TOAD


toad-eater. (E.) Formerly a companion or assistant to a mountebank, who pretended to eat toads, swallow fire, &c.; now represented by toady.

Toast (1), scorch'd bread. (F.—L.) O. F. toste, a toast of bread; orig. pp. fem. = L. tota (for *tostia), 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.—Haut.) Span. tabaco. A word taken from the language of the Mayas (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雪橇. (Amer. Indian.) A Canadian perversive of an Amer. Indian odagagam, a sledge. Tocher, a dowry. (Gael.) Gael. and Irish tochar, a dowry, assigned portion. = O. Irish tochar, a putting; tochurim, I put. = O. Irish to-, do- to; currim, I put, assign.

Toosin, sound of an alarm-bell. (F.—
Tent. and L.) M. F. toquesing (F. tocsin), an alarm-bell, or its sound; see Cot. Lit. "striking of the signal-bell." = O. k. toquere, to strike, touch (Picard toker, Noun. dial toquer, to strike); O. F. sinquer (Noun. dial. seis), a bell, from Late L. signum, a bell, L. signum, a sign; see Tock and Sign.

Tod, a bush, a measure of wool, a fox. (Scand.) Icel. tóddi, a tod of wool, bit, piece (the fox being named tod from his bushy tail). = E. fies, tődé, a bundle; Du. tódd, a rag; G. sütte, sot, a tuft of hair, anything shaggy.

Tó-day, this day. (E.) Compound of to, prep., and day; so formerly used in the sense of 'for.' Thus A. S. to dage = for the day, to-day; dages being the dat. of day. So also to-night, to-morrow.

Tód, to walk unsteadily. (k.) The same as Loyly. Sc. toottle, to walk with short steps, and equivalent to E. totter; see Totter. Cf. totihlik, tottery, unsteady (Gern. Dict.). Bavarian totten, continue, to totter, walk feebly.

Toddy. (Hindustani—Pers.) Hind. tod, thod, toddy, liquor or sap of the palm-tree, &c.; H. H. Wilson. = Hind. idir, a palm-tree, palm-tree.

Pera. tára, a palm-tree yielding toddy; Skt. tára; see Toddy. Ź the Hind. Ź has a peculiar [cerebral] sound, which has come to be represented by d in English.


Toft, a green knoll, open ground, homestead. (Scand.) M. E. toft, a knoll. = Icel. topt (pron. toft), also tupt (pron. tuft), toft, tomft (the oldest spelling), a place to build on. Perhaps for *tump-<*tum- (Noreen, §§ 83, 238), as if 'suitable place'; from *tum- weak grade of *tem-an-, O. Sax. teman, to suit. Cf. G. sumft, a guild; O. H. G. sumft; and Goth. gam-suman, to suit.

Toga. (L.) L. toga, a mantle, lit. covering. = L. tegere, to cover. See Tegment.

Together. (E.) M. E. togerede. = A. S. to-gede, to-gedere. = A. S. to, to, gader-, geador, together; see Gather.

Toll (1), labour; to labour. (F.—L.) M. E. toil, disturbance, tumult; tollen, to pull about (the sense having somewhat altered). = O. F. toiller, M. F. touiller, to entangle, shuffle together, mix confusedly, trouble, &c.; see Cotgrave. Godefroy also gives the sb. tooti, toets, toel, toel, a massac, trouble, confusion, disorder. = L. tudescuere, to stir up (Hatzfeld). = L. tudescula, a machine for bruising olives, dim. of tudes, a mallet. = L. todes, as in tu-tudes, pt. of tundere, to beat. = Toll is often derived from M. Du. tuilen, to tilt or manure land, but it is impossible to explain it from this source; the M. E. usage is completely at variance with this view.

Toll (2), a net, snare. (F.—L.) F. toise, cloth; pl. toilles, toils, snares for wild beasts = L. tibia, a web, thing woven; for *tsh-la, from texere, to weave. See Text.

toilet, toilette. (F.—L.) F. toilette, a toilet, the stuff which drapers lap about their cloths, a bag to put nightclothes in; Cot. = F. toile, a cloth (above).

Toise, a measure, 6 ft. 4½ in. (F.—L.) F. toise, a fadome; Cot. = L. tunda, sc. brachia, neut. pl. of tenus, pp. of tendere, to stretch (reach). See Tend.

Tokay, a wine. (Hungary.) From Tokay, a town in Hungary, E. N. E. from Pesth.

TOLERATE

tegn, Swed. tecken, G. zeichen, Goth.
taiken. Teut. types *taihman, n., tainnis, f.; allied to Taseh. Usually referred to
an Idg. base *deig-, by-form of *deik-, as
in Gk. deik-vn, I shew, cognate with Goth.
geo-teihan, to point out; which is
not wholly satisfactory.

Tolerate. (L.) From pp. of L. toler-
are, to put up with; allied to tollere, to
bear, bear up. Skt. tul, to lift, Gk.
\tau\v\rho\v\v\alpha\v, to suffer, A.S. tolcan, to endure.

(\textit{TEL.}) 8. From L. \textit{tutum}, supine of
tollerere, usually written \textit{litum}, are formed
numerous derivatives, such as ab-lat-te,
collat-ion, di-late, e-late, ob-late, &c.

Toll (1), a tax. (E.; or L.-Gk.) M.E.
tol. A.S. tol, tribute. Du. tol, Icel. tollr,
Dan. tol (for *tol), Swed. toll, G. toll.
Teut. type *tulon, m.; which might be
explained as \textit{<} *tulona, from the weak
grade \textit{<} *tul (with suffix -on) of *tol,
the root of Tole; with the sense 'that
which is counted out or paid.' But the
existence of by-forms, as A.S. tol, toll
(whence tolthale, a toller), O. Sax.
tul, O. Fries. toine, toll, O. H. G.
\textit{zolam-tuom}, as well as O. H. G.
\textit{zolane}, M. Du. tolenar, a toller, suggest
that the forms are borrowed from Late L.
toolonium, for L. toolion, which is from (Gk.
\textit{telonom}, a toll-house (Matt. iv. 9); from Gk.
\textit{\tauolos}, an end, a toll. Cf. F. tonlon, an
to Late L. tooliunum, toloum, for L. toolium.

Toll (2), to pull a bell, sound as a bell.
(E.) The old use was 'to toll a bell,' i.e.
pull it; from M. E. tollen, to stir, draw,
pull, allied to tulen, to entice, allure, and
prob. to A. S. fort held, to allure; see
Till (3).

Tolu, a kind of resin. (S. America.)

Tomb, (F. -L.-Gk.) F. tombe, L.
tumba. - Gk. \textit{tuma}, a late form of \textit{tuma},
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. \textit{toma}, a
section, a volume. = Gk. \textit{tuma}, and
grade of \textit{tum}, as in \textit{tum-yeu}, to cut.
Allied to Tonsense. (\textit{TEL.})

Tomorrow; see To-day.

Tomtit, a small bird. (L.-Gk.-Heb.;
and Scand.) From Tom and Tit.

Tomtom, a kind of drum. (Bengali)

Tone, F. (L.-Gk.) F. ton = L. acc.
tomum. = Gk. \textit{tume}, a thing stretched, a
string, note, tone. = Gk. \textit{tume}, and
grade of \textit{tume}, as in \textit{tum-yeu}, to stretch.

(\textit{TEL.})

Tongs, sb. pl. (E.) M.E. tongs, tounge,
sing. sb.; the pl. is due to the two arms
of the instrument. A.S. ton, a pair of
tongs, pincers; also \textit{tang}. Du. \textit{tang}, Icel.
G. \textit{zange}. Orig. sense 'a bitter' or 'niper';
from a nasalised form of \textit{\nuke}, to bite,
as in Gk. \textit{\nuke}, to bite. Brugm. i. § 420.

Tongue, (E.) M. E. tounge, tounge. A.S.
Teut. type *tungem, f. + O. Lat. \textit{lingua}
(L. \textit{lingua}), a tongue. Root uncertain.
Allied to Linguil. Brugm. i. § 441.

Tonic, (Gk.) Lit. 'giving tone.' -Late
Gk. \textit{toukos}, adj., from \textit{touk}o; see Tone.

To-night; see To-day.

Tomisl., (F.-L.) M. F. tomil; Cott.
- L. tomilla, formed from the pl. tomilla,
the tounils. 'There is one [Latin] sb. in
\textit{-i}, Lat. \textit{tilli}, pl. m. "wen on the neck,"
for \textit{*tms-\textit{li}}, from \textit{tms-}, "stretch" (Goth.
\textit{at-thin}, to draw towards one, Lith.
\textit{g\v{u}-t}, to stretch by pulling); \textit{tomilla},
"tossil," points to an older form \textit{*tms-\textit{lo}or \textit{*tms-\textit{lu}}};' Brugm. ii. § 68.

Tonsense, (F.-L.) F. tonsense. = L.
Toxin, a kind of lottery. (F. - Ital.)
F. toistine. Named from Laurence Tomi, a Neapolitan (about A.D. 1653).

Too. (E.) The emphatic form of to, prep.: used adverbially.

Toll. (E.) M. E. tol, toll, A.S. tōl, a toll. Æl. tōl, neut. pl., tools. Lit. an implement for working with; Tenth: type *tēlom, n., for *tōw-lom; where *tōw- is related to *tōw, as in A.S. twain, to prepare, dress, get ready. See Taw. Streitberg; § 85.


Toot (1), to peep, spy; see Toot.

Toot (2), to blow a horn. (O. Low G.) Spelt tōse in Levis (1570). - M. Du. toter, "to sound a cornet," Hexham; cf. Du. toetoren, a toot-horn, bugle. Cf. Swed. tjut, Dan. tude, to howl; to toot; Icel. bjota (pt. past), to resound, blow a horn; E. Fries. and Low G. tuten, to toot; A. S. jetulan, to howl; cf. Goth. thutharsus, a trumpet. Of imitative origin; but the M. Du. form may have been borrowed from Scandinavian.

Tooth. (E.) A.S. tōd, pl. tōd and tōdas. Lengthened o produced loss of u (tōd < top). - M. E. tand, Icel. tómn, Dan. tand, Swed. tand, G. zahn, O. H. G. zand, zahn. Tent. stem *tōm-, or (in Goth tūmhus) *tōmhus-. - M. E. dens (stem dent-), Lith. dantis, W. dant, Skt. danta, Gk. δόντα (dentes). All participial forms; Idg. stem *cau-; orig. sense "eating"; from √ ED, to eat; see Bat.

Top (1), summit. (E.) M. E. top, A.S. top. - M. E. top, Icel. toppr, tuft, top; Dan. topp, tuft, crest, top; Swed. topp, a summit; G. stepp, tuft, top. Dev. toppel, to be top-heavy, tumble over.

Top (2), a child's toy. (F. - G.) M. E. top. - A. S. topp, only found in the dimin. form toppet. - Trocas, topet; Glasgow MS. (Godefroy); cf. O. F. topier, to turn as a top; also topin, a pipkin (Cot.). - M. H. G. topp, a top, pot, scull (apparently with reference to the large hollow hummng-top). - Low G. dop, a shell; M. Du. Dop, a top (also dop, from H. G.), dop, a shell, doppe, a little pot; E. Fries. doppe, a shell. Prob. allied to M. E. doppen, to dive, dip (a water-pot); and to E. Dip, Dive. - M. Du. toppen, to whip a top;" Hexham. - Or from M. Du top, borrowed from M. H. G. topf.

Topaz, a gem. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. topaze. - L. topazus, topasion. - Gk. τοπάζος, τοπάζων, a topaz. - Pliny derives it from an island called Topasa, in the Red Sea, the position of which is "conjectural"; from Gk. τοπάζων, to conjecture. This is "conjectural" indeed.

Topper, a great drinker. (F. or Ital. - Tent.) Certainly allied to F. toiber, to cover a stake, a term in dice-playing; whence toip, 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! I throw also (in drinking), I pledge you. Cf. Span. topar, to butt, strike, accept a bet. Of Tent. origin; from the striking of hands or of glasses together, as in Picard topar, to strike hands in bargaining, It. inoppare, 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, "pickpocks, books or places of logical invention." - L. topicus, sb. pl., title of a work by Aristotle. - Gk. τόπος (the same), neut. pl. of τοπος, local, relating to τόπος or common-places. - Gk. τόπως, a place.

Topography. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. topographique. - L. topographia. - Gk. τοπογραφία, description of a place. - Gk. τόπως, a place; γραφ-ειν, to describe.

Topple; see under Top (1).

Topsy-turvy. E. Formerly top-turvy, topsydlywy, topsy-terwy (1528). [Not for top-side turvy, where top-side=upper side; for topsy-terwy is the older form.] Just as upside down was formerly topsydlywy, so topsy-terwy prob. = top so terwy. Terwy is from M. E. terwen, to roll, roll back (hence, overthrow); see my Gloss. to Chaucer; cf. M. E. overvywen, to upset; A.S. tearcian, to turn, roll over; Low G. terwen, to roll or turn up a cuff. Explained topside topper by late writers, where other way is a false loss.

Torch. (F. - L.) M. E. torche. - F.
TORMENT

torch, a torch, also a wreath, a wreathed
wisp or piece of tow (Low L. tortia, a
torch), twist. = Lat. L. tortica, a torch;
(cf. torch from portius). = L. tortus, pp.
of torquere, to twist. See Torture.

torment. (F. — L.) O. F. torment (F.
torment). = L. tormentum, an engine for
throwing stones, or for inflicting torture.
Formed with suffix -mentum from tor-, for
torc, base of torquere, to twist, hurt.

tormentil, a herb. (F. — L.) F. tormen
tille (Cot.); Lat. L. tormentilla, Voc.
713. 6. Said to be so called from its
relieving tooth-ache. = O. F. torment, tor-
ment, pain (above).

Tornado, a hurricane. (Span. — L.)
Dampier speaks of 'tornadoes or thunder-
showers.' For tornado, a thunder-storm.
= Span. tornado, to thunder.
= L. tornare, to thunder.

Torpedo. (L.) L. torpedo, numbness;
also a cramp-fish (which electrolytes or
numbs). = L. torpore, to be numb (below).

torpid, sluggish. (L.) L. torpidus,
numbened. = L. torpore, to be numb or
stiff. Cf. Lith. tirsis, to grow stiff; Russ.
torpasto, to grow numb. Brugm. 1. § 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
torrents, raging, impetuous, boiling, hot;
orig. pres. pt. of torrere, to heat (below).

torrid. (F. — L.) F. torride. = L. tor-
ridus, scorched. = L. torrere, to scorch. +
Gk. τερπωμα, to become dry. See Ter-
race, Thrust. (§ FERS.)

Toraison. (F. — L.) F. toraison, 'a
wrestling;' Cot. = L. acc. torsionem, a
wringing. = L. tors, as in tors-e, pt. t.
of torquere, to twist.

Torsio, trunk of a statue. (Ital. — L.
— Gk.) Ital. torsio, stump, trunk, stalk. = L.
thyrasso, stalk. stem. = Gk. τυρσος, a stalk,
rod, thyrus.

Tort, a wrong. (F. — L.) F. tort, a
wrong, harm; pp. of torere, to twist. =
L. tortus, pp. of torquere, to twist.

tortoise. (F. — L.) M. E. tortoise,
torto; later, tortoise, with changed suffix;
cf. Prov. tortuous, a tortoise. The M. E.
tortoise answers to F. tortue, a tortoise; Late
L. tortici. So named from the twisted
feet; cf. O. F. tortis, crooked. All due to
L. tortus, pp. of tortuere, to twist.

tortuous. (F. — L.) M. E. tortuus.
= F. tortueux. = L. tortuosus, crooked.
= L. tortus, pp. of tortuere, to twist (below).

torture. (F. — L.) F. torture, L.
tortura, torture, wringing pain. = L. tortus,
pp. of torquere, to twist, wring, whirl.
(§ FERS.)

Tory. (Irish.) First used about 1680
in the political sense. The Irish State
Papers, Jan. 24, 1656, mention 'tories
and other lawless persons.' = Irish toirdhe,
toirdhe, lit. a (hostile) pursuer, also a
searcher (hence, a plunderer); cf. toireacht,
pursuit, search, &c. = Irish toirighim, I
tor, pursuit, search; O. Irish toracht (for
*do-far-racht), pursuit; where do (to) and
fo (under) are prefixes, and racht is from
§ REG, as in L. regere, to direct, Irish
richim, I stretch out.

Toss, to jerk. (Scand.) Cf. W. toss,
to jerk, toss; tó, a quick jerk, toss; bor-
rrowed from E. Perhaps from Norw. tossa,
to scatter, spread out; cf. 'to toss hay,'
Dán. dial. tossa, to stir, move, shake.
Allied to Touse.

Total. (F. — L.) F. totalis. = Lat.
totalis, adj.; extended from L. totus, entire.

Toller, to be unsteady. (E.) Prov. E.
toller, a form occurring in Clare's Village
Minstrel; cf. Lowl. Sc. toller, adj. and
adv., unsteady (not a verb, as Janicenson
says). Toller, as a vb., is related to M. E.
tullen, to tilt, be unsteady (see Tull 2);
and is allied to A. S. tealtir, to totter,
from the adj. tealti, unsteady. § M. Du.
toueren (§ toeren), to totter, shake.
Cf. prov. E. totter, a swing; 'lavar, setten,' to
hobble along.

Toucan, a bird. (F. — Brazil.) F. tou-
can; a Brazilian word (Litté.): = Guarani
tuca; whence Port. toucão. Granada
gives Guarani tića (á and a both nasal).

Touch. (F. — Tent.) F. toucher. [Also
O. F. toquer, Wallon toquer, to knock
or strike against; Ital. toccare, to touch,
strike, smite.] — Tent. *touchā, represented
by Low G. tukken = O. H. G. wukken, G.
suchen, to twitch, draw with a quick
motion; cf. M. Du. tokken, tocken, 'to
knock head to head; to touch;' Hauck.
A secondary verb, due to the weak grade
(*tūhā) of Tent. *touchā, as in Goth. ti
ken, A. S. tōn (§ *tān), to pull, draw;
O. H. G. stāken (G. stieken), contrary with.
TOUCHY

L. dúcere, to draw, lead. (*/DEUK;)
See Touch (1), Tow (1). Der. tow-full

TOUCHY, corruption of Tetchoy, q.v.

TOUGH, (E.) M.E. tough. A.S. tôhh
tough. "Du. tuoi, flexible, pliant, viscous
tough. G. sâch, O.H.G. sâch, tough
tenacious. Tent type *tyyxy (<*tibhis)
allied to A.S. ge-tong-e, close to, oppres
sive, O. Sax. bi-tong-e, oppressive. Tha
orig. sense is ‘holding close together’ or
‘tenacious’; cf. Tongue.

TOUR, a circuit. (F. — L.) Lit. ‘a turn. — F. tour, lit. a turn; also ‘a turner’
wheel,’ Cot. — L. tournam, acc. of turnus
— Gk. τόρος, a lathe. See Turn.

TOURMALINE, the name of a mineral
(F. — Cypriac.) F. tourmaline. Formed
from the native name in Ceylon, where it
was called its amanite. Explained (vaguely)
as ‘a general name for the coroelian’
Clough, Sipaghele Dic. (1830), ii. 246.

TOURNAMENT, (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E.
tournament. — A. F. tournoiement, O. F.
tournement, a tournament. — A. F.
tournier, O. F. tournoier, to joust; cf. A. F.
tourney, tourney, O. F. tourni, a joust, joust
lit. a turning about. — O. F. tournier, to
turn; see Turn.

TOURNEY. (F. — L. — Gk.) A. F. tur
nay, O. F. tournoi (above).

TOURNIQUET, (F. — L. — Gk.) F tour
niet, lit. ‘that which turns about;’ a
name given to a stick turned round to
tighten a bandage, to stop the flow of blood.
— F. tournoir, to turn (above). Cf. Picard
tournoir, tour round.

TOUSE, to pull about, tear. (h.) M.E.
táten, in comp. ð-táten, to pull about.
[cf. mod. E. toise, a dog’s name, lit.
‘tear.’] This answers to E. Fries. táten,
to tear, pull, rend. < G sausen, O. H. G.
(e)rósán, (air)ná ten, to tug, pull, drag
about. — Der. tussle; cf. tos.

TOUS, to solicit custom. (E.) A dialectal
form of tout. M. E. toten, orig. to pester;
how to be on the look-out for custom.
A. S. tötian, to project, stick out (hence,
too pout); whence Tootill, Toothill, a
look-out hill (W. Tootill at Carnarvon).

TOW (1), to tug along. (E.) M. E.
towen, towe. O. Fries. tagen, to pull, tow;
olf. A. S. leóh-leán, a tow-line, towing-roe.
— A. S. loot, as in loot-en, pp. of looten,
lone, to pull, draw. — E. Fries. tågen, Icel.
tug, to pull; O. H. G. segen; all simi
larly formed from Teut. *tah (> *tug),
weak grade of *teuhan-, to draw, cognate
with L. dúcere, to draw, lead. (*/DEUK.)

TOW (2), coarse part of hemp. (E.)
M. E. tow. A.S. tow, occurring in tow-lie
twore, material for spinning, lit. ‘tow-like
stuff,’ and in tow-hou, a tow-house, house
for spinning. Orig. the operation, not the
material; cf. A. S. getwe, implements.
Allied to A. S. towian, to prepare, work;
see Taw and Tool. — M. D. Du. towen, tow,
touwen, to tan leather, touwe, a weaver’s
implement; Icel. í, a tuft of wool for
spinning.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, (E.) M.E.
towards, formed by adding -es (genitive
suffix used adverbially) to M. E. toward.
The A. S. toward is usually an adj., with
the sense ‘future, about to come;’ to-
wards was a prep., usually put after its
case. — A. S. tío, to; -ward, in the direc-
tion of, cognate with Icel. -verðr, M. H. G.
-wert, Goth. -wards, and Allied to L.
versus, towards. All these suffixes are
derivatives of the verb appeasing in E. as
worth, to become; see Worth (a). The
same suffix appears in after-ward, un-
ward, &c.; the lit. sense is ‘that which
has become’ or ‘that which is made to be,’
‘that which is turned;’ hence in-
ward = turned in, to-ward, turned to, &c.

— F. tounaille, ‘a towel;’ Cot. O. F.
toille (low L. toacula, Span. toalla, Ital.
tovaglia). — O. H. G. twaka, twaka (G.
zwaka), a towel. — O. H. G. twahan, to
wash. + A. S. þwian (<þwahan), O. Sax.
thwahan, Icel. þvó, Swed. tó, Dan. tó,
Goth. thwihan, to wash. Cf. A. S.
þwéla, a towel (Sweet, O. E. T.); þwela,
A bath; from þwéan.

TOWER, (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. tur, tur.
— L. turres, acc. of turris, a tower. — Gk.
rópos, rópis, a tower, bastion; cf. Gae.
tor, conical hill, tower, castle. A. S.
tor is from L. turris; and late A.S. tur
from O. F. tur.

TOWELL. (E.) M. E. towen, an enclosure,
town. A. S. tíen, a fence, farm, town. —
Du. tuin, fence, Icel. tíen, enclosure, home-
stead, O. H. G. sín, hive; Irish and
Icel. déin, a fortress, W. òin, a hill-fort.
Lit. ‘fastness;’ cf. Gk. δύναμις, strength,
Irish déir, L. déinis, firm. Brugm. i. § 112,
i. § 66.

TOXICOLOGY, the science which inves-
gates poisons. (Gk.) From Gk. répaa-v,
poison for arrows (from répaa, a bow);
TOY

-αυςα, from λεγενς, to discourse. β. Ταύν may be from TEKS, to hew, shape; see Technical. But cf. L. taxus, yew-tree.

Toy, sb. (Du.) Du. tuitg, tools, utensils, implements, stuff, refuse, trash; whence speel-tuitg, playthings, toys, lit. 'stuff to play with.' M. Du. twyg, 'silver chains with a knife, cissors, pincushion, &c. as women wear,' Sew.1. ↑ Icel. tugi, gear, Dan. dei, gear, legi dei, a plaything, toy, Swed. tig, gear, trash, G. täug, stuff, trash, G. spielzeug, playthings. ß. The origin sense was stuff, material, gear; and G. täug is connected with G. zeugen, to beget, to produce, and even to witness. So also Du. tuisig is connected with Du. tuigen, to equip, to witness, E. Fries. tügen, to produce, prepare, equip, O. Fries. tighe, to witness, M. H. G. singen, to produce, equip, witness; all weak verbs, due to the strong Teut. verb *teihan (Goth. tinian, A. S. tian, O. H. G. thinian, G. zien), cognate with L. ducere, to lead. ß. DEUK. ¶ As to the sound, cf. hoy = Flemish hüs. See Tow (1), Team.

Trace (1), a track, foot-print. (F. - L.) F. trace, 'track, path, track'; Cot. A verbal sb. from M. F. tracer, to trace, follow, also spelt tracer, to trace out, delineate. The same as Ital. traccire, Span. trazar, to trace out, plan, sketch. These answer to a Late L. *tracière, formed from traccire, pp. of trahere, to draw, drag.

trace (2), one of the straps by which a vehicle is drawn. (F. - L.) M. E. trace, trace, which Palsgrave explains by O. F. traver; this is a plural form = mod. F. traits, pl. of trait. - O. F. traves, later traits, traict, pl. of traciet, explained by Cotgrave as a team-trace or trawl. Thus trace = traits, pl. of trait; see Traile.

Trachea, wind-pipe. (L. - Gk.) L. trachea. - Gk. θραχίς, lit. 'the rough,' from the rings of gristle round it; sem. of θραχίς, rough. Allied to τραχής, τραχώς, to disturb.

Track, a course. (F. - Tent.) 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. travers, and O. H. G. strong verb trekken, to scrape, shave, draw; see Franck. Scheler regards F. trac as due to F. tracer, to trace; see Trace (1); but N. Fries. has traks for Du. trekken.

Tract (1), a continued duration, region. (L.) L. tractus, a drawing out, course, region. - L. tractus, pp. of trahere, to draw.

Tract (2), a short treatise. (L.) Short for traherate, now little used. - L. tractatus, a traherate, treatise, tract. - L. tractatis, pp. of tractare, to handle; see Treat.

Tractable. (L.) L. tractabilis, manageable. - L. tractare, to handle, frequent. of trahere (pp. tractus), to draw.

Tractor, a drawing along. (F. - L.) M. F. traction. - Late L. acc. *tractitu, acc. of *tractio. - L. tractus, 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. trud, a track, from the weak grade of tredan. But the right form occurs in Low G. trade, Swed. dial. trud, a beaten path, track; from the 2nd grade of the verb. Der. trade-wind, a wind that keeps a beaten track, or blows always in the same direction.

Tradition. (L.) From acc. of L. traditio, a surrender, a tradition (Col. ii. 8). - L. traditus, pp. of tradere, to deliver. - L. trá, for trans, across; -dere, for dare, to give. See Trans-, Date.

Trude, to defame. (L.) L. trudere, to lead over, transport, also, to defame. Here trá = trans, across; and däre is 'to lead.' See Trans- and Duke.

Traffic, vb. (F. - Ital.) F. trafiquer, 'to traffic;' Cot. = Ital. traficare; cf. Span. traficar, Port. traficar, trafiquear, to traffic. ß. Origin unknown. It is proposed to derive the It. word from trafik, a late Hebrew form of Gk. τραφικός, the Gk. rendering of L. victoriarius, a silver coin bearing the image of Victory (Athen., Apr. 7, 1900).

Tragedy. (F. - L. - Gk.) O.F. tragedie, = L. tragedia, = Gk. τραγῳδία, a tragedy; lit. 'a goat-song;' prob. because the actors were clad in goat-skins to resemble satyrs. - Gk. τραγῳδία, a tragic singer; lit. 'goat-singer.' - Gk. τραγῳς, a he-goat; θός, a singer, contrasted from dous; see Ode. Der. trag-ic, F. tragique, L. tragicus, Gk. τραγικός, lit. 'goatish.'

Trail, vb. (F. - L.) M. E. traillen, to draw along, answering to A. F. trailer; to trail, occurring in trailabasten (below).
TRAILBASTON

= O. F. traller, to tow a boat; allied to F. trâlié, a ferry-boat with a cord. = L. trâgula, a drag-net, sledge, traxa, a sledge; from traxere, to draw. Cf. Gascon traiho, a track; Port. tralha, a net; Span. tralla, a cord. (M. Du. tryclen, 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. traill (see Frang.). [The A.S. træglia is a very scarce word, in a gloss, and means ‘to pluck.’]

TRAILBASTON, a law term. (F.—L.) Anglo-F. trajebastom, 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 trajebastom 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., tráinen, vb. = M. F. traîn, a great man’s retinue; traine, a sledge; trainer, to trail along (Cot.). = Late L. trágnère, to drag along (Schwan.). = L. trahere, to draw. Der. train-band, corruption of tráin’d-band.

Train-oil. (Du.; and F.—L.—Gk.) For oil, see Oil. Formerly trans-oyle or trans. = 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. traen, a tear; cf. G. träne. The G. träne is really a pl. form = M. H. G. træhen, pl. of træhen, O. H. G. trahban, a tear; cf. O. Sax. træhi, pl., tears; E. Fries. træm, tear-drops. We also find M. H. G. trehen, pl., tears, which may be connected with O. Northumb. treher, a tear, and A. S. ëar, a tear. Similarly, Du. traen may be allied to Dan. ëar, a tear, and to L. ëar.

Trait, a feature. (F.—L.) F. trait, a line-stroke; Cot. = F. trait, pp. of traïr, to draw. = L. trahere, to draw.

