A

CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ABBED

A, indef. art. (E.) See An.
A (1), as in a-down = A.S. of-deine.
(E.) Here a = A.S. of; see Of, Off.
A (2), as in a-foot. (E.) For on
foot; see On. This is the commonest
value of the prefix a-
A (3), as in a-long. (E.) Here a =
A.S. and; see Along.
A (4), as in a-rise. (E.) Here a =
A.S. a-; see Arise.
A (5), as in a-chieve, a-stringent. (F.
-L.; or L.) Here a = F. prefix a-L.
ad to; see Ad-
A (6), as in a-vert. (L.) Here a =
L. a-; see Ab- (1).
A (7), as in a-mend. (L.) Here a-mend
is for e-mend; and e = L. for ex; see Ex-
A (8), as in a-ter. (F.) See Alas.
A (9), as in a-byss. (Gk.) Here a =
Gk. a- or av-; see On, Abyss.
A (10), as in a-do. (E.) For ad do;
see Ab, Ado.
A (11), as in a-ware. (E.) Here a is
for M.E. -yr, -y, A.S. ge-; see Aware.
A (12), as in a-vast. (Du.) For Du.
head vast; see Avast.
Ab (1), prefix. (L.) L. ab, from;
cognate with E. of; see Of. In F., it
becomes a- or cv-; see Advantage.
Ab (2), prefix. (L.) For L. ad, to,
by assimilation; see Abbreviate.
Aback. (E.) For on back. A.S.
der; see A- (3) and Back.
Abash. (E.) From the prefix a- (2),
and b-ash, short for bi-ash, by aft. Thus
a-bash = on by aft, i.e. at the part which
lies to the aft. Cf. M.E. bi-ashen, Gen.
and Exod. 33:7; A.S. beashan. See A- 
(2), By, and Aft.
Abandon. (F. - Low L. - O. H. G.)
M.E. abandonen, vb. = F. abandonner. =
F. à abandonner, at liberty; orig. in the power
(of). - L. ad, at; Low L. bandum, bandum,
an order, decree; from O. H. G. ban,
summons, ban; see Ban.
Abase. (F. - L.) M. E. abasen, from
A- (g) and Base; imitating O.F. abaissier,
to lower.
Abash. (F.) M. E. abaschen, aba-
sehen, abasen. = O.F. abaissier, stem of pres.
part. of esbair (F. ébahir), to astonish. =
O. F. ex- (= L. ex, out, very much); and
bair, bahir, to cause astonishment, a
word of imitative origin from the interj.
bahir of astonishment. ⚫ Sometimes con-
 fused with abase in M.E. See Baasful.
Abate. (F. - L.) M. E. abaten. =
O.F. abatre. - Late L. *abbaterre, to beat
down (as in Ital.). - L. ad, to; and batere,
for baterre, to beat. See Batter. ⚫ Hence
bate, for a-bate. Cf. Ab- (2).
Abbey. (E. - L. - Gk. - Syriac.) M. E.
abbot, abbed, A.S. abbod. = L. abbât- (nom.
abbar), an abbot, lit. a father = Gk. abbôs. =
Syriac abbbô, a father; Rom. viii. 15.
Abbas. (F. - L. - Gk. - Syriac.)
M. E. abbesse. = O. F. abiesse, abassee. =
Late L. abbât-issa. = L. abbât- (as above);
and -issa = Gk. -issa, fem. suffix.
Abbey. (F. - L. - Gk. - Syriac.)
M. E. abbey. = O. F. abbe. = Late L.
abbât-iss. = L. abbât- (above).
ABRIDGE

Abbreviate. (L.) From pp. of L. abbreviāre, to shorten.—L. ab-, for ad, to, by assimilation; and brevĭt, short. See Ab- (3) and Brief.

Abdicate. (L.) From pp. of L. abdīcāre, to renounce. —L. ab, from; dicāre, to proclaim. Allied to Dictium.

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

Abduction. (L.) L. abductūnūm, acc. of abductō, a leading away. —L. abdu-cēre, to lead away. —L. ab, from; di-cēre, to lead. Cf. Duke

Abed. (E.) For on bed; see A- (3) and Bed

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

Abet, to incite. (F. — Scand.) O.F. abet, to excite, set on (Godefray) = F. a-i (Lat. ad-); and O.F. bēt, to bait (a bear), to set on, from Ícel. bēta, to make to bite, causal of bīta, to bite. See Bait. Bete. Der. bêt, short for abet, sb.

Abeyance, expectation, suspension. (F. — L.) A. F. abiance, suspension, waiting (Roq.). = F. a-i; and beant, pres. pt. of O.F. bier (F. bayer), to gape, expect anxiously. —L. ad, at, and hadāre, to gape.

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

Abide (1), to wait for. (E.) A.S. ā-bidan; from ā-, prefix, and bidan, to abide. See A. (4) and Bide.

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

Abiect, mean, lit. cast away. (L.) I. ab-icēre, cast away, pp. of ab-icēre, to cast away. —L. ab, away; icēre, to cast. Cf. Jet (1).

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

Ablative. (L.) I. ablātīum, lit. taking away. —L. ab, from; and lātum ( = lātūm), to bear, take; allied to tollare, to take. See Tolerate.

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


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

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

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

Abode, sb. (E.) M.E. aboud, delay, abiding. Formed as if from A S. abūd, and stem of abīdan, to abide. See Abide.


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

Aborigines, original inhabitants. (L.) L. aborigines, the nations which, previous to historical record, drove out the Sicii (Lewis and Short). Formed from L. ab origine, from the beginning; where origine is the abl. of orīgo (Verg. En. i 642).


About. (E.) M.E. abouten, abouten. A.S. abitan, embitan; short for on be-itan; where be answers to E. be, and òtan, outward, is related to òt, out. See A. (3), By and Out.

Above. (E.) M.E. aboven, aboven. A.S. ábyfan, for on be-ysen; where be answers to E. by, and ysan, upward, is extended from Goth. yfs, up. See A. (3), By, Up. (A.S. ysan — G. esen. A.S. be-ysan = Du. boven.)

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

A breech. (E.) Put for on breech; see A. (2) and Breast.

ABROACH

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

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

Abrogate. (L.) From pp. of L. abrogare, to repeal a law. — L. abs, away; rogare, to ask, propose a law.

Abrupt. (L.) L. abruptus, pp. o ab-rumpere, to break off. — L. ab, off; rumpere, to break.

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

Abscond. (L.) From L. ab-scindere to cut off. — L. ab, off; scindere, to cut.

Der. abscessus, from sem. of L. abscessus.

Abscond. to go into hiding. (L.) L. abscondere, to hide. — L. abs, away; condere, to hide.

Condere is from com- (sum), together, and -dere, to put, allied to Skt dhā, to put. (√DHE, to place; Brugm. i. § 589.) See Do.


Der. absence, F. absence, L. absentia.

Absolute, unrestrained, complete.

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

absolve. (L.) L. ab-solvere, to set free (above).

Der. absolution, from the pp. above.

Absorb. (L.) L. absorber, to swallow. — L. ab, away; sorbere, to sup up. √Gk. poiein, to sup up. (Brugm. ii. § 801.)

Der. absorption, from pp. absorbens.


Der. absinthes, F. absintheme, from L. absintia, th. absintheum, from the pp.

Absinum. (L.) L. absintheme, refusing from strong drink. — L. abs, from; sinere, strong drink, whence sinere, damisum.

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

Abstractum. (L.) L. abstractus, diffic-
ACCOLADE

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

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

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

Accomplice. (F. - L.) Put for a complice; a is the indef. art. - F. complice, 'a complice, confederate'; Cot. - L. accomplicem, from complexus, confederate, lit. 'intertwined.' - L. com- (cum), together; and stem plic-, allied to plicare, to weave. Cf. Ply.

Accomplish. (F. - L.) M. E. accomplish. - O. F. accomplir, stem of pres. part. of accomplir, to complete. - L. ad, to; complectere, to fulfill. - L. con- (cum), together; plere, to fill.

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

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

Accost, to address. (F. - L.) F. accoster, lit. 'to go to the side of.' = Late L. acostare (same). = L. ac- (for ad), to; costa, rib, side. See Oast.

Account, vb. (F. - L.) A. F. acconter, acconter. = O. F. a, to; couter, completer, to count. = L. ad, and com-, putare, to compute, from com- (cum), and putare, to think.

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

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

ACCRUE, to come to by way of increase. (F. - L.) From A. F. acrue, O. F. acrue, pp. of acruire (F. acquirre), to increase. = L. accrescere; see above.

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

Accurate. (L.) From pp. of L. acquirare, to take pains with. = L. ac- (ad), to; cuidre, to care for, from cura, care. See Cure.

Accursed, cursed. (E.) Pp. of M. E. acurizen. A. S. e-, prefix; and curian, to curse; see A- (3) and Curse.

Accusate. (F. - L.) A. F. acuser. = L. accidere, to lay to one's charge. = L. ac- (ad), to; and causa, causa, a suit at law, a use.

Accustom. (F. - L.) A. F. acustummar. (F. acustumer), to make usual. = F. a (from L. ad, to); and A. F. custum, custom. See Custom.

Ace, the 'one' on dice. (F. - L. - Gk. ?) M. E. ase. = O. F. ase. = L. as. [Said to be the Tarentine aς, for Gk. ἂς, one.]

Acephalous, headless. (Gk.) Gk. ἄκεφαλ-ος, headless; with suffix -ous. = Gk. ἀ-, -ν-, and κεφαλ-, head. See A- (9).

Acerbity. (F. - L.) XVI cent. F. acerbe. = L. acerbitate (nom. acerbitas), bitterness. = L. acer-b-us, bitter; cf. acer, sharp, lit. piercing. = L. acer, to be sour.

Ache, verb. (E.) M. E. aken, vb.; pt. t. ook. A. S. acan. (γ' / ΑΓ, to drive.)

Ach, spelled ache by confusion with M. E. akhe, sb., from A. S. ace, a pain. The verb survives, spelt as the obs. sb.

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

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

Acid, sour, sharp. (F. - L.; or L.) F. acide. = L. ac-id-us, lit. piercing. (γ' / ΑΚ, to pierce.) Der. acid-i-ty; acid-i-ty; acid-i-ty (from L. ac-id-us, dimin. of acid-us).

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

Acme, top. (Gk.) Gk. Δαμή, top, sharp edge. (γ' / ΑΚ, to pierce.)
ACOLYTE

Acolyte, a servitor. (F. — Low L. — Gk.) F. acolyte, Cot. = Late L. acolythus. = Gk. διακόνης, a follower. = Gk. αὐτή, with (αὐτή to Skt. sa-, with); κελάνθος, a path; so that διακόνης = a travelling-companion.

Acornite, monk's-booed. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. acornite. = L. aconitum. = Gk. δαιδόν, a plant; perhaps so called from growing & δαίδος, on steep rocks.

Acorn. (E.) M. E. αcro. A S. acorn, fruit; properly 'fruit of the field,' from A. S. acer, a field; see Acorn. + Icel. akorn, Dan. aker, Goth. akravan, fruit; from Icel. akr, Dan. aker, Goth. akr, a field. (Not from oak.)

Acoustics. (Gk.) Gk. ακούστην, relating to hearing (or sound). = Gk. ακουστή, to hear.

Acquaint. (F. — L.) M. E. aconyten, earlier acointen. = O. F. aconier, aconter, to acquaint with. = Late L. ad cognitāre, to make known (Brachel). = L. ad, to; and *cognitāre, from cognitō, pp. of cognoscere, to know. See Quaint.

Acquisce. (L.) L. acquisere, to rest in. = L. ac for ad, to; questere, to rest. See Quest.

Acquire. (L.) L. acquirere, to get; obtain. = L. ac for ad, to; questere, to seek. Der. aquisition, from pp. aquisitus.

Aquit. (F. — L.) M. E. acquiten. = O. F. ajouter, to settle a claim; Late L. aquisitāre. = L. ac for ad, to; questāre, vb., formed from questā, discharged, free, orig. at rest. See Quest.


Acrid, tart. (L.) Coined by adding -d to L. acī, stem of acer, sharp; on the analogy of acid.

Acridity. (F. — L.) F. acromine.

Acrobrat, a tumbler. (F. — Gk.) F. acrobate. = Gk. ἄκροβατος, lit. walking on tiptoes. = Gk. ἄκρος, a point, neut. of ἄκρον, pointed; and òrho, verbal adj. of òrho, to walk; see Omea.

Acropolis, a citadel. (Gk.) Lit.

ADDRESS

'upper city.' = Gk. ἦπος, pointed, upper; and νότος, a city.

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

Acrostic, a short poem in which the initial letters spell a word. (Gk.) Gk. ἀκρωτήριον, = Gk. ἀκρος, pointed, also first; and στίχος, a line, from weak grade of στίχος, to go. (w' STEIGH.)

Act, sb. (F. — L.) F. acte. = L. actus, m., and actum, n. = L. actus, done; pp. of agere, to do, drive. See Agent. Der. action; actio (F. actif); act-or; act-us al. (L. actuālis); ac-tuary (L. actuārius); actuate (from pp. of Late L. actuāre, to perform, put in action).

Acumen. (L.) L. ac-ūmen, sharpness, acuteness. Cf. acuree, to sharpen.

Acute. (L.) L. acūsus, sharp; pp. of ac-ēre, to sharpen. (v' AK, to pierce.)

Ad, prefix. (L.) L. ad, to, cognate with E. At. (i) ad becomes at-before e; of bef. f; ag bef. g; al bef. i; an bef. n; ap bef. p; ar bef. r; ar bef. s; at bef. t.

Adage, a saying. (F. — L.) F. adage. = L. adquae. = L. ad; and āgium, a saying; cf. diō, I say.

Adaman, (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. adamanth, a diamond, a magnet. = O. Fr. adamanth. = L. adamanthus, acc. of adamash. = Gk. ἄδαμας, a very hard metal or stone; lit. 'unconquerable.' = Gk. ἀ- ( = E un-); and δαμᾶω, I conquer, tame. See Tame.

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

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

Adder, a viper. (E.) M. E. adder; also nadder, nedder. [An adder resulted from a nadder, by mistake.] A. S. adēre, nēddre, a snake. + G. māter, a snake; also cf. Icel. addr, Goth. nādr (with short a).

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

Addled, corrupt, unproductive. (E.) Due to an attributive use of the M. E. sb. addel, filth, used in the compound addel-ege, lit. 'filth-egg.' = Late L. addēnum, urine-egg; mistaken form of L. addēnum, wind-egg, due to Gk. ἄκρον, wind-egg. Orig. 'mud,' from A. S. adēla, mud (Grain). Cf. Low G. addel, a puddle.

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

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

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

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

Adequate. (L.) L. adequátus, pp. of adequáre, to make equal to.—L. ad, to; aquáre, to make equal, from aqua, equal.

Adhere. (L.) L. ad-haerére, to stick to.—L. ad, to; haerére, to stick.

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

Adipose, fatty. (L.) Late L. ad-pisus, fatty. —L. adipé, stem of adipé, sb., fat. Connection with Gk. ἄλεσσα, fat, is doubtful.

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

Adjacent, near to. (L.) From base of pres. pt. of L. adiacère, to lie near.—L. ad, near; iacère, to lie.

Adjective. (F.-L.) F. adjecif (fem. -ive).—L. ad-iectíus, lit. put near to.—L. ad iecére, to put near.—L. ad, to; iacère, to cast, throw.

Adjoin, to lie next to. (F.-L.) O.F. adjoindre. —L. ad-ungere (pp. adunctus), to join to.—L. ad, to; ungere, to join.

Adjourm, to put off until another day. (F.-L.) O.F. ajouter, properly to draw near to day, to dawn; also, to appoint a day for one.—Late L. adjurnábere, diem dicere aliqui; Ducange. —L. ad, to; and Late L. urnus (Italian, giorno), a day, from L. adv. diurnus, daily, —L. diés, a day.

Adjudge. (F.-L.) M.E. adjugen; also ajugen (=ajugen). O.F. ajuger, to decide. —L. adiúdicare, to award.—L. ad, to; iúdicare, to judge, from iudíca, base of iudex, a judge. See Judge.

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

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

Adjust, to fit exactly. (F.-L.) "From F. ajuster, to adjust, place justly; CoL. L. ad, to; iustus, just, exact; see Just." A new F. formation, due to misunderstanding the sense of O.F. ajuster, to put side by side, arrange.—L. ad, to; and iustá, near; see Just.

Adjudant, lit. assistant. (L.) From L. adiúdant em, acc. of pres. part. of adiúdicáre, to assist, frequent. of ad-iumére, to aid.—L. ad, to; iúdäre, to help. Cf. Aid.

Admister. (F.-L.) M.E. aministren = O.F. aminestrer.—L. ad-miniáre, to minister to (to).—L. ad, to; ministráre, to serve, from minister, a servant. See Minister.

Admiral. (F.-Arab.) M.E. admiral, more often amiral. —O.F. amiral, amiral also amire; cf. Low L. admi- ralibus, a prince, chief. —Arab. amír, a prince; see Ḍirr. The suffix is due to Arab. al in amír-al-bahr, prince of the sea.

Admire. (F.-L.) F. admirer (O.F. amirer). —L. admiári, to wonder at.—L. ad, at; mirári, to wonder.

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

Admonish. (F.-L.) M.E. amonesten; so that admonish has taken the place of amonest, with changed suffix due to verbs in -ist 'I amoneste or warne'; Wyclif, 1 Cor. iv. 14.—O.F. amonester.—Late L. admonéster, new formation from L. admonitorére, to advise.—L. ad, to; monére, to advise. Cf. Monition.

Ado, to-do, trouble (E.) M.E. ad do, to do; a Northern idiom, whereby ad was used as the sign of the infinitive, mood, as in Icel., Swedish, &c. See Do (1).

Adolessent, growing up. (L.) L. adolessént-em, acc. of pres. pt. of ad-éscere, to grow up. See Adult.

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

Adore. (L.) L. ad-ódrére, to pray to.—L. ad, to; ódrére, to pray, from ós (gen. ó-ís), the mouth. Cf. Oral.

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

Adown, downwards. (E.) —M.E. adnme. A.S. of-dín, lit. from a down or hill.—A.S. of, off, from; and dín, dat. of dín, a hill; see A- (1) and Down- (2).

Adrift. (E.) For en drift; see A- (3) and Drift.

Adroit. (F.-L.) F. adroit, dexterity. —F. à droite, rightly, F. à (L. ad, to) Late L. directus, right, justice, see L. directus, pp. of di-reger, to direct.
ADULATION

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


Adult. (L.) L. adultus, grown up pp. of ad-passeare, to grow up. = L. ad, to passare, inceptive form related to allere, to nourish; see Aliment.

Adulterate, to corrupt. (L.) XVI cent. = L. adulteratus, pp. of adulterare, to corrupt. = L. adulter, an adulterer, a debaser of money.

Adultery. (F.—L.) M.F. avoutrier; but a later form was adulterier, in imitation of L. avoutrier. = F. avoutrier, avouterie. = L. adulterere, from avoutrier, an adulterer, which represented L. adulter (see above); so that avoutrier was equivalent in sense to L. adulterium, adultery.

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

Advance, to go forward. (F.—L.) XVI cent. A mistaken form; for M. E. avançer, avancer. = F. avancer, to go forward or before. = F. avant, before. = L. ad, from; ante, before. = See Entre, Van.

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

Advent, approach. (L.) L. adventus, approach. = L. adventus, pp. of ad-venire, to approach. = L. ad, to; venire, to come. = See Venture.

Adventure, (F.—L.) M. E. aventure; with F. a- replaced by L. ad-. = F. aventure, a chance, occurrence. = L. adventus, f. o. avventura, about to happen, fut. part. of avventire, to approach; see above.

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

Adverse. (F.—L.) M.F. advers. (O.F. averse). = L. adversus, turned towards, also opposed to; pp. of L. adversare, to turn to (see below). = Der. adversary, adversity.

Adverb. (L.) L. adversus, to turn to, regard, heed. = L. ad, to; vertere, to turn; see Verse. = Der. in-advertent, not regarding.

Adversely. (F.—L.) M.F. adversement, inadversit. = See base of avversare, pres. pt. of avertere, to inform, warn. = Late L. adversäre, put for L. advertere, to turn to, heed; see above.

Affect. (F.—L.) M. E. affect, affect. = F. affecter, to be of opinion. = O. F. aisset, without d. = See above.

Advise. (F.—L.) M. E. advise, also advise, (avise), without d. = O. F. aviser, to be of opinion. = O. F. avis (above).

Advocate, sb. (F.—L.) M.F. avocat, 'an advocate;' Cot. = L. advocatus, an advocate, one 'called upon' to plead. = L. advocatus, pp. of advocare, to call to, call upon. = L. ad, to; advocare, to call.

Advowson. (F.—L.) A. F. avouson, also avouson, patronage; hence the right of presentation to a benefice (Roquefort). = Late L. advocatiæm, n. of advocatius, patronage. = Late L. advocatus, a patron; the same as L. advocatus, an advocate.


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

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

Aeronaute. a balloonist. (F.—Gk.) F. aeronautte. = Gk. ἀέρ, from ἀέρ, air; aëron- a, a sailor, from ρας, a ship.

Aery, an eagle's nest, brood of eagles or hawks. (F.—Late L.) = F. aile, 'an airie or nest of hawkes;' Cot. = Late L. aëra, a nest of a bird of prey; of uncertain origin.

Aesthetic, refined. (Gk.) Gk. aësthetikos, perceptive. = Gk. aësthētika, to perceive. = See Aesthetic.

Anesthetic, relieving pain, dulling sensation. = Gk. ἀν-ér, not; and αἰσθήματος.

Affar. (E.) For on far.

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

Affair. (F.—L.) M. E. afaire. = O. F. afaires, a business; orig. a faire, i.e. (something) to do. = L. ad, to; facère, o do.

Affect. (L.) L. affectare, to apply oneself to (hence, to act upon); frequent. of officere, to aim at, treat. = L. af- = ad, to; facère, to do, act. = Der. in-affectent, not regarding.
AFFEER

Affeer, to assess, confirm. (F.-L.)
O. F. assever, to fix the price of a thing (officially). = Late L. affovere, to fix a price. = L. affere (for ad); and forum, market, price.

Affiance. (F.-L.) O. F. afiance; trust; cf. after, after, to trust (whence E. affy). = O. F. a (L. ad), to; and fidant-, stem of pres. pt. of Late L. fidare, to trust, from L. fidere, to trust. Cf. Late L. fidanis, a pledge.

Affidavit, an oath. (L.) Late L. affidavit, 3 p. s. pt. t. of aff. dare, to pledge. = L. ad, to; Late L. fidare, for L. fidere, to trust.

Affiliation, F.-L.) F. affiliation, an adoption as a son. = Late L. acc. affiliatio, etc., to pledge. = L. ad, to; filius, a son.

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

Affirm. (F.-L.) M. E. affirmem. = O. F. afirmer, to fix. = L. affirmare. = L. ad- (for ad), to; firmare, to make firm, from firmus, strong; see Firm.

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

Afflict, to harass. (L.) XVI cent. = L. afflicitus, pp. of affigere, to strike to the ground. = L. af- (for ad), to; and figere, to dash. So also conflict, from pp. consecutius; inflict; and cf. pro-flig-ate.

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

Afford. (E.) Altered from afferth, M.E. afferthen, to provide, P. Pl. B: vi. 201. = A.S. geforhan, forfian, to further, promote, provide. = A.S. ge-, prefix; and ford, forth, forward; see Forth.

Affray, to frighten. (F.-L. and Teut.)
XIV cent. = M. E. affrayen. = O. F. esfrater, esfrer, to frighten. = Low L. exfrider, to break the king's peace, cause an affray or fray; hence, to disturb, frighten. = L. ex; and O. H. G. fridu (G. friede), piece. (See Romania, 1878, vii. 121.) Der. affray, sb., also spelt fry, and afray, q. v.

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

Affright, to frighten. (E.) The double t is late. From M. E. aaffright, used as a pp., affrighted. = A.S. affrith, affhrith, pp. affrighted; from infin. affhrhan (not used). = A.S. a-, intensive; and fyrrhand, to terrify, from fyrrhe, fright; see Fright.

Affront. (F.-L.) M. E. afrosten. = O. F. afroster, to confront, oppose face to face. = Late L. affrontare. = L. af- (for ad), to; frontem, acc. of fronte, forehead, brow.

Affloat. (E.) For on float.

Affoot. (E.) For on foot.

Affore. (E.) For on fore; A.S. onforan, afore.

Affraid. (F.-L. and Teut.) Orig. af-aid, i.e. 'frightened.' Pp. of Afiy, q.v.

Affresh. (E.) For on fresh or of fresh; see Anew.

Afft, After. (E.) A.S. afstan, behind; after, after, both prep. and adv.; Icel. aftan, behind, after, afterwards; Dan and Swed. after, Du. achter, O. H. G. after, prep and adv. behind. b. Aftan is extended from Goth. af- stan, see Of. Af-ter is a comp. form, like Gk. anakûtos, further off; it means more off, further off, hence behind. Der. ab-af, q. v.; afterward (see Toward).

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

Aftermost, bindmost. (E.) A.S. afleme, Goth. afleumis; but affected by after and most. The Goth. afleumis is a treble superl form. See Aft.

Aga, Agha, a chief officer. (Turk.) Tuk. aghâ, master.

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

Against, (North E.) The t is added. Cf. M. E. ayein, against; extended from M. E. ayeain, against, with adv. suffix - an. = A.S. ongegn, against; the same as A. S. ongegan, against; again; see above. = Icel. ungin, G. entgegen, against.

**Agate.** (L.) L. agitētus, pp. of agitēre, to keep drawing about, frequent of agere, to drive; see Agent. (✓ AG.)

**Agglet,** a tag of a lace. (F. — L.) Also aguillet, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 26. — F. aiguilette, dimin. of aiguille, a needle. — Late L. acicula, dimin. of acus, a needle, pointed thing. Cf. Acme. (✓ AK.)

**Aguaill,** (1) a corn on the foot, (2) a sore beside the nail. (E.) The sense has been confused or perverted. From A.S. angnægl, a corn on the foot (see A.S. Leechdoms, ii. 81, § 34), with which cf. O. Fr. evisce gruette, egnuette, apparently used in a similar sense. From a prefix arg-, signifying afflictive, paining, and A.S. negl, a nail (as of iron), hence a hard round-headed excrescence or wart fixed in the flesh; see Anger and Nail. β Soon misunderstood as referring to the nails of the toes or fingers, and so made to mean a `sore beside the nail'; prob. by comparing (wrongly) the Gk. ἀντωνυσία, a whittow (lit. beside the nail), or by confusion with F. angonaille, a sore (Cot.).

See N. E. D.

**Agunate,** allied. (L.) L. agnāitus, allied; pp. of agnāscì = ad-gnāsci. = L. ad, to; nasce, earlier form gnāsci, to be born.

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

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


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

**Agraffe,** a kind of clasp. (F. — O. H. G.) F. agrafe; also agrafe (in Cotgrave), a hook, clasp; agrafe, to clasp. The verb is from F. a (- L. ad), to; and M. H. G. hrahe, O. H. G. crepe, chræhe, a hook, which is allied to E. Enough.

**Agrée,** to accord. (F. — L.) O. F. agréer, to receive favourably. = O. F. agrer.
AGRICULTURE

favourably.—O. F. a (=L. ad), according to; græ, græt, pleasure, from L. grátum, neut. of grátus, dear, pleasing. Cf. Graeae.

Deer. dis-agree.

Agriculture. (L.) L. agrī cultura, culture of a field.—L. agrī, gen. of agrī, a field; and cultura. See Acre and Culture.

Agrimony, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. agrémonie, egremoine.—M. F. aigrimoine.—L. argemōnia, a germēnī, Grk. ἀγριμώνη. (Lewis and Short, L. Dict.)

Aground. (E.) For on ground.

Ague, a fever. (F.—L.) Lit. ‘acute’ attack.—O. F. aigue, fem. of ague (F. aigue), acute.—L. acīta (febris), ‘cute (fever); fem. of acītus; see Acute.

Ah! (F.—L.) M. E. a! = O. F. a! = L. ah!

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

Al, a sloth. (Brasil.) From Brazil: as.


All, v. (E) M. E. alleen. A. S. eglian, to pain; cognate with Goth. agfan.—A S. egle, troublesome (allied to Goth. aglus, hard. Cf. A. S. ege, terror, orig. pain; see Awe.

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

See Estem.

Air (1). (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. air eir.—F. air.—L. āer.—Gk. ἀέρ (above).

air (2); men, affected manner; tuue. (F.—It.—L.—Gk.) F. air, look, tunc.—Ital. aria, ‘a looke... a tune’; Florio. = Folk-L. neut. pl. āera, treated as a fem. sing. (Diez). = L. āer.—Gk. ἀέρ (above).

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

Aisle, the wing of a church. (F.—L.) Better spell aisle.—F. aisle.—L. āla, a wing. Prob. for *āxis, dimin. of Axis.

Alt. (E) See Eeyot.

Aitch-bone, the rump-bone. (Hyb; F.—L. and E.) Orig. spelt nache-bone.—O. F. nache, sing. of naches, the buttoks; and E. bone. Naches = Late L. natēs, acc. of natēs, dimin. of L. natēs, the buttocks.

Ajar. (E.) From a char, on char, on the turn (G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, b. vii, prol.) = A.S. on cierm, on the turn; cf. A.S. cierm, cierm, to turn. See Char (a).

Alright, in a bent position. (Scand.) M. E. in henebowe, Beryn, 1388. Perhaps from Icel. e keng, into a crook; with E. bow, i.e. bend, superfluously added. Here keng is the acc. of kengr, a crook, twist, kink. Cf. also Icel. kenningi, bent into a crook, from kengr, a crook, twist, kink, and beginn, bowed, pp. of lost verb bjöga, to bow. See Kink and Bow (1). (Very doubtful; a guess.)

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

Alabaster. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. alabastre.—O. F. alabastre (F. albétre).—L. alabaster, alabasterum.—Grk. αλαβαστρος, αλαβαστρος. Said to be derived from *alabastron, a town in Egypt. (Pliny)

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

Alacrity. (L.) Formed by analogy with celerity, from L. alacritatem, acc. of alacritas, briskness. = L. acer, brisk.

Alarm, a call to arms. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. E. alarum.—F. alarme.—Ital. all’arme, to arms! for alle arme. — Late L. ad illas armas, for L. ad illa arnas, to those arms! to your arms!

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

Alas! (F.—L.) M. E. alas.—O. F. alas (cf. F. hēlas).—O. F. a, ah! and las, wretched that I am! L. ak! and lasus, tired, wretched. (Allied to Late.)

Alb, a white vestiment. (F.—Ital.) M. E. albe.—O. F. albe.—Late L. alba, ‘b.; orig. fem. of L. albust, white.

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

Albatross, a large sea-bird. (Port.—Span.—Arab.—Gk.) Formerly also albatross. —Port. alcatras, a cornorant, albatross; Span. alcatras, a pelican.—Port. alcatras, a bucket, Span. areciadus, M. Span. acriada (Minahau), a bucket on a water-wheel. —Arab. al-qadūs, the same (Dozy). Similarly Arab. saqqā, a water-carrier, a pelican, because it carries water in its pouch. (Devic; supp. to Littre.)

Album, lit. that which is white. (L.) L. album, a tablet, orig. neut. of albus, white.
albumen, white of egg. (L.) L. albumen ovi (also albumen out), white of egg.—L. album, white.

Alasde, a judge; see Cadi.

Alchemy. (F.—Arab.—Gk.) O. F. alchimie.—Arab. al, the; and kima, alchemy; probably confused with κίμα, a mingling, from Gk. χίμα, to pour out, mix.

Alcohol. (Med. L.—Arab.) Med. L. alcohol, applied to pure spirit, though the orig. sense was a fine impalpable powder.

—Arab. al, the; and kohl or kohl, a collyrium, very fine powder of antimony, used to paint the eyelids with.

Alcoran; see Koran.

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

Alder, a tree. (E.) M. E. alder, allor (being excrent).—A. S. alor (alor, ar);—Du. eis; Icel. or (for or); Swed. ał; Dan. eis, eil; G. eile; O. H. G. erles, earlier elfare; Span. aliso (from Gothic). Tent. stems *a/os-, *a-ilis, *a-ilis. Allied to Lith. alkinis, L. alius (for *alinos); Russ. alkha; and perhaps to Hill.

Alders, prefix, of all. In alder-liefest (Sh.); here alder is for allor, O. Merc. alor, A. S. ealor, gen. pl. of al, eat, all.

See All.

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

Ale. (L.) M. E. ale. = A. S. ealh, gen. alo(e) (stem *a/eus).—IceL, Swed., and Dan. eil; Lithuan. aluis; Russ. olous.

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

Alert, (F.—Ital.—L.) F. alerte; formerly allerte, and (in Rabelais) a l'ertre, i.e. on the watch.—Ital. allerta, on the watch; from the phr. stare allerta, to stand erect, be on one's guard.—Ital. alla, (for a la), at the, on the, on the, fem. of erta, erect. = L. ad, to, at; illum, fem. acc. of illis, he; ertus, fem. acc. of ertus, erect; see Brecht.

Algebra. (Late L.—Arab.) Late L.

algebra, computation.—Arab. al, the; and jahar, setting, repairing; also, the reduction of fractions to integers in arithmetic; hence, algebra.—Arab. root jahara, to set, consolidate.

Alguasal, a police-officer. (Span.—Arab.) Span. alguasal.—Arab. al, the; wasir, a vizier, officer; see Vizier.

Algun, sandal-wood. (Heb.—Skt.) In 2 Chron. ii. 8, ix. 10; spelt almug, 1 Kings x. 11.—Heb. algummin, or (transposed) almugim; a borrowed word. Supposed by Max Müller (Skt. Lang. I. 234) to be from Skt. valga-ka, sandal-wood; where -ka is a suffix.

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

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

—L. alis, as in alias; and suffix -bi as in i-bi, the, u-bi, where. See below.

alien. (F.—L.) M. E. alien, = O. F. alien. = L. alienus, strange; a stranger. = L. alius, another. = Gk. αλης, another; O. Irish ails, W. ail, all; Goth. ailis (stem ai-lis, other; see Else.

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

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

Align; see Aline.

Alike, similar. (E.) M. E. alyke, olke. A. S. onlice, like; from ile, like, with prefix on. = on, prep.

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

Alimony, money allowed for a wife's support upon her separation from her husband. (L.) L. aliminia, nourishment.—L. alere, to nourish; see above.

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

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

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

in life; where life is dat. of lif; life; see Life.

