CAUCUS

cultur. = Late L. capitāle, capital, property; see Capital (a) and Chattle.

Causa, a name applied to certain political meetings. (American Indian?) Said to be from an Algonkin word meaning to speak, to counsel, whence kow-kaw-sam, a counsellor. ‘Their elders, called caucasswcaucasswcaucassw, Capt. Smith’s Works, ed. Arber, p. 347. ‘Caucawcaucaw, which is captain;’ id. p. 377. ¶ This is more likely than the entirely unsupported story about cannibals’ meetings.

Caudal, belonging to the tail. (L.) I. cauda, the tail.


Caud., a net, covering, esp. for the head. (F.) O. F. caule, ‘a kind of little cap.’ Cot. Origin unknown.

Cauldron; see Cauldron.

Cauliflower. (F. - L.) Formerly cockscoberry. From M. E. col (O. F. col), a cabbage; and flor, from O. F. flor, flor, pp. of florir, to flourish. The O. F. col is from L. acc. caulis, for caulis, a cabbage; and florir is from L. florēre, to flourish. See Cole and Flourish.

Caulk, Calk. (F. - L.) M. F. cauken, to tread; hence, to squeeze in (as oakum into a ship’s seams). - O. F. caquener, to tread; to tent a wound with lint. - L. calicēre, to tread, force down by pressure. - L. calcē, stem of calx, the heel.


Causeway, a paved way, raised way. (F. - L.; and E.) Formerly causew-way; by adding way to M. E. cause, causic, causey. - O. North F. cause (mod. F. chaussée, Prov. causada, Span. calzada). - Late L. calcātus, for calcā, via, a paved way. - Late L. calcātus, pp. of calcīri, to make a roadway by treading it down; from L. calcā, to tread. - L. calcē, stem of calx, the heel; see Caulk.

Causico. (L. - Gk.) L. causīcicus. - Gk. maurovris, burning. - Gk. maurovris, burn. - Gk. maurov (fut. maurov), to burn.

causēris. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. causēris. - Late L. causērīs, to scar. - Gk. maurovris, to scar. - Gk. maurovris, a branding-iron. - Gk. maurov (fut. maurov), to burn (above).


Cavalier. (F. - L. - L.) F. cavaler, a horseman. - It. cavalerie, the same. - L. caballārium, acc. of caballarius, the same. - L. caballus, a horse. See Chevalier.

cavalcade. (F. - L. - L.) F. cavalcade. - It. cavalcata, a troop of horsemen; orig. fem. of pp. of cavalar, to ride. - It. cavallo, a horse. - L. caballus, acc. of caballus, a horse.

Cavalry. (F. - L. - L.) O. F. cavallerie, cavalry. - It. cavalleria, a knight; see Cavalier.


Cave in. (M. Du.) Properly to cave in, a phrase introduced by Du. navvies. Cf. W. Flanders tinkaum, to cave in; E. Friesic kaifen, to cave as a cow, whence kaifen in, to cave in. The falling portion of earth is compared to a calf dropped by a cow. Confused with cave, a hollow.

Cavet, a caution. (L.) L. caveat, lit. let him beware. - L. cauce, to beware.

Caviare, roe of the sturgeon. (F. - L.) F. caviar. - It. caviaro; whence also Turk. khaçv, caviare.

Cayil. (F. - L.) O. F. cayiller. - L. cævillāri, to banter; hence, to wrangle, object to. - L. cævīlla, a jeering, cavilling.

Caw. (E.) An imitation of the cry of the crow or daw. Cf. Du. kaauw, Dan. kaas, a jackdaw: which are imitative.

Cayman, an American alligator. (Caribbean.) Also cayman. The spelling cayman is Spanish. - Caribbean cayciman (Littre).

Cease. (F. - L.) F. cesser. - L. cessāre, to loiter, go slowly, cease; frequent of cedere (pp. cesser), to yield, go away, go.

Cedar, a tree. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. cèdre. - L. cedrus. - Gk. καθήρως.

Cede. (L.) A late word (A.D. 1331.). - L. cedere, to go, to come, to yield.

Ceil, Ciel, to line the inner roof or walls of a room. (F. - L.) Hence the b. ceil-ing or cieeling. - M. E. cailen, to ceil; from the sb. syle or syll, a canopy. - F. ciel, a canopy; the same word as ciel, heaven. [Cf. Ital. cielo, heaven, a canopy,
CELANINE

a cieling.]—L. caelum, heaven. ㎡ Not to
be confused with E. sel, nor with seal; nor
with seal (F. célier); nor with L. cellore,
to hide. The L. calére, to emboss, seems to
have had some influence on the word,
but did not originate it; cf. M. E. calure,
a canopy, Late L. calitūra.

Celandine, a plant. (F. —Gk.) O. F.
celidoine. —L. calidonia. —L. celli-
donia. —Gk. χελιδόν (swallowwort). —
Gk. χελίδον, stem of χελίδων, a swallow.
(The χ is intrusive.)

Celebrate. (L.) L. celebrātus, pp. of
celebrāre, to frequent, to solemnize,
honour. —L. celebrētus, frequented, popular.

Celebrity. (F. —L.) F. célèbre. —L.
acc. célèbritas, speed. —L. celer, quick.
Cf. Gk. ἄλπος, a runner. —Brugm. i. § 633.

Celery. (F. —L. —Gk.) F. céleri, intro-
duced from the Piedmontese Ital. sel-
leri; for Ital. selini, pl. of selino, parsley.
—L. cælorum, parsley. —Gk. σέληνος, a kind
of parsley.

Celestial. (F. —L.) O. F. célestiel.
—L. caelestis, heavenly. —L. caelum, heaven.

Celibate. (L.) The orig. sense was
’a single life’; it was afterwards an adj.,
and again a sb., meaning ‘one who is
single.’ —L. caelibatus, sb. celibacy, single
life. —L. caelī, stem of calibus, single,
unmarried. —Der. celibacy (for *caelibatia).

Cell. (L.) M. E. cell. —L. cella,
small room, hut. Cf. cēla, to hide.
See Holm (2). (♀K.EL.)
cellar. (F. —L.) M. F. celer. A. F.
celer; O. F. celer. —L. cellarium, a cellar.
—L. cells (above).

Celt (1), a name originally given to
the Gauls. (C.) From L. pl Celts, the
Celts; the word probably meant ‘war-
criors’; cf. A. S. hild, Icel. híðr, war;
Lith. alti, to strike; L. per-celare, to
strike through, beat down (Rhys).

Celt (2), a primitive chisel or axe.
(Late L.) Late L. celis, assumed nom.
of the abl. cell (= with a chisel), in the
Valgate Version of Job xix. 24. But this
reading is due to some error, and there
seems to be no such word in Latin.

Cement. (F. —L.) O. F. ciment. —
L. cementum, rubble, chippings of stone;
hence, cement. Perhaps from *cimentum,
from cadere, to cut (Brugm. i. § 587).

Cemetery. (L. —Gk.) Late L. com-
edrium. —Gk. κοιμητήριον, a sleeping-place,
cemetery. —Gk. κοιμήμα, I lull to sleep; in

Centaure. (L. —Gk.) L. centaurea,
a member of a (social) fraternity (Jerome).
—L. centaurium, a convent. —Gk. κοιμήμα,
a convent. —Gk. κοιμήμα, living socially.
—Gk. κοιμήμα, common; fior, life.

Cenobite. (L. —Gk.) L. cenobita,
a member of a (social) fraternity (Jerome).
—L. cenobium, a convent. —Gk. κενόβιον,
a convent. —Gk. κενόβιον, living socially.
—Gk. κενόβιον, common; fior, life.

Centaur. (L. —Gk.) L. centaurea,
a member of a (social) fraternity (Jerome).
—L. cenobium, a convent. —Gk. κενόβιον,
a convent. —Gk. κενόβιον, living socially.
—Gk. κενόβιον, common; fior, life.

Censor. (L.) L. censor, a taxer, valuer,
asessor, critic. —L. censēre, to give an
opinion, appraise. —Skt. cāh, to praise.
censure. (F. —L.) F. censure. —L.
censūra, orig. opinion. —L. censūra
(above).

census. (L.) L. census, a registering.
—L. censūra (above).

Cen, a hundred, as in per cent. (L.)
In America, the hundredth part of a
dollar. —L. centum, a hundred; see
Hundred.

centenary. (L.) L. centenniāris,
relating to a hundred. —L. centēnum, a
hundred (usu. distributively). —L. centum.
centennial. (L.) Coinced to mean
relating to a century. —L. centum, hun-
dred; annus, a year.
centesimal. (L.) L. centesim-us,
hundredth. —L. centum, hundred.
centigrade. (L.) Divided into a
hundred degrees. —L. centi-, for centum,
hundred; grad-us, a degree; see Grade.
centipede, centipede. (F. —L.) F.
centipeda. —L. centipeda, a many-footed
(lit. hundred-footed) insect. —L. centi-,
for centum, hundred; and ped-, stem of ped,
foot.
centuple. (L.) L. centuplex (stem
centuplic-), a hundredfold. —L. centum,
hundred; pli-dre, to fold.

centurion. (L.) L. acc. centurio-
num, a captain of a hundred. —L. centuria
(below).

century. (F. —L.) F. centuriā,
L. centuria, a body of a hundred men;
number of one hundred. —L. centum,
hundred.

Centaur. (L. —Gk.) L. Centaurus.
CENTAURY

-Gk. κένταυρος, a centaur, a creature half man and half horse; which some have compared with Skt. gandharva, a semi-god.

centaury, a plant. (L. = Gk.) L. centaury. -Gk. κένταυρος, centaur; a plant named from the Centaur Chiron.

Centenary, Centennial, Centuple, Centurion, &c.; see Cent.


centrifugal, flying from a centre (L.) L. centrifo - for centrum, stem of centrum; and -for, to fly.

centripetal, tending towards a centre (L.) L. centrip - for centrum, stem of centrum; and -for, to fly.

Ceramic, relating to pottery. (Gk.) Gk. κεραμικός, adj. = Gk. κέραμος, potter’s earth. Cf. κεραμεύς (fr. κέραμος), I mix.

Cere, to coat with wax. (L.) L. cera, to wax. = L. cera, wax. + Gk. κέρας, wax.

cerescloth. (L. and E.) Lit. a waxed cloth.

cerement. (L.) From cere; with suffix -ment (L. -mentum).


Cereal, relating to corn. (L.) L. cerealis. = L. cereus, corn.

Cerebral, relating to the brain. (L.) From L. cerebr-is, the brain. Cf. Gk. στήλος, the head. Brugm. i. § 619.

Cerecloth, Cerement; see Cere.

Ceremony. (F. = L.) M. E ceremouny. = F. cérémonie, a ceremony, rite.

certain. (F. = L.) O. F. certain, certain. = L. certus, sure; with suffix -ensus. Allied to L. crescere, to discriminate; Gk. κεραμος, to separate, decide.

certify. (F. = L.) M. E certifiere. = F. certifier. = Late L. certificare, to make sure. = L. certi, for certo, stem of certus (above); and -for, for facere, to make.

Cesoleau, sure. (L.) L. cesoleus, cerasus, blue; for *ciscalens, *calculus, from rainbow, sky. Brugm. i. § 483.

Cerese, white-lead; see Cere.

Cerulean, belonging to the neck. (L.) From L. ceruleus, stem of ceruleus, neck.

Cervine, relating to a hart. (L.) L. cervino, a hart; see Hart.

cemb, limit, measure. (F. = L.) In

ONAIR

1 Hen. IV. ii. p. 8. Orig. a tax, rate, rating, assessment; see Spenser, State of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 643, col. a. For ses; from ses, verb, to rate, which is short for Amesam.

Cessation. (F. = L.) F. cessation. = L. acc. cessationem, a ceasing. = L. cessatus, pp. of cessare, to cease = L. cessus (below).


Cess-pool. (Hybrid.) Most probably equiv. to (se)cess-pool; see N. E. D. Cf. Ital. ceso, a privy (Torriano); which is a shortened form of sesso, a retreat. = L. sessus, ‘the draught;’ Matt. xvi. 17 (Vulgate).

Cetaceous, of the whale kind. (L. = Gk.) L. cetus. = Gk. κετός, a sea-monster.

Ch.

Chablis, a white wine. (F.) From Chablis, 12 mi. E. of Auxerre, in the department of Yonne, France.

Chafe, to warm by friction, vex. (F. = L.) M. E. chaufern, to warm. = O. F. chauffer (F. chauffer), to warm; cf. Prov. caifar, to warm; Late L. caliatrics, to warm; for L. caliafacere, to warm, make to glow. = L. cali-re, to glow; facere, to

Chaffcockasfer. (E.) A.S. cefer (also ceasar), a kind of beetle.+Du. keenzer; O. har.

Chaff. (E.) A.S. saif, later haf, huk of gram.+Du. haf; Low G. haf. ‘The verb to chaff = to chafe, i.e. vex. So also chaff-wax, for chafe-wax.

chaffinch, a bird. (E.) I.e. chaffinches; it frequents barn-doors.

Chaffer. (E.) The verb is from the M. E. sb. chaffare, also haffare, a bargaining. = A. S. espa, a bargain, and fare, a journey, also business; see Cheap and Fare.

Chaffinch; see Chaff.

Chagrin. (F.) F. chagrin, melancholy. [Dies identifies it with F. chagrin, shagreen; but wrongly.]

Chain. (F. = L.) O. F. chaine, chaine. = L. catena, a chain.

CHAISE

CHAISE, a light carriage. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. chaise, a chair, also, a chaise; a Parisian modification of F. chaire, a pulpit, orig. a seat.

Chalcedony, a kind of quartz. (L. — Gk.) L. chalcedonius, Rev. xxv. 19. = Gk. χαλκέως, Rev. xxv. 19.

Chaldron, a coal-measure. (F. — L.) O. F. chaldron, orig. a caldron; see Caldron.

Chalice, a cup. (F. — L.) A.F. chalice, O. F. calice, = L. calicem, acc. of calix, a cup. Allied to calyx, but not the same word.


Challenge. (F. — L.) M. E. chalenge, calenge, often in the sense 'a claim.' = A. F. chalenge, O. F. chalenge, calenge, a dispute, claim; an accusation. = L. calumnia, false accusation; see Calumny.

Chalybeate. (L. — Gk.) Used of water containing iron. Coined from L. chalybe, steel. = Gk. χαλυβή (stem χαλυβίς), steel; named from the Chalybes, a people of Pontus, who made it.

Chamber. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. chambre; Prov. cambrai. = L. camera, camara, a vault, vaulted room, room. = Gk. καμήλα, a vaulted place.


Chameleon. (L. — Gk.) L. chameleon. = Gk. χαλιαίλων, lit. a ground-lion, dwarf-lion; a kind of lizard. = Gk. χαλικάω, on the ground (also dwarf, in comp.) and λίον, lion. Cf. L. humilis, on the ground.

Chamomile. (L. — Gk.) Late L. camomilla (chamomilla). = Gk. χαμομέλον, lit. ground-apple, from the apple-like smell of the flower. = Gk. χαμήλου, on the ground (see above); μέλον, apple.

Chamois. (F. — G.) F. chamois; borrowed from some Swiss dialectal form; cf. Piedmontese camosso. = M. H. G. gams (for *gamsa), a chamois (G. geme).

Champ, to eat noisily. (E.) Formerly cham or chamer; of imitative origin, like jam, to crush. Cf. Swed. dial. kimta, to chew with difficulty.

Champagne. (F. — L.) A wine named from Champagne in France, which means 'a plain'; see below.

Champaign, open country. (F. — L.) In Sh. F. champagne, of which the Picard form was campagne; see Campaign.

Champak, a tree. (Skt.) Skt. cham-paska, the champak.

Champion. (F. — L.) O. F. champion. = L. campiünem, acc. of campio, a combatant (Isidore). = L. campus, a place for military exercise; a peculiar use of campus, a field. See Camp.

Chance, hap. (F. — L.) M. E. cheance. = O. F. chance, chance. = Late L. cadensia, a falling, a chance. = L. cadere, to fall, happen; see Cadence.

Chancel. (F. — L.) So called because orig. fenced off by a latticed screen. = O. F. chancel an enclosure fenced off with an open screen. = Late L. cancellarius, a chancel, screen; L. cancelli, pl., a grating; see Cancel.

Chancellor. (F. — L.) O. F. chancelier. = Late L. cancellarius, a chancelor; orig. an officer who stood near the screen before the judgment-seat. = L. cancelli, a grating; see Chancel, Canceller.

Chancery. (F. — L.) For chancery. M. E. chancellerie. = O. F. chancellerie. = Late L. cancellaria, the record-room of a cancellarius; see Chancellor.

Chandler. (F. — L.) O. F. chandlier, a candle-holder. = Late L. candellarius, m.; cf. candellaria, a candle-stick. = L. candella; see Candle.

Chandler. (F. — L.) O. F. chandlier, a chandler. = Late L. candellarius, a candle-seller. = L. candella; see Candle.

Chaplain. (F. — L.) O. F. corn-chaplain, where chaplain merely means seller, dealer.


Channel. (F. — L.) M. E. chanel, canel. = O. F. chanel, canel, a canal. = L. aq. catenam; see Canal.


Chaos. (Gk.) L. chaos, Lat. spelling of Gk. Χάος, chaos, abyss, lit. a cleft. Cf. Gk. χαοσμένει, to gape. See Chaos.

Chap ('r), to cleave, crack. (F.) M. E.
chappen, to cut; hence, to gape open like a wound made by a cut. E. Fries. kappen, to cut; not found in A.S. Du. kappen, to cut; Swed. kopp, Dan. kappe, to cut; G. kappen, to cut, lop. See Chop (1)."  
Chap (2); see Chapman.

Chapel. (F. - L.) O. F. chapele. - Late L. cappella, orig. a shrine in which was preserved the κάπη or cope of St. Martin (Brachet). - Late L. cēpa, cappe, cope, hooded cloak; see Cape (1).

Chapron. (F. - L.) F. chapron, a protector; orig. a kind of hood. - F. chape, a cope. - Late L. cēpa; as above.

Chapter, the capital of a column. (F. - L.) O. F. chapitre, usually a chapter of a book, but representing L. capitulum, which meant 'chapter' as well as 'chapter.' See Chapter.


Chapman, a merchant. (E.) The familiar chap is merely short for chapman. - A. S. cæpmann, a merchant. - A. S. cēp, price, barter (see Chap); and man, man.

Chaps, Chops, the jaws. (E.) A late word, of unknown origin; possibly from Chap (1). "Perhaps suggested by North E. cōfis or cōfis, jaws (Cleveland Gloss.). - IceL. kjøprar (pt pron. as ft), the jaw; Swed. käft, Dan. kloft, jaw.

Chapter, a division of a book, synod of clergy. (F. - L.) M. E. chapitre, in both senses. - F. chapitre, variant of an older form chapeil, - L. capitulum, a chapter of a book (little head); also, in Late L., a synod; dimin. of caput, a head.

Char (1), a turn of work. (E.) Also chare, chere, choure; M. E. chere, char, orig. a turn, hence, a space of time, turn of work, &c. = A. S. cēr (below). Hence, charwoman, a woman who does a turn of work. See Ajar.

Char (2), usually chare, to do a turn of work. (E.) M. E. chare, charren, charren, to turn; A. S. cērum, to turn. = A. S. cēr (cīrē, cīrē), a turn. "The sense 'bare' is later than the appearance of the vb. char-coal.

Char (3), a fish. (C. I.) Of unknown origin, perhaps named from its red belly [the W. name is tarch, red-bellied, from tēr, belly, and och, red]. - O. Gael. cēr, red, from cēr, blood; Irish cēr, red, also blood.

Character. (L. - Gk.) L. character. - Gk. χαρακτηρ, an engraved or stamped mark. = Gk. χαρακτερ, to narrow, scratch, engrave.

Charade. (F. - Prov.) F. charade, introduced from Provencal charrade, a long talk, from charr, to chatter (Suppl. to Littré); cf. Langueoc charade, idle talk. Cf. also Span. charada, speech or action of a clown, from Span. charro, a clown, peasant.

Charcoal. (L.) From charcoal; but the sense of char remains unknown; some refer it to M. E. cherr, to turn (as if to turn to coal), but there is no proof of this. See char (1).

Charge. (F. - C.) F. changer, to load. - Late L. carrière, to load a car. - L. carrus, a car, a Gaulish word; see Cark, Cark. Der. charger, a dish or horse, because carrying a burden.

Chariot. (F. - C.) F. chariot, augmentative of F. char, a car. - L. carrus, a car; see Car.


Charlatan. (F. - Ital.) F. charlatan. - Ital. ciarlatano, a mountebank, great talker, prattler. - Ital. ciarline, to prattle; ciarlare, prattle; prob. of imitative origin.

Charlock, a kind of wild mustard. (E.) Prov. L. carlock. = A. S. cerlic; origin unknown.


Charnel. (F. - L.) Properly an adj.; containing carcasses, as in charnel-house. = O. F. charnel, adj. carnal; as shb. a cemetery. - Late L. carnāle, glossed by flesh-house; Wright-Walker, Voc. 184. 37. - L. carnālis; see Carnal.


Charter. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. charte. - L. charta, a small paper or document. = L. charta, a paper; see above.


Chase (1), to hunt after. (F. - L.)
CHASE

O. F. chaser, chaser, to pursue; see Catch

CHASE (2), to enchase; short for enchase, which see.

CHASE (3), a printer’s frame. (F. - L.)
F. châsser, a shrine. = L. casus, a box; see Case (2).

Chasm. (L. - Gk.) L. chasma, a
gulf. = Gk. ὀλοίμα, a yawning cleft. Allud
to ὄλομα, to grope; see Chaos.

Chaste. (F. - L.) O. F. chaste. = L.
castus, chaste; see Casta.

Chasten. (F. - L.) Used in place of
M. E. chast or chasten; see below.

Chastise. (F. - L.) M. E. chasteisen;
shorter form chastes. = O. F. chastier. = L.
castigare, lit. ‘to make pure.’ = L. castus,
chaste; see Castigate.

Chasuble, a vestment. (F. - L.) F.
chasuble. = Late L. casula, with the same
sense as Late L. castula, a little house;
hence, a mantle = L. casula, a cottage.

Chat, Chatter. (E.) M. E. chateren,
also chittern, to chatter, twitter; frequent-
ative form of chat. An imitative word;
cf Du. kwetteren, to warble, chatter, Swed.
kvittera, to chirp.

Chateau. (F. - L.) F. chateau, O. F.
chastel = L. castellum, dimin. of castrum,
a fortified place. Der. castellarius; for which see Castle.

Chattels. (F. - L.) Pl of M. E.
châtel, property, also cattle. = O. F. châtel,
O. North F. catel, property; see Castle.

Chat; see Chat.

Chaudron, entrails. (F.) Macb iv
1, 33. The r is inserted by confusion with
F. châudron, a caldron. = O. F. chaudron,
older forms caudun, caudin, entrails
(Godefroy). [Cf. G. kaldewenen, entrails;
from Mid. Low G. kalldun, the same]
Thought to be from Late L. caudina,
a dish containing entrails (Ducange). Per-
haps from L. caudina, warm (F. chaud).

Chaw; see Chaw.

Chaws, by-form of jaws; see Jaw.

Cheap, at a low price; orig. a sb. (E.)
M. E. cheaph, cheaph, barter, price; always a
sb. Hence, good cheaph, in a good market
(F. bon marché); whence E. cheap, used
as an adj. A. S. ceaph, price; whence the
verb ceaphian, to cheapen, buy. So also
Du. koop, a bargain, koopen, to buy; G.
kaufen, purchase, kaufen, to buy; Icel.
kaup, Swed. köp, Dan. køb, a purchase; Goth.
hausbon (weak vb.) to traffic. Some
say that these words are borrowed from
L.; in particular, that O. H. G. chausfe,
a buckster, is from L. causa, a buckster.
But this is now held to be unlikely (Küge,
Franck).

Cheat, to defraud. (F. - L.) Cheat is
merely short for escheat; cf. M. E. cheke,
an escheate (Prompt. Parv.). The escheate-
ters were often cheaters; hence the verb.
See Escheate.

Check, a sudden stop, repulse. (F. - P ers.) M. E. cheke, a stop; also check in playing chess. The word is due to the
game, which is very old. The orig sense of cheke was ‘king.’ e. mind the king,
the king is in danger = O. F. eschece, a
check at chess-play; Cot. - Pers. šād, a
king, king at chess; whence šād-māt, check-mate, lit. ‘the king is dead,’ from
Arab māt, he is dead. Similarly we have
F. échec, a check, repulse, defeat, pl. échecs,
chess; Ital. scacco, a square of a chess-
board, also a check. See chess below. ¶ Devic shews that O. F. eschece
represents Arab ešš-shagg, where eš is
for al, the def. art., and shagg is the Arab.
pron. of Pers. šād.

Checker, checker, to mark with
squares. (F. - Pers.) To mark with
squares like those on a chess-board. M. E.
chekker, checkers, a chess-board. (Hence
The Checkers, an iim-sign.) = O. F. esche-
quer, a chess-board, also, an eschequer.
= Low L. scaccarium, a chess-board. =
Low L. scaccì, chess, pl of scaccus, from
the Arab. form of Pers. šād, king.

checkers, checkers, an old name
for the game at draughts; from the checker
or chess-board; see above.

Check-mate. (F. - Pers. and Arab.)
From Arab. *šād-māt, for šād-māt, the
king is dead; see Check.

