *streven*, is obscure. Der. *strive*, vb., q. v.

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 '*stricken* in years' meant '*advanced* in years.' A. S. *strīcan*, to go, proceed, advance swiftly and smoothly; pt. t. *strac*, pp. *stricen*. +Du. *strijken*, to smooth, rub, stroke, spread, strike; G. *streichen*, the same. [Cf. Icel. *strjūka*, 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. (E.) A. S. *streng*, cord; from its being tightly twisted. – A. S. *strang*, strong, violent. Cf. Gk. *στραγγαλη*, a halter; from *στραγγός*, tightly twisted. + Du. *streng*, string, allied to *streng*, severe; so also Icel. *strengr*, Dan. *stræng*, Swed. *sträng*, G. *strang*, cord, string. See Strong.

Stringent. (L.) L. *stringent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *stringere*, to draw tight, compress, urge, also to graze, stroke; pp. *strictus*. Perhaps allied to **Strike.**

Strip. (E.) M. E. *stripen*. A. S. *strīepan*, *strȳpan*, to plunder, strip; in comp. *be-strȳpan*. + Du. *stroopen*, to plunder; E. Fries. *stropen*, *ströpen*; G. *streifen*, from M. H. G. *stroufen*. Teut. type **straupjan-*; from the 2nd grade of the strong verb **streupan-*, for which cf. Norw. *strūpa*, to grip, to throttle, pt. t. *straup*. **Der.** *strip*, sb., a piece stripped off; see below.

Stripe. (Du.) Orig. a streak; M. E. *stripe*; not an old word; prob. a weaver's term. – M. Du. *strijpe*, a stripe in cloth, variant of *strepe* (Kilian); Du. *streep*; Low G. *stripe*, a stripe. + Norw. *stripa*, Dan. *stribe*, a stripe, streak; G. *streifen*, M. H. G. *streif*. From a Teut. base **streip*, allied to **streik*; see **Strike.** Cf. O. Irish *sríab*, a stripe. ¶ Low G. *stripe*, a stripe, also means a strip of cloth; although *strip* belongs strictly to the verb above.

Stripling. (E.) A double dimin. from *strip*, variant of *stripe*; hence a lad as thin as a *strip*, a growing lad not yet filled out.

Strive. (F. – Scand.) M. E. *striuen* (*striven*), properly a weak verb. – O. F. *estriver*, to strive; Walloon *striver*. – O. F. *estrif*, strife; see **Strife.**

Stroke (1), a blow. (E.) M. E. *strook*. From *strāc*, 2nd grade of A. S. *strīcan*, to strike. Cf. G. *streich*, a stroke.

stroke (2), to rub gently. (E.) M. E. *stroken*. A. S. *strācian*, to stroke; a causal verb; from *strāc*, 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 *étreûlaï* [= *estreulé*], adj., idle, vagabond (Métivier; who notes that, at Valognes, dep. Manche, the equivalent term is *treulier*, i. e. 'troller'); cf. Norm. dial. *treuler*, to rove (Moisy), dial. of Verdun *trôler*, *trauler*.

Strong. (E.) A. S. *strang*, *strong*. + Du. *streng*, Icel. *strangr*, Dan. *streng*, Swed. *strang*; G. *streng*, strict. Cf. Gk. *στραγγός*, tightly twisted.

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. *στροφη*, 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 *antistrophe* answers. – Gk. *στρέφειν*, to turn.

Strow; see **Strew.**

Structure. (F. – L.) F. *structure*. – L. *structūra*, a structure. – L. *structus*, pp. of *struere*, to build, orig. to heap together.

Struggle, vb. (F. – M. Du. ?) M. E. *strogelen*, *strugelen*; 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 **thrūg-*, as in Icel. *þrūga*, Dan. *true*, to press, ultimately related to A. S. *þryccan*, 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. *trummen*, Du. *trommen*, to drum; see **Drum** and **Thrum.**

Strumpet. (F. – Teut. ?) M. E. *strompet*. The form answers to O. F. **estrompette* (not found), as if from M. Du. *strompe*, a stocking. Or (if the *m* be an insertion) it is from O. F. *strupe*, Late L. *strupum*, dishonour, violation; from L. *stuprum*. (Unexplained.)

Strut (1), to walk about pompously. (Scand.) M. E. *strouten*, to spread or swell out. – Swed. dial. *strutta*, to walk with a jolting step; Dan. *strutte*, *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. *strūtr*, a hood sticking out like a horn; Low G. *strutt*, rigid. + G. *strotzen*, 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. *strūtr*, Low G. *strutt* (above).

Strychnine. (Gk.) From Gk. *στρυχ-*

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

stupendous. (L.) For L. *stupendus*, amazing, to be wondered at, gerundive of *stupēre*, to be amazed; with suffix *-ous*.

stupid. (F. – L.) F. *stupide*. – L. *stupidus*, senseless. – L. *stupēre*, to be amazed.

Sturdy. (F.) It formerly meant rash or reckless; hence, brave, bold. M. E. *sturdi*, *stordy*, rash. – O. F. *estourdi*, amazed, also rash, heedless; pp. of *estourdir*, 'to amaze;' Cot. (Mod. F. *étourdir*, Ital. *stordire*, to stun, amaze.) Of unknown origin; see Körting.

Sturgeon, a fish. (F. – O. H. G.) O. F. *estourgeon*, *esturgeon*; Late L. acc. *sturiōnem*, from nom. *sturio*. – O. H. G. *sturjo*, *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. *storen*, to spread, stir (G. *storen*); see **Stir.** + A. S. *styria*, *styriga*, 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 nat speake my wordes redyly;' Palsgrave. M. E. *stoten*. Cf. E. Fries. *stuttern*, to stutter; Du. *stotteren* (whence G. *stottern*). From M. E. *stot-* (Teut. **stut*) weak grade of Teut. root **steut*, for which cf. Du. *stuiten*, to stop; 2nd grade **staut*, as in Icel. *stauta*, to beat, strike, also to stutter, Swed. *stöta*, Dan. *stode*, to strike against, G. *stossen*, Goth. *stautan*, to strike. Orig. 'to strike against,' to trip. (√STEUD; from the weak grade come Skt. *tud*, L. *tundere*, to strike.)

Sty (1), enclosure for swine. (E.) M.E. *stie*. A. S. *stigu*, a sty, a pen for cattle. + Icel. *stīa*, *stī*, sty, kennel, Swed. *stia*, pig-sty, pen for geese, Swed. dial. *sti*, *steg*, pen for swine, goats, or sheep, G. *steige*, pen, chicken-coop, O. H. G. *stia*.

Sty (2), small tumour on the eyelid. (E.) The A. S. name was *stīgend*, lit. 'rising;' as if from the pres. pt. of *stīgan*, to ascend, climb, rise; but this is doubtful. M. E. *styanye*, as if it meant 'sty on eye.' + Low G. *stieg*, *stige*, sty on the eye, as if from *stigen*, to rise; E. Fries. *stiger*; Norw. *stig*, *stigje*, also *stigkòyna* (from *köyna*, a pustule).

Style (1), a pointed tool for writing, a mode of writing. (F. – L.) It should be *stile*, as it is not Gk. M. E. *stile*. – M. F. *stile*, *style*, 'a stile, manner of indicting;' 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. *sthūṇā*, a pillar, post. (√STEU, by-form of √STĀ.)

Styptic, astringent. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *styptique*. – L. *stypticus*. – Gk. *στυπτικός*, astringent. – Gk. *στύφειν*, to contract, draw together, to be astringent; orig. to make firm; allied to *στυπος*, a stump, stem, block.

Suasion, advice. (F. – L.) M. F. *suasion*. – L. acc. *suāsiōnem*; from *suāsio*, persuasion. – L. *suāsus*, pp. of *suādēre*, to persuade, lit. 'to make sweet.' Allied to *suāuis* (=**suaduis*), sweet. See **Sweet.** Brugm. i. § 187.

suave, pleasant. (F. – L.) F. *suave*; Cot. – L. *suāuis*, sweet (above).

Sub-, prefix. (L., *or* F. – L.) L. (and F.) *sub-*, prefix. Orig. form **sup*; whence the comparative form *sup-er*, above, allied to Skt. *upari*, above. The prefix *s-* prob. answers to Gk. *ἐξ*; cf. *s-uper* with *ἐξ-ύπερθε*, '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. *ὑπὸ*; see **Hypo-.** ¶ *Sub* becomes *suc-* before *c*, *suf-* before *f*, *sug-* before *g*, *sum-* before *m*, *sup-* before *p*, *sur-* before *r*; and see **Sus-** (below).

Subaltern, inferior to another. (F. – L.) F. *subalterne*; Cot. – L. *subalternus*, subordinate. – L. *sub*, under; *alter*, another.

Subaqueous, under water. (L.) L. *sub*, under; *aqua*, water. See **Aqueous.**

Subdivide. (L.) L. *sub*, under; and *dīuidere*, to divide. See **Divide.** **Der.** *subdivision* (from the pp.).

Subdue. (F. – L.) M. E. *soduen* (afterwards 'learnedly' altered to *subdue*). First used in the pp. *sodued*, *sodewed*. – A. F. **subdut*, as in *subduz* (for *subduts*), pp. pl., subdued. – Late L. **subdutus*, for L. *subditus*, subdued. – L. *subdere*, to subdue. – L. *sub*, under; *-dere*, to put, weak grade of √ DHĒ, to put. ¶ Not from L. *subducere*, with an alien sense.

Subjacent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *sub-iacere*, to lie under. – L. *sub*, under; *iacēre*, to lie. See **Jet** (1).

subject. (F. – L.) M.E. *suget*, *subjet*. – O. F. *suiet*, *suiect* (later *subiect*), mod. F. *sujet*, a subject. – L. *subiectus*, pp. of *sub-*

icere, to put under, subject. — L. *sub*, under; *iacere*, to cast, to put.

Subjoin. (F. — L.) M. F. *subjoign-*, a stem of *subjoindre*. — L. *subiungere*, to join beneath, annex, subjoin. — L. *sub*, beneath; *iungere*, to join. See Join.

subjugate, to bring under the yoke. (L.) From pp. of L. *subiugāre*, vb. — L. *sub iugō*, under the yoke; where *iugō* is abl. of *iugum*, a yoke. See Yoke.

subjunctive. (L.) L. *subiunctīuus*, 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. *sublīmis*, lofty, raised on high. Perhaps from L. *sub*, and *līmen*, lintel; 'up to the lintel;' Brugm. ii. § 12.

Sublunar, under the moon, earthly. (L.) Coined from L. *sub*, under; and E. *lunar*, belonging to the moon, from L. *lūna*, moon; see Lunar.

Submerge, to plunge under water. (F. — L.) F. *submerger*. — L. *submergere*. — L. *sub*, under; *mergere*, to dip; see Merge.

Submit. (L.) L. *submittere*, to let down, submit, bow to (pp. *submissus*). — L. *sub*, under; *mittere*, to send. See Missile. Der. *submiss-ion*, *-ive*.

Subordinate, of lower rank. (L.) From the pp. of Late L. *subordināre*, to place in a lower rank. — L. *sub*, below; *ordināre*, to rank, from *ordin-*, stem of *ordo*, order. See Order.

Suborn, to procure secretly, bribe. (F. — L.) F. *suborner*. — L. *subornāre*. — L. *sub*, secretly; *ornāre*, to furnish, properly, to adorn. See Ornament.

Subpœna, a writ, commanding attendance under a penalty. (L.) L. *sub*, under; *pœnā*, abl. of *pœna*, a penalty. See Pain.

Subscribe. (L.) L. *subscrībere*, to write (one's name) under; pp. *subscriptus* (whence *subscription*). — L. *sub*, under; *scrībere*, to write. See Scribe.

Subsequent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *subsequi*, to follow close after. — L. *sub*, under, near; *sequī*, to follow. See Sequence.

Subserve. (L.) L. *subseruīre*, to serve under another. — L. *sub*, under; *seruīre*, to serve. See Serve.

Subside. (L.) L. *subsīdere*, to settle down. — L. *sub*, under, down; *sīdere*, to settle, allied to *sedēre*, to sit. See Sedentary. Brugm. i. § 882.

subsidy. (F. — L.) A. F. *subsidie* (Godefroy); 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. *subsidiārius*.

Subsist, to live, continue. (F. — L.) F. *subsister*, 'to subsist;' Cot. — L. *subsistere*, to stay, abide. — L. *sub*, near to; *sistere*, to stand, also to place, from *stare*, to stand. See State.

substance. (F. — L.) F. *substance*. — L. *substantia*, substance, essence. — L. *substant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *substāre*, to exist, lit. 'to stand near or beneath.' — L. *sub*, near; *stare*, to stand. Der. *substanti-al*; also *substant-ive*, F. *substantif*, L. *substantiuus*, 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. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, to put in stead of. — L. *sub*, near, instead of; *statuere*, to put, place, causal of *stāre*, to stand.

Subtend. (L.) L. *subtendere*, 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. *subter*, stealthily (from *sub*, under, with compar. suffix); *fugere*, to flee. See Fugitive.

Subterranean, Subterraneous. (L.) From L. *subterrāne-us*, underground. — L. *sub*, under; *terra*, ground. See Terrace.

Subtle. (F. — L.) Formerly *sotil*, *sotel*; the *b* was a pedantic insertion, and is never sounded. — O. F. *sotil*, *soutil*, later *subtil*. — L. *subtilem*, acc. of *subtīlis*, fine, thin, accurate, subtle. The orig. sense of *subtīlis* was 'finely woven'; from L. *sub*, under, closely, and *tela*, a web, for which see Toil (2). Der. *subtle-ty*, M. E. *soteltee*, from O. F. *sotillete*, subtlety, from L. acc. *subtīlitātem*. Brugm. i. § 134.

Subtract. (L.) From L. *subtractus*, pp. of *subtrahere*, to draw away underneath, to subtract. — L. *sub*, beneath; *trahere*, to draw. See Trace (1).

Suburb. (F. — L.) A. F. *suburbe* (A. D. 1285). — L. *suburbium*, suburb. — L. *sub*, near; *urbi-* decl. stem of

urbs, a town. Der. *suburb-an*. See Urbane.

Subvert. (F.—L.) F. *subvertir*; Cot. —L. *subuertere*, to turn upside down, overthrow. —L. *sub*, beneath; *uertere*, to turn. See Verse. Der. *subvers-ion*, from the pp. *subuers-us*.

Succeed. (F.—L.) F. *succéder*; Cot. —L. *succedere* (pp. *successus*), to follow after. —L. *suc-* (*sub*), next; *cēdere*, to go, come. Der. *success*, O. F. *succes*, L. *successus*, result, from pp. *successus*.

Succinct, concise. (L.) L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, to gird up, tuck up short. —L. *suc-* (*sub*), up; *cingere*, to gird. See Cincture.

Succory; see Chicory.

Succour. (F.—L.) M. E. *socouren*. —O. F. *sucurre* (Burguy. Mod. F. *secourir*. —L. *succurrere*, to run near or to, run to help, aid. —L. *suc-* (for *sub*), near; *currere*, to run. See Current.

Succulent, juicy. (F.—L.) F. *succulent*. —L. *sūculentus*, *succulentus*, full of juice. —L. *sūcu-s*, *succu-s*, 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 *cubāre*, to lie down. See Covey.

Such, of a like kind. (E.) M. E. *swulc*, *swilc*, *swich*, *such*. A. S. *swylc*. +O. Sax. *sulik*, Du. *zulk*, Icel. *slīkr*, Dan. *slig*, Swed. *slik*, G. *solch*, Goth. *swaleiks*. β. The Goth. *swaleiks* is from *swa*, so, and *leiks*, like; hence *such* = *so-like*; see So and Like.

Suck. (E.) M. E. *souken*. A. S. *sucan*, pt. t. *seac*, pp. *socen*. [There is an A. S. by-form *sūgan*; cognate with Icel. *sjuga*, *sūga*, Dan. *suge*, Swed. *suga*, G. *saugen*, Du. *zuigen*.] β. The A. S. *sūcan* is cognate with L. *sūgere*, W. *sugno*, to suck, O. Irish *sūg-im*, I suck; cf. O. Ir. and W. *sug*, Gael. *sugh*, L. *sūcus*, juice; see Succulent. Brugm. i. § 112.

suction. (F.—L.) M. F. *suction*. Formed (as if from L. **suctio*) from L. *suct-us*, pp. of *sūgere*, to suck.

Sudatory, a sweating-bath. (L.) L. *sūdātōrium*, a sweating-bath; neut. of *sūdātōrius*, serving for sweating. —L. *sūdātōr-*, stem of *sūdātor*, a sweater. —L. *sūdā-re*, to sweat; with suffix *-tor* (of the agent). Cognate with E. Sweat.

Sudden. (F.—L.) M. E. *sodain*. —O. F. *sodain*, *sudain* (F. *soudain*). [Cf. Ital. *subitaneo*, *subitano*, sudden.] —Late L. **subitānus*, for L. *subitāneus*, sudden, extended from *subitus*, sudden, lit. that which has come stealthily, orig. pp. of *subire*, to come or go stealthily. —L. *sub*, under, stealthily; *īre*, to go.

Sudorific. (F.—L.) F. *sudorifique*, causing sweat; as if from L. **sudorificus*. —L. *sūdori-*, for *sud-or*, sweat, allied to *sudare*, 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. *sud-*, weak grade of *sēoðan*, to seethe. Cf. prov. E. *sudded*, flooded; M. Du. *zode*, a seething, boiling; Low G. *sod*, cooked broth, *sode*, a boiling. Cf. Sod.

Sue. (F.—L.) M. E. *suen*, *sewen*. —A. F. *suer*; O. F. *sevre*, *suir* (F. *suivre*), to follow. —Late L. *sequere*, to follow, used for L. *sequi*, to follow. See Sequence. Der. *en-sue*, *pur-sue*, *suit*, *suite*.

Suet. (F.—L.) M. E. *suet*. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-et*, from O. F. *seu*, *suis* (Norman *sieu*, Walloon *sew*, Littre; F. *suif*), suet, fat. —L. *sēbum*, tallow, suet, grease.

Suffer. (F.—L.) M. E. *soffren*, *suffren*. —O. F. *soffrir* (F. *souffrir*). —Folk-L. *sufferīre*, for L. *sufferre*, to undergo. —L. *suf-* (*sub*), under; *ferre*, to bear. See Fertile.

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 *suffīgere*, to fix beneath, fix on. —L. *suf-* (for *sub*), beneath; *fīgere*, to fix. See Fix.

Suffocate. (L.) From pp. of L. *suffōcāre*, to choke; lit. to squeeze the throat. —L. *suf-* (for *sub*), under; *fauc-*, stem of *fauc-es*, sb. pl., gullet, throat.

Suffrage, a vote. (F.—L.) F. *suffrage*. —L. *suffrāgium*, a vote, suffrage.

Suffusion. (F.—L.) F. *suffusion*. —L. *suffusiōnem*, acc. of *suffusio*, a pouring over. —L. *suffūsus*, pp. of *suffundere*, to pour over. —L. *suf-* (for *sub*), under, also over; *fundere*, to pour. See Fuse (1).

Sugar. (F. — Span. — Arab. — Pers. — Skt.) F. *sucre*. — Span. *azucar*. — Arab. *assokkar*; for *al*, the, *sokkar*, *sakkar*, sugar. — Pers. *shakar*. — Skt. *çarkarā*, gravel, also candied sugar. Prob. allied to Skt. *kar-kara-*, hard.

Suggestion. (F.—L.) F. *suggestion*.

= I. acc. *suggestiōnem*. – L. *suggestus*, pp. of *suggerere*, to bring under, supply, suggest. – L. *sug-* for *sub-*, under; *gerere*, to bring. See Gerund.

Suicide, self-murder; one who dies by his own hand. F. – L.) A word coined *in England* (before A.D. 1750), but on a F. model; yet the F. *suicide* was borrowed from us. Like *homicide*, the word has a double meaning, (1) answering to L. **suicidium*, from L. *sui*, of himself, and *-cīdium*, a slaying, from *cædere*, to slay; (2) = L. **suīcīda*, from L. *suī*, of himself, and *-cida*, a slayer. See Cæsura.

Suit. (F. – L.) F. *suite*, a pursuit, suit at law, also a suite or 'following.' – Late L. **sequita*, variant of *secta* L. *secūta*, a following, a sect, a suite, a suit at law, suit of clothes, set, &c.; see Sect.

suite. (F. – L.) F. *suite*; see above.

Sulcated, furrowed. (L.) L. *sulcātus*, pp. of *sulcāre*, to furrow. – L. *sulcus*, a furrow. + Gk. ὀλκος, a furrow; from ἕλκειν, to draw along; cf. A. S. *sulh*, a plough.

Sulky, obstinate, silently sullen. (E. Not an old form, but deduced from the sb. *sulkiness*, by dropping *-ness*. However, *sulkiness* is itself a corrupt form for *sulkenness*, formed by adding *-ness* to the adj. *sulken*. This appears as A. S. *solcen*, slothful, remiss; chiefly in the comp. *ā-solcen*, also *be-solcen*, with a like sense. The sb. *āsolcennes*, sloth, disgust, sulkiness, is quite a common word. β. Further, *ā-solcen* was the pp. of a strong verb **a-seolcan*, to be slothful or languid. Cf. Skt. *srj*, to let flow, let loose.

Sullen, morose. F. – L. Orig. solitary, hating company. M. E. *solain*, *sulain*, solitary; also, a mess of food for *one* person. – O. F. *solain*, lonely; given as 'a pittance for one monk' in Roquefort, and in Ducange, s. v. *solatium* (5). – Late L. **sōlānus*; equivalent in sense to O. F. *soltain*, solitary, Late L. *sōlitāneus*, rare. – L. *solus*, alone; see Sole 3.

Sully, to tarnish, spot. E. M. E. *sulien*. A. S. *sylian*, to sully, defile, lit. to bemire. Formed with the usual change from Teut. *u* (> A. S. *o* to *y*, from A. S. *sol*, mud, mire. β. But it is doubtful if M. E. *sulien* is the same word. And if not, it must be from M. F. *souiller*, 'to soil, slurry, durty, smutch,' Cotgrave. See further under Soil (2), which is a doublet.

Sulphur. L. L. *sulphur*. Cf. also Skt. *çulvāri-*, sulphur.

Sultan. (F. – Arab. F. *sultan* – Arab. *sultān*, victorious, also a ruler, prince; orig. 'dominion.' Cf. Chaldee *sholtān*, dominion. Der. *sultan-a*, from Ital. *sultana*, fem. of *sultano*, sultan, from Arab. *sultan*.

Sultry, Sweltry, very hot and oppressive. E. *Sweltry* is the older form, and is short for *swelter-y*, from the verb to *swelter* M. E. *swelteren*, *swalteren*. Again, *swelter* is a frequentative form from M. E. *swelten*, to swoon, faint, die. – A. S. *sweltan*, to die. + O. Sax *sweltan*; Icel. *svelta* (pt. t. *svalt*), Dan. *sulte*, Swed. *svälta*; Goth. *swiltan*, to die. Cf. Icel. *sultr*, Dan. *sult*, hunger, famine; from the weak grade **swult* > **sult*. Also O.H.G. *schwelzan*, 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. *svilti*, to shine, burn, Skt. *svar*, splendour. M. Du. *zoel*, 'sultrie.' Hexham.

Sum, amount, total. F. – L. M. E. *summe*. – F. *somme*. – L. *summa*, sum, chief part, amount; orig. fem. of *summus* (**sup-mus*, highest, superl. form from *sub* < **sup*, above. Brugm. i. § 762. Der. *summ-ar-y*, sb., from F. *sommaire*, 'a summary,' Cot., from L. *summārium*, a summary.

Sumach, a tree. F. – Span. – Arab.) F *sumac*. M. F. *sumach*. – Span. *zumaque*. – Arab. *summāq*, a species of shrub, sumach.

Summer 1, hot season. (E. M. E. *somer*, *sumer*. A. S. *sumer*, *sumor*. + Du. *zomer*, Icel. *sumar*, Lan. *sommer*, Swed. *sommar*, G. *sommer*. O. H. G. *sumar*. Further allied to O. Irish *sam*, *samrad*, O. Welsh *ham*, W. *haf*, Zend *hama*, summer; Skt. *samā*, a year. Brugm. i. § 436.

Summer 2, a beam; see Sumpter.

Summerset; see Somersault.

Summit, top. F. – L. F. *sommet*, top. Dimin. of O. F. *som*, top of a hill. – L. *summum*, highest point, neut. of *summus*, highest; see Sum.

Summon. F. – L. A. F. *sommoner* Godefroy; O. F. *somoner* Roquefort, early altered to *semoner* and *semondre* (F. *semondre*, to summon – L. *summonēre*: to remind privily. – L. *sum-* for *sub*, under, privily: *monere*, to remind.

summons, sb. (F. – L.) M. E. *som-*

ouns. — A. F. *somons*, earlier *somonse*, fem.; M. F. *semonce*, 'a warning, summons,' Cot.; orig. the fem. of the pp. of the verb *somoner*, *semondre* (above). ¶ Thus the final *s* of *summons* is not due to L. *summoneās*, as some have suggested.

Sumpter, a pack-horse. (F. — Low L. — Gk.) *Sumpter* is a derivative from M. E. *somer*, a pack-horse, which must be first considered. β. M. E. *somer* is from O. F. *somier*, *sommier*, a pack-horse, the same as Late L. *sagmārius*, corruptly *salmārius*, a pack-horse. — Gk. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle. — Gk. *σαττειν* (base *σακ-*), to pack, fasten on a load, orig. to fasten. γ. Hence E. *sumpter*, which orig. meant (not a pack-horse, but) a pack-horse-driver, baggage-carrier. — O. F. *sommetier*, a pack-horse-driver; answering to a Late L. **sagmatarius*, for which Ducange has *summatarius*, *saumaterius*. — Gk. *σαγματ-*, stem of *σαγμα* (above). δ. The old word *summer*, a beam, was so called from its bearing a great weight, and is the same as M.E. *somer* (above); cf. F. *sommier*, 'a summer,' Cot. Hence E. *bressomer*, familiar form of *breast-summer*, a beam placed breastwise, to support a superincumbent wall. ¶ I explain *sumpter* in K. Lear, ii. 4. 219, as meaning 'pack-horse-driver'; a man, not a horse.

Sumptuary, relating to expenses. (L.) L. *sumptuārius*, adj. from *sumptu-s*, expense. See below.

sumptuous, costly. (F. — L.) F. *somptuëux* (Cot.) — L. *sumptuōsus*, costly. — L. *sumptus*, expense. — L. *sumptus*, pp. of *sūmere*, to take, use, spend; a derivative from *emere*, to take. Brugm. i. § 240.

Sun. (E.) M. E. *sonne*. A. S. *sunne*, fem. sb. + Du. *zon*, G. *sonne*, Goth. *sunno*, all feminine; Teut. type **sunnōn-*, fem. ¶ Cf. Icel. *sōl*, Swed. Dan. *sol*, L. *sōl*, Goth. *sauil*, Lith. *saulė*, W. *haul*, Gk. *ἡέλιος* (*ἥλιος*), Skt. *sūra-*, *sūrya-*, the sun. Der. *Sun-day*, A. S. *sunnan-dæg*.

Sunder, to divide. (E.) A. S. *syndrian*, *-sundrian*, to put asunder. — A. S. *sundor*, adv., asunder, apart. + Icel. *sundra*, Dan. *sondre*, Swed. *söndra*, G. *sondern*, to sunder; from Icel. *sundr*, Dan. Swed. *sönder*, adv., apart, G. *sonder*, adj., separate. Cf. Gk. *ἄτερ* (for **santer*), without; allied to Gk. *ἄνευ*, L. *sine*, without. Brugm. i. § 500.

Sup, to imbibe, lap up. (E.) M. E. *soupen*. A. S. *sūpan* (pt. t. *sēap*, pp. *sopen*), to sup, drink in. + Du. *zuipen*, Icel. *sūpa*, Swed. *supa*, G. *saufen*, O. H. G. *sūfan*.

Super-, prefix. (L.) L. *super*, above; cf. L. *superus*, upper. For *s-uperus*; where *s-* corresponds to Gk. *ἐξ-*; see Sub-. Cf. Gk. *υπερ*, above; *υπο*, from under; Skt. *upari*, above, allied to *upara-*, upper, comparative of *upa*, near, close to.

Superannuate. (L.) Formerly (and better) *superannate*. — Late L. *superannātus*, orig. that has lived beyond a year. — L. *super*, beyond; *annus*, a year. See Annals.

Superb. (F. — L.) F. *superbe*. — L. *superbus*, proud; one who thinks himself above others. For **super-fu-os*, one who is above (cf. L. *fu-ī*, I was); Brugm. ii. § 4. — L. *super*, above. See Super-.

Supercargo. (L.; *and* Span. — C.) From L. *super*, above; and Span. *cargo*, a freight. Suggested by Span. *sobrecargo*, a supercargo; where *sobre* < L. *super*. See Cargo.

Supercilious, disdainful. (L.) From L. *supercili-um*, (1) an eyebrow, (2) haughtiness, as expressed by raising the eyebrows. — L. *super*, above; *cil-ium*, eyelid, allied to Gk. *τὰ κυλα*, the parts under the eyes (Prellwitz).

Supererogation. (L.) From acc. of Late L. *supererogātio*, that which is done beyond what is due. — L. *supererogāre*, to pay out in excess. — L. *super*, beyond; *ē*, out; *rogāre*, to ask. (L. *erogāre* = 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* (1).

Superfluous, excessive. (L.) L. *superflu-us*, overflowing; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *super*, over; *fluere*, to flow; see Fluent. Der. *superflui-ty*, F. *superfluité*, from L. acc. *superfluitātem*.

Superinduce. (L.) L. *super*, beyond; and *in-ducere*, to induce. See Induce.

Superintendent, an overseer. (F. — L.) M. F. *superintendant*; Cot. — L. *superintendent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *superintendere*, to superintend. — L. *super*, above; *intendere*, to apply the mind to; see Intend.

Superior. (F. — L.) Formerly *superiour*. — M. F. *superieur*. — L. *superiōrem*, acc. of *superior*, higher; comparative from

superus, high, which is itself an old comparative form. See **Super-**.

Superlative. (F.—L.) F. *superlatif*, Cot. — L. *superlātiuus*, as a grammatical term. — L. *superlātus*, excessive, lit. 'borne beyond.' — L. *super*, beyond; *latus*, pp. of *tollere*, to bear. (√TEL.) See **Tolerate.**

Supernal. (F.—L.) M. F. *supernel*, 'supernall;' Cot. Answering to a Late L. **supernālis*, from L. *supern-us*, upper; from *super*, above; see **Super-**.

Supernatural. (L.) From L. *super*, beyond; and *natural*, adj., from *nature*.

Supernumerary. (F.—L.) M. F. *supernumeraire* (Cot.). — L. *supernumerārius*, excessive in number. — L. *super*, beyond; *numerus*, number.

Superscription. (F.—L.) M. F. *superscription*; Cot. — L. acc. *superscriptiōnem*. — L. *superscriptus*, pp. of *superscrībere*, to write above or over. — L. *super*, above; *scrībere*, to write; see **Scribe.**

Supersede. (F.—L.) O.F. *superseder*, 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*. — L. acc. *superstitiōnem*, a standing near a thing, amazement, dread, religious awe, scruple. — L. *superstit-*, stem of *superstes*, 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. *superuenīre*, to come upon or over, to follow, occur. — L. *super*, beyond; *uenīre*, to come. See **Venture.**

Supervise; see **Vision.**

Supine, on one's back, lazy. (L.) L. *supīnus*, lying on one's back. — L. **sup*, orig. form of *sub*, up; with suffix *-īnus*.

Supper. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *soper*. — O. F. *soper* (F. *souper*), a supper. It is the infin. mood used as a sb. — O. F. *soper*, to sup (F. *souper*). — Low G. *supen*, Icel. *sūpa*, Swed. *supa*, to sup. See **Sup.**

Supplant. (F.—L.) F. *supplanter*. — L. *supplantare*, to put something under the sole of the foot, trip up, overthrow. — L. *sup-* (> *sub*), under; *planta*, sole; see **Plant.**

Supple. (F.—L.) M. E. *souple*. — F. *souple*, supple, pliant. — L. *supplicem*, acc. of *supplex*, with the old sense of 'bending under.' — L. *sup-* (> *sub*), under; *plic-*, as seen in *plicāre*, to fold. See **Ply.**

Supplement. (F. — L.) F. *supplément*; Cot. — L. *supplēmentum*, a filling up. — L. *supplēre*, to fill up. — L. *sup-* (*sub*), up; *plere*, to fill. See **Plenary.**

Suppliant. (F. — L.) F. *suppliant*, pres. pt. of *supplier*, to pray humbly. — L. *supplicāre*; see below.

supplicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *supplicāre*, to beseech. — L. *supplic-*, stem of *supplex*, bending under or down, beseeching; see **Supple.**

Supply. (F. — L.) Formerly *supploy* (Levins). — O. F. *supploier*, F. *suppléer*, to supply; Cot. — L. *supplere*, to fill up; see **Supplement.**

Support. (F.—L.) M. E. *supporten*. — F. *supporter*. — L. *supportare*, 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. acc. *suppositiōnem*. — L. *suppositus*, pp. of *suppōnere*, 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. *suppūrāre*, to gather pus underneath. — L. *sup-* (*sub*), under; *pūr-*, for *pūs*, matter. See **Pus.**

Supra-, prefix, above. (L.) L. *suprā*, above, adv. and prep.; allied to *superus*, upper; see **Super-**. Der. *supra-mundane*; see **Mundane.**

Supreme. (F.—L.) F. *suprême*. — L. *suprēmus*, 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., *sursise*, fem., 'surceased, intermitted;' Cot. This word was also used as a sb., to signify 'delay'; hence

surcease, vb., to delay. *Sursis* is the pp. of O. F. *surseoir*, 'to surcease, delay,' Cot. — L. *supersedere*, to desist from, hence to delay proceedings; see **Supersede**.

Surcharge, sb. (F. — L. *and* C.) F. *surcharge*, an over-charge. — F. *sur* (< L. *super*), above; and **Charge**.

Surd, having no rational root (in mathematics). (L.) L. *surdus*, deaf; hence, deaf to reason, irrational. *Surdus* also means dim; and connexion with *sordid* is possible. Brugm. i. § 362.

Sure. (F. — L.) O. F. *seür* (F. *sûr*), earliest form *segur*. — L. *securus*; see **Secure**. Doublet, *secure*.

Surf, the foam of the waves on the shore. (E.) The *r* is intrusive; spelt *suffe*, with the sense of 'rush,' in Hakluyt's Voyages, ed. 1598, vol. ii. pt. i. 227: 'The *suffe* of the sea [sweep or rush of the inflowing wave] setteth her [a raft's] lading dry on land.' I suppose *suffe* to be the same as '*sough* of the sea,' also spelt *souf*, *souch* in Jamieson. M. E. *swough*, from *swoughen*, *swowen*, to make a rushing noise. Cf. 'the *swogh* of the see,' Morte Arth. 759. — A. S. *swogan*, to make a rushing noise; see **Sough**.

Surface. (F. — L.) F. *surface*, upper face. — F. *sur*, above; *face*, face. — L. *super*, above; *faciēs*, face. See **Face**.

Surfeit, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *surfait*, *sorfait*, excess; orig. pp. of *sorfaire*, to augment, exaggerate. — L. *super*, above; *facere*, to make. See **Fact**.

Surge, the swell of waves. (F. — L.) '*Surge* of the see, *uague*;' Palsgrave. Coined from O. F. stem *sourge-*, as in *sourge-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* (Godefroy). Der. *surgical*, short for *chirurgical*; *surgery*, corruption of M. E. *surgenry*, i.e. *surgeon-ry*, or of O.F. *cirurgerie*.

Surloin; see **Sirloin**.

Surly, proud, churlish. (E.) Spelt *serly* (Levins); *syrly*, Spenser, Shep. Kal. July, 203. Prob. from A. S. **sur-līc*, lit. 'sour-like.' We find *sowre*, meaning 'morose' (Baret); see **Sour**. Cf. G. *sauer*, sour, surly; Swed. Dan. *syrlig*, sourish. Also M. E. *surdagh*, 'sour dough;' Wrt. Vocab. 663. 22.

Surmise, an imagination, guess. (F. — L.) O. F. *surmise*, an accusation, charge; orig. fem. of *surmis*, pp. of *surmettre*, to put upon, lay to one's charge. — F. *sur*, above; *mettre*, to put. — L. *super*, above; *mittere*, to send, put. See **Missile**.

Surmount. (F. — L.) F. *surmonter*. — F. *sur* (L. *super*), above; *monter*, to mount; see **Mount** (2).

Surname. (F. — L.; *and* E.) From F. *sur* (L. *super*), above, over; and E. **Name**.

Surpass. (F. — L.) F. *surpasser*, to excel. — F. *sur* (L. *super*), beyond; *passer*, to pass; see **Pass**.

Surplice. (F. — L.) M. E. *surplis*. — F. *surplis*; Cot. — Late L. *superpelliceum*, a surplice. — L. *super*, over; *pelliceus*, made of skins, from *pellis*, a skin; see **Pelisse**.

Surplus. (F. — L.) F. *surplus*, 'an over-plus;' Cot. — Late L. *superplus*, a residuum. — L. *super*, above; *plūs*, more. See **Plural**.

Surprise, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *sorprise*, *surprise*, a taking unawares. Fem. of *sorpris*, pp. of *sorprendre*, *surprendre*, to surprise. — L. *super*, upon; *prehendere*, to seize, from *præ*, before, and *-hendere*, to seize. See **Prehensile**.

Surrebutter. (F. — L. *and* O. H. G.) A legal term, meaning an answer or reply to a *rebut*. From F. *sur* (L. *super*), upon, in reply to; and M.F. *rebouter*, to rebut, the infin. mood being used as a sb. See **Rebut**. And see **Surrejoinder**.

Surrejoinder. (F. — L.) A *rejoinder* in reply. 'The plaintiff may answer him by a *rejoinder*; upon which the defendant may *rebut*; and the plaintiff may answer him by a *surrebutter*;' Blackstone, Comment. b. iii. c. 20. From F. *sur*, upon, in reply to; and F. *rejoindre*, to rejoin, used as a sb. See **Rejoin**.

Surrender. (F. — L.) O. F. *surrendre*, to give up. — F. *sur* (L. *super*), above; *rendre*, to render, from L. *reddere*, to restore. See **Render**.

Surreptitious. (L.) L. *surreptīti-us*, better *surreptīcius*, 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. *surrogātus*, pp. of *surrogāre*, to elect in place

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

a swaddling-band; lit. 'that which swathes;' cf. O. H. G. *swedil*, a bandage; see **Swathe**.

Swagger. (Scand.) Frequentative of *swag*, to sway from side to side. 'I *swagge*, as a fatte persons 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. *sven*, Dan. *svend*, a swain, servant. +Low G. *sween*; O. H. G. *swein*, a swine-herd; A. S. *swān*, a swine-herd. Teut. type **swainoz*; allied (by gradation) to **sweinom*, A. S. *swīn*, a swine, pig. Thus 'swine-herd' was the orig. sense.

Swallow (1), a bird. (E.) A. S. *swealwe*. +Du. *zwaluw*, Icel. *svala*, Dan. *svale*, Swed. *svala*, G. *schwalbe*. Teut. type **swalwon*, f. Cf. E. Fries. *swālke*, Low G. *swaalke*, a swallow.

Swallow (2), to absorb. (E.) M. E. *swelȝen*, *swelwen*, *swolȝhen*, *swolwen*; A. S. *swelgan*, to swallow, strong verb, pt. t. *swealh*, pp. *swolgen*. + Du. *zwelgen*, Icel. *svelgja*, Dan. *svælge*, Swed. *svälja*, G. *schwelgen*. (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. *svoppr*, 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. *swamm*, *swamp*, fungus; Du. *zwam*, A. S. *swamm*, fungus. We find also prov. E. *swank*, *swang*, a swamp; Swed. dial. *svank*.

Swan. (E.) A. S. *swan*. +Du. *zwaan*. Icel. *svanr*, Dan. *svane*, Swed. *svan*, G. *schwan*. The form resembles that of Skt. *svan*, to resound, sound, sing (L. *sonāre*).

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. *swappen*, to strike; also, to go swiftly. E. Fries. *swappen*, to strike with a noise, from *swap*, 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. *zwoord*, rind of bacon; Icel. *svörðr*, skin, sward, *grasssvörðr*, green-sward; Dan. *fleskesvär*, flesh-sward, *grönsværd*, green-sward; G. *schwarte*, rind, bark, skin.

Swarm. (E.) A. S. *swearm*; lit. 'that which hums;' from √SWER, to hum, buzz, as in Skt. *svṛ*, to sound, *svara-*, voice, L. *susurrus*, a hum; G. *schwirren*, to buzz. +Du. *zwerm*, Icel. *svarmr*, Dan. *sværm*, Swed. *svärm*, G. *schwarm*. Cf. Lith. *surma*, a pipe. Brugm. i. § 375 (8).

Swart, Swarthy. (E.) The proper form was *swart*, afterwards *swarth*, whence *swarth-y*. M. E. *swart*. A. S. *sweart*. + Du. *zwart*, Icel. *svartr*, Dan. *sort*, Swed. *svart*, G. *schwartz*, Goth. *swarts*. Cf. A. S. *sweorcan*, to grow dark.

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 Troil. v. 5. 25. See **Swath**.

Swash, to strike forcibly. (E.) Of imitative origin. Cf. Swed. dial. *svasska*, to make a swashing noise, as when one walks with water in the shoes. It stands for **svak-sa*; cf. Norweg. *svakka*, to make a noise like water under the feet; prov. E. *swack*, 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. *swæð*, a track; *swaðu*, a track, foot-track, trace. E. Fries. *swad*, a swath. +Du. *zwad*, *zwade*, a swath (Sewel); G. *schwad*. The sense of '*mown* grass' is original; cf. Low G. *swad*, a swath, *swade*, a scythe. The earliest meaning may have been 'shred' or 'slice'; cf. Norweg. *svada*, vb., act. and neut., to shred or slice off, to flake off. Franck suggests that *swath* answers to an Idg. pp. form **swa-to-*, from the root of the verb *to sway*; with reference to the sweep of a scythe.

Swathe, to enwrap, bandage. (E.) M. E. *swathen*; also *swethen*. From a base *swath-*; whence A. S. *swedel* (*swæðil*), a swaddling-band; *be-swedian*, to enwrap. Cf. O. H. G. *swedil*, *swithel*, a bandage; M. H. G. *swede*, a plaster.

Sway, to swing, incline, rule over. (E.) M. E. *sweiyen*. E. Fries. *swāien*, *swājen*, to sway about, to swing. Cf. Swed. *svaja*, to jerk, Dan. *svaie*, Du. *zwaaijen*, to sway, swing. Allied to **Swagger**.

Swear. (E.) M. E. *sweren*. A. S. *swerian*, pt. t. *swōr*, pp. *sworen*, to swear. + Du. *zweren*, Icel. *sverja*, Dan. *sværge*, Swed. *svärja*, G. *schwören*. Allied to Goth. *swaran*, Icel. *svara*, to answer. Orig. 'to speak loudly;' cf. Skt. *svara-*, sound, voice. See **Swarm.** (√SWER.) **Der.** *an-swer*.

Sweat, sb. and vb. (E.) M. E. *swoot*, sweat, sb.; whence *sweten*, to sweat. A. S. *swāt*, sb.; whence *swātan*, vb. The A. S. *swātan* became M. E. *swēten*, and should be mod. E. *swet*, the vowel having been shortened; similarly A. S. *lætan* > M. E. *lēten* > mod. E. *let*. The spelling *sweat* is now unsuitable. The A. S. sb. *swat* would now be *swote*, but has been superseded by the verb. + Du. *zweet*, sb.; Icel. *sveiti*, Dan. *sved*, Swed. *svett*, G. *schweiss*. Teut. stem **swaito-*. Allied to L. *sudor*, sweat; G. *ἰδίω*, I sweat, *ἱδρως*, sweat; W. *chwys*, sweat; Skt. *svēda-*, sweat, from *svid*, to sweat. (√SWEID.) See **Sudatory.** Brugm. i. § 331 c.

Sweep, vb. (E.) M. E. *swēpen*. A weak verb, formed from the base *swāp-*, as in *swæpð*, 3 p. s. pres. t. of A. S. *swāpan*, to sweep. Cf. also O. Fries. *swēpa*, to sweep; E. Fries. *swēpen* (pt. t. *swēpde*), to swing, sway, vibrate. Cf. Icel. *sōpa*, to sweep, M. Swed. *swepa*, Swed. *sopa*. From Teut. base **swaip-*; seen also in O. H. G. *sweifan* (pt. t. *swief*), whence G. *schweifen*, to rove, stray, sweep along; Icel. *sveipa*, to sweep along, a weak verb, from an old verb *svīpa* (pt. t. *sveip*, pp. **svipinn*). Teut. root **sweip*. See **Swoop, Swipe.** Brugm. i. § 701.

Sweet. (E.) M. E. *swete*, with by-forms *swote, sote*. A. S. *swēte*, sweet (for **swōti-*); *swōte*, adv. sweetly. + O. Sax. *swōti*, Du. *zoet*, Icel. *sætr*, Dan. *sød*, Swed. *söt*, G. *süss*, O. H. G. *suozi*; Goth. *sūts*. β. From the Idg. √SWAD, to please; whence Skt. *svad, svād*, to taste, eat, please, *svādu-*, sweet, Gk. *ἡδύς*, L. *suāuis*. See **Suave.**

sweetheart. (E.) M. E. *swete herte*, lit. sweet heart, i.e. dear love; see Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1181, 1210, and last line.

Swell. (E.) M. E. *swellen*, pt. t. *swal*. A. S. *swellan*, pt. t. *sweall*, pp. *swollen*. + Du. *zwellen*, Icel. *svella*, Swed. *svälla*, G. *schwellen*. Teut. type **swellan-*, pt. t. **swall*, pp. **swullanoz*. Cf. Goth. *uf-swalleins*, a swelling up. Brugm. i. § 903.

Swelter; see **Sultry.**

Swerve, to turn aside. (E.) M. E. *sweruen* (*swerven*). A. S. *sweorfan*, pt. t. *swearf*, pp. *sworfen*, to rub, file, polish (hence to move swiftly to and fro, to turn aside in moving). + Du. *zwerven*, to swerve, wander, riot, rove; O. Sax. *swerƀan*, to wipe; O. Fries. *swerva*, to rove; Icel. *sverfa* (pt. t. *svarf*), to file; O. H. G. *swerban*, to run round, whirl round; Goth. *biswairban*, to wipe. Teut. type **swerban-*, pt. t. **swarb*, pp. **swurbanoz*. Cf. E. Fries. *swarven*, to wander, Swed. *svarfva*, to turn.

Swift. (E.) A. S. *swift*. From *swif-*, weak grade of A. S. *swīfan*, to move quickly: with suffix *-t* (Idg. *-tos*). Cf. Icel. *svīfa*, to rove, turn, sweep; O. H. G. *sweibon*, to move or turn quickly. Teut. base **sweib*.

Swill, to wash dishes, drink greedily. (E.) M. E. *swilien*. A. S. *swilian*, to wash. **Der.** *swill*, sb., hog's-wash; whence *swill*, vb., to drink like a pig, Rich. III, v. 2. 9.

Swim (1), to move about in water. (E.) A. S. *swimman*, pt. t. *swamm*. + Du. *zwemmen*, Icel. *svimma*, Dan. *svömme*, Swed. *simma*; G. *schwimmen*. Teut. type **swemman-*, pt. t. **swamm*, pp. **swummanoz*.

Swim (2), to be dizzy. (E.) From M. E. *swime*, a dizziness. A. S. *swima*, a swoon, swimming in the head. + Du. *zwijm*, a swoon; E. Fries. *swīm*; cf. Icel. *svimi*, dizziness, Dan. *svimle*, to be giddy, *besvime*, to swoon; Swed. *svimma*, to be dizzy, *swinning*, swoon; Pomeran. *swimen*, to swoon; Low G. *swimeln*, to reel (Danneil). β. A. S. *swima* = *swī-ma*; the real base is **swi* (**swei*); whence also O. H. G. *swinan*, to decrease, disappear, allied to Swed. *svindel*, G. *schwindel*, dizziness; Swed. *forsvinna*, 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. *schwinden*, to decay, sink, vanish, fail. + A. S. *swindan*, pt. t. *swand*, 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. *swīn*, a pig; pl. *swīn*, swine. + Du. *zwijn*, a swine, hog; Icel. *svin*, pl. *svin*; Dan. *svin*, pl. *svin*; Swed. *svin*, G. *schwein*, O. H. G. *swīn*; Goth. *swein*, neut. sb.

sing.; Teut. type **swīnom*, neut. So also Russ. *svineya*, a swine, *svinka*, a pig, *svinoi*, swinish. All diminutive or adjectival forms, like L. *suinus* (Varro), related to swine, from *sus*, a sow. See **Sow.** Brugm. i. § 95.

Swing. (E.) M. E. *swingen*, pt. t. *swang*, pp. *swungen*. A. S. *swingan*, pt. t. *swang*, pp. *swungen*, to scourge, also to fly, flutter, flap with the wings. + Swed. *svinga*, Dan. *svinge*, to swing, whirl; G. *schwingen*; cf. also Goth. *af-swaggwjan*, to cause to doubt or despair. Teut. type **swengwan-*, pt. t. **swangw*, pp. **swungwanoz*.

swinge, to beat, whip. (E.) M. E. *swengen*. A. S. *swengan*, to dash, strike (cf. *sweng*, a blow); the causal form of **Swing.** As if 'to flourish a whip.'

swingle, a staff for dressing flax. (M. Du.) M. E. *swinglen*, to beat flax; *swingle*, a swingle. From M. Du. *swingelen*, or *swingen*, 'to beate flax,' Hexham; see **Swing.** Cf. A. S. *swingele*, a scourging; E. Fries. *swengel*, G. *schwengel*, a pump-handle.

swingle-tree, the bar that swings at the heels of harnessed horses. (E.) M. E. *swingle-tre*. – M. E. *swingle*, a beater, but lit. 'a swinger,' or that which swings; *tre*, a piece of wood; see **Tree.** Cf. Du. *zwengel*, a swing; Low G. *swengel* (Danneil), G. *schwengel*, a swingle-tree.

Swink, to toil. (E.) Obsolete; once very common. A.S. *swincan*, pt. t. *swanc*, pp. *swuncen*, to labour, work hard. From the violent action; allied to **Swing.** Cf. Du. *zwenk*, a swing, a turn; G. *schwenken*, to swing, whirl about.

Swipe, to strike with a sweeping stroke. (E.) Allied to M. E. *swippen*; A. S. *swipian*, *swippan*, to scourge, beat, from **swip-*, weak grade of Teut. **sweipan-*; cf. Icel. *sveipa*, to sweep, swoop. Cf. A. S. *swipe*, a whip; Icel. *svipa*, to whip, *svipa*, a whip. In form, mod. E. *swipe* answers to O. Icel. *svīpa*, to sweep, swoop. See **Sweep.**

Swirl, to whirl in an eddy. (Scand.) Norweg. *svirla*, to whirl round; frequent. of *sverra* (= Dan. *svirre*), to whirl, orig. to hum. [But not Norw. *svervel*, a whirlpool, *svervla*, to swirl.] Cf. Swed. *svirra*, to murmur; G. *schwirren*, to whir; Skt. *svṛ*, to sound. See **Swarm.**

Switch, a pliant rod. (M. Du.) For *swich*, palatalised form of *swick*. – M. Du. *swick*, 'a swich, or a whip;' Hexham; cf. Low G. *zwukse* (Hanov. *swutsche*), a long thin rod. The M. Du. *swick* is not Low G., but borrowed from Bavar. *zwick*, the lash of a whip, allied to G. *zwecke*, a tack, wooden peg (Franck).

Swivel, a link turning on a pin or neck. (E.) Spelt *swiuell* in Minsheu (1627); formed, with suffix *-el*, from *swif-*, weak grade of A. S. *swīfan*, to move quickly (revolve). Allied to **Swift.** Lit. sense 'that which readily revolves.' Cf. Icel. *sveifla*, to spin round; from *svīfa*, to turn. Brugm. i. § 818 (2).

Swoon, to faint. (E.) M. E. *swounen*, *swoghenen*, *swowenen*, to swoon. Formed (with formative *n*, usually with a passive sense, as in Goth. verbs in *-nan*) from M. E. *swowen*, *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 *geswōgen*' = he lay in a swoon, Ælfric's Hom. ii. 336. So also A. S. *geswowung*, a swooning, A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 176, l. 13. Cf. Low G. *swögen*, to sigh, *swugten*, to swoon; Lith. *swagėti*, to resound. Allied to **Sough,** q.v.

Swoop, vb. (E.) M. E. *swōpen*, usually in the sense to sweep. [The *o*, orig. open (<A. S. *a*) became close owing to the preceding *w*.] A. S. *swāpan*, to sweep along, rush, swoop; also, to sweep (pt. t. *swēop*, pp. *swāpen*). + Icel. *sveipa*, to sweep, swoop; *sōpa*, to sweep; G. *schweifen*, to rove. Base **swaip*, allied to **swaip*, 2nd grade of Teut. **sweipan-*, as in O. Icel. *svīpa*, to move quickly. See **Sweep.**

Sword. (E.) M.E. *swerd*. A.S. *sweord*. +Du. *zwaard*, Icel. *sverð*, Dan. *sværd*, Swed. *svärd*, G. *schwert*. Teut. type **swerdom*, neut.

Sybarite, an effeminate person. (L.–Gk.) L. *Sybarīta*. – Gk. Συβαρίτης, an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, a town named from the river *Sybaris*, on which it was situated; in Lucania, Lower Italy.

Sycamine, a tree. (L.–Gk.–Heb.?) L. *sȳcamīnus*. – Gk. συκάμινος; Luke xvii. 6. Prob. a Gk. adaptation of Heb. *shiqmim*, pl. of *shiqmah*, a sycamore; that it has been confused with *sycamore* is obvious.

Sycamore, a tree. (L.–Gk.–Heb.?)

Better *sycomore*. — L. *sȳcomorus*. — Gk. *συκόμορος*, as if it meant 'fig-mulberry'; [Gk. *συκο-ν*, fig; *μόρον*, a mulberry]; but prob. a Gk. adaptation of Heb. *shiqmāh*, a sycamore; see above.

Sycophant. (L.—Gk.) L. *sycophanta*, an informer, parasite. — Gk. *συκοφάντης*, lit. 'fig-shewer,' 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. *σῦκο-ν*, a fig; *-φαντης*, lit. 'shewer,' from *φαίνειν*, to shew. See **Hierophant.**

Syllable. (F.—L.—Gk.) The third *l* is intrusive. M. E. *sillable*. — O. F. *sillabe*, also *sil'able*. — L. *syllaba*. — Gk. *συλλαβη*, a syllable, lit. 'holding together,' so much of a word as makes a single sound or element. — Gk. *συλ-*, for *συν*, together; *λαβ-*, base of *λαμβανειν*, to take, seize.

Syllogism, a reasoning from premises. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *syllogisme*. — L. *syllogismus*. — Gk. *συλλογισμός*, a reasoning. — Gk. *συλλογιζομαι*, I reckon together, reason. — Gk. *συλ-* (= *συν*), together; *λογιζομαι*, I reckon, from *λογος*, discourse, reasoning.

Sylph, an imaginary being inhabiting the air. (F.—Gk.) F. *sylphe*. — Gk. *σίλφη*, 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. **σιλφις* (base *σιλφιδ-*). ¶ Littré's explanation, that *sylph* is of Gaulish origin, seems to me futile; Paracelsus could hardly have known Gaulish.

Sylvan, misspelling of **Silvan.**

Symbol, a sign. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *symbole*. — L. *symbolum*. — Gk. *σύμβολον*, a token, pledge, a sign by which one infers a thing. — Gk. *συμβάλλειν*, to throw together, compare, infer. — Gk. *συμ-* (*συν*), together; *βάλλειν*, to throw, put.

Symmetry. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *symmetrie*; Cot. — L. *symmetria*. — Gk. *συμμετρία*, due proportion. — Gk. *σύμμετρος*, of like measure with. — Gk. *συμ-* (= *συν*), with; *μέτρον*, a measure. See **Metre.**

Sympathy. (Gk.) From Gk. *συμπάθεια*, fellow-feeling. — Gk. *συμ-*, for *σύν*, with; *παθεῖν*, to suffer. See **Pathos.**

Symphony. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *symphonie*, Cot. — L. *symphōnia*. — Gk. *συμφωνία*, music (Luke xv. 25). — Gk. *σύμφωνος*, harmonious. — Gk. *συμ-*, for *συν*, together; *φωνή*, sound. See **Phonetic.**

Symposium, a merry feast. (L.—Gk.) L. *symposium*. — Gk. *συμποσιον*, a drinking-party, banquet. — Gk. *συμ-* (for *συν*), together; *πο-*, base of *πε-πω-κα*, I have drunk, *πυσις*, a drink. See **Potable.**

Symptom, an indication of disease. (F.—L.—Gk.) Properly a medical term. M. F. *symptome*; Cot. — L. *symptōma*. — Gk. *συμπτωμα*, a casualty, anything that befals one. — Gk. *συμπιπτειν*, to fall in with. — Gk. *συμ-* (*συν*), together; *πίπτειν*, to fall. (√PET.)

Syn-, prefix. (L.—Gk.; *or* F.—L.—Gk.) A Latinised spelling of Gk. *συν*, together. It becomes *syl-* before *l*; *sym-* before *b*, *m*, *p*, *ph*; and *sy-* before *s* or *z*.

Synæresis, the coalescence of two vowels into a diphthong. (L.—Gk.) L. *synæresis*. — Gk. *συναίρεσις*, a taking together. — Gk. *συν*, together; *αἵρεσις*, a taking, from *αἱρειν*, to take. See **Heresy.**

Synagogue. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *synagogue*. — L. *synagōga*. — Gk. *συναγωγή*, a bringing together; congregation. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *ἀγωγη*, a bringing, from *αγειν*, to bring, drive. (√AG.)

Synalœpha, a coalescence of two syllables into one. (L.—Gk.) L. *synalœpha*. — Gk. *συναλοιφη*, lit. a smearing together. — Gk. *συν*, together; *ἀλείφειν*, to anoint, allied to *λίπος*, grease. Cf. Skt. *lip*, to besmear, anoint.

Synchronism, concurrence in time. (Gk.) Gk. *συγχρονισμος*. — Gk. *συγχρονος*, contemporaneous. — Gk. *συγ-*, for *συν*, together; *χρόνος*, time. See **Chronicle.**

Syncopate, to shorten a word by dropping a syllable. (L. — Gk.) From pp. of L. *syncopāre*, of which the usual sense is 'to swoon.' — L. *syncope*, *syncopa*, a swoon; also, syncope. — Gk. *συγκοπή*, a cutting short, syncope, loss of strength. — Gk. *συγ-* (written for *συν*, together, before *κ*); *κοπ-*, base of *κυπτειν*, to cut. See **Apocope.**

Syndic. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *syndic*, 'a syndick, censor, controller of manners;' Cot. — L. *syndicus*. — Gk. *συνδικος*, adj., helping in a court of justice; as a sb., a

syndic. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *δίκη*, justice. Allied to **Diction**. (√DEIK.)

Synecdoche, a figure of speech whereby a part is put for the whole. (L. — Gk.) L. *synecdoche*. — Gk. *συνεκδοχη*, lit. a receiving together. — Gk. *συν*, together; *ἐκδεχομαι*, I receive, from *ἐκ*, out, and *δέχομαι* (Ion. *δεκομαι*), I receive. (√DEK.)

Synod. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *synode*. — L. *synodum*, acc. of *synodus*. — Gk. *σινοδος*, a coming together, a meeting. — Gk. *συν*, together; *οδος*, a way, a coming. See **Method**. (√SED.)

Synonym. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *synonyme*. — L. (pl.) *synōnyma*, lit. synonyms; from the adj. *synōnymus*, synonymous, having the same sense as another word. — Gk. *συνωνυμος*, of like meaning. — Gk. *συν*, together; *ονομα*, a name. Der. *synonymous*, from L. *synōnymus*; *synonymy*, from L. *synonymia*, Gk. *συνωνυμία*, likeness of name. See **Onomatopœia**.

Synopsis, a general view. (L. — Gk.) L. *synopsis*. — Gk. *συνοψις*, a seeing all together. — Gk. *συν*, together; *οψις*, sight. Der. *synoptic-al*, from Gk. adj. *συνοπτικος*. See **Optic**.

Syntax. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *syntaxe*. — L. *syntaxis*. — Gk. *συνταξις*, arrangement; hence, arrangement of words. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *τάξις*, order, from *τάσσειν*, to arrange. See **Tactics**.

Synthesis. (L. — Gk.) L. *synthesis*. — Gk. *σύνθεσις*, a putting together. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *θέσις*, a putting, from *τιθέναι*, 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. *syringue*, 'a siringe, squirt;' Cot. — L. *sȳringem*, acc. of *syrinx*, a reed, pipe, tube. — Gk. *σῦριγξ*, 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. *syrop*; F. *sirop*. — M. Span. *xarope*, a drink; Span. *jarope*. — Arab. *sharāb*, *shurāb*, wine, beverage, syrup. — Arab. root *shariba*, he drank. See **Sherbet**.

System, method. (L. — Gk.) XVII cent. — L. *systema*. — Gk. *συστημα*, a complex whole put together, a system. — Gk. *σύ-ν*, together; *στῆ-ναι*, to stand, pres. t. *ἵστημι*, I stand. See **Statics**.

Systole, contraction of the heart, shortening of a syllable. (Gk.) Gk. *συστολή*, a drawing together. — Gk. *συστέλλειν*, to draw together. — Gk. *σύ-ν*, together; *στέλλειν*, to place, put. See **Diastole, Stole**.

Syzygy, conjunction. (Gk.) Gk. *συζυγία*, conjunction. — Gk. *σύζυγος*, conjoined. — Gk. *σύ-ν*, together; *ζυγ-*, weak grade of *ζευγνυμι*, I join; see **Yoke, Conjugal**. (√YEUG.)

T.

Tabard, a herald's coat. (F.) M. E. *tabard*. — O. F. *tabart*, *tabard*, also *tribart* (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* (Godefroy). — Span. *tabi*, a silken stuff; Low L. *attabi*. — Arab. *'utābī*, a rich watered silk. It was the name of a quarter in Bagdad where the silk was made; named after prince *Attab*, great-grandson of Omeyya. (See Dozy and Devic.) Der. *tabi-n-et*, a variety of tabby; from Ital. *tabin-o*, 'tabine, tabby;' Torriano.

Tabernacle. (F. — L.) F. *tabernacle*. — L. *tabernāculum*, a tent; double dimin. of *taberna*, a booth. See **Tavern**.

Tabid. (L.) L. *tābidus*, wasting away. — L. *tābēre*, to waste away, languish.

Table. (F. — L.) F. *table*. — 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 *entablature*, *tafferel*.

Taboo, Tabu, to forbid the use of. (Polynesian.) The verb is formed from the sb. *taboo*, which is the E. pronunciation of New Zealand *tapu*, a prohibition or interdict; pronounced *tambu* in the Solomon Islands. Kotzebue mentions the '*Tabu*, or interdict,' in his New Voyage Round the World, London, 1830, ii. 178. ¶ Not in any way connected with the custom of *te 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* = *al*, the Arab. def. article). — Arab. *tambūr*, 'a kind of lute or guitar with a long neck, and six brass strings, also a drum.' Prob. of imitative origin;

cf. Arab. *tabl*, a drum, *tabbāl*, a drummer. Der. *tabour-et* or *tabret*, a dimin. form; also *tambour*.

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 (Godefroy). — E. Fries. *take*, a point, prick, thorn; allied to *tak*, *takke*, a pointed thing, a twig; Low G. *takk*, a point, pointed thing. See Tack. Cf. *at-tach*, *de-tach*.

Tache (2), a blemish. (F.) M. E. *tache*, also *tecche*, a bad habit, blemish, vice, caprice, behaviour. — F. *tache*, 'a spot, staine, reproach;' Cot. Also formerly spelt *taiche*, *teche*, *teque*, *teke*, a natural quality, esp. a vice, ill habit; mod. F. *tache*, a stain; Picard *take*. Cf. Ital. *tacca*, *taccia*, 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. *tacca* also means 'notch' or 'dent'; cf. E. Fries. *takke*, a notch, *takje*, a small notch, small twig, *take* (Du. *tak*), a twig.

Tacit, silent. (L.) L. *tacitus*, silent. — L. *tacere*, to be silent. + Goth. *thahan*, Icel. *þegja*, Swed. *tiga*, O. H. G. *dagēn*, to be silent. Der. *tacit-urn*, F. *taciturne*, L. *taciturnus*, silent; *tacit-urnity*, F. *taciturnité*, L. acc. *taciturnitātem*, silence; also *re-ticent*.

Tack, a small nail, a fastening; also to fasten. (E.) M. E. *takke*, *tak*, a fastening; *takken*, to fasten together. Of E. or Low G. origin; cf. E. Fries. Dan. *takke*, a tine, pointed thing; Low G. *takk* (the same); G. *zacke*, a tooth, 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. *tacaid*, tack, peg, are from E.] Cf. Norman dial. *taque*, 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 drawe a boate.' — Icel. *taka*, to grasp, seize, &c., also to take; cf. E. Fries. *taken*, to grip. ¶ The W. *tacl*, a tool, is borrowed from M. E. *takel*.

Tact. (L.) L. *tactus*, touch; hence, delicacy. — L. *tactus*, pp. of *tangere*, to touch. See Tangent.

Tactics, the art of manœuvring forces. Gk.) Gk. τακτικα, neut. pl., tactics. — Gk. τακτικος, adj., fit for arranging. — Gk. τακτός, arranged, ordered; verbal adj. of τάσσειν (for *τάκ-γειν), to arrange, order. Der. *tactic-ian*.

Tadpole. (E.) Lit. a *toad* which is nearly all *poll* or head; from its shape; see Poll. Formerly called a *bullhead*, which was also the name of a small fish with a large head.

Tafferel, Taffrail, upper part of the stern of a ship. (Du.—L.) Du. *tafereel*, a panel, a picture, a tablet or board. For **tafel-eel*, dimin. of Du. *tafel*, a table; cf. G. *täfelei*, boarded work, from G. *tafel*, a table. — L. *tabula*, a table, plank, board. Doublet, *tableau*. ¶ The spelling *taffrail* points to confusion with *rail*.

Taffeta, Taffety, a thin silk stuff. (F. — Ital. — Pers.) F. *taffetas*, 'taffata;' Cot. — Ital. *taffetà*, 'taffeta;' Florio. — Pers. *tāftah*, twisted, woven, taffeta. — Pers. *tāftan*, to twist, spin, curl (Horn, § 372).

Tag, a point of metal at the end of a lace, &c. (Scand.) 'An aglet or *tag* of a poynt;' Baret (1580). — Swed. *tagg*, a prickle, point, tooth; Norw. *tagge*, a tooth, cog. + Pomeran. *tagg*, a point, tack; Low G. *takk*, point, tooth. See Tack. Der. *tag-rag*, for *tag and rag* = every appendage and shred.