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

All, (E.) M. E. al, sing.; alle, pl. = O. Merc. al, all; A. S. eal, pl. alle + tol; Swed. all; Dan. al; Du. a; O. H. G. al; Goth. alle, pl. allai. Text. type *allos; allied to Irish uile, all, from Idg. type *elos.

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

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

alway, always, (E.) (1) A. S. alwege, every way, an accus. case, (2) M. E. alles wētis, in every way, a gen. case.

Allay, (E.) M. E. alseyen, aliesen, the stem of which is due to A. S. alegr, alegr, a and 3 pres. t. sing. of A. S. alecgan, to lye down, put down, which produced also M. E. allegen, to lay or set aside.—A.S. ale, prefix; and alecgan, to lye, place; see A. (4) and Lay (1). But much confused with other forms, especially with M. E. allelegen, to alleviate, from O. F. aliger, aliger, L. alleviare; and with old forms of alloy. See N. E. D.

Alllege, (F. — L.) M. E. allegen, allelegen. In form, the word answers to A. F. aliger, alligier = O. F. eligier (see Godefroy); from A. F. al = O. F. el, and ligier.—L. ex.; and ligiare, to contend (Ducange), from L. ligare (gen. lig-atrix), strife. Latinised as allegera (Ducange), and treated as if allied to L. allegare (F. allegier); hence the sense usually answers to that of L. allegare, to adduce. — L. al- (for ad), to; allegare, to dispatch, tell, from ligare, base of leg, law.

Alligance, the duty of a subject to his lord. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. allegance. Formed from F. a = L. ad, to; O. F. liegne, ligame, homage, from L. ligare, legia, ligia. See Allege. The form ligame (Godefroy) was due to a supposed connexion with L. ligare, to bind.

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

ALLOW

Gk. ἀλληγορία, to speak so as to imply something else; Galat iv. 24. = Gk. ἀλειφόρος, stem of ἀλειφέω, other; and ἄλειφος, to speak, from ἀλειφέω, a place of assembly; cf. ἄλειφος, to assemble. Gk. ἀλείφος = L. alietis; see Alien.


Alkalum. (Heb.) See Hallalufah.

Alleviate, (L.) From pp. of Late L. alleviare, used for L. alleviare, to lighten. L. al- (for ad), to; leuère, to lift, lighten, from levus, light.

Alley, a walk. (F. — L.) M. E. aley. = O. F. alle a gallery; a participial ab. = O. F. alier, to go; F. aller. β. The etymology of aller, much and long discussed, is not yet settled; the Prov. equivalent is av ar, allied to Ital. andare, to go.

Alliance; see Ally.

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

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

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

Allocation, an address (L.) From L. allocution, an address. — L. al- (for ad), to; locutio, a speaking, from locutus, pp. of locui, to speak.

Alloidal, (Late L. — O. Frankish,) Late L. alloidealis, from alloides, a derivative of alloides, a free inheritance (L. Sal. Salis). It means 'entirely (one's) property,' from O. Frank. allad, where ad is related to E. all, and ad signifies 'property' or 'wealth.' This O. Frank. ad is cognate with O. H. G. ad, A. S. ad, Icel. adar, wealth. Cf. Goth. andar, blessed.

Allopathy, a treatment by medicines which produce an opposite effect to that of disease. (Gk.) Opposed to homopath, q.v. — Gk. ἀλλος, for ἀλλος, others; and ἀλλος, to suffer; see Alien and Alienation.

Allocate, to assign a portion to. (F. — L. and E.) A. F. aloter. — A. F. a, from L. ad, to; and M. E. alot; A. S. alot; see Loc. (1), to assign, grant. (F. — L.) F. allouer, to let out for hire; assign for an expense. — Late L. allocare, to allot = L. al- (for ad), to; and locare, to place, from locus, a place.
ALLOW


Alloy, a due proportion in mixing metals. (F. — L.) Formerly aloy; M.E. aloy. — O.F. aloy, aloy, aloyy. — O.F. aloyer, aloyer, to combine. — L. alligārīs, to bind together; see Ally. The O.F. aloy, sb., became aloi, which was misunderstood as being a loi = L. ad legem, according to rule or law (Littre).

Alleluia. (L.) L. allelōūs, to laugh at, allude to (pp. alliūsum). — L. al- (— ad), at; lōdōs, to sport. Der. alliūsion.

Allure, to tempt by a bait. (F. — L. and G.) A.F. allurer, from F. a lourir = to the bait or lure. — L. ad, to; M.H.G. lōdōser (G. lōdis), a bait. See Lure.

Alluvial, washed down, applied to soil. (L.) L. alluēus, alluvial. — L. al- (— ad), to, in addition; lōdis, to wash.


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

Almighty. (E.) O. Merc. aalmīhōg, A.S. aalmīhtig. The prefix is O. Merc. a-, O. Sax. alore, O. H.G. aiae, related to All. And see Might.

Almond. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. almod. — O.F. almande, more correctly, amandre; the al being due to Span. and Arab. influence; mod. F. amande. — L. amygdalus, amygdalum, an almond; whence the forms amygdala, amygdala, amygdalis, amygdala, amygdali, amygdala, etc. see Brechet.) — Gk. ἀμυγδαλός, ἀμυγδαλου, an almond.

Almes; see Alms.

Almyth. (E.) A.S. aalmēst; see All.

Alms. (L. — Gk.) M.E. almes, later alms. A.S. almes. — Folk-L. *alūmera (whence O.F. almeur, F. aumône, ItaL. ammosina); Late L. elenomona. — Gk. ἀλληγορία, pité, hence alma. — Gk. ἀλληγορία, pité, to pity. — Gk. θέασ, pité. Q Thus alma is a singular form.


Almsing, the same as Almsg, q.v.

ALP

Aloe, a plant. (L. — Gk.) L. aloes (Pliny). — Gk. ἀλοί; John xiii. 39.

Alot. (Scand.) Icel. a lot (from Lon. lot), aloft, in the air. — Icel. a (— A.S. on), in; lot, air. See Loft.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alpaca. (Span. — Peruvian.) Span. alpaca; from paca, the Peruvian name, with the Arab. def. art. al prefixed.

Alphabet. (Late L. — Gk. — Phoenician.) Late L. alphabetum = Gk. ἀλφάβητος, βῆρα, the names of α and β, the first two letters of the alphabet; Heb. דְּלַף, an ox, the name of the first letter; and בָּה, a house, the name of the second letter.

Already. (E.) M.E. al re, quite ready; from α-,quite, representing the neut. of O. Merc. al, all, used adverbially, and Ready.

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

Altar. (L.) A.S. altār, Matt. v. 34. — L. altās, an altar, high place = L. altus, high.

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

I. alter, other. — L. al- (as in alius); with comparative suffix -tor-.
alterate. (L.) L. alteratus, pp. of alterare, to do by turns. — L. alteratus, reciprocal. — L. alter (with suffix -atus).

Although. (E.) M. E. al than; see Already and Though.
— L. altus, high.
Altogether. (E.) M. E. al together. quite together. See Already.
Altruism, regard for others. (Ital. — L.; with Gr. suffix.) Coined from Ital. altru, another, others, a form of altus, another, when preceded by a preposition. Orig. a dat. case. — L. alter aliquis, to this other; datives of alter, other, and hic, this.
Alum. (F. — L.) M. E. aum; O. F. aum; F. aum. — L. aumen, alumum.
Always, Always. (E.) See All.
Am. (E.) See Are.
Amain. (E.) For on main, in strength, with strength; see A- (a) and Main, sb.
Amalgam. (F. or Late L. — Gr. ?) F. amalgame. Late L. amalgama, a mixture, esp. of quicksilver with other metals. Orig. unknown; said by some to be a corruption of an alchemist’s anagram of malgauma, a mollifying application; perhaps with Arab. al (=the) prefixed. — Gr. μαλαγμα, an emollient. — Gr. μαλαδρος (for *μαλαδρος), to soften. — Gr. μαλακως, soft.
Amanuensis, one who writes to dictation. (L.) L. amanuensis. — L. a manu, by hand; with suffix -ensis.
Amaranth, an unblading flower. (L. — Grk.) Properly amaranth, as in Milton; but -anth is due to confusion with Greek ἄθις, a flower. — L. amaranthus. — Grk. ἄθις, unblading, or as ab. unblading flower. — Grk. ἄθις, not; and μακάρος, to fade. (Mer.)
Amass, to heap up. (F. — L. — Grk.) F. amasser, to heap up. — F. a masse, into a mass. — L. ad, to; massa, a mass. — Grk. μακάρος, a barley-cake. See Mass (1).

AMBITION

Amatory. (L.) L. amatiorius, loving. — L. amator, a lover. — L. amare, to love; with suffix -tor-, -tor, of agent.
Ambassadof, to amass. (E.) M. E. amasen. A. S. amasan, pp. amased; Wulfstan’s Hom. p. 157, l. 23. From A. S. am- (prefix); and *amian, to perplex. See Mass.
Amazone, a female warrior. (Grk.) Grk. ἀμαζόνει, one of a warlike nation of women in Scythia. To account for the name, the Greeks said that these women cut off the right breast to shoot better; from Grk. ἄ, not; and μαζός, the breast. Obviously an invention.
Ambassador, Embassador. (F. — Late L. — C.) F. ambassadeur. — F. ambassade, an embassy; prob. borrowed from Ital. ambasciata. — Late L. ambasacia (Lex Salica); more correctly *ambassia; a mission, service. — L. ambasator, a servant, emissary; Caesar, de Bell. Gall. vi. 15. The L. word is borrowed from an O. Gaulish (Celtic) word (ambastos?) a slave, lit. one driven about, a pp. from ambo-, prefix, about, and the verb ag-, cognate with L. agere; cf. O. Irish immagam, I drive about, send about. (Fick, 1894, ii. 341; Brugm. ii. § 79.) Cf. W. amastadh, a husbandman.
Amber. F. — Span. — Arab. M. E. ambrer. — F. ambre. — Span. ambur. — Arab. 'ambur (pronounced 'ambur), ambergris, a rich perfume. The resinous amber was so called from a resemblance to ambergris, which is really quite a different substance.
Ambergria, i. e. gray amber. Called gris amber in Milton, P. R. li. 344. The F. gris, gray, is from O. H. G. griss, gray; cf. G. griss, hoary.
Amb-, Amb-, prefix. (L.) L. amb-, about; cf. Grk. ἄμφω, on both sides, whence E. prefix amphi-. Related to L. ambi, Grk. ἄμφω, both. Cf. A. S. umb, Irish em, about.
Ambient, going about. (L.) L. amb-ent-, stem of pres. part. of ambirus, to go about, from ird, to go.
Ambiguous, doubtful. (L.) L. ambiguis, doubtful, lit. driving about (with -os (= L. -drus) in place of L. -ns). — L. amb-, about; and agere, to drive.
Ambition, F. — L.) F. ambition. — L. ambitio, acc. of ambiti, a going round, esp. used of going round to solicit votes; hence, a seeking for preferment. — E. amb-.
Ambulare, to go at an easy pace. L. ambulāre, to walk.

Ambulance, a movable hospital. (F. L.) F. ambulance. L. ambulātum, stem of pres. part. of ambulāre, to walk.

Ambulatio, a walking about. (L.) From L. ambulātio, a walking about. L. ambulātus, pp. of ambulāre.

Ambrosia, food of the gods. (Gk.) Gk. ἀμβροσία; fem. of ἀμβρόσιος, lengthened form of ἀμβρόσιος, immortal. = Gk. ἀ-, not (E. in-); and ἀμβρόσιος, for ἀμβρόσιος (Gk. ἀμβρόσιος), mortal; see Mortal. Cf. Skt. a-mṛtā, immortal. See Amaranth.

Ambry, Ambry, a cupboard. (F.-L.) M. E. aumbrē, aumery, Prompt. Parv.; the b is excrecent. O. F. aumâtre, aumâtre, aumâtrie, aumâtrie, a repository, properly for arms; but also a cupboard. Late L. armâria, a cupboard; armâarium, a repository for arms. L. arma, arms.

Ambulatio, ambulatio; see Ambule.

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

Ambush. (F. - Late L.) Formerly embus, O. F. embus, embusser, to set in ambush. = Late L. imboscāre; as above.

Ameer, the same as Emir, q. v.

Ameliorate. (F. - L.; with L. suffix.) Formed with suffix -ate (= L. -itās) from F. améliorer, to better, improve. = F. a (= L. ad), in addition; néférer (= Late L. melitāre), to make better. = L. melién, from melior, better.


Amenable, easy to lead. (F. - L.) From F. amener, to lead, to bring to. = F. à, to; mener, to conduct, drive. = L. ad, to; Late L. minērēre, to conduct, lead about, also to drive out, chase away; L. minērērē, to threaten. = L. minēs, threats.


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


Amor, to fine. (F. - L.) A. F. (not O. F.) amercier, to fine. = O. F. a (= L. ad), to; mercier, to pay, acquit, but usually to thank; cf. Late L. merciāre, to fix a fine. Cf. O. F. merci (F. merci), thanks, pardon. = L. merciātem, acc. of mercis, reward, wages, also pity, indulgence, thanks (passing into the sense of ‘fine’). = L. merc-, stem of merx, merchandise, traffic.

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


Amicable. (L.) L. amicabīlis, friendly; as above.

Amice (1), an oblong piece of linen, variously worn by priests. (F. - L.) M. E. amysye, and (earlier) amit. = O. F. amis, amit (Burgny). = L. amici-us, a covering. = L. amicius, pp. of amiciere, to throw round. = L. am- (amb-), around; iacere, to cast.

Amice (2), a pilgrim’s robe. (O. F. - Span. - Teut.) ‘In amice gray,’ Milton, P. R. iv. 427. = O. F. ammuce (F. ammuse); Late L. almucia. = Span. almucio (Pineda); where a seems to be the Arab. def. art. (cf. Port. mure); = G. meine, a cap (cf. Lowl. Sc. meich). But G. meine may be from Late L.

Amid, Amidst, in the middle of. (E. Amidst is lengthened from M. E. amides.) Again, amid- was due to adding the adv. suffix - to amid = A. S. on midan, in the middle: where midan is the dat. of midde, ab., the middle. = A. S. mid, midst, adj., middle. Amid - A. S. on midan (as before). See Mid.

Amias, adv. wrongly. (E. or Scand.) M. E. on misse, i.e. in error. = Icel. ð (mis), amiss. = Icel. ð (= A. S. on), in; mis, adv., wrongly (due to an older lost pp.). See Miss (2).

Amity. (F. - L.) O. F. amis, amis,
AMMONIA

amistet. — Late L. *amicitiātēs, acc. of *amicitiās, friendship. — L. amicitas, friendly. — L. amāre, to love.

Ammonia, an alkali. (L. — Gk. — Egyptian.) Suggested by L. sal ammōnimānum, rock-salt. — Gk. ἀμμονίαν, sal ammoniac, rock-salt. — Gk. ἀμμώνιος, Libyan. — Gk. ἀμων, the Libyan Zeus-Ammon; a word of Egyptian origin; Herod. ii. 43. If it is said that sal ammoniac was first obtained near the temple of Ammon.

ammonite, a fossil sh. (L. — Gk.) Coined with suffix -itēs (Gk. -ητής) from the name Ammon; because the shell resembles the twisted ram's horn on the head of the image of Jupiter Ammon.


Amnesty, lit. a forgetting of offences. (F. — L. — Gk.) From Gk. ἀμνηστία, forgiveness, esp. of wrong. — Gk. ἀμνηστος, forgotten. — Gk. ἀμν., not; and ἡμως, I remember. (οφιατομεν)

Amongst, Amongst. (E.) The earliest M. E. form is amonge, whence amonges with added s (a common adverbial suffix); and hence amongst wth exessent s. — A.S. annong; prep., amongst. — A.S. en, in; among, a mixture, crowd. Cf. Mingle.


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

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

Amour. (F. — L.) F. amour. — L. amōrum, acc. of amor, love.

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

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

Amphitheatre. (Gk.) Gk. ἀμφίθεατρον, a foot in prosody. (Gk.) The foot composed of a short syllable on each side of a long one (υ-ω). Gk. ἄμφιβραχος. — Gk. ἀμφί, on both sides; and βραχός, short; see Amp- and Brief.

Anagram, a change in a word due to transposition of letters. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. anagramme. — L. anagramma. — Gk. ἀναγραμμα. — Gk. ἀναγράμμα, a letter of the alphabet. — Gk. γράμμα, to write.
**ANALOGY**

Analogy, proportion. (F. - L - Gk.)

F. analogy. - L. analogia. - Gk. ἀναλογία, equality of ratios. - Gk. ἀνά, upon, throughout; ἀνάγγειλα, a word, statement, from πάντως, to speak.

Analysis, (Gk.) Gk. ἀνάλυεις, a resolving into parts, loosening. - Gk. ἀναλύω, to undo, resolve. - Gk. ἀνά, back; and λόγος, to loosen. (vLEU.) Der. analyze, verb, a coined word.

Ananas, the pine-apple plant. (Span. - Espan.) Span. ananas (Pinella); mod. Span. anana. - Brazil. nanas or nanas. *The Peruv. name is achuyatala.*

Anapest, Anapest, a foot in prosody. (Gk.) L. anapestus. - Gk. ἀναπήπτος, struck back, rebounding; because it is the reverse of a dactyl. - Gk. ἀναπέδευς, to strike back. - Gk. ἀνά, back; and πέδος, to strike.

Anarchy. (F. - L. - Gk.) XVI cent. F. anarchie = L. anarchia. - Gk. ἄρχω, lack of government. - Gk. ἀρχος, without a ruler. - Gk. ἀναρχος, neg. prefix; ἀρχος, a ruler, from ἄρχω, to rule, to be first.

Anathema, a curse. (L. - Gk.) L. anathema. - Gk. ἀναθήμα, a thing devoted or accursed. - Gk. ἀναθέμα, I devote. - Gk. ἀναθηματικός, I place, set. Cf. Theme.

Anatomy. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. anatomic. - L. anatomia. - Gk. ἀνατομία, the same as ἀνατομή, dissection. - Gk. ἀνατομοῦν, to cut up. - Gk. ἀνά, up; τομή, I place, set. Cf. Tome.

Ancestor, (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. (1) ancestral, O. F. ancêtre, from L. antecessor, nom., a predecessor, foregoer; and M. E. (2) ancessoir, O. F. ancoeur, from L. antecessor, acc. - L. anteq, before; cessus, pp. of cedere, to go.

Anchor, (L. - Gk.) The current spelling imitates the false L. form, anchora.

A. S. ancor = L. ancora (wrongly anchora).

= Gk. ἀγέρμα, an anchor, lit. a bent hook; cf. Gr. ἀγέρμα, a bend. (vANQ)

Anchorite, Anchorite, a recluse. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. anchorite (Cot.). - L. anchorita. - Gk. ἀγέρμος, one who refrains from the world. - Gk. ἀγέρμος, to retire. - Gk. ἀγών, back; and ἀγέρμος, to withdraw, from κέρας, space, room. (vGHE, GHÖ)

Anchoy, a fish. (Span. - Basque) Span. anchovy; cf. Basque anchos, anchaua, an anchovy. Perhaps 'dried fish'; from tinna, dry.


-Late L. antiqūitus, old, belonging to former time. Formed with suffix -āōnus from antē, before.

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

And. (E.) A. S. and, end. - O. F. anda, end; O. H. G. anti, anti, G. und. Prob. related to L. ante, before; Gk. ἀρχή, over against.

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

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

Andirion, a fire-dog. (F. - L.) Not connected with iron, but corrupted from M. E. anderne, ansunderne, andusdr. = O. F. andier; mod. F. landier, put for l'andier, where l' is the def. art. Cf Late L. anderius, andena, a fire-dog.

Anecdotae, (F. - L. - Gk.) F. anecdotes. - Late L. anecdotae, orig. a neut. pl. - Gk. ἀνεκδοτα, neut. pl. of ἀνεκδοτος, unpublished; hence an unpublished story, story in private life. - Gk. ἀνέκδοτος, not; εκ, out; and σό, given, allied to στομα, I give.

Anemone, a flower. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνεμόνη, lit. wind-flower. - Gk. ἀνεμος, wind.

Anent, regarding, with reference to. (E.) M. E. enant. anentis; older form oneisent, where the t is excessive. A. S. anesfen, oneisen, near; later form onenun. = A. S. on. on; enen, even. Hence oneisen = even with, on an equality with. Cf. G. einem, near (for en einen). See Even.

Anemoid, dry, applied to a barometer having no liquid mercury in it. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. ἄνεμος, not; ρυθμ,-os, form, kind.

Anemopsia, a tumour due to dilatation. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνεμόπσια, a widening. - Gk. ἄνεμος, for ἄνεμος, upon; and ἄναψις, to widen, from ἀναψις, wide. Also anemorrh.

Anes. (E.) M. E. of-nose. A. S. of-nose, John iii. 7 (Rushworth). From Of

And New.

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

O. Persian. DER. arch-angel, q.v., evangeliist, q.v. The A.S. form was engel, directly from L. angelus.

ANGER. (Scand.) M.E. anger, often with the sense of vexation, trouble. — Icel. anger, grief; Dan. anger, Swed. ãnger, regret. + L. ãnger, a straining, anguish. (See below.)

Angina, acute pain. (L.) L. angina, quinsy, lit. choking. = L. ãngere, to choke.


Angle (2), a hook, fish-hook. (E.) A.S. angul, a hook; dimin. of anga, onga, a sting, prick; cf. Icel. angil, a prick; Gk. ángulos, a bent hook; Skt. ákha(i), a hook. + Dan. angil; G. angel, dimin. of O. H. G. angle, a prick, fish-hook. Allied to Anchor. DER. angle, verb, to fish.


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

Animal. (L.) L. animalia, a living creature. = L. anima, breath, life. (See AN.)

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

animata. (L.) L. animatus, pp. of animáre, to endure with life. = L. anima, life. DER. in-animáte, re-animáte.


Anise, a herb. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. anise, anys. = F. anis (Cot.). = L. anímus; also aníosum. = Gk. ánísos, ánisos, orig. ánísos, anise.

Anker, a liquid measure. (Du. — Late L.) Du. anker, the same. = Late L. ankeria, the same. = Swed. ankere; G. anker; from the same.

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

clood. = O. Fries. ankel; also A. S. ancelow, with a longer suffix (cf. O. Fries. onkle). = Dan. and Swed. ankel; Icel. ákla (for ákla = ankula); Du. and G. enkel. Perhaps allied to Skt. ánguli, a finger, ángul, a limb.

Anna, a small coin; see Ana.

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

Annal, to temper by heat. (F. — L.) Two distinct words have been confused. = L. annéls, to inflame, kindle, heat, melt, burn. = A. S. onállan, to burn, kindle; from on, prefix, and ãllan, to burn. Cf. A. S. ãlle, fire. = M. E. annen, to enamel glass. = Prefix a- (perhaps = F. ã, or a' ); and O. F. nieler, nieler, to enamel, orig. to paint in black on gold or silver. = Late L. nigellâre, to blacken. = L. nigellus, blackish; from niger, black.

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

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

Anniversary. (L.) For ‘anniversary memorial.’ = L. anniversárius, returning yearly. = L. anni- (from anni-), from annus, a year; and versus, pp. of versáre, to turn (see Verse).

Annotate, to make notes on. (L.) From pp. of annotáre, to make notes on. = L. an- (for ad), to; on; versus, to mark, from nota, a mark. See Note.

Announce. (F. — L.) F. annoncer. = L. annucentare, to announce. = L. an- (for ad), to; versus, to bring tidings, from versus, a messenger. See Numéro.

Annoy, to vex. (F. — L.) M. E. anéne, anuén. = O. F. ano, anu (F. enu), vexation. Cf. Span. enoje, O. Venetian inodië, vexation. = L. in odios, lit. in hatred, common in the Late L. phr. in odios habeti, lit. I had in hatred, I was annoyed with; cf. L. in odio esse, to be hated by (Cicero). = L. in, in; odios, abl. of odium, hatred.


Annuity. (A. F. — L.) A. F. annuité; A. D. 1304. = Late L. annuitatán, acc. of annuitáts. = L. annus, a year.

Annull. (L.) L. annuulláre, to bring to
ANNULAR

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

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

ANODYNE, a drug to allay pain. (L.—Gk.) XVI cent. Late L. antidotum, a drug relieving pain. = Gk. ἀναψυκτικός, free from pain. = Gk. ἀν-, not; and ἀναψυκτικός, pain.

ANCINT. (F.—L.) M. E. ancint, used as a pp. = anointed, O. F. enoint, pp. of enoirére, to anoint. = O. F. en, upon; enoiré, to smear. = L. in, upon; uncirre, to anoint. See Unguent.

ANOMALY. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνομία, deviation from rule. = Gk. ἀφυκός, uneven. = Gk. ἀ-, not; and ἀνομία, even, related to ἀμοι, one and the same.

ANOON, immediately. (E.) M. E. anon, anon; also on. A.S. on in, lit. ‘in one moment.’ = A.S. on, on, in; in, one.

ANONYMOUS, nameless. (Gk.) Gk. ἄθεος, nameless; with -ous added = Gk. ἄθεος, neg. prefix; and οὐ, name.

ANOTHER. (E.) For another, other.

ANSWER, to reply. (E.) A.S. answeren, answairian, to answer, speak in reply; a weak verb. = A.S. answuran, a reply. = A.S. and-, against, in reply; answiran, to speak, to swear. The A.S. and- = G. ant- (in ant-worten) = Gk. ἀντί; see Anti- and Swear.

ANT. (E.) M. E. ant, short for anhte. A.S. antelle, an emmet, ant. Doublet, emmet, q. v.

ANTAGONIST, an opponent. (L.—Gk.) Late L. antagonista. = Gk. ἀνταγωνίστης, an opponent. = Gk. ἀντι-, for ἀντί, against; and ἀγωνίστης, I struggle, from ἀγων, a contest. (>): AG.

ANTARCTIC. (L.—Gk.) L. antarcticus. = Gk. ἀνταρκτικός, southern, opposite to arctic. = Gk. ἀντι-, for ἀντί, opposite to; and ἄρκτος, arctic. See Aretie.

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

ANTECEDENT. (L.) L. antecedent, stem of pres. part. of anteire, to go before. = L. ante, before; cedere, to go.

ANTECEDENT, before the flood. (L.) L. ante, before; antilemmu, deluge, a washing away. = L. dilen, to wash away; δι-, apart; lene, to wash.

ANTELOPE. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Spenser,

ANTICIPATE. (L.) From the pp. of L. antipεραστε, to take beforehand. = L. antī-, before; and επερα, to take.

F. Q. i. 6. 26. = O. F. antεloε. = Late L. antεloεus. = Late Gk. ἀντεπερα, the stem of ἀντεπερα, used by Eustathius of Antioch to signify some uncertain quadraped. Of unknown origin.

ANTENNEAE, feelers of insects. (L.) L. antenna, pl. of antenna, properly the yard of a sail.

ANTEPENULTIMA, the last syllable but two in a word. (L.) L. ante, before; penultima, fem. adj., last but one, from pen-α, almost, ultima, last.

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

ANTHEM. (L.—Gk.) Formerly antem. A.S. antem. = Late L. antiphona, an anthem. = Gk. ἀντιφωνή, considered as fem. sing., but really neut. pl. of ἀντιφωνος, sounding in response to; from the alternate singing of the half-choirs. = Gk. ἀντιφωνος, over against; φωνή, voice, sound.

ANTHÉR, the summit of the stamen of a flower (Gk.) From Gk. ἀνθός, blooming, = Gk. ἀνθελός, to bloom; ἀνθος, a young bud or sprout.

ANTHOROLOGY, a collection of choice poems. (Gk.) Lit. a collection of flowers. = Gk. ἀνθολογία, a gathering of flowers. = Gk. ἀνθολόγος, flower-gatherer. = Gk. ἀνθος, for ἀνθος, a flower; and ἄγεις, to cull.

ANTHRACITE, a kind of hard coal. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνθρακίτης, resembling coals. = Gk. ἄθρακας, stem of ἄθρακας, coal.

ANTHROPOPOHAGI, cannibals. (Gk.) Lit. 'men-eaters.' = Gk. ἀνθρώπωςφαγος, man-eating. = Gk. ἀνθρώπως, a man; and φαγεῖν, to eat. (>: BIIAGw, Brugm. i § 641.)

ANT-, ANT- prefix, against. (Gk.) Gk. ἀντί-, against. Allied to L. ante, before. Cf. Skt. antī, over against, allied to anta, end; see End. If in antici-pate, the prefix is for L. ante.

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

ANTICHRIST. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. Antichrist.—L. Antichristus (Vulgate). = Gk. ἀντιχριστός (1 John ii. 18). = Gk. ἀντι-, against; χριστός, Christ.

ANTICIPATE. (L.) From the pp. of L. antici-pere, to take beforehand. = L. antī-, before; and επερα, to take.
ANTICLIMAX

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

**Antidote.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. antidote. — L. antidotum, a remedy. — Gk. ἀντίδοτος, a remedy; a thing given as a remedy. — Gk. ἀντίδοτος, against; ἄνω, neutral of ἀνω, given from ἀνω I give.

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

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

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

**Antiphora.** (Gk.) See Anti- and Phaese.

**Antipodes.** (Gk.) Gk. ἀντιπόδοι, pl. men with feet opposite to ours, from nom. sing. ἀντίποδος. — Gk. ἀντίδοτος, opposite to; and πόδος, foot, cognate with ἠπάδος.

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

**Antiseptic, counteracting putrefaction.** (Gk.) Gk. ἀντίδοτος, against; and στεπτικός, putrefying, στεπτικός, rotten, from στεπτός, to rot.

**Antistrain.** (Gk.) From Anti- and Sterope.

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

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

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

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

**Anvil.** (E.) M. E. anvil, anfeld, anfelt. A.S. anfeale, anfeal. — A.S. am, on, on, upon; and a verb *fellan* (see below); causal of *fællæ*, to make, redupl. verb cognate with O. H. G. *falsan*, M. H. G. falsen, whence G. fals, a groove. Some derive it from on and fallian, to fold; however, the O. H. G. *anaelfen*, an anvil, is not derived from ana, on, and falßen, to fold up, but from M. H. G. *valzen*, as above. Cf. L. incisus, an anvil, from in, on, and cedere, to strike; and note the A.S. gloss: ‘Cudo, percuto, affilto;’ Voc. 217. s.

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

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

**Aorta.** (L. — Gk.) Late L. aorta. — Gk. ἀόρτη, the great artery ‘rising’ from the heart. — Gk. ἀόρτις, to rise up; ἀόρτως, to raise.

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

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

**apartment, a separate room.** (F. — Ital. — L.) F. appartement. — Ital. appartamento, an apartment, a partition, lit. separation. — Ital. appartare, to separate. — Ital. a parte, a part. — L. ad partem; see above.

**Apathy.** (Gk.) From Gk. ἀθέσαμα, want of feeling. — Gk. ἀθέσαμα, not; ἀθέω, to suffer. See Pathos.

**Apo.** (E.) M. E. apo; A.S. apa + Du. ap; Icel. api; Swed. apa; G. apa; Irish apa (from E.); O. Bohem. apa. 


**Aper.** (L.) L. apus, summit.

**Aphex.** prefix. (Gk.) See Apo.

**Aphasia, the taking away of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.** (L. — Gk.) Late L. aphasia, — Gk. ἀφασία, a taking away. — Gk. ἀφής, for ἀφής, from. — ἀφέω, a taking, from ἀφέω, to take. See Eros.

**Aphelion, the point in a planet’s orbit farthest from the sun.** (Gk.) Coined from Gk. ἀ-φήλιος, for ἀ-φής, from; ἀφέω, the sum.

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

define, limit. — Gk. συνειδήσει, for συνειδά, off; συνειδήσει, to limit, from συνείδης, a boundary.

Apian, a place for bees. (L.) L. apiānā, neut. of apiānus, belonging to bees. — L. apiā, stem of apiā, a bee.

Apose. (E. and F.) Orig. (as much) a piec, where a is the indef. article. 

Apose, prefix, off. (Gk.) Gk. από, off, from; cognate with E. of, off; see Of. It becomes αφ- before an aspirate.

Apocalypse. (L. — Gk.) M. E. apocalēpse, (Wyclif). — L. apocalēpseis, — Gk. ἀποκάλυψις, a revelation. — Gk. ἀποκάλυπτειν, to uncover, reveal. — Gk. ἄφες, off; and κάλυπτειν, to cover. Cf. καλωδίς, a cot.

Apopo. (L. — Gk.) L. apopo, Gk. ἀποφέρειν, a cutting off (of a letter). — Gk. ἀφεῖ, off; and κάλυπτειν, to new, cut

Apocrypha. (Gk.) Lit. hidden things; hence, uncanonical books of the Old Testament. — Gk. ἀπόκρυφα, neut. pl. of ἀπόκρυος, hidden. — Gk. ἀποκρύπτειν, to hide away. — Gk. ἀφαί, from, away; κρυπτεῖν, to hide.

Apogee, the point of the moon’s orbit furthest from the earth. (F. — L. — Gk. ἀφωγις (Cot.).) — L. apogaeum, — Gk. ἀφώγις, neut. of ἀφώγιος, away from earth. — Gk. ἀφαί, away from; γη, earth.

Apologue, a fable, story. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. apologue, — L. apologia, — Gk ἀπολογία, a fable. — Gk. ἀφοι, off; λόγος, speech, from λέγω, to say.

Apology, a defence. (L. — Gk.) L. apologia. — Gk. ἀπολογία, a speech made in defence. — Gk. ἀφοί, off; λόγος, a speech.

Apothegm, Apothegm. (Gk.) Gk. ἀφθαρσία, a thing uttered, a terse saying. — Gk. ἀφθαρσία, off, out; and φθάρσω, I cry aloud, utter.

Apoxy, (F. — L. — Gk.) F. apoxie, — L. apoxia, — Gk. ἀποξία, a stroke. — Gk. ἀποξύειν, to cripple by a stroke. — Gk. ἀφθαρσία, off; στρεπτομένη, to strike.

Apostasy, — (F. — L. — Gk.) F. apostasie, — L. apostasie, — Gk. ἀποσύνεθος, late form for ἀποστάσεως, revolt, lit. a standing away from. — Gk. ἀφθαρσία, off, away; σύν, a standing, from συν, base allied to συνάπτω, I place. Cf. Synthesis.

Apostate. (L. — Gk.) M. E. apostale. — L. apostata. — Gk. ἀποστάτης, a deserter, apostate. — Gk. ἀφθαρσία, off; σύν, a standing, from συν, bear (above).