Cheque. (F. - Pers.) A pedantic
spelling of check, from confusion with
eschequer; it is really a name given to a
draft for money, of which one keeps a
memorandum or counter-check.

Chess, the game of the kings. (F. -
Pers.) see Check above. = O. F. eschece,
cheque, really the pl. of eschece, check, orig. ‘king.’ ¶ From Pers. šād, a king, were formed
O. F. eschece, F. échec, E. check, Ital. scacco,
Span. xaque, jaque, Port. xaque, G. schach,
Du. schak, Dan. skæt, Swed. schack,
Low Lat. ludus scaccarium - game of
checks, or of kings.

Check. (E.) M. E. cheke, checkes. O.
CHEESE

Merc.̄ cê, A. S. ceathe, cheek. + Du. hauhe, jaw, check; Swe. huk, jaw.

Cheer. (F. — L.) M. E. chan, orig., the mien; hence, 'to be of good cheer.' = O. F. chere, the face. = Late L. carà facci. (Relationship to Gk. x̄nà, the head, is doubtful.) Der. cheerful.

Cheese, (L.) M. E. cæse, O. Merc. cæs (A. S. čēs, for earlier *čēs< *čē;eīs) with ē-mutation; prehistoric A. S. *cēs < *cēsen. = L. caseus, cheese; whence other forms (G. käse, Du. kaas) are borrowed. Sievers, and ed. § 75, 2.

Cheeta, Cheetah, the hunting leopard, a leopard used for the chase. (Hind.) Hind. chitā. = Skt. chetaka, cheeta; from chitra, spotted, also visible, clear. = Skt. chet, to perceive. See Chintia.

Chemise. (F. — L.) L. chemise. = Late L. camisia, a shirt, thin dress whence O. Irish camisse, shirt (Stokes).

Chemist, Glimseth; short for alchemist; see Alohemy.

Cheque, Chequer, see Qhok.


Cheroor, a cigar. (Tamil.) Tamil sureuhru, a roll; hence, a roll of tobacco (Yule).

Cherry. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. ceri, a mistake for cheris, the final s being mistaken for the pl. inflexion. = O. North F. cerise, O. F. coris; representing Folk-L. cerasia, *cerasia. = L. cerasus, a cherry-tree. = Gk. κεράσων, a cherry-tree; usually said to come from Cerastus, in Pontus; a story which Curtius doubts.

Cheer, a kind of quartz. (?) Unknown.

Chervil. (Heb.) The true pl. is cherub-im. = Heb. ṇrōv (pl. ṇrōvim), a mystical figure.

Chesil, a plant. (L. — Gk.) A. S. cor-ful. = L. charophylla, pl. of charophyllum. = Gk. χαροφυλλον, chervil, lit. pleasant leaf. = Gk. χαρ-αυ, to rejoice; ψαλλω, leaf.

Chew, see Qhok.

Chew. (L. — Gk.) M. E. chaste, chiste. A. S. čeate. = Gk. κειρύ, a chest, box (whence Gk. kiste, &c.).

Cheesewort, Cheesnut. (F. — L. — Gk.) Cheesewort is short for chestnut, which is short for xanth-stawn, root of the chestnut, which is the old name of the tree, called in M. E. cheastin. = O. F. chasteaignor (F. chataignier). = L. castanea, chestnut-tree. = Gk. κειρύ, a chestnut. Chestnuts are said to have been called xanthos, or xâpns Khâravâna, from Khârâna, Castana, the name of a city in Pontus where they abounded; but more probably from Armen. hâsâri, a chestnut-tree, from hâs, a chestnut (Klage).

Chêval-de-frise, an obstruction with spikes. (F.) Lit. 'horse of Friesland,' a jocular name; the pl. chêvau-de-Frise is commoner. See below.

Chevalier. (F. — L.) F. chevalier, a horseman. = F. cheval, a horse. = L. caballum, acc. of caballus, a horse.

Cheverel, kid leather. (F. — L.) O. F. chevrele, fem., a little kid. Dimin. of O. F. chevre, F. chevre, a goat, kid. = L. capram, acc. of capra, a she-goat.

Chevron, an ordinary, in heraldry, resembling two rafters of a house. (F. — L.) (Most likely meant to represent the saddle-peak.) = F. chevron, 'a kid, a chevron in building, a rafter,' Cot. Augmentative form of cheve, a she-goat. = L. capra, a she-goat; see Capra (i). Cf. L. capraeus, which likewise means a prop.

Chew, Shaw. (E.) M. E. chewen. A. S. cewan, to chew. eat. = Du. kaasen; G. kauen; O. H. G. kiwien; Russ. kievat. Cf also Icel. tyggja, tyggv, to chew (Streitberg).

Chibouk, a Turkish pipe. (Turk.) Turk. čhibûk, čhybûk, a stick, tube, pipe (Zenk, p. 349).

Chicanery. (F. — Pers.) F. chicannerie, wrangling, pettifogging; Cot. = F. chicaner, to wrangle; orig. to dispute in the game of the mall or chicane (Brachet). Perhaps from the medieval Gk. ἦχέννω, a word of Byzantine origin (id.); from Pers. choungân, a club, bat.

Chicken. (E.) Sometimes shortened to chic; but the M. E. word is chiken. A. S. čicen, earlier *cica in. = Du. kieken, kuiken, a chicken, Low G. kieken; cf. G. kükchen, a chicken, Icel. kökkling, Swe. stockling; related to Cuck, which shows the weak grade *cic-; see Cook (i). Sievers, and ed. § 165.

Chicory, a plant, succory. (F. — L. — ik.) F. chichorie, = L. cicerium. = Gk. μελίσσα, bent. pl.; also μέλισσα, μελί, succory. β. Succory is a corrupter form of the word, apparently for sicory or sicary, from L. cicerium.
CHIDE


Char-tv, q.v.

Chiefest. (F. - L.) O.F. chevetaine.
- Late L. capitaneus, capitanus, a captain.
- L. capt-., from caput, a head.

Chiffonier, a cupboard. (F.) Lit. a place to put rags in. - F. chiffonier, a rag-picker, also a cupboard. - F. chiffon, augment. of chiff, a rag. Orig. unknown.

Chignon. (F. - L.) Hair twisted; another spelling of F. chainon, a link. - F. chaine, O.F. chaine, a chain. - L. catena, a chain.

Chilblain. (E.) A chill caused by a chill.


Chill, cold. (E.) Orig. a sb. A.S. cīl, cīle, chilliness. Teut. type *kaltiz, sb.; from *kal-an, to be cold, as in A.S. celan, to be cold, Icel. kala, to freeze. + Du kil, a chill; cf. L. gelo, frost.

Chime, sb. (F. - L. - Gk.) M.E. chimbe, of which the orig. sense was cymbal; hence the chime or ringing of a cymbal. Shortened from O.F. chimbale, dialectal form of O.F. cymbale, a cymbal. = L. cymbalum. - Gk. κύμβα; see Cymbal. N.B. We find M. F. chyme-belle, which looks like a popular form for cymbal.
Der. chime, verb.

Chimera, Chimera. (L. - Gk.) L. chimera. - Gk. χίμαια, a she-goat; also, a fabulous monster, with a goat's body. = Gk. χίμαιας, he-goat.

Chimney, (F. - L. - Gk.) F. cheminée, 'a chimney; Cot. = Late L. camīnā, provided with a chimney; hence, a chimney. = L. camūnis, an oven, a fire-place. = Gk. κάμπως, oven, furnace.

Chimpanzee, an ape. (African. I am informed that the name is chimpanze in the neighbourhood of the gulf of Guinea.

China. (E.) M.E. chin. A.S. cīn. + Du. kin, Icel. kinn, Dan. kinn, Swed. kin; Goth. kinus, the cheek; G. kinn, chin; L. gena, cheek; Gk. γένα, chin; cf. Skt. kanus, jaw.

Chinese. (China.) Short for chine-ware, or ware from China. The name of the people was formerly Chineses; we have dropped the final s, and use Chinese as a pl.; hence Chines in the singular, by a second dropping of s.

CHIRURGEON

Chirurgeon, the old spelling of surgeon. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. chirurgien, 'a surgeon; Cot. = F. chirurgie, surgery. = L. chirurgia, = Gk. χειρουργία, a small rodent animal.

Chinchilla, a small rodent animal. (Span. - L.) Span. chinchilla, lit. 'a little bug,' as if from its smell; but undeservedly so named. = Span. chinch, a bug. = L. cimex, acc. of cimex, a bug.

Chinchona; the same as Cinchona.

Chinchong, whooping-cough. (E.) For chink-chong; cf. Scotch kink-cough, kink-host, host means cough. A kink is a catch in the breath, nasilised form of a base *kink, to gasp. + Du. kinkhoest; M. Du. kiekoest; Swed. kikkoest, chinchong, kikko, to gasp; G. kechen, to gasp.


Chink (1), a cleft. (E.) Formed with suffixed k, from the base of M.E. chine, a cleft, rift. = A.S. cīnis, a chink. = A.S. cin-, weak grade of cīnas, to split (strong vb.). + Du koren, a chink, also a germ, kernel, to bud; cf. G. keimen, Goth. keiman, to bud. (Germinating seeds make a crack in the ground.)

Chink (2), to jingle. (E.) An imitative word; cf. cliink, clank; and see Chincough. E. Fries. kinken (a strong vb.); M. Dan. kinke.

Chintz, (Hindustani - Skt.) Forchinte, pl. of chint. Hind. chint, spotted cotton cloth, named from the variegated patterns on it; chhit, chinte, also a spot. - Skt. chitra, variegated, spotted. See Cheeta.

Chip, vb. (E.) Related with a lighter vowel to chop (1) or chop; as if to cut a little at a time. Cf. A.S. for-cyppen, gloss to pracelles (Lye); E. Fries. keppen, to cut.

Chirography, handwriting. (Gk.) From Gk. χειρογραφέω, to write with the hand. = Gk. χερο-, from χέρος, the hand; γράφω, to write. Cf. chiro-mancy, fortune-telling by the hand; chiro-pod-ist, one who handles (and cures) the feet.

Chirp. (E.) Also chirrup. M.E. chirpen. Also M.E. chirken, chirmen, to chirp. The forms chirp, chirp, chirp are from an imitative base; cf. Du. kieren, to coo.

Chirurgeon, the old spelling of surgeon. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. chirurgien, 'a surgeon; Cot. = F. chirurgie, surgery. = L. chirurgia, = Gk. χειρουργία, a
CHISEL

working with the hands, skill with the hands, art, surgery. — Gk. χευτός, from χευτός, the hand; and δανύω, to work.

CHISSEL. (F. – L.) M. E. chisel. — A. F. chisel, O. F. citeil (F. ciseau). — Cf. Late L. citellum, scissors (A. D. 1352). O. F. citeil answers to Late L. *citellum, with the sense of L. citrum, a cutting instrument (Vegetius); see Scheler’s note to Diez. — L. *citrum, for ca.sul, supine of cadere, to cut; whence also Late L. incisor, a carver, cutter; see Cersura.

Chit (1), a pert child. (E.) M. E. chit, a whelp, cub, kitten. Allied to hit-teg (Icel. holtingr), and to hit-men; cf. G. kitze, a female cat.

Chit (2), a shoot, sprout. (E.) In Holland’s Pliny, xiii. 4. Perhaps allied to M. E. chitke, a sprout (N.E.D.). — A. S. cit, a germ, sprout. — Cf. Goth. kisam, to produce a shoot; G. keim, a germ.


Chlorine, a pale green gas. (Gk.) Named from its colour. — Gk. χλορινός, pale green.

Chloroform. (Gk. and L.) The latter element relates to formyl and formic acid, an acid formerly obtained from iced ants. — L. formica, an ant.

Chocolate, a paste made from cacao. — Sp. chocolate. — Mex. chocolate, chocolate; Clavigero, Hist. Mex. i. 438. § Not allied to cacao.


Choir. (F. – L. – Gk.) The choir of a church is the part where the choir sit. Also spelt quere; M. E. queyr, quer. — O. F. queyr, later choyn, ‘the quire of a church, a troop of singers.’ Cot. — L. choros, see of chorus, a choir. — Gk. χορός, a dance, a band of dancers or singers. See Chorus.

Choke. (E.) M. E. chokon, choken, choken. A. S. cecian; only in the derivative dsceeninig, to translate L. resumenins, which the glossator hardly seems to have understood, and in the pp. dsceod, Ælfric, Hom. i. 1167 with change from e to o, shortening of e to o in M. E., and subseqent lengthening. Cf. Icel. höka, to gulp; hók, the gullet.

Choler, the bile, anger. (F. – L. – Gk.) Anger was supposed to be due to excess of bile. M. E. color. — O. F. color. — L. cholera, bile; also cholera, bilious complaint. — Gk. χολέρα, cholera; χόλη, bile; χόλος, bile, wrath. See Gall.

Cholera. (L. – Gk.) L. cholera, as above. And see Malanoholy.


 Chop (1), to cut; a later form of Chop (2).

Chop (2), to barter. (E.) Probably a variant of chap, a verb which seems to have been evolved from the subst. chapman.

Chopine, a high-heeled shoe. (F. — Span.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 447; for chapine.

Choir, a high-heeled shoe. (F. — Span.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 447; for chapine.

Choop, a high-heeled shoe. (F. — Span.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 447; for chapine.

Chorus. (E. – Gk.) L. chorus, a band of singers. — Gk. χορός, a dance, a band of dancers or singers. See Choir. Der. chor-al, chor-i-ster.

Chough, a bird. (E.) M. E. couse, chough. Not found in A. S., which has (however) the forms cō, cō, and the early forms ciae, chyae. Somewhat similar forms are seen in Du. caauw, Dan. kaa, Swed. kaja, a jackdaw.

Choose, to cheat. (Turk.?) To act as a choose or cheat. Ben Jonson has chiasun in the sense of ‘a Turk,’ with the implied sense of ‘ cheat; ’ Alchemist, i. 1. The allusion is alleged to be to a Turkish chiasun interpreter, who committed a notorious fraud in 1609. — Turk. cháwšuk, a sergeant, mace-bearer, Palmer’s Pera. Dict.; cháwšuk, a sergeant, herald, messenger. Rich. Dict. p. 549. — Or (moderately) from M. Ital. riusi.

Christ, see below.

Christ, the anointed one. (L. – Gk.)
CHRISM

A. S. Crist. = L. Christus. = Gk. χριστός, anointed. = Gk. χρίω, I rub, anoint. Der. Christiant, Christ-en-dom, &c.; Christmas (see Mass); anti-christ, opponent of Christ (from Gk. ἀρχηγός, against; see 1 John ii. 18).

christ, holy unction. (L. — Gk.) 
Also spelt chrisme, whence christ-coat, a child wearing a chrisome-cloth, or cloth which a child wore after holy unction; cf. O. F. cresse, 'the criseine, or oyle'; Cot. = Late L. chrisme, holy oil. = Gk. χρίσμα, an unguent. = Gk. χρίω (as above).

Chromatic, relating to colours. (Gk.) Gk. χρώματα, adj. — Gk. χρώμα — stem of χρόμα, colour; allied to χρόνος, -skin.

chrome, chromiun. (Gk.) A metal; its compounds exhibit beautiful colours. = Gk. χρωματ-α, colour.


chronology, science of dates. (Gk.) From χρόνος, time; α-γγίζω, from λόγος, discourse; see Logico.

chronometer, time-measurer. (Gk.) From χρόνος, time; μέτρον, measure; see Metro.

Chrysallis, the form taken by some insects. (Gk.) Gk. χρυσάλις, the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies, chrysalis. = Gk. χρυσός, gold.

chrysanthemum, a flower. (L. — Gk. L. χρυσάνθημα. = Gk. χρυσάνθημα = χρύσανθημα, a marigold. = Gk. χρυσός, gold; χρυσή, a blossom, from δέντη, to tooth, related to δέντος, a flower, a bud.


chryspas. (L. — Gk. L. χρυσάνθημα. Rev. xxi. 20. = Gk. χρυσάπασας, a yellow-green stone. = Gk. χρυσάνθημα, gold; χρυσάνθημα, a (green) leek.

Chub, a fish. (E.) Eym. unknown. Cf. Dan. kobbe, a scalar, prov. Swed. kubb; chubby, fat; Norw. kbelum, stumpy; Swed. kubb, a block, log. This does not explain the ch but see Chump.

chubby, fat. (E.) Lit. 'like a chub'; cf. prov. Swed. kubbag (above).

Chuuk (1), to strike gently, toss; (F. — Teut.) Formerly written chock (Turberville). = F. chouer, to give a shock, jolt. = Du. schokken, to jolt, shake; allied to E. shock and shake.

Chuuk (2), to chuck as a hen. (E.) An imitative word; Ch. has chuuk to express the noise made by a cock; C. T. 15180 (B. 3464). Cf. chuch. Der. chuck-ke, in the sense 'to chuck.'

Chuuk (3), a chicken. A variety of chick, for chicken. See above.

Chuck, a log. (E.) Cf. Swed. dial. kumpa, to chop into logs; kumping, a log, round stick; also Icel. kumbur, tric-kumbr, a log of wood, from Icel. kumbr. nasalised form of kubbr, a chopping; Icel. kubb, to chop. Der. chump-end, i.e. thick end.

Church. (Gk.) M. E. chirche, chiereche. A. S. circe, later circe; (cf. Icel. kirkja; G. kirche, Du. kerk). = Gk. κυριακός, a church, neut. of κυριακός, belonging to the Lord; or (possibly) from Gk. κυριακή, pl., treated as a fem. sing. = Gk. κυρίας, a lord, orig. mighty. = Gk. κύριος, strength. Cf. Skt. śūra, a hero.


Churn, sb. (E.) A. S. cyrin; older form cirin (printed cirm), Corp. gloss. 1865. = Icel. karna, Swed. karna, Dan. kjerne, a churn; cf. O. Swed. karna, Swed. karna, Dan. kjerne, to churn, Du. kernen, to churn.

Chutney, Chutney, a kind of hot relish. (Hind.) Hind. chatni (Yule).

Chyle, milky fluid. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. chyle. = L. chyleus. = Gk. χυλός, juice. = Gk. χελω (= χελω), I pour. (♀ χελω.)

chyme, liquid pulp. (L. — Gk.) Formerly chymus. = L. chymus. = Gk. χυμος, juice. = Gk. χελω; as above.

Chymist; see Alchemist.

Cl — Os.

Cicatrice, scar. (F. — L.) F. cicatrice. = L. cicatricem, acc. of cicatris, a scar.


Cid, lit. a chief or commander. (Span.
CIDER

-Arab.) Usually a title of Ruy Diaz, the national hero of Spain. -Arab. sayyd, a lord; Richardson's Dict. p. 864.


- L. sicca, Gk. olwpa, strong drink. - Heb. šākār, strong drink. - Heb. šākār, to be intoxicated.

Cieling; see Cell.

Cigar, Cigar. (Span.) Span. cigarro; whence also F. cigarette.

Chinchona, Peruvian bark. (Span.) Named after the Countess of Chinchon, wife of the governor of Peru, cured by it A.D. 1588. Chinchon is S.E. of Madrid. (Should be chinchona.)

Cincture. (L.) L. cinctūra, a girdle. - L. cinctorius, pp. of cincere, to gird.

Cinder, (E.) Misspelt for sinder (by confusion with F. cendre = L. cinereum; see Cinerary). A.S. sinder, 'scoria,' slag. - Fr. cendre; Swed. sinder; G. sieder, dress, whence Du. sintels, cinders. The A.S. winder occurs in the 8th century.

Cinerary, relating to the ashes of the dead. (L.) L. cinerarius. - L. ciner. stem of cinis, dust, ashes of the dead. - Gk. κόλον, dust. Der. cinerearia, a flower; named from the ash-coloured down on the leaves. Brugh. i. § 84.

Cinnabar, Cipper. (L. - Gk. - Pers.) L. cinnabarum. - Gk. κυάβαρ, vermilion. From Pers. sinjfar, zinjarf, red lead, vermilion, cinnabar.

Cinnamonum, from the spice. (L. - Gk. - It. Heb.) L. cinnamomum. - Gk. κυάβομα. - Heb. ginnanah, said to be of Malay origin (Gesenius). Cf. Malay kaya matis, cinnamom; from kaya, wood, matis, sweet.

Cipher. (F. - Span. - Arab.) O. F. cifre (F. chiffre), a cipher, zero. Span. cifra. - Arab. sifr, a cipher; lit. 'empty thing;' from sifr, adj. empty; Rich. Dict. p. 987. (A translation of Skt. cīnya, (1) empty; (2) a cipher.) Der. de-cipher, from L. de in the verbal sense of un- and ciper; cf. M. F. dechifferer, 'to decipher;' Ct.

Circle. (F. - L.) A.S. circul; but M.E. cercle. - F. cercle. - L. circulus, dimin. of cinctus, a ring, circle; see Ring (1). Der. encircle, semi-circle; and see circum-

circus, a ring. (L.) L. circus (above).

Circum. (F. - L.) F. circuit. - L. acc. circumin, a going round. - L. circumcursus, also circumnitus, pp. of circumvire (also circuire), to go round. - L. circum, round; ire, to go.

Circum-, prefix. round. (L.) L. circum, around, round; orig. acc. of circus, a circle; see Circle. Der. circumambient (see Ambient); circumambulate (see Ambulate); and see below.

circumcise. (L.) L. circumciscer, pp. of circumcider, to cut round. - L. circum, round; and cadere, to cut.

circumference. (L.) L. circumferentia, boundary of a circle. - L. circumferent, stem of pres. pt. of circumferre, to carry round; from ferre, to bear.

circumflex. (L.) L. syllaba circumflexa, a syllable marked with a circumflex (') or 'lent' mark. - L. circumflexus, pp. of circumflexere, to bend round; from flexere, to bend.

circumjacent, lying near. (L.) From stem of pres. part. of circumiacere, to lie around; fromiacere, to lie.

circumlocution. (L.) L. circumlocutio, a periphrasis. - L. circumlocutus, pp. of circumlocuari, to speak in a roundabout way; from locari, to speak.

circumscribe. (L.) L. circumscire, to write or draw around; to limit; from scribere, to write.

circumspect, prudent. (L.) L. circumspicere, to look around; from specere, to look.

circumstance. (F. - L.) Adapted from O.F. circostance, - L. circumstantia, lit. a standing around, also an attribute, circumstance (influenced by F. circumstance). - L. circumstant, stem of pres. pt. of circumstare, to stand round; from stare, to stand.

Circus; see Circle.

Cirrus, a fleecy cloud, tendril. (L.) L. cirrus, a curl, curled hair.

Cist, a sort of tomb. (L. - Gk.) L. cista, a chest. - Gk. κιστή, a box, chest.

cistern. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. cistere. - L. cisterna, a reservoir for water. - L. cista, as above.

cistvaen, a British monument. (L. and W.) W. cysfaen, a stone chest, monument made with four upright stones, and a fifth on the top. - W. cist, a chest (from L. cista); and maen, a stone.

Cit, Citadell; see Civil (below).

Cite, to summon, quote. (F. - L.) F. citer. - L. citare, frequent. of ciare, to rouse, excite, call. - Gk. κατα, I go.
CITHERN, CITTERN

(="KI.") See Hie. Der. ex-cite, in-cite, re-cite.

Cithern, Cittern, a kind of guitar.
(L. = Gk.) [Also M. E. giterne; from O. F. guitern, a guitar.] The s is crescentish, as in bitter-n, in imitation of M. E. giterne. = L. cithara. = Gk. μήθα, a kind of lyre or lute.

Citizen; see Civil (below).

Citon. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. citron. Late L. acc. citrīnem. = L. citrus, orange tree. = Gk. κίτρων, a citron; πρίνθοι, citron-tree.

City; see Civil (below).

Civet. (F. = Arab.) F. civette, civet also the civet-cat; Ital. siet,a; borrowed from medieval Gk. κίτρων (Brachet). = Arab. nabīd, civet; Rich. Dict. p. 767


cit; short for citizen (below).

citadel. (F. = Ital. = L.) F. citadelle. = Ital. cittadella, a small town, fort; dimin. of cittade = cittato (città), a city. = L. civitātem, acc. of civis, a city. = L. civis, a citizen (above).

citizen. (F. = L.) M. E. cistizin, from A. F. citizain, in which s was an insertion. = O. F. cistain (F. citoyen); formed from O. F. cite (cité) city, by help of the suffix -ain = L. -ānus; see below.

city. (F. = L.) M. E. cite. = O.F. cite (F. cite). = Late L. type *civ'tātem, for civitātem, acc. of civis; see citadel.

Clachan, a small village with a church.
(Gael.) Gael. clachan, (1) a circle of stones, (2) a small rude church, (3) a small village with a church. = Gael. clach, a stone. So also Irish clachan, a hamlet; clach, O. Ir. clach, a stone.

Clock. (E.) M. E. clacan. Imitative; allied to Orcak. E. Fries. klakken.+ Icel. klaka, to chatter; Du. klakken, to clack, crack; Irish clag, the clapper of a mill.

Claim, to demand, call out for. (F. = L.) O. F. clamencer, clamor. = L. clamārē, to call out; cf. O. L. calārē, to proclaim; Gk. κλαμάρι, to summon. Der.: ac-claim, de-claim, ex-claim, pro-claim, re-claim; also (from pp. clamārūs) ac-clamation, de-clamation, ex-clamation, pro-clamation, re-clamation.