Traitor, one who betrays. (F.—L.) O. F. traïlor, oblique case from nom. traïre, = L. trádërem, acc. of trádëtor, one who betrays. = L. trádëre, 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. trádëctorius, belonging to projection. = L. trádëctus, pp. of trádëcar

TRANQUIL

= trâ-jicere), to throw across, fling. = L. trâ-, for trans, across; iacere, to cast. Der. transet (M. F. traïet, a ferry), the right reading for trançet, Merch. Ven. iii. 4. 53.

Tram, a coal-wagggon, car on rails. (Scand.) The words tram-road and tramroad occur as early as A.D. 1794; 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); tranum, a frame; cf. Swed. dial. tromm, log, stock of a tree, also a summer-sledge; M. Swed. tram, tram, piece of a cut tree. Orig. sense a beam, shaft, bar, log; then a shaft of a cart, a sledge; cf. E. Fries. trame, trime, step of a ladder, handle of a barrow; Low G. tram, a beam, handle of a wheelbarrow; O. H. G. drâm, tram, M. Du. drom, a beam, O. Icel. tram (in trámmar). The ‘derivation’ from Outram (about 1800) is ridiculous; it ignores the accent, and contradicts the history.


= M. F. tramail, ‘a tramell, or a net for partridges;’ Cot. (Mod. F. tramail, Littre; Gascon tramail; Ital. tramaglia.) Late L. trámac(u)llum, a kind of net (Lex Salica). Prob. from L. trá, threefold, and macula, a mesh, net (Diez). The Span. form trasmallo is corrupt.

Tramontane, foreign to Italy. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. tramontain. = Ital. tramontane, living beyond the mountains. = L. trâ-, for trans, beyond; mont-, stem of mons, mountain.


Trample. (E.) M. E. trample, frequent. of M. E. trampen (above); E. Fries. tramule, G. trameln.

Tram-ways; see Tram.

Trance, (F.—L.) F. tranche, ‘a trance, or swoon;’ Cot. Lit. a passing away (from consciousness). = O. F. transis, to depart, die. = L. transire, to pass away; see Transit.

Tranquil. (F.—L.) F. tranquillé, calm. = L. tranquillus, at rest.
**Trans-**

Prefix. (L.) L. trans, beyond, across, over. Orig. pres. pt. of a verb *transire* (whence *in-sire*), 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. *transalpīnus,* beyond the Alps; see Alp.

**Transcend.** (L.) L. *transcendere,* to climb over, to surpass. — L. *trans,* for *trans,* beyond; *scendere,* to climb.

**Transcribe.** (L.) L. *transscribere,* to copy out from one book into another. — L. *trans,* for *trans,* across, over; *scribere,* to write. Der. *transcriptum,* from neut. of pp. *transscriptus,* also *transcribendum.*

**Transact.** (L.) Lit. cross-enclosure.
- L. *trans,* for *trans,* across; *scēptum,* enclosure, orig. neut. of pp. of *sēpius,* *sēpière,* to enclose from *sēpa, a hedge.

**Transfer.** (F. — L.) F. *transférer.*
- L. *transferre,* to convey across. — L. *trans,* across; *ferre,* to bear; see Bear (1).

**Transfigure.** (F. — L.) F. *transfigurer.* — L. *transfigurāre,* to change the figure or appearance. — L. *trans,* across (implying change); *figūra,* figure.

**Transfix.** (L.) From L. *transfixus,* pp. of *transfixgere,* to transfix. — L. *trans,* through; *figēre,* to fix; see Fix.

**Transform.** (F. — L.) F. *transformer.*
- L. *transformāre,* to change the shape of. — L. *trans,* across (implying change); *formāre,* to form, from *forma,* shape; see Form.

**Transfuse.** (L.) From L. *transfusus,* pp. of *transfundere,* to pour out of one vessel into another. — L. *trans,* across; *fundere,* to pour; see Fuse (1).

**Transgression.** (F. — L.) F. *transgression.* — L. acc. *transgressionem,* a passage across, in late Lat. a transgression. — L. *transgressus,* pp. of *transgressāre,* to go across. — L. *trans,* beyond; *grādī,* to step, go; see Grade.

**Transient.** (L.) From *transient-,* supposed stem of L. *transiens,* passing away, though the real stem is *trans-,* pres. pt. of *transīre,* to pass across or away.
- L. *trans,* beyond; *īre,* to go.

**Transit.** (L.) L. *transitus,* lit. a passing across. — L. *transītum,* supine of *transīre,* to pass across (above).

**Transp.*

Translate. (F. — L.) F. translator, Cot. — Late L. *translātūra,* to translate (11th cent.). — L. *translātus,* transferred; used as pp. of *transīre* (but from a different root). — L. *trans,* across, beyond; *latīus,* borne, used as pp. of *ferre,* to bear.
See Tolerate.

**Translucent.** Allowing light to pass through. (L.) L. *translucēnt-, st of pres. pt. of *transīre,* to shine through.
- L. *trans,* beyond; *lūcēre,* to shine; see Luceid.

**Transmigration.** (F. — L.) F. *transmigration.* — L. acc. *transmigrātīūnum,* 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. *transmissio,* (from pp. *transmissus*).

**Transmutation.** (F. — L.) F. *transmutation.* — L. acc. *transmutationem,* L. *transmutātus,* pp. of *transīre,* to change over, shift, transpose. — L. *trans,* across; *mutāre,* to change; see Mutable.

**Transom,** a thwart-piece across a double window, lintel, cross-beam. (L.) Shortened from *transōrum* (see Florio, under Transiti and Tract.). — L. *transsum,* a transom (Vitruvius). — L. *trans,* going across; *-tron,* suffix (as in arātrum, that which ploughs, a plough).

**Transparent.** (F. — L.) F. *transparent.* — clear-shining; Cot. — L. *trans,* through; *parent-, stem of pres. pt. of *parāre,* to appear; see Appear.

**Transpicious.** Transparent. (L.) Coined, as if from L. *transpīnus,* from *transpīere,* to see through. — L. *trans,* for *trans,* beyond; *specere,* to look. Compare perspicuous.

**Transpire.** To oose out. (L.) From L. *trans-* for *trans,* through; *spīrāre,* to breathe; see Spirit.

**Transplant.** (F. — L.) F. *transplanter.*
- L. *transplantāre,* to plant in a new place. — L. *trans,* across; *plantāre,* to plant, from *planta,* a plant; see Plant.

**Transport.** (F. — L.) F. *transporter,*
- to carry or convey over; Cot. — L. *transportāre,* to carry or convey. — L. *trans,* across; *portāre,* to carry; see Port (2).

**Transpose.** (F. — L. and Gk.) F. *transpose,* to transpose, reverse. — L. *trans,* across; *pōsāre,* to put; see Post (2).
TRANPOSITION

Transposition. (F. — L.) F. transposition. — L. transpositionis, pp. of transposere, to transpose. — L. trans, across; pene, 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. transubstantiation. — Late L. acc. transubstantiationum; see Hildesbert of Tours (died 734), sermon 93. — Late L. transubstatiatio, coined from trans, across (implying change) and substantia, substance; see Subsistence.

Transverse. (F. — L.) O. F. transvers, placed across. — L. transversus, turned across, laid across; pp. of transvertere, to turn across. — L. trans, across; turnere, to turn; see Verse.

Trap (1), a snare, gin. (E.) M. E. trappe. A S. trappe, a trap, for trappe, whence bo-trappan, 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. trappe. Orig. sense ‘step’; a trap is that on which an animal steps, or puts its foot. Cf. Westphal. trappe, a step; Du. trap, a stair, step, kick, Swed. trappa, a stair. Allied to Du. trapen, to tread on, Norw. trappe, E. Fries. and Low G. trappen, to tread on, trample. Allied to Tramp. Cf. Span. trampa, a trap. Der. trap, vb.; trap-door, trap-bait.

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. drape, cloth, as proved by Chaucer’s use of trappe, trappings of a horse, from O. F. drapeur, with the same sense (Godfrey). Cf. also Late L. trapus, cloth (usually drappus), trappatura, a horse’s trappings, Span. and Port. trapo, cloth. See Drape.

Der. trappings, sb. pl.

Trap (3), a kind of igneous rock. (Swed.) Swed. trappa, a stair; whence trap, trap-rock; cf. Dan. trappe, stair. So called from its appearance; its tabular masses seem to rise in steps. Cf. Trap (1).

Trapan, trapan (F. — O. H. G.) to ensnare. (F. — O. H. G.) Formerly trappan. — O. F. trappe, trapant, a snare, trap-door (Rouquetfort); a plank (Godfrey). — Late L. trapamentum, a plank for a trap-door; see F.

F. trappe, a trap. — O. H. G. trappe, a trap; see Trap (1).

Trapezium, an irregular four-sided figure. (L. — Gk.) L. trapezium. — Gk. trapax, a small table, also a trapezium. Dimin. of trapax, a table, of which the orig. sense was a four-footed bench. — Gk trap-, a reduced form of the Idg. word for ‘four’; μέξ, foot, allied to νόος (stem νόθ), 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).

Trapping; see Trap (3).

Trash, refuse. (Scand.) The orig. sense was bits of broken sticks found unter 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. traks, a heap of sticks. Derived from the Swed. dial. phrase sli in tras, to break in pieces, the same as Swed. sli in kras, to break in pieces; so that tr stands for kr, just as Icel. trani means a crane (see Orane). — Swed. krasa, Dan. krase, to crash, break; see Orase. Trash means ‘crashings,’ i.e. bits readily cracked off, dry twigs that break with a crash or snap.

Travail, toll. (F. — L.) F. travail, toll, labour. The same as Ital. travaglio; Span. trabajo, Port. trabalho, toll, labour. According to F. Meyer (Rom. xvii. 421) it answers to Late L. trepaltium, a kind of rack for torturing martyrs (Ducange); perhaps made of three beams (trei poli). Others make it answer to Late L. *trabaculum, formed from L. trab-em, acc. of trabs, trables, a beam. Cf. Late L. trabile, an axle-tree. And see below.

Trave, a shackle. (F. — L.) A trave was a frame of rail, for confining unruly horses. — O. F. trave, a beam (Supp. to Roquefort), usual form tref (Cot.). Cf. F. en-traver, to shackle, en-traves, shackles; (Cot.); Span. trabar, to clasp, traba, a shackle. — L. trabem, acc. of trabs, a beam. Der. archi-trave, q. v.

Trave, to journey. (F. — L.) The same word as travail; from the root of travelling in olden times.

Traverse, laid across. (F. — L.) M. F. traverse, m.s.; traverse, fem. ‘crosse-wise’; Cot. — L. transversus, transverse. — L. trans, across; versus, pp. of versere, to turn; see Verse. Der. traverse, vb., F.
TRAVERSE, 'to thwart or go overthwart,' Cot.

TRAVERTINE, a kind of white limestone. (Ital. — L.) From Ital. travertino, formerly tivertino (Flor.) — L. Tarvitium, adj., belonging to Tibur, the modern Tivoli.

TRAVESTY. (F. — It. — L.) Orig. a pp., borrowed from F. travestir, disguised, pp. of se travestir, to change one's apparel. — M. Ital. transire, to disguise, mask. — L. trà (for trans), implying 'change'; *nuestre, to clothe, which is from vestis, a garment; see Vest.

TRAWL, to fish with a drag-net. (F. — Teut.) Walloon trawler, O. F. trawler, to go hither and thither (Roquefort); also spelt troller, mod. F. trôler; see Troll

TRAY, a shallow vessel. (E.) M. E. trýy, written irrýg (A. S. Lcchdmons, il. 340). — A. S. trýg, a trough. — Low G. trýgge (Stratmann); deriv. of trýg. See Trough. (Doubtful; the alleged A. S. trýg is an error for trýg.)

Treachery. (F. — L.) M. E. trecherie, trecherie. = O. F. trecherie, treacher. = O. F. trechier, trichier, to trick; cf. Ital. treccare, to cheat. = Late L. *tricāre, for L. tricāre, to daily (Eccles. xxxii. 15), tricāt, to make difficulties. = L. tricē, pl. difficulties, wiles; see Intricate.

TREAD. (F. — L.) — Gk.) Formerly a medicament; the mod. tread is named from resembling it in appearance. M. E. triacle, a sovereign remedy — O. F. triacle, also spelt thériaque (the t being unoriginal, as in syllable). = L. thēria, an antidote against poisons, esp venomous bites. = Gk. θηρίων φόμως, ab. pl., antidotes against the bites of wild beasts. = Gk. θηρίων, belonging to a wild beast. = Gk. θηρίς, a wild beast.

TREAD, vb. (E.) M. E. troden, pt. t. tréd, pp. troden. — Du. troden, G. troden. We also find icel. troda, pt. t. trada, pp. trochien (cf. E. trodden); Dan. trode, Swedish. troda, Goth. troðun (pt. trœð). Der. tred-e, a thing to tread on (in a lathe); also trade.


TREATURE. (F. — L.) The former r is intrusive. M. E. trecuor. = O. F. trer (F. trésor); the same as Ital. teescer, Span. tesor. = L. thēsaurum, acc. of thēsaurus, a treasure. = Gk. θήραυση, a treasure, store, hoard. = Gk. base θήρας, θήρω, as in θίρθ μαϊ, I place, store up, atte. θέρασις; (the suffixes are not clear). Der. treasurer, O. F. tresoria.

TREAT, vb. (F. — L.) F. trater, l. tractus, to handle; frequentative of trahere (pp. tractus), to draw.

TREATISE. (F. — L.) M. E. tratis. = O. F. tratis, tratis, a thing well handled or nicely made; answering to a Late L. form tractius. = F. traiter, to treat (above).

TREATY, (F. — L.) M. E. trete. = O. F. trait [i.e. trait], a treaty, pp. of traiter; to treat (above); Late L. tractius.

TREBLE, threefold. (F. — L.) O. F. treble. = L. tripulum, acc. of triplus, threefold; see Triplicate.

TREDLE, for TREADLE; see Tread.

TREE. (E.) M. E. tree, tre (which also means dead wood, timber). A. S. trce or trw, a tree, timber. — Low G. tre (for tre-æ, lit. the wood, with post-positive article); Goth. træs. T.-nt type *tre-wom, n. Cf. Russ. drevo, a tree, W. drw, an oak, Irish daragh; Gk. δέντο, oak, Skt drṣ, wood; cf. Skt. dru, a kind of pine; Gk. δέντο, a spear-shaft. Der. tar (11), through.

TREFOIL. (F. — L.) O. F. trefoil. = L trifolium, lit. 'three-leaf.' = L. trí̆, allied to trés, three ; folium, a leaf. See Foliage.

TRELIS, lattice-work. (F. — L.) M. E. trelis. = F. treillis, 'a trellis;' Cot. Ultimately from F. treille, a latticed frame. = Late L. trickila, tricla, an arbour. Jnt the suffix -is is due to O. F. treillis, treillis (mod. F. treillis, sackcloth), adj. appl. d to armour covered with a sort of lattice-work, Late L. triscilium, a covering of sackcloth. = L. très, three, licium, a thread; cf. L. tri-lix.

TREMBLE, (F. — L.) F. trembler. = Late L. tremulāre. = L. tremulus, adj., trembling. = L. tremum, to tremble. = Lith. trim-tis, Gk. τρῆλον-ος, to tremble. (‡ TREM) Brum. i. 474. Der. tremor, L. tremor, a trembling; tremulous, from L. tremulus (above); tremendous, from L. tremendus, lit. to be feared, gerundive of tremere, to fear.

TRENCH

trinekær, Ital. trinecare. Apparently from Late L. trinca, to cut, substituted for L. truncare, 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. trenché.

Trend, to bend away, said of direction. (L.) M. E. trenden, to roll, turn round. Allied to A.S. trenul, a circle round the sun, a ring; ñ-trendulan, to roll; A.S. trunad, a ring; Du. om-trenden, about. Dan. Swed. trind, round; M. H. G. trendul, O. H. G. trenel, a ball; O. H. G. trenelum, to revolve. See Trindle.

Trental, a set of thirty masses for the dead. (F. - L.) O. F. trentel, trental (Koefoed). = F. trente, thirty = L. tri-centum, thirty. = L. tri-, thrice; -ginta, allied to Gk. -gonta, short for -ekonta, a decade, from -ena, ten.

Trepant (1), a small saw for removing a piece of a broken skull. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. 2. trepon. = Late L. trepantium = Gk. τρέπανον, a auger, bore; also a trepan. (K. τρώμα, a hole. From Gk. tare, to pierce, as in L. tare, Gk. τεραν. *τεράω.)

Trepant 2; to一举. See Trepan.

Trepang; see Tripung.


Tresspass. (F. - L.) O. F. tress, passer, to exceed, pass beyond (hence, in b., to sum) = O. F. tres, from L. transcipere, beyond; passer, to pass; see Pass.

Tress, a plait of hair, ringlet. (F. - Gk.) M. F. tresse = F. tresse, a tress; tresser, to braid hair. [The same as Ital. trecce, a braid, plait, Span. trenza.] = Late L. tricis, variant of tria, a plait. = Gk. τρίχα, in three parts, threefold; from a common way of plaiting hair (Diers, Scheler). = Gk. τρίχη, thrice, allied to ἄρρη, three; see Three. (Doubtful.)

Tressure, an heraldic border. (F. - Gk.) Formed, with F. suffix -ure, from F. traverse, to plait. = F. tresse, a plait (above).

Tressle, Tresel, a support for a table. (F. - L.) O. K. treul, later tresel. = Late L. transstellum, the same as L. transstellum, dimin. of transsternum, a cross-beam. See Transom. q for O. F. tres, < L. trans, cf. trespass.

Tres (F. - L.) Tres, 'an allowance made for the waste, which is always 4 in every 104 pounds; ' Phillips. It prob. meant an allowance for waste in transport. = F. traite, 'a draught; ... also a transportation, shipping over, and an imposition upon commodities; ' Cot. = L. tractia, fem. of tractus, pp. of trahere, to draw; see Trase (1). Cf. M. Ital. tratta, 'to leave to transport merchant; ' Florio.

Trey, three. (F. - L.) A. F. treis = L. tres, three.

Tri- , relating to three. (L. - L.) L. tri-, three times; allied to tres (neut. tria), three. So also Gk. τρεῖ, prefix, from τρεῖς (neut. τρια), 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. τριά, thre (above).

Triale; 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. tribus, 'a tribe;' Cot. = L. tribu-, decl. stem of tribus, a tribe; cf. Umbrian tribo. Said to have been one of the three original families in Rome; as if from L. tri-, three. But see Brugm. ii. § 104.

Tricubah, a metrical foot containing 3 short syllables. (L. - Gk.) L. tribalachys. = Gk. τριβαχύς = Gk. τρι-, three; βαχύς, short.

Tribulation, (F. - L.) F. tribulation. = L. acc. tribulationem, affliction. = L. tribulatus, pp. of tribulare, to rub out corn; hence, to afflict. = L. tribulum, a sledge for rubbing out corn, consisting of a wooden frame with iron spikes beneath it. = L. tri-, as in tria, pp. of tres, to rub; with suffix -bulum, denoting the agent. See Trite.

Tribune, (F. - L.) M. E. tribun. = F. tribun, = L. tribunus, acc. of tribunus, lit. the chief officer of a tribe = L. tribus, a tribe; see Tribe.

Tribute, ab. (F. - L.) M. F. tribut. = F. tribut, tribute. = L. tributum, tribute, lit. a thing paid; neut. of pp. of tribuere, to assign, pay. Perhaps from L. tribum, a tribe (Bresl.).

Triose (1), a short space of time. (Scand.) M. E. at a trise, at a (single) pull;
TRICE

Ipomydon, 392. From Trice (2), below β. Later, in the phrase in a trice, as if imitated from Span. en un tris, in a trice, in an instant; from tris, the noise made by the cracking of glass, a crack, an instant. So also Port. tris, cracking of glass, a crash, crack, instant; en hum tris, in a trice. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Span tris tris, a noise; trisca, a cracking crashing; triscar, 'to make such a noise as of tearing on glass, nut-shells, or the like;' Pineda.

Trice (2). Tris, to haul up, hoist. (Scand.) M. E. trisem, to hoist sail (orig. with a pulley).—Swed. trissa, a pulley, triss, spritsail-brace; Norw. triss, also trissel, a pulley; Dan. trisæ, a pulley, trisde, vb., to trice. Cf. also Low G. trisel, anything that revolves, a dizziness, a top. The Breugh, Wolt. also cites Hamburg drysen, to trice; dryse-blok, a pulley. "Orig. initial = ²p.

Tricentenary. (L.) Coin from L. tri- and Centenary, q. v. (L.)

Trick (1), a stratagem. (Du.—F.—L.) XVI cent. — M. Du. trek, a trick; Du. trekken. Prob. distinct from Du. trekken, a pull, draught; and borrowed from O.F. triquer, Norman form of O.F. tricher, to trick. In fact, trickery is from O.F. tricerie, 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. trekken, 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. trekhen, str. vb., to push.


Tricolor. (F.—L.) F. tricolore, for drappes tricolore, three-coloured flag; cf. F. tricolore, the three-coloured amaranth. — L. tris, three; colur-, stem of color, colour.

TRILOBITE

Trident. (F.—L.) F. trident, = L. tridentem, acc. of tridens, a three-pronged spear. — L. tri-, three; dens, tooth, prong.

Triennial. (L.) Coin from L. triumnum, a period of three years. — L. tri-, three; annum, year.

Trifle. (F.—L.) M. E. truffe, tröße, rarely trifé. — O. F. truffe, mockery, rillery, 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. truffa, a truffle, mockery. See Truffle in Scheler. See Truffle.

Trifoliate, three-leaved. (L.) From L. tri-, three; foli-um, leaf.

Trifolium, a gallery above the arches of the nave and choir of a church. (L.) From L. tri-, for tri-, 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 trigger, = Du. trekker, a trigger; lit. 'that which draws or pulls.' = Du. trekken, to pull. See Track.

Triglyph, a three-grooved tablet. (L. —Gk.) L. triglyphus, = Gk. τριγλύφος, a triglyph; lit. 'three-cloven.' = Gk. τρίγλυφος, thrice; γλύφω, to carve, groove.

Trigonometry. (Gk.) 'Measurement of triangles.' = Gk. τριγώνω, a triangle; μετρα, measurement, from μέτρον, a measure. Gk. τριγώνον is from τρί-, three; γων-ia, angle, allied to γών, knee.

Trilaterial, trilingual, triliteral. (L.) From L. tri-, three; a 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. 1663. = Swed. trilla, Dan. trille, to roll, turn round; the same as Du. drielen; see Drill (1).

Trill (3), to trinkle, roll. (Scand.) Merely a particular use of the word above. Perhaps confused with truckle.

Trillion. (F.—L.) A coined word; to express tri-million; see Billion.

Trilobite, a kind of fossil. (Gk.) It has three lobes. = Gk. τρί-λοβος, for τρίς, three; λόβος, a lobe; -στo, a stem; -ατo, suffix.
TRIM


Trinket (1), a small ornament. (F.) M. E. trenket, a shoemaker's knife; also spelt trynket (Palsgrave). Tussar speaks of 'trinkets and tools.' Seems to have meant a toy-knife, such as ladies wore on chains; and, generally, a small ornament. Prob. from O. N. F. trespasser, to cut; from O. Sp. trinchar, to cut; cf. Span. trinchar, Ital. trinciare, to cut, carve; Span. trincete, a cook's mincing-knife, a shoemaker's knife (Minshew). See Trench.

Trinket (2). Trinquet, the highest sail of a ship. (F. - Span. - L.) M. F. trinquet, the highest sail; Cot. - Span. trinquette, a trinket. Cf. Ital. trinchetto, a trinket; Port. trinquete, a forssail. Prob. from L. trinquetus, triangular (from the shape). - L. tri-; allied to trēs, three; see Tri-; -quetus, of doubtful origin. The * may be due to Span. trinca, a rope.

Trio. (Ital. - L.) Ital. trio, music in three parts. - L. tri-, three; see Tri-.

Trip, vb. (E.) M. E. trippe, to step lightly. A lighter form of the base TRAP, to tread; see Trap (1) and Tramp.

Du. trippen, to step, whence trippelen, to trip, dance; Swed. trippa, Dan. trippe, to trip, tread lightly.

Trispec, an edible sea-slug. (Malay.) Malay trispang.

Trip. (F.) M. E. trippe. - F. tripe; cf. Span. and Port. tripa, Ital. trippe, tripe. Also Irish triopus, sb. pl., entrails, tripes; W. tripe, intestines; Bret. tripenn, tripe, pl. tristen, intestines. Of unknown origin. Perhaps from Low G. tripe, a stripe, also a strip.

Triple, three-fold. (F.-L.) F. tripler. - L. triplicem, acc. of triplicem, threefold. - L. tri-, three; -plus, allied to plenus, full. See Tri- and Double.

Triplicate, threefold. (L.) From pp. of L. triplicare, to treble. - L. tri-, three; plicare, to weave, fold; see Ply.

Tripod. (L.-Gk.) L. tripod, stem of tripus, -Gk. πτερόν (stem πτερο-), a tripod, three-footed brass kettle, three-legged table. - Gk. τρίς, three; πόδος, foot; see Foot.

Tripus, an honour examination at Cambridge. (L.-Gk.) Better spelt tripus, as in An Eng. Garner, vii. 267 (1670). It was orig. applied to a certain M.A. chosen at a commencement to make an ingenious satirical speech; hence the later tripus-verses, i.e. facetious Latin verses on the reverse side of which the tripus-lists were printed. Thus the orig. reference was (not to the three classes, but) to the three-legged stool used by the Tripus, who was also called a Prævocator, or (at Oxford) a Terra filius; and the lists were named from the verses which took the place of the speech delivered by the M.A. who sat on the tripus. From L. tripus (above).

Trireme, galley with three banks of oars. (L.) 1. triremenis, having three banks of oars. - L. tri-, three; remus, oar.

Trisect. (L.) Coined from L. tri-, in three parts; and sectum, supine of secäre, to cut.

Trist; see Tryst.

Trite. (L.) L. tritus, worn, pp. of terere, to rub, wear away. + Russ. terruz, Lith. triti, to rub; Gk. τεπέω (<*tepewe), to rub. (TER.)

Triton, a sea-god. (L.-Gk.) L. tritón. - Gk. Tptron, a Triton. Cf. Irish tris, the sea; Skt. trīta-; the name of a deity.


Triumph. (F.-L.) O. F. triumph, later triumph, triumphus, a public rejoicing for a victory. + Gk. ζύπαιμος, a hymn to Bacchus.

Triumvir. (L.) One of three men associated in an office. L. pl. triumviri, three men, evolved from the gen. pl. trium virorum, belonging to three men. - L. trium, gen. pl. of trius, three; virorum, gen. pl. of vir, a man; see Vire. L.

Trivet, Treven, a three-footed support. (L.) Spelt treved (1493). A.S. treft, Cart. Sax. lli. 367. - L. tripedem, acc. of tripus, having three feet. - L. tri-, three; pedes, a foot. Cf. tripod.

Trivial, common. (F.-L.) F. trivial. - L. trivialis, belonging to three crossroads; that which may be picked up anywhere, common. - L. trīus, a place where
three roads meet. — L. trī-, three; use way; see Viaduct.

**Trochee.** (L. - Gk.) L. trochaus. — Gk. τροχαίον, running; also the tripping foot which consists of a long syllable followed by a short one. — Gk. τρίκεφον, to run. Allied to Thrall.

**Trogloodyte**, a dweller in a cave. (F. — L. - Gk.) F. trogloodyte. — L. τρογλοδύτης, one who creeps into holes, a cave-dweller. — Gk. τρογλοδύτης, for τρόγλη, a hole, cave; τρόγλη, to e.τερ. β. Τρόγλη is from τρόγλαι, to gnaw, bite, gnaw a hole. Cf. Trout.

**Troll**, to roll, sing a catch, fish for pike. (F. — Tuc.) M. K. trollen, to roll; to troll a catch is to sing it irregularly (see below); to troll a bond is to circulate it; to troll is also to draw hither and thither. — M. F. troller, which Cotgrave explains by ‘hounds to trouble, rue, or hunt out of order’; O. F. traver, to run or draw hither and thither; mod. F. troller. — G. trollen, to roll, troll. — M. Du. drullen, ‘to trodle,’ ‘to hale;’ Hezham; Low G. drulen, to roll, troll. Prob. allied to E. Fries. drallen, to turn, run, 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).


**Trope.** a figure of speech. (L. - Gk.) L. tropus. — Gk. τρόπος, a turn, a trope. — Gk. τρόπων, to turn. — O. Lat. tropere, to turn.

**Trophy.** (F. - L. - Gk.) F. trophée, ‘a trophy;’ Cot. — L. tropaeum, a sign of victory. — Gk. τρόπαιον, a trophy, monument of an enemy’s defeat. Neut. of τρόπαιον, belonging to a defeat. — Gk. τροφί, a return, putting to flight of an enemy. — Gk. τρόπων, to turn (above).

**Tropick.** (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. tropick. — F. tropique, ‘a tropick;’ Cot. — L. tropicum, aca. of tropicus, tropical. — Gk. τροπικός, belonging to a turn; the trope is the point where the sun appears to turn from N. to S., or from S. to N. in the zodiac. — Gk. τρόπων, a turn; see Trope. And see Tropen (1), Trover.

**Trot.** vb. (F. - L.) F. trotter; O. F. trotter. We also find O. F. trotter, Low L. trotarius, a trotter, messenger, supposed to be from L. tolitarius, going at a trot. — L. tolarius, adv., at a trot; lit. ‘liftingly,’ i.e. lifting the feet. — L. tollar, to lift; see Tolerate. (So Diez, Scheler, and Littre.) But cf. M. H. G. troelten, to run, perhaps allied to trolen, to tread; M. Du. trolten, ‘to go, to pace, or to trot.’