Apostle. (L. — Gk.) A.S. apostel. — L. apostolus. — Gk. ἀπόστολος, one who is sent off. — Gk. ἀφθαρσία, off; στρεφέω, to send.

Apostrophe. (L. — Gk.) L. apostrophea, — Gk. ἀποστρεφου, a turning away; in rhetoric, a turning away to address some one else. — Gk. ἀφθαρσία, away; στρεφέω, to turn. Ὑν the sense of a mark used to denote an omission, it should be apostrophe (L. apostropheus, Gk. ἀποστρεφον).}

Apothecary. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) M. E. apothecary, physiology. — L. apothecarius, lit. a store-keeper. — Late L. apothēkēs, a store-house (esp. for drugs). — Gk. ἀποθήκη, a store-house. — Gk. ἀφθαρσία, away; πη, in put.

Apotheosis, deification. (L. — Gk.) L. apothēkēs, — Gk. ἀποθέσθη, a deification. — Gk. ἀποθέτω, I defy, set aside as a god. — Gk. ἀφθαρσία, away, fully; πη, a god.

Appal, to terrify. (F. — L.) The present sense is late; the M. E. appailed meant ‘rendered pale’; cf. Chaucer, C. T., 10679 (F 365). — O. F. appali, appall, appal, to wax pale, also to make pale (Cot.). — O. F. a, prefix; O. F. pale, pale, pale. — L. ad, to; pallidus, pale. Cf. Pale.

Appangement, Apanage, provision for a dependent, &c. (v. — L.) O. F. apanage (also appanage), properly, a provision for maintenance. — O. F. apaner, lit. to supply with bread (Late L. appārāre). — L. ap (for ad, to, for; iu, is, bread.

Apparatus, gen. (L.) L. apparatus, preparation. — L. apparātus, pp. of apparēre, to prepare for. — L. ad, for; parāre, to get ready.

Apparel, to clothe. (F. — L.) M. E. apparell, — O. F. appareil, to dress, apparel. — O. F. a, to; pareiller, parailler, to adorn, put like things with like, to arrange, from pareil, like, similar. — L. ad, to; Med. L. pariculius (Ducange has par tiles, paricula), similar, from L. parī, stem of par, equal. Cf. Par. Dcr. apparel, a.


Appeal, v. (F. — L.) M. E. apel, — O. F. appel, to call. — L. appellāre, to address, call upon; a secondary form,
APPEAR

from appareille, to drive to, incline towards; from L. appeller (for ad), to; appeler, to drive.


Appease. (F.-L.) M. E. apesen, apaisen. - A. F. apeser, apaiser, O. F. apeser (F. apaiser), to bring to a peace; O. F. a peis, a pais, to a peace. - L. ad pacem, to a peace. See Peace.

Appellant. (F.-L.) F. appellant, press. pt. of appellier, O. F. apeler, to appeal; see Appeal.

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

appendix, an addition. (L.) L. appendix. - L. appendere, to suspend upon. - L. ap- (for ad), to; pendere, to weigh.

Appertain, (F.-L.) M. E. aperten. - O. F. appartenir (F. appartenir), to belong to. - L. apparet (for ad), to; pertinere, to belong. See Appertain.

Appetite, (F.-L.) O. F. appetir. - L. appetitus, an appetite; lit. 'assault upon.' - L. appetere, to attack. - L. ap- (for ad), to; petere, to seek, attack.

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


Apply, (F.-L.) M. E. apyllen. - O. F. apiller. - L. applicare, to join to, turn or apply to. - L. ap- (for ad), to; plicare, to fold, twine. Der. application; also application (F. application).

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

APPROPRIATE


Appointer, to repair, appoint, settle a dispute; D. uncar. - L. appette, (for ad), Late L. appenti, to mark by a point, from Late L. puncta, a prick, fem. of punctus, pp.; see Point. Der. disappoint.

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

Appose, (F.-L.) F. apposer; formed to represent L. apposère, on the analogy of compose, exposé, and other presumed representatives of compounds of L. ponerère; but really formed on F. poser (from L. posère). See Pose.

Apposite, (F.-L.) L. appositus, suitable; pp. of appónerère, to put near. - L. ap- (for ad), to; ponerère, to put. See Position.


Appreciate, (L.) From pp. of L. apprécier, to value at a price. - L. ap- (for ad), at; prétium, a price.

Apprehend, (F.-L.) F. apprehendar (Cot.). - L apprehender, orig. to lay hold of. - L. ap- (for ad), to, at; apprehender, to grasp. See Prehension.

Apprentice, (F.-L.) O. F. aprentis, nom. of aprentif (see Godefroy, s.v. aprentif). The O. F. aprentis, aprentif, represent Late L. *apprentitus, nom., and *apprentitium, acc., from a Late L. *apprentitus, used as a pp. of L. apprendere, to learn, short for L. apprehender, to lay hold of above).


Approach, (F.-L.) M. E. approch, aprochen. - O. F. aprocher, to approach. - L. apprécier, to draw near to (Lxod. iii. 5). - L. ap- (for ad), to; prope, near.

Approval, (F.-L.) F. approbation. - L. acc. approbationem, approval. - L. approbatio, pp. of apprécier, to approve. See Approve.

Appropriate, (F.-L.) From pp. of L. approprier, to make one's own. - L. ap- (for ad), to; proprius, one's own. See Proper.
APPROVE

Approve, (F.—L.) O. F. approuver, L. approbar, to approve. — L. aprobare, to approve. — L. approb, (for ad), to; probare, to test, try, esteem as good. Der. approval; dis-approve.

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

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

Apricot, (F.—Port. — Arab. — Gk. — L.) Formerly also apricot, from Port. apricó, directly. Also abricot, — F. abricot, apricot or apricot plum; — L. apricot, apricots, neut. pl. of prunus, another form of prunus, precocious, early ripe (Pliny; Martial, 13. 46). — L. apric, beforehand; and cuore, to cook, ripen. See Precocious and Cook. Thus the word reached us in a very indirect manner.

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

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

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

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

Aquatic, (L.) L. aqueaticus, pertaining to water. — L. aqve, water.

Aquatic, (L.) L. aquae, water.

Aquarium, — L. aqvearium, a water-vessel. — L. aqve, water.

Aquarius, — L. aqvearius, a water-bearer. — L. aqve, water.

Aquaduct, — L. aquaductus, a conduit; from aqua, gen. of aqve, water, and ductus, a duct; see Duct.

AQUOUS. As if from L. *aquesus, adj., a form not used. — L. aqve, water.

Aquiline, like an eagle. (F.—L.) L. aquilis; hence nes aqulina, a nose like an eagle; — L. aquilinus, adj. from aquila, an eagle. Cf. Eagle.

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

Arable, (F.—L.) L. arable. — L. arabilis, that can be ploughed. — L. ariäre, to plough. See Arab.

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

Arbitrary, (L.) In Milton. — L. arbitarius, orig. like the decision of an umpire. — L. arbitrire, to act as umpire. — L. arbitrer (above).

Arbitrate, (L.) From pp. of L. arbitrire, to act as umpire (above).

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

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

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

Arcade, F.—Ital,—L.) L. arcade. — Ital. arcata, an arched place; fem. of pp. of arcare, to arch. — Ital. arco, a bow, — L. arcum (above).

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

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

Arch, (2), roguish, wagging. (L.—Gk.) ‘So arch a leer!’ Talor, no. 193. The examples in the New Eng. Dictionary prove that it is nothing but the prefix Arx-, chief (for which see below), used separately and peculiarly. Cf. ‘The most arx act’ in Shak. Rich. III. iv. 3, 2: ‘An heretic, an arch one;’ Hen. VIII. iii. 2, 102. Also ‘Byends ... a very arch fellow, a downright hypocrite;’ Banyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress. A. S. arca, O. F. arche, L. arx-, Gk. ἄρχον (prefix). See below.
ARCH-

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

archaeology. (Gk.) Gk. ἀρχαιολογία. = Gk. ἀρχαιός, ancient, past; from ἀρχή, the beginning; and the suffix -λογία, Gk. -λογία, due to λόγος, discourse, from λόγος, to speak.

archaic. (Gk.) Gk. ἀρχαῖος, antique, primitive. = Gk. ἀρχαῖος, old, = Gk. ἀρχηγός, a beginning.

archaism. (Gk.) Gk. ἀρχαία, an antiquated phrase. = Gk. ἀρχαίασθαι, to speak antiquatedly. = Gk. ἀρχαίως, old (above).

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

Archetype, the original type. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. archétype, a principal type; Cot. = L. archetypum, the original pattern. = Gk. ἀρχοτύπος, a model; neut. of ἀρχοτύπος, stamped as a model. = Gk. ἀρχή = ἀρχή, prefix (see Archi-); τύπος, a type.

Archih-, prefix, chief. (L.—Gk.) L. archih-, for Gk. ἀρχι-, see Archi-.

archimandrite. (L.—Gk.) L. archimandritus, a chief or principal of monks, an abbot. = Late Gk. ἀρχιμανδρίτης, the same. = Gk. ἀρχι-, chief; μάνδρα, an enclosure, fold, afterwards a monastery. See Arch- and Madrigal.

archipelago, chief sea, i.e. Aegean sea. (Ital.—Gk.) Italic archipelago, modified to archipelago = Gk. ἄρχη-, chief; and ἄρχη, sea.

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

architrave. (F.—Ital.—L. and Gk.) In Milton. F. architrave. = Ital. architrave, the part of an entablature resting immediately on the column. A barbarous compound; from Gk. ἄρχη-, prefix, chief, principal, and Lat. trahere, acc. of trahis, a beam. See Trave.

ARGENT

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


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

Arduous. (L.) L. arduos, steep, difficult, high; with suffix -os. + Irish are, high; Gk. ὄψις, upright.

Are, pres. pl. of the verb substantive. (E.) O. Northumbrian an, O. Merc. earun, as distinguished from A.S.(Wessex) sunt, sind, sindon. Cf. Icel. er-un, they are. From the Igd. *ES, to be, from whence also are Skt. santi, Gk. εὐσεβᾶς, L. s-sen, G. s-sen, Icel. er-un (for *es-un), they are.

Am. O. Northumb. an, O. Merc. am, A.S. com. + Skt. as-mi, Gk. ἀριστή, Goth. i-wun, Icel. e-m; &c.

Art. O. Northumb. ar, O. Merc. ear; A.S. art (with ð due to -ð in sceal-ð, shalt, &c.). Icel. est, ert.

is. A.S. is + Icel. ið, later er. Cf. also Goth. and G. is-ð, Skt. as-ði, Gk. ἄριστος, L. est. See also Be, Was.

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

Arca, a genus of palm. (Port.—Canarese.) Port. arca. = Canarese adika, adika, arca-nut; r being substituted for the cerebral d (H. H. Wilson). Accented on the first syllable.

Archefaction; see Arid (below).

Arene. (L.) L. arena, sand; the sandy space in which gladiators fought. Orig. karēna; cf. Sabine fasēna, sand.

ARGILLACEOUS

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

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

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

Argue. (F.—L.) M. E. arguen. —O. F. arguer. —Late L. arguire (L. arguire), freq. of arguere, to prove by argument, lit. to make clear; cf. arguere, clear.

Arid, dry. (L.) XVII cent. L. áridus, dry. —L. áride, to be dry.

aristocracy. (L.) XVI cent. Coin. from L. áristocra, to make dry. —L. áride, to be dry; and facere, to make.

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


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

Arithmetic. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Sh = F. arithmetique; Cot. —L. arithmetica. —Gk. ἀριθμητική, the science of numbers; fem. of ἀριθμητικός, adj., from ἀριθμέω, to number. —Gk. ἀριθμός, number, reckoning.

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

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

Arm (2), to furnish with weapons. (F.—L.) F. armier, —L. armare, to furnish with arms. —L. armis, arms.

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

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

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

armature, doublet of armours.

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


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

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

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

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

Arrack, an ardent spirit. (Arab.) Arab. 'araq, juice, essence, distilled spirit. —Arab. root 'araq, to sweat. Sometimes shortened to Râck; cf. Span. ronque, arrack.
ARRAIGN

Arraign. (F. — L.) M. E. arainen. — O. F. aresnier, to speak to, discourse with, cite, arraign. — O. F. a (L. ad), to; retier, retioner, to reason, from O. F. reon, raison, reason, advice, from L. acc. rationem; see Reason.

Arrane. (F — L. and O. H. G.) M. E. arageyn, arengen. — O. F. arengier, to put into a rank. — O. F. a (L. ad), to; rangier, rangier, to range, from O. F. râng, rang, a rank. See Bank.

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

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

Array, verb. (F. — L. and O. Low G.) O. F. arayer, to array. — O. F. arrai array, preparation, L. ad (becoming ar- before r), to, foî; O. Low G. and O. Fries. rode (cf. Goth. garad-i), ready, A. S. vrê, ready; so that to array is ‘to get ready.’ See Ready.

Arrays, sb. pl. (F. — L.) From M. E. are, adv., in the rear. — O. F. are (F. arrière), behind. — Late L. ad retro, backward. — L. ad, to; retro, behind. [What we now call arrays answers to M. E. averse with E. suffix -age.

Arrast, to stop. (F. — L.) O. F. arréter (L. arreter), to stay. — O. F. a (L. ad), to; L. restâre, to stay, remain, from râc, back, and stâre, to stand; see Rest (2).

Arrive. (F. — L.) F. arriver. — Late L. arrivare, adirivare, to come to shore, land. — L. ad, to; ripa, shore, bank. Der. arriveal.

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

Arrow. (L.) M. E. arwe, arwe. A.S. arewe, and earh (rare). — L. arco, an arrow (gen. orve); allied to Goth. arunas, an arrow. From Teut, base arku; cognate with L. arcus, a bow.

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

Arse. (E.) M. E. ars, ers. A. S. arr. +Gk. òppos, the rump. Idg. type *vers-.

ARTILLERY

Arsenal. (Span. — Arab.) Span. arsenal, a magazine, dock-yard, arsenal; longer forms, atersean, aterseana, where the a- answers to Arab. al, def. article. Cf. Ital. arsenico, a wet dock. — Arab. dâr as-qindâh, a house of construction, place for making things, dock-yard. — Arab. dâr, a house; al, the; and qindâh, art, trade, construction.

Arsenic. (L. — Gk. — Arab. — Pers.) Late L. arseneum. — Gk. ἄρσενειον, arsenic; seeming to mean a male principle (the alchemists had a strange fancy that metals were of different sexes). But really borrowed from Arab. as-sarnik; where as is for al, the, def. art., and sarnik, ointment, is from Pers. sern, ointment, yellow arsenic (from sas, gold). See Devic, p. 4.


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


Artery. (L. — Gk.) L. arteria, properly the wind-pipe; also, an artery. — Gk. ἀρτηρία, wind-pipe, artery.

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

Artichoke. (Ital. — Arab.) Ital. artichoco, a corrupt form; Florence also gives the spellings archicoco, archicchio; also (without the ar, which answers to the Arab. def. art., the) the forms carcioco, carriego. Cf. Span. alcachofa, an artichoke — Arab. al khatam, or berchafan artichoke. [Not Arab. artî shâbi (Diez), which is a modern corrupt form borrowed from Italian.

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

articulate. (L.) L. articulatus, distinct; pp. of articulare, to supply with joints, divide by joints. — L. articula, a joint (above).

Artificer. (F. — L.) In Milton, — F. artificer. — L. artifex, a trade, handicraft; hence skill. — L. artis, stem of art, art; and faci to facere, to make. Der. artificer, a skilled workman.

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

equipment of war, machines of war, including cross-bows, &c., in early times. - O. F. artilleur, to equip. - Late L. *articulor, to make machines, a verb inferred from the ab. artillitor, a maker of machines. Extended from artil, stem of arcs, art. We also find artillitor answering to an older *articulitor; also Late L. articulum, artifice; articula, art.

artisan, a workman. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. artisan = Ital. aritigiano, a workman. — Late L. *artidinum, not found, but formed from L. artitus, cunning, artful. — L. aris, stem of arcs, art.

*As, con] (E.) M. E. as, als also also, at so As is a contraction of also. (Proved by Sir F. Madden.) See Also

Asafordida, Asafordida, a gum. (Med. L. — Pers and L.) From Pers. ad, mastic; the L. fisida, fetid, refers to its offensive smell. See Fisid.

Asbestos, a mineral (Gk.) Gk. άσβεστος, unquenchable; because it is incombustible. — Gk. α-, neg prefix; and -σβεστος, quenchable, from σβίνυμαι, I quench, extinguish. See Brugm. § 653.

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

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

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

Ascoetitious, incidental. (L.) Coined, as if from L. *asceticus, from ascitus, pp of ascere, or ascire, to receive, learn. = L. ad, to; ascere, to learn, inceptive form of ascire, to know.

Ascribe. (L.) L. ascribere, to write down to one's account. — L. ascribe (for ad), to; ascribere, to write.


Aschamed, (E.) A. S. *asamod, pp of asconmod, to put to shame. — A. S. *ase-, extremely; ascon, to shame, from scanum, shame. ß. Or for A. S. *asconmod, with the same sense (with prefix of, off, very.

Asha. (E.) The pl. of askh, which is little used. M. E. asche, asc; the pl. is commonly aschens, ashen, but in Northern E. it is asches, ashes. A. S. æsc, pl. æscon, ascon, ascan; þ. Du. asch; Icel. and Swed. aska; Dan. ask; Goth. azgo, pl. azgonis; G. asken. Teut. stem *asken, *asgöen.

Ashlar, Ashler, a facing made of squared stones. (F. — L.) It consists of thin slabs of stone for facing a building; formerly applied to a square hewn stone; and, probably, so called because it took the place of the wooden beams used for the same purpose. — O. F. aislent (Livre des Ronz), extended from O. F. aisselle, aissel, a little board, dimn. of as, a plank — I. axilla, dimin. of L. axis an axis, also, a board, a plank.

Ashmore. (L.) For on shore.

Ashide. (E.) For on side.


Askance, obliquely. (Ital. — L.) Spelt a scame by Sir T. Wyt; ascanche by Palsegrave, who gives de transuer, en longnant, as the k. equivalent. Lytm doubtful; but prob due to Ital. scanare, 'to go a-slope or a scone, or a-skew, to go sidelin,' Florio. — Ital. as (= Lat. as, out of the way), and scanare, 'to go a-slope, give place,' Florio. 1st n. derived, according to Diez, from L. campos, to turn round a place, bend round it; cf. Gk. κατασκευα, to bend.

Askew, awry. (O. Low G.) For on skew, Hexham gives M. Du. scoef, 'askew, awry;' see Skew.

Aslant. (Scand.) For on slant.

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

Aslope. (E.) For on slope.

Aasp, Aspio, a serpent. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. aspe, aspic — L. aspides, acc. of aspis — Gk. δόνος (gen. dowōs), an asp.

Asparagus, a vegetable (L. — Gk. — Pers?) L. asparagus. — Gk. ἄσπραγγος. Supposed to be of Pers. origin; cf. Zend asphaga, a shoot, a prong; Lithuan. spargus, a shoot (Fick, Freilwitz).

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

Aspen, Asp. a tree. (E.) M. E. asp, Chaucer, C. T. 2923; aspen is an adj. (like golden), and is used for aspen-tree; cf. Ch. C. T. 7349. A. S. æsp, æsp. • Du. esp; Icel. æsp, Dan. and Swed. asp; G. espe, aspe. Cf. Lithuan. apuvis; Russ. osina.


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

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

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

Asphyxia, suffocation. (Gk.) Gk. ἄσφυξις, a stopping of the pulse; cf. ἄσφυς, without pulsation. = Gk. ἀ-, not; and σφυξ, the pulse, from σφύζω, to pulsate; cf. σφυγμός, pulsation.

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

— Irish asan. = L. asinus; whence also W. asyn, Swed. äsna, Icel. asmi. Hence also (or from L. dimin. assillus) came Irish asal, Du. esel, Dan. and G. esel, Goth. asilis. Prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Arab. alūm, Heb. āthām, a she-ass.


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

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

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

Assay, a.; the same as Assay, q.v.

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

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

Assist. (L.) From L. assistuus, pp. of asserere, to add to, claim, assist. = L. as- (for ad), to; serere, to join, connect.

Assess, to fix a tax. (F. — L.) O. F. assēser. = Late L. assessēre, to sit as assessor, to assess; cf. L. sb. assessor, one who adjusted taxes; orig. a judge's assistant, one who sat by him. = L. assēre, pp. of assidere, to sit near. See Associate (1).

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

Asservate. (L.) L. assērvātus, pp. of assērvāre, to speak in earnest. = L. as- (for ad), to; serē, earnest.

Assiduous. (L.) L. assiduus, sitting down to, applying closely to; with sūfu- ons. = L. assidere, to sit near. = L. as- (for ad), at, near; sedere, to sit. See Sit.

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

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

Assist. (F. — L.) F. assister. = F. a-, (for ad), to; sēstere, to place, stand, from stāre, to stand.

Assize (1), a session of a court of justice. (F. — L.) M. E. assize, = O. F. assis, an assembly of judges; also a tax, an impost. Probably fem. pp. of O. F. associer, to sit near, assist a judge. = L. associāre, to sit near; see Assiduous, Associate.

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

Associate. (L.) From pp. of L. as- sociāre, to join to. = L. as- (for ad), to; sociāre, to join, associate. = L. socius, a
ASOIL, a follower. -L. sequi, to follow. See Sequence.

Assail, to assail, assault. (F. -L.) M. E. assailemen. -O. F. as(ai)elle, pres. subj. of asailler, to assault, to assail. -L. assaillere, to assault. -L. a-, from; a, to a, to loose. See Solve. Doublet, absolute.

Assamant. (L.) L. assamant, stem of assonans, sounding like; pres. pt. of assonare, to respond to, -L. as- (for ad-), to; sonare, to sound, from sonus, sound.


Assauce. (F. -L.) O. F. assagier, assagier, to soften, appease; (Prov. assauvisier). -F. a (= L. ad), to; and L. multis, much; sweet. See Souse.

Assume. (L.) L. assumere (pp. assumptus), to take to oneself. -L. as- (for ad), to; sumere, to take, which is from removere, to take, with a prefix of doubtful origin. Der. assumption (from the pp.)


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

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

asteroid, a minor planet. (Gk.) Properly an adj., signifying 'star-like.' -Gk. ἀστεροπλήξ, star-like; ἀστερόφως, for ἀστήρ, a star; and ἀστ-, form, figure.

Asthma, difficulty in breathing. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσθένεια, panting. -Gk. ἀσθενεῖα, to breathe hard. Cf. Gk. ἄσθενε, I blow. See Air.

Astr. (E.) For on stir; Barbour's Bruce, xii. 577.

Astonish, Astound. (F. -L.) The addition of -ish, as in astonishing, is due to analogy with other verbs in -ish. M. E. astonien, astonien, astonen; whence later astony, afterwards lengthened to astonish; also astound, by the addition of an excessive of after n, as in sound, from L. sonum. All from O.F. estoner (mod. F. estonner), to st minimize. Late L. *estondare, to thunder out, from est, out, and tonare, to thunder. Cf. L. estondare, to thunder at, astound (with prefix at- for L. ad, at).

Astory. For on stroy; Barbour's Bruce, xii. 195. See Stray.

Astirion. (L.) From L. acc. astritionem, a drawing together. -L. astringere, pp. of astringere; see Astringent.

Astride. (E.) For on (the) stride.

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

Astrologie. (F. -L. -Gk.) F. astrologie. -L. astrologia, (1) astronomy; (2) astrology, or science of the stars. -Gk. ἀστρολογία, astronomy. -Gk. ἀστρον, for ἀστρον, a star; and ἀστρον, allied to ἀστρον, a discourse, from ἀστρον, to speak.

Astronomy. (F. -L. -Gk.) F. astronomy. -L. astronomia. -Gk. ἀστρονομία. -Gk. ἀστρονομος, a star; and ἀστρονομος, allied to ἀστρον, law, from ἄστρον, to distribute.

Astute. (E.) L. astutus, crafty, cunning -L. astus, craft.

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

Asylum. (G. -L.) Gk. ἀσύλιον, an asylum; neut. of ἀσύλος, adj. unharm, safe from violence. -Gk. ἄ-, not; and σύλος, a right of seizure; cf. σύλος, I despoil an enemy.

Asympotoe, a line which, indefinitely produced, does not meet the curve which it continually approaches. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσύμπτωτος, not falling together, not coincident. -Gk. ἄ-, not; σύ̣μ, for σύ̣μ, together; and πτωτος, falling, from πτωτος (pt. t. πτωτος), to fall. (√PET.)

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

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

Ataghan; see Yataghan.

Atheism. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. ἀθεος, denying the gods, without a god; with suffix -ism. -Gk. ἄ-, negative prefix; θεος, a god.

Athis. (E.) M. E. atis, athis, very thirsty; orig. pp. of a verb. A. S. ofrysler, very thirsty; pp. of ofysjar, to be very thirsty. -A. S. of, very (prefix); and fysjar, to thirst; see Thirst.

Athlete. (L. -Gk.) L. athleta. -Gk. ἄθλος, a combatant, contender in games. -Gk. ἄθλος, to contend for a prize. -Gk. ἄθλος (for ἄθλος), a contest; ἄθλος (for ἄθλος), a prize. See Wed.

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

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

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

Atmosphere. (Gk.) Lit. 'a sphere of air round the earth.' Coined from δρύο-, stem of δρύος, vapour, air; and σφαιρα.-ness.

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

Atom. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. atome (Cot.). — L. atomus. — Gk. ἄτομος, sb., an indivisible particle; allied to ἄτομος, adj., indivisible. — Gk. ἀ-, not; τόμ-, o-grade of τομ-, as seen in τομ-κοκ, to cut, divide.

Atone, to set atone, to reconcile. (E) Made up from the words at and one, and due to the frequent use of the phrase at one, at one. (Yule)

Attain. — L. attingere, to touch. — F. atterrir, to touch. — O. F. atterrir, to touch. — O. F. attenir, verb, to make thin. — L. at- (for ad), to; tangere, to touch.

ATTOURNEY

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

Attain, to convict. (F. — L.) From M. E. atteyn, atteyn, convicted, whence the verb has been evolved; orig. pp. of O F. atteindre (above). — In no way allied to taunt.

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

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

Attempt. (F. — L.) O. F. atterrir, to undertake. — L. attendere, to attend. — L. at- (for ad), to; tentare, to try; see Tempt.

Attend. (F. — L.) O. F. attendir, to stretch towards, give heed to, L. at- (for ad), to; tendere, to stretch. Der. attention (from the pp.). — arch. adj., a Chron. vi 40, vii. 15.

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

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

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

Atire. (F. — T. — G.) M. E. atirre, attirre, sb.; atiren, attiren, verb.— O. F. attirer, to adorn (Roquefort). — O. F. a (= L. ad, prefix); and O. F. ire, ire, a row, file, so that attirer is properly 'to attire.' Cf. Prov ire, a row (Bart.)

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

Attorney. (F. — L.) M. E. atorne. — O. F. atorne [L. aterne], lit. 'one appointed or constituted.' — pp of atorney, to direct, prepare, constitute. — F. a (= L. ad), to; O. F. aterner, to turn, from L. atornar. See Turn.
ATTRACT

Attractor. (L.) From L. attractus, pp. of attracter, to attract. — L. at- (= ad), to; trahe, to draw.

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

Attribution. (L.) From L. acc. attributum, a rubbing or wearing away. — L. attributus, pp. of alienare, to rub away. — L. at- (= ad), at; terere, to rub. See Trial.

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

Auburn. (F. — L.) M. E. aborne, aurborne, orig. citron-coloured or light yellow.

— O. F. alborne, aurborne, blond (Godefroy).

— Late L. aurburnus, whiten, light-coloured. Torriano explains It auriurno by 'that whitish colour of women's hair called an aururn colour.' Cf. L. aurburnum, the sap-wood or inner bark of trees (Piliny). — L. albus, white.

Auction. (L.) L. auctiornem, acc. of auctus, a sale by auction, lit. 'an increase,' because the sale is to the highest bidder. — L. auctus, pp. of augeo, to increase. See Exe.

Audacious. (F.—L.) F. audacieux, bold, audacius. — L. audacius, not found; extended from L. audaces, from audax, bold. — L. audere, to dare.

Audience. (F.—L.) F. audience, 'an audience or hearing;' Cot. — L. audiencie, a hearing. — L. audient-, stem of pres. pt. of audire, to hear. For *ausidire; cf. Gk. οὖσιοςι, to perceive, or διακιδωσι, to perceive.

Burm. i. § 240.

Audible. (L.) Late L. auditiblis, that can be heard. — L. audire, to hear.

Audit. (L.) From L. auditus, a hearing. — L. audire, to hear; whence also auditer.

Anger. (E.) For auanger. M. E. aungeor (= auenger), auanger, a tool for boring holes. — A. S. navoxor, an anger, lit. nave-pierce, for boring holes in the nave of a wheel. — A. S. nege, a nave; gér, a piercer, that goes; see Nave (r) and Gore (g). — Du. auenger (for naveger);

Sc. navor; Dan. navor; Swed. navor; O.H. G. navor.

— (F.) M. E. acht, acht, aught.

— L. aest, auct, auct, auctor, auct, from ad, ever, and aest, to augment, wight, whit; lit. 'e'er a whit.' See Whit.


Austral. (F.—L.) M. E. austringer. — L. augmentus, a soothing-sayer; said to mean a divider by the flight and cries of birds. Hence a supposed etymology (not certain) from aus, a bird, and -aur, telling, allied to aurum, to shout. Cf. L. auceptus, a bird-catcher.

August. (L.) L. augustus, venerable; whence E. august, venerable, and August, the month named after Augustus Caesar. Cf. Skt. ēsas, strength.


Aureate. (L.) Late L. auratus, gult, from aer, air, golden; in place of L. auratus, gilded, pp. of aurare, to gild. — L. aurum, gold; O. L. ausum. Der auraria, a gold-coloured chrysallis; aur-o-ol a, aure-ole, the halo of golden glory in paintings; auriferous, gold-producing, from ferre, to bear.

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

Auricular, told in the ear, secret (L. Lat. L. auricularis, in the phr. auriculatis confessio, auricular confession. — L. auricula, the lobe of the ear; double dimin. from auris, ear. See Ear.

Aurora, the dawn. (L.) L. aurora, the dawn; from prehistoric *ausōs. + Gk. Αόλως abon, Ion, abon, dawn, from prehistoric *abon. See East.

Auscultation, a listening (L.) L. auscultationem, acc. of auscultato, a listening; from the pp. of auscultare, to listen. — L. aus, base of auris, the ear. See Ear.

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


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

Authentic, (F. - L. - Gk.) M.E. autentick, autenthik. - O.F. authentique, later authentique (Cot.). - L. authenticus, original, written with the author's own hand. - Gk. αὐθεντικόν, vouched for, warranted. - Gk. αὐθόρος, also αὐθόρου, one who does things with his own hand, a 'self-worker'; see Auto-. β. Gk. ἐντυται (for τυται) is prob. allied to L. scius (gen. scius), guilty, responsible.

Author, (F. - L.) M.E. autur, autur; later author (with th once sounded as t, but now as th in thin). - O.F. autor (Bartsch) = L. auctorem, acc. of auctor, an originator, lit. 'increaser, grower.' = L. augère, to increase. Cf. Auctio.

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

autocracy, (Gk.) Adapted (with suffix -cy for Gk. -kia) from Gk. αὐτοκρατία, absolute power. = Gk. αὐτό-, self; -κρατεῖν (in compounds), power, from κρατέω, to rule. = Gk. ἀυτός, strong; cognate with E. Hard.

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

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

autopaxy, personal inspection. (Gk.) Gk. αὐτοπαθία, a seeing with one's own eyes.

- Gk. αὐτό-, self; ἀπαθίς, sight (see Optio).

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

Autumn, (F. - L.) M.E. aumtun. = O.F. aumtun. = L. autumnus, aumtun. (Perhaps allied to augère, to increase.)

Auxiliary, (L.) L. auxiliaris, helping, assisting. = L. auxilium, help, L. augère, to increase.

AVERAGE

Avadavat, a finch-like E. Indian bird. (Arab. and Pers.) Formerly amadavat (N.E.D.); or amadavat, N. and Q. 6 II. 198. Named from the city of Ahmedābād, whence they were imported. = Arab. Ahmad, a proper name; Pers. abad, a city.

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

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


Avast, stop, hold fast. (Du.) Du. hou vaste, hounde vaste, hold fast. = Du. houde, short form of houden, imper. of houden, to hold (see Hold); and fast, fast (see Fast).

Avatar, (Skt.) Skt. avatāra, descent; hence, the descent of a Hindu deity in incarnate form. = Skt. ava, down; and ṛ, to pass over, past.

Avant, begone! (F. - L.) A.F. avant; O.F. avant, forward! See Advance.

Ave, hail. (L.) Short for Ave Maria, hail, Mary (Luke 1: 48). = L. auē hall! imper. sing. of auère, to fare well.

Avenge, (F. - L.) O. F. averger, to avenge. = F. a (L. ad), to; avenger, to avenge, from L. avenger, to lay claim to, also, to avenge. See Vindicate.

Aventail, the mouth-piece of a visor. (F. - L.) A.F. aventaille; O.F. evrentail, air-hole. = O.F. evrenter, to expose to air. = L. ex, out; venire, wind. See Ventail.

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

Aver, (F. - L.) A.F. and O.F. averer. = Lat. avarerum, adventure, to affirm to be true. = L. ad, to; verum, true.