Clamp, to climb by; (E.; perhaps Scand.) XV. cent. clamorer, clambrum. Cf. Icel. klambra, to pinch closely together; Dan. klømre, to grip firmly; see Clamp. Affected by Climb, of which the M. E. pt. t. was klamb, clam.

Clammy, viscous. (E.) Earliest form claymy, perhaps from A. S. clām, clay (see Clay); but confused with an adj. clam, sticky; with which cf. E. Fries. and Du. klam, Dan. klam, clammy, moist. See Clamp.

Clamour; see Claim.

Clamp. (Du.) XV. cent. Du. klamp, a holdfast; whence klampen, to clamp, grapple, also to board a ship. = Dan. klamm, a cramp-iron; Swed. klamp, the same; Icel. klambur, a smith's vice; Tenn. base *klamp, answering to the 2nd grade of M. H. G. klämpfen, to press tightly together. Cf. Clamp.

Clan. (Gael.) Gael. clann, offspring, children; Irish clann, clan, descendants, a tribe; W. plant, pl. offspring, children. Cf. Skt. knid(m), a herd, family. Brugm. i. § 669.

Clandestine, (L.) L. clandestinum, secret, close. Allied to clam, secretly.

Clang, to resound. (L.) L. clangere, to resound; whence clangor, a loud noise.

= Gk. κλαγγελι, a clang; allied to εκλάχεω, to clash (fut. κλαγγελ). Der. clang-or. See below.


Clap. (E.) M. E. clappen. [We only find A. S. clæppetan, to palpitate; Voc. 473.] E. Fries. klappen, to clap hands. The orig. sense is to make a noise by striking. + Icel. klapp, Swed. klappa, Dan. klappe, Du. klappen, M. H. G. klappen, o pat, clap, pat, make a noise. Allied to Clack, Clatter.


Clarity, (F. = L.) O. F. clárityer. = clärityere, to make clear. = L. clāri, from clārīs, clear; and -ity, for scient, o make.

Clarión. (F. = L.) M. E. clariōn.
CLASH

O. F. *clarion, claron (F. clarion), a clear-sounding horn. — Late L. acc. clarōnem. — L. clarō, (as above).

Clash. (E.) An imitative word; suggested by clack and crash, dash, etc. Cf. E. Fries. klætten, to crack a whip.

Claps (E.) M. E. claps, clapse, ab. clapson, clapson, vb. The base seems to be <clap>-; extended from <clap> (see Clap), and influenced by M. E. clappen, to clasp. Cf. G. klüften, a fathom; Lith. gėlyta, an armful; and Græsp, a clasp.

Clas. (F. — L.) F. classe, a rank. — L. acc. clàssem, a class, assembly, fleet.

Clatter. (E.) A frequentative of clat, which is a by-form of Clack. A. S. clat-, a clattering; E. Fries. klætturn, to clatter. + Du. klatteren, to clatter. Of imitative origin.


Clavicle, the collar-bone. (F. — L.) F. clavicule, the collar-bone. — L. clavicula, lit. a small key; dimin. of clavis, a key. Allied to claudere; see Clause.

Claw. (E.) M. E. claw, clew. A. S. clewen (also clewa), a claw.+Du. klauwen; G. klauen; Icel. kló, Dan. Swed. kló. Allied to Clow; from a Teut. base *klaun, and grade of *klew, to draw together; cf. O H. G. kluw, forces.

Clay. (E.) M. E. clé, cley. A. S. clá, Du. and Low G. klé, Dan. klåg. Teut. type *klej, fem. from *klez, and grade of Teut. root *klesi; cf. A. S. clám (for *klám-mon), earthenware; Gk. γιφτω, sticky matter. See Cleave (a) and Glue.

Claymore, a Scottish broadsword. (Gael.) Gael. claidheamh mar, a great sword. Here claidheamh is cognate with W. cychedh, O. Ir. claiden, sword; and Gael. mar, great, is allied to W. mawr, great. Cf. W. codd, a sword.

Clay. (E.) M. E. clene. A. S. cléne, clean, pure. + O. Sax. cléni, cléni; O. Fris. klé; Du. klein, small; G. klein, O. H. G. chélini, pure, bright, fine, small. All from Teut. *kléini, orig. 'clear, pure.'


Cleave, a piece of iron for strengthening the sole of shoes; a piece of wood or iron to fasten ropes to. (F.) M. E. clote, a wedge (as if from A. S. *clet), also clite, clote, a lump; cognate with Du. kluft, a ball, G. klauft, a clout, lump. Allied to Clot; and see Clout.


Cleft, cliff. (Scand.) The old spelling is clyft. — Icel. klív, Swed. klif, Dan. klint, a cleft, chink, cave. — Icel. klif-, weak grade of klífa (above); cf. Swed. klifva, to cleave.

Cleave (a), to stick. (E.) Weak verb. The correct pt. t. is cleaved, not clawe, which belongs to the verb above. A. S. clyfan, clefan, pt. t. cîfode. + Du. kliven, Swed. klifva sig. G. kliven, to adhere, to cleave. All from Teut. base *klien, weak grade of Teut. root *klewen, found in A. S. clyfan (pt. t. clyf), Du. be-kliffen, to cleave to. Allied to Clay, Climb.

Cleft, a key, in music. (F. — L.) F. clef. — L. clavis, acc. of clavis, a key.

Cleft; see Cleave (1).

Clematis, a plant. (Gk.) Gk. κλάματις, a creeping plant. = Gk. κλάματος, a shoot, twig. = Gk. κλάμα, to break off, prune (Brumg. ii. § 661).

Clement. (F. — L.) F. clement. = L. clementem, acc. of clemens, mild.

Clench; see Climb.

Clerestory, an upper story in a church, furnished with windows. (F. — L.) Old spelling of clear-story. The triform below is sometimes called the blind-story. See Story (2).

Clerk. (F. — L. — Gk.) A. S. and O. F. clere. = L. cléricus. = Gk. κλέρος, one of the clergy. = Gk. κληρον, a lot; in late Gk., the clergy, whose portion is the Lord, Den. xviii. 2, 1 Pet. v. 3; cf. Acts i. 17. St. Jerome.)

Clergy, (F. — L.) M. E. clergie, often also (2) 'learning.' = (1) O. F. clergie, as if from L. *clericia; (2) mod. F. clergie, from Late L. clericitium, clerkship. = Late lat. clericus, a clerk (above).

Clever, (L.) Cleverly is in Butler's Hudibras, i. ft. 398 (1663). For M. E. cliver, adj., meaning ready to seize, allied to M. E. clyver, a claw, and to Cleave (a). So also E. Fries. klíver, clever, Dan. dial. klíver, klever (Molbeck). 'If it took
Clew, Clue

the place of M. E. deliver, quick, nimble, Ch. prol. 84. — O. F. delivres, free, prompt, alert; composed of L. dē, prefix, and liber, free; see Deliver.

Clew, Clue, a ball of thread. (E.) M. E. clewe, A. S. cluwen, a clew; also clywen (Epinal gl. clousans), + Du. klimmen, whence kluwmen, to wind on clews (E. clewe up a sail); M. Low G. klüwen; and cf. G. klusel (for kleisel), a clew. Perhaps allied to L. gliuere, to draw together. Cf. Clew.

Click. (E.) An imitative word, expressing a lighter and thinner sound than Clack. E. Fries. klikken. Cf. Du. klikkhen, to clash.

Client. (F. — L.) F. client, a suitor. — L. clientem — acc. of cliens = clienus, orig. a hearer, one who listens to advice; pres. pt. of cliuere, to hear. (ἀκλίνω.)

Cliff, a steep rock, headland. (E. A. S. clif, a rock, cliff. + Du. and Icel. klif; O. H. G. klipf. Cf. G. and Dan. klippe, Swed. klippa, a crag; and Icel. klip, a ridge of cliffs.

Climate. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. climat. = F. climat. = Late L. climat., stem of clima. = Gk. κλίμα, stem of κλίμα, a slope, zone, region of the earth, climate. = Gk. κλίνω, to lean, slope; see Lean.

climacter, a critical time of life. (F. — Gk.) M. F. climactere, adj.; whence l’an climactere, 'the climacteric (sic) year; every 7th, or 9th, or the 63 years of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last, most;' Cot. = Gk. κλίμακα, a step of a ladder, a dangerous period of life. = Gk. κλίμακα, stem of κλίμακα, a ladder, climax, with suffix -aka of the agent; see below.

climax, the highest degree. (Gk.) Gk. κλίμακα, a ladder, staircase, highest pitch of expression (in rhetoric). = Gk. κλίμακα, to slope. See Anti-climax.

clima. (L. — Gk.) L. clima, a climate. = Gk. κλίμα; see Climate.

Climb. (E.) M. E. climben, pt. t. clomb A. S. clīman, pt. t. clāmb, pl. clīmban. + Du. klimmen, M. H. G. klimmen. Teut. type *klimban-. The m. was orig. inserted in the present stem, and did not belong to the root; as is shown by Icel. klífa, to climb. Hence it is allied to Cleave (2).

Climbe; see Climate.

Clinch, Clench, to rivet. (E.) M. E. clenchen, klenken, to strike smartly, to make to clink; causal of klinken, to clink.

Cf. Du. klink, a latch, rivet; also, a blow; and O. H. G. klenken, to knot or bind together.

Cling. (E.) M. E. clingan, to become stiff, to be matted together. A. S. clingan (pt. t. clingan, pp. clingan), to dry up, shrivel up. + Dan. klynge, to cluster. Allied to Swed. klänga, to climb; O. H. G. clunga, a clew.

Clinical. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. clinique, 'one that is bedridden;' Cot. — L. clinicus, the same. = Gk. κλίνομαι, belonging to a bed, a physician; τὸ κλίνομαι, his art. = Gk. κλίθη, a bed. = Gk. κλειντω, to lean; see Lean (1).


clinker, a hard cinder. (Du.) Du. klinker, a clinker, named from the tinkling sound which they make when they strike each other. — Du. klinken, to clink; cognate with E. clink.


Clique, a gang. (F. — Du.) F. clique, a gang, noisy set. = O. F. cliquer, to click, make a noise. = Du. klinken, to clink, clash; also to inform, tell; cf. Du. klikker, a tell-tale. See Clink.

Clog, Cloke. (F. — C.) M. E. close. = O. North F. close, O. F. close. = Late L. clauca, a bell; also a horseman's cape, which resembled a bell in shape: see below.

Clock. (C.) The orig. sense was 'bell;' bells preceded clocks for notifying times. Either from M. Du. close (Du. klok, a bell; or from O. North F. close, a bell. = Late L. clauca, a bell; of Celtic origin — Irish cló, a bell, clock; clóghaim, I ring or sound as a bell; O. Irish clo, a bell. Cf. W. cloch, a bell, &c. The G. Glocke is a borrowed word; so also Du. klok, &c.


Clog, hindrance; a wooden sole of a shoe; wooden shoe. (E.) M. E. clōg;
CLOISTER

a log, clump. Not found in A.S. A late word; cf. Dan. kløve, mud (Molbech).


close (1), to shut in. (F. - L.) M.E. closen. - O.F. clos, i pr. s. of O.F. clore, to shut in. - L. claudere (above). Der. close, a field; dis-close, en-close, in-close.


closet. (F. - L.) O.F. closet, dimin. of cloe, an enclosed space. - O.F. clos, pp.; see close (2).

**Cloth**, (E.) M.E. clot, clotte, a ball, esp. of earth, A.S. clot, clot, a lump. + G. klöt, a lump. Teut. type *klöt-ur*, from the weak grade of Teut. base *klot*; see Clost, Clot, Cloister.


cloke, to cover with a cloth. (E.) M.E. cloken, clothen, pt. t. clothed (or cladde), pp. clothed (or clad). Formed from A.S. *clōd + Du. kleeden, from kleed; see also G. kleiden, from kleid. But the pt. t. and pp. clad are of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. kleidd-r, pp. of kleida, to clothe; Swed. kläda, pp. of klada.

**Cloud.** (E.) M.E. cloud, orig. a mass of vapours; the same word as M.E. *clōd,* a mass of rock. A.S. *clōd,* a round mass, mass of rock, hill. From Teut. root *klotu,* to stick together; see Clew, Clod.


**Clout**, a patch. (E.) M.E. clout. A.S. *clōt,* a patch; whence W. clot, Corn. clot, a patch, clout; Ir. and Gael. clud, the same. Orig. sense 'mass, piece of stuff'; orig. Teut. type *klōt-os,* from Teut. root *klōt-* (cf.头脑), as seen in Clot. Closely allied to Clost (which is from the and grade of the same root).

**Clowe** (1), a kind of spice. (F. - L.) M.E. clouw; the change to *clouw,* in the XVIIth cent., was due to the influence of Ital. chiero = F. *clou*, a nail; clow de girore, 'a clove,' Cot.; from the semblance to a nail. Cf. Span. clavo, a nail, also a clove. - L. claurus, acc. of claurus, a nail. - O. Irish clo, a nail.

**Clove** (2), a bulb, or spherical shell of a bulb of garlic, &c. (E.) A.S. clūf, f.; cf. cluf-wyrcc, a buttercup (lit. clove-wort). Named from its cleavage into shells. - A.S. cluf-, weak grade of clutufan, to split; see Cleave (1). Cf. Icel. kliff, a clove.

**Clove** (3), a weight. (F. - L.) A.F. clou; the same word as Clove (1). - Late L. claurus, a weight (for wool).

**Clower**. (E.) M.E. clover. A.S. clōfer, clofe, trefoil. + Du. klaver, whence Swed. klöver, Dan. klover; Low G. kluwer; cf. G. klee. || The supposed connexion with clove (1) is impossible.

**Clown.** (Scand.) Icel. klunni, a clumsy, boorish fellow; Swed. dial. klumm, a log, klum, a clownish fellow; Dan. klumt, a log; cf. Dan. klummet, clumsies. Allied to Clump. Orig. sense 'log or clo'd.'

**Cloy**. (F. - L.) Orig. to stop up, hence, to sate. M.F. cloyer, 'to clow, stopp.' Cot.; a by-form of F. clover (O.F. clouer), to nail, fasten up. A house pricked with a nail, in shoewing, was said to be cloyéd. = O.F. clo, F. cloir, a nail; see Clove (1). || Clo' (in F.) is usually short for ac-cloy or a-cloy, where the prefix a-represents F. en; see F. enclouer, encloer in Cotgrave.

**Club** (1), a heavy stick. (Scand.) M.E. clube. - Icel. klubba, klumb, a club; Swed. klubb, a club, log, lump; Dan. klub, club, klump, lump. A mere variant of Clump below. See Golf.

**Club** (2), an association. (Scand.) XVII cent. Lit. 'a club of people.' Cf. Swed. dial. klubb, a club, lump, also a knot of people (Rieze). See above.

**Cluck.** (E.) M.E. cluchen, to clack as a hen; a mere variant of Cloak. + Du. klikken, Dan. klukke, G. glucken; L. glocire. An imitative word.

**Clue**; see Clew.


**Clumsy.** (Scand.) Cf. M.E. clumse, clumved, benumbed; benumbed fingers are clumsy. This is the pp. of clumscen, to
**Cluster**

benumb, or to feel benumbed. Cf. Swed. dial. klummen, benumbed (Rets); IceI. klimna, lock-jawed. Cf. Du. klappen, to pinch; klumen, to be benumbed, klummen, numb with cold; also A.S. clym, clam, a bond, clasps. See Clammy.

**Cluster**, a bunch. (E.) A.S. clymen, clymen, a bunch. + Low G. klüster. Suggests a Tent. type *kleen-tre*, a cluster; formed with suffix -tre from *kleen-, weak grade of Tent. root *kleen-, to mass together, for which see Clot, Cleat, Clout, Clout.

**Clutch**, to seize. (E.) M.E. clychen, clychen. A.S. clycen (whence pp. gekluchen, Sommer). We find also M.E. cloke, a claw; which was superceded by the verbal form.

**Clutter**, a cotted mass; also clissar, vb., to clot. (E.) C'ster, vb., is a variant of cluster, to run into clots; see Clot, and cf. E. Fris. dister, to become cotted. Cluster also meant confusion, a confused heap, turmoil, din, by association with Clutter. Cf. E. Fris. klouter, a rattle.

**Clyster**. (L. - Gk.) L. clyster, an injection into the bowels. = Gk. κλυστήρ, a clyster, syringe. = Gk. κλύεσθαι, to wash. + L. cluent, to wash. (✓ KLEU)

**Co-**, prefix. (L.) L. con-, together; used for con- (= cum), together, before a vowel. Hence, co-efficient, co equal, cooperate, co ordinate. See others below; and see Con-.

**Coach**. (F. - Hung.) F. coche, 'a coach'; Cot. Etym. disputed. Said, as early as A.D. 1553, to be a Hungarian word; from Hung. kosz, a coach, so called because first made at a Hung. village called Koszi or Kosz, near Raab; see Littre, and Beckmann, Hist. of Inventions.

**Conjunct**. (F. - L.) XV cent. A.F. cojuncteur. = L. con, for conv = cum, together; and additur, an assistant, from vb. adiungere, to assist. = L. adj., to; iussāre, to help.

**Congulate**. To curdle. (L.) L. coagulātus, pp. of coagulare, to curdle. = L. coagulātum, rennet, which causes milk to run together. = L. co- (cum), together; aggre, to drive.


**Coalesce**. To grow together. (L.) L. coalescere. = L. co-, for conv = cum, together; and all agreeing, to grow, incipient of alvea, to nourish.

**Cochineal**

**Coarse**. (F. - L) Formerly course, an adj. made from the phrase in course to denote anything of an ordinary character; cf. mod. E. of course. See Course.

**Coast**. (F. - L) M.E. coaste. - O. F. cote (F. cote), a rib, slope of a hill, shore. - L. costa, a rib.

**Coff**. (F. - G) M.E. cote. - O. F. cote (F. cote); Low L. cotta, cotta, a coat. - M. H. G. kotte, hute, a coarse mantle; O. Sax. cot, the same.

**Coax**. (E.?) Formerly coheres, vb., from cohe, sb., a simoleton, dupe. Perhaps allied to Cookee or to Cookey.

**Cob (3)**. A round lump, knob. (E.) As applied to a pony, it means short and stout M. E. cob, a great person (Hoccleve). In some senses, it seems to be allied to A.S. coph, a top, summit.

**Cobble (1)**. A small round lump. (E.) M.E. cobblestone, cobble-stone. Dimin. of cob (above).

**Cob (3)**, to beat. (E.) Cf. W. cobis, to thump; cob, a bunch; prov. E. cop, to strike, esp. on the cop or head. See Cob (1).

**Cobalt**. A mineral. (G.) G. kobalt, cobalt; a nickname given by the miners, because considered poisonous; better spelt kobold, meaning (1) a demon, (2) cobalt. Of G. origin (Kluge).

**Cobble (1)**; see Cob (1).

**Cobble (2)**, to patch up. (E.) Origin unknown; cf. Cob (2), of which it seems to be the frequentative.

**Cobra**. A hooded snake. (Port. - L.) Port. cobra, also cobra de capello, i.e. snake with a hood. = L. capulsa, snake; de, of; capellum, acc. of capillus, hat, hood, dimin. of capa, a cape. See Notes and Queries, 7 S. II. 305.

**Cobweb**. (E.) M.E. topweb, topweb; from M.E. toppe, a spider, and web. Cf. M. Du. top, toppe, 'a spider, or a cob.' Hexham. From A.S toppe, as in toppe, a spider; lit. poison-bunch; from A.S top, top, poison, and cob, a head.

**Coca**. A Peruvian plant. (Span. - Perny.) Span. coca. = Perny. coca; Gardesino, Peru. bk. 8. c. 15. Distinct both from coce (cor coca) and coca. Der. coca- ine.

**Cochineal**. (F. - Span. - L. - Gk.) F. cochenille. - Spa. cochimilla, coppedal. (made of insects which look like berries). - L. cochinum, of a scarlet color; see Isaiah 1.8 (Vulg.) - L. coecum, a berry;
COOK
also kermes, supposed to be a berry. — Gk. κόκκος, a berry, cochineal.


cook, the stop-cock of a barrel, is the same word. So also G. Kahn, (1) a cock, (2) a stop-cock.

cock, part of the lock of a gun. From its original shape; cf. G. den Hahn spannen, to cock a gun.

cookade, a knot of ribbon on a hat. (F.) F. couarde, fem. of couard, saucy; also couarde, bonnet à la couarde, ‘any bonnet or cap worn proudly;’ Cot. Formed with suffix -ard from F. cog, a cock (from the bird’s cry).

cookerel, a young cock. (E.) Double dimin. of Cook (1). Cf. pie-erel.

cockloft, upper loft. (E. and Scand.) From cock and loft. So also G. hahnbalten, a roost, cockloft; Dan. loftkammer, a loft-chamber, room up in the rafters.

Cook (2), a pile of hay. (Scand.) Dan. kok, a heap; prov. Dan. kok, a hay-cock, at kokke hie, to cock hay; Icel. kokkr, lump, ball; Swed. koka, clod of earth.

Cook (3), to stick up abruptly. (E.) Apparently with reference to the posture of a cock’s head when crowing; or to that of his crest or tail. Cf. Gael. coc, to cock; as in coc do bhoinneid, cock your bonnet; coc-tromach, cock-nosed. And see Cockade.

Cook (4), Cookboat, a small boat. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. roque, a kind of boat, orig. a shell. Cf. Span. cocha, Ital. cocca, a small ship. Derived (by Dier) from L. conncha, a shell; from Gk. κοχή, a cock; see Cook (1).

Cookade; see Cook (1).

Cookato, a kind of parrot. (Malay.) Malay hukatap; from the bird’s cry. Cf. Malay hukuh, growing of cocks. Skt. hukhka, a cock. See Cook (1).

Cookatrice. (F. — L. — L.) By confusion with cock, it was said to be a monster hatched from a cock’s egg. — O. F. coctatrice. — L. coctatricem, acc. of coctarius, coctaris, answering to a Latin type *koktarius, i.e. ‘the treacherous, to render the Gk. λυκόεικον, and afterwards transferred to mean ‘crocodile’ (see account in N. E. D.). — L. calzà-re, to tread; with fem. suffix -trix, of the agent.

Cooker, to pamper. (E.) M. E. cokeren (whence W. cory, to fondle, indulge). Cf. M. Du. kokelen, cokelen, ‘to cocker, to foster;’ Hexham; M. F. coqueliner, ‘to dandle, cocker, pamper (a child);’ Cot. Perhaps from cock, as if to make a nestle-cock or chick of.

Cookerel; see Cook (1).

Cookle (1), a sort of bivalve. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. coxel. — F. coxelle, a cockle-shell; cf. It. cockiglia. — Lat. type *cochyllium, for conchylum, a cockle, shell-fish. — Gk. κοχυλίων, a cockle, dimin. of κοχυλία, from κρύα, a cockle or mussel.

Cookle (2), a weed among corn. (E.) A. S. coxtel, tares; whence Gael. cogail, tares, husks, cockle; cogail, corn-cockle; Irish cogall, corn-cockle.

Cookle (3), to be uneven, pucker up. (Scand.) Of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. kohule, lumpy, uneven, ‘cockled up;’ from Norw. kule, a little lump, dimin. of kok, a lump; see Cook (2). Cf. Swed. kokkel, dimin. of koka, a clod.

Cookloft; see Cook (1).

Cookney, orig. an effeminate person. (E.) Florio has: ‘Cocherelli, cacklings of hens; also eggs, as we say cockaneggs.’ From M. E. cokenay, a foolish person, Ch. C. T. 4208. Lit. ‘cocks’ egg;’ i.e. yokell eggs. From M. E. cohen, gen. pl. of cock, a cock; and ey, ey, A. S. eg, egg. See C. S. Burne, Shropshire Folk-lore, p. 229.

Cockroach. (Span.) From Span. cuaracha, a wood-louse, cockroach; from cuca (also cuco), a kind of caterpillar. Origin uncertain.

Cocoa (1), Coco, the cocoa-nut palm. (Port.) Port. and Span. coca, a bugbear, an ugly mask to frighten children; hence applied to the cocoa-nut on account of the monkey-like face at the base of the nut. Cf. Span. coca, to make grimmaces.

Coccia (2), a corrupt form of Caco.

Cocoon, case of a chrysalis. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. cocoon, a cocoon; from coque, a shell. See Cook (4).

Cod (1), a fish. (E.) Spelt codde in Palgrave. Perhaps named from its round-ed shape; cf. M. Du. kuddel, a club (Hexham); and see below. Dar. codling, a young cod; M. F. codlyng.
COD

Cod (2), a husk, bag, bolster. (E.) Hence, peas-cod, husk of a pea. A.S. cód, a bag. Icel. hódd, pillow, hótr, scrotum; Swed. huddle, a cushion.

Coddle, to pamper, render effeminate. (F. — L.) Perhaps for caudle, vb. (in Shak.), to treat with caudle; see Caudle. Cf. prov. E. coddle, to parboil, stew.

Code, a digest of laws. (F. — L.) F. còde = L. còditum, acc. of còdix, a tablet, book; older form caudex, a trunk of a tree.

codicil, (L.) L. còdidilus, a codicil to a will; dimin. of còdix (stem còdic-).

Codling (1), Codlin, a kind of apple. (C. L.) Earlier spellings quardling, quadding, quadding. Apparently formed, with E. suffix -ling, from Irish cuairdin, an apple-tree.

Codling (2); see Cod (1).

Coerce. (L.) L. coer-ère, to compel. —L. co-(cum), together; arc-ère, to enclose, confine, allied to arc-a, a chest; see Ark.