Tail (1), hairy appendage, appendage. (E.) M. E. *tayl*. A. S. *tægel*, *tægl*, a tail. + Icel. *tagl*, Swed. *tagel*, hair of mane or tail; Goth. *tagl*, hair; O. H. G. *zagel*, a tail. Cf. Irish *dual*, a plait, lock of hair, Skt. *daça*, a skirt. Brugm. i. § 783.

Tail (2), the term applied to an estate which is limited to certain heirs. (F.—L.) Better spelt *taille*; see Todd's Johnson. — F. *taille*, a cutting, shred; the same word as Tally (below). And see Entail.

tailor. (F.—L.) Properly 'a cutter,' or cutter out. M. E. *taylor*. — O. F. *tailleor*, later *tailleur*, 'a cutter;' Cot. — F. *tailler*, to cut; cf. F. *taille*, a slitting, an incision. — Late L. *tāliare*, to cut; cf. L. *tālea*, a thin rod, stick, slip; an agricultural term for a slip or layer.

Taint, sb. (F.—L.) F. *teint*, 'a stain;'

Cot. – F. *teint*, pp. of *teindre*, to tinge. – L. *tingere*, to dye. See **Tinge**.

Take. (Scand.) M. E. *taken*, pt. t. *tok*, pp. *taken*. – Icel. *taka*, pt. t. *tōk*, pp. *tekinn*, to lay hold of, seize, grasp, take; Swed. *taga*, O. Swed. *taka*, Dan. *tage*. + Goth. *tēkan*, to touch.

Talc, a mineral. (F. – Span. – Arab.) F. *talc*. – Span. *talco*. – Arab. *talq*, talc, mica.

Tale, a number, a narrative. (E.) M. E. *tale*. A. S. *tæl*, a number, *talu*, a narrative. + Du. *taal*, speech; Icel. *tal*, speech, *tala*, number: Dan. *tale*, speech, Swed. *tal*, number, speech, G. *zahl*, number. Der. *tal-k*, *tell*.

Talent. (F. – L. – Gk.) The sense of 'ability' is from the parable; Matt. xxv. F. *talent*, 'a talent in money; also will, desire;' Cot. – L. *talentum*. – Gk. ταλαντον, a balance, weight, sum of money, talent. Named from being lifted and weighed; cf. Skt. *tul*, L. *tollere*, to lift, Gk. ταλ-ας, sustaining. (√TEL.) 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*, *tilism*, a talisman, magical image. – Late Gk. τέλεσμα, mystery, initiation; Gk. τέλεσμα, a payment; τελεσμος, an accomplishment. – Gk. τελεειν, to accomplish, end. – Gk. τέλος, end; also initiation into a mystery.

Talk. (E.) E. Fries. *talken*, to talk; cf. *talke*, a short tale. The Low G. *taalke* 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 *-k-*, which seems to give a frequentative force. Cf. Icel. Swed. *tala*. Dan. *tale*, to talk. See **Tale** and **Tell**.

Tall, high in stature, lofty. (E.) [We find M. E. *tal*, which meant seemly, also obedient, obsequious, valiant; allied to A. S. *tæl*. appearing in *leof-tæl*, 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. *taldra*, tallness, loftiness.

Tallow. (E.) M. E. *talgh*. E. Fries. *talg*, *tallig*. + M. Du. *talgh*, *talch*, tallow; Du. *talk*, Low G. *talg*; Dan. Swed. *talg*; Icel. *tolgr*. So also G. *talg*, tallow (borrowed from Low G.); cf. O. Merc. *tælg*, a dye.

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. *tailler*, to cut. – Late L. *tāliāre*, to cut; cf. L. *tālea*, a slip of wood. ¶ The final *-y* in *tall-y* is due to the frequent use of F. *taillé*, pp., to signify 'notched'; cf. *lev-y*, *jur-y*, *pun-y*, where *-y* – F. *-e*.

Talmud, the body of Hebrew laws, with comments. (Chaldee.) Chaldee *talmūd*, instruction, doctrine; cf. Heb. *talmīd*, a scholar, from *lāmad*, to learn, *limmad*, to teach.

Talon. (F. – L.) Particularly used of a hawk's hind claw and toe. – F. *talon*, a heel. – Late L. *tālonem*, acc. of *tālo*, heel. – L. *tālus*, heel.

Tamandua, an ant-eater. (Brazil.) From Guarani *tamanduá*, an ant-eater (where *à* is nasal); see Granada, Vocab. Rioplatense.

Tamarind. (F. – Span. – Arab. *and* Pers.) M.F. *tamarind*. – Span. *tamarindo*. – Arab. *tamr*, a ripe date; *Hind*, India. Lit. 'Indian date.' β. 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. *sindhu-*, the river Indus. See **Indigo**.

Tamarisk, a tree. (L.) L. *tamariscus*, also *tamarix*, *tamarice*; of foreign origin. Cf. Gk. μυρικη, 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**.

Tame, adj. (E.) M. E. *tame*. A. S. *tam*, tame; whence *temian*, to tame. + Du. *tam*, Icel. *tamr*, Swed. Dan. *tam*, G. *zahm*. Allied to L. *domāre*, Skt. *dam*, Gk. δαμαειν, W. *dofi*, to tame. (√DAM.) See **Daunt**.

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 *temprer*; and *tempreure*,

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

tap-root, *tap-ster*, A. S. *tæppestre*, a fem. form of *tæppere* (above); *tampion*, q. v.

Tape. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *tape*, also *tappe*. A. S. *tæppe*, a tape, a fillet; closely allied to A. S. *tæppet*, *tæpped*, a tippet, a carpet. The A. S. pl. *tæppan* probably meant strips of stuff or cloth. Borrowed from L. *tapēte*, cloth; see **Tapestry**.

Taper (1), a small wax candle. (E.) M. E. *taper*. A. S. *tapor*, *taper*. Cf. Irish *tapar*, a taper, W. *tampr*, a taper, torch.

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. *tabar*, an ax.

Tapestry. (F.—L.—Gk.) A corruption of the old form *tapisserie*. — F. *tapisserie*, tapestry. — F. *tapisser*, to furnish with tapestry. — F. *tapis*, tapestry, hangings; Late L. *tapecius*. — L. *tapēte*, cloth, hangings. — Gk. ταπητ-, stem of ταπης, a carpet, woollen rug. Cf. Pers. *tabastah*, a fringed carpet; *tābīdan*, to spin, *tāftah*, taffeta; see **Taffeta**.

Tapioca. (Brazilian.) Brazilian *tapioka*, the poisonous juice which issues from the root of the cassava when pressed (Littre); hence tapioca, which is also prepared from the root of the cassava. The Tupi or Brazilian *tipi-oca* means 'dregs squeezed out'; from *tipi*, 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 *tapyra*, *tapira*, a tapir.

Tar. (E.) M. E. *terre*. A.S. *teoru*, *teru*, tar; cf. also *tyrwa*. + Du. *teer*, Icel. *tjara*, Dan. *tiære*, Swed. *tjära*. β. Cf. Icel. *tyri*, *tyrvi*, resinous wood; allied to Lithuan. *darwa*, *derwa*, resinous wood, particularly the parts of the fir-tree that readily burn; also to Russ. *drevo*, a tree, *derevo*, wood, timber, W. *derw*, an oak-tree, and E. *tree*. Orig. sense 'wood,' 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. *tarasacon*, explained as a kind of succory, Pers. *tarkhashqun*, wild endive; Latinised as *taraxacon*, in Avicenna. (Devic; supp. to Littre.)

Tardy. (F.—L.) F. *tardif*, tardy. (Cf. Ital. *tardivo*, tardy.) From L. *tard-us*, slow; with suffix *-ivus*.

Tare (1), a plant. (E.) M. E. *tare*, 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. *terwe*, Du. *tarwe*, Low G. *tarve*, wheat; Lith. *dirwa*, cornfield; Skt. *dūrvā*, 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. *tarha*, what is thrown away, detriment (Devic); *tirh*, *turrah*, thrown away. — Arab. root *taraha*, he threw prostrate, threw down.

Target, a small shield, &c. (F. — Scand.; *with* F. *suffix*.) Formerly also *tergat*; the *-et* is the F. dimin. suffix. — O. F. *targuete* (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. *darkat*, *darakat*, a shield, whence Port. and Span. *adarga*, a small square target.

Targum, a Chaldee paraphrase of the Old Testament. (Chaldee.) Chaldee *targūm*, an interpretation. — Chal. *targēm*, to interpret. Cf. Arab. *tarjumān*, an interpreter; see **Dragoman**.

Tariff. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *tarif*. M. F. *tariffe*, a casting of accounts. — Span. *tarifa*, a list of prices, book of rates. — Arab. *ta'rīf*, giving information, notification (because a tariff gives notice). — Arab. *'irf*, knowing, knowledge. — Arab. root *'arafa*, he knew.

Tarn, a pool. (Scand.) M. E. *terne*. — Icel. *tjorn* (gen. *tjarnar*), a tarn, pool; Swed. dial. *tjärn*, *tarn*, Norw. *tjorn*, a pool without an outlet.

Tarnish. (F.—O. H. G.) F. *terniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *se ternir*, to become dim, lose lustre (Cot.). — M. H. G. *ternen*, O. H. G. *tarnen*, to obscure, darken; from O. H. G. *tarni*, secret (whence F. *terne*, dim). + A. S. *dernan*, *dyrnan*, to hide, from *derne*, *dyrne*, adj., secret; cf. O. Sax. *derni*, hidden, secret.

Tarpauling, a cover of tarred canvas. (E. *and* L.) It means *tarred pauling* or *tarred palling*; a *palling* is a covering,

from the verb *pall*, to cover. This verb is from *pall*, sb., a cover; see **Pall**. Der. *tarpaulin*, an old name for a sailor (Smollett), now abbreviated to *tar*.

Tarragon, a plant. (Span.—Arab.—Gk.) Span. *taragona* (Diez); usually *tarragontia* (cf. M. F. *targon*, *tragon*).—Arab. *tarkhūn*, dragon-wort.—Gk. δράκων, a dragon. See Devic, s. v. *estragon*; and see **Dragon**.

Tarre, to incite, set on. (E.) In Shak. Hamlet, ii. 2. 370. M. E. *terren*, *terien*, *tarien*, to irritate, provoke.—A. S. *tergan* (rare), *tirgan*, to vex, provoke; N. Fries. *tarre*, *terre*, to set on a dog. See **tarry**.

tarry. (E.) The present form is due to M. E. *tarien*, *terien*, to irritate, provoke, worry, vex; hence to hinder, delay. [This is the true source of the word, though its meaning may have been affected and fixed by the O. F. *targer*, to delay, from Late L. **tardicāre*, to delay, from L. *tardus*, slow; see **Tardy**.]—A. S. *tergan*, usually *tirgan*, to vex, provoke. + Du. *tergen*, Low G. *targen*, *tarren*, to provoke; prov. G. *zergen*, to provoke.

Tart (1), acrid, sharp, severe. (E.) A. S. *teart*, tart, severe. Perhaps lit. tearing, i. e. bitter.—A. S. **tar* (*tær*), 2nd grade of *teran*, to tear. See **Tear** (1).

Tart (2), a small pie. (F.—L.) M. E. *tarte*.—O. F. *tarte*, 'a tart;' Cot. It seems to be a perverted form of O. F. *torte*, F. *tourte*, a tart, Ital. *tartera*, *torta*, a pie or tart, Span. *torta*, a round cake.—L. *torta*, fem. of *tortus*, pp. of *torquēre*, to twist. Perhaps confused with L. *tracta*, a long piece of dough.

Tartan, a woollen stuff. (F.—Tatar.) 1. From F. *tiretaine*, 'linsie wolsie, or a kind therof, worn by French peasants;' Cot.—Span. *tiritana*, a thin woollen stuff. 2. Otherwise, from M. E. *Tartarin*, 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; *durdī*, 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 *Tatar*, 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. Ταρταρος, Tartarus, the infernal regions; conceived to be a place of extreme cold; cf. Gk. ταρταρίζειν, to shiver with cold.

Task, sb. (F.—L.) Lit. a tax. M. E. *taske*.—O. North F. *tasque*, Norm. dial. *tasque*, a tax, O. F. *tasche*, a task (mod. F. *tâche*).—Late L. *tasca*, a tax, another form of Late L. *taxa*, a tax.—L. *taxāre*, to tax. See **Tax**.

Tassel (1), a bunch of silk, &c., as an ornament. (F.—L.) M. E. *tassel*.—O. F. *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 *talus*, a knuckle-bone, a die made of knuckle-bone. *Talus* = **tax-lus*, as shewn by the dimin. *taxillus*, and means a bone cut or squared; cf. Skt. *taksh*, to hew, prepare, make. ¶ The application to a tassel is curious; a woodcut at p. 272 of Guillim's Display of Heraldry (1660) shews a tassel ornamented with strings and dots; these strings divide it into squares, each of which (having a dot in the middle) resembles *an ace on a die*. It was confused with L. *tessella* (see **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. *taxta*, O. F. *taste*, a probe for wounds; so that O. F. *taster* answers to a Late L. **taxitāre*, iterative form of *taxāre*, to feel, handle (Gellius). Again *taxāre* (<**tag-sāre*) is an intensive form of L. *tangere*, to touch. See **Tangent**.

Tat, to make trimming. (Scand.) North E. *tat*, to entangle.—M. Swed. *tätte*, Dan. dial. *tat*, Norw. *taatt*, a thread, strand of a rope, whence Norw. *tætta*, to interweave. Cf. Icel. *þāttr*, Swed. *tåt*, a strand, filament; Dan. *tot*; G. *docht*, a wick.

Tatter, a shred. (Scand.) Also spelt *totter*.—Icel. *töturr*; pl. *totrar*, *tottrar*, rags, tatters; Norw. *totror*, *tottrur*, also *taltrar*, pl., rags, tatters.+Low G. *taltern*, rags, *taltrig*, ragged; E. Fries *talte*, a rag,

taltrig, ragged. Thus *tatter* stands for *talter*, with loss of *l*; cf. Low G. *talt'r*, *tadder*, a rag (Danneil); perhaps also A. S. *tættec*, a rag. I suppose the orig. sense was 'that which flaps or flutters about,' and that it is closely allied to *totter*, q.v.

Tattle, vb. (E.) M. E. *tatelen*, *totelen*, *tateren*, to tattle, prattle. We also find M. E. *titeren*, to tattle, whence mod. E. *tittle*, in the phrase *tittle-tattle*. *Tattle* and *tittle* are frequentative forms, from a base TAT or TIT, expressive of the iteration of the syllables *ta*, *ta*, *ta*, or *ti*, *ti*, *ti*, to indicate constant prattling. So also Du. *tateren*, to stammer, E. *taratantara*, the sound of a trumpet, Low G. *tateln*, to tattle, *titetateln*, to tittle-tattle, *taat-goos*, a gabbling goose, a chatterer; Ital. *tattamella*, chat, prattle. Der. *tittle*, weakened form of *tattle*, as above; whence *tittletattle*.

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. *zapfenstreich*, the tattoo, is lit. 'tap-stroke;' and Low G. *tappenslag*, the tattoo, is its equivalent. β. The Du. *tap* is cognate with E. *tap*; and Du. *toe* with E. *to*, prep. See **Tap** and **To**.

Tattoo (2), to mark the skin with figures, by pricking in colouring matter. (Tahitian.) See Cook's First Voyage, b. i. c. 17, b. iii. c. 9. — Tahitian *tatau*, tattoo-marks; derived from *ta*, a mark (Littre). The Maori *ta* means to tattoo, to mark.

Taunt, vb. (F. — L.) Hardly from O.F. *tanter* (see Littré), occasional form of *tenter*, 'to tempt, prove, essay, suggest, provoke, or move unto evill;' Cot. — L. *tentāre*, to try, prove, attack, assail, &c.; see **Tempt**. β. Rather from the M.F. phrase *tant pour tant*, 'one for another,' Cot.; cf. *tit for tat*. — O. F. *taunt*, *tant*, so much. — L. *tantum*, neut., so much.

Taurus. (L.) L. *taurus*, a bull. + Gk. ταῦρος. Allied to **Steer** (1).

Taut, tight, firm. (E.) M. E. *togt*. App. from *tog-* (in *tog-en*, pp. of A. S. *tēoh-an*), to pull; with added *-t*.

Tautology. (F. — Gk.) L. *tautologia*. — Gk. ταυτολογία, a repetition of what has been said already. — Gk. ταυτολογος, repeating what has been said. — Gk. ταυτό, short for το αυτο or το αυτον, the same thing; -λογος, speaking, from λεγειν, to speak.

Tavern. (F. — L.) F. *taverne*. — L. *taberna*, a hut, orig. a hut of boards; a tavern. Perhaps allied to L. *tabula*, a plank, board; see **Table**.

Taw, a game at marbles. (Gk.) Orig. the mark from which the marbles were shot, and marked (originally) with a T, to denote an exact spot. From Gk. ταῦ, among schoolboys; a letter-name of Semitic origin. Cf. **Tee**.

Taw, Tew, to prepare skins, curry; also to toil. (E.) M. E. *tawen*, *tewan*. A. S. *tawian*, to prepare, dress, get ready; also, to scourge. Cf. A. S. *getawa*, implements. + Du. *touwen*, to curry leather; O. H. G. *zouwen*, to make, prepare; Goth. *taujan*, 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*. β. Again, *Awdry* is a popular form of *Etheldrida*, the Latinised form of the A. S. female name *Æþelþrȳð*. It means 'noble strength'; from A. S. *æðel* or *æþel*, noble, and *þrȳð* or *þrȳðu*, strength. Cf. Icel. *þrūðr*, the name of a goddess; and the suffix in *Ger-trude*, a name of O. H. G. origin.

Tawny. (F. — G.) For *tanny*; spelt *tenny* in heraldry. '*Tanny* colowre, or *tawny*;' Prompt. Parv. — F. *tanné*, tawny; lit. tanned; pp. of *tanner*, to tan. — F. *tan*, sb., tan. — G. *tanne*, a fir-tree. See **Tan**.

Tax, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *taxe*. — F. *taxe*. — F. *taxer*, to tax. — L. *taxāre*, to handle, value, appraise, tax. For **tag-sāre*; from *tag-*, base of *tangere*, to touch. Doublet, *task*.

Taxidermy, the art of stuffing the skins of animals. (Gk.) From Gk. τάξι-ς, order (see **Tactics**); δερμ-α, a skin, from δέρ-ειν, to flay, cognate with **Tear** (1).

Tea. (Chinese.) Spelt *tee* in Pepys' Diary, Sept. 28, 1660; *cha* in Blount (1674). From the Amoy pronunciation (*tē*) of the Chinese name for the plant, which is (in other parts of the empire) called *ch'a* or *ts'a*; Williams, Chin. Dict.

p. 5; Douglas, Chin. Dict. of the Amoy vernacular, p. 481. Hence Ital. *cia*, tea; F. *thé*, G. *thee*, Malay *teh*, tea.

Teach. (E.) M. E. *techen*. A. S. *tæcan*, to shew how to do, shew, pt. t. *tæhte*, pp. *tæht*. Formed (with change of *ā* to *æ* before *j*, as in Teut. **taikjan*-), from *tac-* (Teut. **taik*-), base of *tāc-en*, a token. Allied to Gk. *δείκ-νυμι*, I shew. See Token.

Teak, a tree. (Malayālam.) Malayālam *tēkka*, the teak-tree; Tamil *tēkku*, the same (H. H. Wilson).

Teal, a bird. (E.) M. E. *tele* (13th cent.); not in A. S. + Du. *taling*, older form *taeling* (Sewel), M. Du. *teelingh*, a teal (Kilian). The A.S. form would be **tāle*.

Team, a family, set, animals harnessed in a row. (E.) M. E. *tem*, *teem*. A. S. *tēam*, a family, offspring. + Du. *toom*, a rein (from the notion of drawing or guiding); Low G. *toom*, offspring, also a rein; Icel. *taumr*, a rein; Dan. *tömme*, Swed. *töm*, a rein; G. *zaum*, a bridle. Teut. type **tau-moz*, for **taug-moz* (Noreen), from *tauh*, 2nd grade of **teuh-an*-, to draw. See Tow (1). (√DEUK.) Der. *teem*.

Tear (1), to rend. (E.) M. E. *teren*. A. S. *teran*, pt. t. *tær*, pp. *toren*. + Goth. *ga-tairan*, to break, destroy; Lith. *dir-ti*, to flay, Gk. *δέρ-ειν*, to flay; Russ. *dra-te*, to tear; Pers. *daridan*, to tear; cf. W. *darn*, a fragment; Zend *dar*, to cut; Skt. *dāraya*, to tear. Teut. type **teran*-, pt. t. **tar*; pp. **turanoz*. (√DER.) Cf. also G. *zehren* (weak verb). Brugm. i. § 594.

Tear (2), a drop of fluid from the eye. (E.) M. E. *tere*. A. S. *tēar*, *tēr*, also *teagor*; O. Northumb. *tæher*. + Icel. *tār*, Dan. *taar*, *taare*, Swed. *tår*, Goth. *tagr*, O. H. G. *zahar* (pl. *zaheri*, whence mod. G. *zähre*). Cf. O. Lat. *dacruma*, L. *lacrima*, Gk. *δάκρυ*, *δάκρυμα*, W. *dagr*, a tear, O. Irish *dēr*. Brugm. i. § 178. Der. *train-oil*.

Tease, to card wool, to vex, plague. (E.) M. E. *tesen*. A. S. *tæsan*, to pluck, pull. + M. Du. *teesen*, to pluck wool; Swed. dial. *tesa*, Dan. *tæse*, Bavarian *zaisen* (Schmeller), O. H. G. *zeisan*. All from Teut. base **teis*.

teasel, a plant. (E.) M. E. *tēsel*. A. S. *tæsl*, *tæsel*, lit 'teaser,' from its use in teasing wool. – A. S. *tæsan*, to tease. + O. H. G. *zeisala*, teasel; from *zeisan*, to tease.

Teat, nipple of the female breast. (F. – Low G.) M. E. *tete*, *tette*. – O. F. *tete*, *tette*; F. *tette*. – Low G. *titte*, M. Du. *titte*. + A. S. *tit* (pl. *tittas*), whence E. *tit*, a teat; G. *zitze*. Cf. also W. *didi*, *did*, a teat. (As if from an Idg. base DI.) ¶ Distinct from Gk. *τιτθη*, *τιτθος*, a teat, which appears to be allied to Skt. *dhe*, to suck, Goth. *daddjan*, to suckle.

Teazle, i. e. teasel; see teasel.

Technical. (Gk.) Formed with suffix *-al* (= L. *-ālis*) from Gk. *τεχνικός*, belonging to the arts. – Gk. *τέχνη*, art, allied to *τέκτων*, a carpenter. Cf. Skt. *takshan*, a carpenter, from *taksh*, to cut wood. Allied to Text.

Techy, fretful; see Tetchy.

Ted, to spread mown grass. Scand.) Icel. *teðja*, to spread manure, from *tað*, manure; cf. *tava*, hay grown in a well-manured field, *toðu-verk*, hay-making, lit. 'ted-work.' So also Norw. *tedja*, Swed. dial. *täda*, to spread manure; from *tad*, manure. + Bavarian *zetten*, O. H. G. *zettan*, to strew; cf. G. *ver-zetteln*, to scatter.

Tedious. (L.) L. *tædiosus*, irksome. – L. *tædium*, irksomeness. – L. *tædet*, it irks one. (We also use *tedium*, sb.)

Tee, 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. (E.) M. E. *tēmen*, to teem; *tēm*, sb., progeny, offspring; whence mod. E. *team*. See Team. The M. E. *temen* answers to A. S. *teman*, *tȳman*, older *tīeman*, to teem. Teut. type **taumjan*-, from **taumoz*, a team.

Teem (2), to empty. (Scand.) Icel. *tæma*, Dan. *tömme*, Swed. *tömma*, vb.; from the adj. *toom*; see Toom.

Teen, vexation, grief. (E.) M. E. *tene*. A. S. *teona*, accusation, vexation. – A. S. *tēon*, contracted form of **tīhan*, to accuse. + Goth. *gateihan*, to tell, make known; G. *zeihen*, to accuse; cf. L. *dicāre*, to make known. Allied to Diction. (√DEIK.) ¶ *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.

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*.

Tegument, a covering. (L.) L. *tegumentum*, a covering. – L. *tegere*, to cover. + Gk. στέγειν, Skt. *sthag*, to cover. Cf. O. Irish *tech*, W. *ty*, a house. Allied to Thatch. (√STEG.) Brugm. i. § 632.

Teil-tree, a linden tree. (F. – L.; *and* E.) O. F. *teil*, 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*.

Telegraph. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. τῆλε, afar; γραφειν, to write. **Der.** *telegram*, coined to express 'telegraphic message'; from γραμμα, a written character.

telescope. (Gk.) From Gk. τῆλε, afar; σκοπ-ειν, to behold. See **Scope**.

Tell, to count, narrate. (E.) A. S. *tellan*, pt. t. *tealde*, pp. *teald*; a weak verb (for **tal-jan*). – A. S. *talu*, number, narrative; see Tale. + Du. *tellen*, Icel. *telja*, Dan. *tælle*, Swed. *tälja*, G. *zählen*; all from sbs. Teut. type **taljan-*.

Telluric, belonging to earth. (L.) From L. *tellur-*, stem of *tellus*, earth. **Der.** *telluri-um*, a rare metal.

Temerity. (F. – L.) M.F. *temerité*. – L. acc. *temeritātem*, rashness. – L. adv. *temere*, rashly. The orig. sense of *temere* was 'in the dark'; cf. Skt. *tamas*, gloom.

Temper, vb. (L.) M. E. *tempren*. A. S. *temprian*, to temper. – L. *temperāre*, to apportion, regulate, qualify. Allied to *temperī*, *temporī*, adv., seasonably, and to *tempus*, time; see **Temporal** (1). Brugm. ii. § 132.

tempest. (F. – L.) O. F. *tempeste* (F. *tempête*), a storm; answering to a Late L. *tempesta*, fem. of Late L. *tempestus*, adj., used instead of L. *tempestās*, season, fit time, weather, also bad weather, storm. From L. *tempus*, time (above). Brugm. ii. §§ 102, 132.

Temple (1), a fane. (L.) A. S. *templ*, *tempel*. – L. *templum*, a temple. + Gk. τέμενος, a sacred enclosure, piece of ground cut off; allied to τεμνειν, to cut. (√TEM.) Brugm. ii. § 76. **Der.** *templ-ar*, Late L. *templārius*.

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. *tempes*, Norm. dial. *temples*). – L. *tempora*, pl., the temples. **Der.** *tempor-al*, adj., belonging to the temples.

Temporal (1), worldly, secular. (F. – L.) M. E. *temporal*. – O. F. *temporal*, *temporel*, adj. – L. *temporālis*, temporal. – L. *tempor-*, for **tempos-*, stem of *tempus*, time.

Temporal (2), belonging to the temples: see **Temple** (2).

Tempt. (F. – L.) O.F. *tempter*, later *tenter*, to tempt, prove. – L. *temptāre*, *tentāre*, to handle, try the strength of, assail, tempt; frequentative of *tendere* (pp. *tentus*), to stretch (Bréal). See **Tend** (1).

Ten. (E.) A. S. *tȳn*, *tīen*, with mutation; O. Merc. *ten*. The long vowel appears in *-teen*. + Du. *tien*; Icel. *tíu*, Dan. *ti*, Swed. *tio*; Goth. *taihun*; G. *zehn*; L. *decem*, Gk. δέκα, Lith. *deszimtis*, Russ. *desiate*, W. *deg*, Irish and Gael. *deich*, Pers. *dah*, Skt. *daça*. Teut. type **tehən*; Idg. type **dekəm*. Brugm. ii. § 174. **Der.** *ten-th*; see **Tithe**.

Tenable, that can be held. (F. – L.) F. *tenable*, 'holdable,' Cot. – F. *tenir*, to hold. – L. *tenēre*, to hold, keep; orig. to extend. + Skt. *tan*, to extend, stretch; Gk. τείνειν (for **τένγειν*), to stretch. Allied to **Thin**.

tenacious. (L.) Coined from L. *tenāc-i-*, decl. stem of *tenax*, holding fast; with suffix *-ous*. – L. *tenēre* (above).

tenacity. (F. – L.) M.F. *tenacite*. – L. *tenācitātem*, acc. of *tenācitās*, a holding firm. – L. *tenāci-* (above).

tenant. (F. – L.) F. *tenant*, holding, pres. pt. of *tenir*. – L. *tenere*, to hold. **Der.** *lieu-tenant*, q. v.

Tench, a fish. (F. – L.) O. F. *tenche* (F. *tanche*). – L. *tinca*, a tench.

Tend (1), to aim at, move towards, incline, bend to. (F. – L.) F. *tendre*. – L. *tendere*, to stretch, extend, direct, tender. Allied to *tenere*, 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*.

Tend (2), to take care of. (F. – L.) A docked form of **Attend**.

Tender (1), soft, delicate. (F. – L.) F. *tendre*. – L. *tenerum*, acc. of *tener*, tender,

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-carriage attached to a locomotive engine. (F. – L.; *with* E. *suffix*.) Short for *attender*, i.e. attendant on; see **Tend** (2) and **Attend**.

tendon. (F. – L.) F. *tendon*, 'a tendon, or taile of a muscle;' Cot. From a Late L. form **tendo*, gen. *tendonis* and *tendinis*; cf. Span. *tendon*, Ital. *tendine*, a tendon; Port. *tendao*. Lit. 'stretcher.' – L. *tendere*, to stretch.

Tendril. (F. – L.) From O. F. *tendrillons*, pl. 'tendrells;' 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 **Tender** (1).

Tenebrous, Tenebrious, gloomy. (F. – L.) M. F. *tenebreux*. – L. *tenebrosus*, gloomy. – L. *tenebræ*, pl., darkness. Allied to Skt. *tamisra-*, darkness, *tamas*, gloom. Brugm. i. § 413. (√TEM.)

Tenement, a holding. (F. – L.) M. F. *tenement*. – Late L. *tenēmentum*, a fief. – L. *tenēre*, to hold.

tenet. (L.) L. *tenet*, he holds; 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *tenēre*. (Cf. *habitat*, *exit*.)

Tennis. (F. – L.) M.E. *tenétz* (accented on latter *e*); Gower, Balade to Henry IV, l. 295, also *tenise*, *teneis*, *teneys*; whence Late L. *tenisia*, *teniludium*. – A. F. *tenetz*, F. *tenez* (< L. *tenete*), imp. pl. of *tenere*, to hold; perhaps used to mean 'take this,' and ejaculated by the player in serving.

Tenny, a colour in heraldry. (F. – G.) The same as *tawny* or *tanny*; see **Tawny**.

Tenon. (F. – L.) F. *tenon*, 'a tenon, the end of a rafter put into a morteise;' 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. *tenere*, 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 straining, a strain. (F. – L.) F. *tension*, used in 16th cent. – L. *tensionem*, acc. of *tensio*, a stretching. – L. *tens-um*, supine of *tendere* (above). So also *tens-or*, a coined word.

tent (1), a pavilion. (F. – L.) F. *tente*. – Late L. *tenta*, a tent; fem. of L. *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. *tentāre*, 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. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, to dye. See **Tinge**.

Tent (4), heed, attention. (F. – L.) In Lowl. Sc. *tak tent*. Short for *attent*, 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. *tentātīuus*, 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. *tentura*, a stretching. – L. *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch. See **Tend** (1). Der. *tenter-hook*.

Tenth. (E.) M. E. *tenþe*, coined (by analogy with *seven-th*, *nin-th*) from *ten*; the true E. word is *tithe*.

Tenuity, thinness. (F. – L.) M. F. *tenuité*. – L. *tenuitātem*, acc. of *tenuitās*, thinness. – L. *tenui-s*, thin; lit. 'stretched out.' Cognate with **Thin**. (√TEN.)

Tenure. (F. – L.) F. *tenure*. – Late L. *tenūra*, a holding (of land). – L. *tenere*, to hold. See **Tenable**.

Teocalli, a temple. (Mexican.) From *teotl*, a god; and *calli*, a house.

Tepid. (L.) L. *tepidus*, warm. – L. *tepēre*, to be warm. + Skt. *tap*, to be warm; Russ. *topite*, to heat; Irish *tē*, hot. (√TEP.)

Teraphim, idols, household gods. (Heb.) Heb. *teraphīm*, s. pl., images connected with magical rites.

Terce, the same as Tierce.

Tercel, Tassel, the male of any hawk. (F.—L.) M. E. *tercel*; dimin. *tercel-et*. —O. F. *tercel, tiercel*; whence the dimin. *tiercelet*, 'the tassell, or male of any kind of hawke; so tearmed because he is, commonly, a third part lesse then the female;' Cot. [Another alleged reason is, that every third bird hatched was, in popular opinion, sure to be a male. So also Ital. *terzolo*, 'a tassel gentle of a hauke;' Florio.] —O. F. *tiers, tierce*, third. —L. *tertius*, third; see Tierce.

Terebinth, turpentine-tree. (L.—Gk.) L. *terebinthus*. —Gk. τερεβινθος, the turpentine-tree; earlier form τερμινθος.

Tergiversation, a subterfuge, fickleness. (F.—L.) F. *tergiversation*. —L. *tergiuersātiōnem*, acc. of *tergiuersātio*, a subterfuge. —L. *tergiuersātus*, pp. of *tergiuersārī*, to turn one's back, turn right round, shuffle. —L. *tergi-*, for *tergum*, the back; *uersārī*, to turn about, pass. of *uersāre*, frequent. of *uertere*, to turn; see Verse.

Term. (F.—L.) M. E. *terme*. —F. *terme*. —L. *terminum*, acc. of *terminus*, boundary, limit. + Gk. τέρμα, limit; Skt. *tāraya*, to cause to pass over. (√TER.)

Termagant. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. E. *Termagant, Teruagant*, a (supposed) Saracen idol, hence a ranting character in old moralities [plays], and finally a scolding woman. —O. F. *Tervagant, Tervagan*, a (supposed) Saracen idol (Chanson de Roland). — Ital. *Trivigante*, the same (Ariosto, xii. 59). Explained as *Trivagante*, the moon, wandering under the three names of *Selene* (or *Luna*) in heaven, *Artemis* (*Diana*) in earth, *Persephone* (*Proserpina*) in the lower world. —L. *ter*, thrice; *uagant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *uagārī*, to wander. But perhaps Eastern.

Termination. (F.—L.) M.F. *termination*. —L. acc. *terminātiōnem*, a bounding, ending. —L. *terminātus*, pp. of *termināre*, to bound, end. —L. *terminus*, boundary. See Term.

terminus, end. (L.) L. *terminus* (above).

Tern, a bird. (Scand.) Dan. *terne, tærne*, Swed. *tärna*, Icel. *þerna*, a tern. Cf. A. S. *stearn*, a tern; and Starling.

Ternary. (L.) L. *ternarius*, consisting of three. —L. *ternī*, pl., by threes. —L. *ter*, three times; *tres*, three; see Three.

Terra cotta, a kind of hard pottery. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *terra cotta*, 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. *terraccia, terrazza*, a terrace, long mound of earth. —Ital. *terra*, earth. —L. *terra*, earth. β. *Terra* = **tersa*, i. e. dry ground; allied to O. Irish *tīr*, W. *tir*, earth; also to Gk. τέρσεσθαι, to dry up. (√TERS.) See Torrid, Thirst. Brugm. i. § 706 (b).

terreen, tureen, a large bowl for soup. (F.—L.) Both spellings are bad; *terrine* would be better. —F. *terrine*, an earthen pan. —L. *terr-a*, earth; with suffix *-īna*, fem. of *-īnus*.

terrene, earthly. (L.) L. *terrēnus*, earthly. —L. *terra*, earth.

terrestrial. (L.) From L. *terrestri-s*, earthly; with suffix *-ālis*. — L. *terra*, earth; with suffix *-st-tr-*.

Terrible. (F.—L.) F. *terrible*. —L. *terribilis*, causing terror. —L. *terrēre*, to frighten. See Terror.

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. Cf. *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. *terri-*, for *terrere*, to frighten; *-ficus*, causing, from *facere*, to make.

Terrine; see terreen.

Territory, domain. (F.—L.) F. *territoire*, a territory. —L. *territōrium*, 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. *terrere*, to scare, make afraid, orig. to tremble. Cf. Gk. τρέειν (for *τρέσειν), to tremble; Skt. *tras*, to tremble, be afraid; Lith. *triszeti*, to

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

nicus, adj., from *Teutones*, sb. pl., the Teutons, a people of Germany; lit. 'men of the nation,' or 'the people.' — Goth. *thiuda*, a people, nation (or from a dialectal variant of this word). See **Dutch.**

Text. (F.—L.) M. E. *texte*. — F. *texte*, a text, subject of a book. — L. *textum*, a thing woven, fabric, style of an author, text of a book. — L. *textus*, woven, pp. of *texere*, to weave. + Skt. *taksh*, to cut wood, to prepare; cf Russ. *tesiate*, to hew. Further allied to **Technical.** (√TEK.) Brugm. i. § 594. **Der.** *textu-al*, from M. F. *textu-el*.

textile. (L.) L. *textīlis*, woven. — L. *textus*, pp. of *texere*, to weave.

texture. (F.—L.) F. *texture*, 'a texture, web;' Cot. — L. *textūra*, a web. — L. *textus*, pp. of *texere*, to weave.

TH.

Th. This is distinct from *t*, and should have a distinct symbol. Formerly, the A. S. *þ* and *ð* were used (but indiscriminately) to denote *both* the sounds now denoted by *th*. When *þ* degenerated into a symbol closely resembling *y*, *y* was at last substituted for it; hence we find y^e and y^t used, by early printers, for *the*, *that*; it is needless (I hope) to remark that y^e *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 *th* is always pronounced as in *thin* except (*a*) in words allied to *that*; and (*b*) in words allied to *thou*. (2) At the end of a word, it is pronounced as *th* in *thin*, except when a written *e* follows; compare *breath* with *breathe*; exceptions are *with*, *smooth*. (3) No word beginning with *th* (except *thurible*, formed on a *Greek* base) is of *Latin* origin; some (easily known) are *Greek*; *thummim* is *Hebrew*; all the rest are *English* or *Scandian*.

Than, conj. (E.) Frequently written *then*, and orig. the same word as *then*. M. E. *thanne*, *thonne*. A. S. *ðonne*, than. Closely allied to the def. art.; see **That**, § β. + Du. *dan*; G. *dann*, *denn*. Cf. L. *tum*.

Thane, a dignitary among the English. (E.) M. E. *þein*. A. S. *þegen*, *þegn*, *þen*, a thane. Lit. 'child' or 'begotten.' + Icel. *þegn*; G. *degen*, a warrior, O. H. G. *degan*. Teut. type **thegnóz*, m. Allied to Gk. τέκνον, a child; from τεκ-, as in τεκ-εῖν, 2 aor. inf. of τίκτειν, to beget. (√TEK.) Brugm. ii. § 66.

Thank, Thanks. (E.) M. E. *þank*, a thought, kindly remembrance, goodwill; hence *thanks*, pl., expressions of goodwill. A. S. *þanc*, *þonc*, sb., thought, favour, content, thank. + Du. *dank*, Icel. *þökk*, Dan. *tak*, Swed. *tack*, Goth. *thagks*, i.e. **thanks*, remembrance, thank. Teut. type **thankoz*, m.; from **thank*, 2nd grade of **thenkan-*, to think. See **Think.** (√TENG.) **Der.** *thank*, vb., A. S. *þancian*.

That. (E.) M. E. *that*. A. S. *ðæt*, orig. neuter of a demonstrative pronoun, which came to be used as the definite article. The masc. and fem. forms in use were *sē* (*se*), *sēo*, which in late A. S. were replaced by *ðe*, *ðēo*, by analogy with the neuter and other cases. The neut. *ðæt* is from the Teut. pronominal 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*. β. The declension was as follows. SING. NOM. *se*, *seo*, *ðæt* [replaced in late A. S. by *ðe*, *ðeo*, *ðæt*]; GEN. *ðæs*, *ðære*, *ðæs*; DAT. *ðæm*, *ðam*, *ðāre*, *ðæm*, *ðam*; ACC. *ðone*, *ðā*, *ðæt*; INSTRUMENTAL (*ðȳ*, *ðon*). PLURAL; NOM. AND ACC. *ðā*; GEN. *ðāra*, *ðāra*; DAT. *ðām*. + Du. *de*, the, *dat*, that; Icel. neut. *þat*, the; Dan. *den*, neut. *det*, the; Swed. *den*, neut. *det*, this; G. *der*, *die*, *das*, the, *dass*, that; Goth. *thata*, neut. of def. article. Cf. Lith. *tas*, *ta*, that; Russ. *tot'*, *ta*, *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. *þak*. A. S. *þæc*, thatch; whence *þeccan*, to thatch. + Du. *dak*, sb., whence *dekken*, vb. (whence E. *deck* is borrowed); Icel. *þak*, 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-*, as in *teg-ere*, to cover. + Gk. τέγος, στέγος, a roof; Irish *teagh*, Gael. *teach*, *tigh*, O. Irish *tech*, W. *tȳ*, a house; Lith. *stogas*, a thatch, *stėgti*, to thatch; Skt. *sthag*, to cover. (√STEG, TEG.) Allied to **Tegument.**

Thaw, vb. (E.) M. E. *thowen*; prov. E. *thow* (*ow* as in *snow*); A.S. *þawian*, to melt. + Du. *dooijen*, to thaw, from *dooi*, thaw; Icel. *þeyja*, from *þa*, sb.; Dan. *toe*, Swed. *toa*. Cf. G. *verdauen*, to digest,

concoct; *thauen*, O. H. G. *douwen*, to thaw. Perhaps allied to Gk. τηκειν, to melt; W. *toddi*, to melt. ¶ *Not* allied to *dew*.

The (1), def. art. (E.) M.E. *the*. A. S. *ðe*, used as nom. masc. of def. art. in late MSS., but early common as an indeclinable relative; see **That**, § β.

the (2), in what (or that) degree. (E.) Only in such phrases as '*the* more, *the* merrier.' This is the *instrumental case* of the def. art. M. E. *the*; A. S. *ðy*; see **That**, § β. + Goth. *the*, Icel. *þvi*, *þī*, inst. case of art. or dem. pronoun.

Theatre. (F. – L. – Gk.) M.F. *theatre*; Cot. – L. *theātrum*. – Gk. θέατρον, a place for seeing shows. – Gk. θεάομαι, I see. Cf. θεα, a sight; see Prellwitz.

Thee (1). (E.) A. S. *ðē*, dat. and acc. of *ðu*, thou; see **Thou**.

Thee (2), to prosper, thrive. (E.) Obsolete. M. E. *theen*. – A. S. *þeon*, *þīon* (for **þīhan*), pt. t. *þāh*, *þēah*, pp. *þigen*, *þogen*, also *geþungen*, to thrive. + Goth. *theihan*, to thrive, increase; G. *gedeihen*; Du. *gedijen*. The A. S. pp. *ge-þungen* shews that the A. S. **þīhan* is for **þinhan* (cf. O. Sax. *ge-þengian*, to fulfil). Teut. root **þinχ*, **þenχ*, Idg. root **tenk*, as in Lith. *tenka*, it suffices, O. Irish *tocad*, prosperity; W. *tynged*, luck; cf. Lith. *tekti*, to suffice. Brugm. i. § 421 (3).

Theft. (E.) In place of *thefth*. M. E. *þefte*; for A. S. *þīefþ*, *þēofþ*, theft. – A. S. *þēof*, a thief. + Icel. *þȳfð*, O. Fries. *thiufthe*. See **Thief**.

Their, belonging to them. (Scand.) M. E. *thair*. – Icel. *þeirra*, of them, used as gen. pl. of *hann*, he, but really the gen. pl. of a dem. pronoun, as shewn by A. S. *þāra*; see **They**, and **That**, § β.

Theism, belief in a God. (Gk.) Coined, with suffix *-ism* (Gk. *-ισμος*), from Gk. θε-*os*, a god. Perhaps for an older form **θεσος*; cf. O. Ir. *dess*, God (Stokes-Fick, p. 151), Gk. θέσ-φατος, spoken by God (Prellwitz).

Them, objective case of *they*. (Scand.) Really an old dat. case. – Icel. *þeim*, dat of *þeir*, they; see **They**. + A. S. *þām*, dat. pl. of def. art.; see **That**, § β.

Theme. (F. – L. – Gk.) M.E. *teme*. – O.F. *teme*, M.F. *theme*, 'a theam;' Cot. – L. *thema*. – Gk. θέμα, that which is laid down, a theme for argument. – Gk. base θε-, to place; τί-θη-μι, I place. + Skt. *dhā*, to put; see **Do** (1). (√DHĒ.)

Then. (E.) Frequently written *than* in old books, and originally identical with it; see **Than**.

thence. (E.) M. E. *thennes* (dissyllabic); whence *thens*, by contraction, later written *thence*. The *s* is an adverbial suffix; earlier forms were *thenne*, *thanne*, in which a final *n* has been lost. – A. S. *ðanan*, thence; formed from base *ða-*, with the suffix *-na-n-*, or *-na-na*. The base *ða-* = Teut. base THA; see **That**. + G. *dannen*, O. H. G. *dannana*, thence; from base *da-*.

Theocracy. (Gk.) Lit. 'government by God.' From θεο-, for θεος, God; *-κρατία*, government, from κρατεῖν, to govern, which is from κρατύς, strong. Cf. *aristo-cracy*, *auto-cracy*, *demo-cracy*. See **Theism**.

Theodolite, an instrument used in surveying. F. – Gk. ?) Generally said to be Greek. Formerly *theodelitus*, meaning 'a circle with a graduated border'; used A. D. 1571. Also *theodolet*, *theodelet*. Apparently imitated (it is not known why) from O. F. *theodelet*, *theodolet*, the name of a treatise, lit. 'a work by *Theodulus*.' – Gk. Θεοδοῦλος, Theodulus; lit. 'servant of God.' 'Ung *theodelet* coute viij. s.;' Godefroy.

Theogony. (L. – Gk.) L. *theogonia*. – Gk. θεογονία, the origin of the gods. – Gk. θεό-s, a god; *-γονία*, origin, from γεν-, base of γίγνομαι, I become; see **Genus**.

theology. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. *theologie*. – M.F. *theologie*; Cot. – L. *theologia*. – Gk. θεολογία, a speaking about God. – Gk. θεολόγος, adj., speaking about God. – Gk. θεο-s, a god; λεγειν, to speak.

Theorbo, a large lute. (Ital.) Formerly *theorba*. – Ital. *tiorba*; the *th* being due to the occasional F. spelling *théorbe* for *téorbe*. (*Said* to have been named after the inventor.)

Theorem. (L. – Gk.) L. *theōrema*. – Gk. θεωρημα, a spectacle: a subject for contemplation, theorem Gk. θεαρειν, to behold. – Gk. θεωρός, a spectator. – Gk. θεάομαι, I see. See **Theatre**.

theory. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. *theorie*, theory;' Cot. – L. *theoria*. – Gk. θεωρια, a beholding, contemplation, speculation. – Gk. θεωρός, a spectator (above)

Therapeutic, pertaining to the healing art. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. *therapeutique*, healing; Cot. – L. *therapeutica* (*ars*), the healing art; fem. of *therapeuticus*. – Gk. θεραπευτικός, tending. – Gk. θεραπευτής, an

attendant. — Gk. θεραπεύειν, to wait on. — Gk. θεραπ-, stem of θεραψ, an assistant; cf. θεράπ-ων, a servant. From √DHER, to maintain, support; cf. Skt. *dhṛ*, to maintain, bear, *dharitrī*, a supporter.

There, in that place. (E.) M. E. *ther, thar*. A. S. ðǣr. The suffix *-r* seems to be due to a locatival formation like that in Skt. *upa-ri*, Gk. υπέ-ρ. The base is Teut. base THA; see **That.** + Du. *daar*, Icel. *þar*, Dan. Swed. *der*, Goth. *thar*, G. *da*. Compare **Here, Where.** Hence *there-*, in *there-by, there-in, there-of*, &c. Cf. G. *dar-* in *dar-in, dar-an*.

Thermometer, an instrument for measuring the temperature. (Gk.) From Gk. θερμό-ς, warm (allied to L. *formus*, warm, Skt. *gharma-* heat); and μέτρον, a measurer; see **Metre.**

Thesaurus. (L. — Gk.) See **Treasure.**

These. (E.) M. E. *thise, these, theos*; a new pl. of *this*. The old pl. (A. S. *þās*) is the mod. E. *those*. See **Those.**

Thesis. (L. — Gk.) L. *thesis*. — Gk. θέσις, a thing laid down, a proposition. — Gk. base θε-; cf. τιθημι, I place. **Der.** *apo-thesis, para-thesis, pros-thesis, pro-thesis*, all rare words, with prefixes ἀπό, παρά, πρός, πρό respectively; also *anti-thesis, hypo-thesis, meta-thesis, par-en-thesis, syn-thesis*, which see.

Theurgy, supernatural agency. (L. — Gk.) L. *theurgia*. — Gk. θεουργία, divine work, magic. — Gk. θεο-ς, a god; εργ-ον, a work, cognate with E. **Work.**

Thews, pl. sb., sinews; (formerly) manners. (E.) *Thews* in Shak. means sinews or strength; but M. E. *thewes* almost always means habits or manners. A. S. *þeawas*, pl. of *þeaw*, habit, custom, demeanour (orig. sense 'strength'). + O. Sax. *thau*, custom; O. H. G. *dau, thau*, discipline. Cf. Skt. *tavas*, 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. *þeir*, nom. pl., they; *þeirra*, gen. pl., their; *þeim*, dat. pl., them. So also Dan. Swed. *de*, they, *dem*, them; Dan. *deres*, Swed. *deras*, their, theirs. + A. S. *þa*, nom. pl. of def. art.; gen. *þara*; dat. *þām*; see **That,** § β.

Thick. (E.) M. E. *þikke*. A. S. *þicce*, thick. + O. Sax. *thikki*, Du. *dik*, Icel. *þykkr*, Dan. *tyk*, Swed. *tjok, tjock*; G. *dick*. Allied to Gael. and Irish *tiugh*, fat, thick; W. *tew*, plump, from Celtic base **tegu-*; also to **Thatch.** ¶ Not Scand.; see below.

thicket. (E.) A. S. *þiccet*, i. e. a thick set of bushes, &c. + Dan. dial. *tykke*.

Thief. (E.) Pl. *thieves*. M. E. *þeef*, pl. *þeues*. A. S. *þēof*, pl. *þēofas*. + Du. *dief*, Icel. *þjōfr*, Dan. *tyv*, Swed. *tjuf*, G. *dieb*, Goth. *thiubs*. Teut. type **theuboz*, for **theufoz*. Perhaps allied to Lith. *tupėti*, to squat down (hence, to hide oneself).

Thigh. (E.) M. E. *þih, þeh*. O. Merc. *þēh*, A. S. *þēoh*, thigh. + Du. *dij*, Icel. *þjō*, thigh, rump, O. H. G. *dioh*. Teut. type **theuhom*, n. The orig. sense is 'thick or plump part'; allied to Lith. *tùk-ti*, to become fat, Russ. *tuch nite*, to fatten; Russ. *tuk'*, Pol. *tuk*, sb., fat; Lith. *taukas*, sb., fat (of animals).

Thill, shaft of a cart. (E.) Also spelt *fill*; whence *fill-horse*. M. E. *þille*. A. S. *þille*, slip of wood, thin board, plank, flooring; allied to *þel*, n., a plank, as in *benc-þel*, a bench-board. + Icel. *þilja*, plank, Swed. *tilja*, a plank, floor; G. *diele*, plank, board; Du. *deel*, a plank. Teut. types **theljōn*, f., **thelom*, n. Cf. Lith. *tìlle*, a little plank in the floor of a boat. Cf. Skt. *tala-*, bottom, floor. (See Franck.) Doublet, *deal*, a thin board.

Thimble. (E.) M. E. *þimbil*; formed (with excrescent *b*) from A. S. *þymel*, a thumb-stall. — A. S. *þūma*, thumb (with the usual change from *u to y*). Cf. G. *däumling*, a thumb-stall; from *daum*, thumb.

Thin. (E.) M. E. *þinne*. A. S. *þynne*. + Du. *dun*, Icel. *þunnr*, Dan. *tynd* (for **tynn*), Swed. *tunn*, G. *dünn*, O. H. G *dunni*. Cf. W. *teneu*, Gael. Irish *tana*, Russ. *tonkii*, L. *tenuis*, Gk. ταναός, Skt. *tanu-*, thin; Pers. *tunuk*, slender. Lit. 'stretched out.' (√TEN.) See **Tend** (1).

Thine, Thy. (E.) M. E. *thin*, shortened to *thy* before a following consonant. A. S. *ðīn*, thy, possessive pronoun, declined as an adj.; allied to A. S. *ðu*, thou. + Icel. *þinn*, Dan. Swed. *din*, G. *dein*, Goth. *theins*. Der. *thy-self* (= *thine self*).

Thing. (E.) A. S. *þing, þinc, þincg*, 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

L. *tempus*; but see *tempus* in Brugm. i. § 412, ii. § 132. Der. *hus-tings*, q. v.

Think. (E.) M. E. *penken*, to think; orig. distinct from the impers. 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 *thoghte*, and of M. E. *punchen* should have been *thughte*; both were merged in the form *thoughte*, mod. E. *thought*.] — A. S. *þencan*, to think, pt. t. *þōhte*. A weak verb; allied to A. S. *þanc*, a thought, also a thank. + Icel. *þekkja*, Dan. *tænke*. Swed. *tänka*, G. *denken* (pt. t. *dachte*); Goth. *thagkjan*, i. e. **thankjan* (pt. t. *thāhta*). Teut. type **thankjan-*; from **thank*, 2nd grade of root **thenk*, Idg. **teng*; cf. O. L. *tongere*, to think. See **Thank**. Der. *be-think*, with prefix *be-* — *by*.

Third. (E.) Formerly *thrid*. M. E. *pridde*, *pride*. A. S. *þridda*, third. — A. S. *þri-*, for *þrēo*, three. + Du. *derde*, Icel. *þriði*, Dan. *tredie*, Swed. *tredje*, G. *dritte*, Goth. *thridja*, W. *trydydd*, Russ. *tretii*, Gk. τρίτος, Skt. *tṛtīya-*.

Thirl, to pierce; see **Thrill**.

Thirst, sb. (E.) Lit. 'dryness.' M. E. *þurst*. A. S. *þurst*, *þyrst*, thirst; whence *þyrstan*, vb., to thirst. + Du. *dorst*, Icel. *þorsti*, Dan. *tørst*, Swed. *törst*, G. *durst*, Goth. *thaurstei*. β. Goth. *thaurstei* is from the Goth. weak stem *thaurs-*, as in *-thaurs-ans*, pp. of *-thairsan* (pt. t. *-thars*), to be dry; with suffix *-tei*. The Goth. *-thairsan* (Teut. **þersan-*) is cognate with Gk. τερσεσθαι, to become dry. Cf. Skt. *tṛsh*, to thirst; *tarsha-*, thirst. (√TERS.) Allied to **Terrace** and **Torrid**.

Thirteen. (E.) M. E. *þrettene*. A. S. *þrēotȳne*. — A. S. *þrēo*, three; *tȳn*, ten; with pl. suffix *-e*. + Du. *dertien*, Icel. *þrettān*, Dan. *tretten*, Swed. *tretton*, G. *dreizehn*.

thirty. (E.) M. E. *þritti*. A. S. *þrītig*, *þrittig*. — A. S. *þrī*, also *þrēo*, three; *-tig*, suffix denoting 'ten'; see **Ten**. + Du. *dertig*, Icel. *þrīr tigir*, Dan. *tredive*, Swed. *trettio*, G. *dreissig*.

This. (E.) M. E. *this*, *thes*; pl. *these*, *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 pl. of *that*. — A. S. *ðes*, *ðēos*, *ðis*, this; pl. *ðās*. [M. E. *tho* answers to A. S. *ðā*, pl. of def. art.; see **That**, § β.] β. *This* (A. S. *ðe-s*) is an emphatic form, due to suffixing an emphatic particle to the Teut. pronom. base THA. + Du. *deze*, Icel. *þessi*, G. *dieser*.

Thistle. E.) M. E. *þistil*. A. S. *þistel*. + Du. *distel*, Icel. *þistill*, Dan. *tidsel*, Swed. *tistel*, G. *distel*. The *i* was once long, as in some E. and G. dialects; cf. Somersets. *daash-l*, a thistle; E. Fries. *dīssel*. Teut. types **þīstiloz*, m., **þistilā*, f.

Thither. (E.) M. E. *thider*. A. S. *ðider*. Cf. Icel. *þaðra*, there; Goth. *thathrō*, thence; also Skt. *tatra*, there, thither. Formed from Teut. base THA (Idg. TO) with a suffix which is to be compared with L. *-tro* in *ul-tro*.

Thole (1), **Thowl,** a peg to steady an oar. (E.) M. E. *thol*. A. S. *þol* (8th cent.. + Du. *aol*; Icel. *þollr*, young tree, wooden peg, thole; Dan. *tol*; Swed. *tall*, pine-tree; Norw. *tall*, *toll*, fir-tree, *toll*, a thole. Orig. sense 'young tree'; hence a bit of fir-wood for a peg. Cf. Icel. *þella*, a young pine, *þöll* (gen. *þallar*), a young fir.

Thole (2), to endure. M. E. *þolien*. A. S. *þolian*, to suffer, endure. + Icel. *þola*, Dan. *taale*, Swed. *tåla*, O. H. G. *dolēn* (whence G. *geduld*, patience), Goth. *thulan*. Cf. L. *tollere*, *tolerare*; Gk. τλῆναι, to suffer; Skt. *tul*, to lift. See **Tolerate**.

Thong, a strip of leather. (E.) For *thwong*. M. E. *thwong*, a thong; A. S. *þwang*, a thong, string, cord; also a bit. + Icel. *þwengr*, a thong. From **þwang*, 2nd grade of Teut. **þwengan-*, to constrain (O. Fries. *thwinga*). See **Twinge**. Cf. O. Fries. *thwong*. *thwang*, compulsion; Du. *dwang*, Dan. *tvang*, Swed. *tvång*, G. *zwang*, constraint.

Thorax. (L. — Gk.) L. *thorax*. — Gk. θώραξ, a breast-plate; also the breast, chest. Lit. 'defender;' cf. Skt. *dhāraka-*, a trunk to protect clothes, from *dhr*, to carry, maintain, keep. (√DHER.)

Thorn. (E.) A. S. *þorn*. + Du. *doorn*, Icel. *þorn*, Dan. *tiorn*, Swed. *torn*, G. *dorn*, Goth. *thaurnus*. Teut. type **þurnuz*, m. + Russ. *tern'*, the black-thorn; Polish *tarn*, a thorn; cf. Skt. *tṛṇa-*, a grass-blade. Perhaps 'piercer'; cf. L. *terere*, to pierce.

Thorough. (E.) Merely a by-form of the prep. *through*, spelt *þoru* in Havelok, and *þuruh* in the Ancren Riwle. It became an adverb, whence *thoroughly*, adv., with added suffix. And hence, finally, *thorough*, adj.

Thorp, Thorpe, a village. (E.) A. S. *þorp*, a village. + Du. *dorp*, Icel. *þorp*.

Dan. Swed. *torp*, G. *dorf*; Goth. *þaurp*, a field. Teut. type **thurpo-*. Cf. Lith. *troba*, a building, house. Also Irish *treabh*, village, W. *tref*, hamlet; Idg. type **trebo-*. Brugm. i. § 553.

Those. (E.) A. S. *ðas*, originally the pl. of A. S. *ðes*, this. See **This.**

Thou. (E.) A. S. *ðū*, thou. + Icel. *þu*, Goth. *thu*, Dan. Swed. G. *du*; Irish and Gael. *tu*; W. *ti*; L. *tu*, Russ. *tui*; Gk. *συ*, *τύ*; Pers. *tū*; Skt. *tvam*.

Though. (Scand.) M. E. *thogh*; [also *theigh*, A. S. *ðēah*, *ðēh*.] – Icel. *þō* (for **þauh*); cf. Dan. *dog*, Swed. *dock*. + O. Sax. *thōh*, 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.** ¶ In the Du. and G. *doch*, &c., the short *o* is due to loss of emphasis.

Thought, sb. (E.) Better *thoght*. M. E. *þoght*. A. S. *þoht*, *ge-þoht*, a thought, lit. thing thought of. – A. S. *þōht*, pp. of *þencan*, to think; see **Think.** + Icel. *þōtti*, *þōttr*; cf. G. *gedacht*, adj., thought of, orig. pp. of *denken*, to think.

Thousand. (E.) M. E. *þousand*. A. S. *þūsend*. + Du. *duizend*, Icel. *þūsund*, *þūshund*, *þūshundrað*; Dan. *tusind*, Swed. *tusen*, G. *tausend*, Goth. *thusundi*. Cf. also Lith. *tukstantis*, Russ. *tuisiacha*, a thousand. ¶ Not yet explained; in Icel. *þūs-hund*, the syllable *hund* = A. S. *hund*, a hundred, and is due to popular etymology, which may (however) be correct.

Thowl; see **Thole** (1).

Thrall, a slave. (Scand.) O. Northumb. *ðrāl*, borrowed from Norse, Mk. x. 44; the *ā* was perhaps shortened in M. E. *þraldom*, from Icel. *þrældōmr*. – Icel. *þræll*, a thrall, serf; Dan. *træl*, Swed. *träl*. The Icel. *þræll* stands for **þrāhiloz*, m., and is cognate with O. H. G. *dregil*, *drigil*, a thrall, serf; lit. 'a runner,' i. e. one who runs on messages. From base of Goth. *thragjan*, A. S. *þrēgan*, to run; allied to Gk. *τρέχειν*, to run. See **Trochee, Feuterer.** **Der.** *thral-dom*, Icel. *þrældomr*. Brugm. i. § 784.

Thrash, Thresh. (E.) *Thresh* is older; M. E. *þreshen*, for *þershen*. – A. S. *þerscan*, to thrash (strong verb). + Du. *dorschen*, Icel. *þreskja*, Dan. *tærske*, Swed. *tröska*, G. *dreschen*, Goth. *thriskan* (pt. t. *thrask*). Orig. to rattle, make a din or rattling noise; cf. Russ. *tresk-ate*, to crackle, burst, *tresk'*, a crash, O. Slav. *troska*, stroke of lightning; Lith. *treszkėti*, *traszkėti*, to rattle, crack. Teut. base **thresk*; Idg. root **tresk*. Prob. first used of thunder, then of the noise of the flail. **Der.** *thresh-old*.

Thrasonical, vain-glorious. (L. – Gk.) Coined from *Thrason-*, stem of *Thraso*, the name of a bragging soldier in Terence's Eunuchus. Evidently from Gk. *θρασ-ύs*, bold, spirited; allied to **Dare** (1). (√DHERS.)

Thrave, a number of sheaves of wheat. (Scand.) M. E. *þraue*, *þreue* (*thrave*, *threve*). – Icel. *þrefi*, a thrave; Dan. *trave*, a score of sheaves; Swed. *trafve*, a pile of wood; Swed. dial. *trafve*, 24 or 30 sheaves set up in shocks (F. Moller). Cf. Icel. *þref*, a loft for corn.

Thread. (E.) M. E. *þreed*, *þrēd*. A. S. *þrǣd* (<**þrǣ-diz*), thread; lit. 'that which is twisted.' – A. S. *þrāwan*, to twist. + Du. *draad*, Icel. *þrāðr*, Dan. *traad*, Swed. *tråd*, thread; G. *draht*, O. H. G. *drât*, wire. Teut. type **þrǣ-diz*. See **Throw.**

Threat, sb. (E.) M. E. *þret*. A. S. *þreat*, a crowd, crush of people, also great pressure, calamity, trouble, threat. – A. S. *þrēat*, 2nd grade of str. vb. *þrēotan*, to afflict, vex, urge. + Goth. *us-thriutan*, to vex greatly, G. *verdriessen*, to vex; Russ. *trudite*, to make one work, urge, vex; L. *trudere*, to push, crowd, urge. (Base TREUD.) **Der.** *threat-en*, vb.

Three. (E.) M. E. *þre*. A. S. *þrī* (*þry*), *þrīo* (*þrēo*), three. + Du. *drie*, Icel. *þrīr*, Dan. *tre*, Swed. *tre*, Goth. *threis*, G. *drei*. Cf. Irish, Gael. and W. *tri*, Russ. *tri*, L. *tres* (neut. *tri-a*), Gk. *τρεῖs* (neut. *τρί-α*), Lith. *trys*, Skt. masc. nom. pl. *trayas*; Idg. masc. nom. pl. **treyes*.

Threnody, a lament. (Gk.) Gk. *θρην-ωδία*, a lamenting. – Gk. *θρῆν-os*, a wailing, from *θρε-ομαι*, I cry aloud; *ᾠδη*, 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-wold*, 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. *þerscwald*, late form of A. S. *þerscold*. – A. S. *þerscan*, to thresh; with *-old*, suffix. + Icel. *þreskölder*, threshold; from *þresk-ja*, to thresh. β. The A. S. *þerscold* is from a form **þersc-o-ðl(o)-*; cf. O. H. G. *drisc-u-*

fli. And *-ðlo-* represents Idg. *-tro-*; see Princ. of E. Etym. i. § 228 (*h*).

Thrice. (E.) For *thris*, contr. form of M. E. *pries*, *pryes* (dissyllabic), where the suffix *-s* is adverbial (orig. a mark of gen. case). Earlier form *prïe*. — A. S. *prīwa*, thrice. — A. S. *þri*, three. See **Three**.

Thrid, a thread. (E.) Another form of *thread* (Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 278).

Thrift, frugality. (Scand.) M. E. *prift*. — Icel. *þrift*, thrift; also *þrif*, the same. — Icel. weak grade *þrif-*, as in *þrif-inn*, pp. of *þrīfa*, to thrive. Cf. Dan. *trivelse*, prosperity. See **Thrive**.

Thrill, Thirl, to pierce. (E.) The old sense of *thrill* was to pierce; also spelt *thirl*, which is an older spelling. M. E. *þirlen*, *þrillen*. A. S. *þyrlian*, to pierce; shorter form of *þyrelian*, the same; lit. 'to make a hole.' — A. S. *þyrel*, *þyrel*, a hole, orig. an adj. with the sense 'pierced,' for **þyrh-il*, as shewn by the cognate M. H. G. *durchel*, pierced. Derived from A. S. *þurh*, through (with change of *u* to *y*), just as M. H. G. *durchel* is from G. *durch*, through. See **Through**.

Thrive. (Scand.) M. E. *þriuen* (*thriven*), pt. t. *þraf*, *þrof*, pp. *þriuen*. — Icel. *þrīfa* (pt. t. *þreif*, pp. *þrifinn*), to clutch, grasp, grip, seize; hence *þrīfask* (with suffixed *-sk* = *-sik*, self), lit. to seize for oneself, to thrive. + Dan. *trives*, Swed. *trifvas*, reflex. verb, to thrive; cf. Norw. *triva*, to seize. **Der.** *thrif-t*, q. v.