Average, an equalised estimate. (F.) Formerly a duty, tax, impost; then, an extra charge on goods, the incidence of
Avert, L. avvertere, to turn away.
= L. ā (=ād), off, away; ertzere, to turn. Deś. āvertere, from L. pp. āvertus.
Aviary. (L.) L. aviarium, a place for birds; neut. of adj. aviaris, belonging to birds. = L. avi, stem of avis, a bird.
Avoation. (L.) From L. āvocatio, acc. of āvocatio, a calling away of the attention, hence a diversion, amusement; afterwards used in the sense of employment. = L. āvocatio, pp. of āvocare, to call away. = L. ā (=ād), from, away; āvocare, to call. See Avoation.
Avid, to shun. (F. -L.) M. E. avidite (=avidité), to empty, empty out, get rid of; later, to keep away from, shun.
= O. F. avidité, to empty out, get quit of. = O. F. ex, prefix (L. ex, out); and O. F. vult, abide (F. abide), empty, void. See Void.
Avoidépois. (F. -L.) Formerly avoir de pois (Anglo-F. avoir de pecher, goods of weight, i.e. heavy articles. = F. avoir, goods, orig. 'to have'; de, of; O. F. pois, A. F. pecher, weight. = L. habère, to have; de, of; pennisum, that which is weighed out, neut. of pensus, pp. of pendere, to weigh. = The F. pois is now misspelt pois. See Pois.
Avoch, (F. -L.) M. E. avouchen.
= O. F. avouchier, to call upon as guarantor (Gudithoy). = L. avovcère, to call to or summon (a witness). = L. ad, to; āvocère, to call. Cf. Vouch.
Avoché, to confess, to declare openly. (F. -L.) M. E. avovchen. = O. F. avouer, answer. = L. avovcère, to call upon; Med. L. to call on as patron or client, to acknowledge.
Averte, recogniz. = L. ad, to; ucère, to call. = Another M. E. avovemen, to bind with a vow, to vow, is obsolete; see Vow. Doublet, avouch (above).
Awaite, (F. -L. and O. H. G.) O. F. auitier, aguitier, to wait for. = O. F. a (=L. ad), for; waitier, to wait, from O. H. G. wahiten, to watch, from the sc. wáht (G. wacht), a watching. See Wait.
Awaken, (E.) M. E. awakien, awoken; and awaken, awakenen; both orig intransitive. Two A.S. verbs are confused; āwanian, wk. vb.; and awéwen, with wk. pres. t., but strong pt. t. was, pp. wasen. The prefix is either A- (3) or A- (4). See Wake, Waken.
Award, vb. (F. -L. and O. Low G.) M. E. awarden = A. F. awarder; O. F. erawarder, eswarder, to examine, adjudge. = O. F. èr (=L. ex), out; O. F. erwarder, to ward, guard, from O. Low G., as in O. Sax. wardan (cf. G. warten), to watch, guard. See Ward, Guard.
Aware. (E.) A corruption of M. E. iwar, ywar, aware (common); from A. S. gewer, aware. = A. S. ge-, a common prefix, not altering the sense; wer, ware, wary; see Wary.
Away. (E.) For on way, i.e. on one's way, so as to depart. A. S. onweg, away. See Way.
Awe. (Scand.) M. E. øwe, øge, øve. [Also øwe, øge, øve; all orig. dissyllabic. The latter set are from A. S. øge, awe.] = Icel. øgi, awe, fear; Dan. øve + A. S. øge; Goth.agic, fear, anguish; Irish eagal, fear, terror; Gk. ἀγαθός, anguish, affliction. (AGH.) Der. øv-fni.
Awkward, clumsy. (Scand. and E.) Orig. an adv., signifying 'transversely,' or 'in a backhanded manner.' M. E. awkward, awkwert, 'awkward he couthe him a' = he gave him a backhanded stroke, Wallace, Mt. 175. The suffix -ward is E., as in forward, onward, &c. The prefix is M. E. ank, awk, contrary, persever, wrong; this is a contraction of Icel. ofg-swed. ofgung, in Widegren], like hawk from A. S. hafoc. = Icel. ofgung, often connected to ofgu, adj., turning the wrong way, back foremost, contrary. y. Here off- is for of, off, from, away; and -we- is suffix. Cf. O. H. G. af-ach, M. H. G. ab- = ich, turned away, perverse; from afge = G. ab, off, away; and the suffix -ach. Thus the sense of awk is 'turned away';
from Icel. af, cognate with E. of, off; Gk. αφο.

awl. (E.) M. E. ovel, awel [we also find ol, ol]. A.S. ovel, awel; perhaps cognate with L. aculeus, a sting, spine, allied to L. acus, a needle. ¶ The A.S. ol or ol, an awl, seems to be a distinct word, and allied to Icel. alr; G. ahd; Skt. अर्ध (Kluge).


Awning. (O F. ?) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1605, p. 8; the proper sense seems to be 'a sail or tarpauling spread above a ship's deck, to keep off the sun's heat.' Perhaps from O. F. awen, awent, mod. F. awenti, 'a tent or house of cloth before a shop-window;' Cot. Cf. Prov. awen, Late L. antewana, awanna, awanna. Perhaps from L. ante, before; wannus, a fan (fem. sb).

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

Axe, Ax. (E.) M. E. ax, ex. A.S. ax. Older forms acus, aeus. + Du. aaks; Icel. ox, ox; Swed. yxa; Dan. ox; Goth. acus; O.H.G. acus; G. ax; L. aspis (for *ascis); Gk. ἄκρος.

Axis. (Gk.) XV cent. = Gk. ἀκρος (gen. ἀκρός), worth, quality; in science, an assumption. = Gk. ἄκρος, I deem worthy. = Gk. ἄκρος, worthy, worth, lit. 'weighing as much as.' = Gk. ἄκρος, to drive, also, to weigh. (√AG)

A xis, axle. (L.) L. axis, an axis, axle-tree. + Gk. ἄξος; Skt. अक्ष, an axle, wheel, cart. Cf also A.S. car, an axe; Du. as; G. achse; Russ. ось; Lith. assas. (√AG, to drive.) See below.

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

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


Aye, adv., ever. (Scand.) M. E. ey = Icel. ei, ever. — A. S. a, ever, also ðwe; Goth. aiw, ever, case-forms from Tent. *aíwes (Goth. aiuw), an age, which is allied to L. aevum, Gk. αἰών, an age. Cf. Gk. aiei, detl, ever.

Aye-Aye, a kind of lemur. (F. — Madagascar.) F. aye-aie, suppr. to Littré. From the native name ai-aiy in Madagascar; said to be named from its cry.

Asimuth. (Arab.) Asimuthal circles are great circles on the sphere that pass through the zenith. Properly, azimuth is a pl. form, answering to Arab. as-sanit, ways, or points (or quarters) of the horizon; from al-sanit, sing., the way, or point (or quarter) of the horizon. — Arab. asl, the; and sanct, a way, quarter, direction; whence also E. zenith. See Zenith.

Azote, nitrogen. (F. — Gk.) So called because destructive to animal life. — F. azote = Gk. ἂτον, negative prefix; σώτος, preserving life, from σώ-/*-σω, life, σώ, to live.

Azur, blue. (F. — Arab. — Pers.) M. E. azyr, azure. = O. F. azur, azure; a corrupted form, standing for lazur, which was mistaken for lassur, as if the initial l indicated the def. article; Low L. lazur, an auzure-coloured stone, also called leap lazuri. — Arab. lazawrd (see Devic). — Pers. lázaward, leap lazuri, a blue colour. So called from the mines of Lajwurd, where the lapis lazuli was found (Marco Polo, ed. Yule).

Bas, to beat. (E.) In Shak.; an imitative word.

Babble. (E.) M. E. bablen, to prate, mumble, chatter. The suffix -le is frequentative; the word means 'to keep on saying ha, ha,' syllables imitative of a child's attempts to speak. + Du. babbelten; Dan. babble; Icel. babla; G. baubeln; and cf. F. babiller.

Babiruša, Babiroussa, a kind of wild hog. (Malay.) Malay bābi ṭaion, lit. 'deer-hog,' or 'hog like a deer'; from ṭaion, deer, and bābi, hog.

Bacchanal, (L. - Gk.) L. Bacchändlis, a worshipper of Bacchus, god of wine. - Gk. Básios, god of wine.

Bachelor. (F. - L.) M. E. bachelor, - O. F. bachelet, - Late L. - baccalarius, but only found as baccalarius, a holder of a small farm or estate, called in Late L. - baccalària. Remoter origin unknown, and much disputed. Hardly from Late L. baccus, for L. ucco, a cow.


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


Bed. (E.) M. E. badde. Formed from A. S. bædelte, s., a hermaphrodite; and allied to A. S. bælding, an effeminate man.

Bag. (Unknown) M. E. bage; Prompt. Parv. Low L. baga, bagae, 'signum, insignum quoddam.' Ducange; apparently, a Latin version of the E. word. Origin unknown.

Bagger. (Unknown.) Spelt bagard in Sir T. More; a nickname for the brock. Dr. Murray shews that bagger means animal with a beggar or stripe. See above.

Badinage, jesting talk. (F. - Prov. - L.) F. badinage, - F. badiner, to jest. - F. bâçin, s., jesting. - Prov. bâder (= F. bâger), lit. to goe; hence, to be silly. - Late L. bâdoris, to goe; prob. of imitative origin, from ës, expressive of opening the mouth. Cf. Babble.

Baffle, to foil, disgrace. (F.? - G.?) A Scotch word, as explained in Hall's Chron.
BAIT

Bait, to feed. (Scand.) Lit. ‘to make to bite;’ a bait is an enticement to bite. M. E. bate, baten. —Icel. bota, to make to bite, causative of bota, to bite; Swed. bota, to pasture; Swed. bota, Dan. bed, a bait. See Bite.


Bake. (E.) M. E. bake, A. S. bacan, pt t. boc, pp. bacan. — Icel. and Swed. baka; Dan. bage; Du. bakken; G. backen; cf. Gk. φαγεῖν, to roast. (v. BHO.‘)

Bakshish, Backeshoos, a present, small gratuity. (Pers.) Pers. bakhshish, a gratuity; from bakhshidan, to give; bakhsh, a share, portion. Cf. Zend. bakhsh, to distribute; Skt. bhad, to divide.


Balsam-coco, a variety of rubic, of a pale rose-red or orange colour. (F. — Low L. — Arab. — Pers.) Formerly balsam. = F. balsam; Med. L. balacisus, balasius. = Arab. balakshi, a ruby; Devic. = Pers. badakshani, a ruby; named from Badakhsh-an, N. of the river Amoo (Oxus).


Bald. (C.) M. E. balled; the original sense was ‘shining, white;’ as in ‘bald-faced stag,’ a stag with a white streak on its face; cf. prov. E. bal, a white-faced horse. = Gael. and Irish bal, badd, a spot, mark, speckle (properly a white spot or streak); Bret. bal, a white streak on an animal’s face; W. badd, whiteness in a horse’s forehead. Cf. Gk. φάλαινα, white, φαλαθρός, bald-headed; Lth. balles, white.

Balsam (pronounced boldakin or baldakin), a canopy over an altar, throne, &c. (F. or Ital. — Arab.) F. baldaquin; Ital. baldaquino, a canopy, tester, orig. hangings or tapestry made at Bagdad. Ital. Baldaccio, Bagdad. = Arab. Baghdad, Baghdad.

BALLAST

Ballad, a song for dancing to. (F. — Prov. — Low L.) M. E. ballade. = O. F. ballade; F. ballade. = Prov. ballada, a song for dancing to. = Late L. ballaer, to dance.

Ballast, a load to steady a ship. (Scand. or O. Low G.) Three forms are found: (1) O. Dan. ballest, i.e. bare load, mass weight, Swed. balest; (2) O. Low G.
Ballet, i.e. 'bale last' useless load. Dan., E. Fr. *ballast; (2) Dan. *bag-last, i.e. back load. Of these, (2) seems due to popular etymology; and (3) arose out of (1). See Last (4); also Bare, Bale (2). Back. Cf. M. Du. bal-daedd, evil deed (Herm.).

Ballet (Fr. - Late L.) F. *baller, dimin. of *bal, a dance. See Ball (2).

Ballon, a large ball. (F. - O. H. G.) Formerly ballion, a ball used in a game like football (also ballone, from It. ballone, in Florio). - O. F. balon, a little ball, or pack, a football or balloon. Cot. Mod. F. ballon; Span. balon; Ital. pallone; augmentive form of F. *balle, &c., a ball. See Ball (1).

Ballot (Ital. - O. H. G.) Ital. balottare; 'to cast lots with bullets, as they use in Venice.' Florio. Ital. ballotta, a little ball used for voting; dimin. of Ital. balle, a ball. See Ball (1).

Balm (F. - L. - Gk.) A modified spelling; M. E. bane, bane, bane, = O. F. bisme, = L. basilissum; = Gk. βαλσαμος, fragrant resin of the βαλασμας, or balsam-tree. Prob. Semitic; cf. Hcb. balsm, balsam.

Balsam (L. - Gk.) L. basilissum, as above.

Baluster, a rail of a staircase, small column. (F. - Ital. - L. - Gk.) F. balustre; balustres, little, round, and short pillars, ranked on the outsides of cloisters, terraces, &c.; Cot. Ital. balustre, a baluster; so called from a fancied resemblance to the flower of the wild pomegranate. Ital. balustro, balustra, the flower of the pomegranate. - L. balustrum, = Gk. βαλσαμος, the flower of the wild pomegranate. Der. balustrade, f. basilustra, from It. basilustro, furnished with balusters.

Bamboo, (Maly - Canarese.) XVI cent. Malay bambi, = Canarese banbu, or banum, bamboo.

Bambous, to hoax. (Unknown.)


Bam, a rumour. (Fiddle.) Brugm. i. 559.

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

Band (1), Bond. (Scand.) M. E. band; variant, bound. - Icel. band; Swed. band; Dan. band; cf. Du. and G. band. Teut. *bandan, n.; from band-, and grade of bind-an, to bind; see Bind. Allied to A.S. bend, Goth. bandi, a band. Cf. Skt. bandha, a binding. Der. band-age (F. bandage); band-box; band-og; q.v.

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

Bananna, a silk handkerchief with white spots. (Hind.) Hind. bindha, a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places, to prevent the parts tied from receiving the dye...a kind of silk cloth: Shakespeare's Hind. Dict.

Bandicoot, a large Indian rat. (Telugu) Telugu *pandi-kokku, lit. pig-rat (Yule) = Tlj. pandi, a pig, kokku, a rat.


O. H. G. bannan, to summon; whence O. H. G. ban, cognate with E. ban.

Bandog, a large dog. (E.) Orig. banddog, a dog that is tied up. See Prompt. Parw. p. 43. See Band (1).

Bandy, to beat to and fro, contend. (F. - Teut.) Orig. to band (Turberville) = F. bander, 'to bind; also, to handle, at tennis;' Cot. So bander, to league against. - F. bande, a band; see Band (2).

Bandy-legged, bow-legged. (F. - Teut. and Scand.) Prol. from bandy, formerly the name of a bent stick for playing a game called bandy, in which a ball was bandied about. See above.


Bang (2), a narcotic drug. (Pers. - Skt.) Pers. bang; - Skt. hanga, hemp; the drug being made from the wild hemp.
BANGLE

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

Bannian; see Banyan.


Banister; a corruption of Baluster.

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


Bank (2), for money. (F.—Teut.) F. banque, a money-changer’s table or bench. — M. Du. bancè, M. H. G. bane, a bench, table. See above.

Bankrupt. (F.—Ital.—Teut. and L.) Modified from F. banqueroute, bankrupcy, by a knowledge of the relation of the word to L. ruptus, broken. — Ital. banco rotta, a broken bank, due to the money-changer’s failure. — M. H. G. bane, a bench (see above); and L. rupta, fem. of ruptus, pp. of rampare, to break.

Banner. (F.—Teut.) M. E. banere.

—O. F. banere (supp. to Godfroy, s. v. baniere), also baniere. — Low L. *bandaria (Ducange gives bandiera), a banner. — Low L. bandium, bannum, a standard. From a Teut. (Langobardic) source; cf. Goth. bandwa, a sign, token. ‘Uxullum, quod bandum appellant;’ Paulus, de Gestis Langob. i. 26. Prob. allied to Band (1) and Band (2).

Baneret, orig. a knight who had men under his own banner. (F.—Teut.) M. E. baneret. — O. F. baneret (F. baneret); lit. ‘banned.’ — O. F. banere (above); with suffix -et = L. pp. -etus.


Banum, pl. of Ban, q. v.

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

Banshee, a female spirit supposed to warn families of a death. (C) Gael. beannsthf, a banshee, from Gael. beann, a woman; sithe, a fairy; O. Irish Úna-side, fairies (Windisch, s. v. side), from O. Ir. ben (= E. queen), a woman, side, fairies.

Bantam. (Java.) A fowl from Bantah, in Java.

Banter, raillery. (Unknown.)

Bantling, an infant. (G.) Prob. considered as band-ling, one wrapped in swaddling bands; with double dimin. suffix -ing; but really an adaptation of G. barking (with the same sense as bank-art), an illegitimate child; from bank, a bench; i.e. ‘a child begotten on a bench,’ not in the marriage-bed (Mahn).” — Cf. bank (2).

Banyan, a tree. (Port.—Skt.) An English, not a native name for the tree. So called because used as a market-place for merchants or ‘bannyans,’ as we termed them; see Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 51, 123. — Port. baniann, an Indian merchant. — Skt. banij, a merchant.

Baobab, a tree. (African.) The native name in Senegal (Adamson).

Baptise, Baptize. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly baptise; M. E. baptism. — O. F. baptiser. — L. baptisare. — Gk. βαπτίζων; from βάπτω, to dip. Der. baptist, Gk. βαπτιστής, a dipper; baptism, Gk. βαπτισμός, a dipping.

Bar, a rail. (F.—Late L.) M. E. barrwe. — O. F. barve. — Late L. barua, a bar.

Barb (1), hook on an arrow. (F.—L.) F. barbe. — L. barrba, a beard. Hence J. F. flasche barbelo, ‘a bearded or barbed arrow;’ Cot. See Beard.


Barb (2), a horse. (F.—Barbary.) F. barbe, a Barbary horse; named from the country.

Barbarous. (L.—Gk.) L. barbarus; with suffix -ous. — Gk. βαρβαρός, foreign, lit. stammering; a name given by Greeks
'BARBED

to express the strange sound of foreign languages. Cf. L. halbus, stamping.

Barbed, accoutered, armed; said of horses. (F.—Scand.? Also (more correctly), barad. — F. bardé, 'barbed as a horse.' Cot.— F. bard, horse-armour. — Icel. bard, a trim, edge; also, a beak or armed prow of a warship (cf. bard, a shield); whence it may have been applied to horses (Diz).

Barbel, Barber; see Barb (1).

Barberry, Berberry, a shrub. (Med. L.) From Med. L. barbaris, a barberry-tree; of unknown origin. Hence also M. F. berberis, Sp. berberis, and even mod Arab. barbier. § The spelling should be berberry or barberry; no connexion with bery.

Barbecan. (F.) M. E. barbecue, a barbecon or outwork of a castle; also, a loop-hole; also, an outlet for water. Hardly from Arab. barba, an aqueduct, a sewer (Devic).


Bargain. (F.—Late L.) M. E. barges, sb. — O. F. bargaignier, bargemier, to chaffer. — Late L. barcagin, to change about. Remoter origin unknown.

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

Bark (1), Barque. (F.—Late L.—C.) Bark is an E. spelling of B. fargne, a little ship. — Late L. barca, a sort of ship or large boat, a lighter. Perhaps of Celtic origin (Thurneysen). — O. Irish bairc (fem. a-stem), a bark.

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


Barn. (E.) M. E. bern. A. S. bern, contr. form of ber-arn (Isle iii. 17). — A.S. bærn, barley; and ërn, a place for storing. A.S. ärn is for *ærn(s), cognate with Icel. ërn; see Bannock.


Barm (2), the lap. (F.) M. E. barm. A.S. barm, lap, bosom. — O. Sax., Swed. Dan. barm; Icel. barmur; Goth. barmas. Tent. type *bermanos; from barme, and grade of ber-an, to bear; see Bear (1).

Barn. (E.) See Barley.

Barnacle (1), a kind of goose. (F.—Med. L.) Dimin. from F. bernaque (Cot.); Med. L. bernaca. 'Bernaca, anes aunc palustribus similis.' Ducange. Used by Giraldus Cambrensis Cf. Port. bernaca, bernacche; Span. bernicia (Neuman). (See Max Muller, Lectures, 2nd Series.)

Barnacle (2), a sort of shell-fish. (F,—Med. L.) The same as Barnacle (1). See N. E. D.; and Max Muller, Lect. on Science of Language, ed. 7, ii. 583.

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

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

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

Barouchè, a carriage. (G.—Ital.—L.) G. barutsche. — Ital. baroccio, bircicio, a chariot, orig, a two-wheeled car. — L. birrus, two-wheeled; with suffix -occio assimilated to that of carruccio, a chariot (Dier.). — L. bis-, double; and rota, a wheel.


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

Influenced by Icel. barilla, a fight, a turmoil.

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


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

Barrister. (F.) M.E. barrister. — O.F. berrere (Godefroy, s.v. besselin); F. berrère. — F. barrer; to bar up. — F. bâre, a bar. See Bar.

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


Barter, to traffic. (F.) M. E. bartryn. — O. F. barter, barater; to cheat, beguile, also to barter; Cot. O. F. barat, 'cheating, also a barter;' Cot. B. Of doubtful origin; perhaps Celtic (Littere). Cf. Bret. barad, treachery, Irish breath, W. brand, treachery, Gael. brath, advantage by unfair means; Irish bradach, Gael. bradach, thievish, rogoush; W. brandu, to plot.

Bartron, a court-yard, manor. (E.) O. Northumb. bera-tun (Matt. iii. 13). — A.S. bera, barley; and tun, an enclosure; see Barley and Town.

Barytes, in chemistry. (Gk.) Named from its weight. — Gk. barytes, weight. — Gk. bâr'ôs, heavy. See Grave (2).

barytone. (Ital. — Gk.) Better baritone; a musical term for a deep voice. — Ital. baritono, a baritone. — Gk. bâr'tôs, heavy, deep; and rôtos, a tone; see Tone.

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

Base (1), low. (F. — L.) M. E. basse, base. — F. bas, m., basse, fem. — Late L. bâs, low; the same word as L. Basins, proper name, which seems to have meant 'stout, fat,' rather than merely 'low.'

Base (2), a foundation. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. bâse. — F. base. — L. basis. — Gk. βάσις, a step, a pedestal, base. — Gk. bâs, to go (as in βαίνω, to go); with suffix -ist- (for -ist-); cf. Skt. gātīṣ(-), a going, from gāt, to go. See Come.

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

Basenet, Basnet; see Badnet.

Bashaw; the old form of Paasha.

Bashful. (F. and E.) For abashful; see Abash. Prob. by confusion with abase and base.

Basil (1), a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) O.F. basil (Sopp. to Godefroy); short for basilic; cf. F. basilic, 'herb basil.' Cot. L. basiliicum, neut. of basilicus, royal. — Gr. βασιλείεις, basil; neut. of βασιλεύεις, royal. — Gk. βασιλεύς, a king.

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

basilisk, a fabled serpent. (L. — Gk.) L. basiliscus. — Gk. βασιλισσός, lit. royal; also a lizard or serpent, named from a spot on the head like a crown (Pliny, viii. 31). — Gk. βασιλισσής, a king.

Basil (2), the hide of a sheep tanned. (F. — Span. — Arab.) A.F. bârsyns (Liber Album, 239). — F. bârsyn, M.F. bârsyn; Span baddana, a dressed sheep-skin. — Arab. bidânah, the [inner] lining of a garment, for which basil-leather was used. Cf. Arab. bâsin, the inside.

Basin. (F. — Late L.) M.E. bâsín, basin. — O.F. bâsin, bacin; F. bassin. — Late L. bâscinus, bauzínus, a basin (Duc.). Supposed to be from Late L. baccá, water-vessel (Isidore). Cf. Du. bâh, a bowl, trough.

basinet, basenet, basnet, a light helmet. (F. — Late L.) In Spenser; F. Q. vi. 31. — O.F. bâsinent, dimin. of bâsín, a basin; from its shape.

Basis. (It. — Gk.) L. bâsis. — Gk. βάσις; see Base (2).

Basik. (Scand.) M.E. bálik, to bathe oneself, Palgrave; and cf. Sunu bárek to bask herself, Ch. C. T.霓mes Prestes
BASKET

Batt. (F.) — Ital. F. bastion. Ital. bastione, part of a fortification. — Ital. bastire, to build; allied to O.F. bastir, to build. See Bastile.


Bat (2), a winged mammal. (Scand.) Bat has taken the place of M.E. baie — Dan. baie, now only in comp. afven-baie, evening-bat. Cf. O. Swed. natt-baika, 'night-bat' (Ihre); for which we find Swed. dial. natt-baika (Rietz).

Batch. (E.) A batch is as much as is baked at once; hence, a quantity. M.E. baiche, a baking; from A.S. bacean, to bake. See Bake.

Bate (1), to beat down, diminish. (F. - L.) Short for Abate, by loss of a.

Bate (2), strike. (F. - L.) M.E. bate; a clipt form of Debate, in the sense of strike. — So also fonce for de-fence.


bathes. (E.) A.S. badian, to bathe. — A.S. bath, a bath. And see Baak.

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

Baton, Baton, a cudgel. (F.) F. baton, O.F. baston. — late L. bastum, acc. of basto, a cudgel. Origin doubtful; connected by Diez with Gk. bathóς (see), to support.

Battilion, (F. - Ital. - L. ) F. bataillion. — Ital. battaglion, a battalion. — Ital. bataiglia, a battle; see Battle below.

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

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


batter (2), a compound of eggr. flour, and milk. (F. - L.) M.E. bâteour, bâteure. — O.F. bâtter, a beating. — F. battre, to
**BATTERY**

beat (above). So called because beaten up.

**battery.** (F. — L.) F. batterie, batterie, 'beating; battery,' Cat. — M. E. batreto, to beat.

**battle.** (F. — L.) M. E. batell, battle. O. F. bataille, (1) a fight, (2) a battalion.

Folk-L. battle, n. pl. (turned into a fem. sing.); fights. Late L. battalia, n. pl. of adj. battalis, fighting. Late L. batelere, to beat.

**battlement.** (F.) M. E. batelment, batilement, battlement, from O. F. bateller, to fortify; formed from bataille, battle, fight, but confused with O. F. basilier, to fortify, derivative of O. F. bastir, to build. See Battle and Bastille.

**Bawle** (1), a fool's mace; (2) a playing-thing. M. E. bawtle, bable, babel; Gower. C. A. i 224; (2) M. E. babel, Tudor E. babble. From O. F. baubel, babel, a child's plaything (Godefray). Perhaps connected with M. It. babulata, a toy (Florio); and with L. babusus, a fool. Cf. E. Babble.

**Bawin,** a faggot. F. Prov. E (Wiltons) bausin, a faggot; hence, as adj., soon kindled and burnt out, i Hen. IV. iii. 2. 61. — O. F. baue, a faggot, bundle (Godefray, Roquefort). Remoter origin unknown.

**Bawd,** a procurer or procurers, go-between. (F. — O. H. G.) The full M. E. form is bawystrof, P. Plowm. A. iii. 40 (another MS. has bawste). — O. F. boidal, boidal, (found only in the later form boidelstrof), equivalent to L. pronauba, a bride-woman. — H. G. bald, bold, gay, lively (cognate with E. bold); and M. H. G. stroh, vb. (E. strut).

**Bawly,** Scand. incl. baula, to low as a cow; Swed. bala, to bellow; see Bull, Bellow.


**Bayard.** (F. — L.) A bay horse; from the colour; also, any horse. The suffix -ard is Teutonic; see Bastard.

**Bayes,** a kind of laurel; properly, a berry-tree. (F. — L.) M. E. baie, a berry. — F. baie, a berry. — L. ficus, a berry.

**Bay,** (a) inlet of the sea. (F. — L.) F. baie, an inlet. — Late L. baia, a harbour (Isidore). Confused with bay, a recess in a wall. — O. F. baie, a gap. — Late L. baiato, fem. of pp. of baidere, to grasp.

**Bay,** (b) to bark as a dog. (F. — L.) M. E. bayer, O. F. baiser, to yelp (Godefroy). Cf. Ital. baiare, 'to bark,' Florio.

From the sound.

**Bay,** in adj. at bay, (F. — L.) For at abay. — F. abois, abbits; lire aux abois, to be at bay, lit. 'to be at the baying of the dogs.' Pl. of F. abai, the bark of a dog; verbal ab. from F. aboyer, O. F. abacier, to yelp, bay. — O. F. a (for L. ad); and abai (above).

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

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

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


**Be,** prefix. (E.) A. S. be, prefix; often causative, as in be-numb, to make numb. Note also be-head, to deprive of the head; be-set, to set upon, set around; be-mine, to cover with mine; &c.

**Be,** to exist. (E.) M. E. been, A. S. benn, to be. — W. bod, to be; Russ. vediti; L. fore (pt. t. fuit); Gk. φύη; Skt. bhū. (A. BHEU.)

**Beach,** (E.?) XVI cent. Orig. 'shingle.' Prob. E., and the same as prov. E. bache, a valley; also, a sandbank near a river. A S. bai, a valley; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 386.

**Beacon,** (E.) M. E. beken, A. S. beacan, becan; O. Sax. bēkan; O. H. G. beakhan. Teut. type *beaknum, beacta.*

**Beach,** (E.) Orig. 'a prayer;' hence a perforated ball, for counting prayers. M. E. bode, a prayer, a head. A. S. ged, a prayer. — A. S. heedan, to pray. — D. bede; G. bieti; Ger. bota, a prayer. See Bid. (1).

**Beads,** (F. — Tert.) M. E. bedel, O. F. bodeli, bodei, a bead. — M. E. ridder, or *rewarder,* or *wender,* or *measurer,* — M. H. G. breit, O. H. G. bulti, O. R. G. bulte.
**Beagle**

Grade of Bietan, G. bieter; cognate with A. S. bieatan, to bid. Cf. A. S. bydan, a beard, from bietan. See Bid (s).

Beagle, a dog. (Unknown.) M. E. beadgel, Squire of Low Degree, I. 771.

Beak, (F - C.) M. E. bec. F. bec. Late L. becias, of Gaulish origin. Cf. Irish beóc, W. bach, a crook, a hook.

Beaker, (Scand. - Gk.) M. E. beker, buker. Icel. bækur, a cup. O. Sax. braker; Du. beker; G. becher; Ital. bicchiere. Per. Perhaps from Late L. bicéria, a wine-cup. Gk. βικερ, an earthen wine-vessel; a word of Eastern origin.

Beam (1), a piece of timber. (E. M. E. beem. A. S. beon, a tree. Du. boom; G. baum. Cf. also Icel. baumr, a tree; Goth. baumns.

Beam (2), a ray. (E. Usually identified with Beam (1), specially used to signify a column of light; cf. A. S. byrnedon beon, 'the pillar of fire'. But A. S. beam, a beam (as in sunna-beam, a sunbeam) answers to a Teut. type *bam-wes, prob. cognate with Gk. φας-ως, light, φως (for φάς-ως), also φως, light. See Phosphares.


Bear (1), to carry. (E. M. E. beër. A. S. beran. Icel. ber; O. H. G. beran; Goth. bairan; also L. ferre; Gk. φέρω; Skt. bher; O. Ir. berim, I bear; Russ. брать, to take, carry; pera. bondan, to bear. (Adv. BHER.) Der. upbear.


Beef to Russ. boroda; L. barba; L. barba, beak; from Igd. type *bhardhā.


Icel. bét; O. H. G. bōtan, M. H. G. bohnen. Tent. type *beutan-

Becky, (F. L. F. bestijer. -L. bestij, for bestij, per. of beast, to make happy - L. bestij, for bestij, per. of beast, to make happy; and -L. for favore, to make.

Beetle, (F. L. F. bladk. In beetlen, acc. from nom. bētlē, bētelē, bētelion, L. bētil, for beast, a bed; and with with - til.
BEDSTEAD

*rid-a, one who rides, from the weak grade of ridam, to ride.

bedstead. (E.) M. E. bedsteal. — A.S. bed, a bed; and steald, a stand, station; see Steal.

Beddable, Bedaub, Bedazzle, Bedew, Bedim, Bedizze. See Dabble, Daub, &c.

Bedell. (Low L. — Teut.) From the Latinised form (bedellus), of O.F. and M.E. bedel; see Beadla.

Bedlam. (Palestine.) M. E. bedlen, corruption of Bethlehem, in Palestine. Now applied to the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, for lunatics.

Bedouin. (F. — Arab.) O.F. bedouin, a wandering Arab; orig. pl. — Arab. badawin, pl. of Arab. badawiy, wandering in the desert. — Arab. badw, a desert.

Bedridden, Bedstead; see Bed.


Beech. (E.) A.S. böce, böce, a beech; böcen, adj., beechen; both derivatives (by mutation) from the older form böc. See Book.


Beef-eater, a yeoman of the guard. (Hyb.) Lit. 'an eater of beef;' hence, an attendant. Cf. A. S. hlof-öta, a beef-eater, a servant. The usual derivation (from Mr. Steevens' imaginary beastfeather, later spelt beastsfeather) is historically baseless.


Beetle (3), to overhang. (E.) From the M. E. adj. bitel-browved, 'beetle-browed'; P. Plowman. A. v. 109. Orig. sense doubtful; either from M. E. bitel, sharp, or from M. E. bitil, a beetle. In either case from bit-, weak grade of bitan, to bite.

Behoof, Befool, Before; see Fall. &c.

Beg. (F.) M. E. begen. A. F. bager, Langtoft, l. 248; used as equiv. to beguignier, Britton, I. 22. § 15. Formed from the sb. beggr; see below.

Begent, Begen; see Get, Gtn (1).


Begone, Beguile; see Go, Guile.

Beguine, one of a class of religious devotees. (F.) 'chiefly used in the fem.' F. bequêne, Low ù. bequêne, one of a religious order, first established at Liége, about A.D. 1207. Named after Lambert le Bègue, priest of Liége (12th c.); whence also Beguin, Beghard, masc. Le Bègue means 'stammerer,' from the verb bègu, to stammer, in the dialect of Namur; allied to Picard bèguer, F. bégayer.

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

Behalf, interest. (E.) Formerly in the M. E. phrase on my behalfe — on my behalf, on my side; substituted for the A. S. phr. on (min) haelse, on the side of (me), by confusion with be haelse (mē), used in the same sense. From A. S. be, by; and haelf, sb., side. See Half.

Behave. (E.) I.e. to be-be-have oneself, or control oneself; from haev, with prefix be-, the same as prep. by.

behaviour. (E.; with F. suffix.) Formed abnormally from the verb to behave; confused with F. sb. avoitr, (1) wealth, (2) ability. Cf. Lowl. Sc. havings, (1) wealth, (2) behaviour.

Behed. (E.) From Be- and Head.

Behemoth. (Heb.-Egypt.) Heb. behêmôth, said to be pl. of behêmôh, a beast; but probably of Egypt. origin.

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

Behoof, advantage. (E.) M. E. to bi-howe, for the advantage of. A. S. behôf, advantage. + O. Fries. bikhôf; Dan. behoef, advantage; G. behôf; Swed. behof; Dan. behoef, need. The prefix be is A. S. be,
BEHOVE


behove, to befit. (E.) A.S. behófian, verb formed from the sb. behóf above. + Du. behoven, from sb. behoef; Swed. behofva; Dan. behove.