**Truth.** (L.) Merely a variant of truth. M. E. trouthe, Ormulum; see Trow.

**Troubadour.** (Prov. — L. — Gk.) A F. modification of Prov. trobar, also trobaire, a troubadour, inventor of songs or verses. Here troubador answers to a Late L. acc. *trobador* (= Ital. trovatore, Span. trovador); whilst F. troubadour answers to a Late L. nom. *trobador*. Both from the verb *trophar* (as seen in Ital. trovar, Span. trovar, Prov. trovar, — troubler), to find. See Trouver.

**Trouble.** vb. (F. - L.) F. troubler; O. F. troubler. It answers to a Late L. *turibilare*, a verb made from L. turbata, a disorderly group, dim. of L. turbas, a crowd. In fact, we find O. F. turbler, *toublier*, one who troubles. Cf. Gk. τρόπη, disorder, throng; Skt. tvār, tūr, to hasten. See Turbid.

**Trough.** (E.) M. E. trogh. A.S. trog, a hollow vessel, trough. — Du. Icel. G. droog, Dan. trug, Swed. trug. Tent. type *trogen*, 1dg. type *drau-*, drau-; from *dru-, as in Skt. gru, a tree, with asl. suffix. Thus the sense is ‘wooden’; see Tree.

**Trounce.** to beat. (F. - L.) To beat with a truncheon. — O. F. tronce, a truncheon, m.; tronce, f., variant of tronche, a great piece of timber, allied to tron, a runk; see Troncheon.

**Trousers, Trouser.** (F.) The att. r is modern; from the old word *trosses*, or *trowes*, breeches; older forms *tromes*, *trose*, also *trosses*; esp. used of the Irish *trousers* or breeches; (whereas Irish *trious*, *trishkas*, trousers; M. Ir. *tròthras*; Gael. *trìchadh*). — F. tronche, truch, trousers, breeches (Littre), pl. of *trowe*. — O. F. trosse, a bundle, package, case; from O. F. trosus, trosseus, to pack; see Trouser, — Troussieu, a package, hunt’s outfit.
TROUT

(F.) F. truite, a little bundle; dimin. of trousse, a bundle, a pack; from O.F. trousse, to pack. Of doubtful origin. See Trousse.


Trower, an action at law arising out of the finding out of goods. (F. - L. - Gk.) O.F. trower (f. trower), to find; orig. to devise, invent, make up poetry. The same as Prov. trowar, Port. Span. trower, Ital. troware, to verify. Since Ital. e and Prov. e arise *from L. p, the corresponding Late L. form is *trophe, to verify. = L. tropus, a trope; Late L tropus, a song, manner of singing. = Gk. τρόφιμον, a trope, also a mode in music. See Troubadour, Trope.

Trow, to believe, suppose. (E.) M.E. truwe, O. Fries. trouwe, E. Fries. træen, to believe. A.S. træwian, to trow, trust, from Teut. base *trǣw. Also træwian, to believe, which is allied to the sb. træw, faith, trust, and to the adj. træw, true, from Teut. base *træw(val). Cf. Icel. trúa, to trow, trúi, true; Dan. træ, trow, trow, true; Schw. træ, to row; Low G. træven, to row, true; Du. trouwen, to marry, trouwen, true; G. trauen, O. H. G. træwes, to trust, Goth. trúuan, to believe. See True.

Trowel. (F. - L.) M.E. true, F. truelle, O.F. trowe; Late L. trulla, a trowel. Dimin. of L. truca a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle (hence a trowel, from the shape); cf. L. trulla.

Trowers, 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, Phil. of Dates, &c.

Truant, an idler. (F.-C.) F. truand, a beggar; truand, adj., beggarly; Cot. [The same as Sp. truhan, Port. truhdo, a by-pass, jester.] = W. truan, wretched, a wretch; Bret. trug, a beggar; Gael. and Irish truaghain, a wretched, miserable creature. Cf. W. tru, wretched. Corn. trow, wretched. Gael. truga, Irish trugh, miserable, O. Ir. truic; Celt. type *trowo, wretched (Stokes, 15%). The F. truand, a wandering beggar, is truand, a wretched man.

TRUDGE

(E.) It should rather be trures, i.e. pledges; it is the pl. of trew, a pledge of truth. (This is proved by the M.E. forms.) = A.S. trœw, a compact, promise, pledge, faith; cf. A.S. trœwe, true; see True.

Truck (1), to barter, exchange. (F.) M.E. trukken. = F. trouter, 'to truck, barter.' Cot. So also Span. trocar, to barter; whence some have thought that the F. form was borrowed. Cf. It. truccare, 'to truck, barter, to skud away.' Florio (1598). Origin disputed; the sense 'skud away' is clearly due to Gk. τρίχα, a course, from τρέχειν, to run; see Truck (a). A. But the Vocab. du haut Maine has truq pour troch, a simple exchange; and we find Norm. dial. fäse la troch, to barter, from W. Flemish troch used with respect to the (good or bad) 'sale' of goods; cf. in trok ayn, to be in vogue; and W. Flem. troch = Dun. täc. The form troch is from Dun troik, weak grade of troikken, to pull, for which W. Flemish employs trokken.

Truck (2), a small wheel, low-wheeled vehicle. (L. - Gk.) Modified from L. trochus, a wheel. = Gk. τρόχος, a runner, wheel, disc. = Gk. τρέχειν, to run. Der. tvick-bed, a bed on little wheels, where truckle = L. trochlea, a pulley; Baret has: 'Pullie, trochlen, a truckle, or pullie.' Cf. Span. trocla, a pulley.

Truckle, to submit servilily to another. (L. - Gk.) From the phrase to truck under, due to the old custom of putting a truckle-bed under a larger one; the truckle-bed being occupied by a servant, pupil, or inferior. It prob. originated in University slang, from L. trochlea (as above).


Trudge, to march heavily. (F. - Tent.) Perhaps to slouch along, or go about as an idle beggar. = F. truchet, to beg idly; obsol. (Littre). Of Tent. origin; cf. Low G. truggelen, to beg fawningly, to wheedle; Du. drogelen, to beg, wheedle; M. Du. truggelen, 'to trudge up and down a Begging,' Hexham; W. Flam. truggelen, to walk with difficulty; Dan. tringle, to importune; E. Fries. fruggelen, to press, push backward, also to be importunate. Allied to G. drohen, to press, A. S. hrucan, to press, afflict, prov. E. thrutch, to press.
TRUE

True, firm, certain. (E.) M. E. truwe. A.S. trunowe, tryowe, true. Orig. 'believed;' allied to O. Prussian druwol, to believe (Flick); Lith. drutus, firm; Du. truw, Icel. trygjar, Swed. trogen, G. tru, Goth. trugus, true. Cf. also Icel. trür, true, Goth. truwan, to believe, trust, to be persuaded. See Trow.

Truffle. (F. — L.) M. F. truffe, 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. tübera, truffles, whence was formed a F. fem. ab. *trufre, easily altered to truffe. We also find Ital tartufa, a truffle < L. terra tāber, i.e. truffle of the earth; whence G. kartoffel, earlier form kartuffel, a potato. See Trufe.

Trull, a worthless woman. (G.) G. trulle, trolle (whence Picard trolle), a trull. Cognate with M. Du. drol, a jester, Icel. troll, a merry elf; see Droll and Troll.


Trump (2), one of a leading suit of cards. (F. — L.) Well known to be a corruption of triumph; see Latimer's Sermons, and Nares. = F. trompe, 'the card-game called ruffe, or trump; also the ruffe or trump at it;' Cot. tripm: *trump, 'to triumph, to triumph at cards;' Cot. = L. triumphus, triumph. See Triumph.

Trumpetry, nonsense. (F. — G. — Slav.) F. tromperié, 'a wilde, 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. trompete, dimin. of trompe, a horn; see Trump (1).

Truncate, to cut off short. (L.) From pp. of L. truncäre, to cut off. = L. truncus, a stump. See Trunk (1).

Truncenon. (F. — L.) M. E. truncenon. = O. North F. trencnon (Norm. dial.); O. F. trouson, a thick stick; formed from tronce, a trunk; see Trunk. Mod. F. troncon.

Trundle, to roll. (F. — Low G.) Cf. trundle-bed, a bed running on wheels; trundle-tail, a curly tail of a dog; A. S. tryndyl, rounded; Voc. 152. 5. = M. F. (Picard) tronculer, 'to trundle;' Cot. Walloon tronculer, to roll (Sigart). Of Low G. origin; cf. Low G. tronclen, Pomeran. tronkeln, to trundle a hoop; O. Fries. tronk, round; N. Fries. trind, round. From Teut. *trund-, weak grade of a lost verb *trendan-, to roll (pt. t. *trund); whence also A. S. sin-trundel, a large round shield. The s appears in Dan. Swed. trind, round; the a, modified to ø, appears in M. E. trenden, to turn, roll, secondary verb from *trund, and grade of *trendan-. See Trend.


Trunk (2), of an elephant. (F. — Slav.) Formerly trump, signifying (1) trumpet, (2) tube. = F. trompe, 'a trump, or trumpet, the snout of an elephant;' Cot. Cf. O. F. tromper, to blow a trumpet; see Trump (1).

Trunnon, one of the projecting stumps on each side of a cannon, on which it rests in the carriage. (F. — L.) F. tronon, a stump; from tronce, a trunk; cf. M. F. tron, a stump; see Trunk (1).

Truss, to pack, fasten up. (F.) O. F. Trouser, tourser, to pack up; whence the sb. trouser, course, a bundle; and the dimin. trousel, trousel, later trouses; see Trouser. Cf. Port. trouxa, a pack, Span. truja, a soldier's knapsack. Orig. doubtful; perhaps from O. F. tru, truos, a small piece; from Late L. turus, L. thyrsus, a stalk. = Gk. ὑθηρα; see Thyrsus. So Köting.


Try, to select, test, examine, &c. (F. — L.) M. E. tris, to select, pick out, choose; = F. tiroir, 'to call out;' Cot. The same as Prov. tiroir, to separate from the straw, also to choose. = Late
TRYST

Triäre, to pound small; cf. Ital. tritare, to pound, grind, mince, also to ponder, consider, scan. — L. triturus, pp. of terere, to rub. It meant to thresh, pulverize, separate, purify, call, pick. (Disputed.) Der. triax.

TRYST, Trist, an appointment to meet. (F.—Teut?) See Jamieson; orig. a set station, place of meeting. M. E. tryst, triste, a station (in hunting), place to watch. — O. F. triste, triste, station to watch (in hunting), ambush; Low L. trista. Of doubtful origin, but perhaps related to Frankish L. tristus, one in a place of trust (see Ducange). Allied to O. H. G. triste, help, M. H. G. vb. trosten, to assist; see Trust.

Tub, a small cask. (O. Low G.) M. E. tubbe. — M. Du. tobbe, a tub; Low G. and Fries. tubbe, a tub.

Tube, (E.—L.) F. tube. — L. tubum, acc. of tubus, a tube, pipe; akin to tuba, a trumpet. Der. tub-ul-ar, from L. tubulos, dimin. of tubus.

Tubar, a rounded root. (L.) L. tüber, a bump, tumour, also a bubble. Lit. swelling; allied to Tumid. Brumg. L § 413 (8). Der. tubercle, a little swelling.

Tuck (t), to gather in a dress. (O. Low G.) M. E. tucken. — Low G. tucken, to pull up, draw up, tuck up, also to entice ( = M. Du. tocken, to entice). + G. tuckern, to twitch up; O. H. G. schwicken. Teut. base *tuk; intensive form from the weak grade (*tuk) of Teut. *ticken-; to pull; see Tow (1), Tag, Touch.

Tuck (2), a rapier. (F. —Ital. — G.) Short for F. écu, occasional form of ascer, the stock of a tree, a rapier, a tuck; — Ital. stocco, a truncheon, rapier, tuck; Florio. — G. stocht, a stock, stump, &c.; see Stock, Stoosado.

Tuck (3), beat of drum. (F. — Teut.) From Picard or Walloon toquer, toker, to tock, strike; variant of F. tocker, to tock; see Touch, Tossein.

Tucker, a fuller. (F.— Teut.) M. E. tocker, lit. ‘beater,’ though the cloth was worked up with the feet. — O. North F. toker, toquer, to beat; variant of F. toquer, to tock; see Tossein.

Tunket, a flourish on a trumpet. (F. — Teut.) North F. toquet, for O. F. toquet; a stroke; equivalent to Ital. tocce, a premiere, tolling of a bell, a tocket, a-pilling; from toccare, to strike, touch; see Tumila. Of or from Italian.

TUMFAY

Tuesday. (E.) A. S. Tues dag, the day of Tiu, the god of war. + Icel. Tyr-dag, the day of Tyr; Dan. Torsdag, Swedish. Tisdag; O. H. G. Ziiu tag, the day of Ziu, god of war. The A. S. Tiu, Icel. Tyr, O. H. G. Ziu are the same as Skt. deva-s, god, and allied to L. deus, god, and even to L. Inv- in In-piter, Gk. Zeus, Skt. Dyus. A translation of L. diaz, Martis.


Tuft (t), a crest, knot. (F. — Teut.) M. E. tuft, but the final t is exccesent; prov. E. tuft, a tuft.— F. touffe, a tuft or lock of hair. — Swedish. toppa, a tuft; fringe; Icel. topur, a top, tuft, or lock of hair; M. Du. top, a tuft; G. sepp. "W. tuft is borrowed from E., and preserves the correct form.

Tuft (2), a plantation, a green knoll. (Scand.) See Toft.

Tag, vb. (Scand.) M. E. taggen. From Icel. tag, M. Swed. tag, a rope to pull by; allied to E. Fries. tagen, to pull; Low G. taggen, to pull up, draw up; cf. Low G. tagg, a pull (Dannell). From the weak grade (tag-) of Teut. *tang-, to pull; see Tow (1), Tuck (1).


Tulip, a flower. (F. — Ital. — Turk. — Pers.) M. F. tulipe, also tulipan, a tulip; so called from its likeness to a turban. — Ital. tulipa, tulipano, a tulip. — Turk. tulband, a turban; also dulband. — Pers. dulband, a turban; see Turban.

Tulle, a kind of silk open-work or lace. (F.) Named from Tulle, the chief town in the department of Corrèze (France), where it was first made (Litré).

Tumble, vb. (F.) M. E. tumblen; frequent. of tumbar, tummen, to tumble. — A. S. tumbian, to turn heels over head, dance. + Du. tuimelen; cf. G. tummeln, from O. H. G. tümôin, to turn over and over (whence F. tomber); Dan. tumle. Der. tumbler, ab., (1) an acrobat, (2) a glass without a foot, which could only be set down when empty; tumb-reel, a cart that falls over, O. F. tomberel, from F. tomber, to tumble, fall over, a word of Tent. origin.

Tumefy, to cause to swell. (F. — L.) M. F. tumefuir; L. tumeficiare,
TUMID (L.) L. tumidus, swollen.

Tumid. (L.) L. tumidus, swollen.

Tumid, to swell; facere, to make.

Tumulus. (L.) L. tumulos, an hill; Skt. tum, to increase. Brugm. L. tumulos, a mound. See Tum.

Tumor. (L.) L. tumexus, a mound. See Tomb.

Tun, see Ton.


Tungsten. A heavy metal. (Swed.) Swed. tungsten, lit. 'heavy stone.' Swed. tung, heavy; sten, stone. Swed. tung = Icel. tungur, heavy; sten is cognate with E. stone.


Tunnel. (F. - L.) O. F. tunnel (later tonneau), a tunnel, a great vessel; hence a tunnel (or trap) for partridges, which was an arched tunnel of wire, strengthened by hoops at intervals (whence it was also called tunnelle in F.). It came to mean any kind of tunnel or shaft, e.g. the shaft or pipe of a chimney, &c. Dimin. from Late L. tunna, a ton; see Ton.

Tunny. A fish. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. thon, Cot. L. thunnus, acc. of thunnus. Gk. θύννος, θύννα, a tunny. L. 'the darker.' Gk. θυννα, allied to θυννα, to rush along. (v/dHEU.)

Top. A ram. (Scand.) Prob. a transferred name; cf. Swed. and Norw. topp, a cock, allied to Dan. top, a cock's crest, and to Icel. toppr, a top, a crest. See Top.


Turbary, a right of digging turf, or a place for digging turf. (F. - O. H. O.) O. P. torbere, Low L. turbaria, the same. O. H. G. turbe, older form of surbe, turf. A. S. turve. See Turf.

Turbid. (L.) L. turbidus, disturbed.

Turbid, to disturb. L. turbare, a crowd, confused mass of people. See Trouble.

Turbet. (F. - L.) F. turbot, a fish.

Late L. turbo, a turbot; L. turba, a primitive form of turbid, turbidus. Turbulent, (F. - L.) F. turbulentus, full of commotion. L. turbare, to disturb; see Turbid.

Turne, the same as Turm, q. v.


Turquoise, the same as Turm, q. v.

Turquoise, Turkey. F. Turquie, Turkey. F. Turc, a Turk. Turk Turke, a Turk; orig. an adj. meaning 'brave.' The usual Turkish word for 'Turk' is Osmanli.

Turmeric. (Arabic?) New L. turnerius (Minahen). Cf. L. terre-meris, turmeric (Littre; s. v. Curcuma); as if L. terre merita, apparently 'excellent earth.' Cf. terra merita, 'the product of the earth,' in Ducange. But terra merita, like turmeric, is prob. a corrupt form of Eastern word. Span. Parch. curcuma, turmeric, are from Arab. kurzam, saffron; whence also L. crocus.

Turn, ab. (F. - L.) Formerly turbod; probably a corrupt form, the latter part of the word being assimilated to molus, q. v.; and the former part to turn. Prob. from M. F. tramelle, 'the hopper of a mill,' also called tramelle (Cotgrave); O. N. tramere. B. Sp. turne, from being in continual motion.

Turn, vb. (L. - Gk.) M. E. turnen; A. S. tymena, tormen. O. H. G. turmen, to turn, to make to turn in a lathe, &c. Cf. od. tormen, to turn.
**TURNIP**

Gk. ῥίπτω, a tool to draw circles with alloted to ῥήπτει, piercing, L. teretum, to rub, bore. (.share) Decr. from, sb.

**Turnip, Turnip, a plant. (F. -L., and L.) The latter part of the word is M. E. næpe, a turnip, A. S. næp, borrowed from L. nāpus, a kind of turnip; cf. Irish and Gael. neap, a turnip. The origin of the former part is unknown; the suggestion terra nāpus does not agree with the spelling, which rather resembles the F. tour in the sense of 'wheel,' as signifying its round shape; it looks as if it had been turned. A turner's wheel was formerly called a turn in English, and tour in French. Cf. Irish turnag, a turnep tournaire, 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 Pipe.

**Turpentine, exudation from the terebinth. (F. -L. -Gk.) M. F. turbiné, turbité; Cot. Norman dial. turbiné, turbité. -L. terebinthus, Gk. ῥίπτω, the terebinth tree. See Terebinth.


**Turquoises, Turkish, a gem. (F. -It. -Tatar.) F. turquoise, origin fem. of Turquois, Turkish. -M. Ital. Turchese, a turnoise, or Turkish stone. -Tatar Turch, a Turk.


**Turtle (a), a turtle-dove. (L.) A. S. turret; formed, by change of s to t, from L. turrit, a turtle (whence also G. tortel, It. tortora, tortola). An imitative word; due to a repetition of tour, used to express the coo of a pigeon.

**Turtle (a), the sea-tortoise. (L.) English sailors, ill understanding the Port. tartarese, Span. tortuga, a tortoise or sea-turtle, turned these words into turtle; see above. The Span. and Port. words are allied to Tortoise.

**Turush.** an expression of impatience.

**Turtle.** Formerly twist, an expression of 

**Twist. (E.) South E. twist (as in Shak.),

c. S. twist, usually spelt tug; prob. originally vester; Cf. G. Freis. twist, twist; E. Fries. twist; Icel. torsk. Perhaps related to Tooth. Brugm. i § 793.

**Tussle, to scuffle. (E.) The same as
tousle, to disorder; frequent of tousse, to pull about. See Tousse. Cf. Westphal. tusseln, to pull about, and E. toss.

**Tut, an exacerbation of impatience. (E.)

**Tutelage, guardianship. (L., with F. suffix.) From L. tutel-α, protection; with F. suffix -age (< L. -ātum). -L. tēt-ns, short for tētus, pp. of tētā to guard, protect; see Tuition.

**Tutelary. (L.) L. tutelāris, protecting.

**Tutel, (L.) L. tētār, a guardian, tutor.

**Tutty, a collyrium. (F. -Pers.) F. tutie; M. F. tuttie, 'tutie.' Cot. - Pers. tutīyā, green vitriol. Cf. Skt. tuṭṭha, blue vitriol.

**Twaddle, to tattle. (E.) Formerly
twatt, a collateral form of tattle.

**Twain; see Two.

**Twang, to sound with a sharp noise. (E.)

**Twist, to twitch, pinch. (E.) M. E.
twicken; A. S. twiccean, pt. t. twicce-ode, (spelt twiccade, Shrine, 41); cf. A. S. tweece, as in A. S. angel tweece, a hook-twitcher, the name of a worm used as a bait. -Low G. twikkis, E. Fries. twichen, G. swicken, to pinch. See Twitch.

**Tweens, nippers. (F. -Tent.; with

**Tweens.** A surgeon's box of instruments was formerly called a tweens, whence small surgical instruments were called tweens, a form afterwards turned into tweens, and used of small nippers in particular. The word tweens was really at first tweens, the plural of twen or twauce, a surgical case; tweens being merely an English form of M. F. estuy, F. estuit. -M. F. estuy, sheath, case, a case of little instruments, now commonly termed an estant; Cot. γ. The M. F. estuy is cognate with Span. estuche, Port. estoje, M. Ital. stuccio, stuccchio, 'a little pocket-case with cissors, pen-knives, and such trifles in them.' (stuck) Florio. -M. H. G. stücke (prov. G. stücke), a short and narrow moust (hence a case).

**Tweaks, (A. S.) rake, a sleave. Q. Etymology quite clear; estuy became estans, then, then, then tweens, then tweens, and lastly tweens, which might be explained as 'instruments belonging to a tweens or twee.'
TWELVE

Twelve. (E.) M. E. twelf, whence twelf-s, a pl. form, also written twelve (=twelv). A.S. twelf, twelfe. O. Fries. twelf, Du. twaalf, Icel. tólf, Dan. tôl, Swed. tölf, G. zwolf, O. H. G. zwelf, Goth. twelfi. The Goth. two-lif is composed of two, two; and -lif, the equivalent of the Lithuan. -lita, occurring in dvy-lita, twelve. Again, the suffix -lita is allied to Lithuan. lekar, remaining, left over, from lšk-, to remain. Hence two-lif = two over ten, i.e. twelve. Brugm. ii. § 175. Der. twelf-th, for twelft = A.S. twelfia, twelfth; twelfonth = M. E. twelfmoneth.


Twibill, twibill, a two-edged bill. (E.) M. E. twibill. A. S. twi-, double; bill, a bill; see twice (below).

Twice. (E.) M. E. twicis (dissyllabic). A. S. twige, a late form, for the older twines, twice. A. S. twi-, double; like L. bî, Gk. δί, Skt. dvî; allied to twi, two, two.

Twig (1), a shoot of a tree. (E.) A. S. twige (pl. twiages), a twig; Northumb. twigge (pl. twiggs), 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 (Dannell), Westphal. twich, twick, G. zweig. Cognate with Skt. dvî-kas, ‘consisting of two,’ Gk. δύο, double, twofold. Brugm. ii. § 166.

Twig (2), to comprehend. (C.) Irish twig-im, O. Irish tuig-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. twielich, M. Du. tweelich; 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. twielan, twin, and to E. Twin.]


TWIN. (E.) A. S. ge-wienna, twins. — Icel. tvinna, in pairs; Lithuan. dvytna, twins; cf. L. binus, two at a time. From the A. S. twi- double; the -n gives a distributive force, as in L. bi-nis, two at a time. Cf. Goth. twainhtas, two a piece; Bav. twainig, G. swil-ling, a twin.

Twine, vb. (E.) M. E. twinen, to twist together. From A. S. twien, ab, a twisted or doubled thread. — Du. twijn, ab, a twist, twine, Icel. twinna, twine; Swed. twintraid, twin-thread; also Du. twieren, G. schwirn. All from Tent. type *twis-no->*twis-nos, double; the is becomes t in A. S. twin, Du. twijn; the sn becomes nis in Icel. and Swed.; and the s becomes r in Du. and G. The base twin- occurs in E. twis-t, Goth. twinis-, prefix; cf. L. bis (for *dwis), Gk. δίς, Skt. dvî, twice. Brugm. i. § 903 (e, note 2).

Twinge, to nip. (E.) M. E. twangen, weak vb. (g-). A causal of twingen, str. vb., O. Fris. twinge, twinges (pt. t twang), to constrain, O. Sax. bi-thwangen, Icel. twinga, Du. dwingen, G. schwingen, O. H. G. dwingan; Tent. type *twimwan-, pt. t. thwang. Cf. also Lith. twenkti, to be hot, to smart; twankas, saltry.

(TWENK) Der. thong.

Twinkle. (E.) A. S. twinclian, to twinkle; a frequentative form of twink, appearing in M. E. twikken, to blink, wink. Again, this is a nasalised form of M. E. twikken, to twitch (hence to quiver); see Tweak. — Bayerian schwinken, frequent. of schwiken, to blink.

Twinkling. (E.) M. E. twikeling, the twitching of an eye. — M. E. twikelen, 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 Bayerian schwiren, zwieren, to peep (Schmeller), M. H. G. schwiren, to peep out (Schade). If Nares is wrong in citing twire — twitter from Chaucer; the true reading is tweath.

Twirl, to turn rapidly round. (E.) It stands for twirle (like twinge for thimble).
**TWIST**

Frequentative of A. S. *hwieran*, to turn, whence *tiril*, the handle of a churn. Cognate with G. *querlen*, *quirlen*, to twirl, *quer*, a twirling-stick; from O. H. G. *twieran*, *dueran*, to whirl round. The frequent form appears also in Du. *dwarlen*, to twirl, *dwarwind*, a whirlwind; cf. Low G. *dwarwind*, a whirlwind. We also find Icel. *jóra*, a stirring-stick; from thwar, 2nd grade of Teut. *thwar-, as seen in A. S. *hwar-. Also E. Fries. *dwarlan*, *dwarlen*, to twirl, *dwarvel*, a whirl, from *dwarfl*, to turn; cf. Gk. ῥόπη, a stirrer.

(✓ TWER.)

**Twist**, vb. (E.) M. E. *twisten*, vb. formed from A. S. *twist*, sb., a rope or twisted cord. — A. S. *twiz*, double (see Twine); with suffix -i (idg. suffix -io-). The Du. *twist*, Dan. Swed. *twist*, G. *swist*, mean ‘discord,’ which is another sense of the same word; so also M. E. *twist*, a twig or fork of a branch; Icel. *þvist*, the dence, in card-playing.


**Tympanum**, the hollow part of the ear, &c. (L. — Gk.) L. *tympanum*, a drum, tympanum. — Gk. *tēumavon*, a drum, roller; the same as *tēmawon*, a drum. — Gk. *tēm-, base of *tēma*, to strike. Der. *tympan-, Gk. *tēmavion*, a drop in which the belly is tightly stretched, as a drum.


**Typhoon**, a violent whirlwind. (Arab. — Gk.) [Sometimes claimed as a Chinese word meaning ‘a great wind.’ — Chinese *ta*, great; *fii9* (in Canton *fii9g*), wind, whence *ta fii9g*, a gale, a typhoon (Williams).] But this seems to be a late mystification. In old authors the forms are *tussu9n, tu9fion, tiphon*, &c. — Arab. *tflun*, a hurricane, storm. — Gk. *τυφών, better τυφώ, a whirlwind. The close accidental coincidence of these words in sense and form is very remarkable, as Whitney notes. See below.

**Typhus**, a kind of fever. (L. — Gk.) L. *typhus*. — Gk. *τυφός, smoke, mist; also suppor, esp. if arising from fever; *typhus fever = stopor-fever*. — Gk. *τυφώ*, to smoke.

(✓ DHEU.) Der. *typho-id, i.e. typhus-like, from *idios*, resemblance.

**Tyrant**. (F. — L. — Gk.) The final *t* is added. O. F. *tira9n*, also *tyrant*. — L. *tyrannum*, acc. of *tyrannus*, a tyrant. — Gk. *τυράννος*, a lord, sovereign, master; orig. in a good sense (see Prellwitz). Der. *tyran9n*, F. *tyran9ie*, Late L. *tyrannia*, Gk. *tyran9ia*, sovereignly.

**Tyro**, misspelling of *Tiro*, q. v.

**U**


UGLY.


_Ullage_, the unfilled part of a cask. (Prov. — L.) 'Ullage of a cask, that which it wants of being full; ' Phillips. — Mod. Prov. *ullage*; O. F. *ouillage*, *ouillage*, a filling up. — Mod. Prov. *ulha*; O. F. *ouiller*, *ouiller*, to fill a cask up to the bung. Colgrave spells it *ociller*, and the sb. as *ouillage*. The late L. type of the vb. is *oculâre*, i.e. to fill up to the oculus, eye, orifice. We also find O. F. *avulillier*, as if for *adoculâre*.

_Ullterior_, further. (L.) L. *ullerior*, further; comp. of L. *ullir*, adj.

_Ulimate_, furthest. (L.) L. *ultimâre*, pp. of *ultimâre*, to be at the last. — L. *ultimus*, last; *ul-ti-mus* being a double superl. form from the base *ul-*; see *ultra*.


_Ultramarine_, beyond sea; as *ultramarine*, sky-blue. (Span. — L.) Span. *ultramarina*, beyond sea; also a blue colour. — L. *ultrâ*, beyond; *mar-te*, sea; and suffix *-inus*; see *Marine*.