Coffer. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. cofre. —O. F. coffre, also coif, a chest. —L. acc. cophi-num, —Gk. κόφωνος, a basket.

Coif. (F. — L. — Gk.) Orig. a case, chest. —O. F. coif, as above. (Doublet of coffer.)

Cog (1), a tooth on a wheel-rem. (Scand.) M. E. còggie [whence Gael. and Irish cog; a mill-co; W. còcs, cocs, cogs of a wheel]. Not in A. S. — M. Dan. koggie, a cog, koggie-hjul, a cog-wheel (Kalkar); Swed. kugge, a cog; M. Swed. kugg (lîre).

Cog (2), to trick. (Scand.) Prob. to catch as with a cog; to cog a die, to check it so as to make it fall as desired. Cf. Swed. diol. kugg, Norw. kogga, to shape; Swed. kugga, 'to cheat, to cog'; Öman.

Cogent. (L.) L. cògès-nt, stem of pres. part. of cògere, to compel; for co-agere (=con-agere), lit. to drive together. Brugm. i. § 968.

Cognitate. (L.) L. cog-itátum, pp. of cognit-ère, to think; for co-agit-ère, from co-agere, together, and agit-ère, to agitate, frequent. of agere, to drive.

Cognate. (L.) L. co-gnátus, allied by birth.—L. co- (for cum), together; gnátus, born, old form of nátus, pp. of nasc-í, to be born; see Natal.

COGNISANCE, knowledge, a badge. (F. — L.) Formerly conouisance, —O. F. conouisance, knowledge; M. F. cognosissance. —O. F. conouisant, pres. pt. of O. F. conouis-ère, to know. —L. cognosscere, to know. —L. co- (cum), together, fully; gnoscere, to know; see know.

Cognition, perception. (L.) From acc. of L. cognitio. —L. cognitius, pp. of cognoscere (above).

Cognomen, a surname. (L.) L. co-gnóm-én, a surname. —L. co- (cum), with; nómen, a name, altered to gnómen by confusion with gnoscere, noscere, to know. See Noun. Name.

Cohabit. (L.) L. co-habitâre, to dwell together with. —L. co- (cum), together; habi-târe, to dwell. See Habitation.

Cohere. (L.) L. co-hârrére, to stick together (pp. cohæssus). —L. co-, together; hârrére, to stick. Der. cohâss-ion, cohâssive, from the pp.

Coif, Quif, a cap. (F. — G. — L.) O. F. coffe, coffe; Low L. cofo, a cap.—M. H. G. knuff, knuffe, a cap worn under the helmet; O. H. G. châppha; stem *kopp-jon—O. H. G. chopp (G. kopf), a cup; also, the head. —L. coffs; see Opf.

Coign; see Coin.

Coil (1), to gather together. (F. — L.) 'Coiled up in a cable;' Beaumont and Fletcher. —O. F. coilliir, to collect. —I. colliger; see Collect.

Coil (2), a noise, bustle. (F. — L.) Orig. a colloquial or slang expression; prob. from Coil (1). We find 'a coil of hay,' a heap; and coil, to twist.


Coign. (F. — L.) F. coing, coins, a corner; lit. a wedge (as above).

Coincide, to agree with. (L.) L. co- (for con- = cum, with); and, incidently, to fall upon, from in, upon, and cadere, to fall.

Coistrel, a mean fellow. (F. — L.) For constrél, the older form (Palsgrave). An E. adaptation of M. F. constrelle, an armour-bearer, lackey; lit. 'one who
Cott; see Quoit.


Colander, Collander, a strainer. (L.) Equivalent to Med. L. collistrum, a strainer; apparently coined from L. coli, stem of pres. part. of colère, to strain — L. collum, a sieve. Or the M.E. collindore may have been taken from Span. colador, a strainer (from L. collare).


Coles, Calewort, cabbage. (L.) For -wort, see Wort. M.E. col, caul. A.S. cealcwol (or Icel. kál), = L. collisus, a stalk, cabbage. + Gk. καύλος, a stalk.

Coleoptera, sheath-winged insects. (L.) Gk. κολεότερα, a sheath; πτερ-ων, a wing.


Coliseum. (Med. L. — Gk.) The same as colosseum, a large amphitheatre at Rome, named from its magnitude (Gibbon). The Ital. word is coliseo. See Colosseum.

Collapse, to shrink together, fall in. (L.) First used in the pp. collapsed, colapsus, pp. of colabere, to fall together. — L. colabere, (for con- + labere, to labor), together; laber, to slip. See Lapse.

Colic, (F. — L.) M.E. and A.F. coler, O.F. colier, a colic. — L. collère, a band for the neck. — L. collum, the neck. — A. S. heals, G. hals, the neck.

Collet, the part of the ring in which the stone is set. (F. — L.) F. collet, a collet. — F. col, neck. — L. collum, neck.

Collateral. (L.) Late L. collaboralis, side by side. — L. col- (for con- = cum), with; lateralis, lateral, from later, for *later, stem of latere, side.

Collation, a comparison; formerly, a conference. (F. — L.) O.F. collation, a conference. — L. acc. collationem, a bringing together, a conferring. — L. collationem, supine in use with the verb conferre, to bring together (but from a different root). — L. col- (for con= cum), together; latus, supine of tollere, to take, bear. See Tolerate.

Colleague (1), a partner. (F. — L.) M.F. collègue. — L. collégia, a partner in office. — L. col- (for con- = cum), with; legere, to choose; see Legend.

Colleague (2), to join in an alliance. (F. — L.) O.F. colliguer, collégier, to colleague with. — L. colligare, to bind together. — L. col- (for con- = cum), together; ligare, to bind. See League (1).

Collect, vb. (F. — L.) O.F. collector, to collect money (Roquefort). — Late L. colletia (the same), from collecta, a collection, orig. fem. of pp. of colligere, to collect. — L. col- (for con- = cum), with; legere, to gather; see Legend.

collect, sb. (L.) Late L. collecta, a collection in money, an assembly for prayer, hence a short prayer; see above.

Colleen, a girl. (Irish) Irish catlin, a girl; dimin. of caite, a country-woman. Gael. caitin, dimin. of caite.

College, an assembly, seminary. (F. — L.) O.F. college. — L. collegium, society of colleagues or companions. — L. collégia, a college; see Colleague (1).

Collect; see Collar.

Colloid. (L.) L. collidere, to dash together. — L. col- (for con- = cum), together; leucere, to strike, hurt. Der. col-lision (from pp. collis-ius).

Collie, Colly, a kind of shepherd's dog. (E.) Formerly, cooly, colley; prob. the same as coal-y, coal-coloured, black. Cf. obs. colly, adj., coal-black; collied in Shak. M.N. I. 145.


Collocate, to place together. (L.) From pp. of L. collocare, to place together. — L. col- (for con- = cum), together; locare, o place, from locus, a place. *

Collodium, a solution of gun-cotton. (Gk.) From Gk. κολλόδιον, glue-like. — Gk. κολλα-α, glue; -ίδιον, like, style, appearance.

Collop, a slice of meat. (E?) M.E. collop, col-hoppe; pl. col-hoppe (P. Plowman), whence M. Swed. kellops, Swed. kelops. Here col- = coal (see Coal); cf.
COLLOQUY

Swed. dial. göld or Göld, a cake baked over gledes or hot coals. (E. Björkman).

Colloquy. (L.) From L. colloquium, conversation. = L. col-locutus, to converse with, lit. to speak together. = L. col- (for con-, cum), together; locutus, to speak.

Collude, to act with others in a fraud. (L.) L. colludere (pp. collusus), to play with, act in collusion with. = L. col-(for con-, cum), with; ludere, to play. Der. collusion, from the pp.

Colocynth, Colocynthis, pl. of the fruit of a kind of cucumber. (Gk.) From the nom. and acc. cases of Gk. κολοκύνθος (acc. κολοκύνθια), a kind of round gourd or pumpkin.

Colon (1), a mark (:) in writing and printing. (Gk.) Gk. κόλων, a limb, clause; hence, a stop marking off a clause.

Colon (2), part of the intestines. (Gk.) Gk. κόλον, the same.

Colonel. (F. — It. — L.) Sometimes colonel, which is the Span. spelling; whence the pronunciation as kūnel. = F. colonel, colonel. = It. colonello, a colonel; lit. a little column, as being 'the upholder of the regiment;' Torriano. The colonel was he who led the company at the head of the regiment. Dimin. of It. colonnza, a column. = L. columna, a column. See Column.

Colonnade. F. — It. — L.) F. colonnade. = It. colonnata, a range of columns. = It. colonnata, a column (above).

Colony. (F. — L.) F. colonie. = L. colonia, a colony, band of husbandmen. = L. colonus, a husbandman. = L. colère, to till. Colere is for *gulerere; cf. L. inquinilinus, a sojourner. Bugm. i. § 131.

Colophon, an inscription at the end of a book, with title, and (sometimes) name and date. (Gk.) Late L. colophōn. = Gk. κολοφόν, a summit; hence, a finishing-stroke. Allied to Column.

Coloquintida; see Colocoynth.

Colossus. (L. — Gk.) L. colossus. = Gk. κωσμός, a large statute. Der. colossal, i.e. large; colossorum, q.v.


Colporteur, a hawk of wares. (F. — L.) Lit. 'one who carries wares on his neck;' F. colporteur. = F. colportier, to carry on the neck. = F. col, neck; porter, to carry. = L. colum, neck; portire, to carry.

COMBUSTION

Colt. (E.) A. S. colt, a young camel, young ass, &c. = Swed. dial. kull, a boy; Swed. kull; Dan. kold, a brood; cf. Dan. dial. koltering, a lad.

Columbine, a plant. (F. — L.) M. F. colombin. = Late L. columbina, a columbine; L. columbinus, dove-like; from a supposed resemblance. = L. columba, a dove. See Ciuere.

Column, a pillar, body of troops. (F. — L.) L. columna, a pillar; cf. columnen, culmen, a summit, colitis, a hill, Gk. κολόλως, a hill. See HILL. (Q. E. L.)

Colure, one of two great circles on the celestial sphere, at right angles to the equator. (L. — Gk.) So called because a part of them is always beneath the horizon. The word means docked, clipped. = L. colur, curtailed; a colure. = Gk. κολοπορος, tuck-tailed, truncated; a colure. = Gk. κόλος, docked, clipped; and oph, a tail.

Colza oil, a lamp-oil made from the seeds of a variety of cabbage. (F. — Du.) F. colza, better colza. = Du. koolzaad, rape-seed, cabbage-seed. = Du. kool (borrowed from L. caulis), cole, cabbage; and Du. caad = E. seed.

Com-, prefix. (L.) For L. cum, with, together; when followed by k, f, m, p. See Con. —

Coma. (Gk.) Gk. κάμα, a deep sleep.

Comb. (F. — A. S. cumb, a comb, crest, ridge. = Du. kam, Icel. kamb, Dan. Swed. kam; G. kamm. Teut. type *kambo; Idg. type *kombros; cf. Gk. γομφος, a pin, peg; Skt. jambha, a tooth.

Comb, Coomb, a dry measure. (K.) A. S. cumb, a cup. = Du. kom, a bowl; G. kumpf, humme, a bowl.

Combat. (F. — L.) Orig. a verb. = F. combattre, O. F. combatre, to fight with; = F. com- (for L. cum), with, and F. batre, O. F. batre, to fight, from *battere, for L. battrere, to beat. Der. combat-ant, from the F. pres. pt.

Combe, a hollow in a hill-side. (C) W. cwm, Corn. cwm, a hollow, dale; Celtic type *kumbā, a valley; cf. Irish chumar, a valley.

Combine. (L.) L. combínāre, to unite, join two things together. = L. con- (cum), together; and binus, twofold. See Binum.

Combustion. (F. — L.) F. combustion. = L. acc. combustionem, a burning up.

Combust-ns, pp. of com-berre, to burn up. = L. con- (for cum), together; and
COME

(perhaps) irere, to burn, with ə inserted by association with amb-irere.

Conce. (E.) A.S. cuman, pt. τε(μ)ίν, pp. cucem, Du. komen, Icel. koma, Deut. kommen, Sw. komma, Goth. kumen, G. kommen; L. veni, O.F. venum, (*vene-rem), Gk. βαίνω, Skt. sam to go. (GwEM.)

Comedy. (F.-L.) O.F. comédie, a play; Cot. L. comedia. = Gk. κομικά, a comedy. = Gk. κομικός, a comic actor. = Gk. κομπός, a banquet, revel, festive procession; double, a singer, from διήθω, to sing. A comedy was a festive spectacle, with singing, &c. See Ode.

Comico. (L.-Gk.) L. cómico. = Gk. κομικός, belonging to a κόμος, as above.

Comely. (E.) M.E. comel, kemli. A.S. cynelic, earlier form ðymelic, beautiful, fair. The A.S. ðyme, exquisite, is closely allied to O. H. G. cûmiz, weak, tender, and to QH. G. cûmix, with difficulty (G. kam). The A.S. ð was shortened before ml, and the M.E. comel was associated with M.E. komen, to come, and so gained the sense of 'becoming,' pleasing, decorous. Cf. M. E. kyme, a weak person.


Comfort, vb. (F.-L.) M.E. conferen, later conforter. = O.F. conforter. to comfort. = Late L. confortare, to strengthen. = L. con- (cun), together; and fort-is, strong; see Force (i.).

Comfrey, a plant. (F.-L.) O.F. conferre, cumfri; Late L. cumfria; probably for Lat. conferuntia (Pliny), comfrey, a name given to the plant from its supposed healing powers. = L. conferre, to grow together, heal up (Celsus). = L. con- (cun), together; ferrire, (orig.) to boil. It was also called conforma (from L. firmare, to make firm), and consolida (from L. solidare, to make solid).

Comi; see Comedy.

Comity, urbanity. (L.) L. cômitatem, acc. of cômitus, urbanity. = L. cômitis, friendly, courteous.

Comma. (L.-Gk.) L. comma. = Gk. κόμμα, that which is struck, a stamp, a clause of a sentence, a comma (that marks the clause). = Gk. κομμωμα, to hew, strike.

Command. (F.-L.) O. F. commande, commander. = L. commundare, to entrust to; confused with Late L. commundare, as if an intensive form of mandare, to command. Both forms are from L. comm- (cun), together; and mandare, to put into the hands of, entrust to, command. See Mandate.

Commemorate. (L.) From the pp. of L. commendare, to call to mind. = L. comm- (cun), together; memorare, to mention, from menor, mindful.

Commencement. (F.-L.) F. commencer; O. F. commencer (with one m; cf. Ital. cominciare). = L. comm- (cun), together; initiare, to begin; see Initiate.

Commend. (L.) L. commendare, to entrust or commit to; see Command.

Commensurate. (L.) From L. commensuratus, as if from *commensurare, to measure in comparison with; a coined word. = L. com- (cun), with; mensur, a measure; see Measure.

Comment, vb. (F.-L.) F. commenter.

- Late L. commentari, for L. commentari, to consider, make a note on. = L. commentus, pp. of comminiscer, to devise. = L. com- (cun), with; -min- for *men, to think, as in me-min-ī (*me-men-i), I remember, and men-s, mind. See Mental.

Commerce, traffic. (F.-L.) F. commerce. = L. commercium, trade. = L. comm- (cun), with; merc-, stem of merx, merchandise, with suffix -um.

Communion, a threatening, denouncing. (F.-L.) F. communion. = L. acc. communiōnem, a threatening. = L. communitus, pp. of commināri, to threaten. = L. com- (cun), intensive prefix; and mināri, to threaten. See Menace.

Commingle. (L. and E.) From Com and Mingle.

Communion, a reduction to small fragments. (L.) Formed from L. comminīt-us, pp. of comminuere, to break into small pieces; see Minute.

Commiseration. (F.-L.) M. F. commiseration. = L. acc. commiseratiōnem, part of an oration intended to excite pity.

- L. commiserāri, to excite pity (pp. -āri). = L. com- (cun), with; miserāri, to pity, from L. miser, wretched, pitiable.

Commissary, an officer to whom something is entrusted. (L.) Med. L. commissarius, a commissary. = L. com-
COMMIT

commit, pp. of committere, to commit; see below.

commit, to entrust to. (L.) L. committere, to send out, begin, entrust, consign; pp. commissus. = L. commissus (cum), with; mission, to send, put forth. Der. commiss/ion, F. commission, from L. acc. commiss/um, permission.

Commendamus. (F.-L.) O. F. commendamus; Med. L. commendatus, useful. = L. commendatus, fit, suitable. = L. completemus (cum), with; modus, measure.

Commendore, the commander of a squadron. (Du. - L.) Formerly spelt commander (1693); also commander, as in Dutch; Hexham has: ‘oon Commander van een Stadt, The Commander of a Towne.’ = F. commandeur, a commander. = L. acc. type *commendationem, from L. commendari; see Command.

Common. (F.-L.) M. E. commune, common. = O. F. commun. = L. communitas, common, general. = L. communis (cum), together with; and munus, ready to serve (Plautus); cf. munus, service. (As if ‘helping each other.’) Cf. Lith. mainas, Russ. mena, barter. Brugm. i. § 208. Der. commun/ic, commun/ity.

commune, verb. (F. - L.) M. E. commene, = O. F. commener, to commune with; Late L. communicare. = L. comminatus, common (above).


Commotion. (F.-L.) F. commotion. = L. commotionem, acc. of commotio. = L. commotus, pp. of commovere, to disturb. = L. commus (cum), intensive; and mouère, to move. See Move.

Commute, to exchange. (L.) L. commutare, to exchange with. = L. commodum (cum), with; mutare, to change.


Compact (2), sb., a bargain, agreement. (L.) L. compactum, sb. = L. compactus, pp. of compiciere, to agree with. = L. communis (cum), with; capitum, to make a bargain, incentive form of O. Lat. pacere, to agree. See Pact.

Company. (F.-L.) M. E. company. = O. F. compagnie. [Cf. also O. F. compagner, a companion, O. F. compagnon (F. compagnon), a companion.] = Med. L. compagnium, acc. of compagnus, a taking of meals together. = L. commissum (cum), together; and panis, bread; see Pantry. Der. companionship, from O. F. compagnie. Also accompany, O. F. accompagner, from F. ac (for L. ad) and O. F. compagnier, to associate with, from compagnie, company.

Compare, to set together, so as to examine likeness or difference. (F.-L.) F. comparer. = L. comparare, to adjust, set together. = L. comparare, co-equal. = L. commissum (cum), together; par, equal.

Compartment. (F.-L.) F. compartiment, ‘a partition.’ = L. compartimento, ‘Late L. compartire, to share. = L. commissum (cum), together; partire, to share, to part, from partit-, decl. stem of part, a part.

Compass. (F. - L.) F. compas, a circuit, circle, limit; also, a pair of compasses. = Late L. compassus, a circuit. = L. commissum (cum), with; passus, a pace, step, passage, track; so that compassus = a track that joins together, circuit. See Pace. Der. compass, verb; compasses, pl., an instrument for drawing circles.

Compassion. (F.-L.) F. compassion. = L. compassio, acc. of compassio, sympathy. = L. commissum (cum), with; passus, suffering, from passus, to endure.

compatible. (F.-L.) F. compatible, ‘compatible, concurrable.’ = L. compatibilitas, adj., used of a benefice which could be held together with another. = L. compar, to endure together with. = L. commissum (cum), with; passus, to endure.

Compeer, an associate. (F.-L.) M. E. compere. = F. compere, together; O. F. per, a peer, equal. = L. commissum (cum), together; parum, acc. of par, equal; see Peer.

Compel. (L.) L. compelle, to compel, lit. to drive together. = L. commissum (cum), together; pelle, to drive. Der. compulsion, from pp. compuls/us.

Compendious, brief. (F.-L.) F. compendieux. = L. compendiosus, adj., from compendium, an abridgment, lit. a saving, sparing of expense. = L. compendere, to weigh together. = L. commissum (cum), with; ponsere, to weigh.

compensate. (L.) From pp. of L. compensare, to weigh one thing against another. = L. commissum (cum), together; fere-
COMPETE

säre, to weigh, frequent. of pondere, to weigh (pp. poénètre).

Compete. (L.) L. competere. = L. com- (cum), together; pedere, to strive after.

competent. (F. - L.) M. F. competent; orig. pres. part. of competere, to be sufficient for. = L. competere, to be sufficient for. = L. com- (cum), with; pedere, to seek.

competitor. (L.) L. competitor, a rival candidate. = L. com- (cum), with; pedere, a seeker, from pentius, pp. of pedere, to seek.

Compile. (F. - L.) O. F. compiler. = L. compilare, to plunder, pillage, rob; so that the word had at first, a sinister meaning. = L. com- (cum), with; pildare, to rob. See Pind (2).

Complacent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of complacere, to please. = L. com- (cum), intensive; placere, to please.

compliant. (F. - L.) F. compliant, obedient, pres. part. of complaire, to please. = L. complacere, to please (above).

Complain. (F. - L.) O. F. complain, a stem of complaindre. = Late L. complaindre, to bewail. = L. com- (cum), with; plangere, to bewail, lit. to strike, beat the breast.

Complement. (L.) L. complementum, that which completes. = L. completere (below). Doublet, compliment.

complete, perfect. (L.) L. compleitus, pp. of complevere, to fulfill. = L. com- (cum), together; plère, to fill. Allied to plènus, full. See Planus.

Complex. (L.) L. complexus, entwined, round; hence, intricate, pp. of complecti, to embrace. = L. com- (cum), together; and plectere, to plait, allied to plèdre, to twine. See Fleasac.

complexion. (F. - L.) F. complexion, appearance. = L. complexionem, acc. of complexio, a comprehending, compass, habit of body, complexio. = L. complexus, pp. of complecti, to surround, entwine. = L. com- (cum), together; plectere, to plait.

complicate. (L.) From pp. of L. complectere, to fold together. = L. com- (cum), together; pídare, to fold.

complexity. (F. - L.) F. complexité, a bad confederacy; Cot. = F. complice, a confederate. = L. complicium, acc. of complexus, interwoven, confederate with; see Complete.

COMPREHEND

Compliance, Compliant; formed with F. suffixes -ance, -ant, from the verb to comply, which, however, is not of F. origin; see Comply.

Compliment. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. compliments, compliment, civility. = Ital. complire, to fill up, to suit. = L. compler, to fill up; see Complete. Doublet, compliment.

compline. (F. - L.) M. E. complin, the last church-service of the day; it was orig. an adj. (like gold en from gold), and stands for complin song; the sb. is complin (Ancren Riwle). = O. F. complis (mod. F. complis, which is pl.), compline. = Late L. complita (ac. hóla), fem. of complitus, complete; because it completed the 'hours' of the day's service; see Complete.

comply, to yield, accord with. (Ital. - L.) It has no doubt been supposed to be allied to ply (whence compliant, by analogy with planct), but is quite distinct, and of Ital. origin. = Ital. complire, to fill up, fulfill, to suit, 'also to use compliments, ceremonies, or kind offices and offers;' Turr. Cf. Span. complir, to fulfill, satisfy. = L. complere, to fill up; see Completa. Cf. supply.

Comploot, a conspiracy; see Plot (1).

Component, composing. (L.) L. component, stem of pres. pt. of compônerre, to compose. = L. com- (cum), together; pînere, to put. See Compound.

Comport, to behave, suit. (F. - L.) F. se comporter, to behave. = L. comportare, to carry together. = L. com- (cum), together; portâre, to carry.

Compose. (F. - L. and Gk.) F. composer, to compound, make; Cot. = F. com- (cum), together; and F. poser, to put, of Gk. origin, as shown under Pose, q.v. = Distinct from compound.

Composition. (F. - L.) F. composition, L. acc. compositionem, acc. of compositus, a putting together. = L. compositus, pp. of L. compônerre; see compound.

compost, a mixture. (F. - L.) O. F. compost, a mixture. = L. compositum, neut. of compositus, pp. of compônerre (below).


Comprehend. (L.) L. compônderere, to grasp. = L. com- (cum), together, and prehenderere, to seize; see Prehend.
COMPRESS

Compress. (L.) L. compressum, to press. — /L. comp(um), together; press-, frequent of premere, to press.

Compriose. (F.—L.) From O. F. compris, comprised, comprehended; pl of comprendre, to comprehend. — /L. com (premère); see Comprehend.

Compromise, a settlement by concessions. (F. — L.) F. compromis, compromise; mutual promise; Cot. Orig. pp. of F. compromettre, 'to put unto compromise'; Cot. = L. comprobitère, to make a mutual promise. — /L. concum (cum) mutually; probitère, to promise; see Promise.

Comptroller, another spelling of controller; see Control.


Compunction, remorse. (F. — L.) O. F. compunction. = Late L. acc. compunctum. = L. compunctus, pp. of compungere, to feel remorse, pass. of comprobière to prick. — /L. concum (cum) pungere, to prick.

Compute, (L.) L. computare, to reckon. — /L. concum (cum), together; putère, to clear up, reckon. Doublét, count (7).

Comrade. (F. — Span. — L.) F. camarade. = Span. camarade, a company; also an associate, comrade. — Span. camara, chamber, cabin; = /L. camera, a chamber.

Con (1), to study, perseve, scan. (E.) M. E. cunmen; A. S. cœmnan, to know; see Con (1). Der. ale-cunner, l. e. ale-tester.

Con (2), short for contra, against. (L.) In the phrase 'pro and con.'

Con-, prefix. (L.) For com- (cum), with, when the following letter is d, g, j, n, q, s, t, or v. Before b, m, p, it r com-; before l, cot; before r, cor-; before f, m or n.