Throat, the gullet. (E.) M. E. *þrote*. A. S. *þrotu*, also *-þrote*, throat. + O. H. G. *drozza*, whence G. *drossel*, throat, throttle. 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. *strube*, the throat. **Der.** *throttle*, q. v.

Throb, to beat forcibly, as the heart. (E.) M. E. *þrobben*, to throb. Allied to Russ. *trepete*, palpitation, throbbing; L. *trepidus*, trembling. See **Trepidation**.

Throe, a pang. (Scand.?) M. E. *þrowe*, *þrawe*. [Cf. O. Merc. *þraun*, 'argutiæ,' O. E. Texts; A. S. *þrēa*, a rebuke, affliction, threat, evil; which seem to have been confused with it.] Prob. from Icel. *þrā*, a throe. Cf. A. S. *þrowian*, to suffer; O. H. G. *droa*, burden, suffering, *druoen*, *drōēn*, to suffer.

Throne. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *trone* (Wyclif). — O. F. *trone* (F. *trône*). — L. *thronum*, acc. of *thronus*. — Gk. θρόνος, a seat; lit. a support. (√DHER.)

Throng, a great crowd of people. (E.) M. E. *prong*. A. S. *ge-þrang*, a throng. — A. S. *þrang*, 2nd grade of *þringan*, to crowd, press. + Du. *drang*, Icel. *þrong*, G. *drang*, a throng; cf. Dan. *trang*, Swed. *trång*, adj., narrow, close. Allied to Goth. *threihan*, to throng, Lith. *trenk-ti*, to jolt, push. **Der.** *throng*, vb.

Thropple, Thrapple, wind-pipe. (E.) *Thropple* is prob. a reduction of A. S. *þrot-bolla*, the wind-pipe; from *þrot-u*, throat, and *bolla*, prominence. See **Throttle**, **Throat**, and **Bowl** (2).

Throstle, the song-thrush. (E.) M. E. *þrostel*. A. S. *þrostle*, a throstle. + M.H.G. *trostel*. Teut. type **þrustlā*, fem.; Idg. type **tṛzdlā*; cf. L. *turdus*, a thrush, and Icel. *þrost* (gen. *þrastar*), Swed. and Norw. *trast*, a thrush (from the 2nd grade, **þrast*, of a Teut. base **þrest-*. Also, with initial *s*, Lith. *strazdas*, m., *strazda*, f., a thrush. See further under **Thrush** (1). *Throstle* has a variant *throshel* (M. E. *thrusshil*, 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*.

Through, prep. (E.) M. E. *þurh*. A. S. *þurh*, O. Northumb. *þerh*. + Du. *door*, G. *durch*, O. H. G. *duruh*; Teut. type **þurh*; allied to Goth. *thairh*, through (Teut. type **þerh*). β. The Goth. *thairh*, through, is allied to *thairko*, a hole; from Teut. base **þerk* = Idg. base **terg*, an extension of √TER, as in L. *ter-ere*, to bore. Cf. Gk. τρωγλη, a hole. Brugm. i. § 527. **Der.** *thrill*.

Throw, to cast, hurl. (E.) M. E. *þrowen*, pt. t. *þrew*, pp. *þrowen*. A. S. *þrāwan*, to twist, hurl, whirl; pt. t. *þrēow*, pp. *þrawen*. [The orig. sense, to twist, is preserved in *thread*.] Allied to Du. *draaijen*, to twist, whirl; O. H. G. *drāen*, G. *drehen*, to turn; all from Teut. base **þrê* = Idg. base **trē*, as in Gk. τρητός, bored through, τρῆμα, a hole. The grade **ter* appears in L. *terere*, to bore, Gk. τείρειν for **τέργειν*), to bore. (√TER.)

Thrum (1), the tufted end of a weaver's thread. (E.) M. E. *þrum*, not found in A. S. + Icel. *þromr* (gen. *þramar*), the edge, verge, brim of a thing (hence the edge of a web); Norw. *trom*, *tram*, *tramm*, edge, brim; Swed. dial. *tramm*, *tromm*,

a stump, the end of a log; M. Du. *drom*, thread on a weaver's shuttle; G. *trumm*, end of threads, thrum. Teut. base **þru*, weak grade of **þer* = Idg. **ter*. Hence it is allied to Gk. τερμα, end, L. *terminus*; see **Term**.

Thrum (2), to play noisily. (Scand.) Icel. *þruma*, to rattle, thunder; Swed. *trumma*, to beat, drum; cf. Dan. *tromme*, a drum. See **Drum**, **Strum**.

Thrush (1), a bird. (E.) M. E. *prusch*. A. S. *þrysce*, a thrush; Teut. type **thruskjōn*, f. Cf. O. H. G. *drosca* or *drōsca*, a thrush; whence G. *drossel*. Allied to **Throstle**, q. v.

Thrush (2), a disease marked by small ulcerations in the mouth. (E.) In Phillips (1706). (Not related to A. S. *þyrre*, dry.) Probably of Norse origin; from O. Norse **þruskr*; whence M. Dan. *torsk*, Dan. *tröske*, Swed. *torsk*, Norw. *trausk*, *trôsk*, the thrush on the tongue. And prob. the same as Norw. *trausk*, variant of *frosk*, a frog, also the thrush. In like manner, both Gk. βατραχος and L. *rāna* meant (1) frog, (2) disease of the tongue.

Thrust, vb. (Scand.) M. E. *prusten*, *pristen*. – Icel. *þrýsta*, to thrust, press, compel. Allied to **Threaten**, and to L. *trūdere*, to thrust.

Thud, a dull sound of a blow. (E.) Used by G. Douglas and Burns. A. S. *þyddan*, to strike. Cf. L. *tundere*.

Thug, an assassin. (Hindustani.) Hind. *thag*, *thug* (with cerebral *th*), a cheat, knave, a robber who strangles travellers; Marathi *thak*, *thag*, a thug (H. H. Wilson).

Thumb. (E.) M. E. *pombe*; with excrescent *b*. A. S. *þūma*, the thumb. + Du. *duim*, Swed. *tumme*, G. *daumen*; also Icel. *þumall*, the thumb of a glove, Dan. *tommel-finger*, thumb. Lit. 'the *thick* finger;' from √TEU, to grow large. See **Tumid**. Der. *thimble*.

Thummim, perfection. (Heb.) *Urim and thummim* = light and perfection; though the forms are, strictly, plural. – Heb. *tummīm*, pl. of *tom*, perfection, truth. – Heb. root *tāmam*, to be perfect.

Thump, vb. (E.) Allied to Icel. *dumpa*, to thump, Swed. dial. *dompa*, to thump, *dumpa*, to make a noise.

Thunder, sb. (E.) For *thuner*; the *d* is excrescent. M. E. *poner*. A. S. *þunor*. – A. S. *þunian*, to rattle, thunder; cf. *ge-þun*, a loud noise. + Du. *donder*; Icel. *þōrr* (for *þonr*), Thor, god of thunder; G. *donner*; L. *tonāre*, to thunder, Skt. *tan*, to sound. β. We further find A. S. *tonian*, to thunder, prob. from L.; but compare Skt. *stan*, to sound, thunder, sigh, *stanita-*, thunder, and E. *stun*. (√STEN.) See **Stun**.

Thurible, a censer. (L. – Gk.) English from L. *thūribulum*, *tūribulum*, a vessel for holding incense. – L. *thūri-*, *tūri-*, decl. stem of *thūs*, *tus*, frankincense; with suffix *-bulum* (as in *fundi-bulum*, from *fundere*). L. *thus* is borrowed from Gk. θυος, incense. – Gk. θυ-ειν, to burn a sacrifice. Allied to **Fume**. (√DHEU.) See **Thyme**.

Thursday. (Scand.) M. E. *þurs-day*, *þors-day*. A. S. *þūres dæg*, Thursday. – A. S. *þūres*, gen. of *þūr*, Thor; *dæg*, day. Borrowed from Icel. *þorsdagr*, Thursday; from *þōrs*, gen. of *þorr*, Thor, and *dagr*, a day; cf. Swed. Dan. *Torsdag*. So also A. S. *þunresdæg* (the native word); Du. *Donderdag*, G. *Donnerstag*. All translations of L. *diēs Iouis*. (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. *þjokka*, to thwack, thump; also *þjaka*, 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 **þvīta*, not found, but = A. S. *þwītan*, 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 *þverr*, 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. *þweorh*, perverse, transverse, Dan. *tvær*, transverse (whence *tvært*, adv., across), Swed. *tvär*, across (whence *tvärt*, adv., rudely), Du. *dwar(s)*; Goth. *thwairhs*, angry; G. *zwerch*, adv., across, awry. From Teut. base **þwerh*, Idg. root **twerk*; cf. L. *torquēre*, to twist; Skt. *tarku-*, a spindle. Brugm. i. § 593 (3). Allied to **Twirl**.

Thwite, to cut. (E.) Obsolete. A. S. *þwītan*, pt. t. *þwāt*, pp. *þwiten*, to cut. Der. *thwaite*, *whittle*, q. v.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

O. F. *tierz, tierce*, third. — L. *tertius*, third. — L. *ter*, thrice; *tres*, three. See **Tri-**, **Three**.

Tiff (1), to deck, dress out. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *tiffen*. — M. F. *tiffer, tifer* (more commonly *attiffer*), 'to deck, trim, adorn;' Cotg. — Du. *tippen*, to cut, clip, cut off the *tip* of the hair; Low G. *tippen*, 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. — Norweg. *tev*, a drawing in of the breath, sniff, *teva*, to sniff; Swed. dial. *täv*, smell, taste; Icel. *þefa*, 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*, acc. of *tigris*, a tiger. — Gk. τιγρις. — Zend *tighri-*, an arrow (hence perhaps a tiger, from its swiftness, also the river *Tigris*, from its swiftness); mod. Pers. *tir*, an arrow, the river Tigris. — Zend *tighra*, sharp; allied to Skt. *tigma-*, sharp, from *tij*, to be sharp. Perhaps allied to **Stigma**.

Tight. (Scand.) For **thight*; but, as both Dan. and Norw. have *t* for *th*, it easily became *tight*. Orkney *thight*, water-tight; prov. E. *thite*, tight, close, compact; M. E. *tiȝt*, also *piȝt, thyht*. — Icel. *þéttr*, tight, esp. water-tight; Norw. *tjett, tett*, close, water-tight; Swed. dial. *tjett, titt*; Swed. *tät*, close, tight, solid, compact; Dan. *tæt*, tight, close, compact, water-tight. M. E. *tiȝt* shews the old guttural; the Icel. *þéttr* is for **þihtr*, as shewn by Du. *dicht, digt*, G. *dicht*, tight, M. H. G. *(ge)dihte*, adv., continually. Teut. type **þihtoz*, for **þenχtoz*. Allied to Lith. *tenku*, I have enough, *tankus*, close, tight.

Tike, a dog, low fellow. (Scand.) M. E. *tike*. — Icel. Norw. *tík*, Swed. *tik*, a bitch; Dan. dial. *tiig*, a male dog.

Tile. (L.) M. E. *tile*, contracted form of A. S. *tigele*, a tile. — L. *tegula*, a tile. — L. *tegere*, to cover. See **Tegument**.

Till (1), to cultivate. (E.) M. E. *tilien*. A. S. *tilian*, to labour, endeavour, strive after, to till land. + Du. *telen*, to breed, cultivate, till; G. *zielen*, to aim at, O. H. G. *zilōn*, to strive after, Bavar. *zelgen*, to till. From A. S. *til*, adj., beneficial, excellent; cf. O. H. G. *zil*, a goal, mark; Goth. *ga-tils*, fit, convenient; A. S. *til*, sb., use. **Der.** *til-th*, A. S. *tilð*, 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, tíli*, 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. *tjald*, G. *zelt*.

Tilt (2), to cause to heel over, to joust 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. *tilten, tulten*, to totter, be unsteady; answering to an A. S. **tyltan* (not found), regularly formed (by change from *ea* to *ie, y*) from A. S. *tealt*, adj., unsteady, unstable. + Icel. *tölta*, to amble; Norw. *tylta*, to walk on tiptoe; Swed. *tulta*, to waddle; G. *zelt*, an ambling pace. Cf. **Totter**. **Der.** *tilt*, sb.

Tilth; see **Till** (1).

Timber, wood for building. (E.) A. S. *timber*, material to build with; for **timro-* (the *b* being excrescent). + Icel. *timbr*, Dan. *tommer*, Swed. *timmer*; G. *zimmer*. Cf. Goth. *timrjan*, to build. From Teut. base **tem-*, to build; cf. Gk. δεμ-ειν, to build; L. *dom-us*, a house. See **Dome**. Brugm. i. § 421 (8). (√DEM.)

Timbrel, a kind of tambourine. (F. — L. — Gk.) Dimin. of M. E. *timbre*, a small tambourine. — O. F. *timbre*, a timbrel. — L. *tympanum*, a drum. — Gk. τυμπανον, a drum. See **Tympanum**.

Time. (E.) A. S. *tīma*. + Icel. *tími*; Dan. *time*; Swed. *timme*. Teut. type **tī-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.

Tin. (E.) A. S. *tin*. + Du. *tin*, Icel. *tin*, Dan. *tin*, Swed. *tenn*, G. *zinn*. ¶ Distinct from L. *stannum* (F. *étain*).

Tincture. (L.) L. *tinctūra*, a dyeing. — L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, to dye. See Tinge.

Tind, to light or kindle. (E.) Also spelt *tine*; nearly obsolete. M.E. *tenden*. A. S. *-tendan*, to kindle. + Dan. *tænde*, Swed. *tanda*, Goth. *tandjan*. Teut. type **tandjan-*, from the 2nd grade of a lost strong verb **tendan-*, making pt. t. **tand*, pp. **tundanoz*. See below.

tinder. (E.) M. E. *tinder*, more commonly *tunder*, *tondre*. A. S. *tyndre*, f., anything for kindling fires from a spark. Cf. O. H. G. *zuntira*, tinder. Teut. type **tund-ir-ōn*; from **tund*, weak grade of lost verb **tendan*, to kindle; see above. + Icel. *tundr* (cf. *tandri*, fire); Dan. *tönder*, Swed. *tunder*; Du. *tonder*; G. *zunder*, tinder.

Tine (1), the tooth or spike of a fork or harrow. (E.) Formerly *tind*. M. E. *tind*. A. S. *tind*. + Icel. *tindr*, Swed. *tinne*, Dan. dial. *tind*, tooth of a rake; M. H. G. *zint*. Teut. type **tendoz*, m.; allied to L. *dens* (gen. *dent-is*), 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. *tjon*, loss, damage; allied to A. S. *tēona*, harm; see Teen.

Tinge, to dye. (L.) L. *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, to dye (see Tint). + Gk. *τέγγειν*, to wet, dye; O. H. G. *thunkōn*, G. *tunken*, to dip, steep (from the weak grade). (✓TENG.)

Tingle. (E.) M. E. *tinglen*, a by-form of *tinklen*, to tinkle, which, again, is a frequentative form of M. E. *tinken*, to tink (see tinker), of which a weaker form is *ting*. 'To *ting*, tinnire; *tingil*, 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. *tinkere*. So called because he makes a *tinking* sound, in the mending of metal pots, &c. From M. E. *tinken*, to ring or tinkle; Wyclif, 1 Cor. xiii. 1. Of imitative origin; cf. M. Du. *tinge-tangen*, to tingle, *tintelen*, to tinkle; E. Fries. *tinken*, *tingen*, *tengen*, to make a bell ring; L. *tinnīre*, to tinkle, ring, *tintinnum*, a tinkling. 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. F. *estincele*, a spark, a star-like ornament; for **escintele*. — L. *scintil'a*, a spark. See Scintillation, Stencil.

Tint, a tinge of colour. (L.) Formerly *tinct*. Spenser has *tinct* = dyed. — L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, to dye; see Tinge. Or from Ital. *tinta*, a dye. — L. *tincta*, fem. of *tinctus*.

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. *tip*, Low G. *tipp*; cf. G. *zipfel*, 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 run*, 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. *tæppet*, a carpet, tippet. — L. *tapete*, cloth, hangings; see Tapestry.

Tipple, to drink habitually. (Scand.) Norweg. *tipla*, to tipple, frequentative of *tippa*, to drip from a point or tip; Swed. dial. *tippa*, to drip, from *tipp*, 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. *teorian,* (1) to be tired, (2) to tire; weak verb; see *Atire* 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. *atir* 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 womens heads, the iron band of a cart-wheel,' Phillips, ed. 1706. Prob. identical with *tire*, a woman's head-dress. *Tire* meant to deck, also to arrange, being short for *attire.* Palsgrave has: 'I *tyer* an egge, *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. *tīro,* 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 stuffe;' Cot. Also *tissu,* masc., *tissue,* 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. *titty,* small.

Tit (2), a teat. (E.) A. S. *tit, titt,* a teat; see **Teat.**

Titan, a giant. (L. — Gk.) L. *Tītān*; cf. *titio,* a firebrand. — Gk. Τιτάν, a giant; perhaps allied to τιτω, day (Prellwitz). + Skt. *titha-,* fire. (√TEITH, to burn.) Der. *titan-ic.*

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 *tethe.* A. S. *teoða,* tenth; O. Merc. *-tegða*; fuller form *teogoða,* corresponding to Gk. δέκατος, tenth. See **Ten.**

Titillation, a tickling. (F. — L.) F. *titillation.* — L. acc. *tītillātiōnem,* a tickling. — L. *titillātus,* pp. of *titillāre,* to tickle.

Titlark. (Scand. *and* E.) Lit. 'small lark;' from **Tit** (1) and **Lark.**

Title. (F. — L.) M. E. *title.* — O. F. *title* (F. *titre*). — L. *titulum,* acc. of *titulus,* a superscription on a tomb or altar. Der. *titul-ar,* from F. *titulaire,* titular.

Titmouse, a kind of small bird. (Scand. *and* E.) Not connected with *mouse*; the true pl. should be *titmouses,* but *titmice* is used, by confusion with *mice.* M. E. *titmose.* Compounded of *tit,* small (see **Tit** (1)); and A. S. *mase,* a name for several small birds, e. g. A. S. *fræc-māse, col-māse, spic-māse,* all names of birds. + Du. *mees,* G. *meise,* a titmouse, small bird; Icel. *meisingr* (F. *mésange*). Teut. type **maisōn-*, f.; the sense of which was 'twittering'; cf. L. *maerere* (for **maesere*, cf. *maes-tus*), to lament, mourn (Franck).

Titter, to giggle. (E.) The same as M. E. *titeren,* to prattle; from a repetition 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, tiltre,* 'a tittle, a small line drawn over an abridged word, also a title;' Cot. — L. *titulum,* acc. of *titulus,* a title. β. In late Latin *titulus* must have meant a mark over a word, as shewn by O. F. *title* (above). Wyclif has *titel* for the Vulgate *titulus* (Matt. v. 18).

Tittle-tattle, prattle; see **Tattle.**

To. (E.) M. E. *to.* A. S. *to.* + Du. *toe,* G. *zu*; O. Irish *do,* Russ. *do,* to, up to. Cf. Gk. *-δε,* towards.

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 adverbial, and *to-brake* the pt. t. of *tobreken,* to break asunder. But about A. D. 1500, it was mistakenly written *all-to brake,* as if *all-to* meant 'altogether,' and *brake* was separate from *to*; and later writers much confused the matter, which is still often wrongly explained. The A. S. *to-*, prefix, was very common, as in *tōbrecan,* to break asunder, *toblāwan,* to blow asunder; cognate with O. Friesic *to-, te-*; and allied to O. H. G. *zar-*, G. *zer-*, signifying 'asunder.'

To- (2), prefix; see **To.**

Toad. (E.) M. E. *tode*. A. S. *tādige*, *tādie*, a toad. Der. *tad-pole*.

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. *tostee*, a toast of bread; orig. pp. fem. – L. *tosta* (for **tors-ta*), pp. fem. of *torrēre*, 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. – Hayti.) Span. *tabaco*. A word taken from the language of Hayti (Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico). Las Casas says that *tabaco* was the name of the pipe in which the Caribs smoked the plant.

Toboggan, a kind of snow-sledge. (Amer. Indian.) A Canadian perversion of an Amer. Indian *odabagan*, a sledge.

Tocher, a dowry. (Gael.) Gael. and Irish *tochar*, a dowry, assigned portion. – O. Irish *tochur*, a putting; *tochurim*, I put. – O. Irish *to-*, *do-*, to; *cuir-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. *toquer*, 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). + E. Fries. *todde*, a bundle; Du. *todde*, a rag; G. *zotte*, *zote*, a tuft of hair, anything shaggy.

To-day, this day. (E.) Compounded of *to*, prep., and *day*; *to* being formerly used in the sense of 'for.' Thus A. S. *tō 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. *tottlish*, tottery, unsteady (Cent. Dict.); Bavarian *zotteln*, *zotten*, to toddle, walk feebly.

Toddy. (Hindustani – Pers.) Hind. *tāṛī*, *tāḍī*, 'vulgarly toddy, juice or sap of the palmyra-tree,' &c.; H. H. Wilson. – Hind. *taṛ*, a palm-tree, palmyra-tree. – Pers. *tār*, a palm-tree yielding toddy; Skt. *tāla-*. ¶ The Hind. *r* has a peculiar [cerebral] sound, which has come to be represented by *d* in English.

Toe. (E.) A. S. *tā*, pl. *tān*. A contracted form; O. Merc. *tāhae*. + Du. *teen*, Icel. *tá*, Dan. *taa*, Swed. *tå*, G. *zehe*; O. H. G. *zeha*, a toe. Teut. type **taihōn*. (Further connexions unknown.)

Toft, a green knoll, open ground, homestead. (Scand.) M. E. *toft*, a knoll. – Icel. *topt* (pron. *toft*), also *tupt* (pron. *tuft*), *toft*, *tomt* (the oldest spelling), a place to build on. Perhaps for **tumft-* < **tumþ-* (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. *zumft*; and Goth. *ga-timan*, to suit.

Toga. (L.) L. *toga*, a mantle, lit. covering. – L. *tegere*, to cover. See Tegument.

Together. (E.) M. E. *togedere*. – A. S. *tō-gædre*, *tō-gædere*. – A. S. *tō*, to, *gador-*, *geador*, together; see Gather.

Toil (1), labour; to labour. (F. – L.) M. E. *toil*, disturbance, tumult; *toilen*, to pull about (the sense having somewhat altered). – O. F. *toillier*, M. F. *touiller*, to entangle, shuffle together, mix confusedly, trouble, &c.; see Cotgrave. Godefroy also gives the sb. *tooil*, *toeil*, *toil*, *toel*, a massacre, trouble, confusion, disorder. – L. *tudiculāre*, to stir up (Hatzfeld). – L. *tudicula*, a machine for bruising olives, dimin. of *tudes*, a mallet. – L. *tud-*, as in *tu-tud-ī*, pt. t. of *tundere*, to beat. ¶ *Toil* is often derived from M. Du. *tuylen*, 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. *toile*, cloth; pl. *toiles*, toils, snares for wild beasts. – L. *tela*, 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. *toile*, a cloth (above).

Toise, a measure, 6 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. (F. – L.) F. *toise*, 'a fadome;' Cot. – L. *tensa*, sc. *brāchia*, 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.

Token. (E.) M. E. *token*. A. S. *tācen*, *tācn*. + Du. *teeken*, Icel. *teikn*, Dan.

tegn, Swed. *tecken*, G. *zeichen*, Goth. *taikns*. Teut. types **taiknom*, n., *taikniz*, f.; allied to **Teach**. Usually referred to an Idg. base **deig-*, by-form of **deik-*, as in Gk. δεικ-νυμι, I shew, cognate with Goth. *ga-teihan*, to point out; which is not wholly satisfactory.

Tolerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *tolerāre*, to put up with; allied to *tollere*, to lift, bear, take. + Skt. *tul*, to lift, Gk. τλῆναι, to suffer, A. S. *þolian*, to endure. (√TEL.) β. From L. *tlātum*, supine of *tollere*, usually written *lātum*, 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. *tol*, Icel. *tollr*, Dan. *told* (for **toll*), Swed. *tull*, G. *zoll*. Teut. type **tulloz*, m.; which might be explained as < **tulnoz*, from the weak grade **tul* (with suffix *-noz*) 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. *toln*, toll (whence *tolnere*, a toller), O. Sax. *tolna*, O. Fries. *tolne*, toll, O. H. G. *zollan-tuom*, as well as O. H. G. *zolonari*, M. Du. *tollenaer*, a toller, suggest that the forms are borrowed from Late L. *tolōnium*, for L. *telōnium*, which is from Gk. τελώνιον, a toll-house (Matt. ix. 9); from Gk. τέλος, an end, a toll. Cf. F. *tonlieu*, a toll; from Late L. *tonleium*, *tolneum*, for L. *telōnium*.

Toll (2), to pull a bell, sound as a bell. (E.) The old use was 'to *toll* a bell,' i. e. to pull it; from M. E. *tollen*, to stir, draw, pull, allied to *tullen*, to entice, allure, and prob. to A. S. *fortyllan*, to allure; see **Till** (3).

Tolu, a kind of resin. (S. America.) Said to be named from *Tolu*, a place on the N. W. coast of New Granada, now Colombia, in S. America.

Tom, pet name for Thomas. (L. – Gk. – Heb.) M. E. *Thomme*. – L. *Thōmās*. – Gk. Θωμας, Thomas; 'a twin.' Cf. Heb. *tōmīm*, pl., twins.

Tomahawk, a light war-hatchet. (W. Indian.) Algonkin *tomehagen*, Mohegan *tumnahegan*, Delaware *tamoihecan*, a war-hatchet. 'Explained by Lacombe from the Cree dialect: *otomahuk*, knock him down; *otāmahwaw*, he is knocked down;' Cent. Dict.

Tomato, a love-apple. (Span. – Mexican.) Span. (and Port.) *tomate*. – Mexican *tomatl*, a tomato.

Tomb. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *tombe*. – L. *tumba*. – Gk. τύμβα, a late form of τύμβος, a tomb. Allied to **Tumulus**.

Tomboy, a rude girl. (L. – Gk. – Heb.; *and* E.) From **Tom** and **Boy**.

Tome, a volume. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *tome*. – L. acc. *tomum*. – Gk. τόμος, a section, a volume. – Gk. τομ-, 2nd grade of τεμ-, as in τεμ-νειν, 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. (Bengali.) Bengali *tantan*, vulgarly *tomtom*, a small drum. Prob. named from the sound.

Ton, Tun, a large barrel, great weight. (L.) M. E. *tonne*, a large barrel, hence a great weight. A. S. *tunne*, a barrel. So also Du. *ton*, Icel. Swed. *tunna*, Dan. *tonde*, tun, cask; G. *tonne*, cask, weight; Gael. and Irish *tunna*, W. *tynell*, tun, barrel. All from Late L. *tunna*, a cask (9th cent.). If the orig. sense was 'wine-skin,' perhaps from O. Irish *tonn*, skin.

Tone. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *ton*. – L. acc. *tonum*. – Gk. τόνος, a thing stretched, a string, note, tone. – Gk. τον-, 2nd grade of τεν-, as in *τενγειν > τείνειν, to stretch. + Skt. *tan*, to stretch. (√TEN.)

Tongs, sb. pl. (E.) M.E. *tonge*, *tange*, sing. sb.; the pl. is due to the *two* arms of the instrument. A.S. *tange*, a pair of tongs, pincers; also *tang*. + Du. *tang*, Icel. *töng* (pl. *tangir*), Dan. *tang*, Swed. *tång*, G. *zange*. Orig. sense 'a biter' or 'nipper'; from a nasalised form of √DAK, to bite, as in Gk. δακνειν. Brugm. i. § 420.

Tongue. (E.) M.E. *tunge*, *tonge*. A.S. *tunge*. + Icel. Swed. *tunga*, Dan. *tunge*, Du. *tong*, G. *zunge*, Goth. *tuggo* (= *tungō*). Teut. type **tungōn*, f. + O. Lat. *dingua* (L. *lingua*), a tongue. Root uncertain. Allied to **Lingual**. Brugm. i. § 441.

Tonic. (Gk.) Lit. 'giving tone.' – Late Gk. τονικος, adj., from τονος; see **Tone**.

To-night; see **To-day**.

Tonsil. (F. – L.) M. F. *tonsille*; Cot. – L. *tonsilla*, formed from the pl. *tonsillæ*, the tonsils. 'There is one [Latin] sb. in *-li*, Lat. *tōlēs*, pl. m. "wen on the neck," for **tons-li-*, from *tens-* "stretch" (Goth. *at-thinsan*, to draw towards one, Lith. *tę̄s-ti*, to stretch by pulling); *tonsillæ*, "tonsils," points to an older form **tons-lo-* or **tons-lā*;' Brugm. ii. § 98.

Tonsure. (F. – L.) F. *tonsure*. – L.

tonsūra, a clipping. — L. *tonsus*, pp. of *tondere*, to shear, clip. Cf. Gk. *τένδειν*, to gnaw; see Tome.

Tontine, a kind of lottery. (F. — Ital.) F. *tontine*. Named from Laurence *Tonti*, a Neapolitan (about A.D. 1653).

Too. (E.) The emphatic form of *to*, prep.; used adverbially.

Tool. (E.) M. E. *tol*, *tool*. A. S. *tol*, a tool. + Icel. *tōl*, neut. pl., tools. Lit. an implement for working with; Teut. type **tolom*, n., for **tou-lom*; where **tou-* is related to **tau*, as in A. S. *tawian*, to prepare, dress, get ready. See **Taw.** Streitberg, § 85.

Toom, empty. (Scand.) M. E. *tom*, *toom*. — Icel. *tōmr*, Swed. Dan. *tom*, empty.

Toot (1), to peep, spy; see Tout.

Toot (2), to blow a horn. (O. Low G.) Spelt *tute* in Levins (1570). — M. Du. *tuyten*, 'to sound a cornet,' Hexham; cf. Du. *toethoren*, a toot-horn, bugle. Cf. Swed. *tjuta*, Dan. *tude*, to howl, to toot; Icel. *þjōta* (pt. t. *þaut*), to resound, blow a horn; E. Fries. and Low G. *tuten*, to toot; A. S. *þēotan*, to howl; cf. Goth. *thuthaurn*, a trumpet. Of imitative origin; but the M. Du. form may have been borrowed from Scandinavian.

Tooth. (E.) A. S. *tōð*, pl. *teð* and *tōðas*. Lengthened *o* produced loss of *n* (*toð* < *tonth*). + Du. *tand*, Icel. *tönn*, Dan. *tand*, Swed. *tand*, G. *zahn*, O. H. G. *zand*, *zan*. Teut. stem **tanth-*; or (in Goth. *tunthus*) **tənth-*. + L. *dens* (stem *dent-*), Lith. *dantis*, W. *dant*, Skt. *danta-*, Gk. *ὀδούς* (stem *ὀδοντ-*). All participial forms; Idg. stem **(e)dónt-*; orig. sense 'eating'; from √ 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. *zopf*, tuft, top. Der. *topp-le*, to be top-heavy, tumble over.

Top (2), a child's toy. (F. — G.) M E. *top*. — A. F. **top*, only found in the dimin. form *topet*. 'Trocus, *topet*;' Glasgow MS. (Godefroy); cf. O. F. *topier*, to turn as a top; also *tupin*, a pipkin (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. *topase*. — L. *topazus*, *topazion*. — Gk. *τόπαζος*, *τοπάζιον*, a topaz. ¶ Pliny derives it from an island called *Topazas*, in the Red Sea, the position of which is 'conjectural'; from Gk. *τοπαζειν*, to conjecture. This is 'conjectural' indeed.

Toper, a great drinker. (F. *or* Ital. — Teut.) Certainly allied to F. *tôper*, to cover a stake, a term in dice-playing; whence *tope*, interjection (short for *je tope*, I accept your offer) in the sense 'agreed!' Also used as a term in drinking; cf. M. Ital. *topa*, in dicing, agreed! throw! also (in drinking), I pledge you! Cf. Span. *topar*, to butt, strike, accept a bet. Of Teut. origin; from the *striking* of hands or of glasses together, as in Picard *toper*, to strike hands in bargaining, Ital. *intoppare*, to strike against an obstacle. Originally from the placing together of the tops of the thumbs, at the same time crying *topp!* See Ihre, Outzen, Brem. 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. *τόπος*, 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. *τοπικα* the same), neut. pl. of *τοπικος*, local, relating to *τοποι* or common-places. — Gk. *τοπος*, a place.

topography. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *topographie*. — L. *topographia*. — Gk. *τοπο-γραφία*, description of a place. — Gk. *τόπο-ς*, a place; *γράφ-ειν*, to describe.

Topple; see under Top (1).

Topsyturvy. (E.) Formerly *top-turvy*, *topsydturvy*, *topsy-tervy* (1528). [Not for *top-side-turvy*, where *top-side* = upper side; for *topsytervy* is the older form.] Just as *upside down* was formerly *upsodown*, so *topsytervy* prob. = *top so tervy*. *Tervy* is from M. E. *terven*, to roll, roll back (hence, overthrow); see my Gloss. to Chaucer; cf. M. E. *overtyrven*, to upset; A. S. *tearflian*, 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, wreathed wisp or piece of tow (Low L. *tortia*, a torch), twist. — Late L. *tortica*, a torch; (cf. *porche* from *porticum*). — L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquēre*, to twist. See Torture.

torment. (F. — L.) O. F. *torment* (F. *tourment*). — L. *tormentum*, an engine for throwing stones, or for inflicting torture. Formed with suffix *-mentum* from *tor-*, for *torc-*, base of *torquēre*, to twist, hurl.

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 **tronada*. — Span. *tronada*, 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. *torpere*, to be numb or stiff. Cf. Lith. *tirpti*, to grow stiff; Russ. *terpnute*, to grow numb. Brugm. i. § 521.

Torque, a collar of twisted gold. (F. — L.) F. *torque*, in Littre. — L. *torquem*, acc. of *torques*, a twisted collar, a torque. — L. *torquere*, to twist. See Torture. Cf. W. *torch*, a wreath, O. Irish *torc*.

Torrent. (F. — L.) F. *torrent*. — L. acc. *torrentem*, a raging stream; from *torrens*, raging, impetuous, boiling, hot; orig. pres. pt. of *torrēre*, to heat (below).

torrid. (F. — L.) F. *torride*. — L. *torridus*, scorched. — L. *torrēre*, to scorch. + Gk. *τέρσεσθαι*, to become dry. See Terrace, Thirst. (√TERS.)

Torsion. (F. — L.) F. *torsion*, 'a wresting;' Cot. — L. acc. *torsionem*, a wringing. — L. *tors-*, as in *tors-ī*, pt. t. of *torquēre*, to twist.

Torso, trunk of a statue. (Ital. — L. — Gk.) Ital. *torso*, stump, trunk, stalk. — L. *thyrsus*, stalk, stem. — Gk. *θύρσος*, a stalk, rod, thyrsus.

Tort, a wrong. (F. — L.) F. *tort*, a wrong, harm; pp. of *tordre*, to twist. — L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist.

tortoise. (F. — L.) M. E. *tortuce*, *tortu*; later, *tortoise*, with changed suffix; cf. Prov. *tortesa*, a tortoise. The M. E. *tortu* answers to F. *tortue*, a tortoise; Late L. *tortūca*. So named from the twisted feet; cf. O. F. *tortis*, crooked. All due to L. *tort-us*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist.

tortuous. (F. — L.) M. E. *tortuos*. — F. *tortueux*. — L. *tortuosus*, crooked. — L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquēre*, to twist (below).

torture. (F. — L.) F. *torture*. — L. *tortūra*, torture, wringing pain. — L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquēre*, to twist, wring, whirl. (√TERQ.)

Tory. (Irish.) First used about 1680 in the political sense. The Irish State Papers, Jan. 24, 1656, mention '*tories* and other lawless persons.' — Irish *toiridhe*, *toruighe*, 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 *toracht* (for **do-fo-racht*), pursuit; where *do* (to) and *fo* (under) are prefixes, and *racht* is from √REG, as in L. *reg-ere*, to direct, Irish *rig-im*, I stretch out.

Toss, to jerk. (Scand. ?) Cf. W. *tosio*, to jerk, toss; *tos*, a quick jerk, toss; borrowed from E. Perhaps from Norw. *tossa*, to scatter, spread out; cf. 'to *toss* hay;' Dan. dial. *tusse*, to stir, move, shake. Allied to Touse.

Total. (F. — L.) F. *total*. — Late L. *tōtālis*, adj.; extended from L. *tōtus*, entire.

Totter, to be unsteady. (E.) Prov. E. *tolter*, a form occurring in Clare's Village Minstrel; cf. Lowl. Sc. *tolter*, adj. and adv., unsteady (not a *verb*, as Jamieson says). *Tolter*, as a vb., is related to M. E. *tulten*, to tilt, be unsteady (see Tilt (2)); and is allied to A. S. *tealtrian*, to totter, from the adj. *tealt*, unsteady. + M. Du. *touteren* (<**tolteren*), to tremble, shake. Cf. prov. E. *totter*, a swing; Bavar. *zeltern*, to hobble along.

Toucan, a bird. (F. — Brazil.) F. *toucan*; a Brazilian word (Littré). — Guarani *tucã*; whence Port. *tucano*. Granada gives Guarani *tùcà* (*ù* and *à* both nasal).

Touch. (F. — Teut.) F. *toucher*. [Also O. F. *toquer*, Walloon *toquer*, to knock or strike against; Ital. *toccare*, to touch, strike, smite.] — Teut. **tukkōn*, represented by Low G. *tukken* = O. H. G. *zucchen*, G. *zucken*, to twitch, draw with a quick motion; cf. M. Du. *tucken*, *tocken*, 'to knock head to head; to touch;' Hexham. A secondary verb, due to the weak grade (**tuh*) of Teut. **teuhan-*, as in Goth. *tiuhan*, A. S. *tēon* (<**tēohan*), to pull, draw, O. H. G. *ziohan* (G. *ziehen*), cognate with

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

-λογία, from λέγειν, to discourse. β. Τόξοι may be from √TEKS, to hew, shape; see **Technical**. But cf. L. *taxus*, 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, cizzars, pincushion, &c. as women wear,' Sewel. + Icel. *tygi*, gear, Dan. *toi*, gear, *legi-töi*, a plaything, toy, Swed. *tyg*, gear, trash, G. *zeug*, stuff, trash, G. *spielzeug*, playthings. β. The orig. sense was stuff, material, gear; and G. *zeug* is connected with G. *zeugen*, to beget, to produce, and even to witness. So also Du. *tuig* is connected with Du. *tuigen*, to equip, to witness, E Fries. *tügen*, to produce, prepare, equip, O. Fries. *tiuga*, *tioga*, to witness, M. H. G. *ziugen*, to produce, equip, witness; all weak verbs, due to the strong Teut. verb **teuhan-* (Goth. *tiuhan*, A. S. *tēon*, O. H. G. *ziohan*, G. *ziehen*), cognate with L. *ducere*, to lead. (√ DEUK.) ¶ As to the sound, cf. *hoy* = Flemish *hui*. See **Tow** (1), **Team**.

Trace (1), a track, foot-print. (F. – L.) F. *trace*, 'trace, path, tract;' 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. **tractiare*, formed from *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw, drag.

trace (2), one of the straps by which a vehicle is drawn. (F. – L.) M. E. *traice*, *trace*, which Palsgrave explains by O. F. *trays*; this is a plural form = mod. F. *traits*, pl. of *trait*. – O. F. *trays*, later *traits*, *traicts*, pl. of *traict*, explained by Cotgrave as 'a teame-trace or trait.' Thus *trace* = *traits*, pl. of *trait*; see **Trait**.

Trachea, wind-pipe. (L. – Gk.) L. *trāchēa*. – Gk. τραχεῖα, lit. 'the rough,' from the rings of gristle round it; fem. of τραχύς, rough. Allied to τέ-τρηχ-α, pt. t. of θράσσειν, ταράσσειν, 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 *trehhan*, to scrape, shove, draw; see Franck. Scheler regards F. *trac* as due to F. *tracer*, to trace; see **Trace** (1); but N. Fries. has *tracke* 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. *tractātus*, a tractate, treatise, tract. – L. *tractātus*, pp. of *tractāre*, to handle; see **Treat**.

tractable. (L.) L. *tractabilis*, manageable. – L. *tractāre*, to handle, frequent. of *trahere* (pp. *tractus*), to draw.

traction, a drawing along. (F. – L.) M. F. *traction*. – Late L. acc. **tractionem*, acc. of **tractio*. – L. *tract-us*, pp. of *trahere* (above).

Trade. (E.) The old sense was 'path'; hence a beaten track, regular business. Cf. M. E. *trede*, a tread, a step; from A. S. *tredan*, to tread; see **Tread**. Cf. A. S. *trod*, a track, from the weak grade of *tredan*. But the right form occurs in Low G. *trade*, Swed. dial. *trad*, a beaten path, track; from the 2nd grade of the verb. **Der.** *trade-wind*, a wind that keeps a beaten track, or blows always in the same direction.

Tradition. (L.) From acc. of L. *trāditio*, a surrender, a tradition (Col. ii. 8). – L. *trāditus*, pp. of *trādere*, to deliver. – L. *tra-*, for *trans*, across; *-dere*, for *dare*, to give. See **Trans-**, **Date**.

Traduce, to defame. (L.) L. *trādūcere*, to lead over, transport, also, to defame. Here *trā-* = *trans*, across; and *dūcere* is 'to lead.' See **Trans-** and **Duke**.

Traffic, vb. (F. – Ital.) F. *trafiquer*, 'to traffick;' Cot. – Ital. *trafficare*; cf. Span. *trafagar*, Port. *traficar*, *trafeguear*, to traffic. β. Origin unknown. It is proposed to derive the Ital. word from *traffik*, a late Hebrew form of Gk. τροπαικος, the Gk. rendering of L. *uictoriātus*, a silver coin bearing the image of Victory (Athen., Apr. 7, 1900).

Tragedy. (F. – L. – Gk.) O. F. *tragedie*. – L. *tragœdia*. – Gk. τραγῳδία, a tragedy; lit. 'a goat-song;' prob. because the actors were clad in goat-skins to resemble satyrs. – Gk. τραγῳδος, a tragic singer; lit. 'goat-singer.' – Gk. τραγ-ος, a he-goat; ᾠδός, a singer, contracted from ἀοιδός; see **Ode**. **Der.** *trag-ic*, F. *tragique*, L. *tragicus*, Gk. τραγικός, lit. 'goatish.'

Trail, vb. (F. – L.) M. E. *trailen*, to draw along, answering to A. F. *trailer*, to trail, occurring in *trailebaston* (below).

– O. F. *trailler*, to tow a boat; allied to F. *traille*, a ferry-boat with a cord. – L. *trāgula*, a drag-net, sledge, *traha*, a sledge; from *trahere*, to draw. Cf. Gascon *trailho*, a track; Port. *tralha*, 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. *trāglian* 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-carryer.' Fully explained in Wright's Polit. Songs, p. 383; but constantly misinterpreted. The *justices of traylbaston* 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. *train*, sb., *trainen*, vb. – M. F. *train*, a great man's retinue; *traine*, a sledge; *trainer*, to trail along (Cot.). – Late L. *traginare*, to drag along (Schwan). – L. *trahere*, to draw. Der. *train-band*, corruption of *train'd-band*.

Train-oil. (Du.; *and* F.–L.–Gk.) For *oil*, see **Oil.** Formerly *trane-oyle* or *trane*. – M. Du. *traen*, 'trayne-oyle 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. *thräne*. The G. *thräne* is really a pl. form = M. H. G. *trehene*, pl. of *trahen*, O. H. G. *trahan*, a tear; cf. O. Sax. *trahni*, pl., tears; E. Fries. *tran*, tear-drops. We also find M. H. G. *treher*, pl., tears, which may be connected with O. Northumb. *tæher*, a tear, and A. S. *tēar*, a tear. Similarly, Du. *traan* may be allied to Dan. *taar*, a tear, and to E. *tear*.

Trait, 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. *traïtor*, oblique case from nom. *traitre*. – L. *trāditōrem*, acc. of *trāditor*, 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. **trāiectōrius*, belonging to projection. – L. *trāiectus*, pp. of *trāicere* (= **trā-jicere*), 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 Lowl. Sc. *tram*, shaft of a cart, beam, bar, prov. E. *tram*, a milk-bench (orig. a log of wood). The *tram-road* was prob. at first a log-road, then a rail-road on sleepers. – Norw. *tram*, door-step (of wood); *traam*, a frame; cf. Swed. dial. *tromm*, log, stock of a tree, also a summer-sledge; M. Swed. *tråm*, *trum*, 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. *traam*, a beam, handle of a wheelbarrow; O. H. G. *dram*, *tram*, M. Du. *drom*, a beam, O. Icel. *þram* (in *þramvalr*). ¶ The 'derivation' from *Outram* (about 1800) is ridiculous; it ignores the accent, and contradicts the history.

Trammel. (F.–L.) M. E. *tramaile*. – M. F. *tramail*, 'a tramell, or a net for partridges;' Cot. (Mod. F. *trémail*, Littre; Gascon *tramail*; Ital. *tramaglio*.) Late L. *tremac ulum*, 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. *trā-*, for *trans*, beyond; *mont-*, stem of *mons*, mountain.

Tramp, vb. (E.) M. E. *trampen*; not in A. S.; E. Fries. *trampen*. + Low G. and G. *trampen*, Dan. *trampe*, Swed. *trampa*, to tramp, tread; cf. Goth. *ana-trimpan* (pt. t. *ana-tramp*), to tread on. Nasalised form of base TRAP; see **Trap** (1).

trample. (E.) M. E. *trampelen*, frequent. of M. E. *trampen* (above); E. Fries. *trampeln*. + G. *trampeln*.

Tram-way; see **Tram.**

Trance. (F.–L.) F. *transe*, 'a trance, or swoon;' Cot. Lit. a passing away (from consciousness). – O. F. *transir*, to depart, die. – L. *transire*, to pass away; see **Transit.**

Tranquil. (F. – L.) F. *tranquille*, calm. – L. *tranquillus*, at rest.

Trans-, 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-*, *tran-*, 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. *trans-alpinus*, beyond the Alps; see Alp.

Transcend. (L.) L. *transcendere*, to climb over, to surpass. – L. *tran-*, for *trans*, beyond; *scandere*, to climb.

Transcribe. (L.) L. *transcrībere*, to copy out from one book into another. – L. *tran-*, for *trans*, across, over; *scrībere*, to write. Der. *transcript*, from neut. of pp. *tran-scriptus*; also *transcript-ion*.

Transept. (L.) Lit. cross-enclosure. – L. *tran-*, for *trans*, across: *septum*, enclosure, orig. neut. of pp. of *sēpīre*, *sæpīre*, to enclose, from *sæpēs*, a hedge.

Transfer. (F.–L.) F. *transferer*. – L. *trans-ferre*, to convey across. – L. *trans*, across; *ferre*, to bear; see Bear (1).

Transfigure. (F. – L.) F. *transfigurer*. – L. *transfigūrāre*, to change the figure or appearance. – L. *trans*, across (implying change); *figura*, figure.

Transfix. (L.) From L. *transfix-us*, pp. of *transfīgere*, to transfix. – L. *trans*, through; *figere*, to fix; see Fix.

Transform. (F.–L.) F. *transformer*. – L. *transformāre*, to change the shape of. – L. *trans*, across (implying change); *formāre*, to form, from *forma*, shape; see Form.

Transfuse. (L.) From L. *transfūsus*, pp. of *transfundere*, to pour out of one vessel into another. – L. *trans*, across; *fundere*, to pour; see Fuse (1).

Transgression. (F.–L.) F. *transgression*. – L. acc. *transgressiōnem*, a passage across, in late Lat. a transgression. – L. *transgressus*, pp. of *transgredi*, to go across. – L. *trans*, beyond; *gradi*, to step, go; see Grade.

Transient. (L.) From *transient-*, supposed stem of L. *transiens*, passing away, though the real stem is *transeunt-*; pres. pt. of *transīre*, to pass across or away. – L. *trans*, beyond; *īre*, to go.

transit. (L.) L. *transitus*, lit. a passing across. – L. *transitum*, supine of *transīre*, to pass across (above).

Translate. (F.–L.) F. *translater*, Cot. – Late L. *translātāre*, to translate (12th cent.). – L. *translātus*, transferred; used as pp. of *transferre* (but from a different root). – L. *trans*, across, beyond; *lātus*, borne, used as pp. of *ferre*, to bear. See Tolerate.

Translucent, allowing light to pass through. (L.) L. *translucent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *translucere*, to shine through. – L. *trans*, beyond; *lucere*, to shine; see Lucid.

Transmigration. (F.–L.) F. *transmigration*. – L. acc. *transmigrātiōnem*, orig. a removing from one country to another. – L. *transmigrāre*, to migrate across. – L. *trans*, across; *migrāre*, to go; see Migrate.

Transmit. (L.) L. *transmittere*. – L. *trans*, across; *mittere*, to send; see Missile. Der. *transmiss-ion* (from pp. *transmissus*).

Transmutation. (F.–L.) F. *transmutation*. – L. acc. *transmūtātiōnem*. – L. *transmūtātus*, pp. of *transmūtāre*, to change over, shift, transmute. – L. *trans*, across; *mūtāre*, to change; see Mutable.

Transom, a thwart-piece across a double window, lintel, cross-beam. (L.) Shortened from *transtrom* (see Florio, under *Transtri* and *Trasti*). – L. *transtrum*, a transom (Vitruvius). – L. *trans*, going across; *-trum*, suffix (as in *arātrum*, that which ploughs, a plough).

Transparent. (F. – L.) F. *transparent*, 'clear-shining;' Cot. – L. *trans*, through; *pārent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pārēre*, to appear; see Appear.

Transpicuous, transparent. (L.) Coined, as if from L. **transpicuus*, from *transpicere*, to see through. – L. *tran-*, for *trans*, beyond; *specere*, to look. Compare *perspicuous*.

Transpire, to ooze out. (L.) From L. *tran-*, for *trans*, through; *spīrāre*, to breathe; see Spirit.

Transplant. (F.–L.) F. *transplanter*. – L. *transplantare*, to plant in a new place. – L. *trans*, across; *plantāre*, to plant, from *planta*, a plant; see Plant.

Transport. (F.–L.) F. *transporter*, 'to carry or convey over;' Cot. – L. *transportāre*, to carry across. – L. *trans*, across; *portāre*, to carry; see Port (1).

Transpose. (F. – L. *and* Gk.) F. *transposer*, to transpose, remove. – L. *trans*, across; F. *poser*, to put; see Pose (1).

Transposition. F.—L. F. *transposition*. — L. acc. *transpositiōnem*. — L. *transpositus*, pp. of *transponere*, to transpose. — L. *trans*, across; *pōnere*, to put; see Position.

Transubstantiation, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into Christ's body and blood. (F. — L.) F. *transsubstantiation*. — Late L. acc. *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. *transuersus*, 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. *treppe*, a trap, for **træppe*, whence *be-træppan*, vb., to entrap (cf. F. *trappe*, of Teut. origin); E. Fries. *trappe*, *trap* (1) a step, (2) a trap. + M. Du. *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. *trappe*, 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. *trampa*, 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. *trapus*, cloth (usually *drappus*), *trappatura*, a horse's trappings. Span. and Port. *trapo*, cloth. See Drape. Der. *trapp-ings*, 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 ensnare. (F. —O. H. G.) Formerly *trapan*. — O. F. *trappan*, *trapant*, 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 τράπεζα, a table, of which the orig. sense was a four-footed bench. — Gk τρα-, a reduced form of the Idg. word for 'four'; πεζα, foot. allied to πους (stem ποδ-), a foot; see Foot. See Brugm. ii. § 168. Der. *trapeze*, 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. *tros*. 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 *sla i tras*, to break in pieces, the same as Swed. *slå in kras*, to break in pieces: so that *tr* stands for *kr*, just as Icel. *trani* means a crane (see Crane). — Swed. *krasa*, Dan. *krase*, to crash, break; see Crash. *Trash* means '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. *trabajo*, 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 *tres pāli*. Others make it answer to Late L. **trabāculum*, formed from L. *trab-em*, acc. of *trabs*, *trabes*, a beam. Cf. Late L. *trabāle*, 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.

Traverse, laid across. (F.—L.) M. F. *travers*, masc., *traverse*. fem. 'crosse-wise;' Cot. — L. *transuersus*, transverse. — L. *trans*, across; *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn; see Verse. Der. *traverse*, vb.. F.

traverser, 'to thwart or go overthwart,' Cot.

Travertine, a kind of white limestone. (Ital. – L.) From Ital. *travertino*, formerly *tivertino* (Florio). – L. *Tiburtīnus*, adj., belonging to *Tībur*, 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. *trā-* (for *trans*), implying 'change'; *uestīre*, to clothe, which is from *uestis*, a garment; see Vest.

Trawl, to fish with a drag-net. (F. – Teut.) Walloon *trauler*, O. F. *trauler*, to go hither and thither (Roquefort); also spelt *troller*, mod. F. *troler*; see **Troll.**

Tray, a shallow vessel. (E.) M. E. *trey*. A. S. **tryg*, written *trig* (A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 340). – A. S. *trog*, a trough. + Low G. *trügge* (Stratmann); deriv. of *trog*. See **Trough.** (Doubtful; the alleged A. S. *treg* is an error for *trog*.)

Treachery. (F. – L.) M. E. *trecherie*, *tricherie*. – O. F. *trecherie*, treachery. – O. F. *trechier*, *trichier*, to trick; cf. Ital. *treccare*, to cheat. – Late L. **triccāre*, for L. *trīcare*, to dally (Ecclus. xxxii. 15), *trīcārī*, to make difficulties. – L. *trīcae*, pl. difficulties, wiles: see **Intricate.**

Treacle. (F. – L. – Gk.) Formerly a medicament; the mod. *treacle* is named from resembling it in appearance. M. E. *triacle*, a sovereign remedy. – O. F. *triacle*, also spelt *theriaque* the *l* being unoriginal, as in *syllable*). – L. *theriaca*, an antidote against poisons, esp. venomous bites. – Gk. θηριακὰ φάρμακα, sb. pl., antidotes against the bites of wild beasts. – Gk. θηριακος, belonging to a wild beast. – Gk. θηρίον, a wild animal. – Gk. θήρ, a wild beast.

Tread, vb. (E.) M. E. *treden*. A. S. *tredan*, pt. t. *træd*, pp. *treden*. + Du. *treden*, G. *treten*. We also find Icel. *troða*, pt. t. *tra*), pp. *troðinn* (cf. E. *trodden*); Dan. *træde*, Swed. *träda*, Goth. *trudan* (pt. t. *trath*). **Der.** *tread-le*, a thing to tread on (in a lathe); also *trade*.

Treason. (F. – L.) M. E. *traison*. – O. F. *traïson*. – L. acc. *traditionem*. – L. *trāditus*, pp. of *trādere*, to deliver over, betray. **Doublet,** *tradition*.

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. *thēsaurum*, acc. of *thēsaurus*, a treasure. – Gk. θησαυρός, a treasure, store, hoard. – Gk. base θη-, θησ-, as in τί-θη-μι, I place, store up, fut. θήσ-ω; (the suffixes are not clear). **Der.** *treasur-y*, O. F. *tresorie*.

Treat, vb. (F. – L.) F. *traiter*. – L. *tractare*, to handle; frequentative of *trahere* (pp. *tractus*), to draw.

treatise. (F. – L.) M. E. *tretis*. – O. F. *tretis*, *traitis*, a thing well handled or nicely made; answering to a Late L. form *tractitius*. – F. *traiter*, to treat (above).

treaty. (F. – L.) M. E. *tretee*. – O. F. *traite* [i.e. *traité*], a treaty, pp. of *traiter*, to treat (above); Late L. *tractātus*.

Treble, threefold. (F. – L.) O. F. *treble*. – L. *triplum*, acc. of *triplus*, threefold; see **Triple.**

Treddle, for **Treadle;** see **Tread.**

Tree. (E.) M. E. *tree*, *tre* (which also means dead wood, timber). A. S. *trēo* or *treow*, a tree, timber. + Icel. *tre*, Dan. *træ*; Swed. *trä*, timber, also *träd*, a tree (for *trä-et*, lit. the wood, with post-positive article); Goth. *triu*. Teut. type **trewom*, n. Cf. Russ. *drevo*, a tree, W. *derw*, an oak, Irish *darag*, Gk. δρῦς, oak, Skt. *dru*, wood; cf. Skt. *dāru*, a kind of pine; Gk. δόρυ, a spear-shaft. **Der.** *tar* (1), *trough*.

Trefoil. (F. – L.) O. F. *trefoil*. – L. *trifolium*, lit. 'three-leaf.' – L. *tri-*, allied to *tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf. See **Foliage.**

Trellis, lattice-work. (F. – L.) M. E. *trelis*. – F. *treillis*, 'a trellis;' Cot. Ultimately from F. *treille*, a latticed frame. – Late L. *trichila*, *tricla*, an arbour. But the suffix *-is* is due to O. F. *treilis*, *treslis* (mod. F. *treillis*, sack-cloth), adj., applied to armour covered with a sort of lattice-work, Late L. *trislicium*, a covering of sack-cloth. – L. *tres*, three, *licium*, a thread; cf. L. *tri-lix*.

Tremble. (F. – L.) F. *trembler*. – Late L. *tremulāre*. – L. *tremulus*, adj., trembling. – L. *tremere*, to tremble. + Lith. *trim-ti*, Gk. τρέμ-ειν, to tremble. (√ TREM.) Brugm. i. § 474. **Der.** *trem-or*, L. *tremor*, a trembling; *tremulous*, from L. *tremulus* (above); *tremendous*, from L. *tremendus*, lit. to be feared, gerundive of *tremere*, to fear.

Trench, vb. (F. – L. ?) M. E. *trenche*. – A. F. and O. F. *trencher*, vb., 'to cut, carve, slice, hew,' Cot. Now spelt *trancher*. β. Etym. much disputed. Cf. Prov. *trencar*, *trinquar*, Span. and Port.

trinchar, Ital. *trinciare*. Apparently from Late L. *trencāre*, to cut, substituted for L. *truncāre*, to lop, from *truncus*, the trunk of a tree. Der. *trench-ant*, cutting, from the pres. part. of *trencher*; also *trench-er*, a wooden plate, to cut things on, O. F. *trencheor*.

Trend, to bend away, said of direction. (E.) M. E. *trenden*, to roll, turn round. Allied to A. S. *trendel*, a circle round the sun, a ring, *ā-trendlian*, to roll; A. S. *tryndel*, a ring; Du. *om-trent*, about; Dan. Swed. *trind*, round; M. H. G. *trendel*, O. H. G. *trennila*, a ball; O. H. G. *trennilōn*, to revolve. See **Trundle**.

Trental, a set of thirty masses for the dead. (F. – L.) O. F. *trentel*, *trental* (Roquefort). – F. *trente*, thirty. – L. *trīgintā*, thirty. – L. *trī-*, thrice; *-ginta*, allied to Gk. *-κοντα*, short for **δεκοντα*, a decad, from *δέκα*, ten.

Trepan (1), a small saw for removing a piece of a broken skull. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. *trepan*. – Late L. *trepanum*. – Gk. *τρύπανον*, an auger, borer; also a trepan. – Gk. *τρυπᾶν*, to bore. – Gk. *τρῦπα*, *τρύπη*, a hole. From √TER, to pierce, as in L. *ter-ere*, Gk. *τείρειν* (=**τέργειν*).

Trepan (2); to ensnare. See **Trapan**.

Trepang; see **Tripang**.

Trepidation. (F. – L.) M. F. *trepidation*. – L. acc. *trepidātiōnem*, a trembling. – L. *trepidātus*, pp. of *trepidāre*, to tremble. – L. *trepidus*, trembling, agitated. Cf. Brugm. ii. § 797 (note).

Trespass. (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. *treccia*, a braid, plait, Span. *trenza*.] – Late L. *tricia*, variant of *trica*, a plait. – Gk. *τρίχα*, in three parts, threefold; from a common way of plaiting hair (Diez, Scheler). – Gk. *τρι-*, thrice, allied to *τρεῖς*, three; see **Three**. (Doubtful.)

tressure, an heraldic border. (F. – Gk.) Formed, with F. suffix *-ure*, from F. *tresser*, to plait. – F. *tresse*, a plait (above).

Trestle, Tressel, a support for a table. (F. – L.) O. F. *trestel*, later *tresteau*, 'a tresle for a table,' Cot. (Mod. F. *tréteau*.) – Late L. **transtellum*, the same as L. *transtillum*, dimin. of *transtrum*, a cross-beam. See **Transom**. ¶ For O. F. *tres-* < L. *trans*, cf. *tres-pass*.

Tret. (F. – L.) *Tret*, 'an allowance made for the waste, which is always 4 in every 104 pounds;' Phillips. It seems to have been an allowance made in the weighing of the goods, so as to give good weight. – O. F. *tret*, F. *trait*, lit. 'a pull;' hence, a turn of the balance. – L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw; see **Trace** (1) and **Tract** (1). (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1909, p. 271.)

Trey, three. (F. – L.) A. F. *treis*. – L. *tres*, three.

Tri-, relating to three. (L.) L. *tri-*, three times; allied to *tres* (neut. *tri-a*), three. So also Gk. *τρι-*, prefix; from *τρεῖς* (neut. *τρί-α*), three. See **Three**.

triad, the union of three. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *triade*; Cot. – L. *triad-*, stem of *trias*, a triad. – Gk. *τριάς*, triad. – Gk. *τρι-*, thrice (above).

Trial; see **Try**.

Triangle. (F. – L.) F. *triangle*. – L. *triangulum*, sb.; neut. of *triangulus*, three-angled. – L. *tri-*, thrice; *angulus*, an angle; see **Tri-** and **Angle** (1).

Tribe, a race. (F. – L.) F. *tribu*, 'a tribe;' Cot. – L. *tribu-*, decl. stem of *tribus*, a tribe; cf. Umbrian *trifo*. Said to have been one of the *three* original families in Rome; as if from L. *tri-*, three. But see Brugm. ii. § 104.

Tribrach, a metrical foot containing 3 short syllables. (L. – Gk.) L. *tribrachys*. – Gk. *τρίβραχυς*. – Gk. *τρι-*, three; *βραχύς*, short.

Tribulation. (F. – L.) F. *tribulation*. – L. acc. *trībulātiōnem*, affliction. – L. *trībulātus*, pp. of *trībulāre*, to rub out corn; hence, to afflict – L. *trībulum*, a sledge for rubbing out corn, consisting of a wooden frame with iron spikes beneath it. – L. *tri-*, as in *tri-tus*, pp. of *terere*, to rub; with suffix *-bulum*, denoting the agent. See **Trite**.

Tribune. (F. – L.) M. E. *tribun*. – F. *tribun*. – L. *tribūnum*, acc. of *tribūnus*, lit. the chief officer of a tribe. – L. *tribus*, a tribe; see **Tribe**.

Tribute, sb. (F. – L.) M. E. *tribut*. – F. *tribut*, tribute. – L. *tribūtum*, tribute, lit. a thing paid; neut. of pp. of *tribuere*, to assign, pay. Perhaps from L. *tribu-s*, a tribe (Bréal).

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. *tris tras*, a noise; *trisca*, a cracking, crashing; *triscar*, 'to make such a noise as of treading on glass, nut-shells, or the like;' Pineda.

Trice (2), **Trise**, to haul up, hoist. (Scand.) M. E. *trisen*, to hoist sail (orig. with a pulley). — Swed. *trissa*, a pulley, *triss*, spritsail-brace; Norw. *triss*, also *trissel*, a pulley; Dan. *tridse*, 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 = þ.

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. *treek*. Prob. distinct from Du. *trek*, a pull, draught; and borrowed from O. F. *triquer*, Norman form of O. F. *tricher*, to trick. In fact, E. *trickery* is from O. F. *triquerie*, dial. form of *tricherie*, whence E. *treachery*; see **Treachery**; and *trick* may have been borrowed directly from Norm. dial. *trique*, 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. *trehhan*, str. vb., to push.

Trickle, vb. (E.) M. E. *triklen*, short for *striklen*, *strikelen*, to trickle, frequentative of M. E. *striken*, to flow (Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 48, l. 21). — A. S. *strican*, to flow, a particular use of *strican*, to strike; see **Strike**. Cf. *streak*, and G. *streichen*. ¶ The loss of *s* arose in the phr. *teres striklen* — tears trickle; see Ch. C. T., B. 1864, &c.

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; *annus*, year.

Trifle. (F. — L.) M. E. *trufle*, *trefle*, rarely *trifle*. — O. F. *trufle*, mockery, raillery, a little jest, dimin. of *truffe*, a gibe, jest (Cot.). Properly a truffle, a thing of small worth; the O. F. *truffe* also means a truffle (Cot.); cf. Prov. *trufo*, a truffle, mockery. See *truffe* in Scheler. See **Truffle**.

Trifoliate, three-leaved. (L.) From L. *tri-*, three; *foli-um*, leaf.

triforium, a gallery above the arches of the nave and choir of a church. (L.) From L. *tri-*, for *tres*, three; *fori-s*, a door, opening. ¶ Now usually with but *two* arches (within a third); some early examples had *three* such.

triform, having a triple form. (L.) L. *triformis*. — L. *tri-*, three; *form-a*, form.

Trigger. (Du.) Formerly *tricker*. — 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. τρι-, thrice; γλυφειν, to carve, groove.

trigonometry. (Gk.) 'Measurement of triangles.' — Gk. τρίγωνο-ν, a triangle; -μετρια, measurement, from μέτρον, a measure. Gk. τρίγωνον is from τρι-, three; γων-ία, angle, allied to γονυ, 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*, Chaucer, C. T. 10630. — Swed. *trilla*, Dan. *trille*, to roll, turn round; the same as Du. *drillen*; see **Drill** (1).

trill (3), to trickle, roll. (Scand.) Merely a particular use of the word above. Perhaps confused with *trickle*.

Trillion. (F. — L.) A coined word; to express *tri-million*; see **Billion**.

Trilobite, a kind of fossil. (Gk.) It has three lobes. — Gk. τρι-, for τρεις, three; λοβ-ός, a lobe; -ιτ-ης, suffix.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

three roads meet. — L. *tri-*, three; *uia*, a way; see **Viaduct.**

Trochee. (L. — Gk.) L. *trochæus.* — Gk. τροχαῖος, running; also the tripping foot which consists of a long syllable followed by a short one. — Gk. τρέχειν, to run. Allied to **Thrall.**

Troglodyte, a dweller in a cave. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *troglodyte.* — L. *troglodyta.* — Gk. τρωγλοδύτης, one who creeps into holes, a cave-dweller. — Gk. τρωγλο-, for τρώγλη, a hole, cave; δύειν, to enter. β. Τρώγλη is from τρώγειν, to gnaw, bite, gnaw a hole. Cf. **Trout.**

Troll, to roll, sing a catch, fish for pike. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *trollen*, to roll; *to troll a catch* is to sing it irregularly (see below); *to troll a bowl* is to circulate it; *to troll* is also to draw hither and thither. — M. F. *troller*, which Cotgrave explains by 'hounds to *trowle*, raunge, or hunt out of order'; O. F. *trauler*, to run or draw hither and thither; mod. F. *troler.* — G. *trollen*, to roll, troll. + M. Du. *drollen*, 'to troole,' Hexham; Low G. *drulen*, to roll, troll. Prob. allied to E. Fries. *drallen*, to turn, roll; and to **Drill** (1). ¶ Distinct from *trail.*

Trombone. (Ital. — G. — Slav.) Ital. *trombone*, a trombone, augmentative form of Ital. *tromba*, a trumpet; see **Trump** (1).