_Ultramontane_, beyond the Alps. (F. — It. — L.) F. *ultramontain*. — It. *ultramontano*; L. *ultra-, beyond; montem*, acc., a mountain; with suffix *-imus*; see *Tremontane* and *Montane*.

_Ultramundane_, beyond the world. (L.) L. *ultra-, beyond; *mundanus*, worldly, from *mundus*, world; see *Mundane*.

_Umbel_, an umbrella-like inflorescence. (L.) L. *umbella*, a parasol; dimin. of *umbra*, a shade; see *Umbrage*.


_Umbra_, shade of trees; offence. (F. — L.) Properly 'shadow'; hence, shadow or suspicion of injury. — M. F. *ombre*, *umbrage*, shade, also suspicion. — F. *ombre*, shadow (with suffix *-age* < L. *āticus*). — L. *umbra*, shadow.


_Umpire_, (F. — L.) For *numûper*, the old form of the word; M. E. *num-per*, *numiper*, also *numper*, numiper, P. Plowman, B. v. 337. — O. F. *numôr*, later *numôr*, peerless, odd, (Cot.). *Umpire* is the earliest form *numôr* (Rouquera). — L. *nume*, not; *pamem, of père*, equal. Used, like L. *imiter*, in the sense of arbitrator; the lit. sense is unequal, odd, hence a third man called in to arbitrate, a 'non-père.' See *Non- and Peer*.

_Unairation_, (Inflected) neg. prefix. (E.) Prefixed to obs. adj., and adv. (Distinct from *un-* (a) below.) A. S. *um*, neg. prefix; *Du. on-, Icel. *on-, Dan. *on*, Swed. *en-, Goth. *en-, G. *um-, W. *on-, L. *in-, Gk. *en-, Zend. *an-, a-, Skt. *an-, an-.* 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.

_Und- (a), 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. *on-*, *Du. on-, G. *en-, O. H. G. *an-, Goth. *und-, (as in and-boundant, to unbend). Precisely the same as E. on- in *over*, A. S. *and-*, Gk. *ent-*, in the case of past participles, the prefix is ambiguous; thus *un-dyed* may either mean 'not bound,' with prefix *un-* (c) or...
may mean 'undone' or released, with prefix un- (a).

Un- (3), prefix. (E.) Only in un-to, un-hit, which see.

Unanied, without having received extreme unction. (E. and L. - Gk.) In Hamlet, i. 577. Lit. 'un-on-oiled.' = A.S. un- not, M.E. un-anid, from an (for A.S. on) and cled, pp. of M.E. ellen, to oil, vb., from ele., ab. oil. The A.S. oil, is borrowed from L. oleum, Gk. ðaou, oil; see Oil.

Unanimous, of one mind. (L.) L. ðananim-us, of one mind; with suffix -ous = L. ðan-us, one (see One); ðanimus, mind.

Uncial, large, applied to letters. (L.) L. ðiendia, adj. from ðencia, inch; see Inch. (From the large size of the letters.)

Uncle. (F. - L.) M. E. uncle = A. F. uncl ; F. oncle = L. uncinellum, acc. of uncinellus, a mother's brother, lit. 'little grandfather'; dimin. of ðanus, a grandfather.

Uncouth. (E.) A.S. ðanug, orig. unknown; hence, strange, odd. - A.S. un-, not; and ðið, known, pp. of ðuman, to know. See Can.


Under, a certain period of the day. (E.) The time denoted differed at different periods. The A.S. under meant the third hour, about 9 a.m.; later, it meant about noon; and, still later, the afternoon, in which sense it survives in prov. E. under, aunder, aandor, orndoms, oudains, &c. - Icel. undorn, O.H.G. ðiorn, Goth. unedorni; the lit. sense being 'intervening of middle period.' Perhaps from A.S. under, with the sense 'among' or 'between,' like G. unter. Cf. L. interunus, inward; from L. inter. Kruger explains it as equivalent to A.S. un-gyrm, 'not dark,' hence 'dawn.' (But gyrm usually means 'not manifest.') See Eng. Stud. 22, 114.

Undertake, to take upon oneself, attempt. (E. and Scand.) M.E. undertak, compounded of under and M.E. take, to take. Der. undertaker, lit. one who takes a business in hand; Oth. iv. 1, 114.

Undulate, to wave. (L.) From pp. of L. undulare, to fluctuate. - L. undula, dimin. of unda, a wave. Allied to Water; cf. Skt. ðayan, water, und, to wet. Lith. undat, water, Russ. voda, water. Brugm. i. §§ 102; 594.

Unearth, scarcely, with difficulty. (E.) Obsolete. M.E. unearth, A.S. unthæba, adv. from adj. unthæba, difficult. = A.S. un- not; ðeth, easy; the orig. sense being want, empty, hence easy to occupy. Cf. O. Sax. ðið, easy; G. ði, waste, deserted, Icel. aðvar, empty, Goth. anað, ðanus, desert, waste. ð Gott but some dissassociate A.S. ðeth, O. Sax. ðið, from the rest.

Ungainly, awkward. (Scand.; with E. prefix and suffix.) Formed by adding -y to M.E. ungen, inconvenient. - A.S. un-, not; Icel. gegg, ready, serviceable, convenient, allied to gegan, to meet, suit, gegan, against, and to ð. Again. Cf. Icel. ðegg, ungainly.


Unicorn, (F. - L.) M. F. unicerne, a fabulous one-horned animal. = L. unicornis, acc. of unicornis, one-horned. = L. ðîni, for ðanus, one (see One); corn, a horn. See Horn.

Uniform, adj. (F. - L.) F. uniforme. - L. uniformem, acc. of uniformis, having one form. - L. unum, for ðanus, one; form-a, form; see Form.

Union (1), concord. (F. - L.) F. union. = L. acc. ðiunio, oneness. = L. ði, for ðanus, one.

Union (2), a large pearl. (F. - L.) The same word as the above; the L. ði means oneness, also a single pearl of a large size, also a kind of onion.

Unique. (F. - L.) F. unique, single. = L. unicum, acc. of unicus, single. = L. ði, for ðanus, one.

Unison, concord. (F. - L.) F. union. = L. unionem, acc. of unionis, having a like sound. = L. ði, for ðanus, one; conson, sound; see Sound (3).

Unit. (F. - L.) Formed by dropping the final -y of unity. 'Unit, Unite, or
Unite, in arithmetic, the first significant figure, or number 1, &c., Phillips; see Unity.

Unite, (L.) L. unitas, pp. of unire, to unite. — L. unus, one.

Unity, oneness. (F. — L.) M.E. unites. — M. F. unite (unite), — L. unitatem, acc. of unitas, unity. — L. uni, for unus, one, cognate with One.

Universal. (F. — L.) F. universel (Latinised). — L. universalis, belonging to the whole. — L. universus, turned into one, combined into a whole. — L. uni, for unus, one; universus, pp. of urseries, to turn; see Verse, Der. university, F. université, from L. acc. universitatum.

Univocal, having but one meaning. (L.) From L. univoc-us, univocal; with suffix -alis. — L. uni, for unus, one; voc-, allied to voc, voice, sense; see Voice.

Unremarkable, i.e. uncombed; for uns-kemb-d. From A.S. cemban, to comb; formed by vowel-change of a to e from comb, a comb. See Comb.

Unsuitable, if not, except. (E.) Formerly on las, on lesse, in the phrase on lesse that, i.e. in less than, on a less supposition than. Thus uns- here stands for on. See On and Less.

Unusually, disregarding restraint. (E.; and F. — L.) From uns-, prefix, and rule; with suffix -y; a coined word. See Rule. Fabian has unruled.

Until. (E.) The same word as below, with the substitution of North E. (and Scand.) till to, for E. to. See Till.

Unto, even to. (E.) M. E. unto (not in A.S.). For und-to; where e is the usual E. prep., and und is the O. Fries. und, ent, Goth. und, O. Sax. und, unto, whence O. Sax. un-to, unto. A related form of (< nam) is common in A. S.; cf. also A. S. and-, prefix, for which see Un- (2).


Upas, the poison-tree of Java. (Malay.) Malay ðpas, a poisonous juice; ðkun ðpas, poison-tree (ðkun = tree).

Upbraid, to reproach. (E.) M. E. up-breden, to reproach. — A. S. ðp, 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-braids (lit. be-braid), to upbraid.

Upholsterer. (E.) Lengthened from upholster, for uphold-ster, another form of upholster, which was formerly used of a dealer in furniture; lit. one who holds up for sale.

Upon. (E.) A. S. upp, upon. — A. S. upp, upp, up; on, on, þ Icel. upp ð, upon; Swed. pâ, Dan. paa (reduced forms).

Uproar. tumult. (Du.) The spelling shows confusion with E. roar. — Du. oproer, oproer, tumult; Hexham. — Du. op, up; roeren, to excite, stir, move; so that oproer = a stirring up, commotion. — Low G. upp-rör (Danniel); Swed. uppere, Dan. uppror, G. aufruht. The verb is Du. roeren, Swed. ros, Dan. rør, G. röhen, A. S. hron, to stir; see Hermoniau. The A.S. hron is from hron, adj., active, busy.

Upsidedown. (E.) From up, side, and down. But the M. E. form was up-sa-down, i.e. 'up as it were down.'

Upstart, sb. (E.) From upstart, vb., to start up; Spenser, F. Q. i. 16; Chaucer, C. T., A. 1080. See Start.

Upwards; see Up and -ward, suffix.

Urban, courteous. (L.) L. urbánus, belonging to a city. — L. urb-s, a city. Der. urban, doublet of urban; urban-i-ty, F. urbainité, from L. acc. urbanitéam, courteousness.

Urchin, a hedgehog, goblin, imp, small child. (F. — L.) Orig. hedgehog; hence, goblin, imp, small child (Tempest, l. 2. 326); it being supposed that some imp took a hedgehog's shape. — Walloon urson, urson (Sigart); Norm. dial. hercen; O. North. F. heron; O. F. iropen, iropen, herisson, a hedgehog; formed with suffix -on (= L. -onem) from L. ericius, a hedgehog, lengthened form of är (gen. är-s), a hedgehog; + Gk. χρίς, hedgehog; cf. χρω-δνους, to scratch.

Use, practise, use. (F. — L.) Obsolete, except in in-use, man-use. (Distinct from use.) — O. F. iure, iure, iure, work, action. — L. opera, work; see Operate.


Urim. (Heb.) Heb. ʿurim, lights; pl. of ʿur, light. See Thummim.

Urinal. (F. — L.) F. urinoir = L. urina; + Gk. ʿiropov, urine; Skt. ʿiur, ʿiur, water;
VACCINAT

titis, from the stem of pres. pt. of ātī. to use. Cf. Use (1).


Utilise, (F. - L.) F. utiliser, a modern word; coined from stilis, useful, with suffix -iser (Gk. -ις). = L. ātilis, useful. = L. ātī, to use. Cf. Use (1).


Utias, festival merriment; see ūtías.


Utopian, (Gk.) An adj. due to Sir T. More's description of Utopia, an imaginary island, situate nowhere. = Gk. ὑπό, not; τόπος, a place; see Topos.

Uttcer, outer. (E.) M. E. utszar. A. S. āutcr, which occurs as well as ātsar; both are comparative forms of āt, out; see Out. Der. utszar, vb.; cf. G. aussers, vb., from aussser, outer; also A. S. ātschan, to put out, from āt, out.

utterance (1), an uttering. (E.; with F. suffix.) From the verb to utsar, M. E. outer; formed from M. E. outer, outer, compar. of A. S. āt, out. See Out.

utterance (2), extremity. In Shak. (F. - L.) F. outerne, extremity. = F. utsar, beyond. = L. utrā, beyond; see Uttra-.

Uvula- (L.) Late L. uvula, dimin. of L. āvula, a grape, a cluster, also the uvula. = Lith. ėgū, a berry. Brugm. i. § 223 (2).

Uxorious, excessively fond of a wife. (L.) L. uxōris-us, fond of a wife; with suffix -ōs. = L. utsōr, stem of ātsar, a wife.

V.

V. In Middle-English, v is commonly written as w in the MSS.; conversely, w is put for v in a few words, chiefly wp, under, owde, us, wse, and the prefix w-.


Vacinate. (L.) Coined as if-from pp. of vacātio, to inoculate. = L. vacātūna, belonging to vacātio, a
cow. Skt. vakt, a cow. q First used about 1798.


Vacuum. (L.) L. vacuum, an empty space; neut. of vacusus, empty. - L. vacāre, to be empty; see Vasion.

Fade, to fade. (Du. - F. - L.) M. Du. vadder, 'to fade.' Hexham. - O. F. fader, to fade; see Fada.


Vagary. (L.) Also vagari (trisyllabic; Stanyhurst); orig. used as a verb; [cf. F. vaguer, 'to wander, vagary;' Cot. =] - L. vagari, to wander; see Vague.

Vagrant. (F. - G.) A. F. wakrant, a vagrant; O. F. wakrant, wandering. pres. pt. of wakerer, to wander, - M. G. wakern, M. H. G. wakern, to walk about; allied to E. Walk. q Confused with L. magari, to wander, but not derived from it. See Phil. Soc. Trans., 1885, 1888, 1889.

Vague, unsettled. (F. - L.) F. vague, wandering; vager, to wander. - L. vagus, wandering; whence vagari, to wander.

Vail (1), the same as Veil.

Vail (2), to lower. (F. - L.) From O. F. avail, to let fall down. - F. avail, downward. - L. ad valeam, to the valley.

Vail (3), a gift to a servant. (F. - L.) A headless form of avail, sb., init the sense of profit, help (Palsgrave). From Avail, vb.

Vain. (F. - L.) F. vain, - L. vānus, acc. of vanus, empty, vain. Brugm. i. § 414 (3).

Vair, a kind of fur. (F. - L.) F. vair, 'a rich fur;' Cot. - L. vairus, variegated. Der. vair-y (in heraldry), from M. F. vair, '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 kercchef of valence'; Assembly of Foulks, 272. Prob. named from Valence in France, near Lyons (still famous for silks). - L. Valensia, a name given to several towns, evidently from the name Valens, lit. 'strong.' - L. valens, stem of pres. pt. of valēre, to be strong; see Valēr. q Johnson derives it from Valenciog in Spain, which is also famous for silks.


Valēridiction, a farewell. (L.) Formed from L. valēdicicus, pp. of valēdicere, to say farewell. - L, valē, farewell; dicere, to say. q B. L. valē, lit. 'be strong,' is the 2 pt. s. imp. of valēre, to be strong.


Valériana, (F. - L.) M. F. valérian, valerian; a flower. - Late L. valēriāna, valerian. Fem. of Valēriānus, prob. a personal name; from L. valēre, to be strong.

Valiét, (F. - C.) F. valet, 'a groom.' Cot. The same word as Varlet, q. v.


Valhalla, the hall of the slain. (Scand.) Icel. valholl (gen. valhallar), lit. the hall of the slain. - Icel. valr, the slain, slaughter; hall, hall, a hall; see Hall.

Valiant, brave. (F. - L.) F. vaillant, valiant; O. F. vailant, pres. pt. of F. valoir, to profit. - L. valēre, to be strong.


Valise, a travelling bag. (F. - It.) F. valise, 'a male [mail], wallet.' Cot. - It. valigia; corrupted in German to fellesheim. q B. Eym. unknown; Dies supposes it to be founded on L. sēckus, a leathern travelling-trunk. Devics suggests Pers. weltikhara, a large sack, or Arab. weli̇khat, a corn-sack.

Valkyrie, Valkyrie, one of the handmaids of Odin. (Scand.) Icel. Valkyria, a goddess; lit. 'chooser of the slain.' - Icel. val, acc. of valr, the slain (A.S. weal); - kýrja, f, a chooser, from kyr- (< *kys-, weak grade of kíťan), to choose, cognate with E. choose.

Valley. (F. - L.) M. E. vall, vale. - O. F. vall, F. vall, a valley; parallel to It. valle, a valley, which appears to mean, literally, 'formed like a valley.' Formed with suffix -e (< L. -ēs), from F. vall, a vale, representing L. vallem, acc. of valēs, a vale.
VALOUR

Valour. (F.—L.) O. F. valour, valure, valuer, value, worthiness. = L. valorem, acc. of valer, worth. = L. valere, to be strong, to be worth.

Value. (F.—L.) M. F. valure, fem. 'value'; Cot. Fem. of valu, pp. of valoir, to be worth. = L. valuer, to be worth.

Valve. (F.—L.) F. vaule, 'a folding, or two-leafed door, or window'; Cot. = L. valva, sing. of valvae, the leaves of a folding-door. Allied to L. valvare, to revolve; see Volute.

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 anatu, from before, in front; chitire, arm (the pl. of which gave O. F. brace, arm; see Scheler). See Van (i) and Vamp. = Similarly, armour for the upper part of the arm was called a rear-brace, i.e. rear-brace.

Vamp, the fore-part of a shoe. (F.—L.) Short for M. E. vampay, also vampé, a vamp. = M. F. avant-pied, 'the part of the foot that's next to the toes.' = F. avant, before; pied (A. F. pie), foot, from L. pedem, acc. of pes, foot.


Vampir, an iron plate protecting a lance. (F.—L.) From F. avant, in front, forefront, and plate. See Vambrace.

Van (i), the front of an army. (F.—L.) Short for van-guard, which stands for M. E. vanward, = 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. vanum, acc. of nannus, a fan. Doubtful. fan.

Vane (i), a covered wagon for goods. (F.—Fem.) Short for caravan, like bus for omnibus. See Caravan.

Vane, a weather-cock. (E.) A Southern form; formerly also fane. A. S. fana, a small flag. = Du. vane, Icel. fæni, Dan. fane, Swed. Goth. fana, G. fahne. Tent. type *fanon-, m. Orig. a bit of cloth; allied to L. manus, a cloth; see Pane.

Vanguard; see Van (1).

Vanilla, a plant. (Span.—L.) Span. vainilla, a small pod, or capsule (which is the orig. sense). Dimin. of Span. vaina, a scabbard, a pod. = L. vagina, scabbard, sheath, pod.

Vanish. (F.—L.) M. E. vanissen, vanisen; also evanishen. Derived from an O. F. vb. *vanir, with pres. pt. *vanissant. The verb is only recorded as A. F. evanir, O. F. evanir, evanuir; but we find O. F. evanuir and evanir. Cf. It. survivo, to vanish (where s = L. ex); Late L. type *exvanir, for L. exvanescere. = L. ex, out, away; exvanescere, to vanish, lit. to become empty, from L. vanus, empty. See Vain.


Vantage. (F.—L.) Short for M. E. avantage; see Advantage.

Vapid, insipid. (L.) L. vapidus, stale, flat, said of wine; cf. L. uspip, vapid or palled wine; wine that has emitted its vapour or strength. Allied to uspir (below).


Vanose, permanently diluted, as a vein. (L.) L. uspicósus, = L. uspir-, stem of uspir, a diluted vein; named from its crooked appearance. = L. uspir, crooked.

Variegate. (L.) From pp. of L. varie-gére, to make of various colours. = L. narius, for narius, of divers colours; = igne, due to age, to drive, to make.

Various. (L.) L. narius, variegated, diverse, manifold; with suffix -us. Der. varie-ty, M. F. varieté, from L. acc. varie-tatem, variety.

Variat, a barbarian. (L.—Teut.) One of the tribe of Vendel (Frisian) answering to A. S. Wendel; pl. (from Wendil). Cf. Icel. Vendill (also Vamsl), a proper name.
cessive spellings were vaslet, varlet, vallet, valet.


Vary. (F.-L.) F. varier, -e. L. variāre, to vary, -e. L. varius, various.

Vascular. (L.) From L. vasculum, a small vessel; double dimin. of vas (below).

Vase. (F.-L.) F. vase, a vessel. -L. vāsūnum, allied to vās, a vessel. Allied to Skt. vasana, a receptacle, cover.

Vassal, a dependant. (F.-C.) M. E. vassal, -e. L. vassal, 'a vassal, subject, tenant'; Cot. The Celtic sense is 'servant'; Low L. vassalus; extended from Low L. vassus, vassus, a servant, -e. O. Bret. uses, Bret. guas, a servant, vassal; W., Corn. gua, youth, servant; O. Irish fois. Celtic type *vassus.

Vast. (F.-L.) F. vaste, -e. L. vastōs, vast, great, of large extent. See Waste.

Vat, a large vessel for liquors. (L.) M. E. vat (Southern); also vat (Northern). A.S. fæt, a vessel, cask; Du. vat, Icel. fatt, Dan. fad, Swed. fatt, G. fass. Tent. type *fatem, n. Lit. 'that which contains;' cf. E. Fries. faten, O. Fries. fata, Du. vaten, to catch, contain, G. fassen, to seize, contain.

Vaticinate, to foretell. (L.) From L. vaticinātus, pp. of vaticināri, to prophesy. -L. vaticin-us, prophetic. -L. vati, for vates, a prophet, allied to Wood (a); -cēn, from canere, to sing, proclaim (Bréal).

Vaucluse. (F.) F. vaucluse, orig. a country ballad; ' so termed of Vaucluse, a Norman town, wherein Oliver Bassel [or Bosselin], the first inventor of them, lived;' Cot. Baselain was a Norman poet (died ab. 1418), whose songs were named after his native valley, the Val de Vire; Vire is in Normandy, S. of Bayeux.

Vault (1), an arched roof, cellar. (F.-L.) For vault; the t was pedantically inserted. M. E. vote, voute, voute, voute, vaute, - M. F. vote (also voute, with inserted l), 'a vault, arch, a vaulted roof;' Cot. O. F. voute, a vault (whence the later form voute, mod. F. voûte); this is the stem of O. F. vole, vaulted, lit. bent, bowed, the same as Ital. volta. - Late L. *volēre, substituted for volērē, pp. of volēre, 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.-L.) M. F. voltaer, -e. Vault; Cot. M. F. volter, a round, turn, tumbler's gambol; Ital. volta, a sudden turn; the same word as volta, a vault (above). See Volute.

Vanne. (F.-L.) F. se vanter, to boast. - Late L. vāntāre, to speak vanity, flatter; (F. se vanter = to flatter oneself). A frequentative form from vanum, vain; see Vain.

Vavasour, a vassal of the second rank. (F.-C.) A. F. vavasour, -e. Low L. vassorōrum, vassal of vassals; see Vassal.

Vaward, another spelling of vaward or vanguard; see Van (1).

Vei. (F.-L.) O. F. veil, a calf. -L. vellūnum, acc. of vellūs, dimin. of vellus, a calf. -Gk. ĭrōs, a calf; cf. Skt. vatiśa, a calf, properly 'a yearling,' from Skt. vatsa-, Gk. ĭroś, a year. Allied to Wether and Veteran.

Veil, knowledge; one of the ancient sacred Skt. books. (Skt.) Skt. vedā-, lit. knowledge. - Skt. vēd, to know; allied to Wit.

Vedette, Vidette, a cavalry sentinel. (F.-L.) M. F. velette, a sentinel. - L. vedetta, a horse-sentry; formerly a watch-tower. - Ital. vedere, to see. -L. viderē, to see; see Vision.

Veer. (F.-L.) F. vire, to turn, veer. Said to be derived from L. gōrēre, to turn round (see Gyrate), but influenced by L. uiriola, dimin. of uirī (only in pl. uirī), an armlet, large ring. Allied to Environ. Cf. also M. F. virole, '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. vegetālis, full of life, animating. -L. vegetāris, to quicken, enliven. - L. vegetus, lively. - L. vegetō, to quicken, arouse. Allied to Vigour. Der. vegetation, M. F. vegetation. (Cot.).

Vehement, passionate. (F.-L.) M. F. vehement (Cot.). - L. vehementēs, passionate; lit. 'out of one's mind.' S. Ugo has been explained as equivalent to se, 'apart from,' as in seors, senseless; cf. Skt. snātā, apart. For mens, mind, see Mental.

Vehicle. (L.) L. vēriculum, a carriage. - L. vēderē, to carry, convey.
VAIL

Veil, to carry. Allied to Weigh and Wain. (WEGH.) Brugm. i. § 128.

Veil, sh. (F. - L.) O. F. veille, later, veille. = L. velum, a sail; also a cloth.

For *ueilum* = *ueillum*; cf. *ueillum*, a standard. Lit. ‘propeller’ of a ship; from *uehère*, to carry along. Brugm. i. § 883.


Velvet. (Ital. - L.) M. E. velonette, velnus; Spenser has vellet. = A. F. velvet, velnus; Low L. velruitum; answering to a Roman type *veltitum*. Cf. M. Ital. veluto (ital. veluto), velvet; answering to a Late L. *velitum*, shaggy, by-form of L. velitum, shaggy. All from L. velitum, shaggy hair; allied to velitum, fleece, and to E. Wool.

Vena. (F. - L.) M. F. vena, a vein. = L. uenitis, a vein. = L. uenus, uenam, sale. Allied to Gk. uos, a price, a buying; Brugm. i. § 320. Der. vena-ty.

Vend, to sell. (F. - L.) F. vendre = L. vendere, to sell; short for vendemundare, lit. to give or offer for sale, also written venem dare. = L. uenam, sale; dare, to give, offer.

Veneer, to overlay with a thin slice of wood. (F. - O. H. G.) Formerly *veneer*. = G. furnire, to furnish or provide small pieces of wood, to veneer. = F. fournir, to furnish; a word of G. origin; see Fournir.


Venial, (L.) Coined from L. uenam, pertaining to Venus or L. uenam, decl. stem of uenam, Allied to Skt. uenam, to love, honour.

Venerity, hunting. (F. - L.) M. F. venerie, ‘hunting.’

Veneur, Venne, Venere, (1) a turn or bout or thrust in fencing; (2) a locality.

Veneur, M. F. venus, ‘a coming, a venery in fencing, turn, trick;’ Lit. a coming, home-thrust, fem. of venus, pp. of venire, to come. = L. venire, to come; see Venture. 2. As a law-term, venire is the same word, and signifies a place of arrival, locality. (App. confused by Blackstone with O. F. vendre, vicinity (a derivative of L. uenBUS, near). See Veneir.


Venial. (F. - L.) O. F. venial, L. uenialis, pardonable. = L. uenam, pardon; also grace, favour. Allied to venereal.


Venous, belonging to a vein. (L.) For L. uenitis, adj.; from uenam, a vein. See Vein.

Vent (1), an air-hole, flue. (F. - L.)

A vent, meatus, porus; To vent, aperire, enuacare; Levina. Doubtless influenced by a popular etymology from F. vent, wind, as if ‘air-hole;’ but the true sense was ‘fissure.’ Formerly fent. *Fent of a goyne, fente;* Palsgrave. = M. F. fente, ‘a clef, rift;’ = L. fendre, to cleave. = L. fendere, to cleave. See Fissure. Der. vent, vb. Temp. ii. 1, 111; certainly confused with F. vent, wind; see Vent (3).

Vent (2), sale, utterance. (F. - L.)

Formerly common. = F. vente, sale, selling. = F. vendre. = L. vendere, to sell; see Vend.

Vent (3), to snuff up air, breathe, expose to air. (F. - L.)

See Spenser, Shep. Kal. Feb. 75; F. Q. iii. 1, 42. The word was prob. due to a misuse of vent (1); but the popular etymology is obvious. = F. vent, wind. = L. ventus, acc. of ventus, wind; cognate with Wind (1). Der. vent-ages, air-hole, Hamlet, iii. 2, 379.

Ventail, lower half of the moveable
VENTILATE


Ventral, belonging to the belly. (L.) L. ventrális, adj.; from uentiere, the belly.

ventricile. (F. — L.) F. ventricile, 'the ventricle, the place whereby the meat sent from the stomack is digested.' — Cot. = L. ventriculum, acc. of ventriculis, stomach, ventricle, double dimin. of uentiere, the belly.

ventriliquist. (L.) Coinèd from L. ventriliquus, lit. speaking from (or in) the belly. — L. āventri, decl. stem of uentiere (above); logi, to speak. See Loquacious.


Venus; see Venew.

Varacious, truthful. (L.) From L. véræci, decl. stem of uerxis, true; with suffix -ous. — L. uerus, true. See Very.

Veranda, Verandah, a covered balcony. (Port. — Span. — L.) Port. varanda. — O. Span. varanda, a stair-riding; in Pedro de Alcalá (1505). If of native Span. origin, it may be from Span. vara, a rod, rull. — L. uera, a forked pole. Cf. L. uerus, crooked. — Hence also was borrowed Skt. varanda, a portico, which is quite a modern word; see veranda in Yule.

Verb, the word; the chief word in a sentence. (F. — L.) F. verbe. — L. verbum, a word. For *uerbum, cognate with E. Word. Der. verbaje, F. verbiage, from O. F. *verber, verborer, to talk.

Verbena. (L.) L. verbena, orig. a sacred bough; afterwards, vervain. Allied to uerber, a rod. See Verivan.


VERMICELLI

Verdicit. (F. — L.) M. E. verdit (the correct form). — A. F. and O. F. verdit, verdit. — L. ueré dictum, truly said; whence Late L. ueridictum, true saying. — L. ueré, adv., from uerus, true; dictum, bent. of dictus, pp. of dicer, to say. — Mod. F. verdici is from E.

Verdigris, rust of copper. (F. — L.) M. F. verd de gris, 'verdigris, Spanish green.' — Cot. Spelit verti gress in the 13th cent., and vdrd de gris in the 14th (Litter). A better form is the M. E. verdgrece, i.e. verd de Grece, lit. 'green of Greece;' so also A. F. vert de Grece, Vie de S. Gile, 852. Cf. 'uerior grecem. Ang. verdgegree.' — Wulker, Voc. 619. 35. M. F. verd (F. vert) is from ueridem. acc. of ueridis, green. (See Acad. II12, Oct. 1893.)

verditer, a green pigment. (F. — L.) M. F. verd de terre, a green mineral; Cot. = L. acc. ueridem, 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. virga, a rod, plant twig. Der. verge-er, a rod-bearer, mace-bearer, F. verger, L. virgarius.