Concatenate, (L.) L. connectatis, pp. of connectère, to link together. — /L. conv (cum), together; catina, a chain.

Conceive. (F. — L.) F. concevoir. = L. concavus, hollow. — /L. conv (cum), with, together; cavus, hollow.

Conceal. (F. — L.) O. F. concealer. — /L. conv (cum), completely; cédère, to hide. See Helm (a):

Concede. (L.) L. concedere, to retire, yield. — /L. conv (cum), together; cédère, to yield. Der. concess-ion (from pp. concessus).

Conceit. (F. — L.) M. E. conceit, conceit. Formed as if from the pp. of O. F. concevoir, to conceive, though the real pp. was conceus (F. conceus); by analogy with deceus, q. v. See below.

Conceive. (F. — L.) M. E. conceven, conceive. = A. F. concevoir, a stem of O. F. conceunder, concevoir, to conceive. — /L. con- (cum), altogether; capere, to take.


Concentre, to draw to a centre. (F. — L. and Gk.) F. concentrer. = L. conv (cum), together; and centr-sum, a centre, from Gk. κέντρον; see Centre. Der. concentr-ic, concentr-ate (modern).

Concern, vb. (F. — L.) F. concerner. — /L. concernere, to mix; in Late Lat., to refer to, regard. — /L. conv (cum), with; and cervaria, to separate, decree, observe. = Gk. κεντρίζω, to separate, decide; Lith. skir-ti, to separate, distinguish. Brug. ii § 612. (SVKER.)

Concert, (F. — Ital. — L.) Often confused with consort in old writers. = F. concert, 'to consort, or agree together;' Cot. = Ital. concórtare, 'to agree or tune together, sing in consort,' Florio; cf. concerto, sb., agreement. The Ital. forms show that it was derived from L. concertare, to contend, struggle together; indeed, we find also Span concertar, to settle or adjust, covenant, bargain; which also points to the same origin. [It would seem that the L. vb. took up the sense of to settle by debate, and so, to agree.] — /L. conv (cum), together; certare, to contend, vie with; orig. 'to decide by contest;' frequent of cerémone, to decide. See Concert. Der. concert, sb., concert-ina.

Concession. (F. — L.) F. concession.

— /L. concessio, = /L. conscius, pp. of concedère, to concede; see Concede.

Conch, a marine shell. (L. — Gk.) L. concha. = Gk. κοχή (also κόγχα), a cockle-shell. = Skt. कोक्क, a cock. Der. conchology (from κοχέω).

Conciliate. (L.) From the pp. of L. conciliare, to bring together, conciliate. — /L. concilium, a council; see Council.


Conclave. (F. — L.) F. claque, a small room (to meet in). — /L. concilium, room; later, a place of assembly of
CONCLUDE

Cardinals, assembly. Orig. a locked up place. = L. con- (sum), together; clausus, a key.

Conclude. (L.) L. conclüdere, to shut up, close, end. = L. con- (cwm), together; and -clüdere = claudere, to shut.

Desc. conclusion. Similarly ex-clude, in-clude, pre-clude, re-clude; whence in-clus-ive, pre-clus-ive, re-clus-ive (from pp. -clusus = clauses).

Concoct. (L.) From L. concusco, pp. of concoquire, to cook together, digest. = L. con- (cum); coquere, to cook.

Concomitant, accompanying. (L.) From L. con- (cum), together; and con- + -imant-um, acc. of pres. pt. of comitari, to accompany, from comit- stem of comes, a companion; see Counts (1).

Concord. (F.-L.) F. concorde. = L. concordia, agreement. = L. concord-, stem of concors, agreeing. = L. con- (cum); cor (stem cord-), the heart.


Concordat. (F.-L.) F. concordat, an agreement. = Late L. concordatum, a convention, thing agreed on, esp. between the pope and F. kings; pp. of concordare, to agree (above).

Concourse. (F.-L.) F. concours. = L. acc. concursus, a running together. = L. concursus, pp. of concurrere, to run together. = L. con- (cum), together; and curare, to run. See Concour.

Concrete, formed into one mass. (L.) L. concrétus, pp. of concrescere, to grow together. = L. con- (cum), together; cres-are, to grow.

Concubine. (F.-L.) O. F. concubine. = L. concubina. = L. con- (cum), together; cubitus, to lie.

Concupiscence. (F.-L.) F. concupiscence. = L. concupiscencia, desire. = L. concupiscere, to desire; imperative form of concupiscere. = L. con- (cum), intensive; and adverb, to long for.

Conceal. (L.) L. concurrere, to run together; agree. = L. con- (cum), together; curare, to run. Desc. concourse.

Concease. (F.-L.) F. concussio, = L. concussio, acc. of concusio, a violent shaking. = L. concussus, pp. of concussere, to shake together. = L. con- (cum), together; gessere, to shake.

Condemn. (F.-L.) O. F. condamner. = L. condamnare, to condemn wholly, pro-
CONFER

- L. con- (cum), together; fœder-, for "fœdes-" stem of fœdus, a treaty. See Federal.

Confer. (L.) From L. conferre, to bring together, collect, bestow. = L. con- (cum), together; ferre, to bring, bear. Not from F.

Confesse. (F. - L.) O.F. confesser. = Late L. confesse, pp. of confesser, to confess. = L. con- (cum), fully; fœder-, to acknowledge, allied to fœderi, to speak. Cf. Gk. φασις, a speech. Brumg. i § 105.

Confide. (L.) L. confidere, to trust fully. = L. con- (cum), fully; fœder-, to trust, allied to fœderi, faith; see Faith.

Configuration. (F. - L.) F. configuration. = L. configuracionem, a configuration. = L. configuratus. pp. of configurare, to put together. = L. con- (cum); configurare, to fashion, from figurare, a figure. See Figure.

Confor, to limit. (F. - L.) F. confiner, to keep within limits. = M. F. confriner, near; Cot. = L. confinis, bordering on. = L. con- (cum), with; finis, boundary. See Finit. Mod. F. has only confines, sb. pl., confines; representing O. L. confinis, L. confina, pl.; whence E. confines, pl.


Conformate, to adjudge to be forfeit. (L.) L. confisicatus. pp. of conformare, to lay by in a coffeer, to confiscate, transfer to the treasury. = L. con- (cum); fœsus, a proper.

Conflagration. (F. - L.) F. conflagration. = L. acc. conflagrationem, a great burning. = L. con- (cum), together; flagrare, to burn. See Flagrant.

Conflict, an encounter. (L.) L. con- (cum), a striking together; from the pp. of configere, to strike together. = L. con- (cum), together; figere, to strike.

Confluent. (L.) From stem. of pres. pt. of confluence, to flow together; see Fluens. Also confusus, sb. from the pp. confusus.

Conform. (F. - L.) F. conformer. = L. conformare, to fashion like. = L. con-, together; formare, to form, from forma, form.

Confound. (F. - L.) F. confondre.

CONglomerate

- L. confundere, to pour together, confound. = L. con- (cum), together; fundere, to pour. See Fusi (1).

Confraternity. (F. - L.) From L. con- (cum), with; and Fraternity, q.v.

Confrait. (F. - L.) F. confrait, to bring face to face. = Med. L. confraire, to be near to. = L. con- (cum), together; front, stem of fronts, forehead, front.

Confray. (L.) M. E. confrey, used as a pp. in Chaucer. = L. confusus, pp. of confundere, to confound; see Confound.

Confute. (F. - L.) F. confuter. = L. confinire, to cool by mixing cold water with hot, to allay, also to confute. = L. con- (cum), together; fœder-, to pour out (?); cf. fœdis, a vessel to pour from, from the L. base fœ-, to pour. Brumg. i § 205.

See Futute, Refute and Fus (1).

Congee, Congé, leave to depart. (F. - L.) F. congé, leave, dismissal; Cot. = O. F. conge, congé, congé (Burg.) the same as Prov. comit, leave, permission (VII cent.); the same as L. comitatus, a travelling together, also leave of absence. = L. com- (cum), together; mediatus, a course, from pp. of medére, to go.

Congenial, kindred. (L.) Coined from L. con- (cum), with; and genial, adj. from L. genus; see Genial.

Congenital. (L.) Coined by adding al to the obs. word congenitae (XVII cent.). = L. congenitus, born with. = L. con- (cum), with; genus, born, pp. of gignere, to produce. See Genital.


Congeries, a mass of particles. (L.) L. congeries, a heap. = L. congerere, to bring together. = L. con- (cum), together; gerere, to carry.

Congestion, accumulation. (L.) From L. acc. congestilitem. = L. congestus, pp. of congerere (above).

Conglobe, to form into a globe. (L.) L. con-globare. = L. con- (cum), together; globus, a globe.

Conglomerate. (L.) From pp. of conglomerare, to wind into a ball, heap together. = L. con- (cum), together; and
CONGLOTINATE

glomer-, for *glomer-, stem of glomus,
a ball, clow of yarn.

Conglutinate. (L.) From pp. of L. conglomerâre, to glue together. — L. con- (cum), together; glüütâre, to glue, from glüüt-, stem of glütum, glue.

Congou, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) In the Amoy dialect, called kâng-hü te, where kâng-hü is lit. ‘work, labour,’ i.e. tea on which labour has been expended (Douglas). The true Chinese is kung-fu ch’a, with the same sense.

Congratulate. (L.) From pp. of L. congrátulâre, to wish much joy. — L. con- (cum), fully; gratâtulâre, to wish joy, from adj. glátus, pleasing. See Grace.

Congregate. (L.) From pp. of L. congregâre, to collect into a flock. — L. con- (cum), together; grâpirâ, to assemble a flock, from grâpi-, stem of grâpere, a flock.

Congress, a meeting together. (L.) L. congressus. — L. congressus, pp. of congregeâre, to meet together. — L. con-, together; grâdi, to advance, walk.

Congrue, to agree, suit. (L.) L. congruere, to suit. (Root uncertain.) Der. congru-ous, from L. congruus, suitable; congru-ity.

Conjecture. (F.—L.) F. conjecturer. — L. conjecturâre, a casting together, a guess. — L. conjectus, pp. of coniecture, to throw or put together. — L. con- (cum), together; iuicere, to throw.


Conjugal, relating to marriage. (F.—L.) F. conjugal. — L. coniugâlis, adj. = L. consingen, acc. of coniugus, a spouse. — L. con-, together; iungere, allied to iungere, to join, iungere, a yoke; see Join.

Conjugation. (L.) From L. coniugâtio, a conjugation (Priscian); lit. a yoking together. — L. coniugâtus, pp. of coniugâre, to yoke together. — L. con- (cum), together; iungere, a yoke.


Connect. (L.) L. connectere, to tie together. — L. con- (cum), together; nexere, to bind (pp. nexus). Der. connexion [not connection], from the pp.

CONSIDER

Conceive. (F.—L.) F.connover. — L. coniugâre, to close the eyes at, overlook. — L. con- (cum), together; and nigerire, to wink; cf. ni-tère, to wink. + Goth. *hweian, to bow; Brugm. l. § 664.

Connoisseur, a critical judge. (F.—L.) F. connaisseur, formerly connaisseur, a knowing one. — O. F. connoisant, pres. pt. of O. F. connaître; see Cognosce.

Connuhial. (L.) L. connubialis, relating to marriage. — L. con- (cum), with; nubere, to marry. See Nuptial.


Consanguineous. (L.) From L. consanguine-us, related by blood, with suffix -ous. — L. con- (cum), together; sanguin-, stem of sanguis, blood.

Conscience. (F.—L.) F. conscience. L. conscientia, consciousness. — L. consciens, stem of pres. pt. of consciere, to know along with. — L. con- (cum), with; scire, to know. See Science. Der. conscionable, an ill-conceived word, used as a contraction of conscien(ce)-able.

Conscious. (L.) From L. conscius, aware, with suffix -ous. — L. conscius, to be aware of (above).

Conscript. (L.) L. conscriptus, enrolled, pp. of conscribere, to write down together. — L. con- (cum), together; scribere, to write.

Consecrate. (L.) From pp. of L. consecrâre, to render sacred. — L. con- (cum), with, wholly; sacrâre, to consecrate; see Sacred.


Consequent. (L.) L. consequent-, stem of pres. pt. of consequeâre (above).

Consent, vb. (F.—L.) F. consentir. — L. consentire, to agree to. — L. con- (cum), with; sentire, to feel. See Sense.


Consider. (F.—L.) O. F. considerer.
CONSIGN

- L. conside-āre, to consider, orig. to contemplate the stars (Festus). - L. con- (cum), together; sider-, for "sider-, stem of sidus, a star.

Consign. (F. - L.) F. consigner. - L. consignāre, to attest, register, record. - L. con- (cum), together; signāre, to mark; see Sign.

Consist. (F. - L.) F. consistir. - L. consistere, to stand together, consist. - L. con- (cum), together; sīstere, causal form from stāre, to stand; see Stare. Der. consistency.

Console. (F. - L.) F. consoler. - L. consolāri, to comfort. - L. con- (cum), with: solāri, to comfort; see Solace.

Consolidate. (L.) From pp. of L. consolidāre, to render solid. - L. con- (cum), together; solidāre, to make solid, from solidus, solid. Der. consols, a familiar abbreviation for consolidated annuities.

Consonant, agreeing with. (F. - L.) F. consonant, accordant; Cot. - L. consōnōnt-, stem of pres. pt. of consūndere, to sound together. - L. con- (cum), together; sonāre, to sound; see Sound (3).

Consort, sb. (F. - L.) F. consort. - L. consort-, stem of consors, one who shares property with another, a partner. - L. con- (cum), together; sort-, stem of sors, a lot, share. See Sort.

Conspicuous. (L.) L. conspicu-us, visible, with suffix -ous. - L. conspiciere, to see thoroughly. - L. con-, fully; specere, to see. See Species.

Conspire. (F. - L.) F. conspirer. L. conspi-rāre, to breathe together, combine, plot. - L. con- (cum), together; spirāre, to breathe.

Constable, a peace-officer. (F. - L.) O. F. constable (F. constable). - L. comes stabili, lit. 'count of the stable,' the title of a dignitary of the Roman empire and afterward, in use among the Franks. See Count (1) and Stable.

Constant, firm. (F. - L.) F. constant. - L. constānt-, stem of constāre, firm; orig. pres. pt. of consūndere, to sound together. - L. con- (cum), together; stāre, to stand; see State.

Constellation. (F. - L.) F. constellation. - L. acc. constellationēm, cluster of stars. - L. con- (cum), together; stellar-, pp of stellāre, to set with stars, from stella, a star. See Star.

Consternation. (F. - L.) F. con-

CONTAIN

- L. acc. consternātiōnem, fright. - L. consternātus, pp. of consternāre, to frighten; intensive form of consternere, to bestow, throw down. - L. con- (cum), together; sternere, to strew; see Statum.

Constitute. (L.) L. consti-lūmus, pp. of constituere, to cause to stand together, establish. - L. con- (cum), together; statuere, to set up, denom. vb. from status, a position; see Statute.

Constrain, to compel. (F. - L.) O. F. constrainer, a stem of constraindre, later contraindre. - L. stringere, to bind together, fetter. - L. con- (cum), together; stringere, to draw tight.

Construct. (L.) From L. constructus, pp. of construere (below).

construe. (L.) L. construere, to heap together, build, construct; in Late L., to construe a passage. - L. con- (cum), together; struere, to pile, build. Der. mis-construe.

Consul. (L.) L. consul, a consul. Etym. doubtful; but allied to consuliere, to consult; see below.

consult. (F. - L.) F. consulter. - L. consultāre, to consult; frequent. form of consulvere, to consult. Root uncertain; prob. allied to sedere, to sit; cf. solium, a seat.

Consume. (L.) L. consumere, lit. to take up wholly. - L. con- (cum), together, wholly; summere, to take up, from *sum-, allied to sub, under, up, and sumere, to take, buy. Brugm. i. § 240. Der. consumption, from the pp.

Consummate. (L.) From pp. of L. consummāre, to bring into one sum; to perfect. - L. con- (cum), together; summāre, to sum, from summā, a sum; see Sum.

Consumption; see Consumer.

Contact, sb. (L.) L. contactus, a touching. - L. contactus, pp. of contingere, to touch closely; see Contingent.

contagion. (F. - L.) F. contagion. - L. contagionem, acc. of contagio, a touching, hence contagion. - L. con- (cum), with; teg-, and grade of tag-, as in teg-ritus (>lac-tus), pp. of tangere, to touch.

Contain. (F. - L.) From a tonic stem of O. F. contenir. - L. continere, to hold
CONTAMINATE

together, contain; pp. contentus. — L. con-
(cum), together; tenere, to hold.

Contaminatâ. (L.) From pp. of L. con-
stituere, to define. — L. contami-
num, stem of contamini, contagion; which stands for
*contagionem. — L. con- (cum); tag-
as in tactus, for *tagitus, pp. of tangere, to
Touch. Brum. i. § 768.

Contemn. (F. — L.) M. F. contemner.
— L. contemnere, to despise. — L. con-
(cum), with, wholly; temnere, to de-
spise.

Contempt. (F. — L.) M. F. contempt
Cot. = L. contemptus, scorn. — L. con-
temptus, pp. of contemnere (above).

Contemplate. (L.) From pp. of contem-
plâre, to observe, consider; used at
First, of augurs. — L. con- (cum), with; tempor,
for *tempus, stem of tempus, time.

Contemporaneous. (L.) L. con-
temporâneus, adj. at the same time; with
suffx -aneus. — L. com- (cum), with; tempor,
for *tempus, stem of tempus, time.

Contemporary. (L.) L. com- (cum), with;
and L. temporârius, temporary, adj., from
temporâ, (above).

— L. contendere, to stretch out, exert, fight. — L.
com- (cum), fully; tendere, to strive.
Der. content-ion (from the pp. contentus).

Content. adj. (F. — L.) F. content, satis-
fied. — L. contentus, content, pp. of
continere; see Contain. Der. dis-con-
tent.

Content, vb. (F. — L.) F. contenter.
— L. contentâri, to call to witness, to bring
an action. — L. com- (cum), together; testi-
âri, to witness, from testis, a witness.
Der. content, sb.

Content. (L.) L. contextus, a joining
together, order (hence, content. of a book).
— L. contextus, pp. of continere, to weave
together. — L. com- (cum), together;
tendere, to weave.

Contiguus. (L.) L. contiguius, that
may be touched, near, with suffix -ous. — L.
com- (cum), with; and tagi, as in
tactus, for *tagitus, pp. of tangere, to
touch; see Contingent.

Continent. (F. — L.) F. continent, adj.
moderate. — L. continent-, stem of
pres. pt. of continere; see Contain.

Contingent. adj. dependent on. (L.)
From stem of pres. pt. of contingere, to
touch, relate to. = L. com- (cum); tangere,
to touch. See Tangent.

CONTRIBUTE

Continue. (F. — L.) F. continueur.
— L. continuer, to continue. — L. continuus
(below). Der. dis-continue.

Continuous. (L.) L. continuus, lit.
holding together; with suffix -ous. — L.
continere, to hold together, contain. See
Contain.

Contort. (L.) L. contortus, pp. of
contorquere, to twist together. — L. com-
(cum), together; torquere, to twist.

Contour, an outline. (F. — Ital. — L.)
F. contour, esp. in an artistic sense. — Ital.
contorno, a circuit; contornare, ‘to en-
circle.’ Florio = L. com- (cum), together;
tornare, to round off, to turn; see Turn.

Contra, prefix. (L.) L. contrâ, against;
orig. the abl. sem. of an obs. adj.
*con-t(e)r-er-us, a comparative form from con,
prep. together; cf. extrâ from externus.

Contraband. (Span. — Ital. — L. and
Teut.) Span. contrabando, prohibited goods.
— Ital. contrabando, prohibited goods. —
Ital. contra (—L. contrâ), against; bandâ,
a band, from Iate L. bannum, a word of
Teut. origin; viz. from O. H. G. ban, a
command. See Ban.

Contract (1), to draw together. (L.)
L. contractus, pp. of contrahere, to draw
together. — L. com- (cum), together; tra-
here, to draw.

contract (2), a bargain. (F. — L.)
M. F. contract; Cot. = L. contractum,
acc. of contractus, sb., a drawing together,
a bargain. — L. contractus, pp. (above).

Contradict. (L.) L. contradicere, pp. of
contradicere, to speak against. — L.
contrâ, against; dicere, to speak.

Contralto. (Ital. — L.) Ital. contra-
talto, counter-tenor. — Ital. contra,
opposite to, and alto, high. — L. contrâ, against;
alto, high.

Contrary. (F. — L.) A. F. contrarie;
F. contraires. — L. contrârius, contrary;
from contrâ, against; see Contra-.

Contrast, vb. (F. — L.) F. contraster.
strive, contend against (hence to be in
opposition to, &c.). — Late L. conträstrâ;
stand against. — L. contrâ, against;
stâ, to stand.

Contravenere, to hinder. (F. — L.) F.
contrevenir, ‘to thwart.’ Cot. = Late L.
conträvenire, to oppose; to break a law.
— L. contrâ, against; semper, to come.

Contribute. (L.) From pp. of L.
contribuere, to contribute, lit. pay to-
together. — L. com- (cum), together; tri-
buere, to bestow; see Tribute.
CONTRITE


Contrive. (F. — L. and Gk.) An altered spelling; M. E. controuen, controuem (= controven, controven). — O. F. controvere, to find, find out (Bartsch). — O. F. con- (L. con-, for cum); O. F. trouver, to find; see Trouver.  † Contrive (cf. retrieve) is from M. F. controuer, answering to O. F. contraver, stressed stem of contouver.

Control, sb. (F. — L.) Control is short for contre-roll, old form of counter-roll. — O. F. contraurol (e), a duplicate register, used to verify the official or first-made roll. — O. F. controre, over against; roli (e), a roll. — L. contrô, against; rotuliun, acc. of rotulus, a roll; see Roll.

Controversy. (F. — L.) A. F. controversie (1327). — L. controversia, a quarrel. — L. contrôweurs, opposed. — L. contrô, mas. or neut. form corresponding to fem. contrô, against; versus, pp. of versere, to turn. See Contra.

Contumacy. (F. — L.) A. F. contumace (1303). — L. contumacia, obstinacy. — L. contumaci-, stem of contumax, stubborn. — L. con- (cum), very, and *tum-ar, prob. from tum-i-ere, to swell with pride; see Tumid.

Contumely. (F. — L.) M. F. contumelie. — L. contumelia, insult, reproach; prob. allied to contumaci; see Contumacy.

Contuse, to bruise severely. (L.) L. contusius, pp. of contundere, to bruise severely. — L. con- (cum), with, much; and tundere, to strike. — Skt. tud, to strike; Goth. staunfan, to strike. (vSTEUDE.) Brumg. i. § 818.

Comundrum. (Unknown.) Formerly used in the sense of whim. crotchety, or hoax. Also quonundrum; orig in univ. slang; prob. of L. origin.

Convolvulus. (L.) L. convolvulus, to begin to grow well; an inceptive form. — L. con- (cum), fully; volère, to be strong.

Convolve, to assemble. (F. — L.) F. convoler, to assemble. — L. convenerire, to come together. — L. con- (cum), together; venire, to come.

Convex, suitable. (F. — L.) From stem of L. conveniens, suitable;

CONVY, CONEY

Convex, to include together (Isidore). — L. con- (cum), together; venire, to incline, to bend, incline.

Convey, Convoy, vb. (F. — L.) M. F. convoyer, convoier (convien, convienir), to convey, also to convoy. — A. F. convoyer, O. F. convoyer, to convey, convoy, accompany on the way. — Late L. conviare, to accompany. — L. con- (cum), with; via, way. — Convoy is the A. F. or Norman form; convoy is Parisian.

Convince. (L.) L. convincere, to overcome by proof. — L. con- (cum), wholly; vincere, to conquer. Der. convict, verb and sb., from A. F. conviout.<L. convicius, pp. of convincere.

Convivial. (L.) Coinced as adj. from L. convivus-sium, a feast. — L. con- (cum), together; viuinere, to live (hence, eat).

Convolve. (F. — L.) F. convoler. — L. convolvere, to call together. — L. con- (cum), together; vocare, to call.

Convolve, to aggregate violently. (L.) L. convolutus, pp. of convolvere, to pluck up, convulse. — L. con- (cum), with, severely; volère, to pluck.

Cony, Conay, a rabbit. (F. — L.) M. F. cont; also conyng. Angl-F. cont,
COO

carin; O.F. cumin. — L. curculio, a rabbit; a word of uncertain origin.

Coo. (E.) A purely imitative word; also spelt croo. Cf. ciscoo, cock.

Cook. (L.) M.E. coken, to cook; A.S. cwoc, to cook. — L. coquere, a cook; coquere, to cook. + Gk. πιστις; Skt. pach, to cook; Russ. пёшка, to bake. (✓ PEQ; whence Lat. peque, becoming *pequeque, by assimilation, and then coquevere; Gk. πιστις, whence πιστις.) 'Brugm. i. § 261. A.S. cew = Late L. coqus, for coquus.

Cookie, a cake; see Cake.

Cool. (E.) A.S. col, cool. + Du. koel; Text. type *köl mai; also, with mutation, Dan. kold, G. kuhl; from kül, and grade of kel, as in A.S. cælan, Icel. kala, to freeze (pt. kól); see Cold.

Cookee, Cookey, an East Indian porter. (Hind. or Tamil.) Hind. küli, a labourer, porter, cooley (Forbes); prob. from Kül; a tribal name (Vule). Or from Tamil küli, daily hire or wages; hence, a day-labourer (Wilson).