Tron, a weighing-machine. (F. — L.) O. F. *trone*, a weighing-machine; Low L. *trona* (Ducange). — L. *trutina*, a pair of scales. Cf. Gk. τρυτάνη, tongue of a balance, pair of scales. **Der.** *tron-age.*

Troop, a crew. (F.) F. *troupe*; M. F. *trope.* Also Span. *tropa*, M. Ital. *troppa.* Origin unknown. Cf. M. Du. *trop*, Late L. *troppus*, a troop. Perhaps from Norw. *torp*, a flock, crowd, Icel. *þorp*; cf. Icel. *þyrpast*, to throng.

Trope, a figure of speech. (L. — Gk.) L. *tropus.* — Gk. τρόπος, a turn, a trope. — Gk. τρεπειν, to turn. + O. Lat. *trepere*, to turn.

trophy. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *trophée*, 'a trophee;' Cot. — L. *tropæum*, a sign of victory. — Gk. τροπαῖον, a trophy, monument of an enemy's *defeat.* Neut. of τροπαῖος, belonging to a defeat. — Gk. τροπή, a return, putting to flight of an enemy. — Gk. τρέπειν, to turn (above).

tropic. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *tropik.* — F. *tropique*, 'a tropick;' Cot. — L. *tropicum*, acc. of *tropicus*, tropical. — Gk. τροπικός, belonging to a turn; the *tropic* is the point where the sun appears to turn from N. to S., or from S. to N. in the zodiac. — Gk. τροπος, a turn; see **Trope.** And see **Trepan** (1), **Trover.**

Trot, vb. (F. — L.) F. *trotter*; O. F. *troter.* We also find O. F. *trotier*, Low L. *trotārius*, a trotter, messenger, supposed to be from L. *tolūtārius*, going at a trot. — L. *tolutim*, adv., at a trot; lit. 'liftingly,' i.e. lifting the feet. — L. *tollere*, to lift; see **Tolerate.** (So Diez, Scheler, and Littre.) But cf. M. H. G. *trotten*, to run, perhaps allied to *treten*, to tread; M. Du. *tratten*, 'to goe, to pace, or to trot.'

Troth. (E.) Merely a variant of *truth.* M. E. *trowþe*, Ormulum; see **Trow.**

Troubadour. (Prov. — L. — Gk.) A F. modification of Prov. *trobador*, also *trobaire*, a troubadour, inventor of songs or verses. Here *trobador* answers to a Late L. acc. **tropātorem* (= Ital. *trovatore*, Span. *trovador*); whilst F. *trouvère* answers to a Late L. nom. **tropātor.* Both from the verb **tropāre* (as seen in Ital. *trovare*, Span. *trovar*, Prov. *trobar*, F. *trouver*), to find. See **Trover.**

Trouble, vb. (F. — L.) F. *troubler*, O. F. *trubler.* It answers to a Late L. **turbulāre*, a verb made from L. *turbula*, a disorderly group, dimin. of L. *turba*, a crowd. In fact, we find O. F. *torbleur*, *tourbleur*, one who troubles. Cf. Gk. τύρβη, disorder, throng; Skt. *tvar*, *tur*, to hasten. See **Turbid.**

Trough. (E.) M. E. *trogh.* A.S. *troh*, *trog*, a hollow vessel, trough. + Du. Icel. G. *trog*, Dan. *trug*, Swed. *trag.* Teut. type **trugoz*, Idg. type **dru-kos*; from **dru-*, as in Skt. *dru*, a tree, with adj. suffix. Thus the sense is 'wood-en'; see **Tree.**

Trounce, to beat. (F. — L.) To beat with a truncheon. — O. F. *trons*, a truncheon, m.; *tronce*, f., variant of *tronche*, a great piece of timber, allied to *tronc*, a trunk; see **Truncheon.**

Trousers, Trowsers. (F.) The latter *r* is modern; from the old word *trowses*, or *trouses*, breeches; older forms *trowze*, *trooze*; also *trews*; esp. used of the Irish *trews* or breeches; (whence Irish *trius*, *triubhas*, trousers; M. Irish *tribus*; Gael. *triubhas*). — F. *trousses*, trunk-hose, breeches (Littré), pl. of *trousse*, O. F. *tourse*, a bundle, package, case; from O. F. *tourser*, *trousser*, to pack; see **Truss.**

trousseau, a package; bride's outfit.

(F.) F. *trousseau*, a little bundle; dimin. of *trousse*, a bundle, a pack; from O. F. *trousser*, to pack. Of doubtful origin. See Truss.

Trout. (L. – Gk.) A. S. *trūht*. – L. *trūcta*. – Gk. τρώκτης, a nibbler, also a fish with sharp teeth. – Gk. τρώγειν, to bite, gnaw. Lit. 'nibbler.' Cf. Troglodyte.

Trover, an action at law arising out of the finding of goods. (F. – L. – Gk.) O. F. *trover* (F. *trouver*), to find; orig. to devise, invent, make up poetry. The same as Prov. *trobar*, Port. Span. *trovar*, Ital. *trovare*, to versify. β. Since Ital. *v* and Prov. *b* arise from L. *p*, the corresponding Late L. form is **tropāre*, to versify. – L. *tropus*, a trope; Late L. *tropus*, a song, manner of singing. – Gk. τρόπος, a trope, also a mode in music. See Troubadour, Trope.

Trow, to believe, suppose. (E.) M. E. *trowen*. O. Fries. *trouwa*, E. Fries. *trōen*, to believe. A. S. *trūwian*, to trow, trust, from Teut. base **trū-*; also *trēowian*, to believe, which is allied to the sb. *treow*, faith, trust, and to the adj. *treowe*, true, from Teut. base **trew(w)-*. Cf. Icel. *trua*, to trow, *trūr*, true; Dan. *troe*, to trow, *tro*, true; Swed. *tro*, to trow; Low G. *trouen*, to trow, *trou*, true; Du. *trouwen*, to marry, *trouw*, true; G. *trauen*, O. H. G. *trūwēn*, to trust, Goth. *trauan*, to believe. See True.

Trowel. (F. – L.) M. E. *truel*. – F. *truelle*, O. F. *truele*; Late L. *truella*, a trowel. Dimin. of L. *trua*, a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle (hence a trowel, from the shape); cf. L. *trulla*.

Trowsers; see Trousers.

Troy-weight. (F. *and* E.) Orig. a weight used at the fair of *Troyes*, a town in France, S. E. of Paris. See Arnold's Chronicle, ed. 1811, pp. 108, 191; Haydn, Dict. of Dates, &c.

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. *truek*, a beggar; Gael. and Irish *truaghan*, a wretch, miserable creature. Cf. W. *tru*, wretched, Corn. *troc*, wretched, Gael. *truagh*, Irish *trogha*, miserable, O. Irish *trūag*; Celt. type **trougos*, wretched (Stokes, 138). The Late L. *trūtānus*, a wandering beggar, is from the same source.

Truce. (E. It should rather be *trews*, i. e. pledges; it is the pl. of *trew*, a pledge of truth. (This is proved by the M. E. forms.) – A. S. *treow*, a compact, promise, pledge, faith; cf. A. S. *treowe*, true; see True.

Truck (1), to barter, exchange. (F.) M. E. *trukken*. – 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. *in trok zijn*, to be in vogue; and W. Flem. *trok* = Du. *trek*. The form *trok* is from Du. *trok-*, 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. τροχός, a runner, wheel, disc. – Gk. τρέχειν, to run. Der. *truckle-bed*, a bed on little wheels, where *truckle* = L. *trochlea*, a pulley; Baret has: '*Pullie*, trochlea; a *truckle*, or pullie.' Cf. Span. *trocla*, a pulley.

truckle, to submit servilely to another. (L. – Gk.) From the phrase *to truckle under*, due to the old custom of putting a *truckle-bed* under a larger one; the truckle-bed being occupied by a servant, pupil, or inferior. It prob. originated in University slang, from L. *trochlea* (as above).

Truculent, barbarous. (F. – L.) F. *truculent*. – L. acc. *truculentum*, cruel. – L. *truc-*, stem of *trux*, fierce, wild.

Trudge, to march heavily. (F. – Teut.?) Perhaps to slouch along, or go about as an idle beggar. – F. *trucher*, to beg idly; obsol. (Littré). Of Teut. origin; cf. Low G. *truggelen*, to beg fawningly, to wheedle; Du. *troggelen*, to beg, wheedle; M. Du. *truggelen*, 'to trugge up and downe a Begging,' Hexham; W. Flem. *troggelen*, to walk with difficulty; Dan. *trygle*, to importune; E. Fries. *trüggeln*, to press, push backward, also to be importunate. Allied to G. *drücken*, to press, A. S. *þryccan*, to press, afflict, prov. E. *thrutch*, to press.

True, firm, certain. (E.) M. E. *trewe*. A.S. *treowe*, *trywe*, true. Orig. 'believed;' allied to O. Prussian *druwit*, to believe (Fick); Lith. *drútas*, firm. + Du. *trouw*, Icel. *tryggr*, Swed. *trogen*, G. *treu*, Goth. *triggws*, true. Cf. also Icel. *trūr*, true, Goth. *trauan*, to believe, trust, be persuaded. See **Trow**.

Truffle. (F. – L.) M. F. *trufle*, F. *truffe*, a round edible fungus, found underground. Span. *trufa*, a truffle. It is thought that the F. *truffe*, Span. *trufa*, answer to L. pl. *tūbera*, truffles, whence was formed a F. fem. sb. **tufre*, easily altered to *truffe*. We also find Ital. *tartufo*, a truffle < L. *terræ tūber*, i. e. truffle of the earth; whence G. *kartoffel*, earlier form *tartuffel*, a potato. See **Trifle**.

Trull, a worthless woman. (G.) G. *trulle*, *trolle* (whence Picard *troulle*), a trull. Cognate with M. Du. *drol*, a jester, Icel. *troll*, a merry elf; see **Droll** and **Troll**.

Trump (1), a trumpet. (F. – G. – Slav.) M. E. *trumpe*, *trompe*. – F. *trompe*, 'a trump;' Cot. Cf. Span. *trompa*, Ital. *tromba*, a trump. – O. H. G. *trumpa*, *trumba*, a trumpet. – O. Slav. type **tromba*, as in O. Slav. and Pol. *traba* (with former *a* nasal), Slovenian *tromba*, *troba*, a trumpet, Russ. *truba*, a pipe, tube, trumpet.

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. *triomphe*, 'the card-game called ruffe, or trump; also the ruffe or trump at it;' Cot.: *triompher*, 'to triumph, to trump 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. *truncāre*, to cut off. – L. *truncus*, a stump. See **Trunk** (1).

truncheon. (F. – L.) M. E. *tronchoun*. – O. North F. *tronchon* (Norm. dial.); O. F. *tronson*, 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. *tryndyled*, rounded; Voc. 152. 5. – M. F. (Picard) *trondeler*, 'to trundle;' Cot.; Walloon *trondeler*, to roll (Sigart). Of Low G. origin; cf. Low G. *tröndeln*, Pomeran. *trundeln*, to trundle a hoop; O. Fries. *trund*, round; N. Fries. *trind*, round. From Teut. **trund-*, weak grade of a lost verb **trendan-*, to roll (pt. t. **trand*); whence also A. S. *sin-tryndel*, 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 **trand*, 2nd grade of **trendan-*. See **Trend**.

Trunk (1), stem of a tree, &c. (F. – L.) F. *tronc*, trunk. – L. *truncum*, acc. of *truncus*, trunk, stem, bit cut off. – L. *truncus*, adj., cut off, maimed. Brugm. i. § 144. Der. *trunk-hose*, i. e. *trunk'd-hose*, knee-breeches, breeches cut short.

Trunk (2), of an elephant. (F. – G. – Slav.) Formerly *trump*, signifying (1) trumpet, (2) tube. – F. *trompe*, 'a trump, or trumpet, the snowt of an elephant;' Cot. Cf. O. F. *tromper*, to blow a trumpet; see **Trump** (1).

Trunnion, one of the projecting stumps on each side of a cannon, on which it rests in the carriage. (F. – L.) F. *trognon*, a stump; from *tronc*, a trunk; cf. M. F. *tron*, 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. *troussel*, *toursel*, later *trousseau*; see **Trousseau**. Cf. Port. *trouxa*, 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. *θύρσος*; see **Thyrsus**. So Körting.

Trust. (Scand.) M. E. *trust*. – Icel. *traust*, trust, protection, firmness; Dan. Swed. *trost*, consolation. + G. *trost*, consolation, Goth. *trausti*, a covenant. Related to **Trow**, **True**.

truth. (E.) M. E. *trewthe*, *trouthe*; A. S. *treowð*, truth. – A. S. *treowe*, true; see **True**. + Icel. *tryggð*, truth. And see **Troth**.

Try, to select, test, examine, &c. (F. – L.) M. E. *trien*, to select, pick out, choose. – F. *trier*, 'to cull out;' Cot. The same as Prov. *triar*, to separate corn from the straw, also to choose. – Late L.

trītāre, to pound small; cf. Ital. *tritare*, to pound, grind, mince, also to ponder, consider, scan. – L. *trītus*, pp. of *terere*, to rub. It meant to thresh, pulverise, separate, purify, cull, pick. (Disputed.) Der. *tri-al*.

Tryst, Trist, an appointment to meet. (F. – Teut.?) See Jamieson; orig. a set station, place of meeting. M. E. *triste, tristre*, a station (in hunting), place to watch. – O. F. *triste, tristre*, station to watch (in hunting), ambush; Low L. *trista*. Of doubtful origin; but perhaps related to Frankish L. *trustis*, one in a place of trust (see Ducange). Allied to O. H. G. *trost*, help, M. H. G. vb. *troesten*, to assist; see **Trust**.

Tub, a small cask. (O. Low G.) M. E. *tubbe*. – M. Du. *tobbe*, a tub; Low G. and E. Fries. *tubbe*, a tub.

Tube. (F. – L.) F. *tube*. – L. *tubum*, acc. of *tubus*, a tube, pipe; akin to *tuba*, a trumpet. Der. *tub-ul-ar*, from L. *tubulus*, dimin. of *tubus*.

Tuber, a rounded root. (L.) L. *tūber*, a bump, tumour, also a truffle. 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. *tukken*. – Low G. *tukken*, to pull up, draw up, tuck up, also to entice (= M. Du. *tocken*, to entice). + G. *zucken*, to twitch up; O. H. G. *zucchen*. Teut. base **tukk*; intensive form from the weak grade (**tuh*) of Teut. **teuhan-*, to pull; see **Tow** (1), **Tug**, **Touch**.

Tuck (2), a rapier. (F. – Ital. – G.) Short for F. *etoc*, occasional form of *estoc*, 'the stock of a tree, a rapier, a tuck;' Cot. – Ital. *stocco*, a truncheon, rapier, tuck; Florio. – G. *stock*, a stock, stump, &c.; see **Stock**, **Stoccado**.

Tuck (3), beat of drum. (F. – Teut.) From Picard or Walloon *toquer, toker*, to touch, strike; variant of F. *toucher*, to touch; see **Touch**, **Tocsin**.

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 **Tocsin**.

tucket, a flourish on a trumpet. (F. – Teut.) North F. *touquet*, for O. F. *touchet*, a stroke; equivalent to Ital. *toccata*, a prelude, tolling of a bell, a tucket, a striking; from *toccare*, to strike, touch; see **Touch**. ¶ Or from Italian.

Tuesday. (E.) A. S. *Tīwes dæg*, the day of *Tīw*, the god of war. + Icel. *Tysdagr*, the day of *Týr*; Dan. *Tirsdag*, Swed. *Tisdag*; O. H. G. *Zies tac*, the day of *Ziu*, god of war. β. The A. S. *Tīw*, Icel. *Týr*, O. H. G. *Ziu* are the same as Skt. *deva-s*, god, and allied to L. *deus*, god, and even to L. *Iu-* in *Iu-piter*, Gk. Ζεύς, Skt. *Dyaus*. ¶ A translation of L. *diēs Martis*.

Tufa, a soft stone. (Ital. – L.) For *tufo*. – Ital. *tufo*. – L. *tōfus, tōphus*. Cf. Gk. τόφος. Origin unknown.

Tuft (1), a crest, knot. (F. – Teut.) M. E. *tuft*, but the final *t* is excrescent; prov. E. *tuff*, a tuft. – F. *touffe*, a tuft or lock of hair. – Swed. dial. *tuppa*, a tuft, fringe; Icel. *toppr*, a top, tuft, or lock of hair; M. Du. *top*, a tuft; G. *zopf*. ¶ W. *twff* is borrowed from E., and preserves the correct form.

Tuft (2), a plantation, a green knoll. (Scand.) See **Toft**.

Tug, vb. (Scand.) M. E. *toggen*. From Icel. *tog*, M. Swed. *tog*, a rope to pull by; allied to E. Fries. *tokken*, to pull; Low G. *tukken*, to pull up, draw up; cf. Low G. *togg*, a pull (Danneil). From the weak grade (*tuh-*) of Teut. **teuh-an-*, to pull; see **Tow** (1), **Tuck** (1).

Tuition. (F. – L.) F. *tuition*. – L. acc. *tuitiōnem*, protection. – L. *tuit-us*, pp. of *tuērī*, to guard, protect.

Tulip, a flower. (F. – Ital. – Turk. – Pers.) M. F. *tulippe*, also *tulipan*, a tulip; so called from its likeness to a turban. – Ital. *tulipa, tulipano*, a tulip. – Turk. *tulbend*, a turban; also *dulbend*. – Pers. *dulband*, a turban; see **Turban**.

Tulle, a kind of silk open-work or lace. (F.) Named from *Tulle*, the chief town in the department of Correze (France), where it was first made (Littré).

Tumble, vb. (E.) M. E. *tumblen*; frequent. of *tomben, tumben*, to tumble. – A. S. *tumbian*, to turn heels over head, dance. + Du. *tuimelen*; cf. G. *tummeln*, from O. H. G. *tūmōn*, 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; *tumb 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. **tumeficāre*,

for L. *tumefacere*, to make to swell. — L. *tumē-re*, to swell; *facere*, to make.

tumid. (L.) L. *tumidus*, swollen. — L. *tumere*, to swell. Cf. Gk. τυλη, a swelling; Skt. *tu*, to increase. Brugm. i. § 413 (8). (√TEU.) Der. *tum-our*, F. *tumeur*, from L. acc. *tumōrem*, a swelling.

Tump, a hillock. (C.) W. *twmp*, a tump, is perhaps from E. But the word seems to be Celtic; from W. *tom*, Gael. and Irish *tom*, a hillock; cf. Gk. τυμβος, L. *tumulus*, a mound. See Tomb.

Tumult. (F. — L.) F. *tumulte*. — L. acc. *tumultum*, an uproar. — L. *tumere*, to swell, surge up.

tumulus. (L.) L. *tumulus*, a mound. — L. *tumēre*, to swell. And see Tomb.

Tun; see Ton.

Tune, tone, melody. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *tune*. — A. F. *tun*, F. *ton*, 'a tune, or sound;' Cot. — L. acc. *tonum*. — Gk. τόνος, a tone. See Tone.

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*.

Tunic. (F. — L.) O. F. *tunique*. — L. *tunica*, an under-garment; whence A. S. *tunicæ*. Der. *tunic-le*, *tunic-at-ed*.

Tunnel. (F. — L.) O. F. *tonnel* (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. *thunnum*, acc. of *thunnus* — Gk. θυννος, θυνος, a tunny. Lit. 'the darter.' — Gk. θύνειν, allied to θύειν, to rush along. (√DHEU.)

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. *toppr*, a top, a crest. See Top.

Turban. (F. — Ital. — Turk. — Pers.) Formerly *turbant*, *turribant*, *turband*; also *tolipant*, *tulipant*, *tulibant*. — M. F. *turbant*, *turban*, a turban; Cot. — Ital. *turbante*, 'a turbant;' Florio. — Turk. *tulbend*, vulgar form of *dulbend*, a turban. — Pers. *dulband*, a turban. Cf. Tulip.

Turbary, a right of digging turf, or a place for digging it. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *torberie*; Low L. *turbāria*, the same. — O. H. G. **turba*, older form of *zurba*, turf. + A. S. *turf*. See Turf.

Turbid. (L.) L. *turbidus*, disturbed. — L. *turbāre*, 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 spindle, reel; from its rhomboidal shape. So also L. *rhombus*, a spindle, rhombus, turbot.

Turbulent. (F. — L.) F. *turbulent*. — L. *turbulentus*, full of commotion. — L. *turbāre*, to disturb; see Turbid.

Tureen, the same as Terreen, q. v.

Turf. (E.) M. E. *turf*, pl. *turues* (*turves*). A. S. *turf*. + Du. *turf*, Icel. *torf*, sod, peat; Dan. *törv*, Swed. *torf*, O. H. G. *zurba*. Cf. Skt. *darbha-*, a matted grass, from *drbh*, to bind.

Turgid. (L.) L. *turgidus*, swollen. — L. *turgēre*, 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. *Calecutischer hahn*, a turkey-cock, is lit. a cock of Calicut. (It really came from the New World.) From F. *Turquie*, Turkey. — F. *Turc*, a Turk. — Tatar *Türk*, a Turk; orig. an adj. meaning 'brave.' ¶ The usual Turkish word for 'Turk' is '*Osmānlī*.

Turmeric. (Arabic?) New L. *turmerica* (Minsheu). Cf. F. *terre-merite*, turmeric (Littre; s. v. *Curcuma*); as if L. *terra merita*, apparently 'excellent earth'; but cf. *terræ 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. *kurkum*, saffron; whence also L. *crocus*.

Turmoil, sb. (F. ? — L. ?) Formerly *turmóyl*; 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 *trameul* (Cotgrave); O. F. *trameure*. β. So named from being in continual motion. — L. *tremere*, to tremble, shake. Cf. O. F. *tramoier*, to tremble.

Turn, vb. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *turnen*, *tournen*; A. S. *tyrnan*, *turnian*. [Cf. O. H. G. *turnen*, to turn.] — L. *tornāre*, to turn in a lathe. — L. *tornus*, a lathe. —

Gk. τόρνος, a tool to draw circles with; allied to τορος, piercing, L. *terere*, to rub, bore. (√TER.) Der. *turn*, sb.

Turnip, Turnep, a plant. (F.—L.; *and* L.) The latter part of the word is M. E. *nepe*, a turnip, A. S. *nâp*, borrowed from L. *nāpus*, a kind of turnip; cf. Irish and Gael. *neip*, a turnip. β. The origin of the former part is unknown; the suggestion *terræ nāpus* does not agree with the spelling, which rather resembles the F. *tour* in the sense of 'wheel,' as signifying its round shape; it looks as if it had been turned. A turner's wheel was formerly called a *turn* in English, and *tour* in French. Cf. Irish *turnapa*, a turnep, *turnoir*, a turner (from E.).

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. τερέβινθος, the terebinth-tree. See Terebinth.

Turpitude. (F.—L.) F. *turpitude*. — L. *turpitūdo*, baseness. — L. *turpis*, base.

Turquoise, Turkis, a gem. (F.—Ital.—Tatar.) F. *turquoise*; orig. fem. of *Turquois*, Turkish. — M. Ital. *Turchesa*, a turquoise, or Turkish stone. — Tatar *Turk*, a Turk.

Turret. (F.—L.) M. F. *tourette*; Cot. Dimin. of O. F. *tur*, F. *tour*, a tower. — L. acc. *turrem*. See Tower.

Turtle (1), a turtle-dove. (L.) A. S. *turtle*; 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. *tartaruga*, Span. *tortuga*, a tortoise or sea-turtle, turned these words into *turtle*; see above. The Span. and Port. words are allied to Tortoise.

Tush, an exclamation of impatience. (E.) Formerly *twish*, an expression of disgust. Cf. *pish* and *tut*; and cf. Low G. *tuss*, silence! Also Dan. *tysse*, to silence.

Tusk. (E.) South E. *tush* (as in Shak.). A. S. *tusc*, usually spelt *tux*; prob. originally **tūsc*. Cf. O. Fries. *tusch*, *tusk*; E. Fries. *tūsk*; Icel. *toskr*. Perhaps related to Tooth. Brugm. i. § 795.

Tussle, to scuffle. (E.) The same as *tousle*, 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. *tūtēl-a*, protection; with F. suffix *-age* (< L. *-āticum*). — L. *tut-us*, short for *tuitus*, pp. of *tueri*, to guard, protect; see Tuition.

tutelar. (L.) L. *tūtelāris*, protecting. — L. *tut-us*, short for *tuitus* (above).

tutor. (L.) L. *tūtor*, a guardian, tutor. — L. *tūt-us* (above).

Tutty, a collyrium. (F.—Pers.) F. *tutie*; M. F. *tuthie*, 'tutie,' Cot. — Pers. *tūtiyā*, green vitriol. Cf. Skt. *tuttha-*, blue vitriol.

Twaddle, to tattle. (E.) Formerly *twattle*, a collateral form of *tattle*.

Twain; see Two.

Twang, to sound with a sharp noise. (E.) A collateral form of *tang*; see Tang (2). Cf. Tingle.

Tweak, to twitch, pinch. (E.) M. E. *twikken*; A. S. *twiccian*, pt. t. *twicc-ode*, (spelt *twiccede*, 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 tweese*, whence small surgical instruments were called *tweezes*, a form afterwards turned into *tweezers*, and used of small nippers in particular. β. Again, the word *tweese* was really at first *twees*, the plural of *twee* or *etwee*, a surgical case; *etwee* being merely an Englished form of M. F. *estuy*, F. *étui*. — M. F. *estuy*, 'a sheath, case, a case of little instruments, now commonly termed an *ettwee*;' Cot. γ. The M. F. *estuy* is cognate with Span. *estuche*, Port. *estojo*, M. Ital. *stuccio*, *stucchio*, 'a little pocket-cace with cisors, pen-knives, and such trifles in them' (*sic*); Florio. — M. H. G. *stūche* (prov. G. *stauche*), a short and narrow muff (hence a case). + Icel. *stūka*, a sleeve. ¶ Etymology quite clear; *estuy* became *etwee*, *twee*, then *twees*, then *tweeses*, and lastly *tweezers*, which might be explained as 'instruments belonging to a *tweese* or *twee*.'

Twelve. (E.) M. E. *twelf*, whence *twelf-e*, a pl. form, also written *twelue* (=*twelve*). A. S. *twelf*, *twelfe*.+O. Fries. *twilif*, Du. *twaalf*, Icel. *tōlf*, Dan. *tolv*, Swed. *tolf*, G. *zwölf*, O. H. G. *zwelif*, Goth. *twalif*. β. The Goth. *twa-lif* is composed of *twa*, two; and *-lif*, the equivalent of the Lithuan. *-lika*, occurring in *dwy-lika*, twelve. Again, the suffix *-lika* is allied to Lithuan. *lėkas*, remaining, left over, from *lik-ti*, to remain. Hence *twa-lif* = two over ten, i. e. twelve. Brugm. ii. § 175. Der. *twelf-th*, for *twelft* = A. S. *twelfta*, twelfth; *twelvemonth* = M. E. *twelfmonthe*.

twenty. (E.) A. S. *twentig*. – A. S. *twen* = *twēn*, short for *twegen*, twain; and *-tig*, suffix allied to Goth. *-tigjus* and E. *ten*. +Goth. *twaitigjus*, Du. *twintig*, Icel. *tuttugu*, G. *zwanzig*; all similarly formed.

twibill, twybill, a two-edged bill. (E.) M. E. *twibil*. A. S. *twibill*. – A. S. *twi-*, double; *bill*, a bill; see **twice** (below).

twice. (E.) M. E. *twiės* (dissyllabic). A. S. *twiges*, a late form, for the older *twiwa*, twice. – A. S. *twi-*, double; like L. *bi-*, Gk. δι-, Skt. *dvi-*; allied to *twā*, two. See **Two.**

twig (1), a shoot of a tree. (E.) A. S. *twig* (pl. *twigu*), a twig; Northumb. *tuigge* (pl. *tuiggo*), 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. δισσος, double, twofold. Brugm. ii. § 166.

Twig (2), to comprehend. (C.) Irish *tuig-im*, O. Irish *tucc-im*, I understand; Gael. *tuig*, to understand.

Twilight. (E.) M. E. *twilight*. The prefix *twi-* (A. S. *twi-*) is lit. 'double' (see twice above); but is here used rather in the sense of doubtful or between; cf. L. *dubius*, doubtful, from *duo*, two. + G. *zwielicht*, M. Du. *tweelicht*; similarly compounded.

twill, to weave, shewing ribs. (Low G.) The word has reference to a peculiar method of doubling the warp-threads, or taking two of them together; this gives an appearance of diagonal lines, in textile fabrics. From Low G. *twillen*. [One Low G. *twillen*, to bifurcate, is allied to O. H. G. *zwinel*, twin, and to E. **Twin.**] But *twillen* is here a Low G. spelling of M. H. G. *zwilhen*, to double; from M. H. G. *zwilch*, O. H. G. *zwilīh*, adj., two-threaded, a word suggested by L. *bilix*, two-threaded (from L. *bi-*, double, *līcium*, thread). Cf. G. *zwillich*, ticking.

twin. (E.) A. S. *ge-twinnas*, twins.+ Icel. *tvinnr*, in pairs; Lithuan. *dwyni*, twins; cf. L. *bīni*, 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. *tweihnai*, two apiece; Bavar. *zwin-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. *tvinni*, twine; Swed. *tvinntråd*, twine-thread; also Du. *tweern*, G. *zwirn*. β. All from Teut. type **twis-no-*>**twiz-no-*, double; the *iz* becomes *ī* in A. S. *twīn*, Du. *twijn*; the *zn* becomes *nn* in Icel. and Swed.; and the *z* becomes *r* in Du. and G. The base *twis-* occurs in E. *twis-t*, Goth. *twis-*, prefix; cf. L. *bis* (for **dwis*), Gk. δίς, Skt. *dvis*, twice. Brugm. i. § 903 (c, note 2).

Twinge, to nip. (E.) M. E. *twengen*, weak vb. (*g*=*j*). Causal of *twingen*, str. vb., O. Fries. *twinga*, *thwinga* (pt. t. *twang*), to constrain, O. Sax. *bi-thwingan*, Icel. *þvinga*, Du. *dwingen*, G. *zwingen*, O. H. G. *dwingan*; Teut. type **thwengan-*, pt. t. *thwang*. Cf. also Lith. *twenkti*, to be hot, to smart; *twankas*, sultry. (√TWENK.) Der. *thong*.

Twinkle. (E.) A. S. *twinclian*, to twinkle; a frequentative form of *twink*, appearing in M. E. *twinken*, to blink, wink. Again, this is a nasalised form of M. E. *twikken*, to twitch (hence to quiver); see **Tweak.** + Bavarian *zwinkern*, frequent. of *zwinken*, to blink.

twinkling. (E.) M. E. *twinkeling*, 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*, *zwieren*, to peep (Schmeller), M. H. G. *zwieren*, to peep out (Schade). ¶ Nares is wrong in citing *twire – twitter* from Chaucer; the true reading is *twitreth*.

Twirl, to turn rapidly round. (E.) It stands for *thwirl* (like *twinge* for *thwinge*).

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

**jūdr*), Swed. *jufver*, *jur*, Dan. *yver*; G. *euter*, O. H. G. *ūter*; also L. *ūber*, Gk. *οὖθαρ*, Skt. *ūdhar*, *ūdhan*, an udder. Brugm. i. § 113.

Ugly, frightful. (Scand.) M. E. *ugly*, *uglike*. — Icel. *uggligr*, fearful, dreadful. — Icel. *ugg-r*, fear; *-ligr* = A. S. *-līc*, like. Allied to Icel. *ugga*, to fear. Der. *ugliness*.

Uhlan, Ulan, a lancer. (G. — Polish. — Turkish.) G. *uhlan*, a lancer. — Pol. *ulan*, a lancer. Borrowed from Turk. *oglan*, also *ōlan*, a youth, lad. Of Tatar origin.

Ukase, an edict. (F. — Russ.) F. *ukase*. — Russ. *ukaz'*, an edict; cf. *ukazate*, to indicate, shew, order, prescribe. — Russ. *u-*, prefix, allied to Skt. *ava*, away, off; *kazate*, to shew, Ch. Slav. *kazati*. Brugm. i. §§ 162 note), 616.

Ulcer, a dangerous sore. (F. — L.) F. *ulcère*. — L. *ulcer-*, for **ulces-*, stem of *ulcus*, a sore. + Gk. ἕλκος, a wound, sore; Skt. *arças*, 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. *ouillier*, *eullier*, to fill a cask up to the bung. Cotgrave spells it *oeiller*, and the sb. as *oeillage*. The Late L. type of the vb. is **oculāre*, i. e. to fill up to the *oculus*, eye, orifice. We also find O. F. *aouillier*, as if for **adoculāre*.

Ulterior, further. (L.) L. *ulterior*, further; comp. of O. L. *ulter*, adj.

ultimate, furthest. (L.) L. *ultimātus*, pp. of *ultimāre*, to be at the last. — L. *ultimus*, last; *ul-ti-mus* being a double superl. form from the base *ul-*; see **ultra-**.

ultra-, beyond. (L.) L. *ultrā*, beyond, adv. and prep. Allied to O. Lat. *ul-s*, beyond, *ollus*, that one.

ultramarine, beyond sea; as sb., sky-blue. (Span. — L.) Span. *ultramarino*, beyond sea; also a blue colour. — L. *ultra*, beyond; *mar-e*, sea; and suffix *-inus*; see **Marine**.

ultramontane, beyond the Alps. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *ultramontain*. — Ital. *oltramontano*. — L. *ultrā*, beyond; *montem*, acc., a mountain; with suffix *-ānus*; see **Tramontane** and **Mountain**.

ultramundane, beyond the world. (L.) L. *ultrā*, beyond; *mundānus*, worldly, from *mundus*, world; see **Mundane**.

Umbel, an umbrella-like inflorescence. (L.) L. *umbella*, a parasol; dimin. of *umbra*, a shade; see **Umbrage**.

umber. (F. — Ital. — Lat.) F. *ombre*, short for *terre d'ombre*, lit. 'earth of shadow,' a brown earth used for shadowing in paintings. — Ital. *terra d'ombra*, lit. earth of shadow (Torriano). — L. *terra*, earth; *dē*, of; *umbra*, shadow.

Umbilical, pertaining to the navel. (F. — L.) M. F. *umbilical*, adj., from *umbilic*, navel (Cot.). — L. *umbilicum*, acc. of *umbilīcus*, navel, middle, centre. + Gk. ὀμφαλός, navel; cf. Skt. *nābhi-*, navel; see **Nave** (1). Brugm. i. § 467.

Umbrage, 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 *numpire*, the old form of the word; M. E. *nompere*, *noumpere*, also *noumpere*, *nounpier*, P. Plowman, B. v. 337. — O. F. *nomper*, later *nompair*, peerless, odd (Cot.); earliest form *nonper* (Roquefort). — L. *non*, not; *parem*, acc. of *pār*, equal. Used, like L. *impar*, 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., adjs., and advs. (Distinct from *un-* (2) below.) A. S. *un-*, neg. prefix. + Du. *on-*, Icel. *ō-*, *ū-*, Dan. *u-*, Swed. *o-*, Goth. *un-*, G. *un-*, W. *an-*, L. *in-*, Gk. *ἀν-*, *ἀ-*, 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. *ont-*, 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. *ἀντι-*; 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.

Unaneled, 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-eled*, from *an* (for A. S. *on*) and *eled*, pp. of M. E. *elien*, to oil, vb., from *ele*, sb., oil. The A. S. *ele*, oil, is borrowed from L. *oleum*, Gk. ἔλαιον, oil; see **Oil**.

Unanimous, of one mind. (L.) L. *ūnanim-us*, of one mind; with suffix *-ous*. —L. *ūn-us*, one (see **One**); *animus*, mind.

Uncial, large, applied to letters. (L.) L. *unciālis*, adj. from *uncia*, inch; see **Inch**. (From the large size of the letters.)

Uncle. (F.—L.) M. E. *uncle*.—A. F. *uncle*; F. *oncle*.—L. *auunculum*, acc. of *auunculus*, a mother's brother, lit. 'little grandfather;' dimin. of *auus*, a grandfather.

Uncouth. (E.) A. S. *uncuð*, orig. unknown; hence, strange, odd.—A. S. *un-*, not; and *cuð*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. See **Can**.

Unction. F.—L.) F. *onction*.—L. *unctiōnem*, acc. of *unctio*, an anointing.—L. *unct-us*, pp. of *ungere*, to anoint. Der. *unctu-ous*, Late L. *unctu-ōsus*. Brugm. i. § 398. See **Unguent**.

Under, beneath. (E.) A. S. *under*.+Du. *onder*, Icel. *undir*, Dan. Swed. *under*, Goth. *undar*, G. *unter*, under. Common as a prefix. Brugm. i. § 446, ii. § 75.

Undern, a certain period of the day. (E.) The time denoted differed at different periods. The A. S. *undern* meant the third hour, about 9 a. m.: later, it meant about noon; and, still later, the afternoon, in which sense it survives in prov. E. *aunder*, *aandorn*, *orndorns*, *doundrins*, &c.+Icel. *undorn*, O. H. G. *untorn*, Goth. *undaurni-*; the lit. sense being 'intervening or middle period.' Perhaps from A. S. *under*, with the sense 'among' or 'between,' like G. *unter*. Cf. L. *internus*, inward; from L. *inter*. ¶ Kluge explains it as equivalent to A. S. *un-dyrne*, 'not dark,' hence 'dawn.' (But *dyrne* usually means 'not manifest.') See Eng. Stud. xx. 334.

Understand. (E.) A.S. *understandan*, lit. to stand under or among, hence, to comprehend (like L. *intel-ligere*).—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. *undertak-er*, lit. one who takes a business in hand; Oth. iv. 1. 224.

Undulate, to wave. (L.) From pp. of L. *undulāre*, to fluctuate.—L. **undula*, dimin. of *unda*, a wave. Allied to **Water**; cf. Skt. *udan*, water, *und*, to wet, Lith. *wandu*, water, Russ. *voda*, water. Brugm. i. §§ 102, 594.

Uneath, scarcely, with difficulty. (E.) Obsolete. M. E. *uneþe*. A. S. *uneaðe*, adv., from adj. *uneaðe*, difficult.—A. S. *un-*, not; *ēaðe*, *ēað*, easy; the orig. sense being waste, empty, hence easy to occupy. Cf. O. Sax. *ōði*, easy; G. *öde*, waste, deserted, Icel. *auðr*, empty, Goth. *auths*, *authis*, desert, waste. ¶ But some dissociate A. S. *eaðe*, O. Sax. *oði*, from the rest.

Ungainly, awkward. (Scand.; *with* E. *prefix and suffix*.) Formed by adding *-ly* to M. E. *ungein*, inconvenient.—A. S. *un-*, not; Icel. *gegn*, ready, serviceable, convenient, allied to *gegna*, to meet, suit, *gegn*, against, and to E. **Again**. Cf. Icel. *ō-gegn*, ungainly.

Unguent, ointment. (L.) L. *unguentum*, ointment.—L. *unguent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ungere*, to anoint.+Skt. *añj*, to smear. Brugm. i. § 398.

Unicorn. (F.—L.) M. F. *unicorne*, a fabulous one-horned animal.—L. *ūnicornem*, acc. of *unicornis*, one-horned.—L. *ūni-*, for *ūnus*, one (see **One**); *corn-ū*, a horn. See **Horn**.

uniform, adj. (F.—L.) F. *uniforme*.—L. *uniformem*, acc. of *ūniformis*, having one form.—L. *ūni-*, for *ūnus*, one; *form-a*, form; see **Form**.

union (1), concord. (F.—L.) F. *union*.—L. acc. *ūnionem*, oneness.—L. *ūni-*, for *ūnus*, 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. *ūnicum*, acc. of *ūnicus*, single.—L. *ūni-*, for *ūnus*, one.

unison, concord. (F.—L.) F. *unisson*.—L. *ūnisonum*, acc. of *ūnisonus*, having a like sound.—L. *ūni-*, for *ūnus*, 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. *unītus*, pp. of *unīre*, to unite. – L *ūnus*, one.

unity, oneness. (F. – L.) M. E. *unitee*. – M. F. *unite* (*unité*). – L. *ūnitātem*, acc. of *ūnitās*, unity. – L. *ūni-*, for *ūnus*, one, cognate with One.

universal. (F. – L.) F. *universel* (Latinised). – L. *uniuersalis*, belonging to the whole. – L. *uniuersus*, turned into one, combined into a whole. – L. *ūni-*, for *ūnus*, one; *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn; see Verse. Der. *univers-ity*, F. *université*, from L. acc. *ūniuersitātem*.

univocal, having but one meaning. (L.) From L. *uniuoc-us*, univocal; with suffix *-ālis*. – L. *uni-*, for *unus*, one; *uoc-*, allied to *uox*, voice, sense; see Voice.

Unkempt, i. e. uncombed; for *unkemb'd*. From A. S. *cemban*, to comb; formed (by vowel-change of *a* to *e*) from *camb*, 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. Fabyan has *unruled*.

Until. (E.) The same word as below, with the substitution of North E. (and Scand.) *til*, to, for E. *to*. See Till.

unto, even to. (E.) M. E. *unto* (not in A. S.). For *und-to*; where *to* is the usual E. prep., and *und* is the O. Fries. *und, ont*, Goth. *und*, O. Sax. *und*, unto, whence O. Sax. *un-tō*, unto. A related form *oð* (< **anth*) is common in A. S.; cf. also A. S. *and-*, prefix, for which see Un- (2).

Up. (E.) M. E. *vp, up*: A. S. *ūp, upp*, adv. + Du. *op*, Icel. *upp*, Dan. *op*, Swed. *upp*, Goth. *iup*, G. *auf*, O. H. G. *ūf*. Allied to Over; cf. *ab-ove*.

Upas, the poison-tree of Java. (Malay.) Malay *ūpas*, a poisonous juice; *pūhun ūpas*, poison-tree (*pūhun* = tree).

Upbraid, to reproach. (E.) M. E. *vpbreiden*, to reproach. – A. S. *up*, up, upon, on; *bregdan*, to braid, weave, also to lay hold of, seize. The orig. sense seems to have been to lay hold of, hence to attack, accuse, &c. The A. S. *bregdan*, also = E. *braid*, to weave; so that *-braid* in *up-braid* is the usual verb *braid*, used in a special sense. So also Dan. *be-breide* (lit. be-braid), to upbraid.

Upholsterer. (E.) Lengthened from *upholster*, for *uphold-ster*, another form of *upholder*, 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*, up; *on*, on. + Icel. *upp á*, upon; Swed. *pa*, Dan. *paa* (reduced forms).

Uproar, tumult. (Du.) The spelling shews confusion with E. *roar*. – Du. *oproer*, 'uprore, tumult;' Hexham. – Du. *op*, up; *roeren*, to excite, stir, move; so that *oproer* = a stirring up, commotion. + Low G. *upprōr* (Danneil); Swed. *uppror*, Dan. *uprōr*, G. *aufruhr*. β. The verb is Du. *roeren*, Swed. *röra*, Dan. *røre*, G. *ruhren*, A. S. *hrēran*, to stir; see Reremouse. The A. S. *hrēran* is from *hrōr*, adj., active, busy.

Upsidedown. (E.) From *up, side*, and *down*. But the M. E. form was *up-so-doun*, i. e. 'up as it were down.'

Upstart, sb. (E.) From *upstart*, vb., to start up; Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 16; Chaucer, C. T., A. 1080. See Start.

Upwards; see Up and -ward, suffix.

Urbane, courteous. (L.) L. *urbānus*, belonging to a city. – L. *urb-s*, a city. Der. *urban*, doublet of *urbane*; *urban-i-ty*, F. *urbanité*, from L. acc. *urbānitātem*, 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 imps took a hedgehog's shape. – Walloon *urechon*, *irchon* (Sigart); Norm. dial. *hérichon*; O. North. F. *herichon*; O.F. *ireçon, eriçon, herisson*, a hedgehog; formed with suffix *-on* (= L. *-ōnem*) from L. *ēricius*, a hedgehog, lengthened form of *ēr* (gen. *ēri-s*), a hedgehog. + Gk. χήρ, hedgehog; cf. χαράσσειν, to scratch.

Ure, practise, use. (F. – L.) Obsolete, except in *in-ure, man-ure*. (Distinct from *use*.) – O. F. *eure, uevre, ovre*, work, action. – L. *opera*, work; see Operate.

Urge. (L.) L. *urgēre*, to urge, drive. Allied to Wreak. (✓ WERG.) Der. *urg-ent*, from stem of pres. part.

Urim. (Heb.) Heb. *ūrīm*, lights; pl. of *ūr*, light. See Thummim.

Urine. (F. – L.) F. *urine*. – L. *ūrina*. + Gk. *ουρον*, urine; Skt. *vari, vār*, water;

Icel. *úr*, drizzling rain; Icel. *ver*, A. S. *wær*, sea. Orig. 'water.'

Urn. (F.—L.) M. E. *urne*.—F. *urne*.—L. *urna*, urn. For **urc-na*; cf. *urc-eus*, a pitcher. Brugm. i. § 756.

Us. (E.) A. S. *ūs*, dat. pl. of *wē*, we; *ūs*, *ūsic*, acc. pl. of *wē*.+Du. *ons*, Icel. *oss*, Swed. *oss*, Dan. *os*, G. *uns*; Goth. *uns*, *unsis*, dat. and acc. pl. Teut. base **uns-*. Cf. L. *nos*, Skt. *nas*; also Gk. ἡμας, Skt. *asmān*, us. Brugm. i. § 437 (2); ii. § 436.

Use (1), sb. (F.—L.) M.E. *use*, *vs.*—O.F. *us*, use, usage.—L. *ūsum*, acc. of *usus*, use.—L. *usus*, pp. of *ūtī*, to use. Der. *use*, vb., F. *user*, Late L. *ūsāre*, frequent. of L. *ūtī*, to use; *us-age*, F. *usage*; *usu-al*, L. *ūsuālis*, adj., from *usu-*, stem of *usus*, 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*, *oeps*, *ues*; O. F. *oes*, *eus*, *ues*.

Usher, a door-keeper. (F.—L.) M. E. *uschere*, *ussher*.—A. F. *usser*; O. F. *ussier*, *uissier*, later *huissier*, 'an usher, or doorkeeper;' Cot.—L. *ostiārium*, acc. of *ostiārius*, a door-keeper.—L. *ostium*, a door. Extended from L. *ōs*, mouth; see Oral.

Usquebaugh. (Irish.) Irish *uisge beatha*, usquebaugh, whisky.—Irish *uisge*, water (see **Whisky**); *beatha*, life, O. Ir. *bethu*, allied to Gk. βίος, life. Brugm. i. §§ 85, 368.

Usurp, to seize to one's own use. (F.—L.) F. *usurper*.—L. *ūsurpāre*, to employ, acquire; also, to usurp. β. Clearly derived from *ūs-us*, use, but the rest of the word is obscure; Brugmann (ii. § 4) suggests *ūsu-* and *rapere*, to seize to one's own use.

usury. (F.—L.) M. E. *usurye*, *usure*.—F. *usure*, usury, the occupation of a thing.—L. *ūsūra*, use, enjoyment, interest, usury.—L. *us-us*, pp. of *ūtī*, to use.

Ut, the first note of the musical scale. (L.) L. *ut*. See **Gamut**.

Utas, the octave of a feast. (F.—L.) *Utas* is for *utaves*. an A. F. word corresponding to O. F. *oitauves*, pl. of *oitauve*, octave, eighth day.—L. *octāua* (*dies*), eighth day; fem. of *octāuus*, eighth.—L. *octō*, eight. See **Octave**.

Utensil. (F.—L.) M. F. *utensile*, sb.—L. *ūtensilis*, adj., fit for use; whence *ūtensilia*, neut. pl., utensils. For **ūtentilis*, from the stem of pres. pt. of *ūtī*, to use. Cf. **Use** (1).

Uterine, born of the same mother by a different father. (F.—L. M. F. *uterin*, 'of the womb, borne of one mother;' Cot.—L. *uterīnus*, born of one mother.—L. *uterus*, womb. Cf. Gk. υστερα, womb. Prugm. i. § 706.

Utilise. (F.—L.) F. *utiliser*, a modern word; coined from *util-e*, useful, with suffix *-iser* (Gk. *-ιζειν*).—L. *ūtilis*, useful.—L. *utī*, to use. Cf. **Use** (1).

utility. (F.—L. F. *utilité*.—L. acc. *ūtilitātem*, from nom. *ūtilitās*, usefulness.—L. *ūtili-s*, useful.—L. *ūtī*, to use.

Utis, festival merriment; see **Utas**.

Utmost. (E.) M. E. *outemest*. A. S. *ūte-m-est*, double superl. form, from *ut*, out. Doublet of *outmost*. See **Out**.

Utopian. (Gk. An adj. due to Sir T. More's description of *Utopia*, an imaginary island, situate *nowhere*.—Gk. *ου*, not; *τόπος*, a place; see **Topic**.

Utter, outer. (E.) M. E. *utter*. A. S. *uttera*, which occurs as well as *ūtera*; both are comparative forms of *ūt*, out; see **Out**. Der. *utter*, vb.; cf. G. *äussern*, vb., from *äusser*, outer; also A. S. *ūt-ian*, to put out, from *ūt*, out.

utterance (1), an uttering. (E.; *with* F. *suffix*.) From the verb *to utter*, M. E. *outren*; formed from M. E. *outer*, *utter*, compar. of A. S. *ūt*, out. See **Out**.

Utterance (2), extremity. In Shak. (F.—L.) F. *outrance*, extremity.—F. *outre*, beyond.—L. *ultrā*, beyond; see **Ultra-**.

Uvula. (L.) Late L. *ūvula*, dimin. of L. *ūua*, a grape, a cluster, also the uvula. +Lith. *ůga*, a berry. Brugm. i. § 223 (2).

Uxorious, excessively fond of a wife. (L.) L. *uxōri-us*, fond of a wife; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *uxōr-*, stem of *uxor*, a wife.

V.

V. In Middle-English, *v* is commonly written as *u* in the MSS.; conversely, *v* is put for *u* in a few words, chiefly *vp*, *vnder*, *vnto*, *vs*, *vse*, and the prefix *vn-*.

Vacation. (F.—L.) F. *vacation*.—L. acc *uacātionem*, leisure.—L. *uacātus*, pp. of *uacāre*, to be empty or at leisure. Cf. L *uacuus*, W. *gwag*, empty.

Vaccinate. (L.) Coined as if from pp. of **vaccīnāre*, to inoculate.—L. *uaccīnus*, belonging to cows.—L. *uacca*, a

cow. + Skt. *vaçā*, a cow. ¶ First used about 798.

Vacillation. (F.—L.) F. *vacillation*, 'a reeling, staggering;' Cot. — L. *uacillātiōnem*, acc. of *uacillātio*, a reeling, wavering. — L. *uacillātus*, pp. of *uacillāre*, to reel. Cf. Skt. *vank*, to go tortuously, *vakra-*, bent.

Vacuum. (L.) L. *uacuum*, an empty space; neut. of *uacuus*, empty. — L. *uacāre*, to be empty; see Vacation.

Vade, to fade. (Du.—F.—L.) M. Du. *vadden*, 'to fade.' Hexham. — O. F. *fader*, to fade; see Fade.

Vagabond. (F.—L.) F. *vagabond*, 'a vagabond;' Cot. — L. *uagābundus*, adj., strolling about. — L. *uagā-ri*, to wander; with suffix *-bundus*.

vagary. (L.) Also *vagare* (trisyllabic; Stanyhurst); orig. used as a verb; [cf. F. *vaguer*, 'to wander, vagary;' Cot.] — L. *uagārī*, to wander: see Vague.

Vagrant. (F.—G.) A. F. *wakerant*, a vagrant; O. F. *walcrant*, wandering, pres. pt. of *walcrer*, to wander. — M. G. *welkern*, M. H. G. *walgern*, to walk about; allied to E. Walk. ¶ Confused with L. *uagārī*, 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. *uagus*, wandering; whence *uagārī*, 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 uallem*, 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. *uānum*, acc. of *uānus*, empty, vain. Brugm. i. § 414 (3).

Vair, a kind of fur. (F.—L.) F. *vair*, 'a rich fur;' Cot. — L. *uarius*, 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 bed-hangings. (F.—L.) Chaucer has 'a litel kerchief of *valence*'; Assembly of Foules, 272. Prob. named from *Valence* in France, near Lyons (still famous for silks). — L. *Valentia*, a name given to several towns, evidently from the name *Valens*, lit. 'strong.' — L. *ualent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ualēre*, 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. *uallem*, acc. of *uallis*, valley.

Valediction, a farewell. (L.) Formed from L. *ualedictus*, pp. of *ualedicere*, to say farewell. — L. *uale*, farewell; *dicere*, to say. β. L. *uale*, lit. 'be strong,' is the 2 p. s. imp. of *ualere*, to be strong.

Valentine. (F.—L.) Named from *St. Valentine's* day, Feb. 14. — F. *Valentin.* — L. *Valentīnus.* — L. *ualent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ualēre*, to be strong.

valerian. (F.—L.) M. F. *valeriane*, valerian; a flower. — Late L. *ualeriāna*, valerian. Fem. of *Valeriānus*, prob. a personal name; from L. *ualēre*, to be strong.

Valet. (F.—C.) F. *valet*, 'a groom;' Cot. The same word as Varlet, q. v.

Valetudinary. (F.—L.) M. F. *valetudinaire*, sickly. — L. *ualētūdinārius*, sickly. — L. *ualetūdin-*, stem of *ualetūdo*, health (good or bad). — L. *uale-re*, to be strong.

Valhalla, the hall of the slain. (Scand.) Icel. *valhöll* (gen. *valhallar*), lit. the hall of the slain. — Icel. *valr*, the slain, slaughter; *holl*, *hall*, a hall; see Hall.

Valiant, brave. (F.—L.) F. *vaillant*, valiant; O. F. *vailant*, pres. pt. of F. *valoir*, to profit. — L. *ualēre*, to be strong.

valid, having force. (F.—L.) F. *valide.* — L. *ualidus*, strong. — L. *ualere*, to be strong.

Valise, a travelling-bag. (F.—Ital.) F. *valise*, 'a male [mail], wallet;' Cot. — Ital. *valigia*; corrupted in German to *felleisen*. β. Etym. unknown; Diez supposes it to be founded on L. *uidulus*, a leathern travelling-trunk. Devic suggests Pers. *walīchah*, a large sack, or Arab. *walīhat*, a corn-sack.

Valkyrie, Valkyria, one of the handmaidens of Odin. (Scand.) Icel. *Valkyrja*, a goddess; lit. 'chooser of the slain.' — Icel. *val*, acc. of *valr*, the slain (A. S. *wæl*); *-kyrja*, f., a chooser, from *kur-* (< **kus-*), weak grade of *kjōsa*, to choose, cognate with E. *choose*.

Valley. (F.—L.) M. E. *vale*, *valeie.* — O. F. *valee* (F. *vallée*), a valley; parallel to Ital. *vallata*, a valley, which appears to mean, literally, 'formed like a valley.' Formed with suffix *-ee* (< L. *-āta*), from F. *val*, a vale, representing L. *uallem*, acc. of *uallis*, a vale.

Valour. (F.—L.) O. F. *valor, valur, valeur*, value, worthiness. — L. *ualōrem*, acc. of *ualor*, worth. — L. *ualere*, to be strong, to be worth.

value. (F.—L.) M. F. *value*, fem. 'value;' Cot. Fem. of *valu*, pp. of *valoir*, to be worth. — L. *ualere*, to be worth.

Valve. (F.—L.) F. *valve*, 'a foulding, or two-leafed door, or window;' Cot. — L. *ualua*, sing. of *ualuæ*, the leaves of a folding-door. Allied to L. *uoluere*, to revolve; see Voluble.

Vambrace, Vantbrace, armour for the fore-arm. (F.—L.) The word simply means 'fore-arm.' It is short for *avant-brace*. — M. F. *avant-bras*, 'a vambrace, armour for an arm; also, the part of the arm which extends from the elbow to the wrist;' Cotgrave. (The latter is the orig. sense.) — F. *avant*, before; *bras*, the arm. — L. *ab ante*, from before, in front; *brāchium*, 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 *rere-brace*, i. e. rear-brace.

Vamp, the fore-part of a shoe. (F.—L.) Short for M. E. *vampay*, also *vaumpe*, a vamp. — M. F. *avant-pied*, 'the part of the foot that's next to the toes.' — F. *avant*, before; *pied* (A. F. *pee*), foot, from L. *pedem*, acc. of *pēs*, 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. *uber*, 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. *uannum*, acc. of *uannus*, a fan. Doublet, *fan*.

Van (3), a covered waggon for goods. (F.—Pers.) Short for *caravan*, like *bus* for *omnibus*. See Caravan.

Vandal, a barbarian. (L.—Teut.) One of the tribe of *Vandali* (Pliny); answering to A.S. *Wendlas*, pl. (from *Wendil-*). Cf. Icel. *Vendill* (also *Vandill*), a proper name.

Vane, a weather-cock. (E.) A Southern form; formerly also *fane*. A. S. *fana*, a small flag. + Du. *vaan*, Icel. *fani*, Dan. *fane*, Swed. Goth. *fana*, G. *fahne*. Teut. type **fanon-*, m. Orig. a bit of cloth; allied to L. *pannus*, a cloth; see Pane.

Vanguard; see Van (1).

Vanilla, a plant. (Span.—L.) Span. *vainilla*, a small pod, or capsule (which is the orig. sense). Dimin. of Span. *vaina*, a scabbard, a pod. — L. *uagīna*, 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, esvanuir*; but we find O. F. *esvanuir* and *vanuir*. Cf. Ital. *svanire*, to vanish (where *s* = L. *ex*); Late L. type **exvanīre*, for L. *ēuānescere*. — L. *ē*, out, away; *uānescere*, to vanish, lit. to become empty, from L. *uānus*, empty. See Vain.

vanity. (F. — L.) F. *vanité*. — L. *uānitātem*, acc. of *uānitās*, emptiness. — L. *uānus*, vain, empty.

Vanquish. (F.—L.) M. E. *venkisen, venquishen*. — A. F. *venquis-*, O. F. *veinquiss-*, stem of pres. pt. of A. F. *venquir, veinquir*, occurring as a collateral form of *veincre*, to conquer (F. *vaincre*). — L. *uincere*, to conquer. Brugm. i. § 367.

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 palled wine; wine that has emitted its vapour or strength. Allied to *uapor* (below).

vapour, mist. (F.—L.) F. *vapeur*. — L. *uaporem*, acc. of *uapor*, vapour. + Gk. *καπνός*, smoke. Brugm. i. § 193.

Varicose, permanently dilated, as a vein. (L.) L. *uaricōsus*. — L. *uaric-*, stem of *uarix*, a dilated vein; of uncertain origin: cf. L. *uarus*, a blotch, pimple.

Variegate. (L.) From pp. of L. *uariegāre*, to make of various colours. — L. *uario-*, for *uarius*, of divers colours; *-igāre*, due to *agere*, to drive, to make.

various. (L.) L. *uari-us*, variegated, diverse, manifold; with suffix *-ous*. Der. *varie-ty*, M. F. *varieté*, from L. acc. *uariētātem*, variety.

Varlet. (F. — C.) M. F. *varlet*, 'a groom, stripling, youth;' Cot. An older spelling was *vaslet*, 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. *βερνίκη*; see Schade, p. 1439.

Vary. (F.—L.) F. *varier.*—L. *uariāre*, to vary.—L. *uarius*, various.

Vascular. (L.) From L. *uasculum*, a small vessel; double dimin. of *uās* (below).

vase. (F.—L.) F. *vase*, a vessel.—L. *uāsum*, allied to *uās*, a vessel. Allied to Skt. *vāsana-*, a receptacle, cover.

Vassal, a dependant. (F.—C.) M. E. *vassal.*—F. *vassal*, 'a vassall, subject, tenant;' Cot. The Celtic sense is 'servant'; Low L. *uassallus*; extended from Low L. *uassus, uasus*, a servant.—O. Bret. *uuas*, Bret. *gwaz*, a servant, vassal; W., Corn. *gwas*, youth, servant; O. Irish *foss.* Celtic type **wassos.*

Vast. (F.—L.) F. *vaste.*—L. *uastus*, 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 **fatom*, n. Lit. 'that which contains;' cf. E. Fries. *faten*, O. Fries. *fatia*, Du. *vatten*, to catch, contain, G. *fassen*, to seize, contain.

Vaticinate, to foretell. (L.) From L. *uāticinātus*, pp. of *uāticinari*, to prophesy.—L. *uaticin-us*, prophetic.—L. *uāti-*, for *uātes*, a prophet, allied to Wood (2); *cin-*, from *can-ere*, to sing, proclaim (Breal).

Vaudeville. (F.) F. *vaudeville*, orig. a country ballad; 'so tearmed of *Vaudevire*, a Norman town, wherein Olivier Bassel [or Basselin], the first inventer of them, lived;' Cot. Basselin was a Norman poet (died ab. 1418), whose songs were named after his native valley, the *Val de Vire*; *Vire* is in Normandy, S. of Bayeux.

Vault (1), an arched roof, cellar. (F.—L.) For *vaut*; the *l* was pedantically inserted. M. E. *voute, vowte, vawte, vaute.*—M. F. *voute* (also *voulte*, with inserted *l*), 'a vault, arch, a vaulted roof;' Cot. O. F. *volte*, a vault (whence the later form *voute*, mod. F. *voûte*); this is the fem. of O. F. *volt*, vaulted, lit. bent, bowed, the same as Ital. *volta.*—Late L. **voltus*, substituted for *uolūtus*, pp. of *uoluere*, 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.**

Vaunt. (F.—L.) F. *se vanter*, to boast.—Late L. *vānitāre*, to speak vanity, flatter; (F. *se vanter* = to flatter oneself). A frequentative form from *uanus*, vain; see **Vain.**

Vavasour, a vassal of the second rank. (F.—C.) A. F. *vavasour.*—Low L. *vassus vassōrum*, vassal of vassals; see **Vassal.**

Vaward, another spelling of *vanward* or *vanguard*; see **Van** (1).

Veal. (F.—L.) O. F. *veel*, a calf.—L. *uitellum*, acc. of *uitellus*, dimin. of *uitulus*, a calf.+Gk. *ἰταλός*, a calf; cf. Skt. *vatsa-*, a calf, properly 'a yearling,' from Skt. *vatsa-*, Gk. *ἔτος*, a year. Allied to **Wether** and **Veteran.**

Veda, knowledge; one of the ancient sacred Skt. books. (Skt.) Skt. *veda-*, lit. knowledge.—Skt. *vid*, to know; allied to **Wit.**

Vedette, Vidette, a cavalry sentinel. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *vedette*, a sentinel.—Ital. *vedetta*, a horse-sentry; formerly a watch-tower.—Ital. *vedere*, to see.—L. *uidēre*, to see; see **Vision.**

Veer. (F.—L.?) F. *virer*, to turn, veer. Said to be derived from L. *gyrāre*, to turn round (see **Gyrate**), but influenced by L. *uiriola*, dimin. of *uiria* (only in pl. *uiriæ*), 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. *uegetābilis*, full of life, animating.—L. *uegetāre*, to quicken, enliven.—L. *uegetus*, lively.—L. *uegere*, to quicken, arouse. Allied to **Vigour.** Der. *vegetat-ion*, M. F. *vegetation* (Cot.).

Vehement, passionate. (F.—L.) M. F. *vehement* (Cot.).—L. *uehement-*, stem of *uehemens*, passionate; lit. 'out of one's mind.' β. *Uehe-* has been explained as equivalent to *ue-*, 'apart from,' as in *uecors*, senseless; cf. Skt. *vahis*, apart. For *mens*, mind, see **Mental.**

Vehicle. (L.) L. *uehiculum*, a carriage.—L. *uehere*, to carry, convey.+Skt.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

part of a helmet. (F.—L.) M.E. *auentaile* (with prefix *a* = F. *a* < L. *ad*). — M.F. *ventaille*, 'breathing-part of a helmet;' Cot. — F. *vent-er*, to puff; with suffix *-aille* (< L. *-ācula*). — F. *vent*, wind (above).

ventilate. (L.) From pp. of L. *uentilāre*, to blow, winnow. — L. *uentulus*, a light wind. — L. *uentus*, wind.

Ventral, belonging to the belly. (L.) L. *uentrālis*, adj.; from *uenter*, the belly.

ventricle. (F—L.) F. *ventricule*, 'the ventricle, the place wherein the meat sent from the stomack is digested;' Cot. — L. *uentriculum*, acc. of *uentriculus*, stomach, ventricle, double dimin. of *uenter*, the belly.

ventriloquist. (L.) Coined from L. *uentriloqu-us*, lit. speaking from (or in) the belly. — L. *uentri-*, decl. stem of *uenter* (above); *loquī*, to speak. See Loquacious.

Venture, sb. (F. — L.) A headless form of M.E. *auenture* (*aventure*), an adventure, chance. — F. *aventure*, a chance, occurrence. — L. *aduentūra*, fem. of *aduentūrus*, about to happen. — L. *ad*, to; *uentūrus*, fut. pt. of *uenīre*, to come. Cognate with E. Come. (√GwEM.) Doublet, *adventure*. Der. *venture*, vb.

Venue; see Venew.

Veracious, truthful. (L.) From L. *uērāci-*, decl. stem of *uērāx*, true; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *uērus*, true. See Very.

Veranda, Verandah, a covered balcony. (Port. — Span. — L.) Port. *varanda*. — O. Span. *varanda*, a stair-railing; in Pedro de Alcala (1505). If of native Span. origin, it may be from Span. *vara*, a rod, rail. — L. *uāra*, a forked pole. Cf. L. *uārus*, 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. *uerbum*, a word. For **uerdhum*, cognate with E. Word. Der. *verb-iage*, F. *verbiage*, from O. F. **verbier*, *verboier*, to talk.

Verbena. (L.) L. *uerbena*, orig. a sacred bough; afterwards, vervain. Allied 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. *uiridis*, green. See Vert. Cf. also *verdure*, F. *verdure*, lit. greenness.

Verdict. (F.—L.) M.E. *verdit* (the correct form). — A. F. and O. F. *verdit*, *veirdit*. — L. *uērē dictum*, truly said; whence Late L. *uērēdictum*, true saying, verdict. — L. *uere*, adv., from *uerus*, true; *dictum*, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dīcere*, to say. ¶ Mod. F. *verdict* is from E.