Verge (2), to tend towards. (L.) L. uergere, to bend, tend, incline towards, incline. — T. The phrase 'to be on the verge of' is quite distinct, and belongs to Verge (1).

Verify. (F. — L.) M. F. verifer; Cot. — Late L. vérificāre, to make true. — L. ueri, for uerus, true; ficer, for facere, to make.

verisimilitude, likelihood. (F. — L.) M. F. verisimilitude. — L. uerisimilitudo, L. ueri similis, like the truth. — L. ueri, gen. of uerum, the truth, orig. neuter of uerus, true; similis, like.


— L. ueridem, acc. of ueridis, truth. — L. ueri, for uerus, true. See Very.

Verjuice. (F. — L.) F. verjus, verjuice; lit. 'green juice,' i.e. juices of green grapes. — O. F. ver, green, from L. ueridem, acc. of ueridis; jus, juice, from L. ius; see Juice.

Vermicelli. (Ital. — L.) It. uermicelli, lit. 'little worms;' from the shape.
VERMICULAR

Pl. of vermículo, dimin. of verme, a worm.
-L. uermm, acc. of uerms, a worm.
See Worm.

vermicular, pertaining to a worm. (L.) From L. uermm-cul-us, a little worm; dimin. of uerms, a worm.

vermilion. (F.-L.) F. uermmillon, 'a little worm, vermilion.' Cot. = F. uermmell, vermilion. = L. acc. uermmicum, dimin. of uerms (above). Q. So named from the cochineal insect (see Ortman); but vermilion is now generally made from red lead.

vermin. (F.-L.) F. uermmine, vermin; applied to obnoxious insects, &c. As if from a Lat. adj. *uermanninis, formed from uerms, decl. stem of uerms, a worm, cognate with E. Worm.


Vernal. (L.) L. uermmalis, extended from uerms, belonging to spring. = L. uer, spring. = Gk. ἐν (for ἐς), Russ. verna, Icel. vár, Dan. var; Swed. vår, spring; the time of increasing brightness. Cf. Lith. vasara, summer; Skt. vasanta, spring, ask, to burn, glow; also O. Irish dir, W. gwawr, dawn.

Vernier, a kind of scale, for fine measurement. (F.) Invented by P. Vernier, b. 1580, died Sept. 14, 1637.

Vesce. (L.) M. E. vers, fers (Ortmum); A. S. fers (perhaps from O. Irish fers, also from L.). = Late L. versus, L. versus, a turning, course, row, line of poetry. = L. versus, pp. of vertere, to turn. Allied to Worth (i). (Wd.), See Worth.

Der. vers-ad, imitated from L. versatis, pp. of versāre, pass. of frequent, of versere; vers-át-ile, quickly turning, M. F. versatil (Cot.). L. versatilis, versatile, likewise from L. pp. versatis.

verstify. (F.-L.) F. versifier, = L. versificador, to make verses. = L. ver-é, for versus, a verse; -facère, for facere, to make. Der. versification, from pp. versificat-

version. (F.-L.) F. version = Late L. versification, acc. of versio, a version, translation. = L. versus, pp. of vertere, to turn.

Vesv, a Russian measure of length. (Rus.) Russ. versva, 5000 English feet;

also, age. For *ver-št; from \sqrt{WERT} (Russ. vertisht), to turn.

Vert, green. (F.-L.) F. vert, O. F. varda. = L. viridum, acc. of viridis, green. Cf. L. virès, to be green. = W. gwyrdd, green; Corn. gwirt. Or (if these Celtic words are borrowed) allied to vivid; cf. Skt. jī-rā, active, jī-va, living. Brugm. ii. § 74.

Vertebra. (L.) L. uermmbræ, a joint, vertebra. = L. uermmere, to turn.

vertex, top. (L.) L. uermmex, top, pole of the sky (which is the turning-point of the stars), but afterwards the zenith. = L. uermmere, to turn. Der. verti-cal, F. vertical, from L. uermmicális, vertical, which is from uermmic-, for uermmer-, stem of uermmex, top.

vertigo, giddiness. (L.) L. uermmigo, giddiness. = L. uermmere, to turn round.

Vervain. (F.-L.) F. uermmaine, 'vervaine;' Cot. = L. uermmaina, a sacred bough; afterwards, vervain. See Verbena.


Vesicle, a small tumour or cell. (L.) L. uermmicula, dimin. of uermmica, a bladder.

Vesper. (L.) M. E. vesper, the evening-star (Gower). = L. uesper, evening-star, evening; cf. uespera, even-tide. Hence O. F. vespere (F. vèpre), evening, and ves-

pers (F. vèpers), vespers, even-song. = Gk. ἐρεπος, adj. and sb., evening; O. Irish fescor, W. uchder, evening. Brugm. i. § 339.

Vessel. (F.-L.) M. E. vessel. = A. F. vesel; O. F. vaisel, a vessel, ship, later vaisseau, a vessel (of any kind). = L. uasellum, a small vase or urn; dimin. of udis, a vase. See Vase.

Vest, a garment. (L.) L. vestis, a garment, clothing. = Goth. wasti, clothing; cf. Gk. ἐρωμον (=Faro-men), I clothe, be-

κεφαλή, clothing, Skt. vas, to put on clothes. (Wd.), See Wear.

Vestal. (F.-L.) F. Vestale, a Vestal virgin. = L. Vestális, belonging to a Vestal, also a priestess of Vesta. = L. Vesta, Vesta, goddess of the flocks and household. = Gk. Ἕστα, goddess of the domestic hearth.

Vestibule. (L.) L. uestibulum, a forecourt; lit. 'separated from the abode.'
VESTIGE

L. vestigium, separate from stabulum, an abode see Stable (Vanček).

VESTIGE. (F. - L.) F. vestige, a step, foot-track. - L. vestigium, foot-track.


VESTRY. (F. - L.) M. E. vestrie; shortened from O. F. vestiarié; cf. M. F. vestiarié, 'vestry.' Cot. = L. vestīrium; a wardrobe; neut. of vestīarius, adj., from vestīs, a robe.


VETCH, a plant. (F. - L.) Also fitch. M. E. fëche (of which the Southern form was fitch). - O. F. vëche, vœce, M. F. vëce, vetch (where vetch is a Wallon and North F. form). - L. vicia, a vetch; whence also G. Wicke, Du. wikke.

VETERAN. (F. - L.) L. veteránus, experienced; as ab., a veteran. - L. veter-, for *vētērs, stem of vētus, old, lit. 'advanced in years.' Cf. Gk. Iros, Skt. vatcha, a year. See Veal.

VETERINARY, (F. - L.) L. veterānarius, of or belonging to beasts of burden; as ab., a cattle-doctor. - L. veteranus, belonging to beasts of burden. The L. veteranus meant an animal at least a year old, one that had passed its first year; from the base *vētēr-, year (above). See Wether.

VETO, a prohibition. (F. - L.) L. veto, I forbid; O. L. noto.


VIADUCT. (F. - L.) L. viā ducta, a road conducted across (a river, etc.). - L. viā, a way, road; ducta, fem. of pp. of dūcere, to carry, conduct. - L. vīa, formerly saw = Skt. vāka, a road; from L. uērō = Skt. vāk, to carry; see Vehicle. Way.


VIANDS, food. (F. - L.) Pl. of viand.

- F. viande, food. - L. vianda, nent. pl., provisions, food; from the gerundive of viārēre, to live. See Viacul.


VICAR. (F. - L.) F. vicaire, a deputy.

- L. vicārius, a deputy, orig. an adj., deputed, put in place of. - L. vic-, base of vicis, gen. case, a turn, change, succession. (*/WEIQ.) Brugm. i. § 701.


VICE (2), an instrument for holding things firmly. (F. - L.) M. E. vice, orig. 'a screw,' because tightened by a screw.

- F. vis, 'vice, a winding-stair;' Cot. O. F. vias, L. vitia, a vine, bryony, lit. 'that which winds or twines.' (*/WEL) See Withy.

VICE-GOVERNOR. (F. - L.) M. F. vice-gouverneur, a deputy; Cot. = L. vice, in place of; - governus, stem of pres. pt. of gerere, to carry on, rule; see Gouverneur. So also vice-admiral; vice-regal (from F. roi, L. sec. regèm, king), vice-regal.

VICINAGE, neighbourhood. (F. - L.) Altered from F. voisinsage, neighbourhood.

- F. voisins, near. - L. vicinus, near, lit. 'belonging to the same street.' - L. vicinus, a village, street; see Vich (a).


VICISSITUDE. (F. - L.) L. vicissitudine, change. Allied to vicissimus, by turns. - L. vic-is (genitive), a change; see Vicar.


VICTOR. (F. - L.) L. victor, a conqueror. - L. vic-, base of vicāre, to conquer (pt. t. vic-ār); with suffix -or. - Goth. weizhan, to fight; cf. A.S. wīce war. (*/WEIQ.) Brugm. i. § 498. Der. victor-; A. F. victor, L. victoria.


VIENNA, a quadruped of the camel tribe. (Span. - Peru.) Span. víñona of Peruvian origin (Arosea, iv. 49).

VIDELOCH, vī, name; (L.) In old MSS. and books, see above; also resembled; it meant (a small)
vidette

Vidette; see Vedette.

Videt, to contend for superiority. (F. - L.) M. E. vies, a contracted form of envier, to vie, contend for superiority. (Cf. fence for defence, story for history, etc.) O. F. envier (au suis), 'to vie; ' Cot. The lit. sense of O. F. envier was to invite [quite different from envier, to envy], esp. used in gaming in the sense of 'to open a game by asking a certain sum'; precisely as Span. enviar, Ital. invitare, to invite, to vie, or propose a stake. - L. invitare, 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.

Vie, sb. (F. - L.) A. F. view, vue, v.e; M. F. vue, 'a view, sight;' Cot. Fem. of vue, pp. of O. F. voir (F. voir), to see. - L. visere, to see. See Vision.


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. vigour; F. vigueur, 'a vigour, strength;' Cot. - L. vigorem, acc. of vigur, liveliness. - L. visere, to be lively; see Vide. Der. vigourous.

Viking, a Northern pirate. (Scand.) Old. viking, a pirate, free-booter, rover. Lit. 'a warrior;' for *vinginger (véng), 'a warrior;' allied to vig, war, Goth. waitan, to fight, L. vincere, to conquer. See Vincitor. (So Norse, § 252; cf. Sweet, Hist. E. Somde, § 319.) A.S. wingan. Usually explained as 'creek-dweller.' From Old. vik, a creek.

Vile, adj. (L.) F. vil, fem. vile, base. M. F. vile, base, mean + W. gwael, vile.

Ville, (L.) L. villa, a farm-house. O. L. Villa. Perhaps for *vese, etc. a dwelling, from *ves-, to dwell; see Wes.

Village. (F. - L.) F. village. - L. villaticus, adj., belonging to a farm-house. - L. villa (above).


Viniculture, a lump. (L.) L. viniculture, a bond, letter. - L. vincere, to bind.

Vindicate. (L.) From pp. of L. vindicare, to arrogate, lay claim to; cf. vindic, stem of vindix, a claimant.

Vindictive. (F. - L.) Shortened from F. vindicatif, 'revenge;' Cot. From 'L. vindicat-us, pp. of vindicare, to avenge; with suffix -ifus, F. - if.

Vine, adj. (F. - L.) F. vigne. - L. vinea, a vineyard; in Late L. (apparently) a vine. Fem. of L. vinea, adj., from vineum, wine; see Wine. Der. vine-yard, substituted for A. S. win-gard, a vineyard, lit. 'wine yard.' See Yard (1).


Viol. (F. - Prov. - Late L.) M. F. viol, violle, 'a violon;' Cot. - Prov. viola. - Late L. viola, viola, a viol; whence also O. H. G. fidula, A. S. fiddle, a fiddle. See Fiddle.

Violate. (L.) From pp. of L. viciare, to treat with force, violate. Formed as if
VIOLET

from an adj. *viōlēs, due to viō-s, force.
\[\text{Burg. i. § 650g.}\]

**Violent.** (F. - L.) F. violent. - L. viōlentus, full of might. Formed as if from an adj. *viōlus*; see Viola.

**Violet,** a flower. (F. - L.) M. F. violet, m., violet, f. (Cot.). Dimin. of M. F. viole, 'a willowflower;' Cot. = L. viola, a violet.

**Viol.** (Ital. - Late L.) Ital. violino, dim. 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. vipère. - L. vipera, a viper. Usually explained as 'that produces living young'; short for *vīpērapara,* fem. of *vīpēparus,* producing living young; see viviparous.

**Virago.** (L.) L. virago, a manlike woman. - L. vir, a man; see Virile.

**Virgate,** a measure of land. (L.) From Late L. terra virgūta, land measured with a rod. = L. virga, a rod; see Verga (1).

**Virgin.** (F. - L.) O. F. virgine, L. virginem, acc. of virgo, a maid. Der. virgin-ales, the name of a musical instrument, played upon by virgins.


**Virtue.** (F. - L.) M. E. vertu. = F. vertu. = L. virtūtem, acc. of virtūs, manly excellence. = L. vir, a man.

**Virtuous.** (Ital. - L.) Ital. virtuoso, one skilled in the fine arts, orig. 'virtuous.' - Ital. virtus, shortened form of virtute, virtue, also, a love of the fine arts. (above).


**Visard,** the same as visor.

**Viscera,** entrails. (L.) L. viscerum, neut. pl., entrails. Der. s-viscer-als, to remove the entrails.

**Viscid,** sticky, clammy. (L.) L. vis-

VIVACITY

viscid, sticky, clammy. = L. viscum, mistletoe, birdlime. = Gk. ὁτα, mistletoe.

**Viscount.** (F. - L.) Also spelt vicounte (and the inserted is not pronounced). A. F. viscounte, vicente; F. vicomte, 'a vicount, at first the deputy of an earl;' Cot.; O. F. viscomte (12th cent.). = L. visca, in place of; conitem, acc. of come, a count; see Count (1).

**Visible.** (F. - L.) F. visible. = L. visibilis, that can be seen. = L. vis-us, pp. of visère, to see. = Gk. ὁδι, to see; Skt. vīd, to know. Allied to Wit. (✓WEID.)

**Vision.** (F. - L.) F. vision. = L. visi-

- T. om, acc. of visio, sight. = L. uīsum, pp. of visère, to see.

**Visit.** (F. - L.) F. visiter. = L. visi-

tere, to visit, go to see, frequent. of visere, to behold; from uīsum, pp. of visère, to see.

**visor, visard, visor.** (F. - L.) The s is added. M. E. visere. = M. F. visiter, 'the viser, or sight of a helmet;' Cot. Formed from M. F. visir, the face; see Visage. A visor also meant a mask, from its covering the face; Cotgrave has 'faus visage, a maske, or visard.'

**Vista.** (Ital. - L.) Ital. vista, lit. a view. = Ital. visita, fem. of visere, seen, from vedere, to see. = L. visère, to see.

**Visual.** (F. - L.) M. F. visual. = L. visibilis, belonging to the sight. = L. uīsum, decl. stem of uīseus, sight. = L. uīsum, pp. of visère, to see.

**Visier; see Visier.**


**Vitiates; see Vice (1).**

**Vitreous.** (L.) L. uītre-us, glassy, with suffix -ous. = L. uītri, for uīterm, glass. The s in vitreus is common; some connect the word with uītere, to see. = L. uīterm, 'wond,' is cognate with E. Wound.

**Vitriol.** (F. - L.) F. vitriol; vitrioll; Cot. Said to be so called from its glassy look. = L. uītroleus, glassy. = L. uītroleus, glassy. = L. uīterm, glass (above).

**Vituperation, blame.** (F. - L.) M. F. vituperation. = L. acc. uītuperātōnum. = L. uītuperātus, pp. of uītuperāre, to blame, lit. 'to prepare (or find) a blemish.' = L. uītum, for uītus, 'base of uīsum, a vice, fault; parāre, to prepare, provide.'

**Vivacity.** (F. - L.) F. vivacidit, liveliness. = L. vivaciditēm, acc. of vivacidus, liveliness. = L. vivacitas, decl. stem of vivace,
tenacious of life, —L. sinere, to live. See Vivularia.

**Vivid.** (L.) L. vividus, lively. —L. sinere, to live.

**Vivify.** (F. —L.) F. vivifier, to quicken.
—L. vivificare, to quicken. —L. vivi-, for vivus, living; -ficare, for facere, to make.

**Viviparous.** (L.) From L. viviparum, producing living young. —L. vivi-, for vivus, living; -parum, to produce.

**Vivisection.** (L.) Coined from L. vivi- (above); and section.

**Vixen.** (E.) M. E. vixen, fox, a she-fox; answering to Irish, fox, made from fox by vowel-change of Tent. u (A. S. o) to y, with fem. suffix -en (for -i-en); precisely as A. S. guden, a goddess, from god, a god. See Fox. Cf. G. fuchsin, i. of fuchs, fox. The v for f is Southern.

**Vix;** see Vidaloeet.

**Visard;** see Vixen.

**Visier, Visier.** A councillor of state. (F. —Arab.) F. visir. —Arab. wazir, 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. vocábilum, an appellation, name. —L. vocäre, to call. —L. voc-, related to voc-, stem of vox, voice, name (below). Der. vocabulary, from Late L. vocábilírum, a list of words.

**Vocal,** uttering sound. (F. —L.) F. vocal. —L. vocális, adj., from voc-, stem of vox, voice, sound. + Gk. ὕμνος, a word; Skt. vachak, speech, from vach, to speak. (√WOLQ.) Brugm. i. § 698.

**Vocation.** (F. —L.) F. vocation. —L. vocátiōnem, a calling, invitation. —L. vocātiōnem, pp. of vocārē, to call.

**Vociferation.** (F. —L.) M. F. vociferation. —L. acc. vociferátiōnem, an outcry.
—L. vociferāris, pp. of vociferārēre, to lift up the voice, cry aloud. —L. vocēre, decl. stem of vox, voice; for-ē, to bear, carry, cognate with E. bear.


**Void,** empty. (F.) O. F. voide, 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. volāre, to fly. Cf. Gk. ὑπάλλελος, a throw; Brugm. i. § 693.


**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. *volitāriīnem, acc. of *volitāriī, volition (prob. a term of the schools). —L. volō, I wish. See Voluntary.

**Volley.** (F. —L.) F. volée, ‘a flight;’ Cot. Hence, a flight of shot. —L. volāta, fem. of pp. of volāre, to fly.

**Volt,** another spelling of Vault (a).

**Voltaic,** originated by Volta. (Ital.) From A. Volta, of Como, died March 5, 1826.

**Voluble,** fluent. (F. —L.) M. F. voluble, ‘easily rolled, glit;’ Cot. —L. volūbilis, easily turned about. —L. volūs, as in volūtus, pp. of volūre, to roll; with suffix -ibilis. + Goth. waltjan, to roll, Gk. ὅλον, to enfold; allied to Russ. volit, to roll. (√WEL.) See Helix.

**Volume,** a roll, a book. (F. —L.) F. volume. —L. volūmen, a roll, scroll; hence, a book on a parchment roll. —L. volūs, as in volūtus, pp. of volūre, to roll.


Voluted, a spiral scroll on a capital. (F. — L.) F. volutes. Cot. — L. voluta, a volute; fem. of voluta, pp. of volvere, to roll; see Voluble.

Vomit, sb. (L.) L. vomitus, a vomiting; whence vomitūre, to vomit. — L. vomitus, pp. of vomere, to vomit. — Gk. ἱμει̱ο, Lith. vomit, Skt. vam, to vomit. (WEM.)


Vortex, a whirlpool. (L.) L. vortex, also vertex, whirlpool. — L. verticēre, to turn; see Vorse.

Vote, sb. (L.) L. vōnum, a wish; orig. a vow. — L. vōnum, neut. of vōnus, pp. of vōnere, to vomit. Der. votivus. L. vōnus, promised by a vow; votāri, a coined word, like vōnāris, vociferōs.


Vouchsafe, (F. — L.) Formerly vouchsafe, i.e. warrant as safe; from vouch and safe.

Vow, sb. (F. — L.) M.E. vow, vow. — O.F. vœu, vow (F. vœu), a vow. — L. vōnum, a vow; see Vote. — Hence the M.E. aclaw, ab., common in the sense of ‘vow,’ Chancer, C. T. 2237, 2414; and hence the verb aclaw, to vow. Another aclaw answers to F. avouer, L. advocēre, and is a doublet of aclaw.

Vowel. (F. — L.) O. F. vouel, vœid; F. voyelle, ‘a vowel;’ Cot. — L. vocēlum, acc. of vocālis (littera), a vowel, vocal letter; see Vocal.


Vulcanise, to combine caoutchouc with sulphur by heat. (L.) Coined, with suffix -is, from Vulcān, god of fire; fire. See Volcano. Der. vulcanitis, vulcanised caoutchouc.

Vulgar. (F. — L.) F. vulgaire. — L. vulgāris, belonging to the common people. — L. vulgus, vulgus, the common people; a throng, crowd. Der. vulgarity: also vulgarize, the E. name for the L. version of the Bible known as the evangel vulgāta, where vulgāta is a later form of the fem. of the pp. of vulgāre, to publish.


Vulture. (L.) L. vulāre, a vulture; O. L. vulārus; lit. ‘tearer.’ — L. vul- (vul-), as in uvil, pt. t. of uvilere, to pluck, tear. Allied to Vulnerable.

W.

Wabble, Wobble, to reel, move unsteadily. (E.) Frequentative of wāp, whāp, to flutter (Haliwell); see Wave, Whap. Cf. E. Fries. wābblin, to wabble; Low G. wābblin, guābblin, to palpitate, to wabble; Swed. dial. wābblen, to move food to and fro in the mouth.

Wacke, a rock derived from basealt. (G.) G. wackle, wacke; M.H.G. wacke, O.H.G. wāg, a kind of flint.

Wad, a small bundle of stuff, little mass of tow. (Scand.) Swed. wād, wadding. M. Swed. wād, clothing, stuff; cf. Isl. völur, völum, wadmal, a plain woollen stuff; wāt, wadding, wad (whence F. wate); Der. wadding, wād-mal, Cf. Wood (p).

Waddle, to walk clumsily. (E.) Frequentative of wāde (below).

Wade, to walk slowly, esp. through water. (E.) A.S. wāden, pt. t. wāde, to wade, go. — Du. wāden: Isl. wade, pt. t. wād, to wade; (cf. Isl. wāl, a ford); Dan. wade, Swed. wade, G. wāten, O. H. G. wāten, to wade, go. Further allied to wādum (for *wādham), a ford; wāders, wādows.

Wadi, a water-course, rivulet. (Arab.) Arab. wādi.
WAFFER

Waf, (F. = Teut.) M. E. wafer. = A. F. wafer, O. F. waifer (F. gaufré) a wafer. = M. Du. wafel, a wafer (Du. wafel); Low G. wafel, whence G. waffel, wafer. A. F. gaufré also means ‘honeycomb’; hence Low G. wafel may be allied to G. wabla, a honey-comb, Icel. waf, a weft; from Teut. *waf, 2d grade of *wesum, to weave; see Weave.

Wag. (E.) For waf, like graft for graft. Again, waf is the same as waf, in the sense ‘to beckon by waving something’; see waf, pt. of waf; in Merch. Ven. v. 11. See Wafe (1).

Wag (1). (Scand.) M. E. wagner. = M. Swed. wagg, Swed. vagn, to wag, sway, rock. Cognate with A. S. wagan (M. E wawen), to wag, which is a secondary verb derived from the and grade of A. S. wagian, to carry, move. Similarly, the Swed. vagn is a secondary verb, from O. Swed. *vage, Icel. vaga, to weigh; see Weigh. So also Goth. wagen, to shake. Der. wag-tail; waggle, q. v.

wag (2), a merry knave. (E.) Short for wag-chant, one who deserves hanging (joocely).

Wage, a gage, pledge; pl. Wages, pay for service. (F. = Teut.) M. E wage, pl. wages. = O. F. wage, later gage, a gage, pledge; hence a stipulated payment; whence O. F. wager, to pledge, Low L. wadsäre. = Low L. waadum; formed from Goth. wadi, a pledge; see Wed. Der. wage, vb., as in to wage war, orig. to declare (or pledge oneself) to war; cf. Walloon wawer, to pledge.

wager, a bet. (F. = Teut.) M. E. wager, wawier. = O. F. wawier, later wageur, ‘a wager.’ Cot. = Low L. wadsère, from wadsäre, to pledge (above). Der. wager, vb. See also Gage (1).

Waggle, to wag frequently. (Scand.) Frequent form of Wag (above); cf. Swed. dial. vaga, Swed. vackla, to totter; also G. wackeln, Pomeran. vagen, to waggle; Low G. wäggeln, to waggle-waggle.

wagon, waggon. (Du.) X1Vth cent. Borrowed from Du. wagen, a wagon; which is cognate with Wain.

ball; from Wag and Tail.

wot, ab., a thing abandoned, a thing found everlasting. (F. = Scand.) M. E. wot, wotis; pl. wonus, wonas, wagons, weynas, weynus. = A. F. and O. F. wot, later gat, pl. matiers, gatoers, choises gatiers, ‘weftes, things foraken, or lost.’ Cot. = O. Icel. 

*waif, Icel. veif, anything moving or flapping about (applied, e.g. to the flap of a sail); allied to veifa, to vibrate, move about; see Wafe.

Wail, to lament. (Scand.) M. E. weilen. = O. Icel. *weila, Icel. veila, to wall; also vaila. I. It. ‘to cry wo;’ from we, we, interj., wo! See Wo. Cf. Swed. dial. veila, to wall; Dan. dial veile, to wall, veif, a wall; Norw. veila, to beat.

Wain, a waggon. (E.) M. E. wain, wawyn; formed (by the usual change of ac to ey) from A. S. wawyn, a wall; we also find A. S. wefan, a contracted form. From the and grade (*wag) of wawyn, to carry; see Weigh. = Du. wagon (whence E. wagon), Icel. vagn, Dan. vogn, Swed. vagn, G. wagen. Allied to L. vehiculum, Gr. ἱβικός, O. Irish féin, a car. (v) WEGH.

Wainscot, paneled boards on walls of rooms. (Du.) XIVth cent. = Du. wagenschoot, ‘wainscot,’ Hexham; cf. Low G. wagenschoot, the best kind of oakwood. As if from Du. wagen, a wall; but really an alteration of M. Du. waghe-schoot, which Kilian explains as ‘oak-wood with a waving grain’; from M. Du. waage (G. woge, M. H. G. wög), a wave, and schoot, ‘a wainscot, partition,’ &c., Sewel, or ‘a closure of boards,’ Hexham. The Du. schoot is cognate with E. scot and shot. Not from M. Du. waegh, a wall.

Wais, (E.) M. E. wast, waist; lit. ‘the growth’ of a man, or the part of the body where size and strength are developed. The same word as M. E. waect, strength, answering to an A. S. form *waect, not found, but nearly allied to A. S. waestm, growth. = A. S. waestan, to grow; see Wax (1). = Goth. waestus, growth, increase, stature, Icel. vaxir, stature, shape; Swed. växt, Dan. vext, growth. Brugm. i. § 795 (2). Der. waist-coat.

Wait, ab. (F. = O. H. G.) Orig. a watchman, sentinel, afterwards one who is awake at night, a night-musician. = O. F. waite, a guard, watchman; cf. F. guet. = H. G. wahte, a watchman, orig. a watch, a guard, a being awake. From the Tent. base *weit-, as in Goth. wadjan, to be awake; see Wake (1); with Tent. suffix -ten-. Also used in the phr. to lie in wait; cf. Walloon wetter, to spy.

wait, vb. (F. = O. H. G.) O. F. waits, waiting, guiter, later guiter, to watch, waiting. = O. F. waits, a watchman, a watchman (above).
WAIVE


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 wok, a hole, opening in ice; Swed. vök, Norweg. vok (the same). Hence Norweg. vokka, Dan. vokke, to cut a passage for ships through ice. The orig. sense was 'a wet place.' — Icel. vakr, wet (Lowl. Scotch wak); cf. Du. wak, moist, Gk. bypos, wet.

Wakeen, to awake. (E.) Now usually transitive, but orig. intransitive only, in the sense 'to become awake.' M. E. wakeen, wakeen. A. S. wacan, to be aroused, be born; intrans. form from wacan, to wake; see Wake. Cf. The verbal suffix -en has now usually a transitive force; the M. E. suffix -en is properly intransitive, as in Gothic. Cf. Goth. gwakman, Swed. vaka, Dan. vaage, to become awake. Der. s-waken, where the prefix s — S. s; see A. (4).

Wake, Weal, the mark of a blow. (E.) M. E. wale. A. S. walu, a wale; also wyrth-waull, the root of a tree (with the idea of ridge). — E. Friis, wale, a wall; O. Friis, wale, rod, wand, Icel. vdr, a round stick, Goth. walxus, a staff. Cf. E. Friis, wale, to turn round, roll; Russ. val†, a cylinder, vallate, to roll. † The sense of rod or beam is preserved in gun-wake, the plank along the edge of a ship protecting the guns.


Wall, (L.) A. S. wealh, borrowed from L. vulnus, a rampart, orig. a row of stakes; Cf. L. vulnus, a stake, palisade, lit. protection. Allied to O. Irish fai, a hedge.

Wallah, lit. an agent. (Hind.) H. H. Wilson explains Hind. wála as one who is charged with doing any duty; Yule says it is practically an adj. suffix, like the L. -arius (or E.-er); orig. 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. wealt, apparently equivalent to M. E. wætel, a wattle, also a bag. In F. Plowman, C. xl. 269, where some MSS. express 'bag-full' by wætel-ful, others have wætel-ful. Again, Shakespeare has wallets for bags of flesh upon the neck (Temp. iii. 3. 46), which is the same as wattle.