Coomb; see Comb.

Coop. (L.) M.E. cupe, a basket; answering to A.S. *cüp, not found, though type (with i-mutation) occurs as a gloss to dolium. — L. cupa, a tub, whence also Du. kuip, Icel. küpa, a bowl; also Late L. copa, whence G. küfe, tub, vat, coop; O. Sax. köpa, a tub. Cf. Skt. kipa, a pit, hollow. Der. coop-er, tub-maker.

Co-operate. (L.) From pp. of L. co-operari, to work with; fr. co- (cum), with, and operari, to work; see Operate.

Co-ordinate. (L.) From L. co- (cum), with, and the pp. of ordinare, to order. See Ordinate.


Copal. (Span. — Mexican.) Span. copal. — Mex. copalli, resin.

Co-partner, a co-partner. (F. — L.) Parterre is the true old spelling of partner; see Partner.

Cope (1), orig. a cape. (Late L.) M.E. cup, earlier cape; A.S. *cép, not found; but Icel. köpra occurs. — Late L. céd, a cape; see Cope (1). [Cf. pope, from A.S. pæpa.] Der. coping-stone.

Cope (2), to vie with. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. cupen, cupen, to fight. — O.F. coper, couper, culper, to strike (F. couper, to cut).

— O.F. coup, coup, coph, a blow. — Late L. colphus, L. colphus, a blow. — Gk. κόλπος, a blow on the ear. See Coupon.

CORACLE

Copeck, a small Russian coin, worth less than a pf. (*); a hundredth part of a rouble. (Russ.) Russ. kop'chie, a copeck; dimin. of Russ. kop'ed, a lance. So called from the figure of Ivan IV, holding a lance (1535). See Rouble.

Copious, ample. (F. — L.) O.F. copieux, — L. copius, plentiful; — L. copia, plenty; for *copia, — L. co- (for cum), together; op, base of op'-is, wealth. Cf. in-opia, want.

Copper, a metal. (Cyprus.) M.E. copar. — L. cuper, — L. cuper, — L. cuprum, a contraction for Cuprum as, Cyprian brass.

— Gk. Κίουρ, Cyprian; Κύπρος, Cyprus, whence the Romans got copper.

Copperas, sulphate of iron. (F. — L.) M.E. copero, — O.F. coperose (coperoise); cf. Ital. copparosa. According to Díez, from L. cuprros, rose of copper, a translation of Gk. χρυσάρα, brass-flower, copperas. But this is prob. only a popular etymology; and the Late L. cuprrosa seems to be merely an adj. form from cuprum. See N. E. D.

 Coppice, Coppy, Copse, a small wood. (F. — L. — Gk.) Coppy is short for coppice, and cope is contracted. — O.F. cope [Low L. copicia], underwood frequently cut, brushwood. — O.F. copar (F. copar), to cut. — O.F. cop (F. cop), a stroke. — Low L. colpus, L. colphus, stroke, blow. — Gk. κόλπος, a blow. If O.F. cope answers to a Late L. type *colpet-tum, from colpet, to strike. Coppies arose from copece being taken as coppies, pl.; and cope (cope) from a supposed pl. *coppees to cope.

Coprolite. (Gk.) Lit. dung-stone. Made from Gk. κινομο-ς, dung; and λιθός, a stone. For -lite, cf. Aerolite.

Copulate. (L.) From pp. of L. copulare, to join. — L. copula, a band; see Couple.

Copy. (F. — L.) M.E. copy, abundance; the mod. sense is due to the multiplication of an original by means of copies. — O.F. copie, abundance; also a copy. — L. copia, plenty; see Copious.


Coracle, a light wicker boat. (W.) W. curwig, curvige, coracle; dimin. of curwig, a carcass, curwig, a boat, frame. So Gael. curachan, coracle, from curach, boat of

Coral, a gift. (Heb.) Heb. גֶּרֶם, an offering to God, in fulfilment of a vow; from גֵּרֶם, to draw near. Cf. Arab. گَرَم, a sacrifice.

Corbel. (F. — L.) O. F. corbel, a raven, a corbel (in architecture), from the notion of a projecting beak. = Folk-L. corbellum, for corbellum, acc. of corbells, dimin. of L. corvus, a raven. Cf. Distinct from corbel, a basket full of earth (F. corbeille, L. corbicula, dimin. of corbis, a basket).

Cord. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. corde. = F. corde. = Late L. corde, a thin rope; the same as L. chorda. = Gk. χορδή, the string of a musical instrument. Der. cord-age (F. cordeage); cord-on (F. cordon); cord-elier (F. cordeiller, a twist of rope, also a Gray Friar, who used such a twist; from cordelier, to twist ropes). See Ohord.

CORDIAL. (F. — L.) M. E. cordial, hearty.

= L. cordis, decl. stem of cor, heart; with suffix -alis; see Heart.

Corduroy, a thick-ribbed or cored stuff. (F. — L.) F. corde du roi, a trade-name, invented in England; lit. king's cord. See Cord and Royal.

Cordwainer, shoemaker. (F. — Span.) M. E. corweduner, a worker in corwedwane, i.e. leather of Cordova. = O. F. couguien, Cordovan leather. = Late L. Cordao, Cordova in Spain (L. Cordoua).

Cori, hard centre in fruit, &c. (F. — L.) Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from F. cor, a horn, also, a corn on the foot, callosity. = L. corsus, a horn, a horny excrescence.

Coriander. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. coriandre = L. coriandrum (whence A. S. cel-htrend), = Gk. κορίανθος, kórianthos, coriander.

Cork. (Span. — L.) Apparently from O. Span. alcornoque, a cork shoe, which seems to be an Arab. form allied to Span. alcornoque, the cork-tree, where al is the Arab. def. art., and coro cane is formed from L. quernus, for *quercus*, oaken, adj. from L. querus, an oak. Cf. But the bark of the tree was called, in Span. corcho, corcho. = L. corticem, acc. of cortex, bark. Hence cork is often derived from Span. corcho, though k for c seems improbable.

Cormorant, a bird. (F. — L.) The is excrescent. = F. cormoran; O. F. cormorant; cf. L. cormoran (Littré). = O. F. corp, a crown; and O. F. cormane, belonging to the sea, deriv. of L. maris, sea, with G. suffix -ing; cf. F. flamant, flamingo. = L. cormum, acc. of cormus, a crown; &c. Cf. Port. corromarinho, a cormorant; lit. marine crown; from L. cormus marinus. But probably -man was due to, or confused with, Bret. morvan, a cormorant (from mor, sea, and bran, a crow).


Corn (2), a hard excrescence on the foot. (F. — L.) O. F. corn (F. cor), a horn, horny swelling. = L. cornu, a horn; see Horn.

Cornea, horny membrane in the eye. (L.) L. cornea, fem. of cornuus, horned. = L. corni, a horn.

Cornel, a shrub. (Du. — L.) M. D. kornelle, the fruit of the cornelle-tree, Haxhem; cf. M. H. G. kernelbaum, cornel-tree; Weigand. [Cf. M. L. cornelia, a cornel-berry; cornelier, cornel-tree.] = Late L. cornelium, cornel-tree. = L. cornus, a cornel-tree; from the hard, horny nature of the wood. = L. cornu, a horn.

Cornelian, a kind of chaledony. (F. — L.) Formerly cornaline. = F. cornaline, the cornix or cornaline, a flesh-coloured stone; Cot. Cf. Port. cornalina; also Ital. corniola. (1) a cornel-tree, (2) a corneli, prob. so named because its colour resembles that of the fruit of the cornel-tree (Schade). = Late L. cornelio, cornel-berry; cornelium, cornel. = L. cornus, adj. of cornus, a cornel. Cf. Altered to cornelli in Late L. (Schade, p. 1379). cornelian in E., and corneli in G., from a popular etymology which connected it with L. cornus, stem of coro, flesh. Cf. onyx = Gk. ὄνυξ, finger-nail.


= Med. L. cornis, angle. = L. cornus, pl. of cornu, horn, projection; taken as a fem.

= Corner.

Cornet. (F. — L.) M. E. cornet, a horn; later, a troop of horse (who carried a cornette or standard); also an officer of such a troop. = F. cornet, cornette, dimin. of cor.
CORNICE

Corne, a horn. — Med. L. corna, a horn (above).

Cornice. (F.—Ital.) M. F. and Picard cornis; F. corniche. — Ital. cornice, a ledge for hanging tapestry (Florio); usually, a crown (from L. acc. cornicea, a crown). Origin uncertain; by some identified with cornix, a square frame. — Gk. kornis, curved; as sb., a wreath.

Corolla. (L.) L. corolla, dimin. of corona, a crown. See Crown.

corollary. (L.) L. corollarium, a present of a garland, a gratuity; also, an additional inference. — L. corolla (above).


coronation. (L.) Late L. acc. coronationem, from pp. of coronare, to crown. — L. corona, a crown.

coronar, (F.—L.) Also coroner; both forms represent A.F. coroner, coroner. Latinised as coronarius, a crown-officer, a coroner (afterwards Latinised as coronator). — O.F. corone, a crown. — L. corona, a crown.


Coronach, a dirge. (Gael.) Gael. corranach, a dirge, lit. ‘a howling together.’ = Gael. cornach (= L. cum), together; ranach, a howling, from the verb ran, to howl, cry, roar, which is from rian, sb., an outcry. So also Irish coronach, a dirge.

Corporal (1), a subordinate officer. (F.—L.) O.F. corporal, corporal. — Late L. corporalis, a captain; a leader of a body of troops. — L. corporis, for *corpor-, stem of corpus, body. If F. has now the form corporal, from Ital. caporal, a chief of a band; as if from Ital. capo, head (L. caput); but this does not explain the cor.

corporal (2), belonging to the body. (F.—L.) O.F. corporal, corporal. — L. corporal, bodily. — L. corporis, for *corpor-, stem of corpus, body. Der. (from L. corpere-) corporate, corporate, also (L. corporatus), &c. Brugm. i. § 555.

corps, corps, corse, a body. (F.—L.) [Here corps is F.; corse is from the O.F. corps.] M. F. corps, corps. — O.F. cors, M. F. cors, the body. — L. corpus, body.


corpses, corpsse, a body. (F.—L.) L. corpus-cui-sum, double dim. of corpus, body.

Corse, an enclosure for animals, pen.

(Cor.) Span. — L.) Spaï. corral, a court, yard, enclosure. — Span. corve, a circle, a ring of people met to see a show. From the phrase corver toros, to hold a bull-fight, lit. to run bulls. — L. currere, to run (Diot). See Kraal.

Correct, adj. (L.) L. correctus, pp. of corrigere, to correct. — L. cor- (for con- = cum), together; regere, to rule.

corregidor, a Spanish magistrate. (Span.—L.) Span. corregidor, lit. ‘corrector.’ — Span. corregir, to correct. — L. corrigere (above).

Correlo, to relate or refer mutually. (L.) Coined from L. cor- (= cum), together; and Relare, q.v.

Correspond. (F.—L.) F. corresponde, — L. cor- (for con- = cum), together; and Bespondent, q.v.

Corridor. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. corridor. — Ital. corridore, a swift horse; also, a long (running along) gallery. — Ital. corridere, to run. — L. currere, to run.

Corrie. (Gael.) Gael. coire, a circular hollow surrounded with hills, a mountain dell; also, a cauldron. [Cf. G. kessal, a kettle, a ravin.] + O. Irish corra, core, a kettle; Nair, A. S. huvra, a cauldron. Brugm. 1. § 123.

Corroborate. (L.) From pp. of L. corroborationem, to strengthen. — L. cor- (for con- = cum), wholly; rodere, stem of rodere, strength.

Corrode. (F.—L.) F. corroder. — L. corrodere, to gnaw to pieces. — L. cor- (for con- = cum), wholly; rodere, to gnaw. Der. corrosive, from pp. corrosus.


Corrugate. (L.) From pp. of L. corrugare, to wrinkle. — L. cor- (cum), wholly; and rige, to wrinkle, from rigo, a wrinkle.

Corrupt, adj. (F.—L.) A.F. corrupt. — L. corruptus, pp. of corrumpere, to break wholly, corrupt. — L. cor- (for con- = cum), wholly; rumere, to break.


Course, a body. (F.—L.) M. F. cors. — O. F. cors, L. corpus, a body.
**CORSET**

corset. (F. - L.) F. co\r\'set, a pair of stays; dimin. of O. F. cors, body.

corset, (F. - L.) F. cor\r\'selet, 'a little body,' Cot.; hence, body-armour. Double dimin. of O. F. cors, body (above).

cortège. (F. - It. - L.) F. cor\r\'tè\r\'gè, a train, retinue. - It. cor\r\'tè\r\'gè, a retinue.

- It. cortè, a court. - L. cŏr\r\'tēm, coh\r\'retes, acc. of coh\r\'res, a court; see Court (1).

cortes, the Span. national assembly. - (Span.-L.) Span. cortes, pl. of corté, a court. - L. cŏr\r\'tēm (above).

cortex, bark. (L.) L. cŏrtex gen. cortīx, bark. - Der. cortical.

corsecata, (L.) From pp. of L. cŏrcu\r\'tāre, to glitter.

corvette, a small frigate. - F. - Port. - L.) F. cor\r\'vet\r\'te, Port. cŏrvē\r\'tā; Span cor\r\'vet\r\'ta, a slow-sailing ship of burden. - L. cŏrbīs, a basket.

cosmic, relating to the world. (Gk.) Gk. κόσμιος, adj, from κόσμος, order, also the world, universe. - Der. cosmos-ony, cosmos-aphy, cosmos-logy, cosmos-polite (citizen of the world, Gk. κόσμιος, a citizen).

cosmetic, that which beautifies. (Gk.) Gk. κόσμημα, skilled in adorning; whence also F. cosmétique. - Gk. κόσμιος, I adorn = Gk. κόσμος, order, ornament.

cossack, a light-armed S. Russian soldier. - (Rus.-Tatar.) Russ. kossak\r\', kossak\r\'; of Tatar (Tartar) origin. - Turkı quızıq, a vagabond; a predatory horseman (Yule).

cosset, to pet. - (E.) From 16th cent. costet, a pet-lamb, a pet. Prob. the same as A. F. cosset, costet, to coddle; A. S. cot-\r\'cē, a dweller in a cot, 'cot-sitter.' From A. S. cot, cot; -cē, dweller, from -cētan, to sit. - Cf. prov. G. kosat, a coddler. [So Ital. cacci\r\'tio, pet lamb (Florio); from caco, a coddler.]

cost, vb. (F. - L.) M. E. costen. = O. F. co\r\'ster (F. co\r\'ter), to cost. - L. con\r\'stāre, to stand together, last; also to cost. - L. con\r\'sum, together; and -strē, to stand.

costal, relating to the ribs. (L.) From L. costa\r\', a rib. See Coast.

costermonger. (F. and E.) Formerly coste\r\'r-monger, or coste\r\'r\r\'-monger, a seller of costardis or apples. [The suffix -monger is E.; see Monger.] M. E. coste\r\'r, an apple, where the suffix -ardis is F. - prob from O. F. coste, F. côte, a rib; cf. F. fruit co\r\'te\r\', ribbed fruit (Hamilton).

**COUGH**

costive. (F. - L.) From O. F. costi\r\'v, - L. consi\r\'stītus, constipated. See consti\r\'tive in Littre; and Constipated.

costume. (F. - Ital. - L.) O. F. costū\r\'m, a costume. - Ital. costume; Low L. costī\r\'num; see Custom. Doublet of custum.

cosy, cosily, comfortable, snugly sheltered. (C. S.) Lowland Scot. cosy, cozir (Burns). Etym. unknown; perhaps cf. Gael. do\r\'ach, do\r\'aghach, abounding in recesses, also snug, sheltered; Gael. chò, a hollow, recess, cave; Irish cuait, a cave.

cot, a small dwelling; cote, an enclosure. - (E.) M. E. cote. A. S. cot, cote, a cot; den; Northumbrian cote; + Du. kot, Icel. kot, kot, hut; prov. G. koh, cot. - Der. cote-\r\'age (with F. suffix); cote\r\'ar or cot\r\'-er; shee\r\'p\r\', etc.

coterie, a set of people. - (F.-Tent.) F. coterie; a set of people, company; allied to O. F. cot\r\'ere, servile tenure (Littre); Low L. coteria, a tenantry of cottars who clubbed together. - Low L. cote, a cot; - Du. kot (above).

cotillion, cotillion, a dance for 4 or 8 persons. - (F. - M. H. G.) F. cotillon, lit. a petticoat; see Cotgrave. Formed, with suffix -ill\r\'-on, from O. F. cote, a coat, frock; see Coat.

cotton (1), a downy substance. - (F. - Span. - Arab) M. E. and A. F. couton. = F. coton. = Span. coton, algodon, cotton ('where al is the Arab. art.'). = Arab. qu\r\', qu\r\', cotton.

cotton (2), to agree. From a technical use of cotton, to form a down upon; from Cotton (1); see Nares.

cotyledon, seed-lobes. (Gk.) Gk. κοτυλέδων, a cup-shaped hollow. = Gk. κοτυλής, a hollow vessel, cup.

couch, to lay down, place, s.t. - (F. - L.) M. F. coucher, to set, arrange. - O. F. coucher, colchôr, to place. = L. colloc\r\'tur, to put together. = L. col\r\'hum, together; and loc\r\'ur, to place, from locus, a place.

- Der. couch, sh., a place on which one is couched or laid.

- Couch-grass, a grass which is troublesome as a weed. (E.) Here, couch in a variant of quichet, palatalised form of quick, i.e. tenerions of life; see Quaxox.

cough, (E.) M. E. coughen, coughen. A. S. co\r\'h\r\', only found in the deriv. co\r\'h\r\', to make a noise. [The usual A. S. word is hoo\r\', hoo\r\'.] Cf. Du. kuchen, to cough; M. H. G. kuchen, G. kuchen,
to gasp. From an imitative base *hunh,* *huk,* to gasp; see Chinoough.

Could; see Can (1).


Counsel. (F. —L.) F. conseil. —L. consilium, an assembly called together. —L. con- (comit), together; and calidus, to summon. Often confused with counsel.


Counsel, to consult; see Consult.


Counsellor, to consult; see Consult.

Count (1), a title of rank. (F. —L.) The orig. sense was ’companion.’ A. F. conte, not in M. E. —O. F. conte; also conte. —L. comitium, acc. of comites, a companion (stem com-it-), —L. com- (com-), together; and itum, supine of ire, to go. Der. countess; also count-y (below).

Count (2), to reckon. (F. —L.) F. couter, formerly also compter. —L. computare, to compute; see Compute.


Count, a piece to count with, a bureau. (F. —L.) M. E. countour. —O. F. coutour, coutour. From O. F. couter; see Count (2).

Count, prefix. (F. —L.) F. contre, against. —L. contrad, against.


Countersign, to attest by signing in addition. F. —L. F. contre-siguer, ’to subsign.’ —F. contre, over against; signer, to sign; see Counter- and Sign.


Countervail, (F. —L.) M. E. contreval. —O. F. contreval-, a stem of contrevaloir, to avail against. —O. F. contre, against; valoir, to avail. —L. contr#, against; valere, to be strong.

Country, (F. —L.) M. E. contre. —O. F. contre. —Ital. contrada. —Late L. contrad, contra, a region, lit. that which lies opposite; cf. G. gegen, country, lit. opposite, from gegen, opposite. —L. contr#, opposite; see Contra-.

Country-dance. (F.) From country and dance. (The F. contredanse was borrowed from this E. form.)

Country, orig. a province governed by a count. (F. —L.) M. E. contre. —O. F. contre (i.e. coun-ter), F. cont#, a province.

Coun, stem of comtes, a county (though the old meaning was a company or suite). —L. com#, stem of comites, a count; see Count (1).

Couple. (F. —L.) O. F. cpl#, later
COUPON

couple.—L. *copia*, a bond, band, that which joins; short for *co-oppula*.—L. *co-* (cum), together; and O. L. *aure*, to join, preserved in the pp. *opus*; see Apt.

Coupons, one of a series of conjointed tickets or certificates. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *coupons*, a piece cut off, a coupon.—F. *coupe*, to cut, slash.—L. *calpurnius*, short for *calopsium*, a blow.—Gk. *kopeflos*, a blow on the ear.

Courage. (F. — L.) F. *courage*, O. F. *courage*; formed with suffix -age (L. *atium*). From O. F. *cor*, heart.—L. *cor*, heart. Der. encourage.


course. (F. — L.) F. *course* = L. *cursum*, acc. of *cursus*, a course; pp. of *currere*. Der. *cours*,-er, a swift horse.

Court (1), a yard; royal retinue, judicial assembly. (F. — L.) M. E. *cort*, cort.—O. F. *cort*, cort (F. *court*), a court, a yard, also a tribunal.—L. acc. *cortem*, *cortem* (nom. *cortis*), a pen, enclosure, cattle-yard, court, also a court, or band of soldiers.—L. *co-* (cum), together; and *hortus*, as in *hortus*, a garden, yard, cognate with *yard*. (C.H.E.R.)

Court (2), to seek favour. (F. — L.) From the sb. *court*; hence, to practise arts in vogue at court.

courteous, of courtly manners. (F. — L.) M. L. *cortes*, later *cortes*.—O. F. *cortis*, courteous. —O. F. *court*, a court; with suffix -is (L. *ensis*).


courtesy. (F. — L.) M. E. *cortes*.—O. F. *cortesia*, courtesy.—O. F. *cortes*, courteous; see courteous.

courter. (F. — L.) M. E. *cortes*.

From A. F. *cortes* (O. F. *cortis*), to live at court; with suffix -oir (L. *-orium*).—O. F. *court*, a court.

Court cards; a corruption of coat cards, pictured cards, the old name.

Courteous, &c.; see Court.

Cousin. (F. — L.) M. E. *cousin*.—O. F. *cosin* (F. *cousin*; Late L. *cosinum*, Ital. *cugino*, Römisch *cousin*, *cousin*).—L. *consobrinus*, the child of a mother's sister, a cousin.—L. *cons* (cum), together; *suburinus*, for *survirus*, belonging to a sister; from L. *soror* (for *soror*), a sister; cf. Skt. *swas*, a sister. See Sister. (Cf. Brugm. i. § 319.)


Covenant, agreement. (F. — L.) O. F. *covenan*, also *covenant*, agreement.—O. F. *co(n)venant*, pres. pt. of *co(n)venier* to assemble, agree.—L. *consensum*, to assemble, come together; see Convene.


coverlet. (F. — L.) M. E. *coverle*.—A. F. *coverlet*, *coverle* (not in O. F.), a bed-cover.—O. F. *cuvir*, to cover; *lida*, a bed, from L. *lectum*, acc. of *lectus*, a bed.

cover. (F. — L.) O. F. *cover*, pp. of *cuvir*, to cover (above).

Covet. (F. — L.) M. E. *cousen* (covent).—A. F. *cousier* (F. *covent*), Cf. Ital. *cubilare* (for *cubilare*), to covet. Formed, as if from L. *cupiditiare*, from *cupiditi*—tem, acc., eager desire, which is from *cupidus*, desirous of.—L. *cupere*, to desire. See Cupid.


Covin, secret agreement, fraud; a lawyer term. (F. — L.) M. E. *cuvine*.—O. F. *cuvine*, agreement.—O. F. *cuvir*, to assemble, agree.—L. *consensus*, to come together. See Convene, Covenant. (The O. F. *cuvine* answers to Late L. *cuvina*, pl. of *covenium*, an agreement.)


Cows. (E.) A double pl., made by adding -n, short for -en (A. S. *-en*), to M. E. *ky*, A. S. *cy*, cows. The A. S. *cy,
COW

pl. of ĉi, a cow, is formed by vowel change from ĉ to ĵ.

Cow (3), to dishearten. (Scand.) Icel haga, to tyrannise over; Dan. hæg, to coerce, subdue; Swed. knöva, to sup press.

Coward. (F. — L.) A. F. coward, a hare, a coward, F. coward, a coward; cf. Ital. cedardo, a coward. Probably named from the 'bub-tailed' hare. — O. F. coe (Ital. coda), a tail; with F. suffix -ard, from Tent. -harte, orig. hard. — L. cauda, a tail.

Cowen. (Scand.) M. E. cowen. — Icel hura, Dan. høre, to doze, lie quiet; Swed hure, to cower, lie quiet; Swed. dial. hura to sit hunched up. Cf. G. kauern, to cower.

Cow (1), a monk’s hood. (L.) M. E. coule, coule. A. S. cu dele, cu dele, a cowl; cf. also cucullus.

Cowl (2), a vessel carried on a pole (F. — L.) M. E. couwel. — O. F. covelet (cowens) a little tub; dimin. of cuve, a vat, tub. — L. cuvea, a tub. Der. cowl-staff.

Cowry, a small shell used for money. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. kauri, a small shell (Cypraea moneta) used as coin in the lower provinces of India. — Skt. kaphara.

Cowslip, a flower. (E.) M. E. cow-slopp. A. S. cie-slopp, ci-slopp, lit. cow-slop, i.e. a piece of dung. (Other A. S. names of plants are of a very homely character.) Cf. oxlip, q. v.; and prov. E. bull-slop, a large kind of oxlip (Britten).

Cowcomb. (F.) A fool, named from his cock’s comb, or fool’s cap, cap with a cock’s crest.

Cowswain. (F. and Skand.) For cock’s-swan; from cock (4), a boat, and swain.