Verdigris, rust of copper. (F.—L.) M. F. *verd de gris*, 'verdigrease, Spanish green;' Cot. Spelt *verte grez* in the 13th cent., and *verd de grice* in the 14th (Littre). A better form is the M. E. *verdegrece*, 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. verdegrece;' Wülker, Voc. 619. 35. M. F. *verd* (F. *vert*) is from *uiridem*, acc. of *uiridis*, green. (See Acad. 1118, Oct. 1893.)

verditer, a green pigment. (F.—L.) M. F. *verd de terre*, a green mineral; Cot. — L. acc. *uiridem*, green (above); *de*, 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, hoope, ring, rood of land;' Cot. From the sense of rod it came to mean hoop, ring (hence, edge); the sense of edge also easily followed from the Law-term *verge*, i. e. limit of jurisdiction. — L. *uirga*, a rod, pliant twig. Der. *verg-er*, a rod-bearer, mace-bearer, F. *verger*, L. *uirgārius*.

Verge (2), to tend towards. (L.) L. *uergere*, to bend, tend, incline towards, incline. ¶ The phrase 'to be on the *verge* of' is quite distinct, and belongs to Verge (1).

Verify. (F.—L.) M. F. *verifier*; Cot. — Late L. *verificāre*, to make true. — L. *uēri-*, for *uērus*, true; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

verisimilitude, likelihood. (F.—L.) M. F. *verisimilitude*. — L. *uērisimilitūdo*. — L. *uērī similis*, like the truth. — L. *uērī*, gen. of *uērum*, the truth, orig. neuter of *uerus*, true; *similis*, like.

verity, truth. (F.—L.) M. F. *verite*. — L. *ueritātem*, acc. of *ueritās*, truth. — L. *uēri-*, for *uērus*, true. See Very.

Verjuice. (F. — L.) F. *verjus*, verjuice; lit. 'green juice,' i. e. juice of green grapes. — O. F. *verd*, green, from L. *uiridem*, acc. of *uiridis*; *jus*, juice, from L. *iūs*; see Juice.

Vermicelli. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *vermicelli*, lit. 'little worms;' from the shape.

Pl. of *vermicello*, dimin. of *verme*, a worm. — L. *uermem*, acc. of *uermis*, a worm. See Worm.

vermicular, pertaining to a worm. (L.) From L. *uermicul-us*, a little worm; dimin. of *uermis*, a worm.

vermilion. (F. — L.) F. *vermillon*, 'a little worm, vermillion;' Cot. — F. *vermeil*, vermilion. — L. acc. *uermiculum*, dimin. of *uermis* (above). ¶ So named from the cochineal insect (see **Crimson**); but *vermilion* is now generally made from red lead.

vermin. (F. — L.) F. *vermine*, vermin; applied to obnoxious insects, &c. As if from a Lat. adj. **uermīnus*, formed from *uermi-*, decl. stem of *uermis*, a worm, cognate with E. Worm.

Vernacular, native. (L.) From L. *uernācul-us*, adj., native; lit. belonging to a home-born slave. — L. *uerna*, a home-born slave. Lit. 'dweller;' cf. Skt. *vas*, to dwell. (√WES.) Brugm. ii. § 66.

Vernal. (L.) L. *uernālis*, extended from *uernus*, belonging to spring. — L. *uer*, spring. + Gk. ἔαρ (for **Fεσαρ*), Russ. *vesna*, Icel. *vār*, Dan. *vaar*, Swed. *vår*, spring; the time of increasing brightness. Cf. Lith. *wasara*, summer; Skt. *vasanta-*, spring, *ush*, to burn, glow; also O. Irish *áir*, W. *gwawr*, dawn.

Vernier, a kind of scale, for fine measurement. (F.) Invented by *P. Vernier*, b. 1580, died Sept. 14, 1637.

Verse. (L.) M. E. *vers*, *fers* (Ormulum); A. S. *fers* (perhaps from O. Irish *fers*, also from L.). — Late L. *versus*, L. *uersus*, a turning, course, row, line of poetry. — L. *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn. Allied to Worth (1). (√WERT.) Der. *vers-ed*, imitated from L. *uersātus*, pp. of *uersārī*, pass. of frequent. of *uertere*; *vers-at-ile*, quickly turning, M. F. *versatil* (Cot.), L. *uersātilis*, versatile, likewise from L. pp. *uersātus*.

versify. (F. — L.) F. *versifier*. — L. *uersificāre*, to make verses. — L. *uersi-*, for *uersus*, a verse; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. Der. *versificat-ion*, from pp. *uersificātus*.

version. (F. — L.) F. *version*. — Late L. *uersionem*, acc. of *uersio*, a version, translation. — L. *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn.

verst, a Russian measure of length. (Russ.) Russ. *versta*, 3500 English feet; also, age. For **vert-tā*; from √WERT (Russ. *vertiete*), to turn.

Vert, green. F. — L.) F. *vert*, O. F. *verd*. — L. *uiridem*, acc. of *uiridis*, green. Cf. L. *uirere*, to be green. + W. *gwyrdd*, green; Corn. *guirt*. Or (if these Celtic words are borrowed) allied to *vivid*; cf. Skt. *jī-ra-*, active, *jī-va*, living. Brugm. ii. § 74.

Vertebra. (L.) L. *uertebra*, a joint, vertebra. — L. *uertere*, to turn.

vertex, top. (L.) L. *uertex*, top, pole of the sky (which is the turning-point of the stars), but afterwards the zenith. — L. *uertere*, to turn. Der. *vertic-al*, F. *vertical*, from L. *uerticālis*, vertical, which is from *uertic-*, for *uertec-*, stem of *uertex*, top.

vertigo, giddiness. (L.) L. *uertīgo*, giddiness. — L. *uertere*, to turn round.

Vervain. (F. — L.) F. *verveine*, 'vervaine;' Cot. — L. *uerbēna*, a sacred bough; afterwards, vervain. See Verbena.

Very, true. (F. — L.) M. E. *verai*. — O. F. *verai* (F. *vrai*), true. Cf. Prov. *verai*, true. It answers to a Late L. type **vērācus*, allied to L. *uērax*, true. — L. *uērus*, true, credible (whence O. F. *voir*). + W. *gwir*, O. Irish *fīr*, true; G. *wahr*, A. S. *wâr*, true. Cf. Russ. *viera*, faith. Brugm. i. § 367.

Vesicle, a small tumour or cell. (L.) L. *uesicula*, dimin. of *uesīca*, a bladder.

Vesper. (L.) M. E. *vesper*, the evening-star (Gower). — L. *uesper*, evening-star, evening; cf. *uespera*, even-tide. Hence O. F. *vespre* (F. *vêpre*), evening, and *vespres* (F. *vêpres*), vespers, even-song. + Gk. ἕσπερος, adj. and sb., evening; O. Irish *fescor*, W. *ucher*, evening. Brugm. i. § 329.

Vessel. (F. — L.) M. E. *vessel*. — A. F. *vessel*; O. F. *vaissel*, a vessel, ship, later *vaisseau*, a vessel (of any kind). — L. *uascellum*, a small vase or urn; dimin. of *uās*, a vase. See Vase.

Vest, a garment. (L.) L. *uestis*, a garment, clothing. + Goth. *wasti*, clothing; cf. Gk. ἕν-νυμι (= *Fέσ-νυμι*), I clothe, ἐσ-θής, clothing, Skt. *vas*, to put on clothes. (√WES.) See Wear.

Vestal. (F. — L.) F. *Vestale*, a Vestal virgin. — L. *Vestalis*, belonging to a Vestal, also a priestess of Vesta. — L. *Vesta*, Vesta, goddess of the flocks and household. + Gk. ἑστία, goddess of the domestic hearth.

Vestibule. (L.) L. *uestibulum*, a forecourt; lit. 'separated from the abode.' —

L. *uē-*, separate from, *stabulum*, an abode; see Stable (Vaniček).

Vestige. (F.—L.) F. *vestige*, a step, foot-track.—L. *uestīgium*, foot-track.

Vestment. (F.—L.) M. E. *vestiment*.—O. F. *vestement* (F. *vêtement*).—L. *uestīmentum*, clothing.—L. *uestīre*, to clothe; from *uestis*, clothing. See Vest.

vestry. (F.—L.) M. E. *vestrie*; shortened from O. F. *vestiarie*; cf. M. F. *vestiaire*, 'vestry;' Cot.—L. *uestiārium*, a wardrobe; neut. of *uestiārius*, adj., from *uestis*, a robe.

vesture. (F.—L.) O. F. *vesture*, *vesteure*.—Late L. *vestītūra*, clothing.—L. *uestīre*, to clothe.—L. *uestis*, a robe.

Vetch, a plant. (F.—L.) Also *fitch*. M. E. *feche* (of which the Southern form was *veche*).—O. F. *veche*, *vece*, M. F. *vesce*, vetch (where *veche* is a Walloon and North F. form).—L. *uicia*, a vetch; whence also G. *wicke*, Du. *wikke*.

Veteran. (L.) L. *ueterānus*, experienced; as sb., a veteran.—L. *ueter-*, for **uetes*, stem of *uetus*, old, lit. 'advanced in years.' Cf. Gk. ἔτος, Skt. *vatsa-*, a year. See Veal.

veterinary. (L.) L *ueterinarius*, of or belonging to beasts of burden; as sb., a cattle-doctor.—L. *ueterinus*, belonging to beasts of burden. The L. *ueterina* meant an animal at least a year old, one that had passed its first year; from the base **uet-*, 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 *uehere* (pt. t. *uex-i*). See Vehicle.

Viaduct. (L.) L. *uia ducta*, a road conducted across (a river, &c.).—L. *uia*, a way, road; *ducta*, fem. of pp. of *ducere*, to carry, conduct. β. L. *uia*, formerly *uea*, cannot be allied to L. *uehere* = Skt. *vah*, to carry; see Vehicle, Way.

Vial, Phial, a small bottle. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *viole*, *fiole*.—O. F. and F. *fiole*.—L. *phiala*.—Gk. φιάλη, a shallow cup or bowl.

Viands, food. (F.—L.) Pl. of *viand*.—F. *viande*, food.—L. *uīuenda*, neut. pl., provisions, food; from the gerundive of *uīuere*, to live. See Victuals.

Vibrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *uibrāre*, to swing, shake. Cf. Skt. *vep*, to tremble. (√WEIP.) Brugm. i. § 701.

Vicar. (F.—L.) F. *vicaire*, a deputy.—L. *uicārius*, a deputy, orig. an adj., deputed, put in place of.—L. *uic-*, base of *uicis*, gen. case, a turn, change, succession. (√WEIQ.) Brugm. i. § 701,

Vice (1), a fault. (F.—L.) F. *vice*.—L. *uitium*, blemish, fault. Der. *vic-i-ous*, F. *vicieux*, L. *uitiōsus*, faulty; *viti-ate*, from pp. of L. *uitiāre*, to injure. And see Vituperation.

Vice (2), an instrument for holding things firmly. (F.—L.) M. E. *vice*, orig. 'a screw,' because tightened by a screw.—F. *vis*, 'vice, a winding-staire;' Cot. O. F. *viz*.—L. *uītis*, a vine, bryony, lit. 'that which winds or twines.' (√WEI.) See Withy.

Vice-gerent. (F.—L.) M. F. *vice-gerent*, a deputy; Cot.—L. *uice*, in place of; *gerent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *gerere*, to carry on, rule; see Gesture. ¶ So also *vice-admiral*; *vice-roy* (from F. *roi*, L. acc. *rēgem*, king), *vice-regal*.

Vicinage, neighbourhood. (F.—L.) Altered from F. *voisinage*, neighbourhood.—F. *voisin*, near.—L. *uicīnus*, near, lit. 'belonging to the same street.'—L. *uīcus*, a village, street; see Wick (2).

vicinity, neighbourhood. (F.—L.) M. F. *vicinité*.—L. acc. *uicīnitātem*, neighbourhood.—L. *uīcinus*, near (above).

Vicissitude. (L.) L. *uicissitūdo*, change. Allied to *uicissim*, by turns.—L. *uic-is* (genitive), a change; see Vicar.

Victim. (F.—L.) F. *victime*.—L. *uictima*, a victim. Cf. Goth. *weihan*, to consecrate. Brugm. i. § 606.

Victor. (L.) L. *uictor*, a conqueror.—L. *uic-*, base of *uincere*, to conquer (pt. t. *uic-i*); with suffix *-tor*.+Goth. *weihan*, to fight; cf. A. S. *wīg*, war. (√WEIQ.) Brugm. i. § 367. Der. *victor-y*, A. F. *victorie*, L. *uictōria*.

Victuals. (F.—L.) Pl. of *victual*, a pedantic spelling of M. E. *vitaille*, provisions.—O. F. *vitaille*, usually in pl. *vitailles*, provisions.—L. neut. pl. *uictuālia*, provisions; from *uictuālis*, adj., belonging to nourishment.—L. *uictu-*, stem of *uictus*, food.—L. *uictus*, pp. of *uīuere*, to live; allied to *uīuus*, living, and to E. Quick. (√GwEI.) Brugm. ii. § 488.

Vicuna, a quadruped of the camel tribe. (Span.—Peruv.) Span. *vicuna*; of Peruvian origin (Acosta, iv. 40).

Videlicet, viz., namely. (L.) In old MSS. and books, the abbreviation for *et* resembled *z*; hence *viet* (short for *vide-*

licet) was misread as *viz.* — L. *uidēlicet*, short for *uidere licet*, it is possible to see, it is evident, hence, to wit, namely. — L. *uidēre*, to see; *licet*, it is allowable; see Vision and Licence.

Vidette; see Vedette.

Vie, to contend for superiority. (F. — L.) M. E. *vien*, a contracted form of *envien*, 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. *envidar*, Ital. *invitare*, to invite, to vie, or propose a stake. — L. *inuītāre*, to invite (of which *vie* is thus seen to be a doublet). See Invite. ¶ The sense was to stake a sum to draw on or invite a game, then to wager, bet against, contend, strive for the upper hand.

View, sb. (F. — L.) A. F. *view*, *vewe*, *vue*; M. F. *veuë*, 'a view, sight;' Cot. Fem. of *veu*, pp. of O. F. *veoir* (F. *voir*), to see. — L. *uidēre*, to see. See Vision.

Vigil. (F. — L.) Lit. 'a watching.' F. *vigile*, 'a vigile, eve of a holy day;' Cot. — L. *uigilia*, a watch. — L. *uigil*, awake. — L. *uigere*, to be lively; cf. *uegere*, to arouse; allied to Wake. See Vigour. Der. *vigil-ant*, F. *vigilant*, from stem of pres. pt. of L. *uigilāre*, 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. *vigne*, a vine; see Vine.

Vigour, energy. (F. — L.) O.F. *vigor*; F. *vigueur*. — L. *uigorem*, acc. of *uigor*, liveliness. — L. *uigere*, to be lively; see Vigil. Der. *vigor-ous*.

Viking, a Northern pirate. (Scand.) Icel. *vīkingr*, a pirate, free-booter, rover. Lit. 'a warrior;' for **vīgningr* (*īgn* > *īk*); allied to *vīg*, war, Goth. *weihan*, to fight, L. *uincere*, to conquer. See Victor. (So Noreen, § 252; cf. Sweet, Hist. E. Sounds, § 319.) + A. S. *wīcing*. ¶ Usually explained as 'creek-dweller'; from Icel. *vīk*, a creek.

Vile. (F. — L.) F. *vil*, fem. *vile*, base. — L. *uīlis*, base, mean. + W. *gwael*, vile.

Villa. (L.) L. *uilla*, a farm-house; O. L. *uella*. Perhaps for **uīcsla*, i. e. a diminutive of L. *uīcus*, a village. See Wick (2).

village. (F. — L.) F. *village*. — L. *uillāticus*, adj., belonging to a farm-house. — L. *uilla* above).

villain. (F. — L.) M. E. *vilein*. — A. F. *vilein*, servile; as sb., a bondman, slave, villain. — Late L. *villānus*, orig. a farm-servant, hence a slave, serf, villain. — L. *uilla*, a farm-house. Der. *villain-y*, A. F. *vilanie*, servitude, baseness.

Vinculum, a link. (L.) L. *uinculum*, a bond, fetter. — L. *uincīre*, to bind.

Vindicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *uindicāre*, to arrogate, lay claim to; cf. *uindic-*, stem of *uindex*, a claimant.

vindictive. (F. — L.) Shortened from F. *vindicatif*, 'revenging;' Cot. From L. *uindicāt-us*, pp. of *uindicāre*, to avenge; with suffix *-uus*, F. *-if*.

Vine. (F. — L.) F. *vigne*. — L. *uīnea*, a vineyard; in Late L. (apparently) a vine. Fem. of L. *uineus*, adj., from *uinum*, wine; see Wine. Der. *vine-yard*, substituted for A. S. *win-geard*, a vineyard, lit. 'wine-yard.' See Yard (1).

vinegar. (F. — L.) M. E. *vinegre*. — O. F. *vin egre* (F. *vinaigre*). — L. *uinum*, wine; *ācrem*, acc. of *ācer*, sharp. See Wine and Eager.

Vinewed, mouldy. (E.) A Southern form. Also *finewed*, *fenowed* (Nares). From M. E. *fenow*, mouldiness; with suffix *-ed*; cf. A. S. *fynegian*, to become mouldy. — A. S. *fynig*, mouldy (Joshua, ix. 5). — A. S. *fyne*, mould, moistness. Allied to Du. *vuns*, rank; M. Du. *vunstigh*, 'mustie (as hay);' Hexham.

Vintage. (F. — L.) An alteration of M. E. *vindage*, *vendage*; by influence of *vint-ner*. — F. *vendange*, M. F. *vendenge*, vintage. — L. *uindemia*, vintage. — L. *uīnum*, wine, grapes; *-dēmia*, a taking away, from *dēmere*, to take away. *Dēmere* = **dē-imere*, from *emere*, to take.

vintner. (F. — L.) M. E. *vintener*, altered form of earlier *vineter*, *viniter*. — M. F. *vinetier*, 'a vintner;' Cot. — Late L. *uīnētārius*, a wine-seller. — L. *uīnētum*, a vineyard. — L. *uinum*, grapes, wine.

Viol. (F. — Prov. — Late L.) M. F. *viole*, *violle*, 'a violin;' Cot. — Prov. *viula*. — Late L. *vīdula*, *vītula*, a viol; whence also O. H. G. *fidula*, A. S. *fipele*, a fiddle. See Fiddle.

Violate. (L.) From pp. of L. *uiolare*, to treat with force, violate. Formed as if

from an adj. **uiolus*, due to *uī-s*, force. Brugm. i. § 655.

Violent. (F. – L.) F. *violent*. – L. *uiolentus*, full of might. Formed as if from an adj. **uiolus*; see Violate.

Violet, a flower. (F. – L.) M. F. *violet*, m., *violette*, f. (Cot.). Dimin. of M. F. *viole*, 'a gilliflower;' Cot. – L. *uiola*, a violet. + Gk. *ἴον*, 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 augmentative form of *viola*, a viol.

Viper. (F. – L.) F. *vipere*. – L. *uīpera*, a viper. Usually explained as 'that produces living young'; short for *uīuipara*, fem. of *uīuiparus*, producing living young; which is hardly possible (Walde).

Virago. (L.) L. *uirāgo*, a manlike woman. – L. *uir*, a man; see Virile.

Virgate, a measure of land. (L.) From Late L. *terra uirgāta*, land measured with a rod. – L. *uirga*, a rod; see Verge (1).

Virgin. (F. – L.) O. F. *virgine*. – L. *uirginem*, acc. of *uirgo*, a maid. Der. *virgin-al*, the name of a musical instrument, played upon by *virgins*.

Viridity, greenness. (L.) L. *uiriditās*, greenness. – L. *uiridis*, green. See Vert.

Virile, manly. (F. – L.) F. *viril*, 'manly;' Cot. – L. *uirilis*, adj., from *uir*, a man. + A. S. *wer*; O. H. G. *wer*; Goth. *wair*; Icel. *verr*; O. Irish *fer*, W. *gwr*, a man; cf. Skt. *vīra-*, a hero.

virtue. (F. – L.) M. E. *vertu*. – F. *vertu*. – L. *uirtūtem*, acc. of *uirtūs*, manly excellence. – L. *uir*, a man.

virtuoso. (Ital. – L.) Ital. *virtuoso*, one skilled in the fine arts, orig. 'virtuous.' – Ital. *virtù*, shortened form of *virtute*, virtue, also, a love of the fine arts. – L. *uirtūtem* (above).

Virulent. (F. – L.) F. *virulent*. – L. *uīrulentus*, full of poison. – L. *uīrus*, poison. + Gk. *ιός*, Skt. *visha-*, poison. Cf. Wizen.

Visage, look, face. (F. – L.) F. *visage*, face, look. – M. F. *vis*, visage; with suffix *-age* (< L. *-āticum*). – L. *uisum*, acc. of *uīsus*, sight, afterwards look, face. – L. *uīsus*, pp. of *uidēre*, to see.

visard, the same as visor.

Viscera, entrails. (L.) L. *uiscera*, neut. pl., entrails. Der. *e-viscer-ate*, to remove the entrails.

Viscid, sticky, clammy. (L.) L. *uiscidus*, sticky, clammy. – L. *uiscum*, mistletoe, birdlime. + Gk. *ἰξός*, mistletoe.

Viscount. (F. – L.) Also spelt *vicounte* (and the inserted *s* is not pronounced). A. F. *visconte*, *viconte*; F. *vicomte*, 'a vicount, at first the deputy of an earl,' Cot.; O. F. *viscomte* (12th cent.). – L. *uice*, in place of; *comitem*, acc. of *comes*, a count; see Count (1).

Visible. (F. – L.) F. *visible*. – L. *uīsibilis*, that can be seen. – L. *uīs-us*, pp. of *uidere*, to see. + Gk. *ἰδειν*, to see; Skt. *vid*, to know. Allied to Wit. (√WEID.)

vision. (F. – L.) F. *vision*. – L. *uīsiōnem*, acc. of *uīsio*, sight. – L. *uīsus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

visit. (F. – L.) F. *visiter*. – L. *uīsitāre*, to visit, go to see, frequent. of *uīsere*, to behold; from *uīsus*, pp. of *uidēre*, to see.

visor, visard, vizor. (F. – L.) The *d* is added. M. E. *visere*. – M. F. *visiere*, 'the viser, or sight of a helmet;' Cot. Formed from M. F. *vis*, the face; see Visage. A *visor* also meant a mask, from its covering the face; Cotgrave has '*faux visage*, a maske, or visard.'

vista. (Ital. – L.) Ital. *vista*, lit. a view. – Ital. *vista*, fem. of *visto*, seen, from *vedere*, to see. – L. *uidēre*, to see.

visual. (F. – L.) M. F. *visual*. – L. *uīsuālis*, belonging to the sight. – L. *uīsu-*, decl. stem of *uisus*, sight. – L. *uisus*, pp. of *uidēre*, to see.

Visier; see Vizier.

Vital. (F. – L.) F. *vital*. – L. *uītālis*, belonging to life. – L. *uīta*, life; allied to *uīuere*, to live. See Victuals.

Vitiate; see Vice (1).

Vitreous. (L.) L. *uitre-us*, glassy; with suffix *-ous*. – L. *uitri-*, for *uitrum*, glass. The *i* in *uitrum* is common; some connect the word with *uidere*, to see. ¶ L. *uitrum*, 'woad,' is cognate with E. Woad.

vitriol. (F. – L.) F. *vitriol*, 'vitriol;' Cot. Said to be so called from its glassy look. – L. *uitreolus*, glassy. – L. *uitreus*, glassy. – L. *uitrum*, glass (above).

Vituperation, blame. (F. – L.) M. F. *vituperation*. – L. acc. *uituperātiōnem*. – L. *uituperātus*, pp. of *uituperāre*, to blame, lit. 'to prepare (or find) a blemish.' – L. *uitu-*, for *uiti-*, base of *uitium*, a vice, fault; *parāre*, to prepare, provide.

Vivacity. (F. – L.) F. *vivacite*, liveliness. – L. *uīuācitātem*, acc. of *uīuācitās*, liveliness. – L. *uiuāci-*, decl. stem of *uīuāx*,

tenacious of life. — L. *uīuere*, to live. See Victuals.

vivid. (L.) L. *uīuidus*, lively. — L. *uīuere*, to live.

vivify. (F. — L.) F. *vivifier*, to quicken. — L. *uiuificāre*, to quicken. — L. *uīui-*, for *uiuus*, living; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

viviparous. (L.) From L. *uīuiparus*, producing living young. — L. *uīui-*, for *uīuus*, living; *parere*, to produce.

vivisection. (L.) Coined from L. *uīui-* (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 **-īn-jō-*); precisely as A. S. *gyden*, a goddess, from *god*, a god. See **Fox**. Cf. G. *füchsin*, f. of *fuchs*, fox. The *v* for *f* is Southern.

Viz.; see Videlicet.

Vizard; see Visor.

Vizier, Visier, a councillor of state. (F. — Arab.) F. *vizir*. — Arab. *wazīr*, a councillor of state; orig. a porter, one who bears the burden of state affairs. — Arab. root *wazara*, to bear a burden, sustain.

Vocable, a term, word. (F. — L.) F. *vocable*. — L. *uocābulum*, an appellation, name. — L. *uocare*, to call. — L. *uoc-*, related to *uoc-*, stem of *uox*, voice, name (below). Der. *vocabulary*, from Late L. *uocābulārium*, a list of words.

vocal, uttering sound. (F. — L.) F. *vocal*. — L. *uōcālis*, adj., from *uōc-*, stem of *uōx*, voice, sound. + Gk. *ἔπος*, a word; Skt. *vacha-s*, speech, from *vach*, to speak. (✓WEQ.) Brugm. i. § 678.

vocation. (F. — L.) F. *vocation*. — L. acc. *uocātiōnem*, a calling, invitation. — L. *uocātus*, pp. of *uocāre*, to call.

vociferation. (F. — L.) M.F. *vociferation*. — L. acc. *uōciferātiōnem*, an outcry. — L. *uōciferātus*, pp. of *uociferārī*, to lift up the voice, cry aloud. — L. *uoci-*, decl. stem of *uox*, voice; *fer-re*, to bear, carry, cognate with E. *bear*.

Vogue, mode, fashion. (F. — Ital. — Teut.) Formerly *vooue* meant sway, authority, power. — F. *vogue*, 'vogue, sway, power; a cleere 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. *wogen*, to fluctuate, be in motion on the sea. — M. H. G. *wāg*, G. *woge*, a wave; O. H. G. *wāc*. + A. S. *wâg*, Goth. *wēgs*, a wave; Teut. type **wâgoz*, m.; from **wâg-*, 3rd stem of Teut. **wegan-*, to move; see Weigh.

Voice. (F. — L.) M. E. *vois*. O. F. *vois* (F. *voix*). — L. *uōcem*, acc. of *uōx*, voice, sound. See vocal.

Void, empty. (F.) O. F. *vuide*, *voide* (F. *vide*); a fem. form of which the masc. is *vuit*. Origin unknown.

Volant, flying. (F. — L.) F. *volant*, pres. pt. of *voler*, to fly. — L. *uolare*, to fly. Cf. Gk. *βολή*, a throw; Brugm. i. § 663.

volatile. (F. — L.) F. *volatil*, 'flying;' Cot. — L. *uolātilis*, flying. — L. *uolātus*, flight. — L. *uolāre*, to fly.

Volcano, a burning mountain. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *volcano*, a volcano. — L. *Volcānum*, acc. of *Volcānus*, *Vulcānus*, Vulcan, god of fire, fire.

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. *voll*, field; cognate with E. Wold. Der. *water-vole*, i. e. water field-mouse.

Volition. (F. — L.) F. *volition*. — Late L. **volitionem*, acc. of **volitio*, volition (prob. a term of the schools). — L. *uolo*, I wish. See Voluntary.

Volley. (F. — L.) F. *volée*, 'a flight;' Cot. Hence, a flight of shot. — L. *uolāta*, fem. of pp. of *uolare*, to fly.

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. *uolūbilis*, easily turned about. — L. *uolū-*, as in *uolū-tus*, pp. of *uoluere*, to roll; with suffix *-bilis*. + Goth. *walwjan*, to roll, Gk. *εἰλύειν*, to enfold; allied to Russ. *valite*, to roll. (✓WEL.) See **Helix**.

volume, a roll, a book. (F. — L.) F. *volume*. — L. *uolūmen*, a roll, scroll; hence, a book on a parchment roll. — L. *uolu-*, as in *uolū-tus*, pp. of *uoluere*, to roll.

Voluntary. (F. — L.) M.F. *voluntaire*, *volontaire*. — L. *uoluntārius*, willing. — L. *uoluntās*, free will. — L. **uolunt-*, related to *uolent-*, stem of *uolens*, willing, from *uelle*, to wish, *uolo*, I wish. + Skt. *vṛ*, to choose, select. Allied to **Will** (1). (✓WEL.) Brugm. ii. §§ 102, 493.

voluptuous. (F.—L.) F. *voluptueux*, Cot.—L. *uoluptuōsus*, addicted to, or full of pleasure.—L. *uolupt-ās*, pleasure.—L. *uolup*, *uolupe*, adv., agreeably.—L. *uol-o*, I wish. Cf. Gk. ἐλπίς, hope.

Volute, a spiral scroll on a capital. (F.—L.) F. *volute* (Cot.).—L. *uolūta*, a volute; fem. of *uolūtus*, pp. of *uoluere*, to roll; see Voluble.

Vomit, sb. (L.) L. *uomitus*, a vomiting; whence *uomitāre*, to vomit.—L. *uomitus*, pp. of *uomere*, to vomit.+Gk. ἐμεῖν, Lith. *wemti*, Skt. *vam*, to vomit. (✓WEM.)

Voracity. (F.—L.) F. *voracité*.—L. *uorācitātem*, acc. of *uorācitās*, hungriness.—L. *uorāci-*, for *uorax*, voracious, greedy to devour.—L. *uorāre*, to devour.—L. *-uorus*, devouring, as in *carni-uorus*, flesh-eating. Allied to Skt. *-gara-*, as in *aja-gara-*, goat-devouring; Gk. βορός, gluttonous. (✓GwER.) Brugm. i. § 653.

Vortex, a whirlpool. (L.) L. *uortex*, also *uertex*, whirlpool.—L. *uertere*, to turn; see Verse.

Vote, sb. (L.) L. *uōtum*, a wish; orig. a vow.—L. *uōtum*, neut. of *uōtus*, pp. of *uouēre*, to vow. Der. *vot-ive*, L. *uōtīuus*, promised by a vow; *vot-ary*, a coined word, like *votaress*, *votress*.

Vouch, to warrant. (F.—L.) M. F. *voucher*, 'to vouch, cite, pray in aid in a suit;' Cot. O. F. *vochier*.—L. *uocāre*, to call, call upon, summon. See Vocable.

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. *veu*, *vou* (F. *vœu*), a vow.—L. *uōtum*, 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. *aduocāre*, and is a doublet of *avouch*.

Vowel. (F.—L.) O. F. *vouel*, *voiel*; F. *voyelle*, 'a vowell;' Cot.—L. *uōcālem*, acc. of *uocālis* (*littera*), a vowel, vocal letter; see Vocal.

Voyage. (F.—L.) M. E. *viage*, *veage*.—O. F. *veiage*, later *voyage*.—L. *uiāticum*, properly provisions for a journey.—L. *uiāticus*, belonging to a journey.—L. *uia*, a way. See Viaduct.

Vulcanise, to combine caoutchouc with sulphur by heat. (L.) Coined, with suffix *-ise*, from *Vulcan*, god of fire, fire. See Volcano. Der. *vulcan-ite*, vulcanised caoutchouc.

Vulgar. (F.—L.) F. *vulgaire*.—L. *uulgāris*, belonging to the common people.—L. *uulgus*, *uolgus*, the common people; a throng, crowd. Der. *vulgar-ity*; also *vulgate*, the E. name for the L. version of the Bible known as the *editio vulgāta*, where *vulgāta* is a later form of the fem. of the pp. of *uulgāre*, to publish.

Vulnerable. (F.—L.) M. F. *vulnerable*.—L. *uulnerābilis*, liable to injury.—L. *uulnerare*, to wound.—L. *uulner-*, for **uulnes-*, stem of *uulnus*, a wound; O. L. *uolnus*. Allied to *uellere*, to pluck, tear. Cf. Skt. *vrana-*, a wound, fracture; Gk. ουλη, W. *gweli*, a wound. (✓WEL.)

Vulpine, fox-like. (F.—L.) M. F. *vulpin*; Cot.—L. *uulpīnus*, fox-like.—L. *uulp-*, base of *uulpes*, a fox. Allied to Wolf (Darbishire, Reliquiæ Philologicæ, p. 92).

Vulture. (L.) L. *uultur*, a vulture; O. L. *uolturus*; lit. 'tearer.'—L. *uul-* (*uol-*), 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. *wabbeln*, to wabble; Low G. *wabbeln*, *quabbeln*, to palpitate, to wabble; Swed. dial. *vabbla*, to move food to and fro in the mouth.

Wacke, a rock derived from basalt. (G.) G. *wacke*, wacke; M.H.G. *wacke*, O.H.G. *waggo*, a kind of flint.

Wad, a small bundle of stuff, little mass of tow. (Scand.) Swed. *vadd*, wadding, M. Swed. *wad*, clothing, stuff; cf. Icel. *vaðmāl*, wadmal, a plain woollen stuff.+G. *watte*, wadding, wad (whence F. *ouate*). Der. *wadd-ing*, *wad-mal*. Cf. Weed (2).

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. *vaða*, pt. t. *ōð*, to wade; (cf. Icel. *vað*, a ford); Dan. *vade*, Swed. *vada*, G. *waten*, O. H. G. *watan*, to wade, go. Further allied to L. *uadum* (for **uadhom*), a ford, *uādere*, to go.

Wadi, a water-course, river. (Arab.) Arab. *wādi*.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

Waive, to relinquish a claim. (F.—Scand.) M. E. *waiuen, weiuen* (*waiven, weiven*), to set aside, shun, push aside, remove. — A. F. *weiver*, M. F. *guesver*, 'to waive, refuse, abandon, give over, surrender, resigne;' Cot. (Low L. *waviāre*, to waive.) — O. Icel. **weifa*, Icel. *veifa*, to vibrate, flap, flutter, whence *veifi-skati*, a spendthrift. Cf. Norw. *veiva*, to turn (a grindstone), *veiv*, a crank, Swed. *vefva*, to wind. Allied to O H. G. *weibon*, to hover, move about; M. Du. *weyfelen*, to be inconstant; E. Fries. *wif*, restless. And to **Vibrate**. (√WEIP.) Cf. **Waif**. ¶ Distinct from *wave*.

Wake (1), to be brisk, cease from sleep. (E.) M. E. *waken*, pt. t. *wook*: properly intransitive; whence the weak verb *wakien*, pt. t. *waked*, to cause to wake, rouse. A. S. *wacan*, to arise, come to life, be born, pt. t. *wōc*, pp. *wacen*; whence *wacian*, weak verb, to wake, watch, pt. t. *wacode*. + Goth. *wakan* (pt. t. *wōk*), *wakjan* (pt. t. *wakida*); Du. *waken*, Icel. *vaka*, Dan. *vaage*, Swed. *vaka*, G. *wachen* (whence Du. *wekken*, Icel. *vekka*, Dan. *vække*, Swed. *väcka*, G. *wecken*). Ultimately allied to **Vigil**; see Brugm. ii. § 804. Der. *wake*, sb., a vigil, A. S. *-wacu*.

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. **wak-*, Icel. *vak-*, stem of *vök*, a hole, opening in ice; Swed. *vak*, Norweg. *vok* (the same). Hence Norweg. *vekkja*, Dan. *vække*, to cut a passage for ships through ice. The orig. sense was 'a wet place.' — Icel. *vokr*, wet (Lowl. Scotch *wak*); cf. Du. *wak*, moist, Gk. ὑγ-ρός, wet.

Waken, to awake. (E.) Now usually transitive, but orig. *intransitive only*, in the sense 'to become awake.' M. E. *waknen, wakenen*. A. S. *wæcnan*, to be aroused, be born; intrans. form from *wacan*, to wake; see **Wake**. ¶ The verbal suffix *-en* has now usually a *transitive* force; the M. E. suffix *-n-en* is properly *intransitive*, as in Gothic. Cf. Goth. *gawaknan*, Swed. *vakna*, Dan. *vaagne*, to become awake. Der. *a-waken*, where the prefix *a* = A. S. *ā-*; 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. *volr*, a round stick, Goth. *walus*, a staff. Cf. E. Fries. *walen*, to turn round, roll; Russ. *val'*, a cylinder, *valiate*, 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.

Walk, vb. (E.) M. E. *walken*, pt. t. *welk*, pp. *walken*. A. S. *wealcan*, pt. t. *wēolc*, pp. *wealcen*, to roll, toss oneself about, rove about; hence, generally, to ramble, walk. Cf. M. Du. *walcken*, to press, full cloth, Swed. *valka*, to roll, full, work, Dan. *valke* (same), G. *walken*, to full. Allied to Skt. *valg*, to go by leaps. ¶ M. E. *walker*, a fuller, A. S. *wealcere*.

Wall. (L.) A. S. *weall*, borrowed from L. *uallum*, a rampart, orig. a row of stakes; Cf. L. *uallus*, a stake, palisade, lit. protection. Allied to O. Irish *fal*, a hedge.

Wallah, lit. an agent. (Hind.) H. H. Wilson explains Hind. *wālā* as one who is charged with doing any duty; Yule says it is practically an adj. suffix, like the L. *-ārius* (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. *watel*, a wattle, also a bag. In P. Plowman, C. xi. 269, where some MSS. express 'bag-full' by *watel-ful*, others have *walet-ful*. Again, Shakespeare has *wallets* for bags of flesh upon the neck (Temp. iii. 3. 46), which is the same as *wattles*. ¶ Very doubtful; the form suggests an A. F. **walet*, possibly from O. H. G. *wallon*, to go on pilgrimage. Cf. O. F. *gauler*, to wander (Ducange).

Wall-eyed, with diseased eyes. (Scand.) '*Glauciolus*, an horse with a *waule eye*;' Cooper (1565). — Icel. *vald-eygðr*, corruption of *vagleygr*, wall-eyed, said of a horse. — Icel. *vagl*, a beam, also a beam in the eye, disease of the eye; *eygðr, eygr*, eyed, from *auga*, eye, cognate with E. *eye*. The Icel. *vagl* is the same as Swed. *vagel*, a perch, roost, sty in the eye, Norw. *vagl*, a hen-roost. Cf. Wars of Alexander, 608, 1706.

Wallop; see **Potwalloper**.

Wallow. (E.) M. E. *walwen*. A. S. *wealwian*, to roll round. Cf. Goth. *walwjan*, L. *uoluere*, to roll; see **Voluble**.

Walnut. (E.) Lit. 'foreign (Gaulish)

nut.' O. Merc. *walh-hnutu*, from O. Merc. *walh*, A. S. *wealh*, foreign; *hnutu*, a nut. + Du. *walnoot*, Icel. *valhnot*, Dan. *valnød*, Swed. *valnot*, G. *wallnuss*. β. The A. S. *wealh* makes the pl. *wealas*, 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. *Wälsch*, Italian. ¶ The explanation 'foreign' is inexact; the A. S. *wealh* meant a Celt, either of Wales or Gaul. In form it answers to 'one of the tribe of *Volcæ*,' who occupied Southern Gaul.

Walrus, a large seal. (Du. – Scand.) Du. *walrus*. – Swed. *vallross*, Dan. *hvalros*, a morse; lit. a 'whale-horse'; the same as A. S. *hors-hwæl*, a morse, horse-whale. – Swed. *vall*, Dan. *hval*, a whale; Icel. *hross*, a horse. Said to be named from the neighing sound made by the animal. See Whale and Horse.

Waltz, a dance. (G.) Short for G. *walzer*, a waltz (with *z* sounded as *ts*). – G. *walzen*, to roll, revolve; see Welter.

Wampum, small beads, used as money. (N. American Indian.) Amer. Indian *wampum*; from the Massachusetts *wómpi*, Delaware *wápi*, white (Mahn). Cf. Algonkin *wab*, white (Cuoq).

Wan, colourless. (E.) M. E. *wan*. A. S. *wann*, *wonn*, dark, black, colourless; now applied to *pale* objects deficient in colour.

Wand, a slender rod. (Scand.) M. E. *wand*. – Icel. *vöndr* (gen. *vand-ar*), a switch; M. Swed. *wand*; Dan. *vaand*. + Goth. *wandus*, a rod, orig. a pliant stick; prob. from *wand*, 2nd grade of *windan*, to wind, bind. From the use of *wands* in wicker-work.

Wander, to ramble. (E.) A. S. *wandrian*, to wander; used as frequentative of *wend*, to go, but formed from *wand*, 2nd grade of *windan*, to wind; see Wend. + E. Fries. *wandern*, *wandeln*; Du. *wandelen*, G. *wandeln*; Swed. *vandra*, Dan. *vandre*.

Wane, to decrease (as the moon), to fail. (E.) A. S. *wanian*, to wane, decrease. – A. S. *wan*, *won*, deficient. + Icel. *vana*, vb., from *vanr*, deficient. Cf. Goth. *wans*, lacking, Gk. *ἐννις*, bereft of, Skt. *ūna-*, wanting. Brugm. ii. § 67.

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 *vanr*, adj., lacking, which was formerly used with a gen. case following; as, *var þeim vettugis vant*, there was lacking to them of nothing, i. e. they wanted nothing. The Icel. *vanr* = 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 *wantowen*. – 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. *wǽpengetæc*, not an E. word, but borrowed from Icel. *vāpnatak*, 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. *vápna*, gen. pl. of *vápn*, a weapon; and *tak*, a touching, grasping; see Weapon and Take.

Wapiti, the N. Amer. elk. (Amer. Indian.) Cree *wapitik*, 'white deer;' cf. Delaware *wápi*, 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 *wīg*, *hild*, *winn*, *gūð*.] – O. F. *werre*, later *guerre* (see Low L. *werra*, *guerra*), war. – M. Du. *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 **werz-*; allied to Worse. Cf. G. *verwirren*, to embroil. Der. *war-fare*, i. e. war-expedition; from A. S. *faran*, to go.

Warble, to sing as a bird. (F. – O. H. G.) M. E. *werbeln*, *werbelen*. – O. F. *werbler* (Burguy). – M. H. G. **werbelen*, old form of G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, run round, warble; see Whirl.

Ward, a guard, watch, &c. (E.) M. E. *ward*. A. S. *weard*, masc., a guard, watchman, defender; also *weard*, fem., a guarding, protection, defence. Allied to Wary.

(Base **war.*) + Icel. *vörðr*, (1) a watchman, (2) a watching; G. *wart*, Goth. *-wards* in *daura-wards*, a door-keeper. Cf. also A. F. *warde*, sb.; see **Guard**. **Der.** *ward*, vb., *ward-er*, sb.; also *bear-ward*, *ste-ward*, &c.

warden, a guardian. (F. – Teut.) M. E. *wardein*. – A. F. *wardein*, old spelling of O. F. *gardein*, *gardain*, Low L. *gardiānus*, a guardian. – O. F. *warder*, later *garder*, to guard; with L. suffix *-iānus*. – O. Sax. *wardōn*, to watch; see **Guard**. **Doublet**, *guardian*.

wardrobe. (F.–G.) M. E. *warderobe*. – O. F. *warderobe*, later *garderobe*, a guardrobe, i.e. place for keeping robes. See **Guard** and **Robe**.

Ware (1), merchandise. (E.) M. E. *ware*. A. S. *waru* (L. *merx*; Wright). The orig. sense was prob. 'valuables,' and the word may be allied to A. S. *waru*, protection, guard, custody. + Icel. *vara*, Dan. *vare*, Swed. *vara*, Du. *waar*, G. *waare*, 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. *wær*, cautious. (The true form, whence *wary* was made by adding *-y*.) See **Wary**.

Wariness; see **Wary**.

Warison, Warisoun, protection, reward. (F.–O. H. G.) M. E. *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*, *werjan*, to protect; see **Weir**.

Warlock, a wizard. (E.) M. E. *warloghe*, a wicked one, the devil; *warlawe*, a deceiver. – A. S. *wǽrloga*, a traitor, perfidious man, liar, truce-breaker; (hence, a witch, wizard). Lit. 'liar against the truth.' – A. S. *wǽr*, truth (cognate with L. *uerum*, truth); *loga*, a liar, from *log-* (Teut. **lug-*), weak grade of *leogan*, to lie. See **Very** and **Lie** (2).

Warm. (E.) A. S. *wearm*. + Du. G. *warm*, Icel. *varmr*, Dan. Swed. *varm*. Teut. type **warmoz*. Cf. Lith. *wirti*, to cook, Russ. *varite*, to boil, scorch. Brugm. i. § 680. (Doubtful; some compare *warm* with L. *formus*, Gk. θερμός, warm, Skt. *gharma-s*, heat; with labio-velar *gh*.)

Warn. (E.) A. S. *wearnian*, *warenian*, (1) to take heed, which is the usual sense, (2) to warn. But the sb. *wearn*, refusal, denial, orig. an obstacle, whence *wiernan*, to refuse, may be allied to **Weir**. + Icel. *varna*, to warn off, from *vörn*, a defence; Swed. *varna*, G. *warnen*. **Der.** *fore-warn*, *pre-warn*.

Warp, sb. (E.) M. E. *warp*. A. S. *wearp*, 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 *verpa*, to throw; Swed. *varp*, a warp; O. H. G. *warf* (G. *werft*), from *werfen*, to throw; cf. Goth. *wairpan*, to throw. From Teut. str. vb. **werpan-* (pt. t. **warp*, pp. **wurpanoz*). Allied to Russ. *vergate*, to throw. **Der.** *warp*, vb., from Icel. *varpa*, 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.

Warrant, sb. (F.–O. H. G.) M. E. *warant*. – O. F. *warant*, *guarant*, later *garant*, 'a warrant;' Cot. The form *warant* is that of the pres. pt., with the sense 'warranting.' – O. H. G. *werēnt-*, stem of pres. pt. of *weren* (G. *gewähren*), to certify, to warrant. Of obscure origin. **Der.** *warrant*, vb.; *warrant-y*, O. F. *warantie*, fem. sb. formed from *warantir*, to warrant; see **Guarantee**.

Warren, sb. (F. – O. H. G.) M. E. *wareine*. – O. F. *warenne*, *varenne*, later *garenne*, 'a warren of conies,' Cot.; Low L. *warenna*, a preserve for hares, &c. – O. H. G. *warjan*, to protect, preserve; see **Warison**.

Warrior. (F.–O. H. G.) M. E. *werriour*. – A. F. *werreiur*, old spelling of A. F. *guerreiur*, a warrior. – A. F. *werreier*, *guerreier*, to make war (whence E. *warray* in Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 48, ii. 10. 21). – O. F. *werre*, *guerre*, war. – O. H. G. *werra*, strife; see **War**.

Wart. (E.) M. E. *werte*, A. S. *wearte*, a wart. + Du. *wrat*, Icel. *varta*, Dan. *vorte*, Swed. *varta*, G. *warze*. Perhaps 'growth' as from a root; and allied to **Wort** (1). Some connect it with L. *uerruca*, wart; A. S. *wearr*, a callosity.

Wary, Ware, cautious. (E.) M. E. *war*; *war-y* is a rather late form, with added *-y* (as in *murk-y*). A. S. *wær*, cau-

tious. + Icel. *varr*, Dan. Swed. *var*, Goth. *wars*. Cf. G. *gewahr*, aware. Allied to Gk. ὁρ-άω, I perceive, L. *uer-ēri*, to regard, dread. (√WER.) Der. *wari-ness*.

Was, pt. t. of the verb *to be*. (E.) M. E. *was*, pl. *weren*. A. S. *wæs*, I was, he was; *wǽre*, thou wast; pl. *wǽron*, were; subjunctive sing. *wǽre*, pl. *wǽren*. Mod. E. substitutes *wast* for the A. S. *wære* in the indicative, and *wert* for the same in the subjunctive; both are late forms. β. The infin. is A. S. *wesan*, to be; cognate with Du. *wezen*, O. Icel. *vesa*, Dan. *være*, Swed. *vara*, Goth. *wisan*, to be, dwell, remain; Skt. *vas*, to dwell. (√WES, to dwell.) γ. The form *was* answers to O. Icel. *vas*, Du. *was*, Dan. Swed. *var*, G. *war*, Goth. *was*; and the pl. *were* to Icel. *varum*, *vārut*, *vāru*, Du. G. *waren*, Swed. *voro*, Goth. *wesum*, *wesuth*, *wesun*.

Wash, vb. (E.) M. E. *waschen*, pt. t. *wessh*. A. S. *wæscan*, *waxan*, pt. t. *wōx*, pp. *wæscen*. + Du. *wasschen*, Icel. Swed. *vaska*, Dan. *vaske*, G. *waschen* (pt. t. *wusch*). Allied to Water. Brugm. i. § 942.

Wasp. (E.) Prov. E. *waps*, *wops*; A. S. *wæps*, *wæfs*. + G. *wespe*, L. *uespa*; Lith. *wapsà*, a gad-fly; Russ. *osa*, a wasp. Allied to Weave. Brugm. i. § 918.

Wassail. (F.) M. E. *wasseyl*, *wassayl*, orig. a drinking of a health, from the Norman *weisseil* (Wace); from O. N. **wesheill*, 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. *heill*, whole, is cognate with the A. S. *hāl*, whole. See Hail (2) and Whole.

Waste, desert, unused. (F. – O. H. G. – L.) M. E. *wast*. – O. F. *wast*, in the phrase *faire wast*, to lay waste (Roquefort); whence mod. F. *gâter* (< *gaster* < *waster*). – M. H. G. *waste*, sb., a waste, *wasten*, to lay waste. Borrowed from L. *uastus*, waste, desolate; whence *uastāre*, to lay waste. β. We also find A. S. *wēste*, O. H. G. *wuosti*, waste; these forms are not *borrowed* from Latin, but are *cognate*. So also O. Irish *fas*, empty. Idg. types **wāstos*, **wāstios*. Brugm. i. § 317.

Watch, sb. (E.) M. E. *wacche*; A. S. *wæcce*, a watch, guard. – A. S. *wacan*, to wake; see Wake (1). Der. *watch*, vb., M. E. *wacchen*, A. S. *wæccan*, weak verb.

Water, sb. (E.) A. S. *wæter*. + Du. *water*, G. *wasser*. Allied to Icel. *vatn*, Dan. *vand*, Swed. *vatten*, Goth. *wato*; Russ. *voda*, Gk. ὕδωρ, L. *unda*, Lith. *wandů*, Skt. *udan-*, water. Brugm. i. § 594. Der. *water*, vb.; *otter*.

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. *watel*, a bag; A. S. *watel*, *watul*, 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*, *vafla*, to waver; *vafl*, hesitation; Bavar. *wabern*, 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 *wag*).

waver, vb. (E.) M. E. *waueren* (*wavereu*), to wander about. – A. S. *wæfre*, restless, wandering. + Icel. *vafra*, to waver; cf. O. H. G. *wabar-*, adj., wavering; see above.

Wax (1), to grow. (E.) M. E. *waxen*, pt. t. *wox*, *wex*, pp. *woxen*, *waxen*. A. S. *weaxan*, pt. t. *wēox*, pp. *geweaxen*. + Du. *wassen*, Icel. *vaxa*, Dan. *voxe*, Swed. *växa*, G. *wachsen*, Goth. *wahsjan*, pt. t. *wōhs*. Further allied to Gk. αὐξανειν, Skt. *vaksh*, to wax, grow. Brugm. ii. § 657.

Wax (2), a substance made by bees. (E.) M. E. *wax*; A. S. *weax*. + Du. *was*, Icel. Swed. *vax*, Dan. *vox*, G. *wachs*, Russ. *vosk'*, Lith. *waszkas*.

Way. (E.) M. E. *wey*, *way*. A. S. *weg*. + Du. *weg*, Icel. *vegr*, Dan. *vei*, Swed. *väg*, G. *weg*, Goth. *wigs*. Also Lith. *weża*, the track of a cart; perhaps Skt. *vaha-*, 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. *weg-farende*, where *farende* is the pres. pt. of *faran*, to travel; *way-lay*, *way-worn*.

wayward, perverse. (E.) M. E. *weiward*, 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. *ver*, Dan. Swed. *vi*; G. *wir*; Goth. *weis*; Skt. *vay-am*.

Weak. (E.) [The verbal form has ousted the M. E. *wook*, A. S. *wāc*, adj., weak.] A back-formation from the verb signifying to weaken; from M. E. *weken*

(Ch.), to make weak, A. S. *wǣcan*; the M. E. *k* being due to association with the adj. *wook*. This verb is for **wac-ian*, from A. S. *wāc*, weak. + Icel. *veikr*, adj., weak, Swed. *vek*, Dan. *veg*, pliant, Du. *week*, G. *weich*. O. H. G. *weih*. All from Teut. **waik*, 2nd grade of **wīkan-*, as in A. S. and O. Sax. *wīcan*, G. *weichen*, to yield.

Weal (1), sb. (E.) M. E. *wele*; A. S. *wela*, weal, prosperity; allied to A. S. *wel*, adv., well; see Well (1). + Dan. *vel*, Swed. *väl*, G. *wohl*, welfare.

Weal (2); see Wale.

Weald, a wooded region, an open country. (E.) The M. E. *wald* became *wold*; but Layamon has a by-form *wæld*; l. 21339. Caxton speaks of 'the *weeld*' of Kent, which is apparently connected with this M. E. *wæld*, 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. *welida*, 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. *wenian*, to accustom; *āwenian*, to wean away or disaccustom. From an adj. base **wano-*, accustomed, found in the cognate Icel. *vanr* (Swed. *van*), accustomed (cf. *vani*, custom); from **wan*, 2nd grade of Teut. **wenan-*, to crave; see Ween. The weak grade appears in A. S. *gewuna*, accustomed, *wunian*, to dwell. + Du. *wennen*, to accustom, *afwennen*, to wean from; Icel. *venja*, Dan. *vænne*, Swed. *vänja*, G. *gewöhnen*, to accustom; Dan. *vænne fra*, Swed. *vänja af*, G. *entwohnen*, to wean from.

Weapon. (E.) M. E. *wepen*. A. S. *wǣpen*, a weapon. + Du. *wapen*, Icel. *vāpn*, Dan. *vaaben*, Swed. *vapen*, G. *waffe*; Goth. *wēpna*, neut. pl., weapons. Cf. A. S. *wǣpnmann*, *wǣpmann*, a full-grown man, a male.

Wear (1), to wear clothes, to consume by use. (E.) M. E. *weren*, pt. t. *wered*. A. S. *werian* (pt. t. *werode*). + Icel. *verja*, O. H. G. *werian*, to wear; Goth. *wasjan*, to clothe. Allied to Vest. (√WES, 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. *weri*. A. S. *wērig*, tired; cf. A. S. *wōrian*, to tramp about, wander, travel. – A. S. *wōr-*, a moor, swampy place (tedious to tramp over) in the comp. *wor-hana*, moor-cock; O. E. Texts, p. 465. + O. Sax. *wōrig*, weary. (The change from *ō* to *ē* is regular.) ¶ Not allied to *wear* (1).

Weasand, Wesand, the wind-pipe. (E.) A. S. *wāsend*, the gullet; but the mod. E. *wesand* answers rather to a by-form **wæsend*. + O. Fries. *wāsende*, wind-pipe; Bavar. *waisel*, the gullet.

Weasel. (E.) M. E. *wesel*, *wesele*. A. S. *wesle*, *wesulæ*, a weasel. + Du. *wezel*, Icel. *-visla*, Dan. *væsel*, Swed. *vesla*, G. *wiesel*.

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. *veir*; Swed. *väder*, wind, weather; G. *wetter*. Allied to G. *gewitter*, a storm, Icel. *land-viðri*, a land-wind; Russ. *vietr'*, wind, breeze, Lith. *wetra*, storm. Allied to Wind (1); cf. Goth. *waian*, to blow, O. Irish *feth*, air.

weather-beaten, weather-bitten. (E.) Both forms seem to be correct. The former means 'beaten by the weather,' from *beat*. The latter means 'bitten by the weather,' from *bite*, and occurs in Wint. Tale, v. 2. 60; derived from Norw. *vederbiten*, Swed. *väder-biten*, lit. bitten by the weather.

Weave. (E.) M. E. *weuen* (*weven*). A. S. *wefan*, pt. t. *wæf*, pp. *wefen*. + Du. *weven*, Icel. *vefa*, Dan. *væve*, Swed. *vefva*, G. *weben*. Also Gk. *ὑφ-αίνειν*, to weave. Teut. type **weban-*. (√WEBH.) Brugm. i. § 562.

web. (E.) A. S. *webb*, a web; Teut. type **wabjom*, n.; from **wab*, 2nd grade of **weban-* (above). + Du. *web*, Icel. *vefr*, Dan. *væv*, Swed. *väf*, G. *gewebe*.

Wed, vb. (E.) M. E. *wedden*. A. S. *weddian*, lit. to pledge, engage; hence to betroth. – A. S. *wedd*, a pledge; Teut. type **wadjom*, n. + M. Du. *wedde*, Icel.

veð, Swed. *vad*, G. *wette*, Goth. *wadi*, a pledge, wager. Allied to L. *uas* (gen. *uad-is*), a pledge, Gk. *ἄ-εθλον* (= *ἄ-ϝεθ-λον*), the prize of a contest; Lith. *wadoti*, to redeem a pledge. (✓WEDH.)

Wedge. (E.) M. E. *wegge*. A. S. *wecg*. + Du. *wig*, Icel. *veggr*, Dan. *vægge*, Swed. *vigg*, O. H. G. *wecki*, a wedge; G. *weck*, *wecke*, a kind of wedge-shaped loaf; cf. prov. E. *wig*, a kind of cake. Also Lith. *wágis*, a wedge, wooden peg. Teut. type **wagjoz*, m. Lit. 'a mover,' from its effect in splitting trees; allied to Wag. (✓WEGH.)

Wedlock, marriage. (E.) A. S. *wedlāc*. lit. a pledge, pledging. – A. S. *wed*, *wedd*, a pledge; *lac*, a sport, also, a gift, often a mere suffix. See Wed.

Wednesday. (E.) M. E. *wednesday*. A. S. *wōdnesdæg*, Woden's day; O. Fries. *wernisdei* (for **wēdnisdei*), where *ē* is the mutation of *ō*; N. Fries. *weensdi*, Outzen, p. 38. + Du. *woensdag*, Icel. *oðinsdagr*, Swed. Dan. *onsdag*; all meaning 'Woden's (or Odin's) day.' β. The name *Woden* signifies 'furious,' from A. S. *wōd*, mad, furious (= Icel. *oðr*, Goth. *wods*); or else 'filled with divine frenzy.' See Wood (2). ¶ A translation of L. *dies Mercurii*; *Woden* was identified with L. *Mercurius*. Brugm. i. § 190.

Wee, tiny. (E.) M. E. *we*, *wei*, only as sb., in the phrase 'a litel *we*' = 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. *wei*, 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. *weed*; A. S. *wēod*, *wīod*, a weed. + O. Saxon *wiod*; whence Du. *wieden*, vb., to weed. Root unknown.

Weed (2), a garment. (E.) M. E. *wede*. A. S. *wǣde*, neuter, *wǣd*, fem., a garment. + O. Fries. *wēde*, O. Sax. *wādi*; Icel. *vāð*, *voð*, a piece of stuff, cloth; O. H. G. *wāt*, *wot*, clothing, armour. Lit. 'something woven;' from the Idg. root WĒ, Skt. *vā*, to weave.

Week. (E.) M. E. *weke*, *wike*; A. S. *wice*, *wicu*, a week. (There was a later A. S. *wucu*, a week, which became M. E. *wouke*, a week, and is obsolete.) + Du. *week*, Icel. *vika*, Swed. *vecka*, O. H. G. *wecha*, *wehha* (mod. G. *woche*). We also once find Goth. *wiko* in the sense of order or succession (Luke i. 8), answering to L. *ordine* (not to *uicis*) in the Vulgate version. The orig. sense seems to have been 'succession, change'; cf. Icel. *vīkja*, to turn, return; from **wik-*, weak grade of **wīkan-*, to give way; see Weak. And cf. G. *wechsel*, a change.

Ween, to suppose, think. (E.) M. E. *wenen*, A. S. *wēnan*, to imagine. – A. S. *wēn*, sb., expectation; orig. 'a striving after.' Teut. type *wâniz*, f. (Sievers, § 269); from **wân*, 3rd grade of a supposed Teut. str. vb. **wenan-*, to crave, desire. Cf. A. S. *wine*, friend, Skt. *van*, to crave; L. *uenus*, desire. + Du. *wanen*, Icel. *vāna*, G. *wähnen*, Goth. *wenjan*, to expect, fancy; from Du. *waan*, Icel. *van*, G. *wahn*, Goth. *wens*, expectation, conjecture, orig. 'a wish.' See Wish.

Weep. (E.) M. E. *wepen*, pt. t. *weep*, *wep*. A. S. *wēpan*, pt. t. *wēop*, to cry aloud, raise an outcry; cf. A. S. *wōp*, a clamour, outcry (note the change from *o* to *ē*). + O. Sax. *wōpian*, to cry out, *wōp*, outcry; Icel. *æpa*, to shout, *ōp*, outcry; Goth. *wōpjan*, wk. vb., to cry out. ¶ Not allied to *whoop*.

Weet, to know. (E.) Another spelling of Wit (1); in Spenser, F. Q., i. 3. 6; &c.

Weevil, a small beetle. (E.) M. E. *weuel*, *wiuel* (*wevel*, *wivel*); A. S. *wifel*, *wibil*. + Icel. *-yfill*, M. Du. *wevel*, O. H. G. *wibil*; cf. E. Fries. *wefer*, (1) a weaver, (2) a beetle. A dimin. form; cf. A. S. *wibba*, a beetle. Apparently allied to Weave. Cf. Lith. *wábalas*, a chafer, winged insect.

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. *wegan*, pt. t. *wæg*, to carry, bear; also, to move; also to raise, lift (cf. to *weigh* anchor); to weigh. + Du. *wegen*; Icel. *vega*, to move, lift; Dan. *veie*, Swed. *väga*; G. *bewegen*, to move, *wiegen*, to rock; and cf. *wägen*, to weigh. Allied to L. *uehere*, Skt. *vah*, to carry. (✓WEGH.)

weight. (E.) M. E. *weght*, *wight*. A. S. *wiht*, *gewiht*, weight; for **wehti-* < **weg-ti-*; from *wegan* (above). + Du. *gewigt*, Icel. *vætt*, Dan. *vægt*, Swed. *vigt*, G. *gewicht*.

Weir, Wear, a dam. (E.) M. E. *wer*; A. S. *wer*; allied to *werian*, to defend, protect, also dam up. + Low G. *ware*, a weir; M. Du. *weer*, a rampart; Icel. *vörr*, a fenced-in landing-place, *verja*, to defend; G. *wehr*, a defence, *mühlwehr*, a mill-dam; Goth. *warjan*, to defend. Allied to Skt. *vṛ*, to cover, *vāraya*, to stop, hinder, keep off.

Weird, fate, destiny. (E.) Properly a sb.; but used as adj. M. E. *wyrde, wirde*. A. S. *wyrd*, fate; Teut. type **wurd-iz*, f.; from **wurd* (for **wurð*<**wurþ*, by Verner's law), weak grade of Teut. **werthan-*, to become, take place, happen; see **Worth** (2). + O. Sax. *wurð*, Icel. *urðr*, 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. *welcomer*, to welcome (Godefroy). ¶ Distinct from A. S. *wilcuma*, 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. *välla*, orig. to well, whence *valla up*, to well up, *välla ihop*, to weld (iron); cf. Dan. *vælde*, to well up (with excrescent *d*, as in English). Cognate with E. *well*, vb.; from **Well** (2).

Weld (2), dyer's weed. (E.) M. E. *welde, wolde*; Lowl. Sc. *wald*. + Du. *wouw*; Low G. *wolde* (Lübben); G. *wau* (from Du.). Teut. base **wald-*, as shewn by Span. *gualdo*, F. *gaude*, weld. Prob. 'belonging to the wood;' cf. A. S. *weald*, a wood; see **Wold**. ¶ Quite distinct from *woad*.

Welfare. (E.) M. E. *welfare*. – M. E. *wel*, well; *fare* = A. S. *faru*, a faring, lit. a journey, from A. S. *faran*, to fare; see **Fare**.

Welkin, sky, clouds. (E.) M. E. *welkne, welkene*; also *wolkne, wolkene*, A. S. *wolcnu*, clouds, pl. of *wolcen*, a cloud. + O. Sax. *wolkan*, Du. *wolk*, Low G. *wulke*; G. *wolke*, O. H. G. *wolka*, f., *wolcan*, n., a cloud. All from the base **wulk-*, weak grade of **walkan-*, to roll (see **Walk**); or else allied to O. H. G. *welc*, moist.

Well (1), excellently. (E.) M. E. *wel*; A. S. *wel*, orig. 'agreeably to a wish;' allied to *will*, sb. and vb. + Du. *wel*, Icel. *vel*, Dan. *vel*, Swed. *väl*, Goth. *waila*; G. *wohl*, O. H. G. *wela, wola*. Cf. W. *gwell*, better; also Skt. *vara-*, better, *vara-*, a wish; *prati varam*, according to a wish. See **Will** (1) and **Weal**.

Well (2), a spring, fount, (E.) M. E. *welle*; A. S. *wylla, wella*, a spring; with two other by-forms. Teut. type **walljon-*, m.; cf. A. S. *weallan* (pt. t. *weoll*), to well up, boil; [but the mod. E. *well*, vb., is derived from the sb.]. + Icel. *vell*, ebullition, from *vella*, to boil (pt. t. *vall*); Du. *wel*, a spring; Dan. *væld*; G. *welle*, a wave, surge; cf. *wallen*, to boil. Further allied to Skt. *val*, to move to and fro, Russ. *val'*, a wave, *valiate*, to roll. See **Walk, Helix.** (√WEL.) **Der.** *well*, vb., as above.

Wellaway, an exclamation of sorrow. (E.) M. E. *weilawey*; also *wa la wa*. It stands for *wei la wei* or *wa la wa*. A. S. *wā lā wā*, lit. wo! lo! wo! – A. S. *wā*, wo; *lā*, lo; *wā*, wo; cf. Icel. *vei*, wo. ¶ Early misunderstood, and turned into *wellaway*, and even into *welladay*, Merry Wives, iii. 3. 106. See **Wo**.

Welsh, pertaining to Wales. (E.) M.E. *walsh*, foreign. A.S. *wælisc, welisc, wylisc*, Celtic. Formed, with suffix *-isc* (E. *-ish*) and vowel-change, from A.S. *wealh*, a Celt; whence *Wealas*, pl., mod. E. *Wales*. + G. *wälsch*, Italian. See **Walnut**.

Welt. (E.) The old sense seems to be border, hem, fringe. M. E. *walt, welte*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *waut*, a welt, prov. E. *welt*, to turn down the upper leather of a shoe. Perhaps from A. S. *wyltan, wæltan*, to roll; cf. Icel. *velta*, to roll over; see **Welter.** + W. *gwald*, a hem, welt, *gwaltes*, the welt of a shoe; *gwaldu*, to welt, hem.