See Very doubtful, the form suggests an A. F. *walet, possibly from O. H. G. waltin, to go on pilgrimage. Cf. O. F. vauler, to wander (Ducaigne).

Wall-eyed, with diseased eyes. (Scand.) Glauclus, an horse with a wauli eye; Cooper (1665) — Icel. valdiygr, corruption of valleysgr, wall-eyed, said of a horse. — Icel. vage, a beam, also a beam in the eye, disease of the eye; eygr, eygr, eyes, from anga, eye, cognate with O. S. aeg, eye, cognate with E. eye. The Icel. vage is the same as Swed. vagel, a perch, roost, sty in the eye, Norw. vag, a kennel. Cf. Wars of Alexander, 608, 1706.

Wallop; see Forwallower.


Walnut, (E.) Lit. 'kotils' (Gaelic)
WALRUS

nut.' O. Merc. walh-kuwtsu, from O. Merc. *wolh, A.S. *wolh, foreign; *wuwtsu, a nut. *Du. walhoot, Icel. vallnot, Dan. valmood, Swed. vallnot, G. wallnuss. β. The A.S. *wolh makes the pl. *walhas, 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. Walich, Italian. ¶ The explanation 'foreign' is inexact; the A.S. *wolh meant a Celt, either of Wales or Gaul. In form it answers to 'one of the tribe of Volca,' who occupied Southern Gaul.

WALRUS, a large seal. (Du. — Scand.) Du. walrus. — Sweden. vallrus, Dan. hvallros, a morse; lit. 'a whale-horse'; the same as A.S. *hors-kuwtsu, a morse, horse-whale. — Sweden. vail, Dan. hvai, a whale; Icel. hvors, 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 a sounded 'tz') = G. walsen, to roll, revolve; see Waltz.

Wampum, small beads, used as money. (N. American Indian.) Amer. Indian wampum; from the Massachusetts wampest, Delaware wdp, white (Mahn). Cf. Algonkin whab, white (Coq).

WAN, colourless. (E.) M.E. wan. A.S. wän, wun, dark, black, colourless; now applied to pale objects deficient in colour.

WAND, a slender rod. (Scand.) M.E. wænd. — Icel. vindi (gen. vand-ar), a switch; M. Swed. vand, Dan. vaund. — Goth. vanuus, a rod, orig. a plant stick; prob. from wand, and grade of windan, to wind, bind. From the use of wands in wicker-work.

WANDER, to ramble. (E.) A.S. wendan, to wander; used as frequentative of wend, to go, but formed from wand, and grade of windan, to wind, see Wand. — F. P. Greece wandern, wandelen. — Dan. wandel, G. wandeln, Swed. vandra, Dan. vánda.


WANE. (E.) In the phr. with a wane, i.e. with ill-luck. I believe wane, — North E. wane, waning, pres. pt. of M. E. wæntan, 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.)

WARD, lack. (Scand.) M.E. wànt, first used as an adj., signifying 'deficient.' — Icel. vanti, neut. of vanti, adj., lacking, which was formerly used with a gen., case following; as, varði vanti vindi vare, there was lacking to them of nothing, i.e. they wanted nothing. The Icel. vandi = A.S. wandi; see Wane (above). Der. wànt, vb., Icel. vanta, from the neut. adj. wànt.

WANTON, unrestrained. (E.) M.E. wàntun, unrestrained, not educated; full form wàntusen. — M.E. wànt, prefix, lacking; a neg. prefix (from A.S. wànt, lacking); tonns < A.S. togen, pp. of toin, to draw, to educate. See Wane and Tow (1).

WAP, to strike; see Whap.

WAPENTAKE, a district. (Scand.) M.E. wapentake. A.S. wapentac, not an E. word, but borrowed from Icel. vagnata, 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. vagnpa, gen. pl. of vagnp, a weapon; and tak, a touching, grasping; see Weapon and Take.

WAPITI, the N. Amer. elk. (Amer. Indian.) Cree wapiti, 'white deer'; cf. Delaware wdp, white (see Wampum).


WARD, a guard, watch, &c. (E.) M.E. wàrd, A.S. wàrd, mas., a guard, watchman, defender; also wàrd, fem., a guarding, protection, defence. Allied to Wary.
WARDEN

(Base *war.) + Icel. vardr, (1) a watchman; (2) a watching; G. wart, Goth. *wards in dauris-wards, a door-keeper. Cf. also A.F. warde, sb.; see Guard. Der. ward, vb., ware-t, sb.; also bearward, ste-ward, etc.


wardrobe, (F.—G.) M. E. wardrobe. = O. F. a warbrode, later garderobe, a guardrobe, i.e., place for keeping robes. See Guard and Bobe.

Ware (1), merchandise. (E.) M. E. ware. A.S. warh (L. merx; Wright). The original sense was prob. 'valuable;' the word may be alluded to A. S. warh, protection, guard, custody. + Icel. vara, Dan. vara, Swed. vara, Du. waar, G. ware, a commodity; prob. allied to Dan. var, Swed. vara, care; see Wary and Worth (1).

Ware (2), aware. (E.) See Acts xlv. 6 M. E. war; A. S. wer, cautious. (The true form, whence wary was made by adding -y.) See Wary.

Wariness; see Wary.

Warison, Warisons, protection, reward. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. warison, protection (the true sense); more common in the sense of reward or help; it also meant recovery from illness or help. = O. F. warison, warrison, surety, safety, provision, healing. = O. F. warrir, to protect, heal. = O. H. G. warjan, wehrjan, to protect; see Weir.

Warlock, a wizard. (E.) M. E. warlocke, a wicked one, the devil; warlawe, a deceiver. = A. S. warlode, a traitor, perfidious man, liar, trait-breaker; (hence, a witch, wizard). Lit. 'liar against the truth.' = A. S. war, truth (cognate with L. verum, truth); long, a liar, from long (Teut. *lorg-), weak grade of ligan, to lie. See Very and Lie (1).


WARN. (E.) A.S. warran, warr-ian, (1) to take heed, which is the usual sense, (2) to warn. Cf. the sb. warn, refusal, denial, orig. an obstacle; whence wierman, to refuse. Prob. allied to Weir.

+ Icel. varna, to warn off, from varn, a defense; Swed. varna, G. warnen. Der. fore-warn, pre-warn.

Warp, sb. (E.) M. E. warp, A.S. wearp, a warp, in weaving: A.S. warp, for *warp, and grade of wearp (strong verb), to cast, throw, hence, to throw the shuttle. + Icel. varp, a throwing, from varp, and grade of varpa, to throw; Swed. varp, a warp; O. H. G. warf (G. werf), from weref, to throw; cf. Goth. wearpian, to throw. From Teut. str. vb. *warpian (pt. t. *warp-þ, pp. *wær planet). Allied to Russ. varga, to throw. Der. warp, sb., from Icel. varpa, to throw, cast (hence, to twist out of shape); this mod. E. varp is a secondary (weak) verb, not the same as A.S. wearpian. So also Swed. varpa, Dan. varpe, to warp a ship; from Swed. varp, the draught of a net.


Wart, (E.) M. E. war, A.S. ware, a wart, + Du. wart, Icel. var, Dan. var, Swed. var, G. warz. Perhaps 'growth,' as from a root; and allied to Wise (1). Some connect it with L. verus, ware; A.S. ware, a callousy.

Wary, Wares, cautious. (E.) M. E. war; war-y is a native form, with added -y (as in mark-y). = A. F. ware, ware.
WAS

was, pt. t. of the verb to be. (E.) M.E. was, pl. were. A. S. was, I was, he was; were, thou wast; pl. were, were; subjunctive sing. were, pl. were. Mod. E. substitutes was for the A. S. were in the indicative, and were for the same in the subjunctive; both are late forms. The infin. is A. S. wesan, to be; cognate with Du. wesen, O. Icel. veða, Dan. være, Swed. vara, Goth. wisan, to be, dwell, remain; Skt. vas, to dwell. (v WES, to dwell.)

The form was answers to O. Icel. veð, Du. waren, Dan. være, Swed. vara, Goth. wisan, to be, dwell, remain; Skt. vas, to dwell. (v WES, to dwell.)


Wasp. (E.) Prov. E. wasps, waspis; A. S. wasps, waspe. G. waspe, L. vespa; Lith. vesp[a], a gad-fly; Russ. vespa, a wasp. Allied to Weave. Brugm. i. § 918.

Wassail. (E.) M.E. wasyayl, wasayl, orig. a drinking of a health, from the Northern E. was hel, answering to A. S. wes hel, lit. 'be whole,' a form of wishing good health. Here was is imperative sing. of wesan, to be; and hel is cognate with mod. E. whole. The dialectal hel is the Scald. form; Icel. heil, whole. See Holt (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. gétter (see <gaster <waster). = M. H. G. was, sb., a waste, wastage, to lay waste. Borrowed from L. wastare, waste, desolate, also wast, wastare, to lay waste. See also A. S. waste, O. H. G. wastare, waste; these forms are not borrowed from Latin, but are cognate. So also O. Irish fás, empty. Idg. types *waste, *wastian. Brugm. i. § 377.


WAVE

Wave (1), to fluctuate. (E.) M. E. wawen, a S. wafan, to wave with the hand; also, wonder at or waver in mind; cf. the adj. wasare, wavering, restless. Cf. Icel. vafra, vafla, to wave; vaf, hesitation; Bavar. wathern, to sway to and fro (Schmeller). Der. wave, sb., from the verb above (not the same word as M. E. wawen, a wave, which is allied to wag).

Waver, vb. (E.) M. E. waveren (waeveren), to wander about. = A S. wafre, restless, wandering; -Icel. vafra, to wave; cf. O. H. G. wader, adj., wavering; see above.


Further allied to Gk. ἀβάθεια, Skt. vachā, to wax, grow. Brugm. ii. § 657.


Way. (E.) M. E. way, way. A. S. weg. Du. weg, Icel. vepr, Dan. vei, Swed. vag, G. wweg, Goth. wigs. Also Lith. ve, the track of a cart; L. via; Skt vāka, a way, from vāh, to carry. See Weigh. (v WEGH.) Der. al-way, al-ways, see All; way-faring, i.e. flying on the way, A. S. wegifendum, where ‘fenda is the pres. pt. of faran, to travel; way-lay, way-worn.

wayward, perverse. (E.) M. E. weiward, headless form of M. E. weiwward, adv., in a direction away from a thing; from M. E. weii, away, and -ward, suffix. See Away.

We, pl. of the 1st pera. pronoun. (E.) M. E. we. A. S. we. Du. wêj; Icel. vêr, Dan. Swed. vê, G. wêr; Goth. weis; Skt. vay-am.

Weak. (E.) [The verbal form has ousted the M. E. week, A. S. wêc, adj., weak.] A back-formation from the verb specifying to weaken; from M. E. weken
WEAL

(Ch.), to make weak, A.S. wēcan; the M.E. wē being due to association with the adj. wēk. This verb is for *wēc-gian, from A.S. wēc, weak. + Icel. wēdr, adj., weak, Swed. vēd, Dan. vek, pliant, Du. week, G. weich, O. H. G. wech. All from Tent. *wēk, and grade of *wēkan-, as in A.S. and O Sax. wēcan, G. weichen, to yield.

Weal (1), sb. (E.) M.E. wele; A.S. wēla, weal, prosperity; allied to A.S. wel, adv., well; see Well (1). + Dan. vel, Swed. vall, G. wohl, welfare.

Weal (2); see Wale.

Weald, a wooded region, an open country. (E.) The M.E. weald became wōld; but Layamon has a by-form wōld; l. 21336. Caxton speaks of the 'wōld' of Kent, which is apparently connected with this M.E. weald, but seems also to have been more or less confused with Wild. Shakespeare and Lyly speak of 'the wōld' of Kent; see Wild and Wold.

Wealth, riches. (E.) M.E. welthe; not in A.S. Extended from M.E. wele, weal; see Weal (1). + Du. welde, luxury; O H. G. weltis, riches.

Wear, 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. wēnen; A.S. wēnian, to accustom; wēnian, to wean away or disaccustom. From an adj. base *wōna-, accustomed, found in the cognate Icel. vān (Swed. vann), accustomed (cf. vanl, custom); from *wōna, 2d grade of Tent. *wēną-, to crave; see Wean.

The weak grade appears in A.S. gewōna, accustomed, gewēnian, to dwell, + Du. wēnen, to accustom, afwēnen, to wean from; Icel. vēnja, Dan. venn, Swed. vanja, G. gewohnen, to accustom; Dan. venn fra, Swed. vänja af, G. entwohnen, to wean from.


Wear (1), to wear clothes, to consume by use. (E.) M.E. wēren, pt. t. wēred, A.S. wēran (pt. t. wērde), + Icel. vērja, O. H. G. wērian, to wear; Goth. wējan, to clothe. Allied to Vest. (\(\text{\textasciitilde}\)WES, to clothe.) See Vest. \(\text{\textasciitilde}\) 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 wear a ship; the same as Veer, q.v.

Weary, exhausted, tired. (E.) M.E. wēri. A.S. wērig, tired; cf. A.S. wērian, to tramp about, wander, travel. = A.S. wēr, a moor, swampy place (tedious to tramp over) in the comp. wēr-hana, moor-cock; O. E. Texts, p. 264; + O. Sax. wērig, weary. (The change from \(\text{\textasciitilde}\) to \(\text{\textasciitilde}\) is regular.) \(\text{\textasciitilde}\) Not allied to wear (1).

Weasand, Wesand, the wind-pipe. (E.) A.S. wēsand, the gullet; but the mod. E. wesend answers rather to a by-form *wēsand; + O. Fries. wēsende, wind-pipe; Bavar. weise, the gullet.


Weather. (E.) M.E. wēder; A.S. wēdr. (The -er for -dr seems to have arisen in prov. (Northern) E.; cf. father.) + Du. wēder, Icel. vérðr, Dan. væðr; Swed. vēder, wind, weather; G. wēther. Allied to G. gewitter, a storm, Icel. land-vēðr, a land-wind; Russ. vēdr, wind, breeze, Lith. vēdra, storm. Allied to Wind (1); cf. Goth. wētan, to blow, O. Irish *sēt, alt. weather -beaten, weather -bitten. (E.) Both forms seem to be incorrect. The former means 'beaten by the weather,' from bēt, and occurs in Wint. Tale, v. 2, 60; derived from Norw. vēder-biten, Swed. vēder-biten, lit. bitten by the weather.


Wed, vb. (E.) M.E. wēden. A.S. wēðian, lit. to pledge, engage; hence to betroth. = A.S. wēd, a pledge; Text type *wēdjon, n.; + Du. wēden, Icel.
WEDGE

wed, Swed. voc, G. wade, Goth. wadi, a
pledge, wager. Allied to L. wad (gen.
waedi), a pledge, Gr. ἔθνον (＝ ἔθνo
ν), the prize of a contest; Lith. vado
vit, to redeem a pledge. ( metropolitan.
WEDG.)

Wedge. (E.) M. E. wege. A. S weg
+wig, Icel. vegg, Dan. vega, Swed.
vig, O. H. G. wech, a wedge; G. weck,
wecke, a kind of wedge-shaped loaf; cf.
prov. E. wig, a kind of cake. Also Lith
wegis, a wedge, wooden peg. Tent. type
wégos, m. Lit. ‘a mover,’ from its
effect in splitting trees; allied to Wag.
(WEGH.)

Wedlock. marriage. (E.) A. S. wedlíc,
lit. a pledge, pledging. − A. S. wedd,
a pledge; líc, a sport, also, a gift, often a
mer-suffix. See Wed.

Wednesday. (E.) M. E. wednesday.
A. S. wednesdag, Woden’s day; O. Fries.
wënsedas (for wënsedasi), where s is the
mutation of t; N. Fries. vensdii, Outsen,
p. 38. + Du. werensdag, Icel. ðónsday,
Swed. Dan. onsdag; all meaning ‘Woden’s
(or Odin’s) day.’ ß. The name Woden
signifies ‘furious,’ from A. S. wéd, mad, fur-
ious (＝ Icel. ðóð, Goth. wōths); or else ‘filled
with divine frenzy.’ See Wood (ß). ¶ A transla-
tion of L. dies Mercurii; Woden was
identified with L. Mercurius
Brugm. l. § 190.

Woe, tiny. (E.) M. E. we, wei, only as
ab, in the phrase ‘a litel we’ = a little bit,
a short time. I have little hesitation in
assuming the O. Northern E. we, or way
(Barbour), or wei (Censor Mundi), a way,
more, to the same as M. E. wei, a way,
also a distance, mod. E. Way, q. v. Cf.
North. E. way-bit, also we-bit, a small
space. ¶ Certainly not allied to G. wesig,
little.

Wood (1), a noxious plant. (E.) M. E.
woode; A. S. wëð, wied, a wood. Ø O.
Saxon wëod; whence Du. wieden, vb.,
to wood. Root unknown.

Wood (2), a garment. (E.) M. E.
we, weat, wëth, wët, féa, a
garment. + O. Fries. wëth, O Sax. wëth;
Icel. wëth, wet, a piece of stuff, cloth;
O. H. G. wët, wet, clothing, armour. Lit.
‘something woven;’ from the Idg root
Widg, mé, to weave.

Woe, (E.) M. E. we, wëth; A. S
wej, wea, a week. (There was a later
wai, wëg; a week, which became M. E.
we, a week, and is obsolete.) + Du.
wech, O. H. G. wech, weche, wëgha (mod.
G. wëgha). We also
once find Goth. wēha in the sense of order
or succession (Luke i. 8), answering to L.
ordine (not to sæcùl) in the Vulgate
version. The orig. sense seems to have been ‘succession,’ series; cf. Icel. vikja, to turn, return;
from *wëk-, weak grade of *wikan,
to give way; see Weak. And cf. G.
wechsel, a change.

Ween, to suppose, think. (E.) M. E.
wenen, A. S. wënan, to imagine. − A. S.
wen, ab., expectation; orig. ‘a striving
after;’ Tent. type wënis, f. (Sievers,
§ 269); from *wënes, 3rd grade of a
supposed Tent. str. vb. *wënen-
-, to crave, desire. Cf. A. S. wëne, friend, Skt. saw,
to crave; L. venus, desire. + Du. wënen,
Icel. wëna, G wëhn, Goth. wëhan, to
expect, fancy; from Du. wënen, Icel. sán,
G. wëhn, Goth. wëns, expectation, con-
jecture, orig. ‘a wish.’ See Wish.

Weep. (E.) M. E. wepen, pt. t. weep,
weep. A. S. weapen, pt. t. weep, to cry aloud,
raise an outcry; cf. A. S. wëp, a clamour,
outcry (note the change from t to ß). +
O Sax wëpipian, to cry out, wëp, outcry;
Icel. apa, to shout, ðp, outcry; Goth.
wpipian, wëppian, vb., to cry out. ¶ Not allied
to whoop.

Weet, to know. (E.) Another spelling
of Wit (†); in Spenser, F. Q., l. 3; 6;
&c.

Weevil, a small beetle. (E.) M. E.
weve, wëvel (wevel, wivel); A. S. wëfel,
webit. + Icel. -fill, M. Du. wevel, O. H. G.
webit; cf. E. Fries. wefer, (1) a weaver,
(a) a beetle. A dimin. form; cf. A. S.
weba, a beetle. Apparently allied to
Weave. Cf. Lth. webalins, a chafing, winged
insect.

Weft. (E.) A. S. weft, wesca, the
threads woven across the warp; from
wefar, to weave + Icel. vëfsr. See
Weave.

Weigh. (E.) M. E. weighen. A. S.
weegan, pt. t. wage, to carry, bear; also,
to move; also to raise, lift (cf. to weigh
anchor); to weigh. + Du. wegen; Icel.
vaga, to move, lift; Dan. vage, Swed. vaga;
G. bragen, to move, weigen, to rock; and
cf. wegan, to weigh. Allied to L. ugewe,
Skt. vah, to carry. ( metropolitan.
WEIGH.)

weight. (E.) M. E. weight, weight.
A. S. wëht, gewicht, weight; for *wëht-
-ti; from wegan (above) + Du.
gewirt, Icel. vëtt, Dan. vægt, Swed. vist,
G. gewicht.
WEIR

Weir, Weir, a dam. (E.) M. E. wer; A.S. wer; allied to werian, to defend, protect, also dam; + Low G. ware, a weir; M. Du. weer, a rampart; Icel. vör, a fenced-in landing-place, verja, to defend; G. wehr, a defence, mühlewehr, a milldam; Goth. warjan, to defend. Allied to Skt. vr, to cover, vârâya, to stop, hinder, keep off.

Weird, fate, destiny. (E.) Properly a sb.; but used adj. M. E. wyred, wired. A.S wyrd, fate; Teut. type *wurd, f.; from *wurd (for *wârd < *wârd), by Ver-ner's law, weak grade of Teut. *werthan-, to become, take place, happen; see Worth (1). + O. Sax. wurd, Icel. urdr, fate.

Welcome. (Scand.) For well come. — Icel. velkommen, welcome, lit. well come. — Icel. vel, well; kominn, pp. of koma, to come. So also Dan. velkommen, Swed. velkommen, welcome. Hence A. F. welcomer, to welcome (Godefroy). ≈ Distinct from A. S. wilecum, one who comes at another's pleasure; where cuma is 'a com'er,' 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. walle, orig. to well, whence walla up, to well up, walle shop, to weld (iron); cf. Dan. wælde, to well up (with excrescent d, as in English). Cognate with E. weld, vb.; from Weld (2).

Weld (2), dyer's weed. (E.) M. E. weldle, wolde; Lowl. Sc. wald. + Du. wal(w); Low G. wolde (Lubben); G. wass (from Du.). Teut. base *wal-, as shewn by Span. guadizo, G. guadizo, weld. Prob. 'belonging to the wood;' cf. A. S. wold, a wood; see Wold. ≈ Quite distinct from wood.

Welfare. (E.) M. E. welfare. — M. E. wel, well; fara = A. S. fara, a faring, lit. a journey, from A. S. faran, to fare; see Fare.

Welkin, sky, clouds. (E.) M. E. wolke, wolken; also wolken, wolken; A. S. wolca, clouds, pl. of wolcan, a cloud. + O. Sax. wolcan, Du. wolch, Low G. wolke, G. wolke, O. H. G. wolca, f., wolken, n., a cloud. All from the base *wel-, weak grade of *wal-, to roll (see Walk); or else allied to O. H. G. well, 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. val, Goth. waila; G. wohl, O. H. G. wola, wola. Cf. W. gwel; better; also Skt. vara-, better, vara-, a wish; prasti 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. wealstan (pt. t. wellst), to well up, boil; [but the mod. E. well, vb., is derived from the sb.]. + Icel. f. of, ebulition, from vello, to boil (pt. t. vall); Du. wel, a spring; Dan. well; G. wellen, a wave, surge; cf. wälten, to boil. Further allied to Skt. val, to move to and fro, Russ. val', a wave, vallate, to roll. See Walk, Hollx. (≈ WEL.) Der. well, vb., as above.

Wellaway, an exclamation of sorrow. (E.) M. E. wellaway; also wea wea. It stands for we al wea or wea la wea. A. S. wea la wea, lit. wea loa! wea! — A. S. wea, wea; lo, lo; wea, wo; cf. Icel. vel, wo. ≈ Early misunderstood, and turned into wellaway, and even into welladay, Merry Wives, II. 3. 106. See Wo.

Welsh, pertaining to Wales. (E.) M. E. welsh, foreign. A. S. welsc, welisc, wylice, Celtic. Formed, with suffix -isc (E. -isc) and vowel-change, from A. S. weal, a Celt; whence Welsh, pl. mod. E. Wales. + G. walsch, Italian. See Walum.

Welt, the old sense seems to be border, hem, fringe. M. E. wælt, wets; cf. Lowl. Sc. wawt, a welt, prov. E. wælt, to turn down the upper leather of a shoe. Perhaps from A. S. wulcan, wulcan, to roll; cf. Icel. vel, to roll over; see Wolter. + W. gwelm, a hem, welt, gwelus, the welt of a shoe; gwelus, to welt, hem.

Welter, to wallow, roll about. (E.) Formerly also walter. Walter, walter, are frequentatives from M. E. wulcan, to roll over, tumble, turn over. — A. S. wulcan to roll (cf. gewelten, strong pp., Matt. xvii. 14, Lind.). Cf. Icel. velta (pt. t. vall), to roll, Dan. velte, to overturn; Swed. valtra, to walter, frequent. of valta, to roll; G. welsken, to roll, walter, from welsken, to roll. Cf. Goth. wuljan, to subvert; L. volvere, to roll. (≈ WEL.)

Wen, a tumour. (E.) A. S. wen + Du. wien; Low G. wass; Dan. dial. wens. A. S. wen(<Teut. type *wenes, m. Prob. from wean, to tend, and grade of A. S. wihan, to
WENCH

Tell, to win, to suffer from illness (whence E. win). See Win, Wound.


Wend, to go. (E.) Little used except in the pt. t. went (used as pt. t. of to go). M.E. wenden; A.S. wædan, to turn, also to turn oneself, proceed, go. The pt. t. wended became wente, and finally went. Cause of A.S. windan, to wind; see Wind. (a) Du. wenden, Icel. veda, Dan. vende, Swed. vanda, Goth. wundjan, G. wenden, to turn; all causal forms. went. (E.) See above.

Were, pl. of Wæs, q.v.

Werewolf, a man-wolf. (E.) A.S. werewolf, a werewolf, the devil. = A.S. weor, a man; wulf, a wolf. = G. wohlf, M. H. G. wargel, a man-wolf; from M. H. G. wer, a man, and wulf. (Hence O.E. garwulf, F. garou, now loup-garou, i.e. wolf-werewolf.) See Virile. "It was supposed that fierce men could turn into wolves; cf. Gk. λύκοπαρος, i.e. wolf-man.

West. (E.) A.S. west, adv., westward; weste, west part or quarter. = Du. west, Icel. vestr, Dan. vest, G. west. Perhaps allied to Vesper.


Wether, a castrated ram. (E.) A.S. weor.+O. Sax. weor, weor, Icel. veir, Dan. vader, Swed. vaadar, G. widder, Goth. widdra, a lamb. Lit. 'a yearling;' allied to Veal. Brumm. t. § 118.


WH.

Wh. This is distinct from w. The anc. E. wh answers to A.S. hw, Icel. hv, L. ca, Gk. w, r, x, Idg. hw.

Whack, to beat; see Thwack. But cf. E. Fris. and Westphal. wacke, to beat, to cudgel.


Whap, to beat, flutter. (E.) Also whop, wop, wap. M.E. usopfen, to palpitate, throbb. E. Fries. kwabben, kwappen, to strike violently. From a base *kwap, to throbb; see Quaver. Cf. also W. chwop, a sudden stroke, chwopio, to strike, slap.

Wharf (1), a place for landing goods. (E.) A.S. hwræf, a dam or bank to keep out water (Thorpe, Diplomatarium, pp. 341, 361); mere-hwræf, sea-shore (Grein). = Teut. *hworf, A.S. hwerf, and grade of hworfjan, to turn, turn about. ẞ. This difficult word, with a great range of senses, meant a turning, reversion, turning-place, space, dam, shore, dockyard, as proved by the cognate words, viz. Du. wær, Icel. hvar, Dan. varf, Swed. varf, M. Swed. hvist, &c. The A.S. hwerfjan answers to Goth. hwairbjan, to turn oneself about, walk, and to Icel. hvjof, to turn. (Base IIWERB.) ẞ Not allied to G. werfen, to throw; but rather to Gk. ἱππός, the wrist. Der. wharfinger, for wharfjager; with inserted n as in messenger, passenger.

Wharf (2), bank of a river. (E.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. § 33. Cf. A.S. mere-hwræf, sea-shore (Grein); it is the same word as Wharf (1).

What. (E.) A.S. hwæt, nent. of hwa; see Who.

Wheel (1), a pimple. (E.) Distinct from wheel, a mark of a blow. Perhaps from A.S. hwola, a wheel (Sommer); A.S. hwelion, to form pus; ge-hwelden, inflamed. Cf. also W. chwiler, a maggot, wheel, pimple.

Wheel (2), a mine. (C.) A Cornish word. = Corn. hwel, a work, a mine. Cf. W. chwael, chwyl, a course, a turn.

Wheat. (E.) M.E. wheat, A.S. hwæt, wheat; Teut. type *hweito-, m.; from *hweito, and grade of *hwet: named from the whiteness of the meal; see White. = Du. weite, weit, Icel. hviti, Dan. hvode, Swed. hvite, Goth. hvarits, G. weizen. Der. wheaten, adj., A.S. hwitun.

Wheele. (E.) Spelt wheele in Blount, ed. 1674; who connects it (quite unsatisfactorily) with W. chwelle, to gou-
WHEEL

sip, chwil, a fable, tale. But perhaps from A.S. ÞÆLÅÐÃN, to beg, orig. to be poor; from */wêl/ poverty.


Whelk (1), a mollusc with a spiral shell. (E.) Ill spelt; it should be welk or wilt. M. E. wilke; A.S. wilc, also wælac, wylc. Du. wellk, also spelt well, wellk, wellk, wellk. Named from its convoluted shell; cf. Gk. ἄξε (άξη), a volute; see Helix. Der. whelked, i.e. convoluted, K. Lebr, iv. 6. 71; spelt wellk'd in the first folio.