Belabour, Belay; see Labour, Lay.

Belch. (E.) M.E. belken. A.S. becakean, becalcan, to utter; translating I. èscrutàire, used figuratively. Cf. bal, sb. + iu. walten, to bray. See Bellow and Bell.

Beldam. (F.-L.) Ironically for beldame, i.e. fine lady. = Y. belle dame. = L. bellis, fem. of belitis, fair; and domina, lady, fem. of dominus, lord. See Beau.

Belleagner. (Du.) See Leagner.

Belote, a fossil. (Gk.) Gk. βέλωτης, a stone shaped like the head of a dart. = Gk. βέλωτον, a dart. = Gk. βελάνεια, to cast. (✓GWEI).


= M.H.G. brr-, for berr-, base of bergen, to protect; and M.H.G. frit, frie, a place of security, a tower, the same word as G. friede, peace; hence the lit. sense is 'a protecting shelter,' watch-tower. Allied to Borough and Free.

Belle. (E.) A.S. belgan, to tell lies. From be-, by, prefix; and ggan, a lie. See Lie (2).

Believe. (E.) M.E. belyven (belwen). The prefix be- was substituted for old ger-. = O. Merc. gelisfan, A.S. gelisfan, geísfan, to believe; lit. to hold dear. + Du. geloven; O.H.G. gelôban; G. gelâben; Goth. gæ-læbian. Teut. type *belian, with A.S. ge-, prefix; from land, and stem of Teut. root *belab = Idg. ✓LEUBH, to like. See Lie.


Belle, a fair lady. (F.-L.) F. belle, fem. of b. beau, O. F. bel, fair. = L. belis, fair, fine. See Beau.

belladonna. (Ital.-L.) Ital. bella donna, fair lady. = L. bella domina; see Beldam. A name given to the nightshade, from the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

Belligerent. (L.) More correctly, belligerant. = L. belligerâns, stem of pres. pt. of belligerâre, to carry on war. = L. bellis, for bello-, stem of bellum, war; gerœs, to carry on (war). Bellum is for O. Lat. duellum; see Duel.

Bellow. (E.) M.E. belwen (c. 1300). Not fully explained. It may have resulted from confusion of A.S. bellan, to roar, bellow, with the str. verb belgan, to be angry, or with the rare verb blygan, to shiver (which would have given bellow). See Bell. Cf. Bull.

Bellows. (Scand.) M.E. beli, bely, below, a bag, but also used in the special sense of 'bellows.' Bellow is the pl. of M.E. belowe, a bag, from Icel. belgr; and M.E. beli (from A.S.) also means bely.

Cf. G. blase-blag, a 'blow-bag,' a pair of bellows; A.S. blast-blæg, bellows, lit. 'blast-bag.' See below.

belly. (E.) M.E. beli, A.S. belg, bely, a bag, skin (for holding things); hence (later), bely, Icel. belgr, bag; Du. balg, skin, bely; Swed. balg, bely, bellows; Dan. balg, husk, bely; G. balg; Goth. balhs, bag. Teut. type *balgin.

From balgr, and stem of Teut. root balg (= Idg. ✓BHELGH), to swell. Cf. Irish balg, bag, bely; balaghain, I swell; W. bol, bely. Der. bellows, q.v.

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

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

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

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


Bend (1), to bow, curve. (E.) M.E. benden. A.S. bendan, orig. to string a bow, fasten a band or string to it; cf. A.S.
**BEND**

*ben*, a band (≈ Text. *banda*); from *band*, and stem of *band-an*, to bind. See Bind. So also Icel. *benda*, to bend a bow; allied to *band*, a cord.

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

**Benediction.** (F. — L.) F. *bénédictio* = L. *benedictionem*, acc. of *benedictio*, a blessing. = L. *benedictus*, pp. of *benedicere*, to speak well, bless. = L. *bene*, well; and *dius*, to speak (see Dict. bent.*

*benison. (F. — L.) M. E. *beneison.*

— O. F. *bennison.* L. acc. *benedictionem* bent.*

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

*bene*.

— F. *bien* (s.). M. E. *bene.*

— F. *bénifici* (Cot.). = Late L. *beneficium*, a grant of an estate; L. *beneficium*, a well-doing, a kindness. = L. *bene*, well; and *facere*, to do.

**benefit.** (F. — L.) Modified (badly) from M. E. *benefit*. = O. F. *bienfruit* (F. *bienfaire*). = L. *benefactum*, a kindness conferred; neut. of pp. of *beneficere*, to do well, be kind.

**Benevolence.** (F. — L.) F. *bénévolence* (Cot.). = L. *benevolentia*, kindness. = L. acc. *benevolentem*, kind, lit. well-wishing. = L. *bene*, well; and *volentem*, acc. of *volentem*, wishing, from *volo*, I wish (see Voluntary).

**Beneighted.** (E.) See Night.

**Benign.** (F. — L.) O. F. *bienigne* (F. *bénin*). = L. *benignus*, kind; short for *bene-nigens*, L. *beni*, for *beneus*, variant of *bosis*, good; and *genu*, born (as in *indigens*), from *gene*, old form of *gnere*, to beget.

**Benison,** blessing; see Benediction.


**Benumb.** From Be- and Numb.

**Benzoin.* A resinous substance. (F. — Ital. *Arab.* F. *benjoin*, 'gum bensoin or gum benjamin'; Cot. = Ital. *benzoino*; *bengioi* (Torriano). The Ital. is *bengioi* seems to have been substituted for the Arab. name, *lubin jami*, lit. frankincense of Java. (Further corrupted to gum benjamin.)

**Bequest.** (E.) A. S. *becon* (s.), assert, bequest. — A. S. *be*, prefix; and *con*, to say, assert. See Qnoth.

**bequest.** (E.) M. E. *biqueste*, *biquiste*. Formed with added *-te* (cf. M. E. *requiste*), from A. S. *biqueste*, *biquiste* (not found), sb. due to *becuteam*, to bequeath, assert, say. The components of this form occur; viz. *be*, *te*, prefix, and *cute* (in *cute*), a saying. *Cute* is from Text. *kvest*; Idg. *g(m)te*, formed (with suffix *-te*) from Idg. base *g(m)te*, whence *cuteam*, to say (Siegens, A. S. Gr. § 232), and *biqueste* is thus a regular deriv. of *becuteam*, to bequeath.

**Bereave.** (E.) A. S. *bericham*, to dispose of; see Beave.


**Bergamot** (2), a kind of pear. (F. — Ital. — Turk.) F. *bergamotte* (Cot.) = Ital. *bergamott-a* (pl. *-a*), 'a kind of excellent pears, come out of Turky'; Torriano. = Turk. *beg armut*, 'prince's pear.' = Türk. beg prince; *am mid*, pear.


**Berth.** (E.) Formerly 'convenient sea-room'; prob. from the M. E. *ber-ton*, to bear; as if 'bearing-off room'. Cf. prov. E. *berth*, a foothold, grasp, position. See Bear*(1); and cf. Birth.


**Beseech.** (E.) M. E. *besecha*. From *be*, prefix; and *sceoa*, Southw. form corresponding to Northern *seoa*, to ask. See Seek.
BEZONIAN

In Sh. Sonn. 121.—O. F. *bissel, *bivel, only found in mod. F. bissau, and in F. bessau, ‘a kind of squire [carpenter’s rule], having moveable and compass branches, or the one branch compass and the other straight; some call it a bessell’; Cot. Cf. Span. baisel. Origin unknown.

Boer, a potation; see Beaver (3).

Beverage, (F.—L,) O. F. bevage (Sunn. to Godfrey, drink. — O. F. boire, boire, to drink. — L. bibere, to drink.

Bevy. (F.—L.) It answers to O. F. boeve, a drink; from O. F. boeve, to drink (above). Cf. It. beve, a bevy (Florio); also, a drink (Torriano).

Bewall, Beware, Bewilder.

Bewitch; see Wail, Ware, Wild, Witch.

Beoway, to disclose. (E.) Properly to accuse. M. E. bevraien, bevreyen, to disclose. A. S. boær, prefix (see Be-); and 
vag, to accuse (for older *wagian, with mutation from w to v). Cf. Ger. vag, to slander, Swed. ra, to discover; O. Fr. bisuag, to accuse; Goth. wredjan, to accuse; G. engen, to censure. These are causal verbs, from the base wréd- seen in Goth. wréhs, accusation, Icel. ræg, a slander.

Bay, a governor. (Turk.) Turk bég (pron. nearly as bay), a lord, prince.

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

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

Besigue, a game at cards. (F.—Perr.) F. besigue (with g); also bég (Littré). The first form = Pers. bészkech, sport, a game; the second = Pers. bés, play. = Pers. bésidan, to play. [A guess.]


Besonian, a beggarly fellow. (F.) in a Hen. IV. y. 3. 116. Formerly
bislonian; made by adding E. -tan to f. bisogno, spelt bisongon, in Cotgrave, 'a filthie knave ... bisonian.' Or from Ital. bisogno, need, want; whence bisogni, pl. 'new-levied soldiers, such as come ... needy to the wars'; Torriano (not in Florio). Origin unknown.

Bl-, prefix. (L.) L. bi-, for *dui-, twice. —L. due, two. So also Gk. δυ-, Skt. dvi.

See Two.


Bib. (L.) A cloth under a child's chin; from M. E. biben, to drink. —L. bibere, to drink. Hence wine bibber (Luke vii. 34); L. bibens vitum (Vulg.).


bibliography. (Gk.) Gk. βιβλιογραφία, for βιβλιον, and γραφεῖν, to write.

bibliomania. (Gk.) Gk. βιβλιομανία, for βιβλιον and Μανία.


Bicker, to skirmish. (Uncertain.) M. E. biker, a fight; bikeran, to skirmish. Cf. M. E. beken, to peck; biken, to thrust with a pointed weapon. Apparently from O. F. bequer, to strike with the beak (see Beak); or from A. S. beca, a pick-axe. Cf. Du. biken, to notch a mill-stone; also E. Fries. biken, to hack, gnaw, from biken, to hack, biken, a pickaxe (G. bick).

Bicycle. (Hybrid.) In use since 1868. Coined from BI- and CYCLE.

Bid (1), to pray. (E.) Nearly obsolete; preserved in bidding-prayer, and in to bid lands (pray prayers). M. E. bidden. A. S. biddan + Du. bieden; G. bitten; Icel. býja; Goth. biedan. Teut. type *bīdan-, allied to L. frīdo, I trust; Gk. νεικόν, I prevail upon; from BHEUDH. See Brugm. i. § 589; ii. § 890.

Bid (2), to command. (E.) M. E. biddan. —A. S. bīdan, to command. + Du. bieden, to offer; Icel. býda; G. bitten; Goth. ana biedan; Gk. νεικομεν, I enquire; Skt. budhi, to understand. Teut. type *būdan-. (G. BHEUDH.) Confused with Bid (1), the forms of which have taken the place of those of Bid (2).

Bide, to await, wait. (E.) M. E. biden. A. S. bidan. + Du. bieden; Icel. bêda; Swed. bida; Dan. bie; Goth. biedan; O. H. G. bitan. Teut. type *bildan-.

Biennial, lasting two years. (L.) Formed as if from bienni-um, a space of two years; the true L. word is biennialis. —L. bi- two; and annuïs, lasting a year, yearly. —L. annus. So also tri-ennial, from tri- (for tree), three; quadri-ennial, more correctly quadri-ennial, from quadri- (for quadrus), belonging to four; quinqueni-annual, from quinqueni- (for quinque), five; dec-ennial, from dec-em, ten; cent-ennial, from centum, a hundred; mill-ennial, from mille, a thousand, &c.

Bier, a frame on which a corpse is borne. (E.) M. E. beere, bare. A. S. bêr, bêr, —A. S. bêr-, 3rd stem of beran, to carry. + Du. baar; O. H. G. bára (G. bárahre); allied to Icel. bárar, fem. pl.; L. feretrum; Gk. φάρετρον.

Biestings, Beastings, the first milk given by a cow after calving. (E.) A. S. bystings, bist (for *bêst), thick milk. From A. S. bist, first milk after calving. + Du. bist; G. biest-milch.

Bifurcated, two-pronged. (L.) Late L. bifurcatus, pp. of bifurcâre, to part in two directions. —L. bi- furcus, two-pronged; from bi-(s), double; furca, a fork.

Big. (Scand.?) M. E. big; also bigg, rich (Hampole). Not A. S. Cf. prov. E. big, bigg, boastful. Prob. of Scand. origin. (Cf. Norw. bugg, a strong man.

Bigamy, a double marriage. (F. — L and Gk.) F. bigamie. —Late L. bigamia; a clumsy compound from L. bi-, double (see Bi-), and Gk. γαμος, marriage. It should rather have been digamy (Gk. διγαμα).

Biggen, a night-cap. (F.) M. F. biggen, 'a biggin for a child.' Cot. Named from the caps worn by beguines; see Beguine.

Bight, a coil of rope, a bay. (E.) M. E. bight. A. S. byht, as in wâters byht, a bright (bány) of water (see Green). —A. S. bug-, weak grade of bigan, to bow, bend; with mutation of u to y. + G. bucht. Teut. type *buchis. See Bow (1).

Bigot, an obstinate devotee to a creed. (F.) F. bigot, 'an hypocrite, superstitious fellow.' Cot. Applied by the
**BIJOU**

French to the Normans as a term of reproach (Wace). Of unknown origin. It is an older word than *beguine*, with which it seems to have been somewhat confused at a later period.

**Bijou**, a trinket. (F. - C.? F. bijou. Perhaps from Bret. bisou, a ring with a stone, a finger-ring, from bis, a finger. Cf. Corn. bicou (the same), from bis, bes, a finger; W. bysson, ring, from bys, finger.

**Bilberry**, a huckle-berry. (Scand.) Dan. billehaer, a bilberry; where *ber* is E. berry. In M. Dan., bille had the sense of Dan. bøgle, i.e. boss (Kalkar). Cf. Norw. bøla, a swelling, tumour. "North Eng. bler-berry = blue-berry; see Blueberry. In both cases, -berry takes the E. form; see Berry.

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


**Bile** (2), a boll. (E.) See Boll (a).

**Bilge.** (F. - C.) A variant of bulge, which orig. meant the bottom of a ship's hull; whence bilge-water (N. E. D.). See Bulge.


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

**Bill** (3), a writing, account. (F. - L.) A. F. bille, L. billa, a writing; the dimin. is billletta, billletta, shewing that billa is a corruption of L. bulla, a papal bull; also, see Bull (a).

**Billet** (1), a note. (F. - L.) A. F. billette, L. billetta, dimin. of billa, a writing; see Bill (3) above.

**Billet** (2), a log of wood. (F.) F. billette, billot, a billet of wood. Dimin. of billot, a log, stump. Origin unknown.

**Billiard**, (F.) F. billard, 'a billard, or the stick wherewith we touch the ball at billiards;' Cot. Formed with suffix -ard (G. -art) from billa, a log, stick, as above.

**Billions;** see Million.

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**BIRCH**

**Billow**, a wave. (Scand.) Icel. bygja, a billow; Swed. böja; Dan. bilge. M. H. G. bulge, a billow, a bag. Lit. 'a swell' or surge; cf. Icel. bolga, to inflate, puff out. The Icel. bygja has mutation of *u* to *y*, and, like M. L. G. bulge-t, is from bulge, 3rd stem of belgan, to swell with anger.

**Bin.** (E.) M. E. binne, A.S. bin, a manger; L. bux. 7. Du. ben, G. beune, a sort of basket. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gaulish Lat. benna, body of a cart; W. ben, a cart.

**Binary**, twofold. (L.) L. binarius, consisting of two things. = L. binus, twofold. = L. bi-, double; see Bi-.

**Bind.** (E.) M. E. binden, A. S. bindan. - Du. and G. binden; Icel. and Swed. binda; Dan. binda; Goth. bindanan; Skt. bandha, to bind. (v? BHEND.)

**Bing**, a heap of corn; obs. (Scand.) In Surrey's Poems. = Icel. bingr, Swed. binga, a heap. + M. H. G. bigge, a heap of corn; whence Ital. bica. = Distinct from bin, though perhaps confused with it.

**Binnacle**, a box for a ship's compass. (Port. - L.) A singular corruption of the older word bittacle, by confusion with bin, a chest. = Port. bittaca, a bittacle (L. binnacle); Veyra. Cf. Span. bitacora, F. habitation, the same. The Port. bittaca stands for *abitacola*, the first syllable being lost. = L. habitaculum, a little dwelling, i.e. the 'frame of timber in the steerage of a ship where the compass stands' (Bailey). = L. habitare, to dwell; frequent. of habere, to have.

**Binocular**, having two eyes. (L.) From Lat. bin-, two each; ocul-us, eye; with suffix -iris.

**Bonomial**, having two terms. (L.) From Late L. binomius, equiv. to L. binominis, adj. having two names; with suffix -alis. From L. bis, two; nomin, for nomen, a name.

**Biography.** (Gk.) A written account of a life; from Blos, for Blos, life; and γραφειν, to write. The sb. Blos is alluded to Quick.

**biology.** (Gk.) Science of life; from Gk. Blos, for Blos, life; and -oylos, a discoursing, from λογος, a discourse.

**Biped.** (L.) L. biped-, stem of bipes, two-footed; from bi-, two; ped, foot.

BIRD

BIRDS, (E.) M. E. brid (the r being shifted); A. S. brid, a bird, esp. the young of birds.

Biretta, a clerical cap. (Ital. = L. = Gk. Ital. biretta (Toriano); cf. Late L. birritum, orig. a scarlet cap.= Late L. birrus, reddish. See Biret.


Biscuit, a kind of cake. (F. = L.) F. biscuit, lit. twice cooked.= F. bis (1. bis), twice; and cuis, cooked, from L. coctum, acc. of coactus, pp. of coagere, to cook.

Biscuit. (L.) From L. bí-, short for bis, twice; and secundum, supine of secūre, to cut.

BishoF, (L. = Gk.) A. S. biscep, bisp. = L. episcopus. = Gk. ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop; lit. ‘overseer.’ = Gk. episkopon, upon; σκοπος, one that watches, from σκοπεω, o-grade of σκοτει, as in σκοτεινος, I spy, overlook. See Species.

Bismuth, a metal. (G.) G. bismuth; also spelt wismuht, wismuth, wissmuth. Origin unknown.

Bison, a quadruped. (L. = Teut.) L. bisoun (Pliny); Late Gk. bíswon. Not a L. word, but borrowed from Teutonic; O.H.G. wismont, G. wissent, a bison; A.S. wescen, a wild ox; Icel. wissndr. = See O. H. G. wissent in Schade.

Bissextile, a name for leap-year. (L.) Late L. bissessilis annus, bissertile year. = L. bissextus, an intercalary day; so called because the intercalary day (formerly Feb. 24) was called the sixth of the calends of March; there being thus two days with the same name, = L. bis, twice; sex, sixth, from sex, six.


Bistre, a dark brown. (F. = G.) F. bistre, a dark brown. Perhaps from prov. G. Bistere, dark, gloomy, also bistre (Flügel).

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

M. E. bite (a syll.). A. S. bit, a morsel.
Dan. bid < Teut. type *biton, m.


Bitch, (E.) M. E. biche, blanche. A. S. bice, Icel. bikkja; also grey-bake.


Bitter, a bird. (F. = Late L.) The n is added. M. E. botor, bittor, = F. butor, ‘a bittor [bittern];’ Cot. Prob. named from its cry; cf. L. bito, biti, bitre, to cry like a bittor; whence also L. bitio, said to mean ‘bittern,’ though the same word as biter, i.e. buzzard.

Bitts, naval term. (Scand.) The bits are two strong posts on deck to which cables are fastened. Prob. from Icel. biti, a bit, mouthful (see Bit (2)); also, a cross-beam in a house; a thwart (L. transire) in a ship. [F. bites, bit (see Cot), Span. bitas, may have been borrowed from E. ] Cf. also A. S. beiting, a cable for holding a ship, from bition, to restrain, curb, equivalent (in form) to Icel. bela; see Bait. Also Swed. biding, a bit, whence bætingbult, a bitt-bolt, bitt-pin; Dan. beiding: used also on land for tethering horses, as in Swed. feedinghult, a peg for tethering, from bela, to pasture, bait.

Bitumen. (L.) L. bitumen, mineral pitch. Cf. Bruggm. i. 663.

Bivalve. (F. = L.) From Bi- and Valve.

Bivouac. (F. = G.) F. bivouac, edg. brouce. Switz. G. bivac, an additional watch at night (Stalder); cf. bei-gobes, to add. = G. bei, in addition; werch, a watch, from wachen, to wake. See Wake (1). Cf. G. heimwach.

of spirit; where bigio means 'moustache.'

Blab, to tell tales. (E.) M.E. blabber, a tell-tale; blabber, to babble. Cf. Dan. blabber, babble; Dan. dial. blaff, G. sappern, to babble, prate. Of imitative origin; cf. Geel. plak, a soft noise; plabur, a babble; blabbarum, a stammering, babbling, garrulous.

Black. (E.) M.E. black. A.S. blæc, blæc [which editors have often confused with blec, bright, shining]. Cf. Icel. blakr, dark; also A.S. blæc, Low G. flachen, O.H.G. flach, Icel. flæc, Swed. flack, Dan. flæk, all meaning 'ink.' Connexion with Du. blaken, to scorch, is doubtful.

blackguard, a term of reproach. (E. and F.) From black and guard. A name given to scullions, turnspits, and kitchen menials, from the dirty work done by them. See Trench, Select Glossary.

Bladder. (E.) M.E. bladder, A.S. blæddere, blædre, a blister, bladder (lit. blowing out). — Du. blaren [Icel. blædr | O.H.G. blæda (G. blatter). Test. type *blædren*, wk. fem. From Test. stem *blæ*-, to blow (see Blow (1)); with suffix -dr similar to Gk. -πορα (cf. χύρος, a pot).

Blade, a leaf, flat of a sword. (E.) M.E. blade. A.S. blæc, a leaf. — Icel. blæt, Swed., Dan., Du. blad, a leaf, blade; G. blatt. Test. type *bla-dan*, neut., with sense of 'blown,' i.e., 'flourishing,' pp. form (with suffix -do = Idg. -to) from *bhlo-. See Blow (2).

Blaberry, Blaberry, a bilberry. (Scand. and E.) From North E. blæ, livid, dark; and berry. The form blæ is from Icel. blær, livid; see under Blue.


Blame, vb. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. blame. — O.F. blamer, to blame. — L. blamare, to speak ill, also to blame. — Gk. βλαμα, see Blasphemous.

Blank (1), to whiten. (F. — O.H.G.) From F. blanc, to whiten. — F. blanc, white; see Blank below.

(2), the same as Blank.

(2), L. blanx, mild.


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

Blare, to make a loud noise. (E.) M.E. blaren. Cf. Du. blaren, Low G. blaren, to bleat; M. H. G. blären, blaren (G. blaren), to blaat, blubber. Prob. imitative, like blast; but see Blase (a).

Blason; see Blason.

Blaspheme, to speak injuriously. (L. — Gk.) L. blasphémare. — Gk. βλασφημεῖν, to speak ill of. — Gk. βλασφήμος, adj., speaking evil. — Gk. βλαστείν, for *βλαστεῖν*, i.e., hurtful (cf. βλέψῃ, hurt); and φησιν, I say; see Fane. Brugm. i. § 744.

Blast, a blowing. (F.) M.E. blast. A.S. blest, a blowing; cf. Icel. blestr, a breath, blast of a trumpet; O.H.G. blast. Formed with Idg. suffix to- from the old base of Blase (2).

Blantant, noisy, roaring. (E.) Spenser has 'blantant beast.' F. Q. vi. 12 (heading); also blantant, id. vi. 7. Prob. imitative. Cf. Lowl. Sc. blad, to abuse; blatter, a rattling noise; G. platz, a crash.

Blay, a bleak (fish). (E.) A.S. blæge.

— Du. blei; G. bleise.

Blase (1), a flame. (E.) M.E. blase. A.S. blæs, a flame, in comp. bæl blase, a bright light; blese, f. a torch; <Teut. type *blæsan*. C. M.H.G. blas, a torch; also G. blas, Icel. blést, a 'blaze' or white mark on a horse, Swed. blas, the same.

Blase (2), to proclaim, noise abroad. (Scand.) Mark i. 4. M.E. blasan. — Icel. blása, to blow, blow a trumpet, sound an alarm; Swed. blasa, to sound; Dan. blas, Du. blasen, to blow a trumpet; G. blasen. Also Goth. bh-blanjan, to puff up. <Teut. type *blæsan-*, to blow; whence A S. blæst, E. blast. Much confused with blasen.

Blason (1), Blason, a proclamation. Hamlet, i. 5. 21; Shak. Son. 106. A corruption from Blase (3), M.E. blæsan, to proclaim; due to confusion with Blason (2) below.

Blason (3), to portray armorial bearings. (F.) M.E. blason, placoun, a shield; whence blason, verb, to describe a shield. — F. blason, a coat of arms, orig. a shield (Brachet). Cf. Span. blasón, heraldry,
BLEABERRY.  
BLESS.

bleaory, glory, hâcer blason, to blazon, 
blosomar, to blazon, brag, boast; suggesting 
a (very doubtful) connexion with G. 
blofen, to blow the trumpet, as done by 
heralds, to proclaim a victor’s fame; see 
Bless (a) above. (See Scheler.) Or if the 
orign sense was a bright mark on a shield, 
it is allied to Bless (a).

Bleaberry; see Bleaberry.

Bleach. (L.) Orig. ‘to whiten;’ M. E. 
blechen, Anc. Riul. p. 32. i. A. S. 
blecan, = A. S. bléic, shining, bright, pale. 
See bleach below. Æ Icel. blejka; Du. 
bleken; G. bleichen; < Teut. *blakjan-
bleak (1), orig. pale. (Scand.) M. E. 
blek = Icel. bleikr, pale; Swed. blek; 
Dan. blæg = A. S. blæc; Du. bleek; G. 
bleich. Teut. type *blakhos. From *blæk-, 
strong grade of Teut. *blâcan- (A. S. 
blecan), to shine.

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

Bleak-eyed, having watery, inflamed, 
or dim eyes. (L.) M. E. bleer-eyed.
Cognate with Low G. blarred-aged, 
blear-eyed; cf. blarr oge, an eye wet with tears, 
from blaren, to howl, weep; which seems 
to allied to E. blare.

Bleat. (E.) M. E. bliten. A. S. blít-
tan, blitan, to bleat as a sheep. Æ Du. 
bliten; O H. G. platen. Cf. Russ. ble-
jat, to bleat; L. ßtēra, to weep.

Bleb, Blob, a small bubble or blister. 
(E.) Cf. M. E. bléber, a bubble on water; 
blubber, a bubble. By comparing blubber, 
blubber, with bubble, having much the same 
meaning, we see the probability that they 
are imitative, from the action of forming 
a bubble with the lips.

Blood. (E.) M. E. blæren. A. S. blí-
dan, formed (by mutation of æ to ə) from 
A. S. blóð, blood. < Teut. type *blōðjan-, 
to lose blood Æ Icel. blegg.

Blemish, to stain. (E.) M. E. blé-
missihan, = O. F. blémis, stem of pies. part. 
of blémir, blémir, to wound, stain, make pale. = O. F. blém, blémie, wan, pale. Of 
unknown origin.

Bleach, to shrink from. (E.) M. E. 
blechen, to avoid, elude. A. S. blæcan, 
to deceive; as if from a Teut. type *blæken-
jan-, causal of *blæken-, to blink. But 
proof is wanting.

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

Bless, to consecrate, &c. (E.) The 
orig. sense may have been ‘to consecrate 
by blood,’ i.e. either by sacrifice or by the 
sprinkling of blood, as the word can be 
clearly traced back to blood. M. E. blessen, 
A. S. blissian, O. Northumb. blitsie, blood-
sia (Matt. xxv. 24, xxvi. 26), which can 
be explained from blis-, blood, with the usual 
vowel-change from o to ə or ë. Teut. type 
*blôtsian. Cf. blood. (Suggested by Sweet; 
Anglia, iii. 156.)

Blight. (E.) XVII cent. Of unknown 
origin; perhaps allied to M. E. blicheren, 
mildew. And cf. M. H. G. bliisse, G. blitze, 
lightning.

Blind. (E.) A. S. blind. Æ Du. blind; 
Icel. blíndir; Sw., Dan., G. blind; = Teut. 
type *bliinlos (idg. base *bliens-). Cf. 
Lith. blesite (3 pl. s. blesdzie-s), to become 
dim ‘of the sun.

blindfold, vb. (E.) M. F. blindfoulen, 
verb (Tyndale); corruption of blindfoulen 
(Passage), where the ð is excrescent. The 
true word is blindfoulen, to ‘fell’ ou strike blind, Anc. Riul. p. 
106. = A. S. blind, blind; and fellan, to 
strike; see Fell.

Blindman’s buff; see Buff.

Blind, to wink, to glance. (E.) M. E. 
blenken, to shine, to glance; whence mod. 
E. blink, by change of əs to ës, as in many words. Allied to A. S. blánc, white 
as in blánc-a, a white horse), cognate with 
O. H. G. blánsch, M. H. G. blânsch; see 
blinka, Dan. blinde, all late forms; and 
A. S. blícan, to shine.

Bliss. (E.) See Blithe.

Blister. (F. - Teut.) M. E. blíster, 
blister. (Not found before 1300.) = O. F. 
origin; cf. Icel. blístr (dat. blístryr), a 
blast, also a swelling, allied to E. Blast. 
From the notion of blowing out.

Blithe. (E.) M. E. blithe. A. S. 
bliðe, sweet, happy. = O. Sax. bliðī, bright, 
glad; Du. bliide, blije; Icel. blítr; Swed. 
blíd, Dan. blíð; O. H. G. bliði, glad; Goth. 
bliða, merciful, kind.

Bliss. (E.) M. E. blíss. A. S. blíss, 
bliss; contr. from A. S. blíth, happiness, 
lit. blitheness. = A. S. blís (above). = 
O. Sax. blíza, blízæ, happiness. Teut. stem 
*bliszë; with ðs for ð, the suffix being 
blis, as in L. laeti-tás.
**Bloat**


*bloater*, a prepared herring. (Scand.) A *bloater* is a cured fish, cured by smoke; but formerly a 'soaked' fish. = Icel. *blautr*, soft. Cf. Swed. *blott*, soaked fish; from *blota*, to soak, steep; from *blit*, soft (above).

*Blob*, a bubble. (F.) See Blob.


*Blond* (F.) XV cent. F. *blonc*, m. *blonde*, fem. 'light yellow.' Cot. Referred by Diez to Icel. *blandiin*, mixed; cf. A.S. *blonden-feax*, having hair of mingled colour, gray-haired. See Blend. But the Low L. form is *blundus*, pointing to a Teut. type *bluondo*-, answering to Skt. bradhna-s, reddish, pale yellow (Klug., cf. O. Slav. *bron*., white; Brugm., i. § 814.


*Blot* (1), a spot. (Scand.) M. E. *blot*, *blót*. Origin unknown. It has some resemblance to Icel. *blitr*, a blot, stain; Dan. *dialt*, *blot*, a spot, a blot.


**Blunderbuss**

*Blotch*, a large blot. (E.) A mod. variant of blot, perhaps suggested by batch.

*Blouse*, a loose outer frock. (F.) From F. *blouse*, a frock much used by workmen (XVIII cent.). Origin unknown.


*Blow* (3), a stroke, hit. (E.) M. E. *blowe*. Not in A. S.; but we find M. D. a strong verb *blowen* (pt. t. *blaw*), to strike, dress flax by beating; O. H. G. *blúwan*, whence G. *blähen*, to beat; Goth. *blíggwian*, to strike; all from Teut. *b榴en*-, to strike. (History obscure.)


*Bludgeon*. (E. or F.) XVIII cent. Of unknown origin.


*Bluff*, downright, rude. (Du.? ) A *bluff* is a steep headland. It appears to be Dutch. M. D. *blaf*, flat, broad; *blaffart*, one having a broad flat face, also, a boaster (Oudemans); *blaf van het voorhoofd*, 'the flat of a forehead' (Heham); *blaffen*, *blefen*, to mock (id.). Cf. E. Fries. *blaffen*, to make a noise, bluster, impose on.


*Blunderbuss*, a short gun. (Hyb.) in Pope. Formerly spelt *blanter-buss*, *platter-buss* (Palmer, Folk-Etymology);
BLUNT

i.e. 'a gun on a rest.' Apparently from L. planteare, to plant (see Plant); and Du. bou, a gun, orig. a box, barrel; see Box (1). But the corresponding Du. word is donderbu, i.e. thunder-gun.

Blunt, dull. (Scand.? M.E. blunt, dull, dulled. Origin unknown; perhaps allied to Icel. blunda, Dan. blinde, to sleep, doze; see Blunder.

Blur, to stain; a stain. (Scand.?) Properly 'to dim'; metaphorically, 'to deceive.' We find: 'A blurre, deceptio; to blurre, fallere,' Levins (1570). Of uncertain origin. Cf. Swed. dial. blura, to blink, partially close the eyes; Swed. plira, Swed. dial. blira, to blink; blira for augo, to quiver (be dim) before the eyes, said of a haze caused by heat; Bavarian blerr, a mist before the eyes.


Blush. (E.) M.E. blisken, blusher, to glow. A.S. bliscen, used to translate L. rubír, to shine (Mone, Quellen, 355); cf. adhibe, adhíbile, to blush; from A.S. blis in blis-bis, lit. 'a fire-blaze.' + Du. blozen, to blush, from blos, a blush; Dan. blisse, to flame, glow, from blos, a torch; Swed. blösa, to blame from blos, a torch. From Teut. root *blesan, to glow.

Bluster, to be boisterous. (E.) Doubtless associated in idea with blast (Icel. blástar. Swed. blást). Cf. E. Fries. blustern, to be tempestuous (esp. of wind); bluster, bluster, a breeze; blusen, to blow strongly; bluse, wind.

Boa, a large snake. (L.) 1. boa (Pliny); perhaps allied to bos, an ox; from its size.


Boar (1). (E.) M.E. boar, A.S. bōrd, board, side of a ship, shield. + Du. boord; Icel. bárd, plank, side of a ship; G. bord; Goth. bōrd in fōtu, a foot-stool. Cf. Irish, Gael., W. and Corn. bord, a board (from E.). Teut. type *bordom, n. * The sense 'side of a ship' explains star-board, lar-board, on board, over-board. Der. board, to have meals as a lodger; from board, a table.