Welter, to wallow, roll about. (E.) Formerly also *walter*. *Walter, welter*, are frequentatives from M. E. *walten*, to roll over, tumble, turn over. – A.S. *wæltan* to roll (cf. *gewælten*, strong pp., Matt. xvii. 14, Lind.). Cf. Icel. *velta* (pt. t. *valt*), to roll, Dan. *vælte*, to overturn; Swed. *vältra*, to welter, frequent. of *välta*, to roll; G. *wälzen*, to roll, welter, from *walzen*, to roll. Cf. Goth. *us-waltjan*, to subvert; L. *uoluere*, to roll. (√WEL.)

Wen, a tumour. (E.) A.S. *wenn*. + Du. *wen*; Low G. *ween*; Dan. dial. *van*. A. S. *wenn*<Teut. type **wanjoz*, m. Prob. from *wann*, 2nd grade of A.S. *winnan*, to

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

sip. *chwedl*, a fable, tale. But perhaps from A. S. *wædlian*, to beg, orig. to be poor; from *wǣdl*, poverty.

Wheel. (E.) A. S. *hweol*, shorter form of *hweowol*, *hweogul*, a wheel; also spelt *hweohl*. + Icel. *hjōl*, Dan. *hiul*, Swed. *hjul*, O. Swed. *hiughl* (Ihre). Teut. type **hweg-wlóm*, n., for **hwehwlóm*, Idg. **qeqlŏ-*, as in Skt. *chakrá-*, a wheel, Gk. κυκλος, a wheel. Idg. **qe-qlo-* is a reduplicated form, from √QEL, to drive; whence Gk. πολος, an axis, Russ. *koleso*, Icel. *hvel*, a wheel. See **Cycle** and **Pole** (2). Brugm. i. § 658.

Wheeze. (E.) A. S. *hwēsan* (pt. t. *hwēos*), to wheeze. Allied to A. S. *hwōs-ta*, prov. E. *hoast*, a cough, Du. *hoest*, G. *husten*. From Teut. **hwōs-*, Idg. **qās*, as in Skt. *kās*, 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.) Ill spelt; it should be *welk* or *wilk*. M. E. *wilk*; A. S. *wiloc*, also *weoluc*, *weluc*. + Du. *wulk*, also spelt *welk*, *wilk*, *willok*, *wullok*. Prob. named from its convoluted shell; cf. Gk. ἕλιξ (ϝελ-ιξ), a volute; see **Helix**. Der. *whelk'd*, i. e. convoluted, K. Lear, iv. 6. 71; spelt *wealk'd* in the first folio.

Whelk (2), a small pimple. (E.) M. E. *whelke*, Chaucer, C. T., A. 632. Dimin. of Wheal (1).

Whelm, to overturn, cover over by something that is turned over, to overwhelm, submerge. (Scand.) M. E. *whelmen*, to turn a hollow vessel upside down (Palsgrave), to turn over; Lowl. Sc. *quhemle*, *whommle*, *whamle*, to turn upside down. Closely related to M. E. *wheluen* (*whelven*) and *ouerwheluen* (*overwhelven*), used 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 *ιwelf-m*, the *f* being dropped because unpronounceable. This appears from M. Swed. *hwalma*, to cock hay, derived from the sb. *hwalm*, a hay-cock; where *hwalm* is for **hwalfm*, being derived from M. Swed. *hwalf*, an arch, vault; cf. *hwälfwa*, to arch over (make into a rounded shape). Thus the suffix *-m* is substantival (as in *doo-m*, *bloo-m*, &c.), and the Teut. base is HWELB, to become convex (M. H. G. *welben*, pt. t. *walb*), the derivatives of which appear in A. S. *hwealf*, adj., convex, sb., a vault, Icel. *hvalf*, *hólf*, a vault, *hvālfa*, *hōlfa*, to 'whelve' or turn upside down, G. *wolben*, to arch over. γ. We thus trace the following forms, viz. base HWELB, to swell out, become convex, Icel. *hvelfa*, 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. κολπος, bosom, a hollow. Der. *over-whelm*.

Whelp, a puppy. (E.) A. S. *hwelp*, sb. + Du. *welp*, Icel. *hvelpr*, Dan. *hvalp*, Swed. *valp*, M. H. G. *welf*. Root unknown.

When. (E.) M. E. *whan*; A. S. *hwænne*, *hwonne*, when. + M. Du. *wan*, G. *wann*, Goth. *hwan*; W. *pan*. Allied to Goth. *hwas*, A. S. *hwā*, who. Cf. L. *quan-do*, Gk. πό-τε, when.

whence. (E.) M. E. *whennes*, older form *whanene*. – A. S. *hwanon*, whence; closely allied to **When** (above).

where. (E.) M. E. *wher*; A. S. *hwâr*, where; allied to *hwā*, who. + Du. *waar*, Icel. *hvar*, Dan. *hvor*, Swed. *hvar*, G. *war* (in *war-um*), Goth. *hwar*; Lith. *kur*.

Wherry, a shallow, light boat. (E.) Spelt *whirry* by Latimer. Perhaps allied to **Whir**; cf. Sc. *whirry*, to whir, to hurry. Origin unknown.

Whet. (E.) M. E. *whetten*. A. S. *hwettan*, to sharpen (< **hwat-jan*.) – A. S. *hwæt*, keen, bold, brave. + Du. *wetten*, Icel. *hvetja*, Swed. *vätja*, G. *wetzen*, to sharpen, encourage; from O. Sax. *hvat*, Icel. *hvatr*, bold, O. H. G. *hwaz*, sharp. Der. *whetstone*, A. S. *hwetstān*.

Whether, which of two. (E.) See Matt. xxvii. 21. A. S. *hwæðer*, which of two; formed with comparative suffix *-ðer* (Idg. *-tero-*) from the base of *who*. + Icel. *hvārr*, Goth. *hwathar*; cf. Lith. *katras*, Gk. κότερος, πότερος. Skt. *katara-*.

Whey. (E.) M. E. *whey*. A. S. *hwæg*, whey. + M. Du. *wey*; Du. *hui*, *wei*. Cf. W. *chwig*, whey fermented with sour herbs.

Which. (E.) M. E. *which*; *quhilk* (Barbour). A. S. *hwilc*, *hwelc*, which; short for *hwi-lic*, lit. 'of what form.' – A. S. *hwi-*, allied to *hwā*, who; *lic*, like; see **Who** and **Like**. + O. Sax. *hwilik*, O. Fries. *hwelik*, Du. *welk*, Goth. *hwileiks*,

hwēleiks, Icel. *hvīlīkr*, Dan. Swed. *hvilken*, G. *welcher*, O.H.G. *hwelih*. Cf. L. *qualis*, Gk. πηλικος. Brugm. ii. § 88.

Whiff, sb., a puff. (E.) M. E. *weffe*, vapour. An imitative word, like *puff*, *fife*. +W. *chwiff*, a puff, *chwaff*, a gust; Dan. *vift*, a puff, gust. Cf. A. S. *hwiða*, Icel. *hviða*, a breeze.

whiffle, to blow in gusts, veer as the wind. (E.) Frequentative of *whiff*, to puff. Der. *whiffl-er*, a piper, fifer, hence one who goes first in a procession.

Whig. (E.?) See Todd's Johnson and Nares. *Whig* is a shortened form of *whiggamor*, applied to certain Scotchmen who came from the west to buy corn at Leith from the word *whiggam*, employed by these men in driving their horses. A march to Edinburgh made by Argyle (in 1648) was called 'the *whiggamor'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 *wig*; cf. E. Fries. *wiggen*, Norw. *vigga*, to rock; Icel. *vigg*, a horse; E. *wiggle* and *wag*.

While, a time. (E.) A. S. *hwīl*, sb., a pause, a time. +Icel. *hvíla*, a place of rest; Dan. *hvile*, rest; Swed. *hvila*, rest; G. *weile*, Goth. *hweila*, a time. Prob. allied to L. *qui-es*, rest. (√QEI.) Brugm. i. § 675. Der. *while*, adv.; *whiles*, M. E. *whiles*, adv. (with gen. suffix *-es*); whence *whils-t*, with added *t* (as in *amongs-t*, *amids-t*); also *whil-om*, formerly, from A. S. *hwīlum*, dat. pl. of *hwil*, a time. Also *mean-while*, see Mean (3); also *whiling-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. *hvima*, to wander with the eyes, as a silly person; Norw. *kvima*, to whisk about, trifle. Cf. Swed. dial. *hvimmerkantig*, giddy in the head; Norw. *kvim*, foolery (Ross). Der. *whimsey*, a whim, from the allied Norw. *kvimsa*, Swed. dial. *hvimsa*, Dan. *vimse*, 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 *whympe* and *whine*;' Latimer, Seven Sermons, ed. Arber, p. 77. +G. *wimmern*.

Whin, gorse. (Scand.) M. E. *whynne*, *quyn*. – Swed. *hven*, Norw. *hvene*, bent-grass; Norw. *hvin*, *hven*, purple melic grass.

Whine, vb. E.) A. S. *hwīnan*, to whine. +Icel. *hvína*, Swed. *hvina*, Dan. *hvine*, to whir, whiz, whine. [Cf. Icel. *kveina*, to wail, Goth. *kwainōn*, to mourn.] Der. *whimp-er*, q. v.

Whinyard, a kind of sword. (Scand.) Lit. *whine-yard*, where *yard* probably) is a mere suffix (*-i-ard*). – Icel. *hv.n-a* to whiz, whistle through the air like a weapon; the same word as E. *whine*, but used in a different way. Cf. also E. *whinny*; and Lowl. Sc. *whing-er*, a whin-yard, 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 move-ment; M. E. *wippen*, to jump up and down suddenly, to jig. +Du. *wippen*, to skip, formerly to shake; Low G. *wippen*, to bob up and down; Dan. *vippe*, to see-saw, bob; Swed. *vippa*, to wag, jerk; G. *wippen*, to move up and down, see-saw, jerk. (I find no very early authority for the *h*.) Cf. L. *vibrare*; 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 *whiz*. – Dan. *hvirre*, to whirl, twirl; Swed. dial. *hvirra*, to whirl. Allied to Whirl.

Whirl. (Scand.) M. E. *whirlen*; a contraction for **whirf-len*, frequent. of M. E. *wherfen*, to turn. – Icel. *hvirfla*, to whirl; frequent. of *hverfa* (pt. t. *hvarf*), to turn round; Dan. *hvirvle*, Swed. *hvirfla*, M. Du. *wervelen*, to whirl; G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, to warble. (Base HWERF.) Allied to Wharf. Cf. Goth. *hwairban*, to go about; Gk. καρπος, the wrist. Brugm. i. § 675. Der. *whirl-wind*, from Icel. *hvirfilvindr*, Dan. *hvirvelvind*, Swed. *hvirfvelvind*, a whirlwind; also *whirl-pool*; *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 *whiz*, *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. *weoxian* (for **wiscian*), to wipe. β. The sb. which thus appears as Icel. *visk*, Swed. *viska*, G. *wisch*, meant orig. 'a wisp.' Der. *whisker*, from the likeness to a small brush. 'Nestor *brush'd* her with his *whiskers*;' Dryden, Troilus, iv. 2. Also *whisk-y*, a light gig, easily *whisked* along.

Whisky, Whiskey, a spirit. (Gaelic.) Gaelic *uisge-beatha*, water of life, whisky; the latter element being dropped; see **Usquebaugh.**

Whisper, vb. (E.) M. E. *whisperen*. O. Northumb. *hwisprian*, to murmur, Luke xix. 7, John vii. 12. + M. Du. *wisperen*, *wispelen*, G. *wispeln*. Cf. also Icel. *hviskra*, Swed. *hviska*, Dan. *hviske*, to whisper. (Imitative base HWIS.) Allied to **Whiz** and **Whistle.**

Whist, a game requiring silence. (E.) Orig. called *whisk*, from the sweeping up of the tricks (see **Whisk**); renamed as *whist*, from the use of the word *whist* to enjoin silence; cf. *hist* and *hush*. Chaucer has both *hush* and *whist* in the sense of 'silenced' or 'quiet'; tr. of Boethius, b. ii. met. 5, l. 1341.

Whistle, vb. (E.) A. S. *hwistlian*, to hiss; *hwistlere*, a whistler, piper. + Icel. *hvīsla*, to whisper; Dan. *hvisle*, to hiss, whistle; Swed. *hvissla*, to whistle. (Base HWIS.) See **Whisper.**

Whit, a thing, particle. (E.) The *h* is misplaced; *whit* is for *wiht*, the same as *wight*, a person, also a thing, bit, whit. — A. S. *wiht*, a wight, a thing, bit; see **Wight** (1). Der. *aught* = A. S. *āwiht*, one whit; whence *n-aught*, *n-ot*.

White. (E.) M. E. *whit*. A. S. *hwīt*. + Du. *wit*, Icel. *hvītr*, Dan. *hvid*. Swed. *hvit*, Goth. *hweits*, G. *weiss*. Allied to Skt. *cveta-*, white, from *cvit*, to shine, to be white; also to Russ. *svietite*, to shine; Lith. *szwaitinti*, to illuminate. Brugm. i. § 319. (√KWEI.) Der. *whit-ing*, a fish with delicate white flesh, also ground chalk; also *whit-ster*, a whitener, bleacher; *whittle* (2), *wheat*, *Whit-sunday*, q. v.

Whither. (E.) M. E. *whider*. A. S. *hwider*, *hwæder*, whither. + Goth. *hwadrē*. Cf. *hither*, *thither*. Allied to **Who.**

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. *kvika*. *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 *whitflaw* (Holland), or *whitflowe* (Palsgrave), and afterwards to *whitlow*; by confusion with *white* and *low* (4). '*Paronychia*, a *whitflaw*;' Wiseman, Surgery, b. i. c. 11.

Whit-sunday. (E.) Lit. *white Sunday*, as is perfectly certain from the A. S. name *hwīta sunnan-dæg*, Icel. *hvītasunnudagr*, Norwegian *kvitsunndag*; these are *facts*, though constantly denied by the lovers of paradoxical and far-fetched etymologies. The difficulty lies *only* in the reason for the name. 'The great festivals, Yule, Easter, and Pentecost, but esp. the two latter, were the great seasons for christening; in the Roman Catholic church especially Easter, whence in Roman usage the Sunday after Easter was called *Dominica in 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. *sulgwyn*, Whitsunday; from *sul*, sun, *gwyn*, white. Der. *Whitsun-week*, short for *Whitsunday's week* (Icel. *hvīta-sunnudags-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. *þwitel*, a knife, lit. 'a cutter.' — A. S. *þwit-*, weak grade of *þwītan*, to cut. See **Thwite.**

Whittle (2), to sharpen. (E.) Used as

a slang term; 'well-*whittled*' = thoroughly drunk. Lit. sharpened like a *whittle* or knife; see **Whittle** (1) above. Doubtless confused with *whet*, to sharpen.

Whittle (3), a blanket. (E.) M. E. *whitel*; A. S. *hwītel*. Named from its white colour. – A. S. *hwīt*, white.

Whiz, to hiss. (E.) 'The woods do *whizz*;' Surrey, tr. of Æneid, b. ii. 536. An imitative word; allied to **Hiss, Whisper, Whistle.** + Icel. *hvissa*, to hiss.

Who, pronoun. (E.) Formerly *who, what, which*, were interrogative pronouns. *What, whose, whom*, occur as *relatives* as early as the end of the 12th century, but *who*, nom., as a *relative*, is not found before the 14th century. (Morris.) A. S. *hwā*, who; neuter, *hwæt*, what; gen. *hwæs*, whose; dat. *hwēm, hwām*; acc. masc. and fem. *hwone*, whom [obsolete], neut. *hwæt*, what; instrumental *hwī*, in what way, how, why. + Du. *wie*, Icel. *hverr*, Dan. *hvo*, Swed. *hvem*, G. *wer*, Goth. *hwas*, Irish. *co*, L. *quis*, Lith. *kas*, Skt. *kas*. (Base QO = Teut. HWA.) Brugm. ii. § 411.

Whole. (E.) M. E. *hole* (without *w*). A. S. *hal*, whole. + Du. *heel*, Icel. *heill*, Dan. *heel*, Sw. *hel*, Goth. *hails*, G. *heil*. Teut. type **hailoz*. Cf. W. *coel*, an omen. **Doublet,** *hale*. **Der.** *hol-y*; *heal-th*.

Whoop, to shout. (F. – Teut.) The initial *w* is modern; formerly *hoop*. M. E. *houpen*. – F. *houper*, 'to hoop unto;' Cot. From F. *houp!* an exclamatory interjection. Of Teut. origin; cf. E. Fries. *hup!* up! G. *hopsa*, 'heyday!' Flügel. Cf. **Hoot.** **Der.** *whooping-cough* or *hooping-cough*.

Whore, sb. (Scand.) The *w* is unoriginal. M. E. *hore*. – Icel. *hora*, an adulteress, fem. of *hōrr*, an adulterer; Dan. *hore*, Swed. *hora*. + Du. *hoer*, G. *hure*, O. H. G. *huora*; Goth. *hors*, masc., an adulterer. Allied to Polish *kurwa*, Church-Slavonic *kurŭva*, an adulteress; L. *carus*, loving; W. *caru*, 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. *wharl, wherl, whorl*, Cath. Angl. Contraction of M. E. *whorvil*, for **whervil*; from A. S. *hweorfa*, a wharl. – A. S. *hweorfan*, to turn; see **Wharf** **Whirl.** + M. Du. *worvel*, a wharl, *worvelen*, 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. *hortan*, pl. ¶ Also (Dorset) *hart-berry*, A. S. *heorot-berige*. From **Hart** and **Berry.**

Why. (E.) M. E. *whi*; *for whi* = on what account (common). A. S. *hwī*, in what way, instrumental case of *hwā*, who; see **Who.**

WI–WY.

Wick (1), a twist of threads for a lamp. (E.) M. E. *wicke, weyke, weke*. A. S. *weoce*, a wick. + M. Du. *wiecke*; Low G. *weke*, lint; Dan. *væge*, Swed. *veke*, a wick; Norw. *veik*; M. H. G. *wieche*, a wick; O. H. G. *wioh* (lucubrum). Origin doubtful. Perhaps 'a twist'; cf. O. Irish *fig-im*, I weave.

Wick (2), a town. (L.) A. S. *wīc*; borrowed from L. *uicus*, a village. See **Vicinity.**

Wick (3), **Wich,** a creek, bay, salt-pit. (Scand.) O. Icel. **wīk*, Icel. *vik*, a small creek, inlet, bay. From *vīk-ja*, to recede; see **Weak, Wicker.**

Wicked. (E.) Orig. a pp. form with the sense 'rendered evil,' from the obsolete adj. *wikke*, evil, also weak; evidently allied to **Weak,** q. v. From the weak grade *wic-* of A. S. *wīc-an*, Icel. *vīk-ja*, to give way. Cf. also A. S. *wicca*, a wizard; see **Witch.**

Wicker, made of twigs. Scand. M. E. *wiker*, 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, vikker*, 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. *wiket*. – A. F. *wiket*, also written *wisket*; O. F. *guischet* (Supp. to Godefroy); Prov. *guisquet* (Diez); mod. F. *guichet*; Walloon *wichet*. Origin doubtful; apparently formed with F. dimin. suffix *-et*, from Teut. base **wisk-*, to whisk or move quickly, from its lightness. Cf. E. Fries. *wisken*, (1) to wipe, (2) to move quickly; Norw. *viska* (the same); Swed.

dial. *viska*, to throw, swing; G. *wischen*, to rub, to slip aside. See **Whisk.** Used of a small door, easily opened, made within a large gate; cf. Norw. *viskjen*, light and quick (Ross). (Korting, § 8714.) Der. *wicket* (at cricket), which was at first 'a small gate,' being made 2 feet wide by 1 foot high (A.D. 1700).

Wide. (E.) A. S. *wīd.* + Du. *wijd*, Icel. *vīðr*, Swed. Dan. *vid*, G. *weit.* Teut. type **wīdoz.* Der. *wid-th*, XVI cent.; in place of the old word *wide-ness.*

Widgeon, a bird. (F. – L.?) Spelt *wigion* in Levins (1570). – A. F. **wigeon*, for O. F. *vigeon*, a whistling duck (Littre). Prob. from L. *uīpionem*, acc. of *uīpio*, a kind of small crane (Pliny, x. 49).

Widow. (E.) M. E. *widewe*; A. S. *widwe*, *widuwe.* + Du. *weduwe*, G. *wittwe*, Goth. *widuwo.* Further allied to L. *uidua*, fem. of *uiduus*, bereft of, deprived of; Irish *feadhb*, W. *gweddw*; Russ. *vdova*, Skt. *vidhava*, a widow. Brugm. ii. § 64. ✓WIDH, as in Skt. *vidh*, to lack (St. Petersburg Dict. vi. 1070). Der. *widow-er*, M. E. *widewer*, coined from *widow* by adding *-er*; so also G. *witwer.*

Wield. (E.) M. E. *welden*, to govern, possess, manage. A. S. *gewyldan*, to have power over. This is a weak verb, due to A. S. *wealdan* (pt. t. *weold*), to have power over, govern, rule, possess. + Icel. *valda*, G. *walten*, Goth. *waldan*, to govern; allied to Lith. *waldyti*, Russ. *vladiete*, to rule, possess. Cf. W. *gwlad*, a region.

Wife. (E.) A. S. *wīf*, a woman, neut. sb. with pl. *wif* (unchanged). + Du. *wijf*, Icel. *vīf*, Dan. *viv*, G. *weib*, O. H. G. *wīp*, a woman. Teut. type **wībom*, n. Root obscure; certainly not allied to *weave* (A. S. *wefan*), as the fable runs. Der. *woman.*

Wig. (Du. – F. – Ital. – L.) Short for *periwig*, which see.

Wight (1), a person, creature. (E.) M. E. *wight*, *wiȝt.* A.S. *wiht*, a creature, animal, person, thing (very common). + Du. *wicht*, a child; Icel. *vættr*; Dan. *vætte*, an elf; G. *wicht*, Goth. *waihts*, fem. a wight, *waiht*, neut. a whit. Teut. type **wehtiz*, f. Perhaps it meant 'something moving,' from A. S. *wegan*, to move; see **Weigh, Whit.**

Wight (2), nimble, strong. (Scand.) In Spenser, Shep. Kal., March, 91. M. E. *wight*, valiant. – Icel. *vīgr*, fit for war, neut. *vīgt*, serviceable (accounting for the final *t*), Swed. *vig*, nimble, *vigt*, adv., nimbly. From Icel. *vig* (= A S. *wig*), war; cf. Icel. *vega*, to fight, smite; Goth. *weihan* (pt. t. *waih*), to fight, strive; L. *uincere*, to conquer. Cf. Lith. *vėkà*, strength.

Wigwam, an Indian hut. (N. Amer. Indian.) Massachusetts *wėk*, his house; this word, with possessive and locative affixes, becomes *wėkou-om-ut*, in his house; whence E. *weekwam* or *wigwam* (Webster). Cuoq gives Algonquin *mikiwam*, also *wikiwam*, a house (pp. 221, 438).

Wild. (E.) M. E. *wilde*; A. S. *wilde*, wild, untamed. + Du. *wild*; Icel. *villr*, wild, also astray, bewildered, confused (whence Lowl. Sc. *will*, astray); Dan. Swed. *vild*, G. *wild*, Goth. *wilthcis.* Teut. type **welthjoz.* Cf. W. *gwyllt*, wild. Root uncertain.

wilderness, a waste place. (E.) M.E. *wildernesse*, Layamon, 30335. From A. S. *wilder*, a wild animal; also *wildor*; Teut. type **wilthos*, n., a derivative of *wilde*, wild. Sievers, § 289. + M. Du. *wildernisse.* And see **Bewilder.**

Wile, a trick. (E.) M. E. *wile*; A. S. *wīl*, a wile. Cf. Lithuan. *wilti*, to deceive. And see **Guile.** ¶ The A. S. *wīl* is a late word; and a derivation from A. S. *wiglian*, to practise sorcery, is possible; cf. '*wilung*, divinatio,' Kentish Glosses, 554; also *His* [the devil's] *wiȝeles*, Ancr. Riwle, 300; A. S. *wiȝl*, 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*, *wyllan*, to wish, be willing; pres. *wille*, *wile* (2 p. *wilt*), pt. t. *wolde.* + Du. *willen*, Icel. *vilja*, Dan. *ville*, Swed. *vilja*, Goth. *wiljan* (pt. t. *wilda*), G. *wollen* (pres. *will*, pt. t. *wollte*), Lithuan. *weliti*, L. *uelle* (pres. *uolo*); Skt. *vṛ*, to choose. (✓WEL.) Der. *will-ing*, orig. a pres. part. Also *willy-nilly*, answering both to *will I, nill I*, and to *will he, nill he*; from A. S. *nillan*, short for *ne willan*, not to wish (= L. *nolle*, not to wish).

will (2), sb., desire. (E.) M. E. *wille*, A. S. *willa*, sb. – A. S. *willan*, to will; see **Will** (1) above. + Du. *wil*, Icel. *vili*, Dan. *villie*, Swed. *vilja*, G. *wille*, Russ. *volia.*

Willow. (E.) M. E. *wilow*, *wilwe*; A. S. *welig.* + Du. *wilg*, Low G. *wilge.*

Wimberry, Winberry. (L. and E.)

A. S. *wīnberie, wīnberige*, a grape, lit. a wine-berry. — A. S. *wīn*, from L. *uīnum*, 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 (Lübben); M. Du. *weme*, 'a pearcer, or a wimble,' Hexham; M. Du. *wemelen*, 'to pearce or bore with a wimble,' Hexham. Apparently from a Teut. base **wem*, to turn; see below. Cf. Shropsh. *wim-wam*, a turnstile. Der. *gimlet*.

Wimble (2), active. (Scand.) In Spenser, Shep. Kal., March, 91. — Swed. dial. *vimmla*, to be giddy or skittish, frequent. of Swed. dial. *vima*, to be giddy, allied to Icel. *vim*, giddiness. Compare **Wimble** (1) and **Whim**.

Wimple, a covering for the neck. (E.) M. E. *wimpel*; A. S. *winpel*, a wimple. + Du. *wimpel*, a streamer, pendant; Icel. *vimpill*, Dan. Swed. *vimpel*, G. *wimpel*, a pennon, O. H. G. *wimpal*, a summer robe. β. The A. S. *winpel* suggests **wind-pel*; from *wind*, the wind, and (perhaps) A. S. *pæll, pell* (L. *pallium*), a covering; cf. O. H. G. *wim-pal*. 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. *wan, won*, pp. *wonnen*. A. S. *winnan*, to fight, struggle, try to get, labour, suffer; pt. t. *wann*, pp. *wunnen*. + Du. *winnen*, Icel. *vinna*, Dan. *vinde*, Swed. *vinna*; G. *gewinnen*, O. H. G. *winnan*, to fight, strive, earn; Goth. *winnan*, to suffer. Allied to Skt. *van*, to beg, ask for, honour; L. *uenerārī*, to honour, *uenus*, desire; W. *gwên*, 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 *guincher*, to wriggle, writhe aside (Cot.). — O. Sax. *wenkian*; M. H. G. *wenken*, to wince, start aside; for Teut. **wankjan-*. — M. H. G. *wank*, 2nd grade of *winken*, to move aside, nod, beckon; see **Wink**.

winch, the crank of an axle. (E.) M. E. *winche*; prov. E. *wink*; A. S. *wince*, a winch, 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 (1), air in motion. (E.) M. E. *wind*; A. S. *wind*. + Du. *wind*, Icel. *vindr*, Dan. Swed. *vind*, G. *wind*, Goth. *winds*. Teut. type **wendoz*. Further cognate with W. *gwynt*, Bret. *gwent*, L. *uentus*, wind. Orig. a pres. part., with the sense of 'blowing.' From √WĒ, to blow; whence also Skt. *vā*, to blow, *vātas*, wind, Goth. *waian*, to blow, Russ. *vieiate*, to blow, *vieter'*, wind, Lithuan. *wėjas*, 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 *wind-fall, wind-mill*, &c.

Wind (2), to turn round, twist. (E.) M. E. *winden*, pt. t. *wand, wond*, pp. *wunden*. A. S. *windan*, pt. t. *wand*, pp. *wunden*. + Du. *winden*, Icel. *vinda*, Dan. *vinde*, Swed. *vinda* (to squint), G. *winden* Goth. *-windan* (in *bi-windan*). Teut. type **wendan-*, pt. t. **wand*, pp. **wundanoz*.

windlass (1), a machine with a turning axis. (Scand. M. E. *windelas*; from Icel. *vindil-āss* (still in use), a compound of Icel. *vindill*, a winder, and *āss* (explained below). Here Icel. *vindil* = 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. 10498, &c. — Icel. *vindāss*, a windlass. — Icel. *vind-a*, to wind; *āss*, a pole, rounded beam, + Du. *windas*, M. Du. *windaes*, a windlass. γ. Here M. Du. *aes*, Icel. *āss*, is cognate with Goth. *ans*, a beam (distinct from Du. *as*, M. Du. *asse*, an axis, for which see **Axis**).

windlass (2), a circuit. (Scand.) Formerly *windlasse*; Hamlet, ii. 1. 65; &c. A peculiar use of **Windlass** (1), perhaps misunderstood as if used for *wind-lace*, 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, windohe, windoge*. — Icel. *vindauga* (for **windauga*), a window; lit. 'wind-eye;' Dan. *vindue*. — Icel. *vindr*, wind; *auga*, eye; see **Eye**. ¶ Butler has *windore*, a corrupted form, as if for *wind-door*.

Wine. (L.) A. S. *wīn*, wine; borrowed from L. *uinum*, wine (whence also G. *wein*, &c.). + Gk. *οἶνος*, wine; *οἴνη*, a vine. The Gk. *οἴνη* 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. *vængr* (for **wængr*), 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*, *wonk*, shewing that there was also a strong A. S. verb **wincan*, (pt. t. **wanc*, pp. **gewuncen*), whence A. S. *wanc-ol*, wavering, and other forms. + M. Du. *wincken*, *wencken*, to wink; *wanck*, sb., a twinkling of an eye, an instant; Icel. *vanka*, to wink; Dan. *vinke*, Swed. *vinka*, to beckon; G. *winken*, to nod; O. H. G. *winkan*, str. vb., to move aside, stir, waver (see Schade). Cf. Lith. *wingis*, a bend of a river, *wangus*, idle, *wengti*, to shirk work, to flinch.

winkle, a kind of shell-fish. (E.) A. S. *-wincla* (in *wine-wincla*), a winkle. Named from the convoluted shell; cf. Dan. dial. *vinkel*, a snail-shell; allied to *wince*, a winch (orig. a bend, turn?). See also **Wench.**

Winnow. (E.) M. E. *windewen*, *winewen*, to winnow. A. S. *windwian*, to winnow, expose to wind. – A. S. *wind*, wind. So also O. H. G. *winton*, from *wint*; L. *uentilare*, from *uentus*.

Winsome, pleasant. (E.) A. S. *wynsum*, delightful; formed with suffix *-sum* from *wynn*, joy. A. S. *wynn* < Teut. **wunjā*, f., is formed (by vowel-change of *u* to *y*) from *wun-*, as in Goth. *unwun-ands*, unrejoicing, weak grade of Idg. **wen*, to desire. See **Wont.** Cf. G. *wonne*, joy, O. Sax. *wunnia*.

Winter. (E.) A. S. *winter*, a winter, also a year. + Du. *winter*, Icel. *vetr*, Dan. Swed. *vinter*, G. *winter*, Goth. *wintrus*. Teut. type **wintruz*. Root unknown.

Wipe. (E.) A. S. *wīpian*, to wipe; orig. to rub with a wisp of straw. From a sb. preserved in E. Fries. *wīp*, Low G. *wiep*, a twist or wisp of straw. Allied to Goth. *waips*, a wreath; from the str. vb. *weipan*, to crown (twine).

Wire. (E.) A. S. *wīr*, a wire. + Icel. *vīrr*, wire; cf. Swed. *vira*, to twist; O. H. G. *wiara*, an ornament of (twisted) gold; L. *uiriæ*, armlets. Some compare Irish *fiar*, crooked (bent); from √WEI, to twine.

Wis; see **Ywis.**

Wise (1), discreet, learned. (E.) A. S. *wīs*, wise. + Du. *wijs*, Icel. *vīss*, Dan. *viis*, Swed. *vis*, G. *weise*, wise. Teut. type **wīsoz*, for **wit-toz*, from Idg. √WEID, to know. See **Wit** (1). Thus *wise* = 'knowing'; cf. *cunning*. Brugm. i. §§ 759, 794. **Der.** *wis-dom*, A. S. *wīs-dom*.

wise (2), manner, way. (E.) M. E. *wise*; A. S. *wīse*, way. Orig. sense 'wiseness' or skill; from *wīs*, adj., wise (above). + Du. *wijs*, Dan. *viis*, Swed. *vis*, G. *weise*, sb. **Der.** *like-wise* (i. e. in like wise); *other-wise*. **Doublet,** *guise*.

wiseacre. (Du. – G.) Borrowed from M. Du. *wijssegger*, supposed to mean a wise sayer, sooth-sayer. – G. *weissager*, supposed to mean 'wise sayer.' β. But the G. word is itself a corruption of O. H. G. *wīzago*, a prophet, seer; from O. H. G. *wīzan*, to see. The cognate A. S. word is *wītega*, a prophet, seer; from A. S. *wītan*, to observe. β. The verbs *wizan*, *wītan*, are cognate with L. *uidere* (pt. t. *uīd-i*), to see; and closely allied to A. S. *witan*, to know; see **Wit** (1).

Wish, vb. (E.) M. E. *wischen*. A. S. *wȳscan*, to wish; for Teut. **wunskjan-*, formed from Teut. **wunsko-*, sb., a wish. Compare A. S. *wūsc-* (in comp.), which is cognate with M. Du. *wunsch*, Icel. *ōsk*, G. *wunsch*, O. H. G. *wunsc*, a wish [the derived verbs being Icel. *æskja*, G. *wünschen*, to wish]. Allied to Skt. *vāñch*, to desire, wish, formed (with verbal suffix *-sko-*) from *van*, to ask. Similarly the E. word is a derivative from √WEN, to desire, whence E. *win*; see **Win.** Brugm. ii. § 90. **Der.** *wishful*; and see *wistful*.

Wisp, a small bundle of straw or hay. (E.) M. E. *wisp*, also *wips*. The form *wips* may be connected with the verb *to wipe*. Allied to Low G. *wiep*, Norweg. *vippa*, a wisp, Swed. dial. *vipp*, a little sheaf or bundle, Goth. *waips*, a crown (orig. a twisted wreath). Cf. Dan. *vippe*, 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 shews it to be a substitution for *wishful*, 3 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 14; which is from *wish*, sb., with suffix *-ful*. β. But it seems to have been confused with *wistly*, a word used by Shakespeare in place of M. E. *wisly*, certainly, verily, exactly,

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

or *woodwall*'; and in a later edition, 'a *wittal* or *woodwale*.' If this be so, we may be sure that allusions were made to the *witwall* similar to those endless allusions to the *cuckoo* which produced the word *cuckold*. *Witwall* represents the M. Du. or Low G. form of E. *woodwale*; and, while *woodwale* usually means the woodpecker, *witwall* seems to have been applied to the oriole. See Woodwale.

Wivern; see Wyvern.

Wizard, Wisard. (E. *and* F.) M. E. *wisard*. 'Wyce, Wyse, *sagax*; Wysard, *sagaculus*'; Prompt. Parv. Not an early word, but of hybrid origin; due to M. E. *wys*, A. S. *wīs*, wise, with the addition of the F. suffix *-ard* (from O. H. G. *-hart*, the same as *hart*, hard). Hence the orig. sense was 'one who affects to be wise'; hence, a magician or a so-called 'wise man.'

Wizen, to shrivel or dry up. (E.) M. E. *wisenen*, to become shrivelled; O. Northumb. *wisnian*, to become dry, John xv. 6; we find also A. S. *for-wisnian*, to dry up. + Icel. *visna*, to wither, allied 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. *wā*, interj. and adv.; *wea*, wo, sb. + Du. *vee*, interj. and sb.; Icel. *vei*, Dan. *vee*, Swed. *ve*, G. *weh*, Goth. *wai*, interj.; also Dan. *vee*, G. *weh*, sb. Allied to W. *gwae*, woe, L. *uæ*, wo! Orig. an exclamation; hence a cry of pain, &c. Der. *wo-begone*, i. e. wo-surrounded, from M. E. *begon*, pp. of *begōn* = A. S. *begān*, to surround, lit. to go round about; from A. S. *be-* (= E. *by*), and *gan*, to go. Also *wo worth*, i. e. wo be to; see Worth.

Woad, a plant, used for dyeing. (E.) M. E. *wod*, *wood*, woad. A. S. *wad*, woad. + Du. *weede*, Dan. *vaid*, *veid*, Swed. *veide*, G. *waid*, M. H. G. *weit* (whence O. F. *waide*, mod. F. *guede*). Allied to L. *uitrum*, woad. ¶ Distinct from *weld* (2).

Wold, a down, plain, open country. (E.) M. E. *wold*, *wald*. A. S. *weald*, *wald*, a wood, forest (hence waste ground, and even open country, as in Icelandic). + Du. *woud*, O. Sax. and O. Fries. *wald*, a wood; G. *wald*; O. H. G. *walt*, a wood; Icel. *völlr*, gen. *vallar*, a field, plain. Teut. type **walthuz*. Cf. Weald.

Wolf. (E.) M. E. *wolf*, pl. *wolues* (= *wolves*). A. S. *wulf*, pl. *wulfas*. + Du. G. *wolf*, Icel. *ūlfr*, Dan. *ulv*, Swed. *ulf*, Goth. *wulfs*. Further allied either to L. *uulpēs* (see Vulpine); or else (together with Icel. *ylgr*, a she-wolf) to Lith. *wilkas*, Russ. *volk'*, Gk. λυκος, Skt. *vrka-*, a wolf. Teut. type **wulfoz*, Idg. type **wəlqos*; from **welq*, to tear; cf. Skt. *vracch*, to tear, Lith. *wilkti*, to pull. Brugm. ii. § 60. Der. *wolv-er-ene*, a coined word; *wulverin* in Hakluyt, i. 277.

Woman. (E.) A phonetic alteration of A.S. *wīfman*, lit. wife-man, the word *man* being formerly applied to both sexes. This word became *wimman*, pl. *wimmen*, in the 10th century, and this pl. is still in use in *spoken* English. In the 12th century, it became *wumman* (just as, in A. S., *widu* became *wudu*, see Wood), whence E. *woman* and prov. E. *wumman* [wum'un]. ¶ Cf. *leman* from A. S. *lēofman*, *Lammas* from A. S. *hlāfmæsse*; see Leman, Lammas.

Womb. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *wame*, the belly. M. E. *wombe*, *wambe*. A. S. *wamb*, *womb*, the belly. + Du. *wam*, belly of a fish; Icel. *vömb*, Dan. *vom*, Swed. *vamb*, *vamm*, G. *wampe*, *wamme*, Goth. *wamba*, the belly.

Wombat, a marsupial mammal. (Australian.) A corruption of *womback*, the native Australian name. (Collins, New South Wales, 1802; Bewick, Quadrupeds; E. E. Morris, Austral English.)

Won, to dwell, remain. (E.) M. E. *wonen*, A. S. *wunian*, to dwell; see Wont.

Wonder, sb. (E.) A. S. *wundor*, a portent, wonder. + Du. *wonder*, Icel. *undr*, G. *wunder*, O. H. G. *wuntar*; Teut. type **wundrom*, n. Origin unknown.

wondrous, wonderful. (E.) A corruption of the old word *wonders*, wondrous, orig. an adv., but also an adj. '*Wonders* dere' — wondrously dear; '*wonders* men' = wonderful men. *Wonders* was formed by adding the adv. suffix *-s* (orig. a gen. case) to the M. E. *wonder*, adj., wonderful, Chaucer, C. T. 455. This adj. is short for *wonderly*, adj. = A. S. *wunderlīc*, wonderful, *-ly* being dropped because it seemed like an adverbial ending.

Wont, used, accustomed. (E.) M. E. *woned*, pp. of *wonien*, to dwell, remain,

be used to; it came to be used as a sb.; and, its origin being forgotten, the pp. suffix *-ed* was again added, producing a form *wont-ed* = *won-ed-ed*! Chaucer has *woned*, i. e. *wont*, as a pp.; C. T. 8215; Troilus, i. 511. A.S. *wunod*, pp. of A.S. *wunian*, to dwell, be used to. — A.S. *ge-wuna*, sb., custom, use, 'wont.' — A.S. *wun-*, weak grade of √WEN, to desire, strive after; see Win, Wish. *Wont* is a habit due to acquiescence in what seems pleasant. Cf. Icel. *vanr*, adj., accustomed, *vani*, a usage, allied to *vinr*, 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. *wo3en*, *wowen*. A. S. *wōgian*, to woo; of obscure origin.

Wood (1), timber, forest. (E.) M. E. *wode*. A.S. *wudu*, of which the orig. form was *widu*, wood. + Icel. *viðr*, a tree, wood; Dan. Swed. *ved*; O. H. G. *witu*. Cf. Irish *fiodh*, a wood, tree; O. Irish *fid*, a tree; W. *gwŷdd*, trees. Teut. type **widuz*. Der. *wood-en*, *-y*, *-ed*; *wood-bine*, A. S. *wudu-binde*; *-ruff*, *-wale*.

Wood (2), mad, furious. (E.) In Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 192. M. E. *wod*. A. S. *wod*, mad, raging. + Icel. *oðr*, Goth. *wods*, frantic. Cf. G. *wuth*, madness. Perhaps allied to L. *uātes*, a prophet, one filled with divine frenzy; O. Irish *faith*, a prophet. Hence perhaps the name *Wōden*; see Wednesday.

Woodruff, a plant. (E.) M. E. *wod-ruffe*, *woderoove*. A.S. *wuderōfe*, *wudurōfe*, woodruff. The A. S. *rōfe* = O. H. G. *ruofe*, 'fragrant,' sweet-smelling. Cf. G. *waldmeister*, woodruff; L. *hastula regia*.

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. *weduwael*, a kind of yellow bird; Low G. *widewaal*; M. H. G. *witewal*, an oriole. (Cf. Wittol.)

Woof, 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. *owef*, the woof. — A. S. *o-*, variant of *a-* (as in *ā-wefan*), *wef*, a sb. due to *wefan*, to weave. Cf. prov. E. *abb*, A. S. *āweb*, woof; from *ā-wefan*, to weave together.

Wool. (E.) M. E. *wolle*. A. S. *wull*, *wul.* + Du. *wol*, Icel. *ull*, Dan. *uld*, Swed. *ull*, G. *wolle*, Goth. *wulla*, wool. Allied to Lith. *wilna*, Russ. *volna*, Skt. *ūrnā*, wool; L. *uellus* (for **velnus*), fleece. Also to Gk. λῆνος (for **ϝλῆνος*), L. *lāna*, Irish *olann*, W. *gwlan*.

woolward, clothed in wool only, for penance. (E.) See L. 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.

Word. (E.) A. S. *word.* + Du. *woord*, Icel. *orð*, Dan. Swed. *ord*, G. *wort*, Goth. *waurd*. Teut. type **wurdom*, n.; Idg. type **wərdho-*. Cf. Lith. *wardas*, a name; L. *uerbum*, a word. Lit. 'a thing spoken;' from √WER, to speak; cf. Gk. εἰρειν, to speak. Doublet, *verb*.

Work, sb. (E.) M. E. *werk*. A. S. *weorc*, *werc.* + Du. *werk*, Icel. *verk*, Dan. *værk*, Swed. *verk*, G. *werk*. Teut. type **werkom*, n. Further allied to Gk. ἔργον, work, εοργα, I have wrought, Zend. *vareza*, a working, Pers. *warz*, gain. (√WERG.) Allied to **Organ**. Der. *work*, vb., *wright*.

World. (E.) M. E. *werld*. A. S. *weoruld*, *weorold.* + Du. *wereld*, Icel. *veröld*, Dan. *verden* (where *-en* is the article), Swed. *verld*, G. *welt*, M. H. G. *werlt*, O. H. G. *weralt*. 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. *eld*, an age (Icel. *öld*, Goth. *alds*, an age); see Virile and **Eld**.

Worm. (E.) M. E. *worm*. A. S. *wyrm*, a worm, snake. + Du. *worm*, Icel. *ormr*, Dan. Swed. *orm*, G. *wurm*, Goth. *waurms*; also L. *uermis*, a worm. Teut. type **wurmiz*, Idg. type **wərmiz*. Brugm. i. § 371; ii. § 97. Prob. allied to Gk. ῥόμος (for **ϝρόμος*), a wood-worm.

Wormwood, a bitter plant. (E.) A corrupted form, the word having no reference either to *worm* or to *wood*. M. E. *wermode*, later *wormwod*. A. S. *wermōd*. + G. *wermuth*, O. H. G. *werimuota*. Origin unknown.

Worry, to harass. (E.) M. E. *wirien, worowen*, 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, wirgia*, G. *würgen*, to strangle, suffocate. β. G. *würgen* is the causal form of the M. H. G. strong verb *-wergan*, only in comp. *ir-wergan*, to strangle. Teut. base **werg*, Idg. √WERGH; as in Lith. *wersz-ti*, to strangle, oppress. Brugm. i. § 624.

Worse, comparative adj. and adv., more bad. (E.) M. E. *wurs, wers*, adv., *wurse, werse*, adj.; A. S. *wyrs*, adv., *wyrsa*, adj., worse. + O. Sax. *wirs*, adv., *wirsa*, adj.; Icel. *verr*, adv., *verri*, adj.; Dan. *værre*, Swed. *varre*, adj.; M. H. G. *wirs*, adv., *wirser*, adj.; Goth. *wairs*, adv., *wairsiza*, adj. β. The common Teut. type is **wersizon-*, adj., where *-izon-* is the comparative suffix, and the base is **wers*, to twist, entangle, confuse; cf. O. H. G. *werran*, G. *wirren*, to twist, entangle; see **War.** **Der.** *wors-en*, vb. See **Worst.**

Worship, sb. (E.) Short for *worth-ship*. A. S. *weorðscipe, wyrðscipe*, honour. – A. S. *weorð, wyrð*, adj., honourable; with suffix *-scipe* (E. *-ship*), allied to E. *shape*. See **Worth.** **Der.** *worship*, vb.

Worst, superlative. (E.) A. S. *wyrst*, adv., *wyrsta*, contracted form of **wyrsesta*, adj., which also occurs as *wyrresta*, Matt. xii. 45. + O. Sax. *wirsista*, adj.; Icel. *verst*, adv., *verstr*, adj.; Dan. *værst*, Swed. *värst*, O. H. G. *wirsisto*. Teut. type **wers-ist-oz*, adj.; see **Worse.**

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 (1), a plant. (E.) M. E. *wort*. A. S. *wyrt*, a wort, plant, herb. + O. Sax. *wurt*, G. *wurz*, Goth. *waurts*; cf. Dan. *urt*, Swed. *ört*. Teut. type **wurtiz*, f.; Idg. type **wərdis*. Allied to Icel. *rot*, L. *radix*, Gk. *ῥίζα*, a root; *ραδ-αμνος*, a young shoot; W. *gwreiddyn*, O. Irish *frem*, a root. See **Radix, Root.** Brugm. i. §§ 350, 529.

Wort (2), an infusion of malt, new beer. (E.) M. E. *wort* or *worte*. A. S. *-wyrt*, in the compound *māx-wyrt*, lit. mash-wort, an infusion of worts. + Icel. *virtr*, Norw. *vyrt, vört*, Swed. *vört*, G. *bier-würze*, beer-wort; M. H. G. *wirz*. β. The Icel. *virtr*, M. H. G. *wirz* are from a Teut. base **werti-*; which differs in gradation from **Wort** (1).

Worth (1), adj., deserving of; sb., desert, value. (E.) M. E. *wurth, worth*. A. S. *wyrðe*, adj., mutated by-form of *weorþ*, adj. valuable; *wyrþ, weorþ*, sb., value. + Du. *waard*, adj., *waarde*, sb.; Icel. *verðr*, adj., *verð*, sb.; Dan. *værd*, adj. and sb.; Swed. *värd*, adj., *värde*, sb; G. *werth*, adj. and sb.; Goth. *wairths*, adj. and sb. β. Teut. type **werðoz*, adj., valuable; and hence Lith. *wertas*, worthy; cf. W. *gwerth*, value; L. *uer-ērī*, to respect. Prob. from √WER, to guard, keep. Allied to **Ware** (1) and **Wary.** **Der.** *worth-y*, adj., suggested by Icel. *verðugr*, worthy; *worth-less.*

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. *weorðan*, to become, pt. t. *wearð*, pl. *wurdon*. + Du. *worden*, pt. t. *werd*; Icel. *verða*, pt. t. *varð*; Dan. *vorde*; Swed. *varda*; G. *werden*; Goth. *wairthan*, to become, pt. t. *warth*. β. All from Teut. base WERTH, to become = √WERT, to turn; cf. L. *uertere*, to turn, *uertī*, to turn to, become. See **Verse.**

Wot, I know, or he knows; see **Wit** (1).

Would; see **Will** (1).

Wound, a hurt. (E.) A. S. *wund*. + Du. *wond, wonde*, Icel. *und*, Dan. *vunde*, G. *wunde*, sb. We also find an older type in A. S. *wund*, G. *wund*, Goth. *wunds*, wounded, harmed; Teut. type **wun-dóz*; Idg. type **wn-tos*. Origin doubtful. Cf. **Wen, Win.**

Wourali, Curali, 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) piec 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. *wræc*, 'what is driven' (Lat. *actuārius*), O. E. Texts, 37. 62. – A. S. *wræc*, for **wrac*, 2nd grade of *wrecan*, to drive, urge, wreak; see **Wreak.** + Du. *wrak*, sb., a wreck, adj.,

broken; Icel. *rek*, anything drifted ashore; Dan. *vrag*, Swed. *vrak*, wreck, trash. Cf. Du. *wraken*, Dan. *vrage*, to reject.

Wraith, an apparition. (Scand.) Lowl. Sc. *wraith*, G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, Æn. x. 641. The only similar word is E. *wreath*, which is sometimes used of smoke, vapour, or snow. Cf. Milton, P. L. vi. 58. ¶ Jamieson gives also an Ayrshire *warth*, with the sense of 'apparition.' Cf. Icel. *varða*, *varði*, a beacon, a pile of stones to warn a way-farer, Norw. *varde*, a beacon, *vardyvle* (= ward-evil?), a guardian or attendant spirit seen to follow or precede one, *vord*, an attendant spirit, Dan. dial. *vardyr*, *varedyr*, a ghostly creature resembling a man, who attends and preserves him. (Doubtful.)

Wrangle, vb. (E.) M. E. *wranglen*, to wrestle, also to dispute. Frequentative of *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. *vringle*, 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. *wrappen*; also *wlappen*, whence **Lap** (3). Cf. N. Fries. *wrappe*, to stop up. Doublet, *lap* (3). Cf. *en-velop*, *de-velop*.

Wrath, anger. (E.) M. E. *wraththe*, *wreththe*, A. S. *wrāþþu*, wrath; Teut. type **wraithithā*. – A. S. *wrāð*, adj., wroth; Teut. type **wraithoz*; see **Wroth**. + Icel. *reiði*, Dan. Swed. *vrede*, sb., wrath; from Icel. *reiðr*, Dan. Swed. *vred*, adj., wroth. See **Wroth**.

Wreak, to revenge. (E.) M. E. *wreken*. A. S. *wrecan*, pt. t. *wræc*, pp. *wrecen*, to wreak, revenge, punish, orig. to drive, urge, impel. + Du. *wreken*; Icel. *reka*, pt. t. *rak*, to drive, thrust, repel, wreak; G. *rächen*, to avenge; Goth. *wrikan*, to persecute. β. Allied to Lith. *wargti*, to suffer affliction; Gk. ειργειν (for *ϝέργειν), to shut in: and to **Urge**. (√WERG.)

Wreath, a garland. (E.) M. E. *wrethe*. A. S. *wrāð*, a twisted band, bandage, fillet. Formed (with vowel-change of *ā* to *æ*) from *wrāð*, 2nd grade of *wriðan*, to writhe, twist. See **Writhe**. Der. *wreathe*, vb.

Wreck, ruin, remains of what is wrecked. (E.) Formerly *wrack*; the same as **Wrack**.

Wren, a small bird. (E.) M. E. *wrenne*. A. S. *wrenna*, *wrænna*, a wren. Cf. Icel. *rindill*, a wren.

Wrench, a twist, sprain. (E.) M. E. *wrenche*, only in the metaphorical sense of perversion, deceit. A. S. *wrenc* dat. *wrence*, 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 wring, twist; see **Wrinkle**. Der. *wrench*, vb.

Wrest, to distort. (E.) M. E. *wresten*. A. S. *wrēstan*, to twist forcibly. From *wrēst*, adj., firm, strong (orig. tightly strung or twisted); formed with the suffix *-t* and vowel-change of *ā* to *ē*, from *wrāð*, 2nd grade of *wriðan*, to twist. (For the form, see Sievers, § 232; cf. A. S. *lāst*, foot-track, from *līð-an* (pt. t. *lað*), to travel.) Cf. Icel. *reista*, to wrest, Dan. *vriste*, to wrest.

wrestle. (E.) M. E. *wrestlen*. A. S. *wrǣstlian*, to wrestle; frequentative of *wrǣstan*, to wrest, twist about; see above. + M. Du. *wrastelen*, *worstelen*, to struggle, wrestle; E. Fries. *worsteln*; N. Fries. *wrassele*.

Wretch, a miserable creature. (E.) Lit. 'outcast.' M. E. *wrecche*. A. S. *wrecca*, *wræcca*, an outcast, an exile. + O. Sax. *wrekkio*, O. H. G. *racheo*, G. *recke*, a warrior (adventurer). Teut. type **wrakjon-*, m. – Teut. **wrak*, 2nd grade of **wrekan-*, to drive, urge, hence to exile; see **Wreak**. Cf. Lithuan. *wargas*, misery. Der. *wretch-ed*, i. e. made like a wretch.

Wretchlessness, the same as *reck-lessness*; see **Reck**.

Wriggle, vb. (E.) Frequentative of *wrig*, to move about, Skelton, Elinour Rumming, 176; which is a weakened form of M. E. *wrikken*, to twist; [we actually find A. S. *wrigian*, but this passed into the form *wry*.] O. Fries. *wrigia*, E. Fries. *wriggen*, Norw. *rigga* (whence *rigla*), to move about, rock. By-form of E. Fries. *wrikken*, to turn hither and thither. + Du. *wriggelen*, to wriggle, frequent. of *wrikken*, to move or stir to and fro: Low G. *wrickeln* (Richey); Dan. *vrikke*, to wriggle, Swed. *vricka*, to turn to and fro. See **Rickets** and **Wry**.

Wright, a workman. (E.) M. E. *wrighte*. A. S. *wyrhta*, a worker. – A. S. *wyrht*, a deed, work; formed with suffix *-t* from *wyrc-an*, to work. [Teut. type

wurhtiz*; related to **werkjan-*, to work.] – A. S. *weorc*, work, sb. See **Work. + O. Sax. *wurhtio*, O. H. G. *wurhto*, a wright. Der. *cart-wright*, *ship-wright*, *wheel-wright*.

Wring, to twist. (E.) M. E. *wringen*, A. S. *wringan*, pt. t. *wrang*, pp. *wrungen*, to press, compress, strain, wring. + Du. *wringen*; G. *ringen* (pt. t. *rang*), 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. *wrinkel*. Perhaps allied to Wrench, and to A. S. *wringan*, to twist. The lit. sense is 'a little twist,' causing unevenness. + M. Du. *wrinckel*, a wrinkle, allied to *wringen*, to twist. ¶ Dan. *rynke*, Swed. *rynka*, Icel. *hrukka* (for **hrunka*), a wrinkle, forms due to the pp. of an old strong vb. **hrenkan*, are related to **Ruck** (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. *wrist*, also called *handwrist*, i. e. that which turns the hand about. Formed (like *wrest*, q. v.) with suffix *-t* from *wrið-*, weak grade of *wriðan*, to writhe, twist about. + Low G. *wrist*; Icel. *rist*, instep, from *rið-*, weak grade of *rīða*, 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. *wroot*, pp. *writen* (with short *i*). A. S. *wrītan*, pt. t. *wrāt*, pp. *writen*. + O. Sax. *writan*, to cut, write; Du. *rijten*, to tear; Icel. *rīta*, to scratch, write; Swed. *rita*, to draw; G. *reissen*, to cut, tear. Teut. type **wreitan-*, pt. t. **wrait*, pp. **writanoz*. Der. *writ*, sb., A. S. *gewrit*, from the weak grade *writ-*.

Writhe. (E.) M. E. *writhen*, pt. t. *wroth*, pp. *writhen* (with short *i*). A. S. *wrīðan*, pt. t. *wrāð*, pp. *wriðen*, to twist about. + Icel. *rīða*, Dan. *vride*, Swed. *vrida*, to wring, twist, turn; O. H. G. *ridan*. Teut. type **wreithan-*. Der. *wroth*, *wrath*, *wreath*, *wrest*, *wrist*.

Wrong, perverted, bad. (Scand.) M. E. *wrong*. Late A. S. *wrang*, a wrong, sb.; orig. an adj. – Icel. *rangr*, O. Icel. **wrangr* > *vrangr*, awry, wrong; Dan. *vrang*, Swed. *vrång*, perverse. From *vrang*, 2nd grade of *vringa*, to wring (only preserved in the pt. t. 3 p. pl. *vrungu*); cognate with E. Wring. + Du. *wrang*, acid, sour (because acids *wring* the mouth).

Wroth, angry. (E.) A. S. *wrāð*; from *wrāð*, 2nd grade of *wrīðan*, to writhe. + Du. *wreed*, cruel; Icel. *reiðr*, Swed. Dan. *vred*; O. H. G. *reid*, *reidi*, twisted, curly. See **Writhe**.

Wry, twisted, turned aside. (E.) From the M. E. *wrien*, vb., to twist, bend aside; A. S. *wrigian*, to turn, incline towards. See **Wriggle**. Der. *a-wry*, for *on wry*, Barbour, Bruce, 4. 705.

Wych-elm; see **Witch-elm**.

Wyvern, Wivern, a two-legged dragon, in heraldry. (F. – L.) The final *n* is added, as in *bitter-n*. M. E. *wiuere* (*wivere*), a serpent. – A. F. *wyvre*, O. F. *wivre* (F. *givre*), a viper. – L. *uīpera*, a viper; see **Viper**. ¶ The *w* is due to G. influence; as if from O. H. G. **wīpera*, borrowed from L.

X.

Xebec, a small three-masted vessel. (Span. – Turk.) Span. *xabeque*. – Turk. *sumbakī*, a kind of ship. Cf. Pers. *sumbuk*, Arab. *sumbūk*, a small boat, a pinnace. (Devic; Rich., p. 852.)

Y.

Y-, prefix. (E.) In *y-clept*, *y-wis*. M. E. *y-*, *i-*; A. S. *ge-*, a common prefix. This prefix appears as *e-* in *e-nough*, and as *a-* in *a-ware*. + Du. G. *ge-*, prefix; Goth. *ga-*, prefix.

Yacht. (Du.) Du. *jagt*, M. Du. *jacht*, a swift boat, a hunting. – Du. *jagen*, to hunt, chase. + G. *jagen*, to hunt. See **Yaw**.

Yak, a wild ox. (Thibet.) Thibetan *ɣyaᵒ*, a male yak, where the symbol *ɣ* is used to denote a peculiar Thibetan sound; H. A. Jaschke, Dict. p. 668.

Yam, a large esculent tuber. (Port. – W. African.) Port. *inhame*, a yam (Littre). Formerly called *inamia* in Benin; Hakluyt, ii. 2. 129.

Yankee, a citizen of New England, or of the United States. (North. E.) In use in Boston, 1765. Dr. Wm. Gordon, in his Hist. of the American War, ed. 1789, vol. i. pp. 324, 325, says it was a favourite cant

word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and that it meant 'excellent,' as 'a *yankee* good horse.' The word may have spread from the students through New England, and have thence obtained a wider currency. It appears to be the same as Lowl. Sc. *yankie*, a sharp, clever, forward woman; cf. Lowl. Sc. *yanker*, an agile girl, an incessant talker, a smart stroke, *yank*, a jerk, smart blow, *yanking*, active (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. *yaup*, to yelp, from Icel. *gjālpa*. See Yelp.

Yard (1), an enclosed space. (E.) M. E. *yerd*. A. S. *geard*, an enclosure, court. + Icel. *garðr* (whence E. *garth*), Dan. Du. *gaard*, Swed. *gård*; Goth. *gards*, 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 **ghortos*, as in O. Irish *gort*, a field, *lub-gort*, a garden; L. *hortus*, a garden; Gk. χορτος, a court-yard. But the connexion with Gk. χορτος is not certain. Doublets, *garden*, *garth*. Der. *court-yard*, *orchard*.

Yard (2), a rod, 36 inches, cross-bar on a mast. (E.) M. E. *ȝerde*, *yerde*, a stick, rod. A. S. *gyrd*, *gerd*, a rod. + Du. *garde*, a twig, rod, G. *gerte*, a switch; O. H. G. *gerta*; Teut. type *gardjō*, f. Allied to O. Bulg. *žrŭdĭ* (Russ. *jerde*), a rod. But not to Icel. *gaddr*, Goth. *gazds*, a goad. Streitberg, § 125 (4).

Yare, ready. (E.) M. E. *ȝare*, *yare*, ready. A. S. *gearu*, *gearo*, ready, quick, prompt. + Du. *gaar*, done, dressed (as meat); Icel. *gorr*, ready; O. H. G. *garo*, ready; cf. G. *gar*, adv., wholly. Teut. type **garwoz*. Allied to Gear.

Yarn. (E.) M. E. *yarn*. A. S. *gearn*, thread. + Du. *garen*, Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *garn*. Allied to Gk. χορδή, a cord, orig. a string of gut; cf. Lith. *zarnos*, Icel. *garnir*, guts. See Cord, Chord.

Yarrow, the plant milfoil. (E.) M. E. *yarowe*, *yarwe*. A. S. *gæruwe*, *gearuwe*, *gearwe*, yarrow. + Du. *gerw*, 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. *yataghan*, the same; Zenker's Dict. pp. 947, 958.

Yaw, to go unsteadily, as a ship. (Scand. – Du.) Icel. *jaga*, to move to and fro; also, to hunt. – Du. *jagen*, to hunt. See Yacht.

Yawl (1), a small boat. (Du.) Du. *jol*, a yawl, a Jutland boat; M. Du. *jolleken*, 'a small barke.' + Dan. *jolle*, Swed. *julle*, a yawl; E. Fries. *jül*, *jülle*; Low G. *jolle* (Lübben). Root unknown.

Yawl (2), to howl. (E.) Also *yole*, *yowl* (Halliwell). M. E. *ȝaulen*. Also M. E. *goulen*. Cf. E. Fries. *jaueln*, Low G. *jaueln*, to yawl. + Icel. *gaula*, Norw. *gaula*, to low, bellow, roar; cf. Du. *jolen*, to groan. Imitative. Cf. Yell.

Yawn, to gape. (E.) M. E. *geonien*, *yonien*; whence E. *yawn*, by lengthening of *ŏ* to open long *o*; cf. E. *frost*, *broth*. – A. S. *geonian*, to yawn. Also *ginian*; from *gin-*, weak grade of *-gīnan*, strong verb, to gape widely. + O. H. G. *ginen*, to yawn; cf. Icel. *gīna*, to gape, pt. t. *gein*. Allied to L. *hiare*, to gape; see Hiatus. (√GHEI.)

Ye. (E.) M. E. *ye*, *ȝe*, nom.; *your*, *ȝour*, gen.; *you*, *ȝou*, *yow*, dat. and acc. pl. A. S. *gē*, nom. ye; *eower*, gen. of you; *eow*, to you, you, dat. and acc. + Du. *gij*, ye, *u*, you; Icel. *er*, *ier*, ye, *yðar*, your, *yðr*, you; Dan. Swed. *i*, ye, you; G. *ihr*; Goth. *jus*, ye, *izwara*, your, *izwis*, you. β. The common Idg. base is YU; whence Lith. *jus*, ye; Gk. υ-μεις, ye, Skt. *yū-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. *gēa*, *gea*, yea. + Du. Dan. Swed. G. *ja*, Icel. *jā*, Goth. *ja*, *jai*; W. *ie*; Gk. ἦ, truly. Der. *yes*.

Yean, Ean, to bring forth young. (E.) Here the prefixed *y-* answers to the A. S. prefix *ge-*. A. S. *eanian*, to ean; *ge-ēanian*, to yean. We find *ge-ēane eowa* = the ewes great with young, Gen. xxxiii. 13; cf. Swed. dial. *öna*, to yean, *vara i ön*, to be with lamb (Rietz, p. 114). Teut. type **aunōjan-*, to yean. From Teut. type **auno-* (for **agwno-*), corresponding to L. *agnus*, a lamb (Kluge). Cf. Irish *ūan*, W. *oen*, Corn. *oin*, Bret. *oan*, Manx *eayn*, a lamb. Hence Manx

eayney, to yean. ¶ Sievers derives *ean* from A. S. *eowu*, a ewe; see **Ewe**. Brugm. i. § 671. Der. *yean-ling*, a new-born lamb.

Year. (E.) M. E. *ȝeer*, *yeer*, often unaltered in the plural (hence 'a *two-year* old colt'). A. S. *gear*, *ger*, a year; pl. same. + Du. *jaar*, Icel. *ár*, Dan. *aar*, Swed. *år*, G. *jahr*, Goth. *jēr*. Teut. type **yârom*, n. Cf. Zend *yār(e)*, a year. Perhaps allied to Gk. ὥρος, a season, year, ὥρα, season, hour; Skt. *yatu-*, time. Lit. 'that which passes.' (√YE, to pass; from √EI, to go.) Brugm. i. § 308, ii. § 587.

Yearn (1), to long for. (E.) M. E. *yernen*. A. S. *giernan*, to yearn, be desirous. – A. S. *georn*, adj., desirous. + Icel. *girna*, to desire, from *gjarn*, eager; Goth. *gairnjan*, to long for, from *-gairns*, desirous (Teut. type **gernoz*). β. Again, the adj. is from the verb appearing in O. H. G. *gerōn*, G. *be-gehren*, to long for; allied to Gk. χαίρειν, to rejoice, χαρά, joy, Skt. *hary*, to desire. (√GHER.)

Yearn (2), to grieve. (E.) Also spelt *earn*, *ern*; Hen. V. ii. 3. 3, ii. 3. 6; Jul. Cæs. 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 *yean*. From A. S. *eorn-*; as in *eorn-igende*, murmuring; *eorn-ful*, anxious; *eorn-lic*, diligent; perhaps allied to **Earnest**.

Yeast. (E.) M. E. *yeest*, *yest*. A. S. *gist*, yeast. + Du. *gest*, *gist*, N. Fries. *jēst*, Icel. *jast*, *jastr*, Swed. *jäst*, Dan. *giær*, G. *gäscht*, *gischt*. Teut. base **yest-*. All from √YES, to ferment, appearing in O. H. G. *jesan*, G. *gähren*, to ferment, Gk. ζεειν, to boil, whence also E. *eczema*, q. v. Der. *yeast-y* or *yest-y*, frothy, Hamlet, v. 2. 199.