Whelm, to overturn, cover over by something that is turned over, to overwhelm, submerge. (Scand.) M. E. whelmen, to turn a hollow vessel upside down (Palsgrave), to turn over; Lowl. Sc. ghemel, whemel, whemen, whamen, to turn upside down. Closely related to M.E. welmen (whelmen) and overwelmen (overwhelmen), used in the same sense. b. The only difficulty is to explain the final -n; this is due to the fact that whelm, vb., is really formed from a sb. welmen, standing for hwâl-m, the f being dropped because unpronounceable. This appears from M. Swe. hvâlma, to cock hay, derived from the sb. hvâlma, a hay-cook; where hvâlma is for *hwâlma, being derived from M. Swe. hwâl, an arch, vault; cf. hwâlva, to arch over (make into a rounded shape). Thus the suffix -ma is substantival (as in adv-m, brea-m, &c.), and the Tent. base is HWELB, to become convex (M. H. G. welben, pt. t. welb), the derivatives of which appear in A.S. hwâlæ, adj., convex, sb., a vault, Icel. hvâlf, hvelf.

WHICH

a vault, hvâlf, hvelf, to whelwæ' or whelwe' or turn upside down. G. wielen, to arch over.

We. We thus trace the following forms, viz. base HWELB, to swell out, become convex, Icel. hvâlfa, to vault, turn a round vessel upside down; hence welbæ, sv. a thing made convex, welbæ, vb., to make convex, turn a round vessel over, capsize. Forby remarks that welbæ, in the E. Anglian dialect, signifies 'to turn a tub or other vessel upside down, whether to cover anything with it or not.' From */Q₃L/ whence also Gk. ἀξός, bowl, a hollow. Der. over-welbæ.


Whence. (E.) M. E. whences, old; form whanene, = A.S. hwâwen, whence; closely allied to When (above).

where. (E.) M. E. wher; A.S. hwêr, where; allied to hwâd, who. + Du. wâer, Icel. hvàr, Dan. hvar, Sweiz. hvâr, G. wâr (in war-um), Goth. hwar; Lith. hwar.


Whether, which of two. (E.) See Matt. xxv. 21. A.S. hwâlæber, which of two; formed with comparative suffix -er (Idg. -er-) from the base of who < Icel. hvârðr, Goth. hwâther; cf. Lith. hâtrâs, Gk. ὑπορεπεῖ, ὑπερεπεῖ, Skt. hâtâna.


WHIFF


Whiff, to blow in gusts, veer as the wind. (E.) Frequentative of whiff, to puff. Der. whiff-ser, 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 whiggamer, 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 1649) was called the 'whiggamer's inroad,' and afterwards those who were opposed to the court came (in 1660) to be called whig. (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: 'whiggamer, a great whig; whiggam, jogging rudely, urging forward.' To whig one is to jog on briskly. Perhaps for wig; cf. E. Fries. wiggen, Norw. vinga, to rock; Icel. viga, a horse; E. wiggle and wag.

While, a time. (E.) A.S. hwial, sb., a pause, a time. -Icel. hvila, a place of rest; Dan. hvile, rest; Swed. hveila, rest; G. wahle, Goth. hvila, a time. Prob. allied to L. quaerere, rest. (Q.B.I.) Brugm. i. § 676. Der. while, adv.; whiles, M.E. whiles, adv. (with gen. suffix -es); whence while-t, with added t (as in amongst-t, amongst-i); also while-en, formerly, from A.S. hwialum, dat. pl. of hwial, a time. Also mean-while, see Mean (3); also waiting-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 while.

WHIRL

Whirl, a freak. (Scand.) Skelton has whirl-somen, -Icel. hvíma, to wander with a silly person; Norw. hvíma, to be about, trifles. Cf. Swed dial. hvíma, dizzy in the head; Norw. hvíma (Rom). Der. whirlemon, a whirl. (Scand.) hjors-hvíma, Dan. hvíma, to be about, trifles; hvíma, to think about.

Whirligig, to whirl; (E.) The name as Lowland Sc. whinmer, to whisper, frequentative of whin, another form of whine; see Whine. 'They wil whynne and whine;' Latimer, Seven Sermons, ed. Arber, p. 77. -G. wimmern.

Whin, gorse. (C.) M.E. whynne, whynne. -W. chwyn, weeds; cf. Bret. chowards (with guttural k), to weed.

Whine, vb. (E.) A.S. hwíman, to whine. -Icel. hvíma, Swed. hvíma, Dan. hvíme, to whir, whiz, whine. [Cf. Icel. hvíma, to wail, Goth. awainian, to mourn.] Der. whimpser, q.v.

Whinyard, a kind of sword. (Scand.) Lit. whine-yard, where yard (probably) is a mere suffix (-iard). -Icel. hvína, to whiz, whistle through the air like a weapon; the same word as E. whine, but used in a different way. Cf. also E. whiney; and Lowl. Sc. whing-e, a whinyard, from the verb whinge, an extension of whine.

Whip, to move quickly, to flog. (E.) M.E. whippen, to overlay a cord by rapidly binding the twine round it, whippe, a scourge. From the sense of rapid movement. M.E. whippen, to jump up and down suddenly, to jog. Du. whippen, to skip, formerly to shake; Low G. whippen, 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. vibra; see Vibrate. Der. whip, sb., M. Du. wippe (Hexham).

Whipple-tree, a swing-bar for traces. (E.) The sense is 'piece of swinging wood,' composed of tree (as in axle-tree) and the verb whipple, frequent of whip, to move about quickly, to see-saw (above).

Whir, to buzz. (Scand.) An imitative word, like whis. -Dan. hvírra, to whirl, twirl; Swed. dial. hvírra, to whirl. Allied to Whirl.

Whirl. (Scand.) M.E. whirlen; a contraction for *whif-len,* frequent. of M.E. werfien, to turn. -Icel. hvífla, to whirl; frequent. of hvífa (pt. t. hvífar), to turn round; Dan. hvírla, Swed. hvírla, M. Du. wervelen, to whirl; G. werveln, to whirl, to whirl. (Base HWERR.) Allied to Wharf. Cf. Goth. hwerjan, to go about; Gk. zavao, the wrist. Brugm. i. § 675. Der. whirl-wind, from Icel. hvíla, Dan. hvírla, Swed. hvírlvind, a whirlwind; also whirr-fore; whirl-ig-sir (see Gig).
WHISK

Whisk, to move or sweep quickly (Scand.) The † is intrusive. It is properly wish, orig. to wipe, brush, sweep, esp. with a quick motion, as when using a light brush; the † was due to confusion with wish, whir, whirl, etc. Dan. viske, to wipe, rub, sponge, from visk, a whip, rubber; Swed. viska, to wipe, also to wag (or whisk) the tail, from viska, 'whisk (sic), a small broom,' Widgren; Icel. visk a whip of hay, something to wipe with, a rubber.† G. wischen, 'to wipe, whisk, rub, Fligel; from the sb. wish, 'whisk (sic) clout,' id. Cf. A.S. wesian (for "wis- cian") to wipe. The sb. which thus appears as Icel. wish, Swed. viska, G. wisch, meant orig. 'a whip.' 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 wsge-beatha, water of life, whisky the latter element being dropped; see Usquebaugh.


Whist, a game requiring silence. (E.) Orig. called whisk, from the sweeping up of the tricks (see Whisk); renamed as wist, from the use of the word whist to enjoin silence; cf. hist and hush. Chaucer has both hust and wist in the sense of 'silenced' or 'quiet'; tr. of Boothius, b. ii. met. 5, l. 1341.

Whistle, vb. (E.) A. S. hwistlan, to hiss; hwistler, a whistler, piper. + Icel. hvista, to whisper; Dan. hviste, to hiss, whistle; Swed. hvista, to whistle. (Base HWIS.) See Whisper.

Whit, a thing, particle. (E.) The † is misplaced; whit for wit, the same as wight, a person, also a thing, bit, whit = A.S. wite, a wight, a thing, bit; see Wight (2). Der. ought = A.S. wëht, one whit; whence nought, nought.

White, (E.) M. E. whit. A. S. hwit. + Dan. wit, Icel. hvit, Dan. hvid. Swed. hvit, Goth. hwietis, G. weiss. Allied to Skt. śvita, white, from īv, to shine, to be white; also to Russ. svistilo, to shine; Lith. svitinti, to illuminate. Brumg. i. 319. († KWEL.) Der. whiting, a fish with delicate white flesh, also ground chalk; also whit-ter, a whitener, bleacher; whittle (2), wheat, Whitsunday, q.v.


Whitlow, a painful swelling on the fingers. (Scand.) Corruption of which-flow, a whitlow (Halliwell); where which is the Northern pronunciation of quick, i.e. the sensitive part of the finger round the nail; Icel. hvika. Flow is the Swed. flaga, a flaw, crack, breach, flake. See Quik and Flaw. The sense is 'crack near the quick,' hence a painful sore, afterwards painful swelling. It was corrupted first to Whitlow (Holland), or whistle (Palgrave), and afterwards to Whitlow; by confusion with white and low (4), 'Faironchies, a whitlow;' Wiseman, Surgery, b. i. c. 11.

Whitsunday. (E.) Lit. white Sunday, as is perfectly certain from the A.S. name hwita sunnum-dag, Icel. hvítans-mundaðr, Norwegian hvittum-mygdar; 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 Alis; 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. ‡ W. sulguwyn, Whitsunday; from sul, sun, gwyn, white. Der. Whitman-week, short for Whitunday's week (Icel. hvítans-munds-vík); Whitman-tide, short for Whitunday-tide; cf. Palmson for Palmunday, Lawson for Lawsonday.

Whittle (1), to pare or cut with a knife. From the obsolete sb. whittle, a knife, the same as M. E. pebile, a knife, lit. 'a cutter.' A. S. þwītel, weak grade of þwinjan, to cut. See Tweiten.

Whittle (2), to sharpen. (E.) Used as
**WHITTLE**

A slang term; 'well-wheltled'—thoroughly drunk. Lit. sharpened like a whittle or knife; see Whittle (1) above. Doubtless confused with washt, to sharpen.


**Whis** (2), by hiss. (E.) 'The woods do whis'; Surrey, tr. of Æneid, b. ii. 536. An imitative word; allied to Hiss. Whisper, Whistle; 4cl. hweisa, to hiss.

**Who** (1), pronoun. (E.) Formerly who what, which, were interrogative pronouns. What, whose, whom, occur as relatives as early as the end of the 13th century, but who, nom., as a relative, is not found before the 14th century. (Morris.) A.S. hwæ, who; neuter, hwæt, what; gen hwæ, whose; dat hwæn, hwæm; acc. masc. and fem. hwæn, whom [obsolete] neut. hwæt, what; instrumental hwæ; in what way, how, why. + Du. wie, Icel. heyr, Dan. ho, Swed. hov, G. wer, Goth. hwe, Irish cw, L. quis, Lith. kas, Skt. kar. (Basl QO = Tent. HWA.)

**Whrum.** ii. § 411.


**Whoop, sb.** (Scand.) The w is unoriginal. M. E. hou. = Icel. hra, an adulterer, fem. of hra, an adulterer; Dan. hør, Swed. hra. + Du. hoer, G. hure, O. H. G. hra, Goth. höræ, masc., an adulterer. Allied to Polish hura, Church-Slavonic hureæ, an adulteress; L. carus, having: W. cers, to love; O. Irish carram, I love. (KAR.) ± Certainly not alluded to hore! Brugm. i. § 637.

**Wiggi** (E.) The same as whar. a piece of bone placed on a spindle to twist it by. The likeness between a wharle on a spindle and a wharle of leaves is sufficiently close. M. E. whar, whar, whar, whar, Cath. Ang. Contamination of M. E. wharvel, for *wharvel*; from A.S. hweorfe, a whar. op. A.S. weorfe, to turn; see Wharf.

**WICKET**

Whirl. + M. Du. wervel, a whirl, wervelen, to twist or twine; Du. wervel, G. werbel, a thing that turns round.

**Whortle-berry** (1), the bilberry. (E.) Formerly hurtle-berry, and later (in America) huckle-berry; also hurt, by confusion with M. F. hurte, a small azure ball (in heraldry). But the true name is (Dorset) hurst-berry, A.S. hoarotke-berege. From Hart and Berry.

**Why** (E.) M. E. whi; for whi, on what account (common). A.S. hwæt, in what way, instrumental case of hwæt, who; see Who.

**Wick** (1), a town. (L.) A.S. wic; borrowed from L. vicus, a village. See Vicinity.

**Wick** (3), Wick, a creek, bay, salt-pit. (Scand.) O. Icel. *vick, Icel. viik, a small creek, inlet, bay. From vikja, to recede; see Weak, Wicker.

**Wicked** (E.) Orig. a pp. form with the sense 'rendered evil;' from the obsolete adj. wikke, evil, also weak; evidently allied to Weak, q.v. From the weak grade wic- of A.S. wic-an, Icel. viik-ja, to give way. Cf. also A.S. wicca, a wizard; see Withe.

**Wicker, made of twigs.** (Scand.) M. E. wiker, apliant twig, properly a sb; cf. A.S. wic-, weak grade of wican, to give way, bend, ply; see Weak. It corresponds to Swed. dial. vikare, vyker, willow, from Swed vika, to bend, ply; Dan. dial. vegre, a pliant rod, allied to Dan. veg, plant, weak. See Withe-alm.

**Wicket**, a small gate. (F. — Teut.) M. E. wicet. = A. F. wicket, also written wicet; O. F. guischet (Surr. to Godfrey); Mod. F. guiscret; Veloquin vychet. Origin doubtful; apparently formed with F. dimin. suffix -et, from Teut. base *wikat*, to wipe, to move quickly, from its lightness. Cf. L. Fries. wikken, (1) to wipe, (2) to move quickly; Norw. vikas (the same); Sw ed.
WIDE

dial. wifi, to throw, swing; G. wisken, to rub, to slip aside. See Whisk. Used of a small door, easily opened, made within a large gate; cf. Nors. visken, light and quick (Ross). (Korting, § 8714.) Der. wickat (at cricket), which was at first a small gate, being made a feet wide by 1 foot high (A.D. 1700).


Widgeon, a bird. (F. - L.?) Spelt wigson in Levins (1570) - A. F. *wigeon, for O F. vigon, a whistling duck (Iitré). Prob from L. visitum, acc. of visitare, a kind of small crane (Pliny, x. 49).

Widow. (E.) M.E. widowe; A.S. widowe, widowe, + Du. weduw, G. wite. Goth. widuwo. Further called to L. luitia, fem. of ludus, bereft of, deprived of; Irish fearadh, W. gwedu; Russ. vidova, Skt. vidhavo, a widow. Brugm ill. § 64.

WIDH, as in Skt. wih, to lack (St. Petersburg Dict. v. 1707) Der. widow-er, M.E. widower, cognate from widow by adding -er; so also G. wittwe.

Wif. (E.) M.E. wifien, to govern, possess, manage. A.S. gewigian, to have power over. This is a weak verb, due to A.S. wealdian (pt. t. wfeld), to have power over, govern, rule, possess. + Icel. valda, G. witten, Goth. waldan, to govern; allied to Lith. valdut, Russ vladate, to rule, possess. Cf. W wod, a region.

Wife. (E.) A.S wif, a woman, neut. sb with pl. wif (unchanged) + Du. wijf, Icel. við, Dan. wið, G. wief, O.H.G. wi, a woman. Tent. type *widon, n. Root obscure; certainly not allied to weare (A.S. gewian), as the fable runs. Der. woman.

Wig. (Du. - F. - Ital. - L.) Short for Perrying, which see.

Wight (1), a person, creature. (E.) M.E. wight, wight, A.S wiht, a creature, animal, person, thing (very common) + Du. wikt, a child; Icel. viðr, Dan. bitte, an elf; G. wicht, Goth waziti, fem. a wight, wacht, neut. a wight. Tent. type *wichts, f. Perhaps it meant 'something moving,' from A.S. wegan, to move, see Weigh, Whit.


Wigwam, an Indian hut. (W. Amer. Indian.) Massachusetts' wick, his house; this word, with possessive and possessive, affixes, becomes wickwom-um-wi, in his house; whence E. wigwam or wigwam (Webster). Cuq gives Algongua, wigwam, also wickwam, a house (p. 438).


Wilderness, a waste place. (E.) M.E. wilernesse, Layamon, 3035. From A.S. wile, a wild animal; also wilde; Tent. type *wiltih, n., a derivative of wilde, wild. Sieve, § 389 + M.D. wilderness. And see Bewilder.

Wife, a trick. (E.) M.E. wil, A.S. whil, a wife. Cf. Lithuan. vilut, to deceive. And see Guile. The A.S. wil is a late word; and a derivation from A.S. wilehan, to practise sorcery, is possible; cf. 'wilting, divinatory,' Kentish Glosses, 554; also His [the devil's] wiegildes, Ancre. Rivalle, 300, A.S. wip, divination (Bapler).

Wilful. (E.) M.E. wilful; formed with suffix -ful from M.E. wil, will, see Will (2) below.

Will (1), to desire, be willing. (E.) M.E. willen, pt. t. wilde, A.S. wilgen, to wish, be willing; will, will (2 p. wil), pt. t. wilde, Icel. viða, Dan. ville, Swed. vil, Goth. wigan (pt. t. wilgen), G. wollen (pt. t. wollen), Lithuan. wilis, L. will (pres. vol; Skt. ur), to choose. (WIL-) Der. will-ing, orig. a prep. part. And willingly, answering both to will, will, and to will he, will he? from A.S. wilegen, bent for me willen, not to wish (= L. volo, not to wish).

Will (2), sb., desire. (E.) M.E. wile, A.S. wile, wile, will, will.

Will (1) above, +Du. will, Icel. viða, Swed. vil, G. wollen.

WIBLE

A.S. wīmberg, wīmberice, a grape, lit. a wine-berry. A.S. wīne, from L. vinum, wine; Gr. a berry; see Berry.

Wible (2), a sinllet. (E.) M.E. wīnibill. Cf. Dan. vinnel, a boring-tool; Low G. wemel, wemmel, a wibble (Lubber); M. Du. wamel, a pearcer, or a wibble, Hexham; M. Du. wemelen, to pare or bore with a wibble, Hexham. Apparently from a Teut. base *wen, to cut; see below. Cf. Shropsh. wīn-wam, a turning, v. Dan. ginnel.

Wible (2), active. (Scand.) In Spenser, Shep. Kal., March, gr. =Swed. dial. wimbly, to be giddy or skittish, frequent of Swed. dial. wīma, to be giddy, allied to Icel. vīm, giddiness. Compare Wible (1) and Whim.

Wimble, a covering for the neck. (E.) M.E. wīmpel; A.S. wīncel, a wiple. Du. wimpel, a streamer, pendant; Icel. wimpil, Dan. Swed. wimpel, G. wimpel, a peacan. O.H.G. wimpel, a summer robe. The A.S. wimpel suggests *wim-pel; from wind, the wind, and (perhaps) A.S. peel, pell (L. pallium), a covering; cf. O.H.G. wim-pel. See Wind (1) and Peel (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. wīven, pt. t. wian, wien, pp. wōnen. A.S. wīn, to fight, struggle, try to get, labour, suffer; pt. t. wien, pp. wōnen. Du. winnen, Icel. wīnna, Dan. vīnde; Swed. vīna, G. gewinnen, O.H.G. wīnen, to fight, strive, earn, Goth. wīnman, to suffer. Allied to Skt. vād, to beg, ask, to labour; L. vānus, to honour, senex, to suffer; W. wūn, a smile. (WEN.)

Wimberry; see Wimberry.


windlass (1), a machine with a turning axis. (Scand.) M.E. wīndela; from Icel. vīndi-ās (still in use), a compound of Icel. vīndill, a winder, and ās (explained below). Here Icel. vīndill = M.E. wīndel, Swed. dial. vīndel, a winder; from the verb to wind. We also find M.E. windes, a windlass; Chaucer, C.T. 10498, &c. = Icel. vīndrás, a windlass. = Icel. vīnd-ā, to wind; ās, a pole, rounded beam, Du. windes, M. Du. windes, a windlass. Here M. Du. as, Icel. ās, is cognate with Goth. ans, a beam (distinct from ductus, M. Du. as, an ax, for which see Ax). Windlass (2), a circuit. (Scand.) Formerly windlasses; Hamlet, ii. i. 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. winndres, windes, windes, Icel. vīndas (for *vīnduse), a window; lit. 'wind-eye.' Dan. vindue. = Icel. vīnd, wind; ās, eye; see spro. &c. Butler has windows, a corrupted form, as if for wind-door.

Wine. (L.) A.S. wīne, wine; borrowed from L. vinum, wine (whence also G. wein, &c.). Gk. ἠλοι, wine; obliv, a vine. The Gk. ἠλος is from WE, to wind.
WING

Twist, twine (see Wild); from the twining growth of the vine. Brugm. ii. § 66.

Wing. (Scand.) M. E. wing, wenge. — Icel. vangr (for *vangr), a wing; Dan. Swed. vinge; N. Fries. vinge.

Wink, to move the eyelids quickly. (E.) 1. M. E. winkle, pt. t. winkede. — A. S. wincan, to wink. 2. But we also find wicken, strong verb, pt. t. wank, wank, shewing that there was also a strong A. S. verb *wincan, (pt. t. *wanc, pp. *gewuncon), whence A. S. wanc of, wavering, and other forms. — M. Du. wicken, wuchen, to wink; wanky, sb., a twinkling of an eye, an instant; Icel. wanka, to wink, Dan. winks, Swed. winka, to beckon; G. wicken, to nod; O. H. G. wischen, str. vb., to move aside, stir, wave (see Schade). Cf. Lith. vengis, a bend of a river, wengus, idle, wegenti, to shirk work, to flinch.

Winkle, a kind of shell-fish. (E.) A. S. *winclæ (in wine-wincie), a winkle. Named from the convoluted shell; cf. Dan. dial. winkel, a snail-shell; allied to wince, a winch (orig. a bend, turn?). See also Wench.


Wipe. (E.) A. S. wipgan, to wipe; orig. to rub with a wisp of straw. From a sb. preserved in E. Fries. wip, Low G. wip, a twist or wisp of straw. Allied to Goth. wipja, a wreathe; from the str. vb. wipjan, to crown (twine).

Wire. (E.) A. S. wyr, a wire. — Icel. sver, wire; cf. Swed. svara, to twist; O. H. G. wier, an ornament of (twisted) gold; L. virga, armlets. Some compare Irish fion, crooked (bent); from WEI, to twine.

Wise; see Ywis.


Wise (2), manner, way. (E.) M. E. wise; A. S. wise, way. Orig. sense ‘wiseness’ or skill; from wit, adj. wise (above). — Du. wiyss, Dan. wis, Swed. vis, G. weise, sb. Der. like-wise (i. e. in like wise); other-wise. Doublet, guise.

Wisecare. (Du. — G.) Borrowed from M. Du. wjszegger, supposed to mean a wise sayer, sooth-sayer. — G. weissager, supposed to mean ‘wise sayer.’ But the G. word is itself a corruption of O. H. G. wisseu, a prophet, seer; from O. H. G. wisan, to see. The cognate A. S. word is wigena, a prophet, see; from A. S. wisan, to observe. The verbs wisan, witen, are cognate with L. videre (pt. t. vid-i), to see; and closely allied to A. S. wisan, to know; see Wigt (1).


Compare A. S. wisc (in comp.), which is cognate with M. Du. wunsch, Icel. ösk, G. wunsch, O. H. G. wunsc, a wish [the derived verbs being Icel. askja, G. wunscen, to wish]. Allied to Skt. vish, to desire, wish, formed (with verbal suffix -sho) from van, to ask. Similarly the E. word is a derivative from WEI, to desire, whence E. win; see Win. Brugm. ii. § 90. Der. wishful; and see wishful.

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. wip, Norw. vipp, a wisp, Swed. dial. vippa, a little sheaf or bundle, Goth. wipjas, 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, Vibrata.

Wist, knew; see Wit (1).

Wistful, eager. (E.) The history of the word shows it to be a substitution for wishful, 3 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 14; which is from wish, sb., with suffix -ful. But it seems to have been confused with wise, a word used by Shakespeare in place of M. E. wisty, certainly, verily, exactly.
WIT

formerly a common word; see Chaucer, C. T. 1869, 3909, &c. This M. E. wity is from Icel. vist, certain (distinct from, yet allied to, viss, wise), orig. pp. of Icel. viti, to know (Noreen); see WIT (1).

WIT (1), to know. (E.) The parts of this verb are often ill understood and wrongly given. M. E. infin. witen, pres. t. I wot, with 3 p. he wot (later woteth), and 2 p. thou wost (later wotest), I. witen; pt. t. wiste, pp. wist. A. S. wihan; pres. t. ic wist, bit wist, he wist, pl. witan, pt. t. wist, also wiste, pl. wisten; pp. witen; gerund to witanne (mod. E. to wit). — Du. witen, Icel. viða, Dan. vide, Swed. vite, G. wissen, Goth. witan, to know. Further allied to L. videre, to see, Gr. ئ&ال، to see (pert. t. ἦλθόμενόμενον = I wot, I know), Skt. avid, to see, vidd, I know. (v. WEID.)


wit (3), a wise man. (E.) M. E. wite; A. S. witan, lit. 'one who knows.' = A. S. witan, to know. Dér. A. S. wístan ge-nōt, a meeting of 'wits,' a parliament.

Witch. (E.) M. E. wiche, both masc. and fem., a wizard, a witch; A. S. wice, fem.; also wice, m. Allied to A. S. wīcian, to practise witchcraft; E. Fries. wicken. — M. Du. wicker, a soothsayer; Ilexham; Low G. wiken, to predict. Cf. Norw. vikja, (1) to turn aside, (2) to conjure away. This links it with Icel. vīka (pp. vīkinumu), to move, turn, push aside; and with E. Weak. Thus witch perhaps = 'avert.' Dér. hewitch, vb. (above).

Witch-alm, Wyche-alm. (E.) M. E. wiche. A. S. wīce. The sense is 'bending,' or drooping; from the pendulous branches. = A. S. wic-en, pp. of wican, to bend; see Wioker.

With. (E.) A. S. wīþ, by, near, among; it also means 'against,' as in mod. E. withstand, with-say. — Icel. við, against, by; at; Dan. ved, Swed. við, near, by, at. Allied to A. S. wihan, against; see Wither. Dér. with-al, from M. E. with.

Withdraw. (E.) From with, i.e. back, towards oneself; and draw. Hence with-draw-ing-room, a retiring-room, now oddly contracted to drawing room.

Wities; see Witty.

Wither. (E.) Orig. trans.; M. E. wī-tern, wederen, to expose to weather. From M. E. weder, weather; see Weather. Cf. G. verwittern, wither; from wetter, weather.

Withers, the ridge between the shoulder-blades of a horse. (E.) So called because it is the part which a horse opposes to his load, or on which the stress of the collar comes in drawing. = A. S. wīér, against; as sb., resistance; cf. also A. S. wīd, against (above). Cf. G. wider-ris, withers of a horse; from wīder, by-form of wīder, against, and rist, an elevated part. A. S. wīder is further related to Icel. vīðr, against, O. H. G. wīder, Goth. wīðra, against (for wēðra, a compar. form). Cf. Skt. viśa, apart, viṣṭān, further. Brugm. i. § 86.

Withhold. (E.) From with, i.e. back, towards oneself; and hold.

Within, Without; see With.

Withsay, to contradict. (E.) From with, in the sense 'against'; and say.

Withstand, to resist. (E.) From with, in the sense 'against'; and stand.

Withy, Withe, a flexible twig. (E.) M E. wītī; A. S. wīdīg, a willow. Named from its flexibility; from ḥ̂æ Wēlī, to twine, plait, as in L. ui-līre, Russ. vīstī, to twine. — M. Du. weide, hop-plant (twiner); Icel. viðja, a withy, vīð, a vithe, vīðr, a willow; Dan. vidī, Swed. vīde, willow; G. wīde, willow. Also Lith. wūtis, a withe, kūl-wītis, a willow (cf. sīl-as, gray); L. ulīs, a vine; Gk. ἱβάρα, a willow; W. wūden, a withe. Cf. L. ui-mens, a twig. Brugm. ii. §§ 685, 789.

Witness, testimony. (E.) Properly an abstract sb. A. S. wītnes, testimony = A. S. wītan, to know, with suffix -nes; thus the orig. sense was 'knowledge' or 'consciousness.' Cf. Icel. vitna, Dan. videne, to testify; Goth. wīt-wīðs, a withe. Dér. witnes, vb.

Wittol, a cuckold. (Low G.) Formerly supposed to mean 'wit-all;' also thought to represent A. S. wītol, knowing, wise, from wītan, to know. There is no foundation for this, as the word is not used in the M. E. period. Bp. Hall writes wītval; i.e. wittol is the same as witwall, or woodwall, the name of a bird. Florio (ed. 1598) explains It. godano by 'the bird called a wītval.
or woodwall'; and in a later edition, 'a wittal or woodwall.' If this be so, we may be sure that allusions were made to the wittal similar to those endless allusions to the cuckoo which produced the word cuckold. Wittal represents the M. Du. or Low G. form of E. woodwall; and, while woodwall usually means the woodpecker, wittal seems to have been applied to the oriole. See Woodwall.

Wivern; see Wyvern.

Wizards, Wizard. (F. - T.lnt.) M. E. wizard. = A. F. *wischard, necessarily the orig. form of O. F. wixhard, wixard, wixard, sagacious. = Icel. visr, clever, sagacious, knowing (where -r is merely the suffix of the nom. case); with F. suffix -ard = G. hart, hard, strong, confirmed in (as in numerous other words). β. The Icel. visr = viskr, with s for f; from viskr, to know, with suffix -se= (=-visr, or visr, as in visn). Hence visr-ard = visr-ard.

Wisen, to shrivel or dry up. (E. M. E. wisten, to become shrivelled; O. Northumb. wismen, to become dry, John xv. 6; we find also A. S. for-wismon, to dry up. + Icel. visma, to wither, allied to the old pp. visinn, wizened, occurring also as Dan. and Swed. visen. This is a pp. of a lost strong verb, from a base WIS, to dry up. Cf. O. H. G. wesen, to dry up. And cf. Virulent.