Board (2), to go on board a ship, to accost. (F. - Tents.) The sb. board is E., but the verb, formerly spelt bordé, bord, is short for abordé, used by Palgrave. = Y. aborder, 'to approach, accost, aboard,' or lay aboard:' Cot. = F. a, to (L. ad); bordé, edge, trim, side of a ship, from Icel. bord, Du. boord, side of a ship. See Board (1).

Boast. (E.) M.E. boast. (W. best, Corn. best, Irish and Gael. besaid, are all borrowed from E.) Origin unknown, but perhaps a late formation (with suffix -ost) from A.S. bagan, běn, to boast; cf. prov. E. bogy, to boast.

Boat. (E.) M.E. boat, A.S. bōt, i.e. Icel. bōtir, Swed. bōt; Du. boot; Russ. bot; W. bōd; Gael. bòta, a boat. B. The Icel. word is borrowed from A.S.; and the other forms either from E. or Icel. Tent type *bòtos, m.

Boat-swain. (E.) Lit. 'boat-lad;' Icel. sveinn a lad (= A.S. swaēn).

Bob, to jerk. (E.) Perhaps imitative.

Bobbin, a wooden pin on which thread is wound; round tape. (F.) Formerly bobbin. = F. bobine, 'a quill for a spinning wheel, a skene.' Cot. Orig. unknown.

Bode, to foresee. (E.) M.E. boden, bodian. = A.S. bodian, to announce. = A.S. boda, a messenger; bod, a message. From bod, weak grade of bodian, to command, announce. See Bid (2).

Bodice, stays. (E.) A corruption of bodies (pl. of body), which was the old spelling. (Cf. F. corsé, from corps.)

Bodkin, orig. a small dagger. (?) M.E. boydekin, Ch. Origin unknown.

Body, the frame of an animal. (E.) M.E. bodi; A.S. bodig. - 0. H. G. bodich.

Boor; the same as Boor.

Bog. (C.) Irish bogach, a bog, from bag, soft; cf. Irish bogaim, I shake; a bog being a soft quagmire. So also Gael. bóg, a quagmire. bag, soft, moist; bag, to soften, also to agitate. Cf. O. Irish bōc, soft.

Boggard, Bogart, a spectre. (C.; with F. suffix.) From bug, variant of Bug (1); with suffix -ard, -aart (F. - ard as in bast-ard). See below.

Boggle, to start aside, swerve for fear. (C.) Prob. coined from prov. E. bogale, bogel, a spectre. Cf. W. bog, a goblin; boggle, a scarecrow, boggul, a threat, boggul, to threaten; boggule, to scare. See Bug (1).

Bohea, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) So named from the Bohe hills; the mountain called Bo-y (or Wu-t) is situated in
the province of 台湾 or 漢, on the S. E. coast of China.

**Boil** (1), to bubble up. (F. — L.) O. F. bollir, to boil (F. bouillir) = L. bullire, to bubble up. — L. bulla, a bubble; see Bull (a). Cf. Norman F. beullir, to boil.

**Boll** (2), a small tumour. (E.) Prov. E. bils, prob. affected by boil (1). M. E. bils, a boil, swelling. — Du. bult; G. bulte. Cf. Goth. *uflaujan, to puff up; Icel. blyta, a lump (with mutation), See Bowl (2).

**Bolsterous.** (F.) Lengthened from M. E. bolster, Ch.; lit. 'noisy.' Boistous answers to O. F. boistous, lame, but the difference in sense is remarkable. The O. F. boistous also meant 'rough,' as applied to a bad road; hence perhaps M. E. bolsterous, rough, coarse, noisy.

**Bolthole.** (E.) M. E. bale, bale; A. S. bead, baile; baile, ice. baltr, Du. bult; O. H. G. balde; cf. (with balthala, adv.) boldly. Tent. type *balhos.

**Bolt, stem of a tree.** (Scand.) M. E. bale, ice. baltr, ice. baltr, Du. bult; Dan. bult. Cf. Gk. βάλλω, to throw; see Bold (1).

**Bolled,** swollen. (Scand.) Earlier forms are M. E. bollen, pp., and bolande, pp. The latter is the pp. of M. E. bolten, to swell. — Du. bolten, Swed. bolna, Icel. blytne, to swell, inchoative forms from wk grade of blega (cf. Icel. blegja, to inflate). Cf. A. S. bogan (pp. bolgen), to swell with anger. See Bellows, Billow

**Bolster.** (E.) A. S. bolster, with suffix ster as in holster. From its round shape. — Du. bolster, balster; Icel. balster; O. H. G. bolster (G. polster). Tent. type *balhuster; from Teut *bol, weak grade of *bol, to puff up. See Boil (2). (See Fromk.)

**Bolt** (1), a stout pin of iron, an arrow. (E.) A. S. bol, Du. bost, formerly bolt; Dan. bort, G. bote, bolas. Root unknown.


**Bolts** a large pull. (L. — Gk.) Late L. βότος (not L. bōs), a Latinised form of Gk. βότος, a clod, lump.

**Bomb,** a shell for cannon. (E. — Span. — L. — Gk.) F. boute; Span. bomba = L. bombus, a humming noise. = Gk. βομβος, the same. See Boom (1).

**Bombard.** (F. — L. — Gk.) The verb is from L. bombare, a great gun; Sh. = F. bombarde, a cannon; extended from F. bombe to Bomb. Der. bombardier, F. bombardier (Cot.).

**Bombast,** orig. cotton wadding; hence padding, affected language. (F. — L. — Gk.) From O. F. bombece (with added ce), cotton wadding. = Late L. bombacem, acc. of bombax, cotton; for L. bombex = Gk. βομβος, silk, cotton; orig. a silkworm. Cf. 'to talk fustian.'

**Bombastine, bombasine,** a fabric of silk and worsted. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. bombastine, Gk. bombacnum, L. bombax, adj. silken; from bombe, silk; see above.

**Bond.** (E.) See Band (1).

**Bondage,** servitude. (F. — Scand' M. E. and A. F. bondage, sovitude; the sense being due to confusion with the verb to bind. But it orig. meant the condition of a bondman, called in A. S. bōnda, a word borrowed from Icel. bona, a husbandman. And bōnda — bōnd, a tiller; from Icel. bōa, to till, prepare, cognate with A. S. būan, to dwell, and G. bäuern.

Thus A. S. bōnda is allied in sense and origin to F. boor, q. v.

**Bone.** (E.) M. E. bon, A. S. bōm. — Du. been; Icel. bein; Swed. bein; Dan. been; O. H. G. bein. Tent. type *bānum.

**Bonfire.** (E.) Orig. a bone-fire. 'Bane-fire, ignus osarium;' Catholic Anglo-Latin, A.D. 1483; where bone is the Northern form of bone. Cf. Picard fe d'os, a bonfire.

**Bonito,** a kind of tuna. (Span. — Arab.) Span. bonito = Arab. haymoth, a bonito.

**Bonnet.** (F.) F. bonnet; O. F. bonet (A.D. 1047), the name of a stuff of which bonnets or caps were made. Origin unknown.

**Bony,** fair. (F. — L.) From F. bowe, fair, fem. of boun, good. = L. bonus, good; O. L. dōnum.

**Bons, a priest.** (Port. — Japanese.) Port. bôsa, Jap. bôsa, a religious man.

**Booby.** (Span. — L.) Span. bôsa, a blockhead, booby (related to F. bôte,
BOOK

stammering). = L. balbus, stammering; hence, stupid.

Book. (E.) M. E. boke; A. S. bōc, a book; also, a beech-tree. The orig. 'books' were pieces of writing scratched on a beechen board. + Du. boek; Icel. bók; Swed. boök; Dan. bog; G. buch; all in the sense of 'book.' Goth. bôka, a letter, pl. bôkas, writings. ß. With A. S. bōc, beech, cf. L. fagus, a beech, Gk. φύξις, a tree with edible fruit.

Boon (1), to hum. (E.) M. E. bonnen, not found in A. S. + Du. komen, to boom, to give out a hollow sound like an empty barrel. An imitative word, like L. bombo, Gk. βόμβος, a hummer.

Boo&m (2), a pole. (Du.) Du. boom; the Du. form of Be&m (1).

Boomerang, a wooden missile weapon. (Australian.) From the native Australian name.

Boon (1), a petition. (Scand.) M. E. bone, Ch. = Icel. bók; Dan. and Swed. bök, a petition. + A. S. bōken, bōn (whence buke in Wordsworth). The sense of 'favour' arose from confusion with Boo&m (2).

Boon (2), good. (F. - 1.) In the phrase 'boon companion.' = F. bon, good. = L. bonus. See Sonny.

Bore, a peasant. (Du.) Du. boer; a peasant, lit. 'tiller of the soil.' = Du. bouwen, to till. + A S. bíjan, to dwell in, whence gebúrne, a peasant (only preserved in neich-bómr). So also G. baeren, to till, whence baier, a peasant; Icel. bía, Goth. bauna, to dwell. Tnt. stem *bī-, related to Be. (Streitberg, § 90.)


Boot (2), a covering for the foot. (F.) M. E. bote = O. F. botte (F. botte); cf. Span., Port., Late L. bota. Origin unknown.

Booth. (Scand.) M. E. bothe, = M. Dan. boð (Kalkar), Dan. bō, Swed. bōt (cf. Icel. bōð, a dwelling, booth). = Dan. bā, Swed. bo, Icel. bóði, to dwell; see Bør, G. bade, a stall. Tnt. type *bārði, f. Cf. also Irish bòth, a hut, W. beth, a residence; Lith. bēta, būtas, a house. See Build.

Booty. (F. - Low G.) Formerly spelt butto. = F. butin, 'a booty, prey;' Cot.
BOTAGO

orig., an adj.—Gk. βοτανής, belonging to plants.—Gk. βοτανή, grass.—Gk. βοσεως, to pasture; cf. bowr, a grazing animal.

Botargo, a cake made of the roe of the sea-mullet (Ital.—Arab.). M. Ital. botarga, pl. botarghe; see Florio and Torrino.—Arab. бутаркъ, botargo; given by Devic. Supposed to be composed of bow, Coptic def. article, and Gk. ῥαψυς, dried fish (Journ. des Savants, Jan. 1848, p. 45).

Botch (1), to patch. (E.) Origin unknown. Similar is M. Du. botsen, to strike, beat, also to patch up; cf. Du. botsen, to beat.

Botch (2), a swelling. (F. — G.) M. E. boche.—O. North F. boche; Picard boche; O. F. boce, a swelling; see Bocel.

Both. (Scand.) M. E. bāke, Scot. bāth, = Icel. báðir, both, dual adj.; Dan. baade; Swed. båda; båda. And cf. A. S. bē, both; Lat. — bo in ambo; Gk. βα, in δυ-ψα; Skt, bha in u-bha, both. Icel. -búr is for -bör, they, the; so that bō-th was orig. two words; cf. Goth. ba-bōs, both the ships (Luke v. 7).

Bother, vb and sb. (E.) In Swift. Cf. pother; prov. E. pudder, confusion; M. E. puthern, to bestir oneself. Origin unknown.


Bottle (1), a hollow vessel. (F.—L. — G.) M. E. botel. = F. bouteille. = Late Lat. buticula, double dimin. of late L. butis, butitis, a cask, a butt; see Butt (2).

Bottle (2), a bundle of hay. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. botel. = O. F. botel, botelle, a small bundle, dimin. of botte, a bundle, as of hay.—O. H. G. bōs, a bundle of straw or flax; allied to O. H. G. bōsan, to beat (see Bote); perhaps from the beating of flax.

Bottom, (E.) M. E. botum, botum. A. S. botum + Du. bodem; Icel. bottn; Swed. botta; Dan. bunke; G. boden; Lat. fundus; Gk. βάθος; Vedic Skt. budhā, depth, ground. Allied to Irish bòim, sole of the foot; Gael. bòinn, sole, bottom; W. bōn, base, stock. See Fundament. Brugm. i 110; 704.

Boudoir. (F.) F. boudoir, a private room for a lady; lit. a place to sink in.—F. boudoir, to sink. Cf. E. sout.

BOUND. (E.) M. E. bōn. A. S. bōn, bōn, of which the orig. sense was ‘an arm.’ — Icel. bódgr, Swed. bōg, Dan. bōv, the shoulder of an animal, hence the bow (shoulder) of a ship; G. bōg; Gk. βοῖς, the fore-arm; Skt. bāhas, the arm. Text. type bōr; Idg. type *bōḥus. See Bow (4). Brugm. i § 184.

Bought, a bend, turn, fold. (Low G.) In Spenser, F. Q. l. 1. 15. Low G. būg, a bend; Du. bogen, bōch; Dan. bōg. Cf. G. bueht. The E. form is Bight. And see Bout.

Boulder, a large stone. (E??) Etym. obscure; cf. Swed. dial. butersten, a large rolling stone; so called from its rolling down stream with a crash.—Swed. bultra, to thunder, roar; and steen, a stone. Danish has buldre; to roar, bulder, a crash.

Boulit, to sift meal; see Bolt (2).

Bounce, to jump up quickly. (E.) M. E. bunsen, to beat. Cf. Low G. bunsen, to beat, knock at a door; Du. bounen, to bounce, throw, from Du. bōn, a bounce, thump; G. bōmsen, bounce; Icel. bōps, boun. Boun! Prob. imitative.

Bound (1), to leap. (F. — L. — G.) F. bondir, to bound; but orig. to resound.—L. bonitāre, to resound.—L. bonus, a humming sound.—Gk. Bbabos, the same.

Der. re-bound. (F. rebondir).

Bound (2), a boundary. (F. — C.) M. E. bounde, Ch.; with excescent d, as in soun-d. A. F. bounds, bende; O. F. bonne, a boundary; also spelt bodme (Burguy); Late Lat. bodma (contr. form bonna), a bound, limit. Perhaps of Celtic origin; Thurneysen, 91. Der. bounded.

Bound (3), ready to go. (Scand.) In ‘the ship is bound for Spain,’ &c. Formed, with excescent d, from M. E. boun, ready, Ch. C. T. 11807. — Icel. binn, prepared; pp. of bina, to till, prepare.—A. S. bīan; see Bore.

Bounden, the old pp. of Bind. (E.) As in ‘bounden duty.’


Bouquet. (F. — Late L.) F. bouquet; O. F. bouquet, orig. ‘a little wood,’ dimin. of O. F. bos (F. bōt), a wood. = Late L. boscum, boscum, acc. of bosco, bosco, a wood; of unknown origin. Cf. Bush.

Bourd, a jest; to jest. (F.) M. E. bōrde, sb.; bōrden, vb.—F. bōrde,
BOURN

(1), a boundary. (F.) In Sh. = F. borne, a bound; for O.F. *boine, variant of O.F. *boine, a boundary; see Bound (3).

Bourn (2), Burn, a stream. (E.) M.E. *bourn, a fountain, stream, well. = Icel. brunni; Swed. brunna; Dan. brond; G. brunnen; Goth. brunna, a spring, well.

House, House, House, to drink deeply. (Du.) M.E. housen ('b. 1300).

- M. Du. *huisen, later huisen, to drink deeply. = M. Du. *bisse (Latinised as *bissa by Erasmus), hissen, a large cup, also a tap, a conduit (Kilian); Du. bis, a conduit, pipe. Cf. O.F. buse, a conduit; G. hausen, to house.

Bout, a turn, a round, occasion. (Low G.) The same as Bought (above); prob. influenced by about.

Bow (1), to bend. (E.) M.E. bowen, bogen, bogen. A.S. *bigan; = Du. boogen; O.H.G. bigan; Goth. bigan; Teut. type *bigan- or *bigan-. Cf. Skt. bhuj, to bend; Lat. jugula, to take to flight, give way; Gk. ἰγνεῖος, to flee. Brugm. i. §§ 658, 701.

Bow (2), a bend. (E.) From the verb.

Bow (3), a weapon to shoot with. (E.) M.E. bowe. A.S. *boga, a bow; because it is bent or bowed. = Du. boog; Icel. bogi; Swed. böge; Dan. buk; O.H.G. boga; G. bogen. From A.S. bog-; cf. bog-en, pp. of bigan, to bend.

bow-window. (E.) A window of semi-circular form; not the same as bow-window.

Bow (4), the ‘shoulder’ of a ship. (Scand.) From Icel. bög, shoulder; see Bought. = Du. boeg, bow of a ship.

Boat. (F. - L.) M.E. bowel. = O.F. bote; (mod. F. bateau). = Lat. acc. botellum, a sausage; in Late L., an intestine; dimin. of botulus, a sausage.


Boat (1), a round wooden ball. (F. - L.) M.E. boole. = F. boule. = L. bulla, a bubble; hence, a round thing, a ball.

Boat (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.)
BRANCH

- L. brachium, an arm.
- L. brachus, an arm.


Bracken, fern. (Scand.) M. E. braeken. From O. Icel. *brækni, not found; represented by Swe. braiken, Dan. brugne, fern; cf. Icel. bæknir, fern.

Bracket, a corbel, &c. (F. - C. ?) Formerly spelt bracquet, as in Minshew, ed. 1607. So named from the resemblance to the front part of a pair of breeches, as formerly made. - Fr. braguette, 'a codpiece.' Cot. (the front pair of a pair of breeches); the allied Span. braguetas also meant a projecting mould in architecture, a bracket or corbel. Dimin. of O. F. braguer, 'a kind of mortaise.' Cot.; from bragues, breeches; so also Span. braguetas is the dimin. of Span bragus, breeches. - L. braca, breeches; said to be of Celtic (or Tentoic ?) origin. See Breeches.

Brackish. (Du.) Du. brak, brine, nauseous; older form wrek, brackish (Hexham); allied to M. Du. wrake, a wrack, Du. wrekken, to reject, blame, disapprove. - Du. warak, orig. 2d grade of wrekken, to wreak; orig. to drive. See Wreck. [So also wrong, sour, is allied to wrongen, to wring. See Franck.]

Bract. (L.) Lat. bractea, a thin plate or leaf of metal.


Bran, browning, a hill, steep bank, slope. (Scand.) M. E. brán, brán (North). - Icel. bráð, brow; hence, brow of a hill; see Brow.

Brad, to boast. (Uncertain.) M. E. bragen, to sound loudly, to vaunt. Etym. unknown; cf. Gael. breagh, an explosion, crack; A. S. gebrécc, a breaking, crash, noise; Icel. bráð, a creaking, a break, to creak; cognate with L. frágus, noise. Also (late) M. F. fragueur, 'to flaut, brag;' Cat.; M. F. fragard, 'gay, gallant, braggart,' whence E. braggart. We find also W. bragol, to vociferate (from E.); Bret. brag, to brag (from F.). Cf. Bray.


Brahman, Brahmin. (Skt.) Skt. bhráhmana, a brahman, holy man. - Skt. brahman, prayer; also devotion, lit. 'a greatness of the soul;' cf. bhátran, great. (BHERGH, to be great.)

Braid (a), to weave. (E.) M. E. breiden.
A. S. briedan, bréđan, to brandish, weave, braid. + Icel. brégda, to brandish, turn about, change, start, braid, &c.; whence brag, a sudden movement.

Braid (a), full of deceit. (E.) In All's Well, iv. 2. 73, braid is short for braided, i.e. full of braids or tricks. M. E. braid, trick, deceit. - A. S. bregda, deceit; from A. S. bregd, and grade of bregdan, to draw out, weave, knit, braid.

Brail, a kind of ligature or fastening. (F. - C. ?) O. F. brasel, a cincture; orig. for fastening up breeches. - F. brasée, breeches.

Brain. (E.) M. E. braigne. A. S. bren, brenn, the brain. + Du. bræn. Cf. Gk. brýsin, the top of the head.

Brake (I.), a machine for breaking hemp; a name for various mechanical contrivances. (O. Low G.) M. E. brake.

- Low G. brake, a flax-brake; M. Du. broeker, 'a brake to beat flax;' Hexham; Du. braak. - Du. bruk, 2d grade of broeken, to break; see Break.

Brake (a), bush. (E.) M. E. brake. + Low G. brak, willow-bush (Bremen); also stumps of broken trees, rough growth. From A. S. bren, (pt. t. breo), to break. ? In the sense of 'fern,' modified from Bracken.

Bramble. (E.) M. E. bremel, A. S. bremel, bremel. Allied to Du bram, a blackberry; Swe. brom, Dan. brom, G. bremsbeere, a blackberry. Here Du. brom, G. bröm (O. H. G. bröm, answer to A. S. brom, see Broom); of which A. S. bremel (for Teut. *brémitl) is the diminutive.


Branch. (F. - L.) F. branche. - Late L. branca, the paw of an animal.

Brand, a burning piece of wood, scar of fire, a sword. (E.) M. E. bremel, A. S. brand, a burning, a sword: from bram, and stem of Teut. *brenman, to burn; see Burn. + Icel. brandr, a fire-brand, sword-
BRANDISH

blade (from its flashing); Swed. and Dan. brand, fire-brand, fire; M.H.G. brant, a brand, sword.

brandish. (F. — Scand.) M.E. brandishe, brandy, brandishe, a parapet, battlement. — O.F. bretishe, a small wooden outwork, battlement; cf. Prov. beresca, Ital. berrasca, the same. A difficult word; prob. formed from G. brett, a plank.

Bravado. (Span.) See Brave.

Brave. (F. — It.) F. brave, ‘brave, gay, fine, proud, braggard, valiant;’ Cot. — Ital. bravo; the same as Span. and Port. bravu; Prov. braue. Etym. unknown; none of the explanations are satisfactory; the Bret. brav, O. Swed. bra, appear to be borrowed from F.

Brandishe, a punishment for scolds. (E.) See Jamieson. Hence were borrowed Gael. branbas (O. Gael. brnas), a sort of pillowry; Gael. bran, Irish brnas, a halter. — Du. prangen, pincers, barnacle, collar; G. pranger, a pillow; Du prangen, to pinch. Cf. Goth. ana-praggan, to harass.

Brand-new. (E.) Short for brand-new, i.e. new from the fire. See Brand.

Brant-fox, Brant-goose or brentgoose. The prefix is Scand., as in Swed. brandraf, a brand-fox, brandego; a brentgoose. The orig. sense is ‘burnt,’ with the notion of redness or blackness.

Brasier, Brasier, a pan to hold coals. (F. — Scand.) F. braser — F. braize, live coals. — Swed. brasa, fire (below).


brase (1), to harden. (E.) K. Lear. I. i. xi. It means to harden like brass; see below.

brase (2), to ornament with brass. (E.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer, Od. xv. 113; from bras, sb. ‘Acro, ic brasige; ‘ Ælfric, Gram. p. 215.

Brassart, the piece of armour which protected the upper part of the arm. (F. — L.) F. brassart ( Cot.), brassard (Littre); also brasal. Formed with suffix -ard from F. bras, arm. — L. brachium, arm.

Brat (1), a cloak, rough mantle. (C.) It also meant a rag, clout, or pinafore. — Gael. and Irish brait, a cloak, rag; O. Irish brat, a rough cloak; W. brothiwn, woollen cloth. (W. brat is from E.)

Brat (2), a child; esp. ‘a beggar’s brat.’ Perhaps ‘a rag,’ the same as Brat (1).

Brattico, a fence of boards in a mine.

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bravado. (Span.) Altered from Span. bravada, ‘a bravado,’ Minchew’s Span. Dct. — Span. bravu, brave.

bravo, a daring villain. (Ital.) Ital. bravu, brave; as a sb., a cut-throat, villain.

bravol well done! (Ital.) Ital. bravu, brave; used in the voc. case masc.

Brawl (1), to quarrel. (E.?) M.E. brawlen. Perhaps E. Cf. Du. brullen, to brag, boast; Dan. bralle, to prate, chatter; G. brahlen, to brag.


Brass; see Brass.

Brasier; see Brasier.

Breach. (E.) M.E. breche, a fracture.

— A.S. brea, as in hiæf-gebreca, a piece of bread (more commonly bras, a breaking); O. Fris. brak. — A.S. breces, to break.

M. E. breche is also partly from O.F. breche (F. breche), a fracture. — G. breschen, to break.
BREAD

+Du. brood; Icel. bræði; Swed. and Dan.
brød; G. bröt; Teut. type *breōdaz, n.;
or *brœðaz, neut. form in -az. It sometimes
means ‘bit’ or ‘piece’; cf. A.S. 'brœð according to the manual guidance.
BRIDGE

Dan. brug; G. brücke; O. H. G. brücke.


brief (2), a writ, &c. (F. - L.) F. bref, a brief; Cot. The same as F. brief above; from its being in a short form.

Briar, Bridal; see Bridal.

Brigand. (F. - Ital.) F. brigand, a robber. - Ital. brigante, an intriguer, robber; orig. pres. part. of brigare, to strive after. - Ital. brigare, strive, quarrel, trouble. Orig. uncertain.

brig; short for brigantine.

Brigade. (F. - Ital.) F. brigade, a crew, troop. - Ital. brigata, a troop; orig. fem. of pp. of brigare, to strive, fight, as above.

brigantine, a kind of armour. (F. - Ital.) F. brigantine, a kind of armour, worn by brigands. - F. brigand, a robber; see above.

brigantine, brig, a ship. (F. - Ital.) Brig is merely short for brigantine.

- F. brigantin, a kind of ship. - Ital. brigantina, a private-ship. - Ital. brigante, a robber. See Brigand.


Brill, a fish. (E.) Origin unknown.

Brilliant, shining. (F. - L. - Gk. - Skt.) F. brillant, pres. part. of brillier, to glitter; cf. Ital. brillare, to sparkle. The orig. sense was to sparkle as a beryl.

- L. beryllum, a beryl; see Beryl.

Brim. (E.) M. E. brim. (Not in A. S.) Cf. Icel. barmur, brim; Swed. bram, border, edge; Dan. bramme; M. Du. brume; G. gebraun, border.

Brimstone, sulphur. (E.) M. E. brimstone, brimstone, also bremstone (Wycliff). - M. E. breum-ten, to burn, and stone, stone. So also Icel. brunnstein, brumstone. See Burn.

Brimful, Brinded, streaked. (Scand.) Icel. brand-; as in brandfjöll, brindled, said of a cow. - Icel. brændr, a brand, flame, sword. Thus brindled = brained.


Bring. (E.) A. S. bringan, also bringan, pt. t. bróhte. + Du. brengen; G. bringen; Goth. brigian (written for bringan), pt. t. bróhtia.

Brink. (Scand.) M. E. brink. - Dan. brink, verge; Swed. brink, descent or slope of a hill; Icel. brokka (for bríkka), a slope, crest of a hill; allied to Icel. brú, a grassy slope, orig. the breast.


Bristed. (F.) O. F. brischet (Brachet), s. v. brachet, also bruschet (Ducange); brischet, 'the brisket, or breast-piece, brochet, 'the craw-bone of a bird;' Cot. Mod. F. brochet. Cf. Bret. brochot, the breast; spel brusk in the dialect of Vannes.


Broach. (F. - L.) M. E. seten en broche = to set a-brooch, tap liquor. - E. mettre en broche, to tap, by piercing a barroll. = F. brocher, to pierce; broche, 'a broach, spit,' Cot.; see Brooch.

Broad. (E.) M. E. broad. A. S. bræt + Du. bræt; Icel. bretir; Swed. and Dan. bræt; Goth. braide; G. breit.

Brocade. (Span. - L.) Span. brocado, brocade; orig. embroidered, the pp. of a verb *brocar (not used) answering to F. brocher, 'to broach, also, to stitch... with great stitches.' Cot. = F. broche, = Late L. broaca, L. brocatus; see Brooch.
**BROCCOLI**

*Broccolii.* (Ital.—L.) Ital. *broccoli,* sprouts; pl. of *broccolo,* a sprout. Dimin. of *brocco,* a skewer, a shoot, stalk.—L. *broccus,* projecting, like teeth.

*Broucher,* a pamphlet. (F.—L.) F. *brochure,* a few leaves stitched together.—F. *brocher,* to stitch; see *Brocade.*

*Brock,* a badger. (C.) A.S. *broc.=* W., Corn., and Bret. *broc;* Irish, Gael., and Manx *broc,* a badger. Named from his white-streaked face; cf. Gacl. *brochach,* speckled, grayish, as a badger; Gk. *φοινίκη,* white, gray. (Cf. E. *gray,* a badger.)

*Brockett,* a red deer two years old. (F.—L.) F. *broccari,* the same; so called because he has but one tine to his horn.—F. *broche,* a split, also, a tine of a stag’s horn; see *Brooch.*

*Broques,* coar-e shoes, leggings. (C. —E.) Gael. and Irish *bróg,* shoe; M. Irish *bróc,* shoe. = A. S. *bróc,* breches; or Icel. *brik.* See *Breeches.*


*Broider,* to adorn with needlework. (F.) [In 1 Tim. ii. 9, *broider* (as in some edd.) is an error for *broided.* see above.] Used as the equivalent of f. *broder,* ‘to embroider,’ Cot. The *d* is due to confusion with *broided.* = O. R. *brouder,* also *broder* (Supp. to Godefroy), cf. I. *bråster,* *bråst,* embroidered work (Ducange). Of unknown origin, perhaps from Teut. *hrost,* whence A.S. *bróc,* Icel. *bróðr,* a spike; see *Brad.*

*Bröl* (1), to fry, grill. (F.) M. E. *brölien.= A. F. *broiller* (Bozon), O. F. *bruser,* to boil, roast (Roquefort). Origin unknown; cf. O.F. *bruir,* to roast; perhaps from M.H.G. *brügen,* to scald; see *Brood.*


*Brencher,* (F.—L.) M. E. *brecour,* an agent, witness of a transaction. = A. F. *broceur,* an agent; orig. a ‘broucher’ or seller of wine. = Late L. *broccatore,* one who brouches. = Late L. *brocca,* i.e. spike; see *Brooch.*

*Broxing,* a chemical element. (G.)

**BROTHEL**

Named from its ill odour. Formed, with suffix -*me,* from Gk. *βρόμος,* a stink.


*Bronze.* (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *bronze.* —Ital. *bronzia;* bronzina, made of bronze (a- *als;* L. *als* Brandusinum. = L. *Brandusius,* Brindisi (in Italy); where bronze mirrors were made (Pliny, xxxii. 9).

*Brooch.* (F.—L.) Named from the pin which fastens it. M. E. *brouche,* a pin, peg, brooch. = F. *broche,* a spat, point. = Late L. *broca,* a pointed stick; *broca,* a spike; L. *brocatus,* projecting, like teeth.

*Brood.* (L.) M. E. *brood.* A.S. *bród* (Rare); ‘hi *bród* heora *bóð* = they nourish their brood; Ælfric’s Hom. ii. 10. + Du. *broed,* (L. *bröt,* Teut. stem *bró-, from a verbal base *bró-, preserved in G. *brühen,* to scald (orig. to heat), Du. *brosecen,* to brood, hatch; from the idea of ‘heat’ or ‘warmth.’ Der. *breed.*

*Brook* (1), to endure, put up with. (L.) M. E. *broken,* broken. A.S. *breccan,* to use, enjoy; which was the orig. sense. + Du. *gebruiken,* Icel. *bríka,* G. *brühen,* Goth. *brujanan,* to use; cf. L *fuere,* to enjoy. See *Fruit.* (√BHREG.) Brumg. i. § 111.


*Brooki-lime,* a plant. (E.) M. E. *brok-lime,* *brok-lime.* From A.S. *bróc,* a brook, and *kleomec,* brook-lime.


*Brose,* a later form of *brown,* or *brewis,* see *Brewis.*

*Broot.* (E.) A.S. *broth.+Icel. *broth;* O.H.G. *broth.* Teut. type *brothom,* n.; from *brou,* *bróu,* weak grade of *brou,* as in A.S. *broawan,* to brew. Lit. ‘brewed.’

*Brothe/.* (E.; confused with F.—Teut.) 1. M. E. *brothel,* a lewd person, base wretch. = A.S. *broth-en,* pp. of *broten,* to perish, become vile; whence also *abroten,* degenerate, base. Hence was made *brothel-house,* a house for vile people (Much Ado, i. 1. 256), afterwards contracted to *brothel.* 2. Orig. distinct from M. E. *bordel,* which was used, how-
BROTHER

ever, in much the same sense. = O. F. bor- 
del, a hut, orig. of boards. = Du. bord, a 
plank, board; see Board.

brôther; Swed. and Dan. brôder; G. 
bruder; Gael. and Ir. brathair; W. 
brwud; Russ. брать; Lat. frater; Gk. 
φράτης; Skt. bhṛtṛ; Teut. stem *brōther; 
Ind. stem *brhrāter.

Brougham, a kind of carriage. (Per- 
sonal name.) Date 1839. Named after 
the first Lord Brougham.

+ Icel. bróu, eyebrow; Lith. brūnas; 
Russ. бровь; Gk. βrows; Pers. abrū; Skt. 
bhṛtṛ. Brugm. i. § 554.

Brown. (E.) M. E. brown. A. S. 
brūn. = Du. bruinen; Icel. blárn; Swed. 
brun; Dan. brun; G. braun; Lith. brunas. 
Cf. Gk. φρόνος, a toad; Skt ha-bhṛnás.
tawny.

Browse. (F. = M. H. G.) For browse; 
lit. ‘to feed on young shoots.’ = M. F. 
brouser (F. brouxter), to nibble off young 
shoots. = M. F. brouse (F. broux), a sprig, 
shoot, bud. = M. H. G. brun, a bud; Bavar. 
brus, a bud. From the weak grade of 
O. H. G. brossen, to break, also, to 
break into bud; which is cognate with 
A. S. brōton. See Brittle.

Bruin. (Du.) In Reynard the Fox, 
the bear is called bruinen, i. e. brown. = Du. 
bruin, brown. See Brown.

Bruiise. (E.; party F.) A. S. (bry- 
byrian, to bruise. Influenced by O. F. 
bruiser, briser, to break, perhaps of Celtic 
origin; cf. Gael. bris, to break; Irish bris- 
im, I break. (The spelling wi, from A. S. 
f, occurs in S. Eng. Legendary, 294. 58.)

Bruit, a rumour. (F. = L. ?) F. bruit, 
a noise. = F. bruire, to make a noise. 
Scheler derives F. bruire from L. rugire, 
to roar, with prefixed b. F. bruit—Late 
L. rugitius, a clamour (Ducange); cf. L. 
rugitius, a roaring. Partly imitative; cf. 
G. rüllen, to roar.

Brunette. (F. = G.) F. brune, fem. 
of brunet, brownish. = M. H. G. brün, 
brown; see Brown.

Brunt. (E.) Prob. imitative; cf. dunt 
(dunt), a blow; influenced by North E. 
brunt, i. e. ‘burnt,’ as if the ‘hot’ part of the 
fight.