Yede, went. (E.) M. E. *yede*, *ȝede*; also *eode*. A. S. *ge-ēode*, also *ēode*, went, only in the pt. t. Cf. A. S. *eodon*, pt. t. pl., with Goth. *iddjēdun*, pt. t. pl. Perhaps A. S. *eo-* = **ı-o*, from √EI, to go. Cf. Skt. *ayāt*, *iyāt*, he went. Brugm. i. § 309 (2); ii. § 478.

Yelk; see **Yolk**.

Yell. (E.) M. E. *yellen*. A. S. *gellan*, *giellan* to cry out, resound. + Du. *gillen*, Icel. *gella*, also *gjalla* (pt. t. *gall*), Dan. *giælle*, *gialde*, Swed. *gälla*, G. *gellen*, to sound loud and shrill. Teut. type **gellan-*, pt. t. **gall*. Allied to Icel. *gala*, pt. t. *gol*, to sing, O. H. G. *galan*; A. S. *galan*, pt. t. *gōl*, whence E. *nightin-gale*. Der. *stan-iel*.

Yellow. (E.) M. E. *yelwe*, *yelu*. A. S. *geolo*, *geolu*, yellow. + Du. *geel*, G. *gelb*. Teut. type **gelwoz*, Idg. type **ghelwos*. Allied to L. *heluus*, light yellow, Gk. χλοη, young verdure of trees, Russ. *zelenuii*, green, Skt. *hari*, green, yellow. Further allied to **Gall** (1). Der. *yolk*.

yellow-hammer, yellow-ammer, 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. *gelbammer*, *goldammer*, yellow-ammer or gold-ammer, *emmerling*, the same; O. H. G. *amero*.

Yelp, to bark shrilly. (E.) M. E. *yelpen*, also to boast. A. S. *gielpan*, pt. t. *gealp*, pp. *golpen*, to boast, exult, talk noisily. + Icel. *gjálpa*, to yelp; M. H. G. *gelfen*. Allied to **Yell**. Cf. **Yap**.

Yeoman. (E.) M. E. *yoman*, also *yeman*. It appears to answer to an A. S. **gēaman* (not found), which might become **geāman*; these would give *yeman*, *yoman* in M. E. The word is cleared up by the existence of O. Fries. *gāman*, a villager, from *gā*, also *gō*, a village, and *man*, a man; so also M. Du. *goymannen*, arbitrators appointed to decide disputes, from M. Du. *gouwe*, a hamlet (Hexham). Cf. also G. *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*, 'landmann.' 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 *gea swā*, i. e. yea, so; see **Yea**.

Yesterday. (E.) M. E. *yisterdai*; from A. S. *geostra*, *giestra* (yester-), and *dæg*, a day. + Du. *gisteren*, *dag van gister*, G. *gestern*; Goth. *gistradagis*, tomorrow. β. Cf. Lat. *hester-* in *hes-ter-nus*, adj., belonging to yesterday; where again the syllable *hes-* is cognate with Icel. *gær*, Dan. *gaar*, Swed. *gar*, Lat. *her-i*, Gk. χθες, Skt. *hyas*, yesterday. The suffix *-ter* is of a comparative form, as in *in-ter-ior*, &c. Brugm. i. §§ 624, 923.

Yet. (E.) M. E. *yet*, *yit*. A. S. *git*, *get*, *giet*, moreover. + O. Fries. *ieta*, *ita*, M. H. G. *iezuo*, *ieze*, yet; cf. G. *jetz-t*, now. Origin obscure.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

the women's apartments. — Pers. *zanān*, women; pl. of *zan*, a woman, which is cognate with E. **Quean.**

Zany, a buffoon. (Ital. — Gk. — Heb.) O. Ital. *Zane*, Ital. *Zanni*, a familiar form of *Giovanni*, John; used to mean 'a sillie John, a gull, a noddie, clowne, foole, simple fellowe in a plaie,' Florio. — Gk. Ἰωαννης, John. — Heb. *Yokhanān*, i. e. the Lord graciously gave. — Heb. *Yo*, the Lord; *khānan*, to shew mercy.

Zariba, Zareeba, an enclosure, slight defence. (Arab.) Used in newspapers with reference to the war in the Soudan. — Arab. *zarībat*, 'a fold, a pen, an enclosure for cattle; den or haunt of wild beasts; lurking-place of a hunter;' Rich. Dict. p. 775.

Zeal. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *zele*. — M. F. *zele*, 'zeale;' Cot. (Mod. F. *zele*.) — L. *zēlum*, acc. of *zēlus*, zeal. — Gk. ζῆλος, ardour. Doric ζαλος, Idg. type **yā-los*; perhaps from *yā*, to drive; as in Skt. *yātr*, a driver (Prellwitz). **Der.** *zeal-ot*, M. F. *zelote*, 'zealous,' Cot.; from L. *zēlōtes*, Gk. ζηλωτής, a zealot.

Zebra. (Port. — W. African.) Port. *zebra* (Span. *cebra*, *zebra*). According to Littre, the word is of Ethiopian origin, but this is due to some mistake, as the name originated in Congo. (N. and Q., 9 S. v. 480.)

Zedoary, an E. Indian root resembling ginger. (F. — Low L. — Pers.) M. F. *zedoaire*, Cot. — Low L. *zedoāria*. — Pers. *zadwār*, *zidwār*, zedoary; also spelt *jadwār*. ¶ The O. F. forms were *citouart*, *citoual*, *citoal*; whence M. E. *cetewale*, Chaucer, C. T. 13691.

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 mod. Persian (Palmer); also written *zand* (Richardson); and corresponds to Zend *zaiñti*, knowledge, information, appearing in the compounds *ā-zainti*, *paiti-zaiñti*, 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. *ava-sthita*, from *ava-sthā*, to be firm: root STĀ); or, otherwise, as meaning 'that which is proclaimed or made known' (cf. Skt. *ā-vid*, to report: root WEID). See Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. i. 237.

Zenith. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. E. *senyth*. — O. F. *cenith*; F. *zénith*. — Span. *zenit*, O. Span. *zenith*. — Arab. *samt*, a way, road, path, tract, quarter; whence *samt-ur-ras*, the zenith, vertical point of the heavens; also *as-samt*, an azimuth. β. *Samt* was pronounced *semt*, of which Span. *zenit* is a corruption; again, *samt* is here short for *samt-ur-ras* or *semt-er-ras* (as above), lit. the way overhead, from *ras*, the head. See **Azimuth.**

Zephyr. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *zephyre*, the west wind. — L. *zephyrum*, acc. of *zephyrus*, the west wind. — Gk. ζέφυρος, the west wind.

Zero. (Ital. — Low L. — Arab.) Ital. *zero*, short for *zefiro*. — Low L. *zephyrum* (Devic). — Arab. *sifr*, a cipher; see **Cipher.**

Zest. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly a chip of orange or lemon-peel, used for flavouring drinks; hence, something that gives a relish, or simply a relish. — M. F. *zest*, 'the thick skin whereby the kernell of a wallnut is divided,' Cot.; hence, a slice of lemon-peel. — L. *schistus*, *schistos*, lit. cleft, divided. — Gk. σχιστος, divided. — Gk. σχιζειν, 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 **Tack.**

Zinc, a metal. (F. — G.) F. *zinc*. — G. *zink*, zinc; of uncertain origin. Perhaps allied to *zinn*, tin; and meaning 'tin-like.' But see Schade.

Zodiac, an imaginary belt in the heavens, containing the twelve *signs*. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *zodiaque*. — L. *zodiacus*. — Gk. ζωδιακος, sb., the zodiacal circle; so called from containing the twelve constellations chiefly represented by animals. — Gk. ζωδιακος, adj., belonging to animals. — Gk. ζωδιον, a small animal; dimin. of ζῶον, a living creature. See **Zoology.**

Zone, a belt. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *zone*. — L. *zōna*. — Gk. ζωνη, a girdle; for *ζώσ-νη. — Gk. ζωννυμι (= *ζωσ-νυμι), I gird.

Cf. Lith. *jōsta*, a girdle, from *jōsti*, to gird. (✓YOS.)

Zoology. (Gk.) From Gk. *ζῶο-ν*, a living creature, animal; and *-λογία*, allied to *λογος*, discourse, from *λεγειν*, to speak. β. Gk. *ζῶον* is neut. of *ζῶος*, living; allied to *ζωη*, life, *ζάειν*, *ζῆν*, to live. Allied to Zend *ji*, to live; see **Vivid**. (✓GwEI.) Brugm. ii. § 488.

zoophyte. (F.—Gk.) F. *zoophyte*. — Gk. *ζωόφυτον*, a living being; an animal-plant. — Gk. *ζωό-ς*, living; *φυτον*, a plant, that which has grown, from *φύειν*, to produce, grow, from ✓BHEU, to exist. See **Be**.

Zouave, one of a body of soldiers in the French service, orig. Arabs. (F.—N. African.) F. *Zouave*. — N. African *Zouaoua*, a tribe of Kabyles living among the Jurjura mountains in Algeria.

Zymotic, a term applied to diseases, in which a poison works through the body like a ferment. (Gk.) Gk. *ζυμωτικός*, causing to ferment. — Gk. *ζυμόω*, I cause to ferment. — Gk. *ζυμη*, 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.

A- (1), in a-down. (E.) See **Of-** (below).
A- (2), in a-foot. (E.) See **On-** (below).
A- (3), in a-long. (E.) See **An-** (5).
A- (4), in a-rise. (E.) A.S. *a-*, intensive prefix to verbs.
A- (5), in a-chieve. (F.—L.) See **Ad-**.
A- (6), in a-vert. (L.) See **Ab-**.
A- (7), in a-mend. (F.—L.) See **Ex-** (1).
A- (8), in a-las. (F.—L.) O.F. *a-*; from L. *ah!* interj.
A- (9), in a-byss. (Gk.) See **An-** (2).
A- (10), in a-do. (E.) For *at do*.
A- (11), in a-ware. (E.) M.E. *i-*; *y-*; A.S. *ge-*, prefix. See **Y-**.
A- (12), in a-pace. (E.) For *a pace*; *a* for *an*, indef. art.
A- (13), in a-vast. (Du.) Du. *hou vast*, hold fast. (Doubtful.)
A- (14), in a-pricot. (Arab.) Arab. *al*, def. art. See **Al-** (4).
Ab- (1); ab-dicate, ab-undance. (L.; *or* F.—L.) L. *ab*, from. Lengthened to *abs-* in *abs-cond*; cf. Gk. ἄψ. + E. *of*; Gk. ἀπό; Skt. *apa*, away from. See **Apo-**, **Of-**. This prefix also appears as *a-*, *adv-*, *av-*, *v-*; ex. a-vert, adv-ance, av-aunt, v-anguard.
Ab- 2); ab breviate. (L.) Used for L. *ad*; see **Ad-**.
Abs-; abs-cond, abs-ent, abs-tain, abs-tract. (L.; *or* F.—L.) L. *abs-*, extended form of *ab*; see **Ab-** (1).
Ac-; see **Ad-**. Also for **A-** (4) in ac-cursed; and for **A-** (2) in ac-knowledge.
Ad-; ad-apt, ad-dress. (L.; *or* F.—L.) L. *ad*, to, at, for. + Goth. *at*, A.S. *æt*, E. *at*. This prefix appears as *a-*, *ab-*, *ac-*, *ad-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*; ex.: a-chieve, ab-breviate, ac-cede, ad-mire, af-fix, ag-gress, al-lude, an-nex, ap-pend, ar-rogate, as-sign, at-tract.
Adv-; see **Ab-** (1).
Af-; see **Ad-**. Also for **A-** (11) in af-ford; for **A-** (4) in af-fright; and for **Ex-** (1) in af-fray.
After-. (E.) E. *after*, prep.; A.S. *æfter*.
Ag-; see **Ad-**.
Al- (1), all; al-most. See **All**, p. 12.
Al- (2); see **Ad-**.
Al- (3); al-ligator. (Span.—L.) Span. *el*, def. art. — L. *ille*, he.
Al- (4); al-cohol. (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).
Am- (1); am-bush. (F.—L.) F. *em-*. — L. *im-*, for *in*, prep.; see **In-** (2).
Am- (2); am-brosia. (Gk.) See **An-** (2).
Am- (3); am-bassador; see **Ambi-**.
Am- (4); am-putate. (L.) Short for *amb-*, *ambi-*; see below.
Ambi-, Amb-; ambi-dextrous; amb-ition. (L.; *or* F.—L.; *or* C.) L. *ambi-*, on both sides, around. + Gk. *αμφί*; O. Irish *imm-*; see **Ambassador**, p. 14. See below.
Amphi-. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, around. + L. *ambi-*; see **Ambi-**.
An- (1); see **Ad-**.
An- (2), **A-** (9), negative prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *αν-*, *α-*, neg. prefix. Hence *am-* in am-brosia; *a-* in a-byss. + L. *in-*, E. *un-*; see **In-** (3), **Un-** (1).
An- (3); see **Ana-**.
An- (4); an-oint. (F.—L.) For F. *en-*. — L. *in*, prep.; see **In-** (2).

An- (5); an-swer. (E.) A.S. *and-*, in reply to, opposite to. + Goth. *and-*; Du. *ent-*; G. *ent-*; Gk. *ἀντί*. Shortened to *a-* in a-long; and allied to *un-* in verbs. See **Anti-** (1), **Un-** (2).

An- (6); an-cestor. (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-; anci-ent. (F.—L.) See **Ante-**.

Ann-; ann-eal. (E.) See **Anneal** in the Dictionary, p. 18.

Ant-; ant-agonist. (Gk.) See **Anti-**.

Ante-. (L.) L. *ante*, before. Also *anti-*, *anci-*, *ant-*, *an-*; as in anti-cipate, anci-ent, ant-ique, an-cestor.

Anth-; anth-em. (Gk.) See below.

Anti- (1), **Ant-.** (Gk.) Gk. *ἀντί*, against, opposite to. Also *ant-*, *anth-*, as in ant-agonist, anth-em. See **An-** (5), **Un-** (2).

Anti- (2); see **Ante-**.

Ap-; ap-pend; see **Ad-**.

Aph-; aph-æresis; see below.

Apo-. (Gk.) Hence *aph-* in aph-æresis. Gk. *ἀπο*, from, off. + L. *ab*; A.S. *of*; see **Ab-** (1), **Of-**.

Ar- (1); see **Ad-**.

Ar- (2); ar-tichoke; see **Al-** (4).

Arch-, Archi-, Arche-; arch-bishop, arch-angel, archi-tect, arche-type. (Gk.) Gk. *αρχι-*, chief. — Gk. *αρχειν*, to be first.

As- (1); as-sign; see **Ad-**.

As- (2); as-tonish; see **Ex-** (1).

As- (3); as-sagai; see **Al-** (4).

At-; see **Ad-**.

Auto-, Auth-, self. (Gk.) Gk. *αυτο-s*, self. Hence *auth-* in auth-entic; *eff-* in eff-endi.

Av-; av-aunt. (F.—L.) F. *av-*; from L. *ab*; see **Ab-** (1).

Ba-; ba-lance; see **Bi-**.

Be-. (E.) A.S. *be-*, *bi-*, the same as *bi*, by, prep.; E. *by*.

Bi-, double. (L.) L. *bi-*, double, from an earlier form *dui-*, related to *duo*, two. + Gk. *δι-*, double, allied to *δυω*, two; Skt. *dvi-*, allied to *dva*, two; E. *twi-* in twi-bill. Hence F. *bi-* in bi-gamy, F. *ba-* in ba-lance; and see below.

Bin-; bin-ocular. (L.) L. *bin-i*, distributive form allied to *bi-* (above).

Bis-; bis-cuit. (F.—L.) F. *bis*, L. *bis*, twice; extended from *bi-* (above). Cf. E. *twice*; see **Dis-**.

By-; by-path. A.S. *bī*; see **By**, p. 70.

Cat-; cat-echism; see **Cata-**.

Cata-, down. (Gk.) Gk. *κατά*, down, downwards. Hence *cat-*, *cath-*, in cat-echism, cath olic.

Cath-; cath-olic; see below.

Circum-, round. (L.) L. *circum*, around, 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. *σύν*, together; see **Syn-**. It appears as *co-*, *col-*, *com-*, *con-*, *cor-*, *coun-*; ex.: co-agulate, col-lect, com-mute, con-nect, cor-rode, coun-cil. Also as *coi-* 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). ¶ *Combustion* is perhaps for comb-ustion.

Con-; con-nect; see **Com-**.

Contra-, against. (L.) L. *contrā*, against. Allied to *contro-* in contro-vert, contro-versy; loses final *a* in Ital. contr-alto. Hence F. *contre*, against, as in contr-ol; but the F. form is usually written *counter-* in English. Hence also *countr-y*.

Cor-; cor-rode; 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-scend, de-bate. (L.; *or* F.—L.) L. *de*, down, downward. Used with an oppositive sense in de-form; with an intensive sense in de-clare, &c. Changed to *di-* in di-stil. Distinct from the prefix below.

De- (2); de-face, de-fame, de-feat, de-fray. (F.—L.) F. *de-*, 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. *δι-*, double, allied to *δίς*, twice, and *δυο*, two; see **Bi-**. Ex. di-lemma, di-syllable (*often written* dissyllable).

Di- (2), apart, away. (L.) See **Dis-**

Di- (3); di-stil; see **De-** (1).

Dia-. (Gk.) Gk. *διά*, through, between.

apart; allied to **Di-** (1). Shortened to *di-* in di-æresis; 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, s-pend.

Dou-; dou-ble; see **Duo-**

Duo-, Du-, two, double. (L.) L. *duo*, two; cognate with E. *two*. Only in duo-decimo, duo-denum; shortened to *du-* in du-al, du-plicate, &c. Appearing as *dou-* in dou-ble, dou-bt; as *do-* in do-zen.

Dys-, badly. (Gk.) Gk. δύς, badly, with difficulty. Some connect it with **To-** (2).

E- (1); e-normous; see **Ex-** (1).

E- (2); e-nough; see **Y-**.

E- (3); e-lope. A. F. *a-*, perhaps for O. F. *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. ἐκ, also ἐξ, out. + L. *ex*, Lithuan. *isz*, Russ. *iz'*, out; see **Ex-** (1). Also *el-*, *ex-*, as in el-lipse, ex-odus.

Ef-; see **Ex-** (1).

Eff-; eff-endi; see **Auto-**.

El- (1); el-lipse; see **Ec-**.

El- (2); el-ixir; see **Al-** (4).

Em- (1); em-brace. (F.—L.) F. *em-*; L. *im-*, for *in*; see **In-** (2).

Em- (2); em-piric; see **En-** (2).

Em- (3); em-bassy; see **Am-** (3).

En- (1); en-close. (F.—L.) F. *en-*; L. *in-*; see **In-** (2).

En- (2); en-ergy. (Gk.) Gk. ἐν, in. + L. *in*; A. S. *in*. Becomes *em-* before *p*, in em-piric. See **Em-** (2), **In-** (1), **In-** (2).

En- (3); en-emy. (F.—L.) Negative prefix; see **In-** (3).

Endo-, within. (Gk.) Gk. ἔνδο-ν, within; extended from ἐν, in; see **En-** (2), and **Indi-**.

Enter-; enter-tain. (F.—L.) F. *entre-* L. *inter*, among; see **Inter-**. Shortened to *entr-* in entr-ails.

Ep-, Eph-; see below.

Epi-, upon. (Gk.) Gk. ἐπί, upon. + Skt. *api*; allied to L. *ob-*. See **Ob-**. It appears as *ep-*, *eph-*, in ep-och, eph-emeral.

Es-; es-cape; see **Ex-** (1).

Eso-, within. (Gk.) Gk. ἔσω, within; from ἐς, εἰς, into.

Eu-, well. (Gk.) Gk. εὖ, well; neut. of ἐυς, good. + Skt. *vasu-s*, good; cf. Goth. *ius-iza*, better. Hence *ev-* in ev-angelist.

Ev-; ev-angelist; see above.

Ex- (1), out of, very. (L.; *or* F.—L.) L. *ex*, also *e*, out of; also used intensively. + Gk. ἐξ, ἐκ, out. See **Ec-**, and see below. It appears as *a-*, *as-*, *e-*, *ef-*, *es-*, *ex-*, *iss-*, *s-*, in a-mend, as-tonish, e-normous, ef-fect, es-cape, ex-tend, iss-ue, s-ample; also as *af-*, *a-*, in af-fray, a-fraid.

Ex- (2), out of, away. (Gk.) Gk. ἐξ, out; as in ex-odus. See above.

Exo-, without. (Gk.) Gk. ἔξω, outside, without; adv. from ἐξ, out (above).

Extra-, beyond. (L.) A comparative abl. form, from L. *ex*, out; see **Ex-** (1). Cf. *exter-* in exter-ior, exter-nal. It appears also as *stra-* in stra-nge; *cf.* estra-nge.

For- (1), in place of. (E.) E. *for*, prep.; in *for-as-much*, *for-ever*, which might just as well be written as separate words instead of compounds. Allied to **Per-**, **Pro-**.

For- (2); for-give. (E.) A. S. *for-*, intensive prefix. + Icel. *for-*, Dan. *for-*, Swed. *för-*, Du. G. *ver-*, Goth. *fra-*, Skt. *parā-*.

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); fore-go. (E.) A bad spelling of *for-go*; see **For-** (2).

Forth-. (E.) In *forth-coming*, *forth-with*. A. S. *forð*, forth; see p. 195.

Fro-; fro-ward. (Scand.) Icel. *frā*; see **Fro**, p. 200.

Gain-, against. (Scand.) Icel. *gegn*, against. Ex. gain-say.

Hemi-, half. (Gk.) Gk. ἡμι-, half. + L. *sēmi-*, half; see **Semi-**. Shortened to *me-* in me-grim.

Hetero-, other. (Gk.) Gk. ἕτερο-ς, other.

Holo-, entire. (Gk.) Gk. ὅλο-ς, entire.

Homo-, same. (Gk.) Gk. ομο-ς, same; cognate with E. *same*. Lengthened to *homœo-*, like, in homœo-pathy.

Hyper-, above, beyond. (Gk.) Gk. ὑπέρ, above; see Over-.

Hypo-, Hyph-, Hyp-. (Gk.) Gk. ὑπό, under. + L. *sub*, under; see Sub-. Hence *hyph-* in hyph-en; *hyp-* in hyp-allage.

I- (1); i-gnoble; see In- (3).

I- (2); i-wis; A. S. *ge-*; see Y-.

Il- (1); il-lude; see In- (2).

Il- (2); il-legal; see In- (3).

Im- (1); im-bed; see In- (1).

Im- (2); im-mure, im-merge; see In- (2).

Im- (3); im-mortal; see In- (3).

In- (1); in-born. (E.) A. S. *in*, prep. It also becomes *im-* before *b* and *p*; as in im-bed, im-park. See below.

In- (2); in-clude. (L.; *or* F.—L.) L. *in*, in. + Gk. ἐν, in; A. S. *in*. See In- (1), En- (2). It appears as *am-*, *an-*, *em-*, *en-*, *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, *ir-*, in am-bush, an-oint, em-brace, en-close, il-lude, im-mure, in-clude, ir-ritate.

In- (3), negative prefix. (L.) L. *in-*, neg. prefix. + Gk. *αν-*, *α-*, neg. prefix; E. *un-*, before nouns. See An- (2), A- (9), Un- (1). It appears as *en-*, *i-*, *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, *ir-*, in en-emy, i-gnoble, il-legal, im-mortal, in-firm, ir-regular.

Indi-, Ind-; indi-genous, ind-igent. (L.) O. Lat. *indu*, within. + Gk. ἔνδον, within; see Endo-.

Intel-; see below.

Inter-, between. (L.) L. *inter*, between. A comparative form, allied to L. *inter-ior*, within; cf. L. *inter-nus*, internal. It appears as *intel-* in intel-lect, *enter-* in enter-tain; and cf. entr-ails; see Enter-. Closely allied are L. *intro-*, within, *intra-*, within.

Intra-, within; see Inter-.

Intro-, within; see Inter-.

Ir- (1); ir-ritate; see In- (2).

Ir- (2); ir-regular; see In- (3).

Iss-; iss-ue. (F.—L.) F. *iss-*, from L. *ex*; see Ex- (1).

Juxta-, near. (L.) L. *iuxtā*, near.

L- (1); l-one. (E.) Short for *all*; l-one = al-one. See Al- (1).

L- (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. μετά, among, with, after. + A. S. *mid*, G. *mit*, Goth *mith*, 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 depreciatory sense. Appearing in mis-adventure, mis-alliance, mis-chance, mis-chief, mis-count, mis-creant, mis-nomer, mis-prise, mis-prision. Quite distinct from Mis- (1).

Mono-, Mon-, single. (Gk.) Gk. μόνο-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 nuncle = mine uncle*, where the *n* is due to the possessive pronoun. In *n-once*, the prefixed *n* is due to the dat. case of the def. article, as seen in M. E. *for then anes*, lit. 'for the once.'

N- (2), negative prefix. (E. *or* L.) In *n-one*, the prefixed *n* is due to A. S. *ne*, not. In *n-ull*, it is due to the cognate L. *ne*, not. See Ne-.

Ne-, Neg-. (L.) L. *ne*, not; *nec* (whence *neg-* in *neg-ligere*), 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. *noenum*, for **ne oinom*, i. e. *ne ūnum*, not one; see above. It appears as *um-* in um-pire, for *numpire*.

O-; o-mit; see Ob-.

Ob-. (L.; *or* F.—L.) L. *ob*, near; allied to Gk. ἐπί, upon, near; Skt. *api*, moreover, Lith. *ape*, near. See Epi-. The

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. *απο*; see **Ab-** (1), **Apo-**. It appears as *a-* in *a-down*.

Of- (2); of-fer; see **Ob-**.

Off-; see **Of-** (1).

On-, on, upon. (E.) A. S. *on*, on. +Gk. *ἀνά*. See **Ana-** (above). It often appears as *a-*, as in a-foot, a-sleep, &c.

Op-; op-press; see **Ob-**.

Or- (1); or-deal, or-ts. (E.) A. S. *or-*; cognate with Du. *oor-*, O. Sax. and G. *ur-*, Goth. *us*, away, out of.

Or- (2); or-lop. (Du.) Short for Du. *over*, cognate with E. *over*; see **Over-**.

Os-; os-tensible; see **Ob-**.

Out-. (E.) A. S. *ūt*, adv., E. *out*. + Goth. *ut*, G. *aus*, Skt. *ud*, out. Shortened to *utt-* in utt-er; and to *ut-* in ut-most.

Outr-; outr-age. (F.—L.) F. *outre*. — L. *ultrā*, beyond; see **Ultra-**.

Over-. (E.) A. S. *ofer*, E. *over*, prep. + Goth. *ufar*, L. *s-uper*, Gk. *υπέρ*, Skt. *upari*, above. A comparative form allied to **Up**, q. v. See **Hyper-**, **Super-**, **Or-** (2).

Pa-; pa lsy; see **Para-**.

Palin-, Palim-, again. (Gk.) Gk. *πάλιν*, back, again. It becomes *palim-* in palim-psest.

Pan-, Panto-, all. (Gk.) Gk. *παν*, neut. of *πᾶς*, all; *παντο-*, decl. form of the same, occurring in panto-mime.

Par- (1); par-son; see **Per-**.

Par- (2); par-ody; see **Para-** (1)

Para- (1), beside. (Gk.) Gk. *παρά*, beside. Allied to E. *for*, L. *per*, also to Gk. *περί*. See **Per-**, **Peri-**, and **For-** (1). It becomes *pa-* in pa-lsy, *par-* in par-ody. ¶ Quite distinct from *para-* in para-chute, para-pet, para-sol, from L. *parāre*.

Para- (2); para-dise. Zend *pairi* = Gk. *περί*; 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. +Skt. *pari*, Zend *pairi*, round about. Allied to **Para-**, &c.

Pil-; pil-grim; see **Per-**.

Po-; po-sition; see **Por-** (1).

Pol-; pol-lute; see **Por-** (1).

Poly-, many. (Gk.) Written for Gk. *πολύ-*, decl. form of *πολύ-s*, much, many. Allied to E. *full*.

Por- (1); por-tend. (L.) L. *por-*, to be compared with Gk. *παρά*, beside (Brugmann, ii. § 35). See **Para-** (1). It appears as *pol-*, *por-*, in pol-lute, 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 *præ*, 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 *prea-* in prea-ch.

Preter-, beyond. (L.) L. *præter*, beyond; comparative form of *præ*, before.

Pro- (1), before, instead of. (L.; *or* F.—L.) L. *pro-*, before, in front, used as a prefix; also *pro*, short for *prod*, abl. case used as a preposition, which appears in *prod-igal*. Allied to Gk. *προ*, before, Skt. *pra*, before, away; also to E. *for*. See below; and see **For-** (1). It appears also as *prof-*, *pour-*, *por-*, *pur-*, *pr-*, in prof-fer, pour-tray, por-trait, pur-vey, pr-udent; where *pour-*, *por-*, *pur-* are due to the F. form *pour*.

Pro- (2), before. (Gk.) Gk. *προ*, 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. *πρῶτο-s*, 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).

R-; r-ally; see **Re-**.

Ra-; ra-bbet; see **Re-**.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

ulter-ior, which see in Dict. Hence F. *outre*, beyond, appearing in outr-age; also in E utter-ance (2), corruption of F. *outr-ance*.

Um-; um-pire; see Non-.

Un- (1), negative prefix to nouns, &c. (E.) A. S. *un-*, not; cognate with L. *in-*, not, Gk. *ἀν-*, not. See An- (2), In- (3).

Un- (2), verbal prefix, signifying the reversal of an action. (E.) A. S. *un-*, verbal prefix; cognate with Du. *ont-*, *ent-*, G. *ent-*, O.H.G. *ant-*, Goth. *and-*. The same as E. *an-* in *an-swer*; see An- (5), Anti-.

Un- (3); un-til, un-to. (O. Low G.) See *un-to* in Dict., p. 584.

Un- (4), **Uni-**, one. (L.) L. *ūn-us*, one; whence uni-vocal, with one voice; un-animous, of one mind; &c. Cognate with E. *one*.

Under-. (E.) A. S. *under*, E. *under*, prep.

Up-. (E.) A.S. *up*, E. *up*, prep. Allied to Of, Sub-, Hypo-.

Ut-, Utt-. (E.) See Out.

Utter-. (F.—L.) Only in *utter-ance* (2). F. *outre*, L. *ultra*; see Ultra-.

V-; v-an (1). (F.—L.) See Ab- (1).

Ve-, apart from. (L.) L. *ue-*, apart from. Only in ve-stibule, and (possibly) in ve-stige.

Vice-, Vis-, in place of. (L.; *or* F.—L.) L. *uice*, in place of, whence O. F. *vis*, the same. The latter appears only in vis-count.

Wan-, negative prefix; see Wanton in its due place; p. 599.

With-, against. (E.) A. S. *wið*, against; the sense is preserved in with-stand. In with-hold, with-draw, it signifies 'back.'

Y-; y-wis, y-clept. (E.) A.S. *ge-* prefix; M. E. *i-*, *y-*. This prefix appears as *a-* in a-ware, as *i-* in i-wis (*for* y-wis) and as *e-* in e-nough. See A- (11), E- (2).

II. SUFFIXES

THE number of suffixes in modern English is so great, and the forms of several, especially in words derived through the French from Latin, are so variable, that an attempt to exhibit them all would tend to confusion. The best account of their origin is to be found in Brugmann, Grundriss der Vergleichenden Grammatik der Indo-germanischen Sprachen. An account of Anglo-Saxon suffixes is given at p. 119 of March, Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language. Lists of Anglo-Saxon words, arranged according to their suffixes, are given in Loth, Etymologische angelsæchsisch-englische Grammatik, Elberfeld, 1870. Simple accounts of English suffixes in general are given in Morris, Historical Outlines of English Accidence, pp. 212–221, 229–242, in Nesfield, Historical English and Derivation, pp. 185–252, and in the two Series of my Principles of English Etymology, to which the reader is referred. See also Koch, Historische Grammatik der Englischen Sprache, vol. iii. pt. 1, pp. 29–76. It is clearly established that the Indo-germanic languages abound in suffixes, each of which was originally intended slightly to modify the meaning of the root to which it was added, so as to express the radical idea in a new relation. The force of many of these must, even at an early period, have been slight, and in many instances it is difficult to trace it; but in some instances it is still clear, and the form of the suffix is then of great service. The difference between *lov-er*, *lov-ed*, and *lov-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-c-le*, i. e. a little little

part, are sufficiently common. The Lat. superl. suffix *-is-si-mus* is a simple example of the use of a treble suffix, which really expresses no more than is expressed by *-mus* alone in the word *prī-mus*. The principal Indo-germanic suffixes, as given by Brugmann, are these: *-o, -i, -u, -yo, -wo, -mo, -mi, -men* (*-mon*), *-meno* (*-menā* , *-no, -tno, -ni, -nu, -en* (*-on*), *-ent* (*-ont*), *-lo, -li, -ro, -ri, -ru, -er* (*-or*), *-es* (*-os*), *-to, -mento, -ti, -ti-on, -tā-ti, -tu, -tū-ti, -ter* (*-tor, -tr*), *-tūro, -id, -d, -d-en, -d-on, -tū-den, -do, -go, -ko, -k, -sqo, -sqā, -bho.* But these can be readily compounded, so as to form new suffixes; so that from *-men-to* was formed *-mento* (as in E. *argu-ment*).

One common error with regard to suffixes should be guarded against, namely, that of mis-dividing a word so as to give the suffix a false shape. This is extremely common in such words as *logi-c, civi-c, belli-c-ose*, where the suffix is commonly spoken of as being *-ic* or *-ic-ose*. This error occurs, for instance, in the elaborate book on English Affixes by S. S. Haldemann, published at Philadelphia in 1865; a work which is of considerable use as containing a very full account, with numerous examples, of suffixes and prefixes. The truth is that *civi-c* (Lat. *ciuicus*) is derived from Lat. *cīui-*, declensional stem of *cīui-s*, a citizen, with the suffix *-cus* (Idg. *-ko*); and *logi-c* is from Gk. λογι-κος, from λογι-, for λογο-, declensional stem of λογος, a discourse, with the suffix *-κος*, as before. Compare Lat. *cīui-tās*, Gk. λογο-μαχία. Of course, words in *-i-c* are so numerous that *-ic* has come to be regarded as a suffix at the present day, so that we do not hesitate to form *Volta-ic* as an adjective of *Volta*; but this is English misuse, not Latin etymology. Moreover, since both *-i-* and *-ko* are Idg. suffixes, such a suffix as *-ι-κος, -i-cus*, is possible both in Greek and Latin; but in the particular words above cited it is clearer to consider the *-i-* as due to the original stem.

One more word of warning may perhaps suffice. If we wish to understand a suffix, we must employ comparative philology, and not consider English as an absolutely isolated language, with laws different from those of other languages of the Aryan family. Thus the *-th* in *tru-th* is the *-ð* of A. S. *treow-ð*, gen. case *treow-ðe*, fem. sb. This suffix answers to that seen in Goth. *gabaur-ths*, birth, gen. case *gabaur-thais*, fem. sb., belonging to the *-i-*stem declension of Gothic strong substantives. The true suffix is therefore to be expressed as Teut. *-thi*, cognate with Idg. *-ti*, so extremely common in Latin; cf. *do-ti-*, dowry, *men-ti-*, mind, *mor-ti-*, death, *mes-si-* (<*met-ti-*), harvest, that which is mown. Hence, when Horne Tooke gave his famous etymology of *truth* as being 'that which a man *troweth*,' he did in reality suggest that the *-ti-* in Lat. *mor-ti-* is identical with the *-t* in *mori-t-ur* or in *ama-t*; in other words, it was a mere whim.

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 κοσμος, order, is purposely omitted, because its derivatives (viz. *cosm-ic, cosm-etic*, and words beginning with *cosmo-*) 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 *āc-er*, *ac-idus*, *ac-ūtus*, sharp — acerbity, acid, acrid, acrimony, acumen, acute, aglet, ague, eager, eglantine, exacerbate. (√AK, to be sharp.)

ædē-s, a temple — edify, edile; *cf.* estuary, ether, oasthouse. (√AIDH, to burn.)

æqu-us, equal — adequate, equal, equanimity, equation, equilibrium, equinox, equipollent, equity, equivalent, equivocal, iniquity.

ag-ere, to drive — act, agent, agile, agitate, agriculture, ambiguous, coagulate, cogent, cogitate, counteract, enact, essay, exact, examine, exigent, peregrination, pilgrim, prodigal, transact. Cf. Gk. *αγειν*; p. 644. (√AG to drive.)

alb-us, white — alb, album, albumen, auburn.

al-ere, to nourish, grow up — adolescent, adult, aliment, alimony, altar, altitude, alto, coalesce, contralto, exalt, haughty, hautboy, proletarian. (√AL, to nourish.)

al-ius, other — alias, alien, alibi, aliquot, alter, altercation, alternate, subaltern. Cf. Gk. *αλλος*; p. 645.

am-āre, to love — amatory, amenity, amiable, amicable, amity, amorous, amour, enamour, enemy, enmity, inimical, paramour.

ambul-āre, to walk — amble, ambulance, ambulation, circumambulate, perambulate.

ang-ere, 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, unanimous. (√AN, to breathe.)

ann-us, a year — annals, anniversary, annual, biennial, triennial, &c.; perennial, superannuate.

apt-us, fit — adapt, adept, apt, aptitude, attitude, inept. (√AP, to bind.)

aqu-a, water — aqua-fortis, aquatic, aquarium, aquarius, aqueduct, aqueous, ewer, sewer (1), subaqueous; *cf.* ait, eyot, island.

arm-a, arms — alarm, alarum, ambry (aumbry), arm (2), arms, armada, armadillo, armament, armistice, armour, army.

art-em, acc., skill — art, artifice, artillery, artisan, inert.

asper, rough — asperity, exasperate.

audī-re, to hear — audible, audience, audit, obedient, obeisance, obey, oyer, oyez.

aug-ēre, 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-um, gold — aureate, dory, loriot, or (3), oriel, oriflamme, oriole, ormulu, orpiment, orpine.

aui-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 — abase, base (2), basement, bass (1), bass-relief, bassoon, debase.

bat-ere (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-ere, to drink — beaver (3), beverage, bevy, bib, imbibe, imbrue (embrew).

bon-us, good — bonny, boon, *adj.*, bounty.

brāchi-a, arms — brace, bracelet, brassart, embrace, vambrace.

breu-is, short — abbreviate, abridge, breve, brevet, breviary, brevity, brief (1), brief (2).

brocc-a (Late L.), a pointed stick — broach, brocade, broccoli, brochure, brocket, broker, brooch.

bucc-a, mouth — debouch, disembogue, embouchure.

bull-a, a bubble, boss — bill (3), billet (1), boil (1), budge (1), bull (2), bullet, bulletin, bullion, ebullition, parboil.

busc-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.

caball-us (popular L.), a horse — cavalier, cavalcade, cavalry, chevalier, chivalry.

cad-ere, to fall — accident, cadaverous, cadence, caducous, cascade, case (1), casual, chance, cheat, coincide, decadence, decay, deciduous, escheat, incident, occasion, occident.

cæd-ere, to cut — cæsura, circumcise, concise, decide, excision, incise, precise; *also* homi-cide, sui-cide, &c.; *also* chisel, scissors.

cæl-um, heaven — ceil, ceiling, celestial.

cal-āre, to summon — calends, calendar, conciliate, council, intercalate, reconcile; cf. *clāmāre* (below).

calc-āre, to tread — caulk, causeway, cockatrice.

calc-em, acc., lime — calcareous, calcine, calculate, calx, chalk.

cal-ēre, to be hot — caldron, calenture, caloric, calorific, caudle, chafe, chaldron, nonchalant, scald (1).

camer-a, a chamber — camera, chamber, chamberlain, comrade. (√KAM, to bend, cover, vault over.)

camp-us, a plain — camp, campaign, campestral, champagne, champaign, champion, decamp, encamp, scamp.

canāl-is, a canal — canal, channel, kennel (2).

cancrī, lattice-work — cancel, chancel, chancellor, chancery.

cand-ēre, to shine — candelabrum, candid, candidate, candle, candour, cannel-coal, censer, chandelier, chandler, incandescent, incendiary, incense (1), incense (2), kindle (2). (√QEND, to shine.)

can-is, a dog — canine, kennel (1); *cf.* cynic, hound.

cant-āre, to sing — accent, canorous, cant (1), canticle, canto, canzonet, chant, descant, enchant, incantation, incentive, precentor, recant; *cf.* hen.

cāp-a (popular L.), a cape — cap, caparison, cape (1), capuchin, chapel, chaperon, chaplet, cope (1), escape, scape.

cap-er, a goat — cab, cabriolet, caper, Capricorn, capriole, cheveril, chevron.

cap-ere, to seize, lay hold of, contain — accept, anticipate, cable, caitiff, capable, capacious, capsule, captious, captive, captor, capture, case (2), casement, cash, casket, catch, cater, chase (1), chase (2), chase (3), conceit, conceive, conception, deceive, deception, encase, enchase, except, imperceptible, inceptive, incipient, intercept, occupy, perceive, perception, precept, purchase, receive, receptacle, reception, recipe, recipient, sash (1), susceptible; *cf.* haft, heave, heft. (√QAP, to seize, take hold of.

cap-ut, the head — achieve, cabbage (1), cad, cadet, cape (2), capital (1), capital (2), capital (3), capitation, capitol, capitular, capitulate, captain, cattle, chapiter, chapter, chattels, chief, chieftain, corporal (1), decapitate, hatchment, occiput, precipice, sinciput.

carn-, stem of *caro*, flesh — carnage, carnal, carnation, carnival, carnivorous, carrion (from *caro*), charnel, incarnadine, incarnation.

carp-ere, to cull — excerpt, scarce; *cf.* harvest. (√QERP, to cut.)

cār-us, dear — caress, charity, cherish; *cf.* whore.

cas-a, a cottage — casino, cassock (?), chasuble.

cast-us, chaste — caste, castigate, chaste, chasten, chastise, incest.

catēn-a, a chain — catenary, chain, chignon, concatenation.

caud-a, the tail — caudal, coward, cue, queue.

causs-a, a cause — accuse, because, cause, excuse, recusant, ruse.

cau-us, hollow — cage, cajole, cave, concave, excavation, gabion, gaol, jail.

cēd-ere, 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.

cēl-āre, to hide — cell, cellar, conceal, occult; *cf.* hall, hell, hole. (√KEL, to hide.)

cent-um, a hundred — cent, centenary, centennial, centesimal, centigrade, centipede, centuple, centurion, century, quintal.

cēr-a, wax — cerecloth, cerement, ceruse.

cerebr-um, brain — cerebral, cervelas (saveloy).

cern-ere, to separate — concern, decree, decretal, discern, discreet, discriminate, excrement, excretion, secret, secretary. *See* Gk. *κρίνειν*; p. 645.

cert-us, sure — ascertain, certain, certify.

cing-ere, to gird — cincture, enceinte, precinct, shingles, succinct.

circ-us, a ring — circle, circus, research, search, shark.

cist-a, a chest — chest, cist, cistern, cistvaen.

cit-āre, to incite — cite, excite, incite, recite, resuscitate, solicit.

cīu-is, a citizen — cit, citadel, citizen, city, civil.

clām-āre, to call out — acclaim, acclamation, claim, clamour, declaim, declamation, exclaim, exclamation, proclaim, proclamation, reclaim, 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.)

clāu-is, a key — clavicle, clef, conclave.

clī-uus, a slope — acclivity, declivity, proclivity; *cf.* decline, encline, incline, recline; *also* lean (1), low (3). Cf. Gk. κλίνειν; p. 645. (√KLEI, to lean.)

cohort-em, acc., an enclosure — cohort, cortege, court (1), court (2), courteous, courtesan, courtesy, courtier, curtain, curtsey; *cf.* garden, garth, yard (1). (√GHER, to contain.)

cŏl-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, rencounter.

coŏper-īre, to cover — cover, coverlet, covert, curfew, discover, kerchief.

cōpula, a bond — copulate, couple.

coqu-ere, to cook — biscuit, concoct, cook, decoct, kitchen, precocious; *also* apricot, terra-cotta. (√PEQ, to cook.)

cord-, from *cor*, the heart — accord, concord, cordial, courage, discord, quarry (2), record; *cf.* heart.

cor-ium, leather — cuirass, excoriate, scourge.

corn-u, a horn — core (?), corn (2), cornea, cornel, cornelian, corner, cornet, cornucopia, unicorn; *cf.* horn, hart.

corōn-a, a wreath — corolla, corollary, coronal, coronation, coroner, coronet, crown.

corp-us, body — corporal (2), corps, corpse, corpulent, corpuscle, corse, corset, corslet, incorporate.

cost-a, a rib — accost, coast, costal, cutlet.

crass-us, thick, dense — crass, cresset, grease.

crāt-es, a hurdle — crate, creel, grate (1), griddle, gridiron, grill; *cf.* hurdle.

creāre, to create, make — create, creole, procreate, recreation.

crēd-ere, to believe — credible, credit, credulous, creed, grant, miscreant, recreant.

crep-āre, to crackle, burst — crevice, decrepit, discrepant.

cresc-ere, to grow — accretion, accrue, concrete, crescent, crew, decrease, decrement, excrescence, increase, increment, recruit.

crēt-a, chalk — cretaceous, crayon.

crocc-us (popular L.), a hook — crochet, crosier, crotchet, crouch.

cruc-em, acc., a cross — cross, crucial, crucify, cruise, crusade, excruciate.

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-us, a heap — accumulate, cumulate.

cune-us, a wedge — coign, coin, cuneate, quoin.

cūp-a, a vat — coop, cowl (2), cupola, goblet; *cf.* cup.

cup-ere, to desire — concupiscence, covet, cupid, cupidity.

cūr-a, care — accurate, assure, curate, cure, curious, ensure, proctor, procurator, procure, proxy, scour, secure, sicker, sinecure, sure.

curr-ere (*curs-*), to run — coarse, concourse, concur, corridor, corsair, courier, course, current, curricle, cursive, cursory, discourse, discursive, excursion, incur, incursion, intercourse, occur, precursor, recourse, recur, succour. *Also* hussar, kraal; *cf.* horse.

curu-us, bent — curb, curve, curvet, incurvate, kerbstone.

damn-um, loss — condemn, damage, damn, indemnify, indemnity.

da-re, to give — condone, dado, date (1), die (2), donation, dowager, dower, pardon, reddition, 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-ēre, to become — decent, decorate, decorum.

dent-em, acc., tooth—dandelion, dental, denticle, dentifrice, dentist, dentition, indent, indenture; *cf.* tine, tooth.

deus, god—adieu, deify, deity, deist; *cf.* jovial; and see *diēs* (below).

dīc-ere, to say, *dic-āre*, to tell—abdicate, addict, condition, contradict, dedicate, dictate, diction, dictionary, dight, ditto, ditty, edict, index, indicate, indict, interdict, preach, predicament, predicate, predict; *cf.* avenge, benediction, benison, judge (adjudge, adjudicate, judicature, judicial, judicious, prejudge, prejudice), malediction, malison, valediction, verdict, vindicate. (√DEIK, to show.)

diē-s, a day—adjourn, dial, diary, dismal, diurnal, journal, journey, sojourn.

dign-us, worthy—condign, dainty, deign, dignify, dignity, disdain.

dol-ēre, to grieve—condole, doleful, dolour, indolence.

dom-āre, to tame—daunt, indomitable; *cf.* tame. (√DAM, to tame.)

domin-us, a lord—dam (2), dame, damsel, danger, demesne, domain, dominate, domineer, dominical, dominion, domino, don (2), donna, duenna, dungeon; *cf.* monkey.

dūc-ere, to lead—abduction, adduce, conduce, conduct, conduit, deduce, deduct, doge, douche, ducal, ducat, duchess, duchy, duct, ductile, duke, educe, induce, induct, introduce, produce, product, redoubt, reduce, seduce, superinduce, traduce; *cf.* educate. (√DEUK, to lead.)

duo, two—belligerent, deuce (1), deuce (2), double, doublet, doubloon, doubt, dozen, dual, dubious, duel, duet, duodecimal, duodenum, duplicate, duplicity, indubitable, rebel, redoubtable; *cf.* two.

dūr-us, hard—durance, duration, dure, duress, endure, indurate, obdurate.

ed-ere, to eat—edible, esculent, obese; *cf.* eat. (√ED, to eat.)

em-ere, to take—assume, consume, ensample, example, exemplar, exemplify, exempt, impromptu, peremptory, premium, presume, prompt, ransom, redeem, resume, sample, sampler, sumptuary, sumptuous.

err-āre, to stray—aberration, err, erratum, erroneous, error.

es-se, to exist, be—absent, entity, essence, present, quintessence. Cf. are, sin, sooth; *also* suttee. (√ES, to dwell, exist.)

exter-, as in *exter-ior*, outer—estrange, exterior, external, extra, extraneous, extreme, extrinsic, strange.

fac-ere (pt. t. *fē-cī*), to do—affair, affect, comfit, confect, counterfeit, defeasance, defeat, defect, deficient, difficulty, discomfit, effect, efficacy, efficient, facile, facsimile, fact, faction, factitious, factotum, faculty, fashion, feasible, fetish, feat, feature, fiat, forfeit, hacienda, infect, mallecho, perfect, prefect, proficient, profit, refection, suffice, sufficient, surfeit. (√DHĒ, to put, place.)

faci-ēs, face—deface, efface, façade, face, superficies, surface.

fall-ere, to deceive—default, fail, fallacy, fallible, false, faucet, fault, refel.

fā-rī, to speak—affable, confabulate, confess, defame, fable, fairy, fay, ineffable, infamy, infant, infantry, nefarious, preface, profess; *cf.* ban. (√BHA, BHĀ, to speak.)

-fend-ere, to strike—defend, fence, fend, offend.

fer-re, to bear—circumference, confer, defer (1), defer (2), differ, fertile, infer, offer, prefer, proffer, refer, suffer, transfer; *cf.* bear (1), barrow (2), bier. (√BHER, to bear.)

feru-ēre, to boil—effervesce, fervent, fervid, ferment.

fest-um, a feast—feast, festal, festival, festive, fête.

fid-em, acc., faith—affiance, affidavit, confide, defy, diffident, faith, fealty, fidelity, fiducial, infidel, perfidious; *cf.* bide. (√BHEIDH, to trust.)

fīg-ere (*fix-*), to fix—affix, fix, prefix, suffix, transfix.

fīl-um, a thread—defile (2), enfilade, filament, file (1), filigree, fillet, profile, purl (3).

fing-ere (*fig-*), to fashion—configuration, effigy, faint, feign, fiction, figment, figure, transfigure; *cf.* dairy, dike, ditch, dough. (√DHEIGH, to knead, mould.)

fīn-is, end—affinity, confine, define, final, finance, fine (1), fine (2), finial, finical, finish, finite, refine, superfine; *cf.* paraffine.

firm-us, firm—affirm, confirm, farm, firm, firmament, infirm. (√DHER, to support.)

flāgrā-re, to burn—conflagration, flagrant; *cf.* flambeau, flame, flamen (?), flamingo. (√BHLEG, to burn.)

flect-ere, to bend—circumflex, deflect, flection, flexible, inflect, reflect.

flīg-ere (*flict-*), to strike—afflict, conflict, inflict, profligate.

flōr-em, acc., a flower—deflower, efflorescence, ferret (2), fleur-de-lis, floral, florid, florin, floscule, flour, flourish, flower, inflorescence; *cf.* blow (2), bloom, blossom.

flu-ere, to flow — affluence, confluence, defluction, effluence, floss, fluctuate, fluent, fluid, fluor-spar, flux, influence, influenza, influx, superfluous.

foc-us, a hearth — focus, fuel, fusil (1).

fōd-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-em, acc., strong — comfort, deforce, effort, force (1), fort, forte, fortify, fortitude, fortress; *cf.* borough. (√BHERGH, to protect.)

frang-ere (*frag-*), to break — fraction, fracture, fragile, fragment, frail, frangible, infraction, infringe, irrefragable, refract, refrain (2); *cf.* break. (√BHREG, to break.)

fric-āre, to rub — fray (3), friction.

front-em, acc., forehead — affront, confront, effrontery, front, frontal, frontier, frontispiece, frontlet; *cf.* flounce (2).

fru-ī (*fruct-*), to enjoy — fructify, fruit, fruition, frumenty; *cf.* frugal, brook (1). (√BHREUG, to enjoy.)

fug-ere, to flee — fugitive, fugue, refuge, refugee, subterfuge; *cf.* bow (1). (√BHEUG, to bend.)

fund-ere (*fūs-*), to pour — confound, confuse, confute, diffuse, effuse, foison, fuse (1), fusil (3), futile, infuse, profuse, refund, refuse, refute, suffuse, transfuse; *cf.* gut, chyle, chemist. (√GHEU, to pour.)

fund-us, bottom — found (1), founder, fund, fundament, profound; *cf.* bottom.

fung-ī (*funct-*), to perform — defunct, function, perfunctory.

gaudi-um, joy — enjoy, gaud, joy, rejoice.

gel-u, 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, genteel, gentile, gentle, gentry, genuine, genus, gin (2), indigenous, ingenious, ingenuous, progenitor, progeny, regenerate; *cf.* kin. (√GEN, to produce.)

ger-ere (*gest-*), to bear — congeries, congestion, digest, exaggerate, gerund, gestation, gesticulate, gesture, jest, register, suggestion.

glūtin-, for *glūten*, glue — agglutinate, conglutinate, glue, glutinous.

grad-ī (*gress-*), to step — aggress, congress, degrade, degree, digress, egress, grade, gradient, gradual, graduate, grail (1), grallatory, grise, ingredient, ingress, progress, regress, retrograde, retrogression, transgression. (√GHREDH, to go.)

grand-is, great — aggrandise, gaffer, gammer, gramercy, grand, grandee, grandeur, grandiloquent; *cf.* grampus.

grān-um, grain — engrain, garner, garnet, grain, granary, grange, granite, granule, grenade, pomegranate; *cf.* corn. (√GER, to grind.)

grāt-us, pleasing — agree, congratulate, 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, grog, grogram, gross.

gust-us, a tasting — disgust, gust (2), ragout; *cf.* choose, choice. (√GEUS, to taste.)

hab-ēre, to have — able, avoirdupois, binnacle, cohabit, debenture, debt, deshabille, devoir, due, duty, endeavour, exhibit, habiliment, habit, habitable, habitant, habitat, habitation, habitude, inhabit, inhibit, prebend, prohibit, provender.

hār-ēre (*hās-*), to stick — adhere, cohere, hesitate, inherent.

hēr-ēs, an heir — heir, hereditary, heritage, inherit.

hom-o, a man — homage, homicide, human, humane, ombre.

horr-ēre, to bristle — abhor, horrible, horrid, horrify, horror, ordure; *cf.* hirsute.

hum-us, the ground — exhume, humble, humiliate, humility.

int-us, within — denizen, intestine; *cf.* entrails, interior, internal.

ī-re, to go — adit, ambient, ambition, arrant, circuit, commence, concomitant, constable, count (1), county, exit, eyre, initial, initiate, issue, itinerant, obit, perish, prætor, preterite, sedition, sudden, trance, transient, transit; *cf.* isthmus. (√EI, to go.)

(*i* = *y*.) *iac-ere*, to throw — abject, adjacent, adjective, agistment, 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.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

mel, honey—marmalade, melilot, mellifluous, 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-ēre*, to advise—comment, demented, memento, mental, mention; admonish, demonstrate, mint (1), moidore, monetary, money, monition, monster, monument, muster, premonish, remonstrate, summon, summons; *cf.* mind, mean (1); *also* amnesty, automaton, mnemonics. (√MEN, to think.)

mer-ēre, to earn—demerit, meretricious, merit.

merx (*merc-*), traffic—amerce, commerce, market, mart, mercantile, mercenary, mercer, merchandise, merchant, mercury, mercy.

mēt-īrī (*mens-*), to measure—commensurate, dimension, immense, measure, mensuration.

migrā-re, to wander—emigrate, immigrate, migrate, transmigrate.

min-ārī, to threaten—amenable, commination, demean (1), demeanour, menace, promenade.

min-ēre, to project—eminent, imminent, prominent. (√MEN, to project.)

minu-ere, to diminish, *min-or*, less—administer, comminute, diminish, diminution, minim, minish, minister, minor, minstrel, minuet, minus, minute, mistery.

mīr-us, wonderful—admire, marvel, miracle, mirage, mirror ; *cf.* smile. (√SMEI, to wonder at.)

misc-ēre, to mix—meddle, medley, miscellaneous, promiscuous ; *cf.* mix.

mitt-ere (*miss-*), to send—admit, commissary, commit, compromise, demise, dimissory, dismiss, emit, immit, intermit, mass (2), mess (1), message, missal, missile, mission, missive, omit, permit, premiss, premises, pretermit, promise, remit, submit, surmise, transmit.

mod-us, manner—accommodate, commodious, incommode, mode, model, moderate, modern, modest, modicum, modify, modulate, mood (2), mould (2); *cf.* meditate, mete. (√MED, to measure.)

mol-ere, to grind—mill, molar, mullet (2); *cf.* molest ; *also* meal (1). (√MEL, to grind.)

mōl-es, a heap—demolish, emolument, mole (3), molecule.

moll-is, soft—emollient, moil, mollify, mollusc ; *cf.* melt, smelt (1). (√MELD, Teut. SMELT, to melt.)

mon-ēre ; see *ment-em*.

mont-em, acc., a hill—amount, mount (1), mount (2), mountain, mountebank, paramount, remount, surmount, tantamount, tramontane; *cf.* mound. See *minēre*. (√MEN, to project.)

mord-ēre (*mors-*), to bite — mordacity, morsel, remorse ; *cf.* muse (1), muzzle. (√MERD, to rub, bite.)

mor-ī, to die—morbid, mortal, mortgage, mortify, mortmain, mortuary, murrain ; *cf.* murder ; *also* amaranth, ambrosia. (√MER, to die.)

mou-ēre (*mōt-*), to move — commotion, emotion, mob (1), mobile, moment, motion, motive, motor, move, mutiny, promote, remote, remove.

mūn-us, a duty—municipal, munificence, remunerate.

mūt-āre, to change—commute, mew (3), moult, mutable, mutual, permutation, transmutation.

nascī, to be born, *nāt-us* (*gnāt-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.

negā-re, to deny—abnegate, deny, negation, renegade, runagate.

noc-ēre, to hurt — innocent, innocuous, noxious, nuisance, obnoxious. (√NEK, to destroy.)

nōmen, a name—cognomen, denominate, ignominy, nomenclator, nominal, nominate, noun, pronoun, renown ; *cf.* nuncupative; *also* name, onomatopœia, synonym, &c.

noscere (*gnoscere*, **gnōt-*), to get to know — acquaint, cognisance, cognition, connoisseur, ignoble, ignore, incognito, noble, notice, notify, notion, notorious, quaint, recognise, reconnoitre. Cf. Gk. γνῶναι ; E. kin, &c. (√GEN, GNŌ, to know, get to know.)

not-a, a mark—annotate, denote, notable, notary, note.

nou-us, new — innovate, novel, novice, renovate ; *cf.* neology, neophyte, neoteric ; *also* new.

nūb-ere (*nupt-*), to marry — connubial, nuptial.

numer-us, a number—enumerate, number,

numeral, numeration, numerous, supernumerary. (√NEM, to apportion.)

nunti-us, a messenger — announce, annunciation, denounce, enunciate, nuncio, pronounce, renounce.

nūtrī-re, to nourish — nourish, nurse, nurture, nutriment, nutritious, nutritive.

ocul-us, eye — binocular, inoculate, inveigle, monocular, ocular; *cf.* ophthalmia, optics, canopy; eye. (√OQ, to see.) See Gk. *οπτικος*; p. 646.

odi-um, hatred — annoy, ennui, noisome, odium.

od-or, scent — olfactory, odour, redolent; *cf.* osmium, ozone. (√OD, to smell.)

opt-āre, to wish — adopt, optative, optimism, option; *cf.* copious, copy, office, opulent.

opus (*oper-*), work — co-operate, inure, opera, operate, ure, use (2).

orb-is, a circle — exorbitant, orb, orbit.

ord-o (*ordin-*), order — co-ordinate, extraordinary, inordinate, ordain, order, ordinal, ordinance, ordinary, ordination, ordnance, primordial, subordinate.

orī-rī, to rise — aborigines, abortion, orient, origin.

orn-āre, to adorn — adorn, ornament, ornate, suborn.

ōs (*ōr-*), the mouth — adore, inexorable, oracle, oral, oration, orator, orifice, orison, osculate, peroration.

pac-ere, *pac-iscī* (*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, PĀK, to fasten.)

pann-us, a cloth — counterpane, pane, panel, pannel, panicle.

pār, equal — apparel, compeer, disparage, disparity, pair, par, parity, peer (1), prial, umpire.

par-āre, to prepare — apparatus, compare, emperor, empire, imperative, imperial, parachute, parade, parapet, parasol, pare, parry, prepare, rampart, repair (1), separate, sever, several; *cf.* sepal.

par-ere, to produce, *pār-ēre*, to come to sight — apparitor, appear, parent, parturient, repertory, transparent.

part-em, acc., part — apart, apartment, apportion, compartment, depart, impart, parcel, parse, part, partake, participate, participle, particle, partisan (1), partition, partner, party, portion, proportion, repartee.

pasc-ere (*pā-*, *past-*), to feed — pabulum, pannage, pastel, pastern, pastille, pastor, pasture, pester, repast; *cf.* feed, fodder, food, foster. (√PĀ, to feed.)

pater (*patr-i-*), father — expatriate, paternal, patois, patrician, patrimony, patristic, patron, pattern, repair (2); *cf.* patriarch, patriot, patronymic (*from* Gk.); *also* father.

pat-ēre, to lie open, *pand-ere*, to spread — compass, expand, pace, pass, passage, passport, pastime, patent, surpass, trespass; *cf.* paten. (√PET, to spread out.)

pat-ī (*pass-*), to suffer — compassion, compatible, passion, passive, patient.

pauper, poor — impoverish, pauper, poor, poverty; *cf.* few.

pectus (*pector-*), the breast — expectorate, pectoral, peitrel (poitrel).

ped-em, acc., foot — biped, expedite, impede, pawn (2), pedal, pedestal, pedestrian, pedicel, pedigree, pediment, pie-powder, pioneer, quadruped; *cf.* impeach; *also* tripod, tripos (Gk.); *also* foot, fetter.

pell-ere (*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, pellicle, pelt (2), pilch, pillion (?), plaid (?), surplice; *cf.* fell (2).

pend-ere (*pens-*), to weigh, *pend-ēre*, to hang — append, compendious, compensate, counterpoise, depend, dispense, expend, impend, pansy, pendant, pending, pendulous, pendulum, pensile, pension, pensive, penthouse, pentroof, perpendicular, poise, ponder, pound (1), prepense, preponderate, propensity, recompence, spencer, spend, suspend.