Coy. (F. — L.) O. F. col, older form qui, quiet, still; spelit çey, quyey, in Cotgrave. — Folk-L. *quiētum, acc. of *quiētus, for L. quietus, still. See Quiet.

Coyote, a prairie-wolf. (Mexican.) From coyol. Span. pron. of Mex. coyol.

Coxen. (F. — L.) To cozen is to act as cousin or kinsman, to sponge upon, beguile. — F. cousiner, to call cousin, to sponge, live on other people; see Hamilton and Cotgrave. — F. cousen, a cousin; see Cousin.

Craal (1), a shell-fish. (E.) A S. crabbe, Icel. krabbi, Swed. krabba, Dan. krabbe, Du. krab, G. krabbe. Allied to L. Eries, and Du. krabben, to scratch

Cranberry

crassus, peevish, cramped. (E.) From crab, sb.; i.e. crab-like, snappish or awkward. Cf. Du. krabben, to scratch, kribben, to be peevish.

Crab (2), a kind of apple. (E.) Cf. Swed. krabbesteppel, crab-apple. Perhaps allied to crabbet (above).

Crabbet; see Crab (1).


Cracknel. (E.) From its cry; M. E. cranken, to crack. Cf. croak, corncrake, a bird. (E.) From its cry; M. E. cranken, to crack.


Crak, (C.) W. craig, Gael. creag, crag, rock; Irish creag, a rock; cf. W. careg, Gael. carrig, rock, cliff, Btet. karroc, O. Irish carric, a rock.

Crake; see Craok.


Cran, a bird. (E.) A S. cran. + Du. kraan, Icel. trani (for kran), Swed trana, Dan. trane, G. tränch; W. and Bret. garan, Gk. γαράν, a crane, also a crane for raising weights. Cf. L. grus, a crane, Lith. garus, a stork. From GER, to cry out; cf. Gk. γάραν, voice [Pellwitz].

Cranberry. (Low G.) Modern; from
CRANIAM

Low G. kraanjibe (Berghaus, G. kran- 
beere, lit. cranberry; cf. Dan. tranbejvr 
from tranbe=cranberry, as above); Swed. 
trannbör.

Craniun. (L.  Gk.) Med. L. crâ-
niunum.  - Gk. kranion, skull; allied to zâpa, 
head.

Crank (1), a bend. (E.) M.E. crank. 
Allied to E. Fries. krunken, pp., bent. 
Cf. Du. kruquet, a wrinkle, kronken, 
to wrinkle, turn, wind. Teut. base *krân-, 
variant of *krän-. Cf. Gringe, Grinke.

Crank (2), easily upset, as a boat. 
(E.) L. e. easily bent or twisted aside. 
Cf. Du. kranck, ill, poor; also krangen, 
to careen a boat; Swed. kranja, Dan. 
kranje, to heel over; see Gringe.

Crank (3), lively. (E.) The same 
word, from the idea of turning quickly. 
Cf. Norw. krang, active, brisk; Dan. dial. 
krang, dexterous.

-F. cran, a notch; with E. suffix -y. 
Allied to Ital. crena, a notch (Florio). Cf. 
Late L. crêna, a notch (a word of doubt-
ful authority). See Crenellate.

Crants, a garland. (M. Du.  G.) M. 
Du. kraants, Du. kraan, a garland, wreath 
(whence Dan. krands, Sw. krans). All 
from G. kranc, a wreath.

Crape. (F.  L.) F. crépe, formerly 
crépe, ‘frizzled, crisp, crisp;’ Cot. 
From its wrinkled surface. L. crîpâs, 
cutted. See Crisp.

Crase, a small ship. (F.) In Cymb. 
iv. 2. 205. M. E. crouer, -O.F. creier, 
cruet, a war- vessel. Of unknown origin.

Crash, vb. (E.) Of imitative origin; 
closely allied to crouch. *Cf. class, dash; 
and see Crase.

Crasis. (Gk.) Gk. krapásm, a mixing; 
hence, contraction. = Gk. krapâs, I mix.

Crass. (L.) L. crassus, thick, dense.

Cratch, a cib, manger. (F.  O.H.G.) 
M. E. crosse.- O. F. croche (crêche), 
Prov. crespa.- O. H. G. crîspce (whence 
Kripple, a cib. See Crâb.

Crâte. (L.) L. crâtus, a hurdle; hence, 
a wicker-case, &c.

Crater. (L.  Gk.) L. crâtr, a bowl, 
a cib.-Gk. krapâs, a large bowl in 
which things were mixed.-Gk. krapâs, I mix.

Cravat. (F.  Slavonic.) F. cravate, 
(1) a Croatian, (2) a cravat. Cravats 
were introduced into France in 1636, as 
worried by the Croatians, who were called 
in F. Croates or Croates or Crovates. 
Croat is a name of Slavonic origin; cf. 
Russ. Kroït, a Croatian.

Crave. (E.) A.S. crafe, to crave, 
krafe, to demand; Icel. krafe, a de-
mand.

Craven. (F.  L.,) The oldest form 
is M. E. cravant, with the sense of beaten, 
foiled, or overcome. 1. Mr. Nicol 
suggested that it is a clipped form of O. F. 
cravant, pp. explained by Cotgrave by 
‘oppressed, foiled;’ this is the pp. of 
O. F. cravant, to break, oppressed=Late 
L. *crepandre, formed from crepant, stem 
of pres. pt. of crepère, to crack, break. 
Cf. Span. quebrantar, to crack, break. 
2. But it seems rather to be due to a confu-
sion of the F. vb. to crave with M. E. 
cravant, used in the precise sense of 
recreant, craven, beaten; this answers to 
O. F. crevant, trusting, from Lat. acc. 
crevantem, believing; from cràdere, to 
believe, in Late L., to yield, to fear (cf. 
vre-craunt). Cf. prov. E. cradden, cradant, 
a coward; from a prob. A.F. of L. crèv-
centem.

Craw, crop of towls. (E.) M. E. 
crawe. As if from A.S. *craga, the neck; 
not found; N. Fries. kraga, neck, craw. 
Allied to Du. kraag, G. kràgen, neck, 
collar (whence Late Icel. kràga, Swed. 
kragen, Dan krafe, a collar). Note also 
Dan. kro, the croak of a bird; Swed. krofva.

Crawfish, the same as Crayfish.

Crawl. (Scand.) Prov. E. croffe, 
croffe, to crawl.  - Icel. krâfa, to paw, 
crawl; Swed. krafa, to grope; Dan. 
kraule, to crawl. Cf. N. Fries. krihë, 
krawli, to crawl; Low G. krawmen. 
Frequenotive from Teut. base *crâb-, to 
scratch, claw; see Crab.

Crayfish. (F.  O.H.G.) Altered 
from M. E. crevisse. - O. F. crevisse, 
ecrevisse (crevisse), - O. H. G. craits, G. 
kräbs, a crab; allied to G. kraßen, a crab; 
see Crab (1).

Crayon. (F.  L.) F. crayon; extended 
from F. crouer, chalk.  - L. crite, chalk.

Craze. (Scand.) M. E. crouse, i.e. 
cracked.  - Swed. kraze, Dan. krase, to 
crack; whence also F. crouser, to break 
in pieces. Cf. Swed. slâ in kras, Dan. 
slâs i kras, to break in shivers.

Creak. (E.) M. E. krochen. Allied to 
craze, crack. Cf. Du. krich, a cricket,
CREAM

of European blood. (F.—Span.—L.) F. creole.—Span. criollo, a negro corruption of *criadilla, dimin. of criado, one educated, instructed, or brought up; hence, a child of European blood. Criado is pp. of criare, to create, also, to educate.—L. creare, to create, make. Cf. Span. criadilla, dimin. of criado, a servant-maid.

Crescere (Lat.) A liquid distilled from tar. (Gk.) Lit. 'fresh preserver.'—Gk. ópwos, for ωπας, flesh; and ωπως, short for ωπω-ς, preserver, from ωπως, to preserve. (Ill-formed.)

Crescent. (L.) The 'increasing' moon.—L. crescent-, stem of pres. pt. of cresceere, to grow, increase (pp. cre-isse), inchoative form allied to cre-âre, to make; see Create.


Crestset. (F.—L.) M. E. cressset, a light in a cup at the top of a pole.—O. F. cresset, cresset, a cresset (with grease in an iron cup).—O. F. craisse (F. graisse), grease; Littré. —Folk-L *cressia, grease, from L. cressus, thick, dense. So also Wall. crouch, a cresset, from crâche, grease.

Crest. (F.—L.) O. F. creste (F. crosse) = L. crista, a comb or tuft on a bird's head. crest.

Cretaceous, chalky. (L.) L. crâ-taceous us. adj. from crêta, chalk; with suffix -ous.


Crew. (F.—L.) Formerly cuve, short for acuvre, a re-inforcement. —O. F. accrease, increase; orig. fem. of pp. of accreitre, to increase. —L. accrescere, to grow to. —L. ac- (for ad), to; crescere, to grow.

Crewel, a thin worsted yarn. Origin unknown.

Crib, a manger. (E.) A.S. crik, O.Sax. kreiba, Du. krik, G. kripppe; allied to Icel. Sweed. krúpa, Dan. krypel. Allied perhaps to M. H. G. krebe, a basket; but not to Du. korf, Ger. korbe, if these are from L. corbis. Der. crik, verb, to put by in a crib, purloin; crikb-age, where crik is the secret store of cards
Crick, a spasm or twist in the neck. 

Cricket (1), an insect. (F. — Tenth.) M. E. crickets; also used in the sense of wretch. Prob. allied to Creak.

Crickets (2), a game. (F. — Du.) The game was once played with a hooked stick (Cot., s.v. cruse). — O. F. criques, criques, crickets. — O. F. criques. crickets. — O. F. criques, to creak, rattle, chirp. — Du. krekk, a cricket; krekkrekken, to rattle. From the inimitative base krék; cf. prov. E. cracker, creaker, a cricket. 

Cremham has M. Du. krick-kire, 'to creak.'

Crime. (F. — L.) F. crime. — L. crimen, an accusation, fault (stem crimin-); allied to cornere, to decide; — Gk. κρίμα, κρίμα, a decision; κρίνειν, to judge. Der. crimin-al, crimin-a; hence, re-criminate.

Crimp, to wrinkle. (E.) In late use; answering to an A.S. *crumpen, E. Fries. krampen, causal deriv. of Oramp. The orig. str. vb. occurs as b. Fries. and Du. krampen, O. H. G. krimfan; Teut. type kram-pen- (krimпen-), to draw oneself together, shrink up; pt. t. kramm, pres. kram-. See Oramp and Crumpole.

Crimson. (F. — Arab. — Skt.) M. E. crimson. — O. F. cramoisin, cramoisyn (see cramoisyn in Litté); Low L. cramosinus, also carmesinus, crimson (Span. carmesí, Ital. chermisi). — Arab. girmisí, crimson; from girmisí, the cochineal insect. — Skt. क्रम्स, a worm. Brugm. i. § 418.

Cringe. (E.) M. E. cringle; causal derivative of A.S. cringem, crinçan, to sink in battle, fall beneath the foe. Cringam is a strong verb; see Crank, Cringle.

Cringle, an iron ring. (Low G.) Low G. kringel, a ring (Lübben); E. Fries. kringel; allied to Icl. kringla, a circle (cf. kringa, pl., the pulleys of a drag-net). Dimin. of E. Fries. kring; a ring, Du. kring; a circle; allied to Cringle, Crank (1), and Cringe.

Crinkle. (E.) M. E. crinkled, crenched, twisted. A frequent form of the causal deriv. of crink, which occurs in the A.S. str. vb. cringem, to sink in a heap; see Cringle.

Crinoline, a lady's stiff skirt. (F. — L.) F. crinoline; (1) hair-cloth, (2) crino-

cut line. — F. crin (L. acc. crinum), hair; and linnen, flax, hence thread, from L. linnen, flax also, a thread.

CROUP

plant, the crav of a bird; orig. a bunch. [Hence the verb to crop, to cut off the tops; and hence crop, a harvest.] + Du. kropf, G. kropf, bird’s crop; Icel. kroppr, a bunch; Swed. kroppa, Dan. krop, trunk of the body. Cf. W. crog, Gaeil. and Ir. sprechan, bird’s crop. [To crop out is to bunch out.]

croup (2), hinder part of a horse. (F. -Tent.) F. croup, crupper; orig. protrubance. = Icel. kroppur, a bunch (above).


Croquet, a game. (F. -Late L.) From N. French croquet, a little hook, bent stick; the same as F. crochet. See Crochet.

Croisier. (F. -Late L.) M. E. croizer, croiser, &c. Formed, with suffix -ier, from M. E. croz, in the same sense of ‘bishop’s staff.’ = O. F. croize, ‘a croisier,’ Cot.; mod. F. croisier; Late L. crozia. = O. F. croce, a hook; see Crochet. Not from croz, though early confused with M. E. croizer, a coinage from O. F. crois, a cross.

Cross. (L.) M. E. croz; from Icel. króts, adopted from O. Irish cruz. = L. crucem, acc. of crucem, a cross. Der. a-cross.

cross, adj. (L.) Orig. transverse, from the shape of a cross; hence, pessiv.

Crochet, in music. (F. -Late L.) F. crochet, ‘a small hook, a quaver in music;’ Cot. (The hooked mark now called a quaver was called crochét in French.) See Crochet.

Croton, plant. (Gk.) Gk. κρότων, a tick, which the castor-berry resembles.

Crouch. (F. -Late L.) M. E. crouch, to stoop, bend. = O. F. crocher, to grow crooked (Godefroy). = O. F. croche, a crook; also croc. = Late L. crocum, acc. of crucem, a hook.

croup (1), a disease. (E.) From Lowland Sc. croma, crope, to croak, to make a harsh noise. Of imitative origin; associated with crook, crow, and with North E. rouf, rope, to call, shout hoarsely, from Icel. hóga, weak vb., to cry out. Cf. A. S. higran (pt. t. hrópan), to cry out; G. rufen (pt. t. rief).

croup (2), of a horse; see Crop.

crow (1), vb. (E.) A. S. crouwen (pt. t. crow), to crow. = Du. kroaten, G. kriehnen, weak verbs; and cf. O. Slav. grjatiti, Lith. grūt, to crow. Of imitative origin


Crowd (1), to push, throng. (E.) A. S. croydan (pr. s. croyðan, pt. t. croydan), to push; whence croyda, gervod, a crowd, throng. = M. Du. kryonden, krynen, Du. kruinen, to push along; E. Fries. kroden, kruinen. Tent. type *kroydon-, str. vb.

Crowd (2), a fiddle. (W.) M. E. croude. = W. crowth, a trunk, belly, crowd, violin, fiddle; Gaeil. cruais, harp; O. Irish crot, harp.


crucify. (F. -L.) O. L. crucifier. = Late L. crucificare, for L. crucifigere (pp. crucifixus), to fix on a cross. = L. cruci, dative of crucem; figere, to fix; see Fix. Der. crucifixion.

Crucible. (L.) From Late L. crucibulum, (1) a night-lamp, (2) a vessel for melting metals. The lamp may have been so named from having four nozzles with wicks, forming a cross (still a common Ital pattern); as if from cruci, decl. stem of crucem, a cross; with suffix-bolum = -bolium. as in ātūribulum, a censer.

Crude. (L.) L. crudus, raw. Allied to Raw.

cruel. (F. -L.) O. F. cruel. = L. crudelis, cruel; allied to crudus, raw (above).

Cruet. (F. -Tent.) A. F. cruete, a small vessel (Godefroy); dimin. of O. F. cruie, cruie, pot. = Low l. crīga, a pitcher. = O. H. G. krōug, G. krug, a pitcher; allied to Crook.

Cruise. (Du.-L.) Du. kruisen, to truse, cross the sea. = Du. kruis, a cross. = L. acc. crucem, from crucem, a cross; with lengthening of it.


Crumpet, a kind of cake. (E.) Wyclif
CRUMPLE

has crumpit cake to render Lat. lagamum (Ex. xxxix. 23); cf. prov. E. crumpy cake, crisp cake. For crump-ed, pp. of M.E. crumpen, to curl up (whence E. crumple). Cf. G. krumen, krummen, to crumple, curl up; krumen, curved; Du. krummen, to crook, curve. See below.

Crumple, vb. (E.) Frequentative of obs. crump, to curl up. From crump, weak grade of A.S. *crintan, str. vb.; see Cramp and Crimp.


Crupper; see Crop.

Cruetal. (L.) L. crusatellis, belonging to the leg. — L. crusi, stem of crus, the leg.

Cruade. (F. and Span. — L.) The form is due to confusion of F. croade with Span. cruda. = Late L. crusata, sb. fem., a marking with the cross, pp. of cruciare, to cross. = L. cruci, stem of crucis, a cross.

Cruse, a small pot. (E.) M. E. crus. W. Fries. kruss, E. Fries. kruss, = Icel. kruss, a pot; Swed. krus, Dan. krus, a mug; Du. krous, cup, pot, crucible; M. H. G. krüses, G krusse, mug.

Crush. (F. — Teut.) O. F. croize, croisier, croiser, croiser, to crack, break; (Span. cruze, Ital. crociare), from a Teut. type *kreuzizian- (see Diez), causal form from Goth. kriazian, to gnash with the teeth.


Cry. (F. L.) M. E. creen = F. creer. (Fuller forms occur in Ital. grudare, Span. gritar, Port. gritar.) = L. quiritare, to shriek, cry, lament (Ir. chri); lit. to implore the aid of the Quirites' or Roman citizens (Varro).

Crypt. (L. — Gk.) L. crypta. = Gk. κρυπτή, a vault, hidden cave; orig. fem. of κρύπτος, hidden; — Gk. κρύπτω, to hide.


Cub. (E.? Etym. unknown. Cf. | Shetl. coob, to bring forth young, applied only to a seal; Icel. hobbi, hoptr, a young seal.

Cuba. (F. L. — Gk.) F. cube, = L. acc. cubum, = Gk. κοβός, a cube, die.


Cubit. (L.) L. cubitus, an elbow, bend; the length from the elbow to the middle finger's end. Allied to L. cubil, to lie down, recline; see Cooey.

Cuckold. (F. — with G. suffix.) M. E. kokewold, kokewold, cohold. = O. F. cuecueil, coqueil (Godfrey), a cuckold. = O. F. cous (F. concou), a cuckold; with deprecatory suffix -ault, -al, from G.-ault (Diz., Gram. ii. 346). Cf. O. F. cuce (F. concou), a cuckold; secondly, a man whose wife is unfaithful. (There are endless allusions to the comparison between a cuckoo and a cuckold; see Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 920, &c.)

Cuckoo. (F.) F. concou; from the bird's cry. Cf. L. cuculus, a cuckoo; Gk. κοκυλή, a cuckoo; κουκελή, its cry; Skt. kokuila, a cuckoo; Irish cucaigh, W. cog. Cf. cock, cockato. And see Coo.

Cucumber. (L.) The b is excescent; M. E. cucumer. = L. cucumerem, acc. of cucumis, a cucumber.

Cud. (E.) M. E. cude, code, quide. A. S cuwi, cuwedu, cudu. Teut. type *krawidom, neut. Cf. Skt. pata, resin; also Icel. kvaða, resin. Orig. sense, 'gluttonous substance.'

Cudgel. (E.) Perhaps for *couthle, to be familiar, to fondle; from couth, adj. familiar, well known; A. S. cib, known, pp. of cunnan, to know. See Can (1). Cf. prov. E. couth, loving; cowl, to fondle.


Cudweed. (E.) From cud and swed; the plant being administered to cattle that had lost their cud. So also cud-wort.

Cue, for an actor. (L.?) Sometimes written g or gu in the 16th cent. and supposed to be for L. guando, when.

Cuff (x), to strike. (Scand.?) Cf. Swed. kufa, to thrust, push, M. Swed. kuffa, to strike, push; M. Swed. kuffa, to strike, to cuff (lire).

Cuff (x), part of the sleeve. (L.?) M. F. cuffe, coffe. Cf. Late A. S. euffas, a
CUIRASS

kind of cap (Leo); M. H. G. kuihs, kuihs, a cloath; see Cuir.


Culdee, (C.) Irish caide, a Culdee, a servant of God. – Ir. ceile (O. Irish céile), servant; and de, gen. of déa, God.

Culinary. (L.) L. culinarius, belonging to the kitchen. – L. culin – kitchen.


Cullender; see Colander.


Cult, a stem. (L.) L. culmus, a stalk; allied to calamus, a stalk. See Haulm.

Culminate, (L.) From pp. of L. culminare, to come to a top. – L. culmin-, stem of culmen (=column), a top. See Column.


Culpit. (F. – L.) In Dryden. Not orig. a single word, but due to a fusion of A. F. cul- (for culpable, i.e. guilty) and priit or pruit (i.e. ready to prove it); signifying that the clerk of the crown was ready to prove the indictment (N. E. D.).

Culver, (E.) A.S. cula, a nose.

Culverin, (F. – L.) Corrupt form, for *culearin. – F. couleeving, a culverin; a piece of ordnance named from its long shape, like a snake. – O. F. couclever, adder-like; from couleeve, an adder. – L. colubra, coluber, an adder.


Cumber, (F. – Late L.) M. E. comber. – O. F. combrer, to hinder (rare); usual form en-comber. – Late L. umbra, a heap, a barrier; of doubtful origin. (Cf. L. cumulus, a heap; but also G. harnmer, grief, oppression, prov. G. hâmmern, rubbish. Thus cumber = to put a heap in the way.) Der. en-cumber, from O. F. encombrer, to encumber, load.


Cumulate, (L.) From pp. of L. cumulare, to heap up. – L. cumulus, a heap.

Cuneate, wedge-shaped. (L.) Formed, with suffix -ate, from L. cuneus, a wedge. Allied to Cone. Der. cuneiform; i.e. wedge-shaped. See Coin.

Cunning, adj. (E.) Orig. pres. pt. of M. E. cuinen, to know; hence, ‘knowing.’ From A. S. cunan, to know; see Can (1).

Cunning, sb. (E.) M. E. cunninge. From A. S. cuunan, to know. Perhaps suggested by Icel. hannaði, knowledge; from Icel. hanna, to know.

Cup, (L.) A.S. coppa, a cup. – Late L. coppa, variant of L. cipha, a tub, in Late L., a drinking-vessel; whence also Du. kop, kop, F. coupe, &c. See Coop.

Cupboard. (L. and E.) M. E. cupboards, orig. a side-board for holding cups; Allit. Poems, B. 1440; Morte Arth. 206.


Cupola, (Ital. – L.) Ital. cupola, a dome; from its shape. – L. cupola, a small cask; a little vault; dimin. of L. cipha, a cask.

Cuprous, coppery. (L.) L. cupreus,
of copper; with suffix -ous. = L. cuprum, copper.

Cur. (E.) M. E. kur-dogge (ab 1235).
†M. Du. koure, a house-dog; cf. Swed. dêll. kurre, a dog. Named from growingling. Cf. prov. E. cur, to purr; Low G. kurren, to snarl (Lübben); Icel. kurre, to murmur, grumble; Swed. kurre, to rumble.

Curate; see Cure.

Curb. (F. L.) M. E. curwen, to bend. = F. courber, to bend, bow. = L. curvare, to bend; from curvus, bent.


curate. (L.) Med. L. curátus, a priest, curate; cf. curátum, beneficium, a benefice with care of souls. = L. cura, cure.


Curfew. (F. L.) A. F. couverfeu, couvrefeu, curfew; O. F. couvre-feu (F. couvre-feu), a fire-cover, covering of fires, time for putting out fires. = O. F. couvrir, to cover; feu, fire (< L. focus, acc. of focus, hearth, fire); see Cover and Focus.

Curious; see Cure.

Curl, sb. (E.) M. E. crul (with shift of r); from M. E. cru, adj., curly (A.D. 1300). Not in A.S. E. Fries. krull, krul, kruhl, a curl. † Du. krul, a curl, krullen, to curl; Dan. krille, a curl, Swed. krullig, curly; G. kröle, a curl, M. H. G. krüll, krull, something rolled together; krull, to curl, bend or bow together. Allied to E. Fries. krullen, to bend, turn, wind; Low G. krullen, to turn; N. Fries. krull, close-twisted; suggesting Teut. base *krullan-, to wind, str. vb. (Franck, Kooleman).

Curlew, a bird. (F.) M. F. cortiau, a curlew; Cot. Cf. Ital. chiurla, a curlew, chiurlare, to howl, Swed. kurla, to soo; so that it is named from its cry.

Curnudgeon. (E.?) Origin unknown. In one instance spelt corn-nudgein (Phil. Holland), as if a hoarder of corn, hence, a stingy fellow; where nudgein is for nudgin, pres. pt. of nudge, to hoard, also spelt mooch (M. F. muchen), to skulk; from O. F. nucre, to hide. But this is a forced spelling, giving a wrong clue. In 1506, we find cormullion, with the same sense. The first syllable seems to be cur, a whoop; and we find Lowl. Sc. murgain, to mock, to grumble; mudgion, a grimace.

Curtain. (F. L. Gk.) Formerly ray syn of coraut. = Fr. raisins de Corinthe, 'currants.' Cot. Hence, curtain is a corruption of Corsin (L. Corinthus, Gk. Korynos).


curricule. (L.) L. curriculum, a running; also, a light car. = L. currere, to run.