Brush. (F. — Teut.) M. E. brusche, 
a brush; also brush-wood, which is the 
older sense, the orig. brush being made of 

BUCKRAM

twigs. = O. F. bruy, F. bruyse, brushwood; 
also, later, a brush. = Low L. brusca, a 
thicket. Derived by Dies from O. H. G. 
brush, G. borste, a bristle; but perhaps 
Celtic (Thurneysen).

Brusque, rough in manner. (F. = Ital.) 
F. brusque. = Ital. brusco, sharp, tart, sour, 
applied to fruits and wine. Origin un- 
certain.

Brute. (F. = L.) F. brute, fem. brute. 
— L. brutus, stupid.

Bryony. (L. = Gr.) L. bryonia. = 
Gk. βρύων, βρυών, bryony; Gk. βρύω, 
to teem, grow luxuriantly.

bole, a bubble; also Du. boöle, a bubble, 
bobbelan, to bubble. Of imitative origin.

Buccanier. (F. = West Indian.) F. 
boucanier, a pirate. = F. boucaner, to 
boil on a sort of wooden frame. = F. boucan, 
a wooden frame, used by hunters for 
smoking and drying flesh. The word 
boucan is said to be a F. spelling of a 
Tupi (Brazilian) word, and to mean ‘a 
frame on which meat is smoke-dried.’

Buck (1), a male deer, goat. (E.) 
M. E. buke. A. S. bêc, male deer, buck, 
a he-goat. = Du. bok, Icel. bukkr, Swed. 
bok, a he-goat; Dan. buk, a he-goat, ram, 
buck; G. buck, also W. buck, Gael. beac, 
Irish boc. Brugm. i. § 800.

Buck (2), to steep clothes in lye. (E.) 
M. E. buken. As if from A. S. *bucian, 
not found. Prob. from A. S. bêc, a pitcher 
(prov. E. bouch, a pail, tub); but M. E. 
boken has the specific sense of ‘steep in 
lye’ like M. H. G. buchen, Swed. byka, 
Dan. byge, Low G. büken, buken (whence 
Ital. bucchare, F. bueur).

Bucket. (E.) A. F. buket (Borcon). 
Formed with A. F. dimin. suffix -et from 
A. S. bêc, a pitcher. Cf. Gael. buaicht, 
Irish buiccead, a bucket (from E.).

Buckle. (F. = L.) M. E. bokel. = O. F. 
boucle (F. boucle), the boss of a shield, a 
ring, a buckle. = Late L. bucella, the 
boss of a shield; bucella, beaver of a helm, 
boss of a shield, buckle. = Lat. buccula, the 
boss, dimin. of buccus, the cheek.

Buckler. (F. = L.) M. E. bokler. = 
O. F. buclar (F. bouclier), a shield; so 
named from the boss on it; see above.

Buckram, a coarse cloth. (F. = 
Ital.) M. E. boheram. = O. F. bucheram 
(F. bougran), a coarse kind of cloth; Low 
L. bucheranus or (in Italy) bucheruningus 
(for Ital. buchiranos), late It. bucherone.
BUCKWHEAT

Origin uncertain; perhaps from Bokhara (Tartary).

Buckwheat. (E.) Lit. beech-wheat; from the resemblance of its seeds to the mast of the beech-tree. The form buck is from A.S. bec, as in buck-mast, beech-mast. So also Du. boekweit, buckwheat; G. Buchweizen. See Beech.

Bucolic, pastoral. (L.—Gk.) L. buco-
livus.—Gk. βουκολίως, pastoral = Gk. βουκόλος, a cowherd. = Gk. βοῦς, an ox; and κλέω, to drive.

Bud. (E.?) M. E. budde, budde, a bud; budlen, to bud. Not found in A.S. Cf. Du. bot, a bud; botten, to bud, sprout.

Budge (1), to stir (F.—L.) F. bouger, to stir; answering to It. buiccare, to bubble up (Diez).—L. bullire; see Boll (1) above. Cf. Span. bullir, (1) to boil, (2) to stir.

Budge (2), a kind of fur. (F.?) Perhaps related to O. F. bochet, boche, a young kid.

Budge, a leathern bag. (F.—C.) F. bourette, dim. of bourre, a bag.—L. bulga, a leathern bag (Gaulish).—O. Irish bolg, boll, a sack.

Buff (1), the colour of dressed buffallo-
skin. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. buffe, a buffalo; L. býculus; see Buffalo.

Buff (2), used in Blindman's buff. (F.) Formerly blindman-buff, a game; in which game boys used to blindfold one (who was blinded) on the back, without being caught, if possible. From O. F. bufe, buffe, a buffet, blow; cf. Low G. buff, puf, a blow (Lübben). See Buffet (1).

Buffalo, (Port. or Itol.—L.—Gk.) Port. buflalo, Itol. buffolo, orig. a kind of wild ox.—L. bufalus, also býculus.—Gk. βύκολος, a buffalo; also a kind of deer or antelope. (Not a true Gk. word.

Buffet (1), and (2); see Buffet (1).

Buffet (2), a blow; to strike. (F.) "M. E. buffet, buffet, a blow, esp. on the check.—O. F. buffet, a blow, dimin. of buffe, a blow, esp. on the check; cf. buffet, to puff out the checks, also to buffet; mod. F. beuffet. Prob. of imitative origin, allied to buffet, to puff; see Buff (2), Puff.

Buffet (1), a foolish fellow. (F.) Orig. a stammerer; hence, a foolish fellow. M. E. buffe, a stammerer. = O. F. beuffet, to puff out the checks (hence, to puff or blow in talking).

Buffet (2), a cushion, to deaden concussion. (F.) Lit. 'a striker;' from M. E. buffen, to strike, orig. to buffet on the check; see Buffet (1).

Buffoon. (F.) F. bouffon, a buffoone, jester, one who makes grimaces. = F. bouffer, to puff.


Bug (1), a spectre. (C.) In Sh. = W. bug, a hobgoblin, spectre; Gael. and Ir. bocan, a spectre. = Lithuan. buogus, terrific, from bugi, to terrifying, allied to Skt. bhuj, to turn aside; see Bow (1). Brugm. l. § 701.

Bug (2), an insect. (C.?) Said to be so named because of an object of terror, exciting disgust; see Bug (1). But cf. A. S. scearn-budda, dung-beetle (Voc.), prov. E. scorn-bug (Kent).

Bug-bear. (C. and E.) A supposed spectacle in the shape of a bear; see Bug (1).

Bugle (1), a wild ox; a horn. (F.—L.) Bugle, a horn, is short for bugle-horn; a bugle is a wild ox.—O. F. bugle, a wild ox.—L. acc. býculus, a young ox; double dim of býs, an ox.

Bugle (2), a kind of ornament. [Low L. bugol, pl., the name of a kind of pad for the hair (A.D. 1388), throws no light on the word.] Etym. unknown.


Buglossa, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) Lit. 'ox-tongue.' = F. buglossa.—L. býglussa; also býglussa.—Gk. βύγλωσσον, ox-tongue; from the shape of the leaves.—Gk. βόως, ox; γλώσσα, tongue.

Build. (E.) M.E. bulden. Late A. S. byldan, to build. —A.S. bold, a house, variant of bolt, a dwelling, n. = Teut. *blōt, from *bl-, related to bit-an, to dwell; see Bower. Cf. A.S. bylian, to build, from bolt (above). [Cf. O. Swed. bylla, to build (Hræ).]—O. Swed. bol, a house, dwelling; Icel. bol, a house; Dan. bol, a small farm.]

Bulb. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. bulbe.—L. bulbus, a bulb.—Gk. βόλβος, a bulbous root, onion.

Bulbul, a nightingale. (Pers.) Pers. bulbul, a bird with a melodious voice, resembling the nightingale. Of imitative origin.

Bulge, to swell out. (F.—C.) Formed from M. E. bulge, a wallet, pouch.—O. F. bouge (bouge), a bag.—L. bulga,
BULK

a bag (Gaulish). See Budget. Doublet, bilge.

Balk (1), size. (Scand.) M. E. bolke, a heap. - Icel. bili, a heap; O. Swed. balk; Dan. bulk, a lump. Cf. Swed. bulla, to swell.

Balk (2), the trunk of the body. (Du.) In Sh. = M. Du. buikske, thorax (Kilian). (Prob. confused with Du. buik, Icel. bækir, the trunk; Swed. buk, Dan. bug, G. bauch, the belly.)

Balk (3), a stall of a shop. (Scand.) Perhaps related to Balk. Cf. Dan. dial. bulk, a half-wall; Icel. bulkr, a beam, also, a partition; Linc. bulker, a beam, a wooden hatch in a workshop. Der. bulk-head, a partition.

Bull (1), male of the cow. (E.) M. E. bole, bul. Not found in A. S., but the dimin. bullin, a bullock, occurs. Prob. 'the bellower;' cf. M. H. G. buhlen, to roar; and see Bellow. + Du. bul; Icel. boli; G. bulle; Lithuan. bullius. Der. bull-ock, A. S. bullisc, as above.

Bull (2), a papal edict. (L.) M. E. bulla. = Lat. bulla, a bubble, boss, knob, leaden seal on an edict; a bull (in late Latin).

bullet. (F. - L.) M. F. boulet, dimin. of F. boule, a ball. - L. bulla, a boss, knob, &c.

bulletin. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. bulletin, a ticket. = Ital. bullettino, a safe-conduct, pass, ticket. Dimin. of bulletto, a passport, lottery ticket, dimin. of bulla, a seal, bull. = L. bulla, a boss, &c.

Bullace, wild plum. (F. ?) M. E. bolas. Apparently related to O. F. boise, a bullock; cf. Bret. boilos, polos, bullace; Low L. bulliuscula; Walloon bolat (Remacle).

Bullet, Bulletin; see Bull (2).

Bullion. (F. - L.) The A. F. bullion meant a mint, and Late L. bullion, bullio meant a mass of metal, apparently, from its being melted; cf. F. boulion, a bulling. = Late L. bullionem, acc. of bullio, a bulling. = L. bullire, to bubble up, boil. = L. bullus, a bubble.

Bully, a noisy rough fellow. (O. Low G.) In Sh. The oldest sense in E. is 'dear one, lover.' = M. Du. boel, a lover (of either sex); borrowed from M. H. G. boote (G. buke), lover.

Bulrush. (E.) M. E. bulryche, Prompt. Parv., p. 244, col. 2. Perhaps 'stem-rush;' from its stout stem; cf. Shell. butruwond, a bulrush. = Dan. buk, stem, trunk; see Bole. Or bull may mean 'large,' with ref. to a bull. Cf. bull-daisy, &c. (Britten).

Bulwarek. (Scand.) Dan. bulwark, Swed. bokwerk (Hre); cf. Du. bokwerk, G. boll-werck (whence F. boulevard). Compounded of Dan. bul, Swed. bol, trunk of a tree, log, Icel. buir, bair, the stem of a tree; and Dan. värk, Swed. verk, a work. Lit. 'log-work,' or 'bole-work;' see Bole.

Bum-bailliff, under-bailliff. (E. and F.) A slang term. Todd quotes passages to show that it arose from the pursuer catching at a man by the hinder part of his garment.

Bumble-bee, a bee that booms or hums. See Boom (1).

Bumboat. (E.) From bum and boat. Orig. a scavenger's boat on the Thames (A. D. 1685); afterwards used to supply vegetables to ships.

Bump (1), to thump; a blow. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. M. Dan. bumpo, to strike with the fist; W. pumpio, to thump; pump, a lump; Corn. bom, bump, a blow. The senses are: (1) to strike, (2) a blow, (3) its effect. See Bunch.

Bump (2), to boom. (E.) Imitative; cf. Boom (1), and Bumble-bee.

Bumper, a full glass. (E.) From bump; with the notion of a bumping or full glass; cf. thumping, i. e. great.

Bumpkin, a thick-headed fellow. (Du.) M. Du. boomken, a little tree (Hexham); dimin. of boom, a tree, a beam, bar; see Beam (1). The E. bumpkin also meant a luff-block, a thick piece of wood (Cotgrave, s. v. Chicambault, and see bumpkin in the E. index); hence, readily applied to a block-head, thick-skulled fellow.

Bun. (F.) Cf. prov. F. bigne, a kind of fritters; perhaps the same as O. F. bigne, a swelling or bump due to a blow (Burguy), also spelt bigne, 'a bump, knob;' Cot. O. F. bigne, a fritter (Godfrey); also bugnet (id., Supp. p. 393). 'Bignets, little round loaves, buns,' &c.; Cot. Minacheu has Span. buñuelos, 'pancakes, cobloaves, buns.' See Bunton. (Doubtful.)


BUNG

Bung, a stopple. (Du.—L.) M. Du. bungo (Du. bome), a bung; dialectal form of *bonds, as preserved in F. bonde, a bung. Cognate with Swed. bonde (Weigand, s. v. *bonde), bond, an orifice; orig. fem. pp. of bonda, to prick. Cf. W. bung, an orifice, also, a bung.

Bungalow, a Bengal thatched house. (Hind.) Hind. bangalāh, of or belonging to Bengal, a bungalow; Rich. Dict. p. 293. From the name Bengal.


Bunyon. (F.—G.) O. F. buignon, only in the sense of a frisser (Godofroy); but really an augmentative of O. F. buigne (F. bigne, a bump, swelling; Cot.).—O. H. G. buhna, a lump (Graff, in Schmeller); cf. Icel. bínna, convexity. So also Ital. bugnione, augment. of buigne, a boil, a swelling. See Bun.

Bunk, a wooden case or box, berth. (Scand.) Cf. O. Swed. bunke, the planking of a ship forming a shelter for merchandise, &c. (Ihre); the usual sense of Swed. bunke is a heap, pile, something prominent; M. Dan. bunke, room for cargo.

Bunt, the belly of a sail. (Scand.) It answers in form to Dan. bunde, Swed. bunt, a bundle, a bunch; from the weak stem of the verb to Bind. ¶ But the right words for 'bunt' are Dan. bug, Swed. buk, Du. buk, G. bauch; see Bulk (2).

Bunting (1), a bird. (E.) M. E. bunting; also bunting (—buntel), Lowl. sc. bantlin. Origin unknown.


Buoy. (Du.—F.—L.) Du. boei, a buoy; also a shackle, a fetter. —O. F. boat, a fetter, F. boute, a buoy. —Late L. boia, a fetter, e.g. L. boia, pl. a collar for the neck, orig. of leather.

Burr, Burdock; see Burr.

Burbot, a fish. (F.) F. bourbotte (also barbotte) = F. bourbotter, 'to wallow in mud,' Cot. = F. bourbe, mud; of unknown origin.

Burden (1), Burthen, a load carried. (E.) A. S. byrde, a load. From Teut. *barn, weak grade of *beran, to bear; see Bear (1). + Icel. byrdr, byrfi; Swed. bora; Dan. bønde; Goth. baurhtes; G. bürde; from the same root, with varying suffixes. For the form burden, see below.

Burden (2), the refrain of a song. (F.—Late L.) F. bourdon, a drone-bee, humming of bees, drone of a bagpipe; see Cot. = Late L. burðonem, acc. of burde, a drone. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Lowland Sc. bir, to make a whizzing noise, E. buzz. ¶ Confused with Burden (1).


Burgeon, a bud. (F.—Tent.) F. bourgeois, a young bud. Lengthened from Languedoc bourre, a bud, eye of a shoot (Diez). = M. H. G. burren, O. H. G. purzan, to raise, push up, push out. = M. H. G. bōr, por, an elevation; whence G. empor (=in por), upwards.

Burgess. (F.—M. H. G.) M. E. burgeys. = O. F. burgeis. = Low Lat. burgessis, belonging to a fort or city. = Low Lat. burguis, a fort. = M. H. G. burç (G. burg); cognate with A. S. burg; see Borough.

Burger. (Du.) Formerly burger. = Du. burger, a citizen. = Du. burg, a city; cognate with E. Borough.

Burglar. (A. F.—E.) A. F. burgleri, burglour; Law L. burgulator. = Law L. burguläre, to break into a house. = A. S. burh, burg, see Borough.

Burgomaster. (Du. and F.) Du. burge-mester, a town-master. = Du. burg, cognate with E. Borough; and mester, a master, from O. F. mestre; see Master.

Burgonet, a helmet. (F.) F. bourguignote, 'a burganet,' Cot. So called because first used by the Burgundians. = F. Bourgogne, Burgundy.

Burial. (E.) M. E. būriel, biriel, a tomb; also spelt biriel, biriels. = A. S. byrigels, a tomb. = A. S. byrugen, to bury; see Bury. The spelling with -al is due to association with funer-al, &c.

Burlu, an engraver's tool. (F.—G.) F. burlu; Ital. borino. Prob. from M. H. G. boren (G. bohren), to bore; see Bore (1).

Burse, to murder by suffocation; to murder, stifle. (Personal name.) From the name of Burke, an Irishman who em
BURL

Burl, to pick knots and loose threads from cloth. (F.—L.) To *burl* is to pick off *burts*. M. E. *burle*, a knot in cloth. — O. F. *bourle*; dimin. of F. *bourre*, a flock or lock of wool or hair. — Late L. *burra*, a woolen pad; allied to L. *burra*, trifles, trash. Late L. *reburrus*, rough.


Burly. (E.) M. E. *burli*, *burliche*, burli; prov. E. *bawler*, Shetland bawly. Formed by adding the suffix *-ly* (A. S. *-li*) to A. S. *biér*, a bower, a lady’s chamber; hence, the old senses of ‘fit for a bower,’ stately, excellent, large, great; and, finally, stout, big. E. g. ‘a burly bed.’


Burn (2), a brook; see Bourn (2).

Burnet, a plant. (F.—O. H. G.) Low L. *burneta*. — O. F. *brunette*, the name of a flower: *burnette*, *brunette*, a kind of dark brown cloth, also a brunette. See Brunette. Named from the dark brown colour of the flowers.


Burnouse, Burnoose, an upper cloak worn by the Arabs. (F.—Arab.) F. *burneus*, burnous. — Arab. *burnus*, a kind of high-crowned cap, worn formerly in Barbary and Spain; whence Span. *alboreo*, a kind of cloak with a hood.


BUSS

Buss, to kiss. (E.) [The old word was *bass*. — F. *baiser*, to kiss. — Lat. *bassus*, a kiss.] The modern *buss*, of imitative origin, may have been partly suggested by it. Cf. prov. G. (Bavarian) *busen*.
to kiss; Lith. būcoti, to kiss; also Gael. and W. būs, mouth, lip.

Bust. (F. — Ital.) F. buste. = Ital. busto, the bust, trunk of human body, stays; Late L. aus turco, the trunk of the body. Etym. uncertain.

Bustard, a bird. (F. — L.) Formerly also bistard (Sherwood). = O. F. bistarde, bistar; Cot. (Mod. F. oustarde) = L. aus turco, a slow bird (Pliny, N. H. x. 22). Cf. Port. abstarde, also bistar, a bustard. Both O. F. bistarde and F. oustarde are from aus turco; in the former case, initial ä is dropped; in the latter, oustarde stands for an older oustarde, where aus = L. aus. See Dier. Aus turco, lit. 'slow bird,' is far from being truly descriptive; so that it is probable a substitution for some form foreign to Latin.

Bustle. (Scand.) A variant of (obsolete) bōskje, to prepare; also, to hurry about. Frequent of buste, to prepare oneself; see Būsk (1). Cf. Icel. būska, to splash about as a fish.


But (1), prep. and conj., except. (E.) A. S. be, be, bētan, bēta, lit. 'without'; A. S. be, by; bētan, adv. without, from it, out. + Du. bussen.

But (2); see Būt (1), Būt (2).


Butler. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. bōter, one who attends to bottles; from M. E. bōte, a bottle; see Būtte.

But (1), a push, thrust; to thrust. (F. — O. Low G.) 'The senses of the sb. may be referred to the verb; just as F. boute, a thrust, depends on boute, to strike.' M. E. bōttene, to push, strike. = O. F. bōter, to push, boute, strike. = O. F. bōte, corresponding to M. Du. booten, to beat. M. H. G. bōte, O. H. G. bōtan, to beat. Der. boute (mound to shoot at), from M. F. aboute, the same, allied to F. aboute, a mark, from boute, O. F. boute, to hit. Der. -boute. See Būtt.

But (2), a large barrel. (F. — L.) We find A. S. bōt, but our mod. word is really F. = O. F. bōte, F. boute, 'the vessel which we call a butt.' Cot. = Late Lat. butte, butte, a cask.

Būtte (3), a thick end. (E.) M. E. butte. Cognate with Icel. buttr, short; see Būttoc. Der. butte-end.

But (4), a kind of flat fish. (E.) Allied to Swed. buitta, a turbot, M. Dan. butte, Low G. but, Du. but, a butt. Prob. from but, stubby; see Būttoc.


Butterfly. (E.) A. S. butter-stgeλ, lit. butter-fly. So called from its excrement resembling butter, as shown by the M. Du. boiter-schijte, a butter-fly, lit. butter-vorder (Kilian). + Du. boiter-vlieg; G. butter-fliege.

Buttery, a place for provisions, esp. liquid. (F. — L.) A corruption of M. E. boteller, a buttery, properly a place for a butter; from M. E. boteler, a butter; see Butler. (Thus butery = bottery.) Confused with the word butter.

Buttloc. (E.) M. E. buittoc. Formed, with dimm. suffix -ok (A. S. -uc), from but, a thick end, a stump. Cf. Icel. butlr, short, butlr, a log; Dan. but, Swed. butt, stump, surly; Du. but, blunt, dull. See Butt (3).

Button. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. boten, also, a bud. = O. F. boton (F. boton), a bud, a button; properly, a round knob pushed out. = O. F. boter, to push, push out; see Butt (1).

Butter, a support, in architecture. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. bōteras; Pasgrave has bottrast, butthurast. Orig. a plural form, as if for *botteres. = O. F. boteres, pl. of bouteret, a prop. = F. bouter, to thrust, prop. Cotgrave also has bontant, a buttress, from the same verb; see Butt (1).

Butty, a companion or partner in a work. (F. — Low G.) Shortened from bōty-fore or booty-fellow, one who shares booty with others. From bōty, old spelling of booty = F. butin, booty. Of Low G. origin; see Boohty.

Buxum. (E.) M. E. buxum, buksum; the old sense was obedient, obliging, good-humoured. Lit. 'bow-some.' = A. S. bugan, to bow, bend, obey; and -sum, suffix, as in win-sum. + Du. buignaam; G. biegen, See Bow (t).


Buzz. (E.) An imitative word; cf.
BUZZARD

Lowl. Sc. bīs, to hiss; Ital. buzzicare, to hum, whisper.


By, prep. (L.) M. E. bi. A.S. bi, big. — Du. bij; G. bei; Goth. bi. Cf. Skt. a bhī, Gk. δύο. By-law, a law affecting a township. (Scand.) Formerly also bılaw. — Icel. bēr, býr, a village (gen. býjar, whence býr); leg, a law. So also Dan. by-løv, a town-law. Icel. bær is allied to bīs, to dwell. See Boor.

Byre, a cow-house. (E.) A Northerner's deriv. of bower. A.S. byre, a shed, hut. — A.S. bīr, a bower; cf. Icel. bīr, a pantry. See Bower.

C.

Cab (1); see Cabriole.

Cab (2), a Heb. measure. (Heb.) Heb. qāb, the 18th part of an ephah. The literal sense is 'hollow'; cf. Heb qīḇūḇ, to form in the shape of a vault; see AbooVe.

Cabal. (F. — Hebr.) Orig. 'a secret'; F. cabale, the Jewes Caball, a hidden science; Cot. — Heb. qabdaloth, reception, mysterious doctrine. — Heb. qḇāḏel, to receive; qḇēl, to adopt a doctrine


Cabbage (2), to steal. (F.) From F. cabasser, to put into a basket; Norman cabaser, to cabbage (and see Supp. to Godefroy). — F. cabas, a basket; Norman cabar, tailor's cabbage; of unknown origin.

Caber, a pole. (C. — L.) Gael. cabar, a rafter. — L. type caprio, a rafter; see Chevrons.

Cabin. (F.) M.E. cabane. — F. cabane. — Prov. cabana. — Late L. capanna, hut (Isidore).

Cabinet. (F.) F. cabinet, dimin. of F. cabane, a cabin (above).

Cable, (F. — L.) M. E. cable. — O. F. cable. — Late L. capulum, caput, a strong (holding) rope. — L. capere, to hold.

Caboose, the cook's cabin on board ship. (Du.) Formerly camboose = Du. kymbolus, a cook's cabin; also 'the chimney in a ship'; Sewil. (Hence also Dan. kabys, Swed. kbyn, caboose.)

Cabriole. (F. — It. — L.) Cab is short for cabriole. — F. cabriole, a cab; from its supposed lightness. — F. cabriole, a caper, leap of a goat; formerly capriole.

— Ital. capriola, a caper, a kid. — Ital. caprio, wild goat; capra, a she-goat. — L. caper, goat; fem. capra.

Cacao, a tree. (Span. — Mexican.) Span. cacaío; from the Mexican name (cacawiit) of the tree whence chocolate is made.


Cachucha, a dance. (Span.) Span. cachucha.

Cacique, a W. Indian chief. (Span. — W. Indian.) Span. cacique, an Indian prince. From the old language of Hayti.

Cack, to go to stool. (L.) M. E. cakken. — L. caecāre.

Cackle. (E.) M. E. cakele, a frequentative form. Not in A.S. — Du. caakelen; Swed. krala; Dan. kagle; G. gackeln. The sense is 'to keep on saying kak'; cf. gabb-le, gobb-le, gagg-le.

Cacophony, a harsh sound. (Gk.) (Gk. κακόφωνος, a harsh sound. — Gk. κακόφωνος, harsh. — Gk. κακός, bad; and φωνή, sound. Der. cacophonous (Gk. μελοφωνος).

Cad, a low fellow. (F. — L.) Short for Lowl. Sc. cadie, an errand-boy; see Jamieson. — F. cadet; see Cadet.

Cadaverous, corpse-like. (L.) L. cadaverōsus. — L. cadaver, a corpse. — Lat. cadere, to fall, fall dead.

Caddis, a kind of worsted lace or tape. (F.) In Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 208. M. E. caddes, explained by bombicinium in Prompt. Parv.; (hence Irish cadas, caddis). Though also used to denote 'wrested,' it was orig. coarse silk. — F. cadder, 'the coarsest part of silke, whereof sleeve is made;' Cot. Cf. Span. cadarza, coarse, entangled silk, that cannot be spun on a reel; Port. cadarzo, a coarse silk. Origin unknown; probably Eastern. Der. caddis-worm, from the caddis-like shape of the case of the larva.

Caddy, a small box for tea. (Malay.) Better spelt caddy. A small package of tea, less than a half-crown, is called in the tea-trade a caddy or catty. — Malay katti, a
CADE

weight equal to 1/2 lb. avoirdupois. This weight is also used in China and Japan, and tea is often made up in packages containing one catty.

Cade, a barrel, caak. (F. - L. - Gk. - Heb.) F. cade, -L. cadus, a barrel, caak.
= Gk. κάκον, a caak, jar. = Heb. כָּאָך, a caak.

Cadence, a fall of the voice. (F. - It. - L. - Gk.) M. E. cadence. = F. cadence, cadence, just falling of words; = It. cadenza, late L. cadentia, a falling.
= L. cadent, stem of pres. pt. of cadere, to fall. + Skt. caak, to fall.

Cadet, orig. a younger son. (F. - L.) F. cadet, a younger brother; Prov. capitel.

Caplet is a Gascon form - Late L. capitellum (the substitution of t for ll being regular in Gascon; P. Meyer); lit. a little (younger) head, dimin. from L. caput, a head.

Cadi, a judge. (Arab.) Arab. قادٌ, qadi, a cadi or casi, a judge. Hence Span. alcalde, the judge (E. alceyde); where al is the Arab. def. article.

Caducous, falling. (L.) L. cadent-us, falling; with suffix -onis. = L. cadere, to fall. See Cadence.

Cesure. (L.) L. cesura, a cutting; a pause in a verse. = L. cesus, pp. of cesere, to cut.

Caftan, a Turkish garment. (Turk.) Turk. kafsun, a dress.

Cage. (F. - L.) F. cage, -Late L. cava, -L. caeva, a cage, den, cage. = L. caem, hollow. See Cave.

Calque, a boat. (F. - Turk.) F. caque.
= Turk kah, a boat.

Cairn, a pile of stones. (C.) Gael., Irish W., Bret. curn, a crag, rock; also a pile of stones.

= L. captivus, acc. of captivus; see Captive.

Cajole. (F.) F. cajoler, to cajole; formerly, to chatter like a jay. Perhaps of imitative origin; cf. cackle.

Cajuput, Cajuput (with ' as y), a tree yielding an oil. (Malay.) Malay cajuput pittik, lit. 'white wood.' = Malay cajum, wood; pittik, white.

Cake. (F. or Scand.) M. E. cake. N. Fries. kah, kag, late Icel. and Swed. kaha; Dan. kage. Tent. stem *kahom, fem.; from Tent. root *kah-, of which the strong grade is *kah- (whence prov. E. cookah, Du. koek, G. kuchen, a cake).

CALENTERE


Calamint, a herb. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. calaminet, Cot. -Late L. calamintha. = Gk. καλαμίνθη, a misfortune.

Calamity, a sort of carriage. (F. - G. - Slavonic.) F. caliche, -G. kalecke. = Pol. kola, a small carriage, dimin. of kolasa, a carriage; Russ. kola, a carriage. = Pol. kolo, a wheel; O. Slav. kolo. (QEL.)

Calcaneous. (L.) Should be calcarious. = L. calcarius, pertaining to lime. = L. calc-, stem of calx, lime.

calcine. (F. - L.) F. calciner. -Mod. L. calminere, to reduce to a calx. = L. calc-, stem of calx, lime.

calculate. (L.) L. calculāt-us, pp. of calculāre, to reckon by help of small pebbles. = L. calx, pebble; dimin. of calx, a stone.


Calendar. (L.) L. calendārium, an account-book kept by money-changers; so called because interest was due on the calends (1st day) of each month; also, a calendar. = L. calendae, calends.

Calender (1), a machine for pressing cloth. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. calandre. = Med. L. *calendara, calendura, a calender; an adaptation of L. cylindrus, a cylinder; see Cylinder. Der. calender, a smooother of linen, a mistaken form for calender.

Calender (2), a kind of wandering monk. (F. - Pers.) F. calender. = Pers. qalendar, a kind of wandering Muhammadan monk, who abandons everything and retires from the world.

Calends. (L.) L. calendae, a pl., the first day of the (Roman) month. Orig. obscure; but certainly from the base cal, as in O. Lat. calare, to proclaim. + Gk. καλέω, to summon. Allied to Hale (2).

Calenture, a feverous madness. (F.
Calf


Calf (n.). (E.) M. E. half. O. Merc. calif; A. S. calves + Du. half; Icel. half; Swed. halv; Dan. half; Goth. halbs; G. halb. Der. calve, vb., A.S. cælfian. Perhaps allied to Skt. ḫaraḥa, womb, a fetus. Brugm. l. 665.

Calf (n.), the thick hind part of the shank. (E.) Perhaps the same as the above; cf. Gaulish L. galba, great-bellied; Icel. hálfr, calf of the leg. See Cave in.


Calico, cotton-clotn. (E. Indian.) Named from Calicut, on the Malabar coast, whence it was first imported.


Calligraphy, Calligraphy, good writing. (Gk.) Gk. μελαγραφία. = Gk. καλλι-, prefix (for καλλός, beauty, from μελα-, good, fair); and γραφεῖν, to write.

callisthenics, callisthenics, graceful exercises. (Gk.) From Gk. καλλιθεν-ης, adorned with strength. = Gk. καλλι-, (for καλλός, beauty, from καλλός, fair); and θέαν, strength.

Calipers, compasses. (F.) For caliberm measure compasses, i.e. compasses for measuring diameters; see Caliber.

Calisthenics; see Calligraphy.

Caliper, a sort of musket. (F.) Named from its calibre or bore; see Kersey's Dict. See Caliber.

Call; usually Cahuken, q. v.


Callot, Callat, a worthless woman. (F.) - Low L. - Low G.) In Oth. iv. 2. 131. = F. callette, a gossip, chatterer; lit. a little quail; dim. of caville, a quail, also a woman. Littré gives caville céfle, femme galante. See Quail. (Doubtful.)


Callow, unfeathered, bald. (L.) M. E. calwe, calwe. A. S. calves + Du. hals, bald; Swed. hal; G. hals. Tent. *calwyn, early borrowed from L. calvus, bald.

Camel. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. calme, adj. Allied to Prov. chaume, the time when the flocks rest; F. chèmer (formerly chaumier); to rest from work; Ital. calme, rest. - Late L. cæma, the heat of the sun (whence, time for rest); Job xxx. 30. [It is suggested that the change from as to al was due to association with L. cal-ère, to be hot.] = Gk. καλάμα, heat. = Gk. καταρα, to burn. Der. be-calm.

Calomel, a preparation of mercury. (Gk.) Comed. to express a white product from a black substance. = Gk. καλόδ-ς, fair; and μύλ-ς, black.


calorifito, making hot. (L.) L. calorificus, making hot. = L. calor-, stem of calor, heat; and -fic-, for facers, to make.

Calthrop, Caltrap, a star-thistle, a ball with spikes for annoying cavalry. (L. and Turt. M. E. halsttrappe, A. S. calcetrappe, a star-thistle. Coined from L. calci-, stem of calx, the heel; and the Tenvitic word trap. Lit. 'heel-trap'; see Trap. So also F. chaussetrappe, the same.

Calumet, a kind of pipe for tobacco. (F. - L. - Gk.) Norman F. calumet, a pipe; parallel form to O. F. chalameil, F. chalumeau, a pipe. = L. calamus, a reed. = Gk. κάλαμος, a reed. See Shawm.


Calve; see Calif.

Calx. (L.) L. calx, stone, lime (stem calc-), in Late L., a calx.

Calyx. (L. - Gk.) L. calyx. = Gk. κάλυξ, a covering, calyx (or cup) of a flower. Allied to Helm (2).

Cam, a projection on a wheel. (Du.) Du. kamm, a comb (see Kilian); Low G. kamm; cf. Dan. kam, comb, also a ridge on a wheel, cam, or cog. See Comb.

Cambric. (Flanders.) Named from Kamery, also called Cambray, a town in Flanders, where it was first made.

**CAMELOPARD**

camelopard, a giraffe. (L. = Heb. and Gk.) Formerly camelopardalis. = L. camelopardalis. = Gk. καμηλοπάρδαλις, giraffe; partly like a camel, partly like a pard. = Gk. κάμηλος, a camel (Heb. gāmah); and πάρδαλις, a pard; see Pard.