-perī-rī, to try — experience, expert, parlous, peril; *cf.* pirate, pore (1); *also* fare, ford. (√PER, to fare.)

pet-ere, to fly, attack — appetite, competent, competitor, impetus, petition, petulant, repeat; *also* pen, pennon; *cf.* feather. (√PET, to fly.)

pil-a, a ball — pellet, pile (1), piles, pill (1), platoon; *cf.* bullace (in Supplement, p. 662).

pil-us, a hair — depilatory, periwig, perruque, peruke, pile (3), plush, wig.

ping-ere (*pict-*), to paint — depict, paint, picture, pigment, pimento, pint.

pi-us, holy — expiate, piacular, piety, pious, pity.

plac-ēre, to please — complacent, complaisant, placable, placid, plea, plead, please, pleasure.

plang-ere, to lament — complain, plaint, plaintiff, plaintive.

plant-a, a plant — plant, plantain, plantigrade, supplant, transplant.

plān-us, flat — esplanade, explain, pianoforte, plain, plan, plane (1), plane (2), planisphere; *cf.* placenta, plank.

plaud-ere, to applaud — applaud, explode, plaudit, plausible.

plē-nus, full, (*com*)*plē-re*, to fill — accomplish, complement, complete, compliance, compliment, compline, comply, depletion, expletive, implement, plenary, plenitude, plenty, replenish, replete, supplement, supply; *cf.* polygon; full. (√PLE, to fill.)

plic-āre, to fold, *plect-ere* (*plex-*), to plait — accomplice, apply, complex, complexion, complicate, complicity, deploy, display, employ, explicate, explicit, exploit, 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, &c.

plōr-āre, to weep — deplore, explore, implore.

pōn-ere (*posit-*), to place — apposite, component, composite, composition, compost, compound, deponent, deposit, deposition, disposition, depot, exponent, exposition, expound, imposition, impost, impostor, interposition, juxtaposition, opponent, opposite, ponent, positive, post (1), post (2), postillion, postpone, posture, preposition, proposition, propound, provost, purpose (2), repository, supposition, transposition.

popul-us, people — depopulate, populace, popular, public, publican, publication, publish.

port-āre, to carry — comport, deport, disport, export, import, importable, port (1), porter (1), porter (3), portesse (portous), portfolio, portly, portmanteau, purport, report, sport, support, transport.

port-us, a harbour, *port-a*, a gate — importune, opportune, porch, port (2), port (3), port (4), portcullis, porte, porter (2), portico.

pos-se (*pot-ent-*) — posse, possible, potent, power, puissant. (√ES, to exist.)

pōtā-re, to drink — poison, potable, potation; *cf.* potion.

prec-ārī, to pray — deprecate, imprecate, precarious, pray. (√PREK, to ask.)

præd-a, prey — depredation, predatory, prey (see below).

prehend-ere, to seize — apprehend, apprentice, apprise, comprehend, comprise, emprise, enterprise, impregnable, imprese, imprison, prehensile, prentice, prise (prize), prison, prize (1), prize (3), reprehend, reprisal, surprise; *cf.* get. (√GHwED, to seize.)

prem-ere (*press-*), to press — compress, depress, express, impress, imprint, oppress, print, repress, reprimand, sprain, suppress.

preti-um, price — appraise, appreciate, depreciate, praise, precious, price, prize (2).

prīm-us, first — premier, prim, prime (1), prime (2), primero, primeval, primitive, primogeniture, primrose, prince, principal, principle; *cf.* prior (1), prior (2), pristine; *also* first, fore, former.

prīu-us, single — deprive, private, privilege, privy.

prob-us, good — approbation, approve, disprove, improve, probable, probation, probe, probity, proof, prove, reprieve, reprobate, reprove.

prop-e, near — approach, approximate, propinquity, proximity, reproach.

propri-us, one's own — appropriate, impropriate, proper, property, propriety.

pugn-us, fist — impugn, oppugn, poniard, pugnacious, repugnant; *cf.* pugilism; pygmy (Gk.).

pull-a (late L.), a hen — pool (2), poult, poultry, pullet; *cf.* foal, filly.

pung-ere (*punct-*), to prick — appoint, compunction, counterpoint, expunge, poignant, point, pounce (1), punch (1), puncheon, punctate, punctilio, punctual, punctuate, puncture, pungent, punt (2); *cf.* embonpoint.

pūr-us, pure — expurgate, pour, pure, purge, purify, puritan, purity, spurge. (√PEU, to purify.) See *put-us*.

pūs (*pūr-*), matter — purulent, pus, suppurate; *cf.* putrid; foul. (√PŪ, to stink.)

put-us, clear — account, amputate, compute, count (2), depute, discount, dispute, impute, putative, recount, repute.

quær-ere (*quæst-*), to seek — acquire, conquer, conquest, disquisition, enquire, exquisite, inquest, inquire, inquisition, per-

quisite, query, quest, question, request, require.

quat-ere (*quass-*), to shake — concussion, discuss, percussion, quash, rescue; *cf.* squash.

quattuor (whence *quadr-us*), four — quadrangle, quadrant, quadrate, quadriennial, quadrilateral, quadrille, quadrillion, quadroon, quadruped, quadruple, quarantine, quarrel (2), quarry (1), quart, quartan, quarter, quartern, quartet, quarto, quaternary, quatrain, quire (1), squad, squadron, square, squire (2); *cf.* four.

quer-ī, to lament — quarrel (1), querimonious, querulous.

quiēt-em, acc., rest — acquiesce, aquit, coy, quiet, quit, quittance, quite, requiem, requite; *cf.* while.

rab-ere, to rave — rabid, rage.

rād-ere, to scrape — abrade, erase, rascal, rase, rash (2), rasorial, razor.

rādīc-em, acc., a root — eradicate, race (3), radish, radix, rash (3); *cf.* root, wort.

radi-us, a ray — irradiate, radiant, radius, ray.

rap-ere, to seize — rapacious, rapid, rapine, raptorial, rapture, ravage, raven (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, regal, regent, regicide, regimen, regiment, region, regnant, regular, reign, resource, resurrection, royal, rule, sortie, source, surge, unruly; *cf.* rajah, rich, right. (√REG, to rule.)

rē-rī (*rat-*), to suppose — arraign, rate (1), ratify, ratio, ration, reason.

rīd-ēre, to laugh — deride, ridiculous, risible.

rōd-ere, to gnaw — corrode, erode, rodent, rostrum; *cf.* rat (?).

rog-āre, to ask — abrogate, derogate, interrogate, prerogative, prorogue, rogation, supererogation, surrogate.

rot-a, a wheel — comptroller, control, controller, roll, rondeau, rotary, rotundity, roue, rouleau, roulette, round, roundel, roundelay, rowel, rundlet (runlet).

rub-er, red — erubescent, rouge, rubicund, rubric, ruby; *cf.* russet; *also* red, ruddy, rust. (√REUDH, to be red.)

rump-ere (*rupt-*), to break — abrupt, corrupt, disruption, cruption, interruption, irruption, rote (1), rout (1), route, routine, rupture, rut (1); *cf.* loot, reave, rove, rob. (√REUP, to tear, seize.)

sac-er (*sacr-*), holy — consecrate, desecrate, execrate, sacerdotal, sacrament, sacrifice, sacrilege, sacristan, sexton; *cf.* saint, sanctify, &c.

sal, salt — salad, salary, saline, salmagundi, salt-cellar, sauce, sausage, souse (1).

sal-īre, to leap, spring forward — assail, assault, desultory, exult, insult, resilient, result, salient, sally, saltire, saltation.

salu-us, 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.

scī-re, to know — ascititious, conscience, conscious, prescience, science, sciolist.

scrīb-ere, to write — ascribe, circumscribe, conscript, describe, descry, inscribe, postscript, prescribe, proscribe, rescript, scribble, scrip (2), script, scripture, scrivener, subscribe, superscription, transcribe.

scūt-um, a shield — escuage, escutcheon, esquire, scutage, scutcheon, scutiform.

sec-āre, to cut — bisect, dissect, insect, intersect, scion, secant, section, segment, sickle, trisect; *cf.* saw (1), scythe, sedge. (√SEK, to cut.)

sed-ēre, to sit — assess, assiduous, assize (1), assize (2), dissident, hostage, insidious, possess, preside, reside, residue, sedate, sedentary, sediment, see (2), sell (2), session, sizar, size (1), size (2), subside, subsidy, supersede, surcease; *cf.* seat, set, settle (1), settle (2); *also* cathedral, chair, chaise, polyhedron. (√SED, to sit.)

sēmen, seed — disseminate, seminal, seminary.

sent-īre (*sens-*), to feel — assent, consent, dissent, presentiment, resent, scent, sense, sensual, sentence, sentiment.

sequ-ī (*secūt-*), to follow (*soci-us*) — associate, consecutive, consequent, dissociate, ensue, execute, exequies, intrinsic, obsequies, obsequious, persecute, prosecute, pursue, second, sect, sept, sequel, sequence, sequester, sociable, social, society, subsequent, sue, suit, suite. (√SEQ, to follow.)

ser-ere, to join — assert, concert, desert (1), dissertation, exert, insert, series, serried; *cf.* seraglio.

seru-us, a slave—conserve, desert (2), deserve, dessert, disservice, observe, preserve, reserve, reservoir, serf, sergeant, servant, serve, service, servile, servitude, subserve.

seuēr-us, serious—asseverate, persevere, severe.

sign-um, 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.

solu-ere, to loosen—absolute, absolve, assoil, dissolute, dissolve, resolute, resolve, soluble, solution, solve.

sōl-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. (√SWEN, to sound.)

sort-em, acc., lot—assort, consort, resort, sorcery, sort.

sparg-ere (*spars-*), to scatter—asperse, disperse, intersperse, sparse.

spec-ere (*spect-*), to look—aspect, circumspect, conspicuous, despise, despite, especial, espy, expect, inspect, introspection, perspective, perspicacity, perspicuous, prospect, respect, respite, retrospect, special, species, specify, specimen, specious, spectacle, spectator, spectre, specular, speculate, spice, spite, spy, suspect, suspicion, transpicuous; *cf.* auspice, frontispiece.

spēr-, from *spēs*, hope—despair, desperado, desperate, prosper.

spīr-āre, to breathe—aspire, conspire, expire, inspire, perspiration, respire, spiracle, spirit, sprightly, sprite, transpire.

spond-ēre (*spons-*), to promise—correspond, despond, espouse, respond, sponsor, spouse.

stagn-um, a pool—stagnate, stanch, stank, tank.

stā-re (*stat-*, *sist-*), to stand—arrest, assist, circumstance, consist, constant, constitute, contrast, cost, desist, destitute, distant, establish, estate, exist, extant, insist, instance, institute, interstice, obstacle, obstetric, persist, press (2), prostitute, resist, rest (2), restitution, restive, stable (1), stable (2), stablish, stage, stamen, stamin, stanza, state, station, statist, statue, stature, status, statute, subsist, substance, substitute, superstition, transubstantiation; *cf.* statics, &c.; see Gk. ἵστημι; 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, distinguish, extinguish, instinct.

stīp-āre, to press together—constipate, costive, stevedore; *cf.* stipend, stipulation.

string-ere (*strict-*), to draw tight—astriction, astringent, constrain, distrain, distress, district, obstriction, restrain, strain, strait, stress, stringent, strict; *cf.* strike.

stru-ere (*struct-*), to build up—construct, construe, destroy, instruct, instrument, obstruct, structure, superstructure.

suād-ēre (*suās-*), to persuade—assuage, dissuade, persuade, suasion, suave; *cf* sweet.

sup-, as in *sup-er*, above—consummate, soprano, sovereign, sum, summit, super-, superior, supernal, supine, supra-, supreme, sur- (2), sus-, suzerain.

tabula, a plank—entablature, table, tableau, tabular, tabulate, tafferel.

tac-ēre, 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, attaint, contact, contagion, contaminate, contiguous, contingent, entire, integer, redintegration, tact, tangent, 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, distemper (1), distemper (2), tamper, temper.

temp-us (*temp-or-*), time—contemporaneous, contemporary, extempore, tempest, temporal, tense (1).

tend-ere, to extend—attend, contend, distend, extend, intend, intense, intent, ostensible, ostentation, portend, pretend, subtend, superintendent, tend (1), tend (2), tender (2), tender (3), tendon, tense (2), tension, tent (1), tent (4), tenter, toise. (√TEN, to stretch.)

ten-ēre, to hold — abstain, appertain, appurtenance, attempt, contain, content, continent, continue, continuous, countenance, countertenor, 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, maintain.

tenu-is, thin — attenuate, extenuate, tenuity; *cf.* thin. (√TEN, to stretch.)

ter-ere (*trīt-*), to rub — attrition, contrite, detriment, tribulation, trite, triturate; *cf.* try. (√TER, to bore.)

termin-us, end — determine, exterminate, term, termination, terminus.

terr-a, earth — inter, parterre, subterranean, terrace, terreen (tureen), terrene, terrestrial, terrier (1), terrier (2), territory; *cf.* torrid, thirst. See *torr-ere*.

terr-ēre, to scare — deter, terrible, terrific, terror.

test-is, a witness — attest, contest, detest, intestate, protest, testament, testify, testimony.

tex-ere, to weave — context, pretext, subtle, text, textile, texture, tissue, toil (2), toilet. (√TEK-S, from TEK, to cut out.)

tim-ēre, to fear — intimidate, timid, timorous.

ting-ere (*tinct-*), to dye — distain, stain, taint, tent (3), tincture, tinge, tint.

toll-ere (*lāt-*), to lift — ablative, collation, correlate, delay, dilate, elate, extol, oblate, oblation, prelate, prolate, relate, superlative, translate; *cf.* emblements, legislator, tolerate; *also* atlas, talent, tantalise; thole. (√TEL, to endure.)

torn-us, a lathe — attorney, contour, detour, return, tour, tournament, tourney, tourniquet, turn, turnpike. (*Borrowed from* Gk. τόρνος; *from* √TER, to bore.)

torqu-ēre (*tort-*), to twist — contort, distort, extort, retort, torch, torment, tormentil, torque, torsion, tortoise, tortuous, torture; *cf.* tart (2).

torr-ēre (*tost-*), to dry up — toast, torrent, torrid; *cf.* thirst. (√TERS, to be dry.)

trah-ere (*tract-*), to draw — abstract, attract, contract, detract, distract, entreat, estreat, extract, portrait, pourtray, protract, retract, retreat, subtract, trace, tract, tractable, trail (?), train, trait, treat, treatise, treaty.

trēs (*tri-*, *ter-*), three — tercel, ternary, tertian, tierce, treble, trental, trey, triangle, tricentenary, tricolor, &c., trillion, trinity, trio, triple, triplicate, trireme, triumvir, trivet, trivial; *cf.* triad, tribrach, triglyph, trigonometry, trihedron, tripod, tripos (Gk.); *perhaps* tress, tressure; *cf.* three.

tribu-s, a tribe — attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution, tribe, tribune, tribute.

trūd-ere, to thrust — abstruse, detrude, extrude, intrude, obtrude, protrude; *cf.* thrust. (√TREUD, to thrust.)

tu-ērī (*tuit-*, *tūt-*), to protect — intuition, tuition, tutelage, tutelar, tutor.

tum-ēre, to swell — intumescence, tumefy, tumid, tumult, tumulus; *cf.* tuber, thumb. (√TEU, to swell.)

tund-ere (*tūs-*), to beat — contuse, obtuse, pierce (?). (√TEUD, Teut. STEUT, to beat.)

turb-a, a crowd — disturb, perturb, turbid, turbulent.

ultrā, beyond — antepenultima, outrage, penultima, ulterior, ultimate, ultramarine, ultramontane, ultramundane, utterance (2).

umbr-a, shade — adumbrate, umbel, umber, umbrage, umbrella.

und-a, a wave — abound, abundance, inundation, redound, redundance, superabound, surround, undulate; *cf.* hydrogen, hydra; water, wet, otter. (√WED, to be wet.)

ung-ere (*unct-*), to anoint — anoint, ointment, unction, unctuous, unguent.

ūn-us, one — annul, null, onion, unanimous, unicorn, uniform, union (1), union (2), unique, unison, unit, unite, unity, universal, univocal.

ūt-ī (*ūs-*), to use — abuse, peruse, use, usurp, usury, utensil, utilise, utility.

(*u* — *w*.) *uād-ere* (*uās-*), to go — evade, evasion, invade, pervade; *cf.* wade. √WADH, to go.)

uag-ārī, to wander — extravagant, vagabond, vagary, vague.

ual-ēre, to be strong — avail, convalesce, countervail, prevail, vail (3), valediction, valentine, valerian, valetudinary, valiant, valid, valour, value.

uall-is, a valley — avalanche, vail (2), vale, valley.

uān us, vain — evanescent, vain, vanish, vanity, vaunt.

uap-or, vapour — evaporate, vapour: *cf.* vapid.

uari-us, various — meniver, vair, variegate, variety, various, vary.

uār-us, crooked (whence *uārīc-*) – divaricate, prevaricate, varicose.

uās, a vessel – extravasate, vascular, vase, vessel.

ueh-ere (*uect-*), to carry – convex, inveigh, vehement, vehicle, vex; *cf.* reveal, veil, vein, venesection; *also* wag, waggon, wain, way, weigh, wey. (√WEGH, to carry.)

uell-ere (*uuls-*), to pluck – convulse, revulsion.

uend-ere, to sell – vend, vent (2); *cf.* venal. (√DO, to give.)

uen-īre (*uent-*), to come – advent, adventure, avenue, contravene, convene, convenient, convent, convention, covenant, covin, event, intervene, invent, parvenu, prevent, revenue, saunter, souvenir, supervene, venture, venew; *cf.* come; *see* Gk. *βαίνειν*; p. 645. (√GwEM, to go, come.)

uerb-um, a word – adverb, proverb, verb, verbal, verbiage; *cf.* word.

uerg-ere, to incline – converge, diverge, verge.

uert-ere (*uers-*), to turn – adverse, advert, advertise, avert, controversy, converse, convert, divers, diverse, divert, divorce, inverse, invert, obverse, pervert, prose, reverse, revert, subvert, transverse, traverse, verse, versify, version, vertebra, vertex, vertigo, vortex; *cf.* verst, worth (2), weird. (√WERT, to become.)

uēr-us, true – aver, veracious, verdict, verify, verisimilitude, verity, very.

uest-is, clothing – divest, invest, travesty, vest, vestment, vestry, vesture; *cf.* wear (1). (√WES, to clothe.)

uet-us (*ueter-*), old – inveterate, veteran, veterinary; *cf.* wether.

uia, a way – convey, convoy, deviate, devious, envoy, impervious, invoice, obviate, obvious, pervious, previous, viaduct, voyage. See *uehere*. (√WEGH, to carry.)

uid-ēre (*uīs-*), 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. *ἰδεῖν*; p. 645. (√WEID, to see.)

uig-il, wakeful (*uig-or*), – invigorate, reveille, surveillance, vigil, vigour; *cf.* wake. (√WEG, to wake.)

uinc-ere (*uict-*), to conquer – convince, evict, evince, invincible, vanquish, victor.

uirid-is, green – farthingale, verdant, verdigris, verjuice, vert, viridity.

uīu-ere (*uict-*), to live – convivial, revive, survive, viands, victuals, vital, vivacity, vivid, vivify, viviparous, vivisection; *cf.* viper, wyvern; *also* quick, biology. (√GwIW, to live.)

uol-o, I wish, *uel-le*, to will – volition, voluntary, voluptuous.

uolu-ere (*uolūt-*), to roll – circumvolve, convolve, devolve, evolve, involve, revolt, revolve, vault (1), vault (2), voluble, volume, volute; *cf.* helix. (√WEL, to wind, turn, roll.)

uou-ēre (*uōt-*), to vow – devote, devout, vote, vow.

uox (*uōc-*), voice, *uoc-āre*, to call – advocate, advowson, avocation, avouch, convoke, evoke, invocation, invoke, provoke, revoke, vocable, vocal, vocation, vociferation, voice, vouch, vouchsafe, vowel; *cf.* epic. (√WEQ, to speak.)

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.

ἄγ-ειν, to drive – agony, antagonist, axiom; epact, paragoge, stratagem, strategy; dem-, ped-, syn-agogue. Cf. L. *agere*; p. 632. (√AG, to drive.)

αἱρ-εῖν, to take – aphæresis, diæresis, heresy, heretic, synæresis.

αἰσθάν-ομαι, I perceive – æsthetic, anæsthetic.

ακ-, as in *ἀκ-μή*, a point, *ἄκ-ρος*, pointed – acacia, acme, aconite, acrobat, acropolis, acrostic. *See* L. *ac-*; p. 632. (√AK, to pierce.)

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

νέμ-ειν, to assign — nemesis, nomad, numismatic; astro-nomy, eco-nomy, &c. (√NEM, to apportion, take.)

ὁδ-ός, a way — episode, method, period, synod.

ὄζ-ειν (*ὀδ-*), to smell — osmium, ozone; *cf.* odour. (√OD, to smell.)

ὄνομα, a name — anonymous, homonymous, metonymy, onomatopœia, paronymous, patronymic, pseudonym, synonym; *cf.* noun, name. See L. *nōmen*; p. 638.

ὀξ-ύ-s, sharp — oxalis, oxide, oxygen, oxymel, oxytone, paroxysm.

ὀπτικ-ός, visual — catoptric, dioptric, optic; *cf.* autopsy, ophthalmia, synopsis; *also* ocular. See L. *oculus*; p. 639. (√OQ, to see.)

πάθ-os, suffering — antipathy, apathy, pathos, sympathy; allo-, homœo-pathy.

παῦσ-ις, a pause — pause, pose (1); *whence* appose, compose, decompose, depose, dispose, expose, impose, interpose, oppose, pose (2), propose, purpose (1), repose, suppose, transpose; *also* puzzle.

πέτρ-os, stone, *πέτρ-α*, rock — petrel, petrify, petroleum, pier, samphire.

ποιν-ή, a penalty — impunity, pain, penal, penance, penitent, pine (2), punch (2), punish, repent, repine, subpœna. (√QEI, to appraise, fine, pay.)

πυξίs, a box — pyx, bush (2), bushel. *See* L. *buxus*; p. 632.

πῦρ, fire — bolt (2), bureau, empyrean, pelleter, pellitory (2), pyre, pyrites, pyrotechnic; *cf.* fire.

ῥέ-ειν (*ρευ-*), to flow — catarrh, diarrhœa, rheum, rheumatism, rhythm, rime (1) *or* rhyme; *cf.* stream. (√SREU, to flow; Teut. root STREU.)

σκέπτο-μαι (*σκοπ-*), I consider — bishop, episcopal, sceptic, scope, stereoscope, telescope, &c.

σπείρ-ειν (*σπερ-*, *σπορ-*), to sow — sperm, spore, sporadic. (√SPER, to scatter.)

στέλλ-ειν (*στολ-*), to send — apostle, diastole, epistle, stole. systole.

στρέφ-ειν (*στροφ-*), to turn — antistrophe, apostrophe, catastrophe, strophe.

τάσσ-ειν (*τακτ-*, *ταξ-*), to arrange — syntax, tactics taxidermy.

τλῆ-ναι, to suffer, endure — atlas, tantalise, talent; *cf.* L. *tollere*; p. 643. (√TEL, TLE, to endure.)

τόμ-os, a section — anatomy, atom, entomology, epitome, tome; *cf.* litho-tomy, phlebo-tomy; *also* contemplate, temple. (√TEM, to cut.)

τον-os, a tone — attune, barytone, diatonic, intone, monotonous, oxytone, tone, tonic, tune; *cf.* hypo-tenuse. (√TEN, to stretch.) See L. *tendere*; p. 643.

τόρν-os, a tool to draw circles with; see *tornus* in the list of Latin primitives; p. 643. (√TER, to bore.)

τρόπ-os, a turn — trope, trophy, tropic; *also* contrive, retrieve, troubadour, trover.

τύπ-os, a blow — antitype, archetype, stereotype, timbrel, tympanum, type.

ὕδ-ωρ, water — dropsy, hydra, hydrangea, hydraulic, hydro-, hydropsy; *cf.* water, otter. (√WED, to wet.)

φαίν-ειν (*φαν-*), to shew — diaphanous, epiphany, fancy, fantastic, fantasy, phantom, phenomenon; *cf.* hiero-phant, sycophant.

φέρ-ειν (*φορ-*), to bear — diaphoretic, metaphor, periphery, phosphorus. (√BHER, to bear.)

φλέγ-ειν, to burn — phlegm, phlox; *cf.* flagrant. (√BHLEG, to burn.)

φύ-ειν, to produce — physic, physiology, physiognomy; neo-phyte, zoo-phyte; imp. (√BHEU, to become.)

φων-ή, sound — anthem, antiphon, euphony, phonetic, symphony, telephone; *cf.* blame, blaspheme, euphemism, prophet. (√BHA, to speak.) Cf. L. *farī*; p. 635.

χαρτ-η, a leaf of paper — card, carte, cartel, cartoon, cartouche, cartridge, cartulary, chart, charter, ecarté.

χέ-ειν, to pour — chyle, chyme; *cf.* alchemy. (√GHEU, to pour.) Cf. L. *fundere*; p. 636.

χρόν-os, time — anachronism, chronicle, chronology, chronometer, isochronous, synchronism.

ᾠδ-ή, a song — epode, monody, ode, palinode, parody, prosody. (√WEID, to cry out.)

IV. HOMONYMS

HOMONYMS are words which, though spelt alike, differ considerably in meaning. They may be divided into two classes: (*a*) homonyms from entirely different roots, or at any rate by no means closely connected; (*b*) homonyms from the same root, not differing very widely in origin. Those which belong to the latter class are distinguished by being printed in italics. For further information, see the Dictionary.

abide, *air*, allow, *along*, amice, an, ancient, angle, arch, arm, art, ay.

baggage, bail, bale, *balk*, ball, band, bang, *bank*, barb, bark, barm, 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, brawl, bray, *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, carousal, carp, case, celt, chap, char, chase, chink, chit, chop, chuck, cleave, *close*, clove, *club*, clutter, cob, cobble, cock, cockle, cocoa, cod, codling, *cog*, coil, colon, *compact*, con, *contract*, cope, corn, *corporal*, *cotton*, count, counterpane, *court*, cow, cowl, crab, *crank*, crease, cricket, croup, crowd, cuff, *cunning*, curry, cypress.

dab, dam, dare, date, deal, *defer*, defile, demean, desert, *deuce*, die, *diet*, *distemper*, dock, don, down, *dowse*, drab, dredge, drill, drone, duck, dudgeon, *dump*, dun.

ear, earnest, egg, *eke*, elder, emboss, endue, entrance [1. *from* enter; 2. *from* trance], 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, *fusee*, fusil, *fust*.

gad, gage, *gain*, gall, gammon, *gang*, gantlet, gar, garb, gate, *gender*, gill, gin, gird, glede, *gleek*, glib, gloss, gore, gout, grail, grate, grave, graze, greaves, greet, groat, *gull*, gum, gust.

hack, *hackle*, *haggard*, *haggle*, hail, hale, hamper, *handy*, harbour, harrier, hatch, hawk, hay, heel, helm, hem, *herd*, hey-day, hide, hind, hip, hob, hobby, hock, hold, *homicide*, hoop, hop, hope, host, how, hoy, hue, hull, *hum*.

il-, im-, in- (*prefixes*), *incense*, indent, indue, 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, lama, lap, *lark*, *lash*, last, latch, lathe, lawn, lay, lead, league, *lean*, lease, leave, leech, let, lie, *lift*, light, lighten, *like*, limb, limber, lime, limp, ling, link, 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, nave, 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, plight, 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, rennet, rent, repair, rest, rid, riddle, rifle, rig, rime,

ring, ripple, rob, rock, rocket, roe, rook, *root*, rote, rouse, row, ruck, rue, ruff, ruffle, rum, rush, rut.

sack, sage, sallow, sap, sardine, sash, saw, say, scald, scale, scar, scarf, *sconce*, scour, scout, screw, scrip, scrub, scull, scuttle, seal, seam, see, sell, set, *settle*, sew, sewer, *share*, shed, sheer, shingle, shiver, shoal, shock, shore, shrub, *size*, skate, slab, *slay*, *slop*, slot, slough, smack, smelt, snite, snuff, soil, sole, sorrel, sound, souse, sow, spade, spar, spark, spat, spell, spill, spire, spit, spittle, spray, spurt, squire, stale, stalk, *staple*, *stare*, stay, *steep*, steer, stem, stern, *stick*, stile, still, stoop, story, strain, strand, *stroke*, *strut*, stud, sty, style, summer, swallow, swim.

tache, tail, tang, tap, *taper*, *tar*, tare, tart, tartar, tassel, tattoo, tear, teem, temple, temporal, *tend*, *tender*, tense, tent, *terrier*, *the*, thee, thole, thrum, thrush, tick, tiff, till, tilt, tine, tip, tire, tit, to-, *toast*, toil, toll, toot, top, tow, *trace*, *tract*, trap, trepan, trice, trick, trill, trinket, truck, trump, trunk, tuck, tuft, turtle, twig.

un-, *union*, use, *utter*, utterance.

vail, van, *vault*, vent, verge, vice.

wag, wake, ware, wax, weal, weed, weld, well, *wharf*, wheal, whelk, whittle, wick, wight, *will*, wimble, wind, *windlass*, *wise*, *wit*, wood, *wort*, worth, *wrinkle*.

yard, yawl, yearn.

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. *aggrauāre*; whilst *aggravate*, though really from the pp. *aggrauātus*, is nevertheless used as a verb, precisely as *aggrieve* is used, though the senses of the words have been differentiated. In the following list, each pair of doublets is entered only *once*, to save space.

abbreviate—abridge.
absolve—assoil.
adamant—diamond.
aggrieve—aggravate.
ait—eyot.
alarm—alarum.
allocate—allow (1).
ameer—emir (omrah).
amiable—amicable.
an—one.
ancient (2)—ensign.
announce—annunciate.
ant—emmet.
anthem—antiphon.
antic—antique.
appeal, *sb.*—peal.
appear—peer (3).
appraise—appreciate.
apprentice—prentice.
aptitude—attitude.
arc—arch (1).
army—armada.
arrack—rack (5), raki.
assay—essay.
assemble—assimilate.
assess—assize, *vb.*
attach—attack.

balm—balsam.
banjo—mandolin.
barb (1)—beard.
base—basis.
bashaw—pasha.
baton—batten (2).
beadle—bedell.
beaker—pitcher (?).
beef—cow.
beldam—belladonna.
bench—bank (1), bank (2).
benison—benediction.
blame—blaspheme.
boss—botch (2).
bound (2)—bourn (1).
bower—byre.
box (2)—pyx, bush (2).
breve—brief.
brother—friar.
brown—bruin.

cadence—chance.
caitiff—captive.
caldron, cauldron—chaldron.
calumny—challenge.
camera—chamber.
cancer—canker.
card (1)—chart, carte.
case (2)—chase (3), cash.
cask—casque.
castigate—chasten.
catch—chase (1).
cattle—chattels, capital (2).
cavalier—chevalier.
cavalry—chivalry.
cell—hall.
chaise—chair.
chalk—calx.
champaign—campaign.
channel—canal, kennel (2).
chant—cant (1).
chapiter—capital (3).
chateau—castle.
check, *sb.*—shah.
chicory—succory.
chief—cape (2).
chieftain—captain.
chirurgeon—surgeon.
choir—chorus, quire (2).
choler—cholera.
chord—cord.
chuck (1)—shock (1).
church—kirk.

cipher—zero.
cithern—guitar, kit (2).
clause—close, *sb.*
climate—clime.
coffer—coffin.
coin—coign, quoin.
cole—kail.
collect—coil, cull.
collocate—couch.
comfit—confect.
commend—command.
complacent—complaisant.
complete, *vb.*—comply.
compost—composite.
comprehend—comprise.
compute—count (2).
conduct, *sb.*—conduit.
confound—confuse.
construe—construct.
convey—convoy.
cool—gelid.
corn (1)—grain.
corn (2)—horn.
corral—kraal.
costume—custom.
cot, cote—coat.
couple, *vb.*—copulate.
coy—quiet, quit, quite.
crape—crisp.
crate—hurdle.
crease (1)—crest.
creel—griddle, grill.
crevice—crevasse.
crimson—carmine.
crop—croup (2).
crypt—grot.
cud—quid.
cue—queue.
curari—wourali.
curricle—curriculum.

dace—dart, dare (2).
dainty—dignity.
dame—dam, donna, duenna.
date (2)—dactyl.
dauphin—dolphin.
daywoman—dairywoman.
deck—thatch.
defence—fence.
defend—fend.
delay—dilate.
dell—dale.
dent—dint.
deploy—display, splay.
depot—deposit, *sb.*
descry—describe.
desiderate—desire, *vb.*
despite—spite.
deuce (1)—two.
devilish—diabolic.
die (2)—dado.
dike—ditch.
direct—dress.
dish—disc, desk, daïs.
disport—sport.
distain—stain.
ditto—dictum.
diurnal—journal.
doge—duke.
dole—deal, *sb.*
doom dom (*suffix*).
drill—thrill, thirl.
dropsy—hydropsy.
due—debt.
dune—down (2).

eatable—edible.
éclat—slate (1.)
elf—oaf, ouphe.
emerald—smaragdus.
emerods—hemorrhoids.
employ—imply, implicate.
emprise—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—squire (1).
establish—stablish.
estate—state, status.
estop—stop.
estreat—extract.
etiquette—ticket.
example—ensample, sample.
exemplar—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)—pell.
feud (2)—fief.
feverfew—febrifuge.
fiddle—viol.
fife—pipe, peep (1).
finch—spink (?).
finite—fine (1).
fitch—vetch.
flag (4)—flake.
flame—phlegm.
flower—flour.
flush (1)—flux.
foam—spume.
font (1)—fount.
foremost—prime.
fragile—frail.
fray (1)—affray.
fro—from.
fungus—sponge.
furl—fardel.
fuse (1)—found (2).

gabble—jabber.
gaffer—grandfather.
gage (1)—wage, wed.
gambado—gambol.
game—gammon (2).
gaol—jail.
gaud—joy.
gear—garb (1).
genteel—gentle, gentile.
genus—kin.
germ—germen.
gig—jig.
gird (2)—gride.
girdle—girth.
gramarye—grammar, glamour.
granary—garner.
grise—grade.
guarantee, *sb.*—warranty.
guard—ward.
guardian—warden.
guest—host (2).
guile—wile.
guise—wise (2).
gullet—gully.
gust (2)—gusto.
guy (2)—guide, *sb.*
gypsy—Egyptian.

hale (1)—whole.
hamper (2)—hanaper.
harangue—ring, rank (1).
hash—hatch (3).
hautboy—oboe.
heap—hope (2).
helix—volute.
hemi semi-.
history (1)—story.

hoop (2)—whoop.
hospital — hostel, hotel, spital.
human—humane.
hyacinth—jacinth.
hydra—otter.
hyper- —super-.
hypo- —sub-.

illumine—limn.
inapt—inept.
inch—ounce (1).
indite—indict.
influence—influenza.
innocuous—innoxious.
invite—vie.
invoke—invocate.
iota—jot.
isolate—insulate.

jaggery—sugar.
jealous—zealous.
joint—junta, junto.
jointure—juncture.
jut—jet (1).
jutty—jetty.

kith—kit (3).
knot—node.

lac (1)—lake (2).
lace—lasso.
lair—leaguer; *also* layer (?).
lake (1)—loch, lough.
lap (3)—wrap.
launch, lanch—lance, *vb.*
leal—loyal, legal.
lection—lesson.
levy—levee.
lieu—locus.
limb (2)—limbo.
lineal—linear.
liquor—liqueur.
lobby—lodge.
locust—lobster.
lone—alone.
lurk—lurch (1).

madam—madonna.
major—mayor.
male—masculine.
malediction—malison.
mangle (2)—mangonel.
manœuvre—manure, mainour.
mar—moor (2).
march (1)—mark (2), marque.
margin—margent, marge.
marish—marsh.
mash, *sb.*—mess (2).
mauve—mallow.
maxim—maximum.
mean (3)—mizen.
memory—memoir.
mentor—monitor.
metal—mettle.
milt (2)—milk.
minim—minimum.
minster—monastery.
mint (1)—money.
mister—master.
mob (1)—mobile, moveable.
mode—mood (2).
mohair—moire.
moment—momentum, movement.
monster—muster.
morrow—morn.
moslem—mussulman.
mould (1)—mulled.
musket—mosquito.

naive—native.
naked—nude.
name—noun.
natron—nitre.
naught, nought—not.
neither—nor.
nucleus—newel.

obedience—obeisance.
octave—utas, utis.
of—off.
onion—union (2).
ordinance—ordnance.
orpiment—orpine.
osprey—ossifrage.
otto—attar.
outer—utter (1).
overplus—surplus.

paddle (2)—spatula.
paddock (2)—park.
pain, *vb.*—pine (2).
paladin—palatine.
pale (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—pilch.
pellitory (1)—paritory.
penance—penitence.
peregrine—pilgrim.
peruke—periwig, wig.
phantasm—phantom.
piazza—place.
pick—peck (1), pitch (2).
picket—piquet.
piety—pity.
pigment—pimento.
pistil—pestle.
pistol—pistole.
plaintiff—plaintive.
plait—pleat, plight (2).
plan—plain, llano.
plateau—platter.
plum—prune (2).
poignant—pungent.
point—punt (2).
poison—potion.
poke (1)—pouch.
pole (1)—pale (1), pawl.
pomade, pommade—pomatum.
pomp—pump (2).
poor—pauper.
pope—papa.
porch—portico
porridge—pottage.
posy—poesy.
potent—puissant.
poult—pullet.
pounce (1)—punch (1).
pounce (2)—pumice.
pound (2)—pond.
pound (3)—pun, *vb.*
power—posse.
praise—price.
preach—predicate.
premier—primero.
priest—presbyter.
private—privy.
probe, *sb.*—proof.
proctor—procurator.
prolong—purloin.
prosecute—pursue.
provide—purvey.
provident—prudent.

puny—puisne.
purl (3)—profile.
purpose (1)—propose.
purview—proviso.

quartern—quadroon.

raceme—raisin.
rack (1)—ratch.
radix—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—relique.
relish—relay (1).
renegade—runagate.
renew—renovate.
reprieve—reprove.
residue—residuum.
respect—respite.
revenge—revindicate.
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.
scabby—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.
scuttle (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—screed.
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, scaramouch.
slabber—slaver.
sleuth—slot (2).
sloop—shallop.
snivel—snuffle.
snub—snuff (2).
soil (1)—sole (1), sole (2).
soprano—sovereign.
sough—surf.
souse—sauce.
species—spice.
spell (4)—spill (1).
spend—dispend.
spirit—sprite, spright.
spoor—spur.
sprit—sprout, *sb.*
sprout, *vb.*—spout.
squall—squeal.
squire (2)—square.
stank—tank.
stave—staff.
stock—tuck (2).
stove—stew, *sb.*
strait—strict.
strap—strop.
superficies—surface.
supersede—surcease.
suppliant—supplicant.
sweep—swoop.

tabor—tambour.
tache (1)—tack.
taint—tent (3), tint.
tamper—temper.
task—tax.
tawny—tenny.
tend (1)—tender (2).
tense (2)—toise.
tercel—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.
vast—waste.
veal—wether.
veneer—furnish.
venew, veney—venue.
verb—word.
vertex—vortex.
viaticum—voyage.
viper—wyvern, wivern.
visor—vizard.
vizier, visier—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 Friesian, or are words of imitative origin.

2. Words of SCANDINAVIAN or OLD DANISH origin, due to the frequent incursions of the Danes, many of whom permanently settled in England. Their speech was closely allied to the oldest English as represented by Anglo-Saxon.

3. Words of CELTIC origin, few of which can be due to the ancient Britons. Most of the words in this class have been borrowed from Welsh, Gaelic, or Irish in comparatively modern times.

4. Words of LATIN origin; borrowed (1) from Latin directly; (2) through the medium of French. Both these classes of words are very large. Here also may be included words of Late Latin origin, chiefly borrowed from the debased or rustic Latin, which employed words not to be found in the best classical authors.

5. Words of GREEK origin; borrowed (1) from Greek directly; (2) through the medium of Latin; (3) through the medium of Latin, and afterwards of French; (4) through the medium of French (the word not being used in Latin).

6. HYBRID WORDS, made up from two different languages. Such a word is *bankrupt*, *bank* being of Teutonic, but *-rupt* of Latin origin. Words of this character are rather numerous, but their component parts are, in most cases, easily accounted for.

Words *strictly* belonging to the above classes are numerous, and will not be further noticed here. But there are also other smaller classes of words which are here brought particularly under the reader's notice.

Before proceeding to enumerate these at p. 655, a few remarks upon some of the classes already mentioned may be useful.

1. ENGLISH. Among these we must include:

Place-names: 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 reborrowed.

Portuguese from English: dodo (?).

2. Among SCANDINAVIAN WORDS we must also include the following:

Icelandic: geysir.

Swedish: dahlia, gantlet (gantlope), slag, sloid, trap (3), tungsten, weld (1).

German from Swedish: nickel.

Danish: floe, jib (1), jib (2).

Norwegian: lemming (leming).

French from Scandinavian: abet, baggage, barbed, bet, bondage, brandish, brasier (brazier), breeze (3), equip, flounder (2), gable, gallop, gauntlet, gawky, jib (3), jolly, locket, Norman, pocket, rivet, slot (2), strife, strive, waif, waive, wicket.

Dutch from Scandinavian: doit, furlough, walrus.

Russian from Swedish: knout.

3. Among CELTIC WORDS we may also include the following:

Welsh: bragget, coracle, cromlech, crowd (2), eisteddfod, flannel, flummery, maggot, metheglin (*of* L. *origin*; p. 663).

Gaelic: airt, capercailzie, cateran, clachan, clan, claymore, coronach, corrie, duniwassal, fillibeg (philibeg), gillie, inch

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

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, doubloon, dulcimer, escalade, farthingale (fardingale), grenade, jade (2), jonquil, 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 Portuguese from Latin: kraal.

Dutch from Latin: anker, bung, cant (2), cornel, cruise, easel, pink (2), tafferel (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, elucidate, 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, barbican, bargain, base (1), bassoon, bittern, burden (2), burl, cape (1), dominion, felon?, ferret (1), festival, flagon, flavour, frock, funeral, gauge (gage), gouge, hutch, oleander.

French from Provençal from Late Latin: ballad.

French from Italian from Late Latin: basement, canton, capuchin.

French from Spanish from Late Latin: caparison.

German from Hungarian from Servian from Late Greek from Latin: hussar.

5. Among GREEK WORDS we must also include the following:

Latin from Greek: abyss, acacia, allegory, alms, amaranth, amethyst, &c., &c.

Late Latin from Greek: bursar, cartulary, catapult, chamomile (camomile), hulk, imp, intoxicate, magnesia, pericranium, &c.

Italian from Latin from Greek: biretta, grotto, madrigal, orris, piazza, torso.

French from Italian from Latin from Greek: agate, air (2), baluster, balustrade, cannon, canopy, espalier, 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 (rhumb).

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, climate, clinical, dredge (2), embrocation, fleam, galoche, gash, germander, liturgy, lobe, mangonel, 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), pantaloon (1), 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?

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, fob, frampold, fraught, hawk (2), hawker, huckaback, huckster, kit (1), knurr (knur), lazy, loon (1) (lown), mate (1), minx, mum, nick (1), nock, pamper, plump ?, poll, prowl, queer, rabbit, rabble, rantipole, rill, skew, slight, toot (2), tuck (1), twill.

French from Old Low German: border, butty, 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 Low German: groat (2), sloop.

French from Low Latin from Low German: quail (2).

Dutch from French from Low German: morass, skate (2).

8. Words borrowed from DUTCH.

aloof, avast, beleaguer, bluff, boom (2), boor, bouse (boose), brackish, brandy, bruin, bulk (2), bumpkin, burgher, buskin, caboose, cam, catkin, cave in, clamp, clank, clinker, dapper, deal (3), delf, derrick, dirk ?, dock (3), drawl, drill (1), duck (4), duffel, foist, freebooter, frolic, fumble, gas, geck, golf, groove, gruff, guelder-rose, guilder, heyday (1), hold (2), holland, hop (2), hope (2), hottentot, 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, mutchkin, 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, sheer (2), skellum, skipper, sled (sledge, sleigh), slim, sloven, slot (1), slur, smack (3), snaffle, snap, snip, snuff (1), spelicans, splice, spook, spoor, steenbok, stipple, 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, lop, mite (2), mother (2), nag (1), nap (2), ravel, ret, split, spool, stoup, swingle, tub.

Named from towns in Flanders or Belgium: cambric, 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), manikin (manakin), mow (3), mummer, mute (2), placard, pouch, shallop, staid, stay (1), stays.

Spanish from Dutch: filibuster.

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

9. Words borrowed from GERMAN. The number of words borrowed *directly* from German is very small; but many came in indirectly through the medium of French. See 10 below.

bantling, bismuth, cobalt, Dutch, elk, feldspar, fuchsia, fugleman, gneiss, hock (2), huzzah, landau, mangelwurzel, maulstick, meerschaum, mesmerise (*with* F. *suffix*), plunder, poodle, quartz, shale, spruce-beer, swindler, trull, wacke, waltz, zinc.

German (Moravian) personal name. 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, baste (3), bawd, bawdy, beadle, belfry, bend (2), bistre, bivouac, blanch (1), blank, blanket, blister, block, blue, board (2), booty, border, boss, botch (2), bottle (2), brach, brawl (2), brawn, bray (1), bream, brewis, browse, brunette, brush, burgeon, burgess, burin, burnet, burnish, butcher, butt (1), button, buttress, carcanet, carousal (1), carouse, chamois, chine, choice, chuck (1), coat, coif, coterie, cotillon, cramp, cratch, crayfish, cricket (1), croup (2), cruet, crupper, crush, dally, dance, eclat, egret, enamel, equerry, ermine, eschew, escrow, espy, etiquette, fauteuil, fee (fief), feuter, filbert, flange, flank, flatter, flawn, flinch, flunky, forage, foray, franc, franchise, frank, franklin, freight, frisk, frown, furbish, furnish, gaff, gage (1), gaiety, gain (2), gaiter, gallant, galloon, garb (1), garb (2), garden, garland, garret, gay, gimlet, 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, hauberk, haunch, haversack, herald, heron, hob (2), hobby, hoe, hoop (2), housings, hovel, hubbub, hue (2), huge, Huguenot, hut, jay, jig, jog, lampoon, lansquenet, lattice, lecher, liege, list (2), lodge, lumber (1), lure, mail (2), maim, malkin, marque (letters of), marquee, marquetry, marquis, marshal, marten, mason (?), mazer, moat, moraine, motley, mushroom, orgulous, ouch (nouch), pawn (1), perform (*with* L. *prefix*), pewter, pump (1), quiver (2), quoif, raffle, rail (3), ramp, random, range, rank (1), rappee, rasp, raspberry (*partly* E.), ratten, rebut (*with* L. *prefix*), retire (*with* L. *prefix*), reynard (renard), ribald, riff-raff, rifle (1), riches, roast, rob, robe, robin, rochet, romp, rubbish, rubble, Salic (Salique), saloon, scabbard, scale (1), scale (2), scallop (scollop), scarf (1), scavenger, scot(free), screen, screw (1), scroll, seneschal, shammy (shamoy), skiff, skirmish, slab (1), slash, slat, slate (1), slender, slice, sorrel (1), sorrel (2), soup, spar (3), spate, spavin, spell (2), spruce, spy, stale (1), stallion, stew, stroll, strumpet?, sturgeon, supper, tache (1), tampion, tan, tap (1), tarnish, tawny, teat, tenny, tetchy, Tibert, tic, tick (5), ticket, tiff (1), top (2), touch, towel, track, trap (2), trapan, trawl, trepan (2), trist, troll, trudge, tuck (3), tucker, tuft (1), tweezers, vagrant, wafer, wage, wager, wait, war, warble, warden, wardrobe, warison, warrant, warren, warrior, whoop, wince, wizard, zigzag.

German from French from Old High German: veneer.

Low Latin from French from Teutonic: feud (2), feudal.

Low Latin from Teutonic: allodial, bedell, bison, corrody, faldstool, marchioness, morganatic, Vandal.

Italian from Teutonic: balcony, ballot, bandit, bunion, fresco, lobby, loto (lotto), rocket (1), smalt, stoccado (stoccata), strappado, stucco, tucket.

French from Italian from Teutonic:

attack, bagatelle, banquet, escarpment, gala, group, guide, guy, ruffian, scaramouch, scarp, tuck (2), vogue.

Spanish from Teutonic: demarcation, flotilla, gabardine, guerilla (guerrilla), 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, barnacles, barren, barter, basket, bastard, bastile, baton batoon), batten (2), battlement, bauble, 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, bourd, bran, brattice, breeze (2), brisket, broider, broil (1), broil (2), budge (2), buff (2), buffer (1), buffer (2), buffet (1), buffet (2), buffoon, bugle (3), burbot, burganet (burgonet), busk (2), cabbage (2), caddis, cajole, caliber (calibre), calipers, caliver, carp (1), caul, chablis, chagrin, champagne, chaudron, cheval-de-frise, chiffonier, cockade, crare, curlew, dagger, debonair, disease, drab (2), drape, dupe, ease, embattle, emblazon, embrasure, embroider, embroil, flout, flute, fricassee, frieze (2), frill, frippery, furbelow, gallery, galley, galliot, gallon, garboil, gasconade, gavotte, gewgaw, gibbet, gibbon, giblets, gill (3), glean, gobelin, gormandize, gourmand, greaves, (2), grebe, grouse, grudge, guillotine, gusset, guzzle, haberdasher, hackney, haha, halloo, harass, haricot, harlot, harridan, haunt, havoc, hod, holla, lawn (2), lees, lias, lists, loach, loo, lozenge, lurch (2), magnolia, maraud, maroon (1), merelles, mignonette, minion, mortise, musit, Nicotian, notch, paletot, pamphlet?, patrol, patten, pavise, paw, pillory, pirouette, piss, pittance, poplin, rail (2), ricochet, rinse, riot, roan, roquelaure, sauterne, savoy, sedan (chair), shalloon, silhouette, sobriquet, sturdy, tabard, tire (2), tire (3), tripe, troop, trousers, trousseau, truck (1), truss, tulle, valise, varnish, vaudeville, vernier, void.

French from Provençal: charade, flageolet.

Italian: andante, bergamot (1), bravo, cameo, caviare, fiasco, galvanism, imbroglio, mantua, milliner, ninny, polony, rebuff, regatta, sienna, trill, voltaic.

French from Italian: bastion, brigade, brigand, brigantine, brig, brisk, brusque, buckram, bust, canteen, canton, carcase, 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, fandango, 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.

12. Words of SLAVONIC origin. This is a general term, including Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Servian, &c.

French from Slavonic: cravat, sable.

French from German from Slavonic: calash, trump (1), trumpery, trumpet.

Italian from German from Slavonic: trombone.

Low German from Slavonic: siskin.

Dutch from Slavonic: praam.

Polish: mazurka, polka.

German from Bohemian: howitzer.

French from German from Servian: vampire.

French from Latin from Greek from Slavonic: slave.

Russian: copeck, drosky, rouble (ruble), samovar, steppe, verst.

French from Russian: ukase.

13. A word of LITHUANIAN origin.

Dutch from German from Lithuanian: eland.

14. Words of PERSIAN origin.

Persian: bakshish, bashaw, bazaar, bulbul, caravansary, carboy, dervis (dervish), divan, durbar, firman, giaour, houri, Lascar, mogul, mohur, nargileh, nylghau, Parsee, pasha (pacha, pashaw, bashaw), peri, roc, sash (2), sepoy, serai, shah, shawl, sirdar.

Hindustani from Persian: pajamas, toddy, zamindar, zanana.

Greek from Persian: parasang.

Latin from Greek from Persian: asparagus, cinnabar, laudanum, Magi, paradise, tiara?.

French from Latin from Greek from Persian: jujube, magic, musk, myrtle, nard, parvis, sandal, satrap, tiger.

French from Italian from Latin from Greek from Persian: rice.

Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian: pistachio (pistacho).

Italian from Greek from Persian: gondola.

Dutch from Slavonic from Low Latin from Greek from Persian: gherkin.

French from Latin (or Late Latin) from Persian: peach (1), zedoary.

French from Italian from Latin from Persian: muscadel (muscatel), muscadine.

Italian from Persian: scimetar (cimeter)?.

French from Italian from Persian: jargonelle, taffeta (taffety).

French from Spanish from Persian: julep, marcasite, rook (2), saraband.

Portuguese from Persian: pagoda.

French from Persian: bezique, calender (2), caravan, check, checker (chequer), checkers (chequers), chess, chicanery, exchequer, gueber, khedive, lemon, lime (3), scarlet, tutty, van (3).

Latin from Greek from Arabic from Persian: arsenic.

Low Latin from Arabic from Persian: borax.

French from Latin from Arabic from Persian: balas (ruby).

French from Arabic from Persian: azure, jasmine.

French from Italian from Arabic from Persian: mummy, orange.

Spanish from Arabic from Persian: lilac.

French from Spanish from Arabic from Persian: bezoar, calabash, galingale, spinach.

Turkish from Persian: jackal, kiosk.

French from Italian from Turkish from Persian: tulip, turban.

15. Words of SANSKRIT origin.

Sanskrit: avatar, brahmin (brahman), champak, juggernaut, pundit, rajah, Sanskrit, suttee, Veda.

Latin from Greek from Sanskrit: pepper.

French from Latin from Greek from Sanskrit: beryl, brilliant, ginger, mace (2), saccharine.

French from Low Latin from Sanskrit: sendal (cendal).

Persian from Sanskrit: bang (2), lac (1), nenuphar, nuphar.

French from Latin from Greek from Persian from Sanskrit: sandal(wood).

French from Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian from Sanskrit: indigo.

French from Portuguese from Persian from Sanskrit: lacquer (lacker).

French from Persian from Sanskrit: lake (2).

French from Spanish from Arabic from Persian from Sanskrit: aniline, sugar.

Arabic from Sanskrit: kermes.

Spanish from Arabic from Sanskrit: carmine.

French from Arabic from Sanskrit: crimson.

French from Italian from Arabic from Sanskrit: candy.

Hebrew from Sanskrit: algum.

Hindustani from Sanskrit: cheetah, chintz, ghee, gunny, jungle, lac (2), loot, maharajah, nautch, pawnee, punch (3), punkah, rajpoot, rupee.

Portuguese from Hindustani from Sanskrit: palanquin.

Canarese from Sanskrit: jaggery.

Portuguese from Malay from Sanskrit: mandarin.

Portuguese from Sanskrit: banyan.

16. Words of MAGYAR or HUNGARIAN, or of FINNISH origin. (These languages do not belong to the Indo-germanic family.)

Hungarian: tokay.

French from Hungarian: coach, shako.

French from Finnish: morse.

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: caïque, 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.

18. Words of SEMITIC origin. The principal Semitic languages are Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldee, Syriac, &c.; the borrowed words in English being somewhat numerous.

Hebrew: alleluia (allelujah), bedlam, cab (2), cherub, corban, ephod, gopher, hallelujah, hin, homer, Jehovah, jug, log (3), Messiah, mishna, Nazarite (*with* Gk. *suffix*), purim, Sabaoth, Satan, Selah, seraph, shekel, Shekinah (Shechinah, shibboleth, shittah (tree), shittim (wood), teraphim, thummim, urim. *Cf.* davit.

Greek from Hebrew: hosannah; *from Phoenician*: alphabet, delta, iota.

Latin from Greek from Hebrew: amen, bdellium, cassia, cinnamon, cumin (cummin), Jacobite, Jesus, jesuit, jot, Levite, manna, Pasch, Pharisee, rabbi (rabbin), sabbath, Sadducee, sycamine?, sycamore?, Tom. *Also* balsam?, jordan?.

French from Latin from Greek from Hebrew: cade, camel, cider, earnest (2), ebony, elephant, Hebrew, hyssop, jack (1), Jacobin, Jew, jockey, lazar, 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.

Syriac: Maranatha.

Latin from Greek from Syriac: abbot, damask, mammon.

French from Latin from Greek from Syriac: abbess, 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, cadi, drub (2), emir, fellah, hadji, hakim, harem, hashish, hegira, henna, hookah (hooka), imam, islam, jerboa, jinn, koran, mahdi, Mahometan (Mohammedan), mohair, moonshee, moslem, muezzin, mufti, omrah, otto, rack (5), ramadan, rayah, ryot, salaam (salam), sheik, sherbet, shrub (2), simoom, sofa, taraxacum.

Latin from Greek from Arabic: gypsum, naphtha, saracen, sarsnet.

French from Greek from Arabic: civet.

French from Latin from Greek from Arabic: jasper, myrrh.

Low Latin from Arabic: alcohol, algebra.

French from Low Latin from Arabic: tartar (1).

Italian from Arabic: artichoke, botargo, felucca, senna, sirocco, zero.

French from Italian from Arabic: arabesque, baldachin, benzoin, magazine, sequin.

Spanish from Arabic: alguazil, arsenal, atabal, 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), lackey (lacquey), martingale, mask (masque), masquerade, mosque, nadir, ogee (ogive), racket (1) (raquet), realgar, ream, rob (2), saker, sumach, syrup (sirup), tabby, talc, 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, burnouse, calif (caliph), camlet, carob, fardel?, faquir, furl?, jar (2), lute (1), Mamaluke (Mameluke), mate (2), mattress, moire, rebeck, saffron, sultan, vizier.

French from Algerine: razzia.
Persian from Arabic: ghoul, houri, mussulman, 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 NEITHER ARYAN NOR SEMITIC.

Hindustani: anna, bandanna, bangle, bungalow, chutny, cowry, dacoit, ghaut, mahout, nullah, shampoo, thug, wallah.
French from Hindustani: gavial.
E. Indian place-names: calico, cashmere (kerseymere).
Hindi: dawk, rum (2).
Bengali: dingy, jute, tomtom.
Balti: polo.
Marathi: pice.
Portuguese from Canarese: areca.
Malay from Canarese: bamboo.
Malayalim: teak.
Portuguese from Malayalim: betel.
Tamil: catamaran, cheroot, coolie, mulligatawny, pariah; *cf.* pavin (pavan), peacock.
Portuguese from Malay from Tamil: mango.
Telugu: bandicoot, mungoose.
French from Dravidian: patchouli.
Cingalese: anaconda.
French from Cingalese: tourmaline.
Malay: babirusa, bamboo [from *Canarese*], caddy, cajuput (cajeput), cassowary, cockatoo, crease (2) *or* creese, dugong, durian, gecko, gong, gutta-percha, junk, ketchup, lory (lury), mangosteen, muck (amuck), orang-outang, paddy, proa, rattan, rusa, sago, siamang, tripang, upas.
French from Malay: gingham, ratafia.
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: serge.
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.
Maldive: atoll.

20. Words derived from various AFRICAN languages.

Hebrew from Egyptian: behemoth, ephah.
Latin from Greek from Hebrew from Egyptian: sack (1).
French from Latin from Greek from Hebrew from Egyptian: sack (2), satchel.
Latin from Greek from Egyptian: ammonia, ibis, leo, oasis, paper?, papyrus?.
French from Latin from Greek from Egyptian: gum (2), gypsy, labyrinth?, lion.
French from Italian from Low Latin from Egyptian: fustian.
French from Barbary: barb (2).
Morocco: fez, morocco.
West African: baobab, canary, chimpanzee, guinea; *also* gorilla (Old African), yam. *From a negro name*: quassia.
Congo: zebra; *cf.* banana.
Kaffir: gnu, quagga.
French from Malagasy: aye-aye.

21. Words derived from various AMERICAN languages.

North-American Indian: caucus?, hickory, hominy, manito, moccasin (mocassin), moose, opossum, pemmican, racoon (raccoon), skunk, squaw, toboggan, tomahawk, wampum, wigwam.
Mexican: coyote, jalap, ocelot.

Sorry, this page is unavailable to Free Members

You may continue reading on the following page



Upgrade your Forgotten Books Membership to view this page now with our 7 DAY FREE TRIAL

Start Free Trial

Memberships can be cancelled at anytime

SUPPLEMENT

[THE words marked * have already been considered; I here give some new suggestions concerning them. The rest are additional.]

Assagai, Assegai. (Port. – Berber.) Introduced into Africa by the Portuguese. – Port. *azagaia*, a dart, javelin, slender lance. For *az-zaghāya*; from *az-*, for *al*, Arab. def. article, and Berber *zaghāya*, the native name of a Berber weapon adopted by the Moors (whence F. *zagaie*). 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 *basa*, p. 25, col. 2.

***Baste** (2), to pour fat over meat. (Scand.) Prob. of Scand. origin; Kalkar gives M. Dan. *baste*, to broil, fry, grill, bake; whence the E. word may have been borrowed.

***Blot,** a spot. (F. – L.) The verb *to blot* corresponds to M. F. *blotter*, 'to blot, stain, blemish, defile;' Cot. From M.F. *blotte*, O.F. *blote* (also *bloste*), a clod or clot of earth; also a tumour, swelling, or blotch (see Godefroy); cf. *plotte*, *pelote*, *pelotte*, a ball (Cotgrave). – Late L. **pilotta* (*pelōta*, *pilōta*), a little ball; dimin. of L. *pila*, a ball. See below.

***Blotch,** a pustule, boil, tumour. (F. – L.) From O. F. *bloche*, a clod of earth; allied to *bloustre*, a tumour, boil; both given by Godefroy s. v. *bloste*; cf. *blosse*, a tumour (Roquefort). – Late L. **pilottea*, lit. 'ball-like;' from **pilotta*, *pilōta*, *pelōta*, 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 opp*, to become leafy, *boddoter*, full of leaves; *flen-buddeter*, bald-headed, *bådd*, a head. The cognate M. H. G. word is *butte*, mod. prov. G. (Strassburg) *butt*, G. *hage-butte*, the fruit of the dog-rose; whence the Du. (borrowed word) *bot*, M. Du. *botte*, a bud, O. F. *boter*, F. *bouter*, 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. *kleppen*, to clap, by-form of *klappen*, to clap. Cf. **Clap**. So also Pomeran. *klöpper*, a clipper, from *kloppen*, to beat.

Clock (of a stocking). When stockings were made of cloth, it was necessary to let in a piece of the shape of a gore or gusset above the ankle; cf. prov. E. *gusset*, the clock of a stocking (E. D. 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 stocking; *klinken*, to resound.

***Cockney.** In addition to the origin given at p. 97, it is probable that the use of the word was influenced by the O. F. pp. *acoquine*, M. F. *accoquiné*, 'made tame, inward, familiar; also, grown as lazy, sloathfull, 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. *cousere*, a cobbler (Godefroy, s. v. *couseor*). – O. F. *cous-*, as in *cous-ant*, pres. pt. of *cousdre* (F. *coudre*), to sew. – Lat. *con-*, together; *suere*, to sew.

Dawdle, to loiter. (E.) Variant of prov. E. *doddle*, to go slowly. Allied to E. Fries. *dudden* (whence the frequentative *duddern*), to be stupid, mazed, drowsy; Du. *dutten*, to doze; cf. O. Fries. *dudslek*, a stupefying stroke. Prob. allied to Icel. *doði*, deadness; and hence to *dauðr*, 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, dudde-kop*, a blockhead or drowsy fellow. Cf. E. Fries. *dudden*, to be drowsy; see Dawdle.

***Filibuster.** The Span. form is not directly from Du., but from the F. *flibustier*, spelt *fribustier* in 1667 (Hatzfeld), which was from Du. *vrijbuiter*.

***Fusil** (1). The form *focīle*, 'a steel,' is not found in Latin, but probably existed, as it occurs in Italian. '*Focile*, a steele to strike fire'; Florio.

***Gnu.** (Kaffir.) *Gnu* was originally a Kaffir word; see Kaffir Dictionary by Davis, who gives it in the form *nqu*, where the *q* represents a click. It is sometimes written *gnu*, whence E. *gnu* by substitution of *g* for *q*. (N. and Q., 9 S. v. 45.)

***Gourmand.** The F. *gourmand* is of Norse origin. — Norw. *gurmen*, one who is inclined to gluttony. — Norw. *gurma*, (1) to stir up mud, (2) to gorge oneself. — Norw. *gurm*, mud. Cf. Gore (1).

***Grampus.** The orig. form was *crassus piscis*; hence O. F. *craspois*, later *graspois, grapois*. After this the prefix *gras*, 'fat,' was changed into *grand*, 'great.'

***Honey.** Teut. type **huna(n)gom*, neut. Allied to Gk. *κνηκος*, pale yellow; Skt. *kanakam*, gold. Named from its colour.

***Ignominy.** Really from L. *in-*, not, and *nomen*, a name. It is remarkable that here, as also in L. *agnomen, cognomen*, the *g* is unoriginal, and due to association with the unrelated verb *gnōscere*, to know.

***Jaggery.** Not (Canarese — Skt.), but (Port. — Canarese — Skt.) From Port. *jagara*, which was from Canarese.

Kopje, a rounded hill. (Du.) Du. *kopje*, lit. 'little head;' dimin. of *kop*, a head. Cf. E. *cop*, A. S. *cop*, a top, summit, esp. of a hill; G. *kopf*, head. See *Cop* (2) in N. E. D.

***March** (3). Not from O. F. and F. *Mars*, but from O. North F. (Picard) *Marche*; also found in the Rouchi dialect (Hécart).

***Motet.** Not (F. — Ital. — L.), but (F. — L.) F. *motet*, dimin. of F. *mot* (without borrowing from Italian).

***Oriel.** Or perhaps from Late L. *auleolum*, a side-chapel, oratory; dimin. of L. *aula*, a hall, a court; from Gk. *αὐλή*, 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 Pamphili Mauriliani Pamphilus, sive De Arte Amandi Elegiae (see my note to Chaucer, C. T., F 1110), written in the 13th century, and extending to 780 lines. The name was afterwards applied to other works of no great length.

***Pearl-barley.** From *pearl* (not from F. *pelé*). 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 *pimikkan*, a bag filled with a mixture of fat and meat; from *pimiy*, grease, fat.

Pettitoes, pig's trotters. (F. — C. *and* L.) Understood now as *petty-toes*; but this is popular etymology. It formerly meant giblets or garbage (N. E. D.). — M. F. *petitose*, 'garbage of fowls,' Cot. An error for *petitoes*, pl. of O. F. *petite oe*, 'abattis de l'oie'; Godefroy. Lit. 'little goose'; hence, giblets of a goose. — O. F. *petite*, fem. of *petit*, small (of Celtic origin); and O. F. *oe* (F. *oie*), from L. *auca*, a goose.

Poncho, a cloak made like a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head to go through. (S. Amer. Indian.) Sp. *poncho*; from *poncho* or *pontho*, 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 *proinen*. — O. F. *prooignier, proignier, progner*, to prune, esp. used with regard to vines; N. E. D. Moisy gives the mod. Norman *progner*. (Not to be confused with F. *provigner*, to propagate a vine.) Just as *profrir* is short for *porofrir* (see Proffer), so here the orig. forms were O. F. **por-rooignier*, **por-roignier*, **por-rogner*; from *por-*, prefix (L. *prō*), and *rooignier, roignier*, mod. F. *rogner*, M. F. *rongner*, which Cotgrave explains

by 'to pare, clip, shred, cut off or away.' The O. F. *rooignier* answers to a L. type **rotundiāre*, 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. *puijck*, 'wollen cloath'; Hexham; Du. *puik*, choice, excellent.

***Roan.** O. F. *roan*. — Span. *roano*, sorrel-coloured, roan; O. Span. *raudano*. — Late L. type **rāvidānum*; from *rāvidus*, grayish. — L. *rāuus*, 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. *loup cervier*. — L. type **ceru-ālis*, adj.; from L. *cerua*, a hind. The lynx was so called from its hunting deer.

***Sigh.** The A. S. *sīcan* became M. E. *sīken*, of which the pt. t. was *sīk-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 *chābok* (Port. *chabuco*). — Pers. *chābuk*, 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. *stren*, *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, *tirer*, to pull. It answers rather to O. F. *tire*, *tiere*, a rank, row, series; of unknown origin. See Godefroy's O. F. Dictionary.

***Tire** (1). It does not exactly correspond to the A. S. *teorian*, but rather to the very scarce mutated form *tyrian*, which is not in the dictionaries; but occurs in the compound *ge-tyrian* 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 *trait*, for which Cotg. gives, as one meaning, 'a lime [liam] or line wherein a blood-hound is led, and staied in his pursute.' 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. *tracer*, verb, was also spelt *trasser* and *tracher*, all of which forms are in Cotgrave. Yet *tracer*, *trasser*, *tracher* 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 befor't [i. e. before my coach], and pyed liueries to come *trashing* after 't'; Puritan Widow, iv. 1.

***Vavasour,** a vassal of the second rank. (F. — L.) Ducange gives the orig. Late L. form as *vasvassor*, which was a contraction of *vassus vassorum*, 'vassal of vassals'; formed something like L. *triumuir* from a gen. plural. Later forms are **varvassor* (not found), *valvassor*, *vavassor*; parallel to the forms *vasletus*, *varletus*, *valletus*, successive diminutives of *vassus*. Cf. E. *varlet*, *valet*.

Way; in the phr. *under way*. (Du.) Often miswritten *under weigh* (said of a ship). — Du. *onder-wegen*, 'under-way, or upon the way'; Hexham. Mod. Du. *onderweg*, on the way; G. *unterwegs* (the same).

THE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF
ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES
Compiled by
E. G. WITHYCOMBE
Second edition, 1950

THE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF
ENGLISH PROVERBS
Compiled by
W. G. SMITH
With an Introduction by
JANET E. HESELTINE
Second edition revised throughout by
SIR PAUL HARVEY
1948

THE OXFORD COMPANION TO
ENGLISH LITERATURE
Compiled and edited by
SIR PAUL HARVEY
Fourth edition, 1967

THE OXFORD COMPANION TO
CLASSICAL LITERATURE
Compiled and edited by
SIR PAUL HARVEY
With 6 plates and 8 maps

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Some Oxford Dictionaries

THE CONCISE OXFORD DICTIONARY

Adapted by H. W. and F. G. FOWLER. Fifth edition, revised by E. MCINTOSH

THE POCKET OXFORD DICTIONARY

Compiled by F. G. and H. W. FOWLER. Fourth edition, revised by H. G. LE MESURIER and E. MCINTOSH. 1942

THE LITTLE OXFORD DICTIONARY

Compiled by G. OSTLER. Third edition, revised and supplemented by J. COULSON 1941

A DICTIONARY OF MODERN ENGLISH USAGE

By H. W. FOWLER

A DICTIONARY OF MODERN AMERICAN USAGE

By H. W. HORWILL. Second edition, 1944

THE CONCISE OXFORD FRENCH DICTIONARY

French–English by ABEL and MARGUERITE CHEVALLEY. English–French by G. W. F. R. GOODRIDGE

Also available in two separate volumes:

THE CONCISE OXFORD FRENCH–ENGLISH DICTIONARY

By ABEL and MARGUERITE CHEVALLEY

A PRACTICAL ENGLISH–FRENCH DICTIONARY

For English-speaking Countries. By G. W. F. R. GOODRIDGE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

19 863105 7 [11/67]