Wo, Woe. (E.) M. E. wo; A. S. wea, interj. and adv.; wea, wo, sb. Du. we, wea, wea, sb.; Icel. vei, Dan. vei, Swed. ve, G. woh, Goth. weid, interj.; also Dan. woe, wea, sb. Allied to W. gwae, woe, L. uae, wo! Orig. an exclamation; hence a cry of pain, &c. Der. wo-begone, i e. wo-surrounded, from M. E. bogen, pp. of bogen = A. S. beogen, to surround, lit. to go round about; from A. S. be = (E. by), and gin, to go. Also wo worth, i e. wo be to; see Worth.


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. wold, O. Sax. and O. Fris. wold, a wood; G. wald; Q. H. G. walt, a wood; Icel. volr, gen. vallr, a field, plain. Æst. type *valthus. Cf. Weald.

Wolf. (E.) M. E. wolf, pl. wolves (= wolves). A. S. wulf, pl. wulfs. Du. G. wolf, Icel. ulfr, Dan. ulv, Swed. ulf, Goth. ulfs. Further allied either to L. vulpes (see Vulpes); or else (together with Icel. yler, a she-wolf) to Lith. vilbas, Russ. volk, Gr. lykos, Skt. vyaka, a wolf. Tent. type *wulfs, Idg. type *wuls, from *wolq, to tear; cf. Skt. vrebh, to tear, Lith. vilkti, to pull. Brugm. II. § 60. Der. wulf-er-on, a coined word; wulferin in Hakluyt, i. 257.

Women. (E.) A phonetic alteration of A. S. wifman, lit. wife-man, the word man being formerly applied to both sexes. This word became wimman, pl. wimmen, in the 10th century, and this pl. is still in use in spoken English. In the 13th century, it became wimman (just as, in A. S., wids became widu, see Wood), whence L. woman and prov. E. wimman [wan'man]. ≠ Cf. leman from A. S. lófan, Lammas from A. S. hlifmæste; see Leman, Lammas.

Womb. (E.) Lowl. Sc. wame, the belly. M. K. wambe, wamb. A. S. wamb, wamb, the belly. + Du. wam, belly of a fish; Icel. vomb, Dan. vam, Swed. evm, evman, G. wampe, wanne, Goth. wambe, 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. woman, A. S. wunian, to dwell; see Wont.


Wonderous, wonderful. (E.) A corruption of the old word wundors, wondrous, orig. an adv., but also an adj. 'Wonders dere' = wonderously dear; 'wonders men' = wonderful men. Wonders was formed by adding the adj. suffix -r (a gen. case) to the M. E. wunder, adj., wonderful, Chaucer, C. T. 436. This adj. is short for wonderly adj. A. E. wunderly, wonderful, ≠ being derived because it seemed like an adv. adj.

Worn, used, accustomed. (A.) A. S. wonden, pp. of wegen, 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 woot-ed = woot-ed! Chaucer has woote, i.e. went, as a pp.; C. T. 315; T. 11. 511. A. S. woot, pp. of A. S. wonen, to dwell, be used to = A. S. gewynne, sb., custom, use, 'woot.' A. S. won-, weak grade of WEN, to desire, strive after; see Win, Wish. Woot is a habit due to acquiescence in what seems pleasant. Cf. Icel. evar, adj., accustomed, vonni, a usage, allied to vinir, a friend; G. gewöhnt, won, pp. of wohnen, to dwell. D. vonst, sb., for M. E. wone, usage (by confusion); hence wonst, vb., won-ed, accustomed.

Wo, to court. (E.) M. E. wejen, wewen. A. S. wigeon, to wo; of obscure origin.


Woodwale, a bird. (E.) Also called witwell, wittal, M. E. wodewale, perhaps a woodpecker. From A. S. wode, a wood; the term witwell being due to the Low G. and M. D. forms. The sense of -wale is not known. + M. D. wodewaed, a kind of yellow bird; Low G. wītwaed; M. H. G. witefreq, an oriole. (Cf. Wittlo.)

Wood, the weft. (E.) This curious word is a corruption of M. E. oēf, the w being prefixed owing to a popular etymology from weew (which is true, but not in the way which popular etymologists would understand). The M. E. oēf is a contraction of A. S. ūwef, the woe = A. S. oēf, variant of ð (as in ð-maefan), woe; a sb. due to weafan, to weave. Cf. prov. E. abb, A. S. ðæw, wool; from ð-maefan, to weave together.


Woolward, clothed in wool only, for penance. (E.) See L. L. L. v. 2. 717. M. E. wolferward, lit. with the skin towards (against) the wool. From wool and -ward, suffix. See Toward.

Worn, a governor, officer. (Burman.) Burm. woun. a governor or officer of administration; lit. 'a burden,' hence presumably 'the bearer of the burden'; Yule, p. 867. See Wiser for the sense.


Words, M. E. werld. A. S. weruld, werold. + Du. wereld, Icel. werold, Dan. verden (where -en is the article), Swed. verld, G. Welt, M. H. G. werl, O. H. G. weral. 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. vör O. H. G. wer, Goth. wair), a man; and A. S. eld, an age (Icel. old, Goth. olds, an age); see Vixile and Old.

Worm, a worm, make. + Du. worm, Icel. armr, Dan. Svéd. arm, G. wurm, Goth. wurns; also L. vermis, a worm. Teut. type *wurmis, Idg. type *wermis Brugm. I. § 371; ii. § 97. Prob. allied to Gk. φύος (for *φύος), a wood-worm.

WORRY

Worry, to harass. (E.) M. E. wirien, worompen, orig. to strangle, and used of the worrying of sheep by dogs or wolves. A. S. wyrgan, to strangle, harm; see O. E. Texta, p. 99. + Du. worgen, O. Fris. wergia, wirgia, G. wergen, to strangle, suffocate. β. G. wergen is the causal form of the M. H. G. strong verb -wergan, only in comp. ir-wergan, to strangle. Teut. base *werg, Idg. WERGII; as in Lith. wer-ši, to strangle, oppress. Brugm. i. § 634.


Worst, superlative. (E.) A. S. wyrs, adv., wyrs, contracted form of *wyrres, adj., which also occurs as wyrrsæ, Matt. xii. 45. + O. Sax. wirsta, adj.; Icel. ver, adv., wirtr, adv.; Dan varst, Swed. vârst, O. H. G. wirsto. Teut. type *wir-ist-os, adj.; see Worse.

Worsted, twisted yarn. (E.) M. E. worthid, Chaucer, C. T. 264. Named from the town of Worsted, in Norfolk. Worsted stands for Worth-stead; from Worth, an estate, and stead, a place.


Wort (2), an infusion of malt, new beer. (E.) M. E. wort or wure. A. S. -wyrdi, in the compound máx-wyr, lit. mash-wort, an infusion of worts. + Icel. virfr, Norw. vîr, vîrt, Swed. vart, G. bier-wurze, beer-wort; M. H. G. wîr. β. The Icel. virfr, M. H. G. wîr are from a Tent. base *werti-; which differs in gradation from Wort (1), but is closely allied to it.


Worth (2), to become, to be, to fall. (E.) In phr. wo worth the day = wo be to the day. M. E. wathom, to become, pt. t. wath, pl. wordon. + Du. warden, pt. t. waird; Icel. verða, pt. t. vardo; Dan. vardo; Swed. vardo; G. warden; Goth. wairthan, to become, pt. t. wairth. β. All from Teut. base WERTH, to become = WERT; to turn; cf. L. vertere, to turn, vorti, 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. wonden, wende, Icel. wund, Dan. vunde, G. wunde, sb. We also find an older type in A. S. wundan, G. wund, Goth. wundiz, wounded, harmed; Teut. type *wundas; Idg. type *won-tos. Origin doubtful. c.

Wen, Win.

Wourali, Ourali, Oorali, Ourali, Curari, Curari, a resinous substance, used for poisoning arrows. (Guiana.) From 'owrali, written also as wourali, uurali, warali, curare, &c., according to the pronunciation of the various tribes'; W. H. Brett, Indian Tribes of Guiana, 1868, p. 140.

Wreak, a kind of sea-weed; shipwreck, ruin. (E.) Lit. 'that which is cast ashore'; well shewn by mod. F. varach, (1) sea-weed cast ashore, (2) piece of a wreck cast ashore; this F. word being borrowed from English. M. E. warak, a wreck; a peculiar use of A. S. waræ, 'what is driven' (Lat. actus, ius), O. E. Teut., 37, 62. — A. S. waræ, for *wæræ, and gen. of wæræm, to drive, urge, Wreak; see Wreak. + Du. wraak, sb., a wreck, adj,
Wraith

broken; Icel. rekó, anything drifted ashore; Dan. varr, Swed. vark, wreck, trash. Cf. Du. wraken, Dan. varge, to reject.

Wraith, an appellation. (Scand.) Lowl. Sc. wrasth, G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, Æn. x. 641. The only similar word is Icel. reðir, formerly varðir, angry, offended, equiv. to E. wrath; but the sense does not suit. Q. Jameson gives also an Ayreshire wart, with the sense of 'appaiaro.' Cf. Icel. varða, varða, a beacon, a pile of stones to warn a way-farer, Norw. varde, a beacon, varðyde (= ward evil?), a guardian or attendant spirit seen to follow or precede one, varð, an attendant spirit, Dan. dial. varðyr, varðyr, a ghostly creature resembling a man, who attends and preserves him. (Doublit.)

Wrangle, vb. (E) M.E.wrangelen, to wrestle, also to dispute. Frequentative of wring, formed from the A.S. wrang, and grade of wrang-an; see Wrang. Thus the sense was to keep on twisting or urging; hence to wrestle or argue vehemently. Cf. Dan. wrangle, to twist, entangle. Der. wrangle, sb.; wrangler, a disputant in the schools (at Cambridge), now applied to a first-class man in the mathematical tripos.

Wrap, to enfold. (E) M.E.wrappen; also wrippen, whence lap (a). Cf. N. Fries. wripppe, to stop up. Doublet, lap (a). Cf. en-verop, de-verop.


Wreak, to revenge. (E) M.E. wrekken. A.S. wrecan, pt. t. wreca, pp. wreccan, to wreak, revenge, punish, oug, to drive, urge, impel. = Du. wreken; Icel. reka, pt. t. sak, to drive, thrust, repel, wreak; G. rachen, to avenge; Goth. wreccan, to persecute. + All, allied to Lith. wareti, to suffer affliction; Gk. ephëus (for *ephëus), to shunt; and to Urge. (?/Werg.)

Wreath, a garland. (E) M.E. wrethe.

A.S. wrel, a twisted band, bandage, fillet. Formed (with vowel-change of ð e ð) from wrel, and grade of wrelcan, to wrangle, twist. See Wreathes. Der. wreath, vb.

Wreath, rule, remains of what is wrecked. (M,) Formerly wreack; the same as Wreck.


Wrench, a twist, sprain. (E) M.E. wrencce, only in the metaphorical sense of perversion, deceit. A.S. wrenc (dat. wrenc), guile, fraud, orig. crookedness or perversion, lit. 'a twist.' + G. rank (pl. ranke), a trick. Tent. type *wranche, m. from *wranke; perhaps allied to A.S. wringeag, to wring, twist; see Wrinkle. Der. wrench, vb.

Wrest, to distort. (E) M.E. wresten. A.S. wéstan, to twist forcibly. From wéstan, adj., firm, strong (orig. tightly strung or twisted); formed with the suffix -é and vowel-change of ð to ð, from wéþ, and grade of wéðan, to twist (for the form, see Sievers, § 235; cf. A.S. lit, foot-track, from lio-in (pt t lio), to travel.) Cf. Icel. reista, to wrest, Dan. vrite, to wrest.

Wrestle. (E) M.E. wrestelen. A.S. wreþelan, to wrestle; frequentative of wéstan, to twist, twist about; see above. + M Du. wreselen, wrestelen, to struggle, wrestle; E. Fries. wreselen; N. Fries. wreselle.


Wretchlessness, the same as recklessness; see Book.

Wriggle, vb. (E) Frequentative of wryg, to move about. Skelton, Elinour Rummung, 1576, which is a weakened form of M.E. wryken, to twist; [we actually find A.S. wrygan, but this passed into the form wry.] O. Fries. wrigga, E. Fries. wrygen, Norw. rigga (whence rigle), to move about, rock. By-form of E. Fries. wryken, to turn hither and thither. + Du. wriggelen, to wriggle, frequent of wricken, to move or stir to and fro; Low G. wryckeln (Dat. wryckel), Dan. vrickte, to wriggle, Swed. vricka, to turn to and fro. See Bicketa and Wry.

Wright, a workman. (E) M.E. wryght. A. S. wyryhte, a worker. = A. S. wreht, a deed, work; formed with suffix -e from wyre-an, to work. [Tent. type
**WRING**

*<noun> work <adj> to work.<br>
-A. S. <noun>, work, ab. See <noun> + O. Sax. *workite, O. H. G. *wurhte, a Wright.<br>
Der. car-wright, ship-wright, wheel-wright.<br>


**Wrinkle** (<noun>), a small ridge or unevenness on a surface. (E.) M. E. *wrinkle.<br>
Perhaps allied to *Wrench, and to A. S. *wringan, to twist. The lit. sense is 'a little twist,' causing unevenness. + Du. *wrinckel, a wrinkle, allied to wringen, to twist. <br>≡ Dan. *rente, Swed. *runka, Icel. *hrunksa (for *brunka), a wrinkle, forms due to the pp. of an old strong vb. *brunkan, are related to *Buck (1). Der. *wrinkle, vb.<br>

**Wrinkle** (<noun>), a hint. (E.) Lit. 'a small trick;' dimin. of A. S. *wrinc, a trick; see *Wrench.<br>

**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 *writan, weak grade of *writan, to write, twist about + Low G. *wrist; Icel. *rist, instep, from *rítan, weak grade of *ríta, to twist; Dan. Swed. *rist, instep, from *veit, or *vitta, to twist; G. *riss, instep, wrist.<br>


**Wry**, twisted, turned aside. (E.) From the M. E. *wryen, vb., to twist, bend aside; A. S. *wrygan, to turn, incline towards. See *Wriggle. Der. a-*wy, for on *wry, Barbour, Bruce, 4705.<br>

**Wych-elm**; see *Witch-elm.<br>

**Wyvern**, Wivern, a two-legged dragon, in heraldry. (F. - L.) The final n is added, as in *bitter-n. M. E. *wivere (wivere), a serpent. ≡ A. F. *wyvre, O. F. *wivre (F. *vivre), a viper = L. *viper, a viper; see *Viper. ≡ The w is due to G. influence; as if from O. H. G. *wifere, borrowed from L.<br>

**X.**


**Y.**

**Yr**, prefix. (E.) In *y-clopt, *y-wis. M. E. *y-, *; A. S. *ge-, a common prefix. This prefix appears as e- in *e-nough, and as - in a-*ware. + Du. *ge-, prefix; Goth. *ge-, prefix.<br>

**Yacht**. (Du.) Du. *jacht, M. Du. *jaché, a swift boat, a hunting. = Du. *jagen, to hunt, chase. + G. *jagen, to hunt. See *Yaw.<br>

**Yak**, a wild ox. (Thibet.) Thibetan *ypag, a male yak, where the symbol γ is used to denote a peculiar Thibetan sound; H. A. Jäschke, Dict. p. 668.<br>

**Yam**, a large succulent tuber. (Port. - W. African.) Port. *inhame, a yam (Litter). Formerly called *inamia in Benin; Hakluyt, ii. 2129.<br>

**Yankee**, a citizen of New England, or the United States. (North. E.) In use in Boston, 1765. Dr. Wm. Gordon, in his Hist. of the American War, ed. 1780, 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. yankte, a sharp, clever, forward woman; cf. Lowl. Sc. yanker, an agile girl, an incessant talker, a smart stick, yank, a jerk, smart blow, yanking, active (Jamierson). We also find yank, to jerk, noted by Buckland (Log of a Naturalist, 1876, p. 130) as an American word. β. Thus yank-y is quick, spry, from yank, to jerk. † Dampier (Voyages, 1699, i. 38) mentions a Captain Yanke several times.

Yap, to yelp. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. E. Fries, and Low G. jappen, to gasp; F. jauper, to yap. Note also Lowl. Sc. yamp, to yelp, from Icel. gaIPA. See Yelp.

Yard (1), an enclosed space. (E.) M.E. yard. A.S. geard, an enclosure, court. + Icel. garðr (whence E. garth), Dan. Du. garrd, Swed. gärda; Goth. garðs, a house; O. H. G. gart, a circle; allied to O. H. G. garten, a garden, Goth. garda, a fold. Tutt. type *garden, m.; Igd. type *ghartos, as in O. Irish gart, a field, lath-gart, a garden; L. Hortus, a garden; Gk. ἀγών, a court, yard. But the connexion with Gk. ἀγών is not certain. Doublet, garden, garth. Derr. court-yard, orchard.

Yard (2), a rod, 36 inches, cross-bar on a mast. (E.) M.F. yerde, yerde, a stick, rod. A.S. gard, gerd, a rod. + Du. gaaie, a twig, rod, G. gerte, a switch; O. H. G. gertia; Tutt. type gartia, f. Allied to O. Bulg. gardia (Russ. jerde), a rod. But not to Icel. gadr, Goth. garda, a goad. 

Yeastberg, § 135 (q).


Yarrow, the plant milfoil. (E.) M.E. yarowe, yarow. A.S. garwe, garwe, yarowe, yarrow. + Du. garwe, G. garbe, Ö. Garwe. 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 salve, with doubly curved blade. (Turk.) Turk. yátğání, 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. jaggen, to hunt. See Yacht.

Yawl (1), a small boat. (Du.) Du. jol, a yawl, a Jutland boat; M. Du. jolleten, a small barke. + Dan. jolle, Swed. julle, a yawl; E. Fries. jul, julle; Low G. jolle (Luben). Root unknown.


Yawn, to gape. (E.) M.E. geonien, yomen; whence E. yawn, by lengthening of *dopa lung a; cf. E. frost, broth. - A.S. geonian, to yawn. Also ginnian; from ginn, a weak grade of *giana, strong verb, to gape widely. + O. H. G. gieten, to yawn; cf. Icel. gina, to gape, pt. t. gein. Allied to L. hiere, to gape; see Hiatus. (YHEL)

Ye. (K.) M. E. ye, ye, nom.; your, your, gen.; you, you, you, dat. and acc. pl. A.S. ge, nom. ye; ðowor, gen. of you; ðow, to you, you, dat. and acc. + Du. gjif, ye, you; Icel. er, ter, ye, yjar, your, ybr, you; Dan. Swed. ð, ye, you. G. ihr; Goth. ijs, ye; ðvar, your, inns, you. β. The common Igd. base is YU; whence Lith. jis, ye; Gk. ð-μίς, ye, Skt. yī-yam, ye. Brugm. il. § 436.

Yea, verily. (E.) This is the simple affirmative; ye, is a strengthened form, often accompanied by an oath in our early writers. M. E. ye. A.S. gěa, yēa. + Du. Dan. Swed. G. ja, Icel. jā, Goth. ja, jai; W. ëa; Gk. γ; ἐ, truly. Der. yes.

Yeak, Ean, to bring forth young. (E.) Here the prefixed y- answers to the A.S. prefix ge-. A.S. tanian, to eat; ge-tanian, to yean. We find ge- inome in the eater great with young; Gen. xxxii. 13; cf. Swed. dial. one, to yean, vara i on, to be with lamb (Riets, p. 114). Tutt. type *aunadian, to yean. From Tutt. type *auno- (for *agono-), corresponding to L. ago, a lamb (Kluge). Cf. Irish éan, W. eon, Corn. eon, Bret. ean, Manx eyn, a lamb. Hence Manx
YEAR

cayney, to yeann. S Stevens derives tatt from A S. ceana, a ewe; see Ewe. Brugm. i. § 671. Der. yeann-ling, a new-born lamb.

YEAR. (E.) M. E. yér, year, often unaltered in the plural (hence a two-year-old colt). A S. geor, a year; pl. same. + Du. jaar, Icel. ár, Dan. år, Swed. år, G. jahr, Goth. jéhr. Tent. type *gyeróm, n. Cf. Zend yár(a), a year. Perhaps allied to Gk. έτος, a season, year, étos, season, hour; Skt. játu, time. Lit. 'that which passes.' (YE, to pass; from IE, to go.) Brugm. i. § 308, ii. § 587.

Yean (1), to long for. (E.) M. E. yernen. A S. geornan, to yearn, be desirous — A S. georn, adj., desirous. + Icel. garna, to desire, from gjarn, eager; Goth. gairman, to long for, from gairma, desirous (Tent. type *gernos). β. Again, the adj. is from the verb appearing in O. H. G. gérin, G. der kommen, to long for; allied to Gk. ἡλπειν, to rejoice, ἡλπο, joy, Skt. harya, to desire. (HER.)

Yean (2), to grieve. (E.) Also spelt ear, ern; Hen. V. ii. 3; ii. 3; Jul. Cass. ii. 129; Merry Wives, ii. 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 yeann. From A S. corn; as in corn-igende, murmuring; corn-jal, anxious; corn-ic, diligent; perhaps allied to Earnest.


Yel, see York.


Yellow-hammer, yellow-ammer, a song-bird. (E.) The k is an ignorant insertion; ammer answers to A S. amere, a small bird. + M. Du. emmerik, a yellow-ammer, G. gelhammer, goldammer, yellow-ammer or gold-ammer, ammerling, the same; O. H. G. amere.


Yeoman. (E.) M. E. yoman, also yemman. It appears to answer to an A S. georman (not found), which might become gedom; these would give yeman, yeman in M. E. The word is cleared up by the existence of O. Fries. gëhan, a villager, from gë, also gá, a village, and man, a man; so also M. Du. gëmannen, arbitrators appointed to decide disputes, from M. Du. gëwwe, a hamlet (Hexham). Cf. also G. gau, a province, Goth. gaw, a district; O. H. G. gawi (without mutation), and O. H. G. gewi (with mutation), like Bavarian gau, whence gëmann, 'landmann.' Observe yor, as compared with year. Many solutions have been proposed of this difficult word.

York, the same as Jerk.

Yes. (E.) A strengthened form of yes. M. E. yis, yus. A S. gist, gos, yes. Prob. short for pós swed, i.e. yes, so; see Ye.

Yesterday. (E.) M. E. yesterdai; from A S. geostria, gistre (yest-), and dag, a day, + Du. gistern, dag van gister, G. gestern; Goth. gistredagi, tomorow. Cf. Lat. hester- in hesternes eij, belonging to yesterday; where again the syllable hest- is cognate with Icel. hér, Dan. her, Swed. hér, Lat. hier, Gk. hér, Skt. hiras, yesterday. The suffix -ayer is of a comparative form, as in in-swar-tor, etc. Brugm. i. §§ 624, 995.

YEW


ZANANA

Youth. (E.) M.E. youth, youth, youth, A.S. geol, geol, ingul, youth. [The middle g became v, and then disappeared.] + O.Sax. jugul, Du. jeugel, G. jugend, O.H.G. jugund, Tent. type *yugunthis, f. (where -umith-> A.S. -unith-> -unoth); from Idg. base *yuvaun-, which is from *yuven- (above). Cf. L. iuvena; also L. iuvenitas, Skt. yuvati, youth. Yowl; see Yawl (2). Yucca, a genus of American liliaceous plants. (Span.-Caribeau.) Span. yuca, said to be a word of Caribbean origin. Yule, Christmas. (E.) M.E. yole, yole. A.S. geol, geoloh, the feast; also sulah, geola, the name of a month. December was called se ërra geola, the former yule; and January se afera geola, the latter yule. We also find Icel. jol, a feast in December, jólir, December, and Goth. juleis, November. Of disputed origin. ♠ The attempt to connect this word with wheel is futile. Ywis, certainly. (E.) M.E. ywis, ivis; often written iwis, l-wis, in MSS., whence, by a singular error, the fictitious verb wis, to know, has been evolved by lexicographers, though unknown to our old MSS. A.S. gewis, adj., certain, which came to be used as an adverb. β. Here the ge- is a mere prefix; see Y- (above); the adj., wis, certain, answers to Teut. type *wisca, Idg. type *wid-los, an old pp. signifying 'known,' hence 'sure'; from √WEISD, to know. 'dt' > 'th.' See Wit, vb. + Du. gewis, adj. and adv., certain, certainly; G. gewiss, certainly; Icel. viss, certain, Dan. vis, Swed. viss, certain; Dan. vis, Swed. viss, certainly.

Zamindar, Zamindar, a landholder. (Hind.-Pers.) Hind. zamindar, a land-holder. — Pers. zamindar, earth, land (allied to L. huumus); dār, holding, possessing.

Zanana, Zanana, the female apartments. (Hind.-Pers.) Hind. zanīna,
the women's apartments. — Pers. samān, women; pl. of san, a woman, which is cognate with E. Susan.

Zany, a buffoon. (Ital. — Gk. — Heb.) O. Ital. Zan, Ital. Zanni, a familiar form of Giovanni, John; used to mean 'a silly John, a gull, a noddle, clown, fool, simple fellow in a plait.' Florio, — Gk. iōdwyρ, John. — Heb. יָדָעַד, i.e. the Lord graciously gave. — Heb. יְדָע, the Lord; khanun, to shew mercy.

Zariba, Zarocha, an enclosure, slight reference to the war in the Soudan. — Arab. zaribat, 'a fold, a pen, an enclosure for cattle; den or haunt of wild beasts; lurking-place of a hunter;' Rich. Dict. P. 775.

Zeal. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly sele. — M. F. zèle, 'zeal.' — Gk. ἔθος, ardour. Doric ἐθος, Igd. type ἐθός; perhaps from ἡ, to drive; as in Skt. yāty, a driver (Freel.); Dor. ἐθός, M. F. zèle, zealous, — Gk. ἱππός, a zelot.

Zebra. (Port. — W. African.) Port. zebra (Sp. 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.)

Zedouary, an E. Indian root resembling ginger. (F. — Low L. — Pers.) M. F. zedoaire, — Low L. zedoāria. — Pers. zadam, zdəwar, zdvār, zedouery; also spelt jadwar. — The O. F. forms were citouair, citouial, citioial; whence M. E. cetevault, Chaucer, C. T. 13601.

Zend, an ancient Persian dialect. (Zond.) 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 zand is mod. Persian (Palmer); also written zand (Richardson); and corresponds to Zend zəsāhāti, knowledge, information, appearing in the compounds də-səsāhāti, pəsə-səsāhāti, knowledge, and answering to an Igd. form əgsəhāti, from the Igd. root GEN, to know (Fick, l. 67, 321). See Oman (1). Αvesta has been explained as meaning 'the settled' text (Skt. ava-

stita, from ava-stha, to be firm: root STA); or, otherwise, as meaning 'that which is proclaimed or made known' (cf. Skt. ə-vaid, to report: root WEID). See Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. i. 237.

Zenith. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. E. sesneth. — O. F. esneth; F. esnith; Span. esniti, O. Span. esnith. — Arab. samit, a way, road, path, tract, quarter; whence sami-tor-ras, the zenith, vertical point of the heavens; also as-samit, an asimuth. β. Samit was pronounced semit, of which Span. semit is a corruption; again, samit is here short for sami-tor-ras or tom-tor-ras (as above), lit. the way overhead, from ras, the head. See Asimuth.

Zephyr. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. zephyre, the west wind. — L. zephyrum, acc. of zephyrus, the west wind. — Gk. ζήφος, the west wind.


Zest. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly a chip of orange or lemon-peel, used for flavouring drinks; hence, something that gives a relish, or simply a relish. — M. F. zest, 'the thick skin whereby the kernel of a wallnut is divided,' — Cot.; hence, a slice of lemon-peel. — L. schitus, schisto, lit. cleft, divided. — Gk. σχιστός, divided. — Gk. σχίστικος, to cleave; see Schist.

Zigzag, having sharp, quick turns. (F. — G.) F. zigzag. — G. sicken, a zigzag; [whence sickak, to tack, in sailing.] Reduplicated from zecche, a tooth, with reference to zackel, work, notched work; hence sickak is 'in an indented manner.' Cf. E. Fries. takken, to notch (whence E. tack, in sailing). See Taek.

Zinc, a metal. (F. — G.) F. zinc. — G. sink, zinc; of uncertain origin. Perhaps allied to sinus, 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. δώδεκα, sb., the zodiacal circle; so called from containing the twelve constellations chiefly represented by animals. — Gk. δώδεκα, adj., belonging to animals. — Gk. ἄνδρος, a small animal; dim. of ἄνδρος, a living creature. See Zoology.

Zona, a belt. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. zone. — L. zōna. — Gk. γόρδη, a girdle; for γόρνη. — Gk. γορδούς (= γορνούς), I gird.
ZOOTOLOGY

Cf. Lith. jūsta, a girdle, from jūsti, to gird.

Zoology. (Gk.) From Gk. τὸν-ν, a living creature; animal; and λόγος, allied to λέγω, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

 réalité. Gk. τὸν is neut. of τὸν, living; allied to λόγο, life, λόγος, λογία, to live. Allied to Zend ḣi, to live; see Vivid. (GwEli.) Brugm. ii. § 488.

Zoophyte. (F. — Gk.) F. zoophyte. — Gk. ψαρφόν, a living being; an animal-plant. — Gk. ψός, living; ψόν, a plant, that which has grown, from ψέω, to produce, grow, from ἔχειν, to exist. See Be.


Zymotic, a term applied to diseases, in which a poison works through the body like a ferment. (Gk.) Gk. ζυμωτικός, causing to ferment. — Gk. ζυμω, I cause to ferment. — Gk. ζυμός, leaven. Allied to L. iūs, broth; see Juice.