**Camellia.** (Personal name.) A plant named (by Linnaeus) after Geo. Jos. Kamel, a Moravian Jesuit (17th cent.), who described the plants in the island of Luzon.

**Camelopard;** see Camel.

**Camel.** (Ital.) Ital. cammelo, a camel, precious stone carved in relief. Origin unknown.

**Camera.** (L. = camera, a chamber; hence camera obscura, a dark chamber, box for photography; see Chamber.

**Camelot;** a stuff. (F. = Arab.) Formerly camloit. = M. F. camelot, Cot.; supposed to be named from containing camel’s hair.

**Camomile;** see Chamomile.

**Camp.** (F. = Ital. = L.) F. camp (Coll.). = Ital. campo, a field, camp. = L. campum, n. of campus, a field, ground held by an army. Brugm. i. § 563.

**campaign,** orig. a large field. (F. = Ital. = L.) F. campagne, a campaign, an open field. = Ital. campagna, a field; also a campaign. = L. campāna, open field. = L. campus, a field. (Also spelt champaign, and even champion in old authors.)

**campestral,** growing in fields. (L.) From L. campēstris, growing in fields; with suffix -ist, L. = L. campus, a field.

**Campanula.** (L.) Lat. a little bell; dimin. of L. campāna, a bell. Hence also campaniform.

**Camphor.** (F. = Arab. = Malay.) Formerly spelt camphire (with an inserted i). = F. camphre, ‘camphirc;’ Coll. = Low L. camphora (whence the term camphor).

**Camphor.** Arab. kāfīr, camphor; Skt. kūrīra, camphor. = Malay kāpīr, lit. chalk; kāpīr Bāṛās, chalk of Barous, a name for camphor. Barous is in Sumatra.

**Can.** (t.) I am aile. (E.) A. S. can, cause; 1st and 3rd persons sing. pres. of canem, to know. The pres. t. can is really an old perf. t.; the same peculiarity occurs in Du. kunnen, Icel. and Swed. kunna, Dan. kunde, to know, to be able; G. können, to know. The pt. t. is could, with intrusive i; M. E. coule, A. S. sīde; cf. Goth. hâmha, Du. kunde, G. künde; shewing that A. S. side (for:

*Can* (a), a drinking-vessel. (E.) A. S. canne, a can. = Du. kān; Icel. kanna; Swed. kanna; Dan. kande; G. kanne, a tankard, mug. (Apparently a true Teut. word.)

**Canal.** (F. = L.) F. canal (whence also Du. kanaal). = L. canālis, a channel, trench.

**Canary.** a bird, a wine, a dance. (Canary Islands.) All named from the Canary Islands.

**Cancel.** (F. = L.) F. canceller. = Law L. cancellāre, to cancel a deed by drawing lines across it. = L. cancellus, a grating, pl. cancelli, lattice-work, crossed lines; dimin. of pl. cancel, lattice-work.

**Cancer.** (L.) L. cancer, a crab; also an ‘eating’ tumour. Cf. Gk. καρκίνος, Skt. karkata, a crab; cf. Skt. karkara, hard. Named from its hard shell. Brugm. i. § 464.

**Candelabrum.** (L.) L. candellabrum, a candle-holder; from candella, a candle.

**Candid.** (F. = L.) F. candile, white, fair, sincere. = L. candidus, white, shining.

**Candile, to shine. = L. *candile, to set on fire (in comp. in-candile)." + Skt. chand (for chand), to shine. (\text{\textit{\textsuperscript{\textdagger}}SQEND.\textdagger}.)

**Candide.** (L.) L. candidātus, white-robed; because candidates for office wore white. = L. candidus, white.

**Candle.** (L.) A. S. candel = L. candela, a candle. = L. candile, to glow.

**Candour.** (F. = L.) F. candeur. = L. acc candorem, brightness (hence, sincerity).

**Candy,** crystallised sugar. (F. = Ital. = Skt.) F. sucre candi, sugar-candy; whence F. se candir, ‘to candy;’ Coll. = Ital. candire, to candy; candi, candy; sucrer candi, sugar-candy. = Arab. qandi, sugar; whence Arab. qandi, made of sugar.

The word is Arjan; i.e. Skt. khaṇḍēva, sweet(meats, khaṇḍa, a broken piece, from khind, to break. Der. sugar-candy, Ital. sucrer candi.

**Candytuft,** a plant. (Hyb.) From Candy, i.e. Candia (Crete); and inf. tuft.

**Cane.** (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. cane, cane. = F. canne. = L. canna. = Gk. κάνθα, a reed. Cf. Heb. qanēh, reed; Arab. qanah, cane.

**Canister.** (L. = Gk.) L. canistrum, a light basket. = Gk. κάναστρον, the same. = Gk. κάνθα = κάνθα, a reed.
CANNON

cannon. (F. — ItaL. — L. — Gk.) cannon. — ItaL. cannonone, a cannon, orig. great tube, a gun-barrel. — L. canna, a reed see Cane. " The SpAn. cañón, a tube, deep gorge, is cognate.
canon. (1), a rule. (L. — Gk.) A S canōn. — L. canōn, a rule, — Gk. kanōn, a rod rule. — Gk. κανών = κόρα, a (straight) cane.
canon (2), a dignitary of the church (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E canoun, canoun. — O. F. canouge, now chanouge. — Lat. canoniciōnum, acc. of canonicus, adj., one on the church-roll or list — L. canonem, the church-roll; also, a rule. See Canon 1.
Canine. (L.) L. cānīmus, belonging to a dog. — L. canis, a dog; see Hound.
Canister; see Cano.
Canker. (F. — L.) North F. caune (F. chancre). — L. cancrum, acc. of cancr, a crab, a canker. See Cancer. " The G. kanke may be Teutonic (Klug); so perhaps E. canker in the sense of 'disease of trees'; cf. Gk. φτάγγος, an exsanguine on trees.
Cannibal. (Span. — W. Indian.) Formerly cannibal. — Span. canibal; for Caribal, a Carib, native of the Caribbean Islands. The W. Indian (Haiti) word carib means 'brave.' Hence also Caliban.
Cannon (1); see Cane.
Cannon (2), at billiards. (F. — Span.) A corruption of carrom, shortened form of F. carramboler, v., to make a cannon at billiards, to touch two other balls with one's own; see Hoyce's Games. Orig. sense, to touch the red ball; whence carramboler, to cannon (as above) and carrambolage, e. a cannon. — Span. carrambola, a manner of playing at billiards, a device, trick, cheat. Origin unknown.
Canoe. (Span. — W. Ind.) Span. canoa; orig. a Haytian word for 'boat.'
Canon (1) and (2); see Cane.
Canopy, (F. — ItaL. — L. — Gk.) Should be canope; but we find F. canopé, borrowed from ItaL. canopé. (Also k. canopé.) — L. canopēum, Judith xiii. 9. — Gk. κανοπέα, an Egyptian bed with mosquito curtains (hence, any sort of hangings). — Gk. κανοπέα, stem of κανοπόν, a mosquito, gnat; lit. 'cone-faced' or 'cone-headed,' from the shape of its head. — Gk. κανοπος, a cone; and ἄφε, face, appearance, from Gk. base on, to see (see Optics).

CANZONET

Canorous, tuneful. (L.) L. canor-us; with suffix -ous. — L. cancery, to sing. Brugm. i. § 181.
cant (1), to sing in a whining way, whine. (L.) L. cantēre (whence Picard and Walloon canter, to sing); frequent. of canere, to sing. Cant was at first a beggar's whine; hence, hypocrisy; see Recant.
cantic. (L.) L. canticōnum, a little song; dimin. of canticō, a song; dimin. of cantus, a song; cf. cantus, pp. of canere, to sing.
canto. (ItaL. — L.) ItaL. canto, a singing. section of a poem. — L. acc. cantum, a singing, song (above).
cansonet. (ItaL. — L.) ItaL. canonnette, dimin. of canone, a hymn, song. — L. cantōnem, acc. of cantō; a song — L. cantus, pp. of canere, to sing.
cant (2), an edge; as verb, to tilt. (Du. — L.) Du. kan, an edge, corner; Dan. and Swed. kant, edge; G. kant, a corner. B. All from Lat. c anus, a corner; which's prob. from L. canthus = Gk. κανθος, the corner of the eye, felloe of a wheel.
Canteen. (F. — ItaL.) F. cantine. — ItaL. cantina, a cellar, cool cave (hence he sense of vessel for liquids). Origin doubtful. Perhaps from Late L. cantus, a corner.
Canter, an easy gallop. (Proper name.) Short for Canterbury gallop, the pace at which pilgrims rode thither.
Canticle, Canto; see Cant (1).
Cantle, a small piece. (F. — L.) O.F. antel, a small piece (f. chantem), dimin. of Picard cant (f. chant), a corner; Late L. cantus. Prob. from L. canthus, corner of the eye; see Cant (2).
Canton, region. (F. — ItaL.) F. canton. — ItaL. cantone, a nook, angle; also, a corporation, township (Torriano); Late L. cantōnem, canto, a region, province. Origin doubtful. "Canton (in heraldry), a corner of a shield, is from F. canton, a corner, ItaL. cantone, from ItaL. canto, an edge; see Cant (2).
Canvas. (F. — L. — Gk.) Orig. to toss in a canvass sheet, to criticize or discuss thoroughly. From canvass, sb.
Canzonet; see Cant (1).
CAOUTCHOUC

Caoutchouc. (F. — Carib.) F. caoutchouc; orig. a Caribbean word, caucocu.

Cap, a head-covering. (Late L.) A. S. cap. — Late L. capa, a cap (isidore).

Capable, (F. — L.) F. capable. — Late L. capabilis, comprehensible; afterwards, able to hold. — L. capere, to hold (below).

capacious, able to contain. (L.) Coined from L. capacis, stem of capax, able to hold. — L. capere, to hold, contain; see Heave. Brugm. i. § 635. (✓ QAP.)

Caparison, trappings of a horse. (F. — Span. — Late L.) O. F. caparison. — Span. caparazon, cover for a saddle; augmentative from Med. L. caparzo, a cloak from Span. capa, a cloak, cover. — Late L. capa, a cape; as below.

Cape (1), a covering for the shoulders. (F. — Late L.) O. North F. cape. — Late L. capa, a cape (isidore of Seville); whence also Prov. Span., Port. capa, Icel. kap. &c. Allied to cap. Doublet, cope.


Capar (1), to dance about. (Ital. — L.) Abbreviated from capriccio (Sir P. Sidney) = Ital. capriolare, to skip as a goat. = Ital. caprilea, a caper in dancing; Florio also, a kid; dimin. of capra, a she-goat = L. capra, a she-goat; cf. caper, he-goat + Gk. kypar, a goat; A. S. heifer, Icel. hafir.


Capercaillie. (Gael.) Here s represents M. E. j, pron. as y = Gael. capull-coille, great cock of the wood; lit. horse of the wood. = Gael. capull, a horse (see Cavelier); coille, gen. of coill, a wood, cognate with English.

Cappellis, like hair. (L.) L. capitulis, adj. from capitillus, hair. Perhaps allied to caput, the head.

Capital (1), chief. (F. — L.) F. capital. — L. capitalis, belonging to the head. — L. caput, stem of caput, the head. + Skt. kapista, skull; A. S. heafe, head. Brugm. i. § 411.

Capital (2), stock of money. (F. — L.) F. capital. — Late L. capitale, wealth; neut. of capitellus, chief; see Capital (1).

Capital (3), head of a pillar. (L.; or F. — L.) L. capitium, head of a pillar; dimin. from L. caput, head. Or from O.

North F. capit (F. chasteau); from L. capitellum (above).


capitol. (L.) The temple of Jupiter at Rome, called Capitolium. — L. capitis-, stem of caput, a head; but the reason for the name is obscure; see Smith, Class. Dict.

capitular, relating to a chapter. (L.) Med. L. capitulatis, adj. of capitulum, a chapter of a cathedral, or a chapter of a book; see Chapter.

capitulate. (L.) Late L. capitulatus, pp. of capitulare, to divide into chapters, also to propose terms (for surrender). — Late L. capitulum, a chapter; see Chapter. Der. rc-capitulate.

Capron. (L. — Gk.) A. S. capron. — L. acc. capromem, from nom. capro. — Gk. karp, a capron.

Caprice. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. caprice. — Ital. capriccio, a whim. Perhaps from Ital. capro, a he-goat; so that capriccio might mean a frisk like a goat's; see Caper (1).

capricorn. (L.) L. capricornus, horned like a goat. — L. capr-, for capro, stem of caper, goat; and corn, horn.

capriole, a peculiar frisk of a horse. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. capriole (see Cot.). — Ital. capriola, the leap of a kid; see Caper (1).

Capsize, to upset. (Span. ? — L.) Perhaps from Span. capser, to sink (a ship) by the head; apparently a derivative of L. caput, the head. (A guess)

Capstan. (F. — Span. — L.) F. cabestan; Prov. cabestan. — Span. cabestrante, cabrestante, a capstan. Of these forms, cabestrante is the better, and is allied to Span. cabalgrage, a balter, or a haltering, and to cabestrar, to halter — L. capistrante, stem of pres. pt. of capistrare, to halter. — L. capistrum (Span. cabestro), a balter. — L. capere, to hold; with double suffix -is-tro.

Capsule, seed-vessel. (F. — L.) F. capsule, a small case. — L. capsula, dimin. of capsa, a case; see Case (a).


Captious. (F. — L.) F. capiens, cavil-
CAPTIVE


captor. (L.) L. captor, a taker. - L. cap-, as in capere, to take; with suffix -tor.

capture. (F. - L.) F. capturer. - L. captura, a taking. - L. cap-, as in capere, to take; with fem. suffix -tura.

Capuchin, hooded friar, hood. (F. - Ital. - Late L.) M. F. capuchin; F. capucin. - Ital. cappucino, a small hood, hence a hooded friar; dimin. of cappuccio, a cowl. - Ital. capo, a cape; see Cap and Cape (1).


Caracole. (F. - Span.) F. caracol, caracole, a snail; whence faire le caracole, applied to a manoeuvre by soldiers, and to turns made by a horse. - Span. cariol, a snail, winding staircase, turning about (from the snail's shell's spiral form). Perhaps of Celtic origin, cf. Gael. carach, circling, winding; car, a turn, twist.

Carafe, a glass water-bottle. (F. - Span. - Arab.) F. carafe, Span. garrafa, a cooler, vessel to cool wines in. - Arab. gharnaf, draughts of water; Arab. root garafa, to draw water. (Dozy, Devile)

Q Or from Pers. garabah, a large flagon; but see Carboy.

Carat. (F. - Ital. - Arab. - Gk.) F. carat, a very light weight. - Ital. carato, Arab. qirad, a pod, husk, carat, 24th part of an ounce. - Gk. κερατίον, fruit of the locust-tree; also, a carat; lit. "a small horn." - Gk. κερας, stem of κέρας, a horn; see Horn.

Caravan. (F. - Pers.) F. caravane, Pers. kharwân, a caravan, convoy.

Caravansary. (Pers.) Pers. kharwânšâry, an inn for caravans. - Pers. kharwân, caravan; saray, public building, inn.

Caraway, Caraway. (Span. - Arab.) Span. al-carahuea, a caraway; where al is merely the Arab. def. art.; also written caroi. - Arab. kharwiyâ-ā, harawîyâ-ā, caraway-seeds or plant. Cf. Gk. καρύσ, καρύς, cumin.

Carbine, (F. - Gk.) Formerly carabine, a musket, the weapon of a carabiner, or musketeer. - F. carabin, an arquebuzier; Cot. Perhaps from O. F. calabrin, a light-armed soldier; of uncertain origin.

Carbon. (F. - L.) F. carbone, acc. carbonem, a coal.

Carboneado, broiled meat. (Span. - L.) Span. carbonada, meat broiled over coals. - Span. carbon, coal; see above.

Carbuncle. L. carbunculus, (1) a small coal, (2) a carbuncle, gem, from its glowing, (3) a red tumour. Double dimin. of L. carbo, coal.

Carboy, a large glass bottle, protected by wicker-work. (Pers.) Pers. garabah, a large flagon; which is prob. of Arab. origin. Cf. Arab. gibrabah, a water-skin, water-bottle.

Carcanet. (F. - Teut.) Dimin. of F. carcan, a collar of jewels, or of gold. - O. H. G. quercus, the throat; cf. Icel. keisar, pl. the throat; Lith. girkis, throat, giri, to drink. Brugm. I. § 653.

Carcase, Carcass. (F. - Ital.) From M. F. escarasse, a dead body. - Ital. carcassa, a kind of bomb-shell, a shell, also, a skeleton, frame; cf. Port. carcasa, a carcass, a very old woman. Of unknown origin.


Card (2), an instrument for combing wool. (F. - L.) F. carder, Med. L. cardus, a thistle; for wool-combing.

Cardinal. (L.) L. cardinalis, principal, chief; orig. relating to the hinge of a door. - L. cardin, stem of cardo, a hinge.


Caroon. (F. - L.) Lit. 'to clean the keel;' hence to lay a ship on its side. - F. carine, carine, keel. - L. carina, keel.

Career. (F. - C.) F. carrière, a race-
CARESS

course. — Late L. carōrdia sūlā), a road for cars. — Late L. carō, L. currus, a car; of Celtic origin; see Car.

CARESS. (F. — It. — L.) F. carress, a fondling. — It. carressa, a caress, fondling.
= Late L. carōrdia, a careess, fondling.
= Late L. cāritia, dearness. — L. cōrūs, dear. — Brugm. i. § 537.

CARFAX. (F. — L.) M. E. carfounske, a place where four roads meet. = O. F. pl. carrefours, the same; from sing. carrefour. = Late L. quadrifurcōs, four-forked.
= L. quadrī, (from quattuor), four; and fūrca, a fork. See Fōrk.

CARGO. (Span. — C.) Span. carg, freight, load; cf. cargar, to load. = Late L. carōdrā, to load a car; see Charge.

caricature. (Ital. — C.) Ital. caricatura, a satirical picture; so called because exaggerated or "overloaded." = Ital. carōrdare, to load, burden. = Late L. carōrdicāre, to load a car; see Charge.

CARES. (L.) L. carōrdēs, rosseness.

Cark, burden, anxiety. (F. — C.) A. F. karke, North. F. form of F. charg, i.e. load; see Charge. Cf. M. E. karke, a load; as in "a karke of pepper."

Carkanet; see Caroanet.

carmaticine, expelling wind from the body. (F. — L.) F. carminatif, "wind-voiding;" Cot. = L. carmināris, pp. of carmināre, to card wool (hence, in old medicine, to cleanse from gross humours); with suffix -āris. = L. carmināre, from carmen, a card for wool. = L. cārerē, to card.

carmine. (Span. — Arab. — Skt.) Span. carmin, short form of carminius, adj.; from carminis, crimson. = Arab. qirmin, crimson; from qirim, cochineal. = Skt. kṛmi, a worm, the cochineal insect.

Carnage; see below.

Carnal. (L.) L. carnālis, fleshly. = L. carn-, stem of caro, flesh. — Brugm. i. § 515.

carnage. (F. — L.) F. carnage, flesh-time, slaughter of animals. — Late L. carnāticum, a tribute of flesh-meat; cf. carnātum, time for eating flesh. = L. carn-, stem of caro, flesh.


carnival. (F. — It. — L.) F. carnavaul, Shrove tide. — It. carnavale, carnivals, the last three days before Lent. — Med. L. carnātūradōs, carnātūram, removal of flesh. — Shrove tide. = L. carnātūra, acc. of caro, flesh;

and levāre, to lift, remove, take away, from levāris, light.

carnivorous. (L.) L. carnivōrōs, flesh-eating. = L. carō, decl. stem of caro, flesh; and suor, to devour.

Carob-tree, the locust-tree. (F. — Arab.) M. F. carob, caronbe. = Arab. kharōb, bean-pods.

Caroche, Carroche, a kind of coach. (F. — Ital. — C.) Nearly obsolete; but the present sense of carriage is due to it. = F. caroche, variant of carrose, a carrose or carouch; = Cot. = Ital. caroce, carroce, a chariot. Extended from Ital. carro, a car. See Car.

Carol, a song. (F. — L. — Gk.?) Formerly, a kind of dance. = O. F. carole, a (singing) dance. Godefroy (s. v. carole) cites Swiss Rom. caruila, a round-dance, also a dance-song. Prob. from L. chorassia, a flute-player to a chorus. = Gk. χοραῖα, the same. = Gk. χορός, a chorus, round-dance; and aulē, a flute.

Carotid, adj. (Gk.) Gk. καροτίδης, s. pl., the two great arteries of the neck; it was thought that an alteration in the flow of blood through them caused stupor. = Gk. καρπός, I stupefy; καρπός, stupor.

Carosal, (1) a drinking-bout; (2), a pageant. (1. F. — G.; 2. F. — Ital.)

Sometimes used as if from the verb carouse below. 2. But, in old authors, carosel (also carosul) means a sort of pageant, of which some kind of chariot-race formed a principal part; Dryden, Virgil, Æn. v. 777. = F. carosel, a tilting-match. — Ital. carosello, also spelt garosello, a tournament; of uncertain origin.

Carouse. (F. — G.) F. carous, a carouss of drink; Cot. = G. garus, right out; used of emptying a bumper. = G. gar, quite; and aus, out. (Raleigh even writes garouse; directly from G. garsaus.) Der. carous-al, but only in one sense of that word; see above.

Carp (1), a fish. (F.) M. E. carpe. XV cent. = O. F. carpe (Span. Port. carpa. Ital. carpa, Florio's: also Du. karper; Icel. karfi; Dan. karpe; Swe. karf; G. karbchen; O. H. G. karpho; Russ. karb'; Lith. karpa.

Carp (2), to cavil at. (Scand.) M. E. carfen, which often merely means to talk, say, = Icel. karpa, to boast; Swe. dial. karpe, to boast, talk much. The present sinister sense is due to confusion with L. carpe, to pluck.
CARPENTER


Carpet. (F. — L.) O. F. carpet. — Late L. carpeta, carpeta, a kind of thick cloth also carpeta (F. charpete). lint. — L. car- pera, to pluck, pull to pieces (lmt being made of rags pulled to pieces, and carpet, probably, from shreda).

Carrock. (F.) O. F. carroque, a ship of burden; Late Lat. carraca, the same.

Of unknown origin.

Carriage. (F. — C.) M. E. carriage, that which is carried about (as in Bible, A. V.). — O. F. carriage; from carrier, to carry; see Carry. — Its modern use is due to confusion with carock, a vehicle (Massinger, Renegado, i. 2); see Caroche.

Carroll. (F. — L.) M. E. caroigne, a carcase. — O. North F. caroigne; Late L. carvi, a carcase. — L. carvo, flesh.

Caroonade, a sort of cannon. (Scotland.) So named because made at Carron, in Stirlingshire.

Carrot. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. carote, carotte. — L. carota. — Gk. μαροῦς, a carrot.

Carry. (F. — C.) O. F. carier. — Late L. carriare. — L. carrus, a car; see Car.

Cart. (E.) A S crat, crate; cf. Du. krat. Or from Icel. kartr, a cart; whence, probably, Picard carti, a cart.

Carte, a bill of fare. (F. — Gk.) Chiefly in the phr. carte blanche, lit. white paper. — Late L. carta; see Card (1).

Cartel. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) F. cartel. — Ital. cartello, lit. a small paper; dimin. of carta, paper, bill; see Card (1).


Cartouche, cartridge. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) Cartouche (with intrusive r) is for cartidge, corrupt form of cartouche. — F. cartouche, a roll of paper. — Ital. cartuccia, a roll of paper, cartridge. — Cartouche, paper; Late L. carta; see Card (1). — The cartouche took its name from the paper in which it was rolled up.

Cartulary, a register. (Late L. — Gk.) Late L. cartularium, chartularium, a register. — Late L. chartula, a document; dimin. of charta, a paper; see Card (1).

Cassee. (E.) M. E. hurnen. A. S. cœwun, pt. t. cœwr, pl. cœwun, pp. cœw. [The A. S. cœwen would have given *œwe, c was retained from the pt. pl. and pp.]


Case (2), a receptacle. (F. — L.) O. F. case. — L. copia, a box, cover. — L. vasa, to hold.

Casemate. (F. — Ital.) F. casemate, a loop-hole in a fortified wall. — Ital. casamatta, a chamber built under a wall or bulwark, to hinder those who enter the ditch to scale the wall of a fort. It seems to mean ‘dark chamber.’ — Ital. and L. casa, house, cottage, room; and Ital. mastio, fem. of masto, orig. mad, but the Sicilian mastu means ‘dim.’

Casement, frame of a window. (F. — L.) Coined with the sense of encasement, that which encases or encloses. From case, verb; with suffix -ement.

Cash, coin. (F. — L.) Orig. a till or box to keep money in. — F. case, a case; see Case (2) above. Der. casser, sb., one who keeps a money-box or cash.

Cashew-nut, the nut of a W. and E. Indian tree. (F. — Brazilian) Cashew is a corruption of F. acajou, which is said to be from the native Brazilian name acajuba or acajuba. (Mahn, Littré.)

Cashier, to dismiss from service. (Du. — F. — L.) Du. kaszer, to cashier; merely borrowed from F. casse, ‘to break, burst, .. also to cassee, discharge; ’ Cot. [Du. words, borrowed from F., end in -ere.] — L. quaestor, to gather, frequent of quassere, to stuff; which anhed the senses of L. casse, to annul, discharge, from L. casus, void, null.

Cashmere, a soft wool. (India.) So called from the vail of Cashmere, in India. Also spelt casmere, kasmeer.

Casino, a room for dancing. (Ital. — L.) Tal. casine, dimin. of casa, a cottage, house. — L. casa, a cottage.
CASK

Cask. (Span. — L.) Span. casco, a skull, shield, coat of an onion; also a cask of wine, a casque or helmet. The orig. sense is ‘head’; cf. Span. casco, peel, rind, shell, Port. casco, rind. — Span. cascar, to burst open; formed (as if from Lat. *quassidäre* from an extension of L. *quassidäre*, to break, burst; see Quash.

casque, a helmet. (F. — Span. — L.) F. casque. — Span. casco, a helmet, headpiece; see above.

casket, a small box. (Span. — L.) Apparently confused with F. cassette, ‘a small casket;’ Cot. Formally, it is a dimin. of Cask.

casque; see Cask.

casseau, a plant. (Span. — Hayti.) Span. casco; also casso, ‘the bread made in the W. Indies of the fruit called the yucca;’ Pincha. It properly means the plant, which is also called manioc; said to be from the Hayti cassabò, with the same sense. See R. Eden’s works, ed. Arber, p. 175. See Tapiooa.

cassia, a species of laurel. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. *cassia*, cassie. — Gk. κασσία, a spice like cinnamon. — Heb. qatsi’ôh, in Ps. xlv. 8, a pl. form of qetsi’ôh, cassia-bark. — Heb. root qatsa’, to cut away; because the bark is cut off.

cassimere; see Cashmere.

cassock, a vestment. (F. — Ital.) F. casaque. — Ital. cassa, an outer coat. Of uncertain origin.

cassowary, a bird. (Malay.) First brought from Java. Malay kassowori.

cast. (Scand.) IceL kast, to throw; SweD. kasta; Dan. kaste. Der. re-cast.

castanets, instruments used for making a snapping noise. (F. — Span. — L. — Gk.) F. castagnettes, ‘finger-knackers, therewith players make a pretty noise in some dances;’ Cot. — Span. castañetas, castanets; pl. of castañeta, a snapping noise resembling the cracking of roasted chestnuts. — Span. castaha, a chestnut. — Lat. castanea, the chestnut-tree. — Gk. καστάνη, see Chestnut.

castle, a breed, race. (Port. — L.) Port. casta, a race, orig. a ‘pure’ breed; a name given by the Port, to classes of men in India. — Port. casta, fem. of casto, pure. — L. castus, pure, chaste.


caste, (L.) A. S. castel. — L. castellum, dimin. of castrum, a fortified place. Der. castell-an, O. North F. casteland, O. F. chastelein, the keeper of a chastei, or castle; also châteleins (fem. of O. F. chastelein = O. F. chastele) now applied to a lady’s chain or ’keeper’ of keys, &c.


castor-oil. Named from some confusion with castoreum, ‘a medicine made of the liquor contained in the little bags that are next the beaver’s groin;’ Kersey. But it really is a vegetable production.

castrate, (L.) L. castrátus, pp. of castráre, to cut.


cata-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. κατά, down, thoroughly.

cataphylax, deluge. (Gk.) Gk. καταφυλάξεις, a clashing over, flood. — Gk. κατά, down; κόλπη, to dash, wash, as waves.

catacomb. (Ital. — L.) Ital. catacomb, a sepulchral vault. — Late L. catacumbas; of which the sense and origin are unknown.

cataphalque, a stage or platform, chiefly used at funerals. (F. — Ital.) F. cataphalque. — Ital. catafalco; of unknown origin. See Scaffold.

catalepsy, a sudden seizure. (Gk.) Formerly catalepsis. — Gk. κατάληπσις, a grasping, seizing. — Gk. κατά, down; λυτός, to say, tell; see Loglo.

catalogue, (F. — Gk.) F. catalogue. — Late Lat. acc. catalogum. — Gk. κατάλογος, a counting up, enrolment. — Gk. κατά, fully; λογος, to say, tell; see Loglo.

catamaran, a sort of raft. (Tamil.) In Forbes, Hindustani Dict., ed. 1859, p. 289, we have ‘hatmaran, a raft . . . ; the word is orig. Tamil, and means tied legs. — Tamil kattu, binding; marum, wood (Yule).

cataplasm, a poultice. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. cataplasm. — L. cataplasm. — Gk. ιατράλαμα, a plaster, poultice. — Gk. κατασκλαδόμενος, to spread over. — Gk. κατά,
fully; and κλάσων, to mould; see Plaster.

Catapult. (Late L. — Gk.) Late L. catapulta, an engine for throwing stones. — Gk. καταβλήσω, the same. — Gk. κατά, down; κλάειν, to swing, hurl.

Cataract. (Late L. — Gk.) L. cataracta, Gen. vii. 11. — Gk. καταβλήσω, as sb., a waterfall; as adj., broken, rushing down. Prob. allied to καταβληθήνυμι, I break down; the 2 aor. καταβλήθηνυμι was used of the rushing down of waterfalls and storms. — Gk. κατά, down; βλήσω, I break.

Catarrh. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) F. catarrhe. — Late L. catarrhus, — Gk. κατάφθιός, a flowing down (of rheum), a cold in the head. — Gk. κατά, down; and βλήσω, to flow.

Catastrophe. (Gk.) Gk. καταστροφή, an overturning, sudden turn. — Gk. κατά, down; στροφή, a turn.

Catch. (F. — L.) O. Picard cachier, variant of O. F. chacier, to hunt, chase; hence, to catch. It answers to Ætl. caciare, Late L. *captiare, extended form of L. capitare, to catch. — L. capiit, pp. of capere, to seize. We even find M. Du. kaitsen, to catch, borrowed from Picard cachier. The M. E. pt. t. case imitated lantse, pt. t. of M. E. lachen, to catch. Doublet, chase (1).

Catechize. (Late L. — Gk.) Late L. catechizare, — Gk. κατακηχίζω, to catechise, instruct; lengthened form of κατακηχείς, to din into one’s ears, lit. ‘to din down.’ — Gk. κατά, down; Ἰησοῦς, to sound; cf. Ἰησοῦς, a ringing in the ears; see Ηοσο.

Category, a class. (Gk.) Gk. κατηχολογία, an accusation; but in logic, a predication or class. — Gk. κατηχολογεῖν, to accuse. — Gk. κατά, down, against; *διδοεῖν, with the sense of διδοεῖν, to declaim, address an assembly, from διδό, an assembly.

Catenary, belonging to a chain; used of the curve in which a chain hangs. (L.) From L. catena, a chain; see Chain.

Cater, to buy provisions. (F. — L.) Formed as a verb from M. E. catere, a buyer of provisions (whom we should now call a caterer). Catere is short for acattere, formed from acat, a buying, purchase, Ch. prol. 571. — O. F. cat (mod. F. chat), a buying. — Folk-L. accapitum, a purchase; for accapitum. — Folk-L. accapitare, to purchase (A. D. 1060), frequent of accipere, to receive, also to buy; see Accep and Cates.

Cateran, a Highland robber. (Gael.) Low L. cateran, answering to Gael. ceathair, lit. ‘common people;’ cf. ceathain cheile, s. pl., freebooters, outlaws. From Irish cethern, cethern, a troop, band; cf. L. catering, a band of men. See Kern.

Catercousin. (F. — L.) Nares (ed. 1876) has: ‘Cater-cousins, friends so familiar that they eat together.’ If so, the word is from cater, vb., and cousin.

Caterpillar. (F. — L.) Adapted from O. F. chatelose, a caterpillar (Godefroy); the latter half of the word was assimilated to piller, one who pilis, or robs or spoils. O. F. chatelose is lit. ‘hairy she-cat.’ — O. F., χαλ, fem. of χαλ, cat; pilos, hairy. — L. pilus, cat; pilosus, hairy, from pilus, a hair.

Caterwaul. (E) M. E. cater-waven; coined from cat, and waven, to make a wailing noise.

Cates, provisions. (F. — L.) So called because provided by the caterer, mod. E. cater-er; see Cater, a steward, a provider of cates;’ Baret (1580).

Cathartic, purging. (Gk.) Gk. καθαρτικός, purgative. — Gk. καθαρίζω, to cleanse, purge. — Gk. καθαρός, pure.

Cathedral. (L. — Gk.) L. cathedrales ecclesiae — a cathedral church, or one which has a bishop’s throne. — Late L. cathedra, a throne. — Gk. καθάδα, a seat. — Gk. κάθω, for κατά, down; and από, a seat, chair, from ἀπό (ἀπο = ἀπο), I sit; see Sit.

Catholic. (L. — Gk.) L. catholicus (Tertullian.) — Gk. καθολικός, universal. — Gk. καθαλός, adv., on the whole, in general. — Gk. καθ-, for κατά, according to; and ἅπα, gen. of ἅπα, whole.


Cataclysm, relating to optical refraction. (Gk.) Gk. κατακλυσμός, reflexive. — Gk. κατακλυσμος, a mirror. — Gk. κατά, down, inward; ἐν, I see, with suffix -τος, of the instrument.

Cattle. (F. — L.) M. E. catel, property; hence, live stock, cattle. — O. North F.