Curry (1), to dress leather. (F. and Tenth.) O. F. correr (Godfrey), earlier forms couruer, courier, later courue, courroir, to curry, dress leather, orig. to prepare. = O. F. courer, older form curuir, gear, preparation. A hybrid word; made by prefixing con- (= L. con, sum) to O. F. ret, order (Ital. -redo in arredo, array). β. This O. F. ret is of Scand. origin; from Dan. rede, order (also to set in order), Icel. reidi, tackle. Precisely the same O. F. ret helps to form E. array; see Array. ¶ To curry favour is a corruption of M. E. to curry favel, to rub down a horse; Favel was a common old name for a horse.

Curry (2), a seasoned dish. (Tamil) From Tamil kari, sauce, relish for rice (Yule).

Curse. (E.) A.S. cursian, verb; cura, sb., an imprecation. Cf. O. Ir. craoiachan, 'I reprehend' (Mundsch). Der. ac cursed, from M. E. acorien, to curse extremely, where the prefix ac = A.S. ac, very; see A- (4).


cursory. (L.) Late L. cursórian, hasty. = L. cursóri, decl. stem of cursor, a runner. = L. cursus (above).

Curt. (L.) L. curricus, short, cut short.

curtail. (F. L.) It has nothing to do with tail, but is an alteration of the older form curtail, verb, to dock; from the adj. curtall, having a docked tail (All's Well, ii. 3. 69). = O. F. courtaille, later courtain, 'cortall, being curtailed;' Cot. The same as Ital. cortaldr, 'a cortall, a
Curtain. (F.—L.) M. E. cortin. = O. F. cortain. = Late L. cortina, a curtain (Exod. xxvi. 1, Vulgate), a screen, plain wall of a fort, orig. a small yard. = L. curtāna, acc. of corta, a court. See Court.

Cuttleaxe. (F.—L.) A perversion of cuttelax, which was a perversion of cuttelas, an old spelling of cutlass. See Cutlass.

Cutsy. (F.—L.) The same word as cutsey, i.e. a courtly act.

Curve. a bent line. (L.) Late L. curvus, L. curvus, bent. + Gk. nultipros, bent. Der. curvare, L. curvāturāre, from pp. of curvāre, to bend; from curvus.

Cutvet. (Ital.—L.) Ital. corvetta, a curve, leap, bound; dimin. from M. Ital. corvo-o (Ital. curvo), bent. = L. curvus above.

Cushat, the ring-dove. (E.) A. S. ĉūscaut, a wild pigeon; also ĉūscaut. Here scut probably means 'shooter, darter,' from scettan, to shoot (cf. A. S. scutta, a kind of trout); and perhaps ĉū refers to the 'coo' of the bird. Cf. Lowl. Sc. coo-shott, a cushat.

Cushion. (F.—L.) M. E. guishin, cussi. = O. F. coissin, cousin, a cushion. [It is supposed that O. F. coissin was the true form, altered to cousin (perhaps) by the influence of O. F. couet, a quilt.] = L. type *cōsum, a support for the hip, from costa, hip, thigh (like L. cubital, elbow-cushion, from cubitus, elbow). Cf. Ital. cuscino, cushion, cuscio, hip; Span. cojín, cushion, cuja, hip. (Romana, 1892, p. 87.)

Cusp. (L.) L. cuspi, a point.

Custard. (F.—Ital.—L.) For M. L. crustade, by shifting of r. Formerly crustade, crustade, and orig. used with the sense of 'paste.' = F. crouteau, a paste. = It. crustata, 'a kind of daintie pate;' Florio. = L. crustāta, fem. pp. of crustāre, to encrust. = L. crusta, a crust.

Custody. (L.) L. custodia, a keeping guard. = L. custōdi, stem of custōr, a guardian; lit. 'hider.' Cf. Gk. ἱππείν, to hide. See Hide. (WeiKH) Brugm. i. § 699.


Cut. (Scand.) M. E. cutten, a weak verb. Of Scand. origin, but the traces of it are not many. Cf. Mid. Swed. kotta, to cut (Ihre); Swed. dial. kuta, keda, to cut small with a knife, also spelt kotta, kuta, kota; kuta, or kytt, a knife (Riets); Icel. kút; a little knife; Norw. kyttel, kyttel, kyttel, a knife for barking trees.

Cuticle. (L.) L. cuticula, double dimin. of munit, hide, skin. See Hide. Der. cut-ice-ants, from cut-i.

Cutlass. (F.—L.) F. cutelas, a cuttelas, or courtelas, or short sword; = Cot. (Cf. Ital. cutellario, 'a cutlery,' Florio; which is the same word.) = O. F. coutel, cuttel (F. coutee), a knife; cf. Ital. coutello, knife; with acc. suffix -decum. = L. acc. cutellum, a knife; dimin. of cutler, a coutler. = The F. -as, Ital. -accio = L. -decum; but F. coutelas was actually turned into E. cutlaxe. Yet a cutlaxe was a sort of sword!


Cutlet. (F.—L.) F. côtelette, a cutlet; formerly costelette, a little rib; dimin. of O. F. coste, rib. = L. costa, a rib; see Coast.


Cygnets, a young swan. (F.—L.—Gk.) Dimin. of O. F. cigne, a swan. Strangely enough, this O. F. word is not immediately from L. cymus, a swan; but the oldest O. F. spelling was cisme (as in Spanish), from Late L. cīmus, a swan, variant of cymus. = Gk. κύκλος, a swan. Cf. L. cīmia, a stork. See Dier. 4th ed. p. 714.
CYLINDER

Cylinder. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. cilindre, later cylindre. — L. cyllindrus. — Gk. κύλινδρος, a roller, cylinder. — Gk. κύλις, to roll; from κυλεῖν, to roll. Cf. O. Slav. kolo, a wheel. (ациел.)

Cymbal. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. cymbale. — O. F. cymbale. — L. cymbalum. — Gk. κύμβαλος, a cymbal; named from its cup-like shape. — Gk. κύμβη, a cup. + Skt. kumbha, a jar. Allied to Cymbe; and see Cymba (2). (ακυμβαλη.)

Cynic, lit. dog-like. (L.—Gk.) L. cynicus. — Gk. κυνικός, dog-like, a Cynic. — Gk. κύν-, as in κυνικός, gen. of κύνω, a dog (E. hound).

Cynosure. (L.—Gk.) L. cynosura, the stars in the tail of the constellation of the Lesser Bear; one of these is the Pole-star (hence, a centre of attraction). — Gk. κυνοσόφα, the Cynosure, tail of the Lesser Bear; lit. 'dog's tail.' — Gk. κυνος, gen. of κυνω, a dog; a cypke, a dog.


Cypress (2), a cloth of gold, a kind of satin, a kind of crepe. (F.—L.) Palsgrave explains F. crespé by 'a cypres for a woman's neck'; Colgrave has 'crespé, cypres, cobweb lawn'; which suggests some confusion of cypress with crepe.

The origin of cypress is doubtful; but it occurs as cypres, cypres in Piers Plowman, and as cyprus in Sir Degrevant. It seems to have been imported from the isle of Cyprus.

Cyst, a pouch (in animals) containing morbid matter. (L. — Gk.) Formerly written cystis. — Late L. cystis. — Gk. κύστης, a bag, pouch.

Czar, the emperor of Russia. (Russ. — Teut. — L.) Russ. tsar (with e mute, a king O. Slav царь = Goth. kaisar = L. Cesar. ¶ This has been disputed; but see Matt. xiii. 24 in Schleicher, Indogermanische Chrestomatie, p. 275, where O. Slav. cesarstvo occurs for Russ. tarstvo, kingdom; &c. Der. cesarwitz, from Russ. tsarwitz, czar's son; cesarwa, from Russ. tarwiza, empress; cesarina, with Ital. suffix -ina, from G. fem. suffix -in.

D.

Dab (1), to strike gently. (E.) M. E. dabben; also dabbe, a blow. Not in A.S.


Dabble (E.) To keep on dabbing; frequent of dab. + M. Du. dabbelem. — To fumble, dabble; frequent of M. Du. dabben (above).

Dab (2), expert. (E.) Prob. from dab (1); perhaps influenced by dapper or by adept.

Dab (3), a fish. (E.) M. E. dabbis. Prob. allied to dab, a light blow, a soft mass dabbed down. See Dab (1), dabbles.

Dabbles; see Dab (1).


Dace. (1). — O. Low G. Formerly darce, O. F. darce, nom. case of the word also spelt dart, meaning (1) a dart, (2) a dace. The fish is also called a dace or a dace, from its swift motion. See Dare (2), Dart.

Dacoit, a robber. (Hind.) Hind. dachātī, a robber belonging to an armed gang; from āḍā, robbery by a gang (Wilson). Der. dacoit-y, robbery.

Dactyl. (L.—Gk.) L. dactylus, the metrical foot marked υ. — Gk. δάκτυλος, a finger, a dactyl.

Dead. (E.) A child's word for 'father.' So also W. tadi, Irish daid, Bret. tad, fai er; Gk. τάρα, Skt. tata, dad.

Dado. (Ital. — L.) Formerly used of the die, or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column; afterwards applied to the part of an apartment between the plinth and the impost moulding. — Ital. dado, a die, cube, pedestal. (Cf. Prov. dat-s, a die)=Folk-L. datum, assumed to mean 'a die'; lit. 'a thing given, a lot;' = L. datum, pent. of pp. of dare, to give. See Die (2).

Daffodil. (F.—L.—Gk.) The d is a later addition; perhaps from M. F. fleur d'asphodille, translated 'daffodil-flower.' M. E. asphodille; Prompt. Parv. = M. F. asphodille, also asphodille, 'th'asphillé, or asphodille flower.' C. o.—L. asphodelus. — Gk. ἀσφόδελος, a kind of lily. See Asphodel.

Daft, foolish; the same as Daft.

Dagger. (F.) M. E. dagge, also dagge, to pierce. = F. dagge, a dagger; of unknown origin (not Celtic). Cf. Ital. Span. daga, Port. adaga, dagger. The
DAGGLE

Port. form as rests an Eastern origin; cf. Heb. ֶדֵּק, to strike.

Daggle, to moisten, wet with dew or spray. (Scand.) Frequentative verb from Swed. dagga, Icel. dög (gen. daggar), dew. Cf. Icel. dögvar, to bedew. See Dew.

Daguerreotype. (F. and Gk.) Formed by adding -otype to F. Daguerre, a personal name, the inventor (A.D. 1838).

Dahila. (Swed.) Named after Dahl, a Swedish botanist (A.D. 1791).

Dainty, a delicacy. (F. -L.) M. E. deyntes, orig. a sb., a pleasant thing; cf. A. F. dainty, agreeableness. - L. acc. dignitatem; see Dignity. P The O. F. dainty is the true present O. F. form; dignitatem is a pedantic form; cf. O. F. dain, old spelling of digne, worthy.

Daisy. (Scand.) M. E. daisy, a room for a dais, i.e. a milk-woman, farm-servant. - O. Norw. deigja, Swed. deja, a maid, dairy-maid, who was also the baker; the orig. sense is 'kneader of dough.' - Tent. type *daigha-, sb. f., as if from (Goth.) dagets (pt. t. daig), to mould; whence also Goth. daigs, Icel. deig, Swed. dag, dag; see Dough. P The cognate or borrowed A. S. daeg occurs only once; see Thorpe, D. p. 641.

Dais, a raised floor in a hall. (F. -L. -Gk.) Now used of the raised platform on which the high table in a hall stands. Properly, it was the table itself; but was also used of a canopy over a seat of state, or of the seat of state. M. E. daes, daies. = A. F. dais, O. F. daiz, a high table (Supp. to Godefroy). = L. discum, acc. of discus, a quoit, platter; in Late L a table. = Gk. δίσκος, a quoit, disc. See Disc.

Daisy. (E.) M. E. dazy (4 syllables). A. S. dages aye, eye of day, i.e. the sun, which it resembles.


Dally, to tripe. (F. -Tent.) M. E. dolien, to play, trip. = A. F. and O. F. dolier, to converse, chat, pass the time in light converse (Bozon). Of Tent. origin; cf. Bavarian dalen, to speak and act as children (Schmeller); mod. G. (vulgar) daibis, to trip.

Dalmaetia, a vestment. (F. - Dalmaetia. = L. dalmatica (vestis), fem. of Dalmaticus, belonging to Dalmatia.

Dandelion. (1) a mound, bank against water. (E.) A. S. damm, only in the derived verb for-damman, to dam up; O. Fries. dam; North. Fries. dam. = Du. dam, Icel. damnr, Dan. dam, Swed. damm, M. H. G. tam, G. damm, a dam, dike. Cf. Goth. faurdammjan, to dam up.

Dame (2), a mother, applied to animals. (F. -L.) The same word as Dame.

Damage. (F. -L.) M. E. damage = A. F. damage (F. dommage); cf. Prov. dammage, answering to Late L. *damnātus, harm; we find late L. damnātus, condemned to the mines. -L. damnātus, pp. of damnāre; see Dam.


Damn. (F. -L.) M. E. dame. = O. F. dame, a lady. = L. domina; fem. of dominus, a lord. See Dom (a).


Damsel. (F. -L.) M. E. damosel. = O. F. dameiselle, a girl, fem. of dameisel, a young man, squre, page. = Late L. dominus, a page, short for *dominicellus, double dimin. of dominus, a lord. (Pages were often of high birth.)

Damson. (L. - Syria.) M. E. damascene. = L. Damascenum (primum), plum of Damascus. See Damask.


Dandelion, a flower. (F. -L.) F. dent de lion, tooth of a lion; named from
Dandle

the, jagged leaves.—I. doubt-en, acc. of dents, tooth; dt, prep.; leó-ment, acc. of lo, lion.

Dandle. (E.) Prob. of imitative origin; cf. M. F. dodiner, dodeliner, 'to rock, dandle, lull,' Cot.; M. Ital. dandelare, dondolare, 'to dandle or play the baby;' Florio; dandalora, dondola, a toy. Godefroy gives M. F. dandiner, to balance or sway the body. Cf. E. Fries. dindannus, to walk unsteadily, sway from side to side.

Dandriff, scuff on the head. (E.) Formerly also dandruffle. Of unknown origin; but cf. prov. Eng. dun, scurf, dander, a slight scurf on the skin; and (perhaps) drib, a dribble, or drift, a fine shower. §§ The W. marw-don, dandriff, is from marw, dead, and ton, skin.

Dandy, a beau (E.). Origin unknown. Prov. E. dandy, gay, fine. Note M. Dan. dande, brave, excellent. Dandy is also a form of Andrew. [F. dandrin, 'a meacock, noddy, ninny,' Cot., is unsuitable.]

Dangers. (F.—L.) M. E. daunger, power, esp. power to harm. = O. F. danger (k. danger), also dourier (XIII cent.), absolute power, irresponsible authority. This answers to a Late L. type *dominiarum, *dominirium, not found, but regularly formed from Late L. dom(ia)rium, power, authority. = Late L. dominus, I. dominus, a lord.

Dangle, to swing about. (Scand.) Dan. dangle, Swed. dial. dangla, to swing about; cf. Swed. and Icel. dingla, Dan. dingle, to swing about; frequentative forms from ding (pt. t. dang), to throw about. See Ding.

Dank, moist. (Scand.) M. E. dank, wet (esp. with ref. to dew). = Swed. dial. dank, marshy ground; Icel. dakk (stem *dankvö), a pool. Cf. Swed. dial. danka, to moisten, Dan. dial. dange, dynke, Nors. dynka, to wet; also Dan. dial. dunkeh, moist, Swed. dial. dinkelhet, moisture. North. E. dünker, a dark cloud; Swed. dial. and M. Dan. dunken, musty; G. dunkel, dark.

Dapper. (Du.) Orig. good, valiant; hence brave, fine, spruce. XV cent. — Du. dapper, brave. = O. H. G. tapfer, weighty, valiant, G. tapfer, brave; Russ. dobrui, good. Brugmu. I. § 563.

Dapple, a spot on an animal. (Scand.) Icel. deppil, a spot, dot; a dog with spots over the eyes is also called deppil. The orig. sense is 'a little pool,' from Norweg. dop, a pool, a wet splotch; whence the idea of 'splash' or 'blot.'


Dace (a.), a dace. (F.—O. Low G.) A new form, made by taking dace (old form of dace) as a pl. form (= dars), and thence making a singular dar, now dace. See Dace.


Darkling, in the dark. (E.) Formed with adv. suffix -ling, as in flat-ling, M. E. heidling (headlong), A. S. bas-ling, backwards.


Darnel. (F.) M. E. dornel, dornel. From an O. F. word, now only preserved in Walloon (Rouchi), dornelle, darnel (Hécart). Hitherto unexplained; but cf. Swed. dår, as in dår-repe, or repe, darnel. Lowl. Sc. dornel; and O. F. nielle, nolle (Late L. nigella), darnel (Godefroy). The Swed. dår means to stupefy (as with lollium tumultum); cf. Dan. dør, a fool; Walloon dornise, dornise, drunken (Grandagnage).


Dash. (E.) M. E. daschen. Cf. Low G. daschen, to thrash (Berghaus); Dan. daske, to slap, Swed. dasha, to beat; we speak of water dashing against rocks.

Dastard. (Scand.; with F. suffix.)
DEAL

allied to Gk. ὁμος, smoke, darkness, stupor, ὀρθός, blind. (дрявы)

Deal (1), a share. (E.) M. E. deel.
A. S. ðæl, a share. (Du. deel, Dan. deel, Swed. deel, Goth. dailis, G. theil. Cf. O. Slav. dëts, a part. Brugm. i § 379 (2).


Deal (3), a thin board. (Du.) Du. deel, a plank. G. diele; see Thill.


dearth, scarcity. (E.) M. E. derthe, dearness; hence, dearth. Not in A.S.; but formed as heal-th, wear-m-th, &c. - Icel. dyrr, value, from dyrr (above); O. Sax. dyrra value, from ðyr, dear, precious; O. H. G. tiurida, from tiurida (G. theuer).

Death. (E.) M. E. daeth. A. S. ðæth. (Du. döod, Dan. döod, Goth. dahtus, G. todt; cf. Icel. døði.) Teut. type dánas, formed with l. suffix -teh, Teut. -teh, from the base *dau-; see Dead.

Debar (F.) F. débarrer; O. F. déborder. From De- (2) and Bar.

Debase. (L., and F. –L.) Formed from base by prefixing L. de-, down.

Debate. (F. –L.) M. E. debatere, to debate, argue. – L. disputare, down; baterre, to beat. See Batter (1).

Debauch. (F. –L. and Teut.) O. F. debaucher, (F. débaucher), 'to debosh, mar, seduce, mislead'; Cot. Dies supposes that the orig. sense was 'to entice away from a workshop'; it is certainly derived from the O. F. prefix des- (L. dis-), away, and O. F. bache, explained by Roquefort as 'a little house', and by Cotgrave as 'a course of stones or bricks in building'. Cf. M. F. embaucher, to use in business, employ, esbaucher, to rough-hew, frame. Godefroy gives debaucher only in the sense of 'rough-hew', but his suppl. adds 'detach from one's service, turn aside, distract.' The orig. sense of bauche was prob. 'balk,' i. e. beam, hence frame of a building, course in building, small building, &c.; of Teut. origin; see Balk.

Decent. (E.) Formerly débenteur (Bacon).
– L. débentur, lit. 'they are due,' because such receipts began with the words débentur mih (Webster); pr. pl. pass. of décho, I owe; see Debt.

Debilitare. (L.) From pp. of L. débilire, to weaken. – L. débilius, weak. – L. dé, away, not; -bilis, prob. allied to Skt. hala-, strength; cf. débala- (for dus-bala-), feeble. Brugm. i § 553.

Debonair. (F.) M. E. debonere, débonaire; A. F. debonaire, for dé bon aire, lit. of a good stock. – L. dé, of; bon-ae, good; and O. F. aire, place, stock, race, a word of uncertain origin. *Dies suggests that it represents Lat. acc. agrum, field.

Debouch. (F. –L.) F. déboucher, to uncork, to emerge from; hence, to march out of a narrow pass. – F. dé = O. F. des- < L. dis-, away; and bouche, mouth, opening, from L. bucca, mouth.

Debris, broken pieces. (F. – L. and Teut.) F. débris, fragments. – O. F. débrisier, to break to pieces. – O. F. de, from L. de, down; and briser (F. briser), to break; see Bruise.

Debt. (F. –L.) A bad spelling of dët, M. E. dette. – O. F. dette (but in M. F. misspelt dëte). – L. debita, a sum due; fem. of débitus, owed, pp. of débere, to owe. Débere = de-hibere (Plautus), i.e. to have away, have on loan. – L. dé, down, away; habere, to have. Der. débør, M. E. détur, from O. F. detour, L. acc. débitorem.

Debüt. (F. –L. and O. H. G.) A first appearance in a play. – F. début, a first stroke, first cast or throw at dice. First play in the game of bowls, verbal sb. of débiter, M. F. débiter, 'to put from the mark he aimed at' (at bowls). Cot.; hence, to come in first, be entitled to lead. From L. dis-, from, and F. but, mark. See But (1).

Decade. (F. –L. – Gk.) F. décadé, a decade; Cot.; i.e. an aggregate of ten. – L. decadem, acc. of decem. – Gk. δεκα, acc. of δέκα, a company of ten. – Gk. δέκα, ten; see Ten.

Decagon. (Gk.) Named from its ten angles. – Gk. δέκα, ten; γωνία, a corner, angle, allied to γόνος, knee; see Knee. Dec. hendecagon (from, eleven); dodecagon (from, twelve).
DECAHEDRON

decahedron. (Gk.) Named from its ten sides or bases. — Gk. δεκά-ντεν, ten; δεκά-, a base, lit. 'seat,' from δεκάς (for δεκάςω), I sit; see Sit. Der. do-decahedron (Gk. δεκαédρων, twelve).

decalogue. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. décalogue, — L. decalagum, acc. of decalogus. — Gk. δέκαλογον, the ten commandments. — Gk. δεκα-, ten; λόγος, a speech, saying; see Logio.

decasyllabic, having ten syllables. (Gk.) Gk. δεκά-, ten; συλλαβή, a syllable. Der. hendecasyllabic (Gk. δεκαδέκα-, eleven).

Decadence, decay. (F. — L.) F. décadence. — Med. L. decadentia, — L. de-, down; cadentia, a falling; see Cadence.

Decamp, to depart. (F. — L.) L. décampère; O.F. descamer, orig. to remove a camp. — L. déc-, away; and campus, a field, later, a camp. See De- (2) and Camp.

Decanal. (L.) Belonging to a dean. — L. decanus, a dean; with suffix -alis (L. -alis); see Dean.

Decant. (F. — L. and Gk.) F. décanter (Span. decantar); Med. L. decantátor (a word of the alchemists), to pour out. — L. de-, from; canticus, the 'lip' of a cup, a peculiar use of Gk. κάστρο, corner of the eye (Hatzfield). Der. decant-er, a wine-vessel.

Decapitate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. decapitare, to behead. — L. de-, off; and caput-, stem of caput, head.

Decay, to fall into ruin. (F. — L.) O. North F. decair (Span. decaer); variant of O. F. decuir, deceuir. — O. F. de; and choyer (F. choisir), to fall. — L. dé-, down; and Volk-L. cadere, cadere, to fall, variants of L. cadere, to fall.


December. (L.; or F. — L.) O. F. December. — L. December, — L. decem, ten; as it was the tenth month of the Roman year.

Decemvir, one of ten magistrates. (L.) L. decemvir, one of the decemviri; or ten men joined in a commission. — L. decem, ten (see Ten); and suir, a man (see Virile).

Decennal, belonging to ten years. (L.) For L. decenn-ālis, of ten years; cf. biennial. — L. decem, ten; annus, a year.

Decent. (F. — L.) O. F. decent. — L. decentem, acc. of pres. pt. of decere, to become, befit; cf. decus, honour.

Decoction. (F. — L.) O. F. decoction. — L. acc. decoctionem. — L. decutus, pp. of decipere, to deceive; see Decive.

Decide. (F. — L.) F. décider, — L. dēcidere, pp. dēcisus, to cut off, decide. — L. dē-, down; and cadere, to cut. Der. dēsis- (from pp. dēcisus).

Deciduous, falling off. (L.) L. dēcidu-ur, that falls down; with suffix -onis. — L. decidere, to fall down. — L. dē-, down; and cadere, to fall. See Decay.


Decimate. (L.) From pp. of L. decimāre, to select every tenth man, for punishment. — L. decem, ten.

Decipher. (F. and Arab.) Formed after F. déchiffre, to decipher. — F. déchiffrer. — O. F. des-, L. dis-, apert; Cipher, q.v.

Deck, to cover. (Du.) Du. dekken, to cover; dek, a cover, a ship's deck. Cognate with E. Thatch, q.v.

Declare. (L.) Formerly declama. — L. déclamāre, to cry aloud. — L. de-, down, fully; clamāre, to cry; see Claim.


Declension. (F. — L.) O. F. declinā-son, used for the 'declension' of a noun. — L. declinātionem, acc. of declinātio, declination, declension. — L. declinātor, pp. of declināre (below).

Decline. (F. — L.) O. F. deciner. — L. declināre, to lean or bend aside from. — L. de-, from; -clārus (only in comp.), to lean; see Incline, Lean (1).

Declivity. (F. — L.) F. déclivité. — L. déclīsulitium, acc. of déclīsūs, a downward slope. — L. déclīs, sloping downward. — L. de-, down; clārus, a slope, hill. See Lean (1).

Decoct. (L.) L. decoctus, pp. of decoquer, to boil down. — L. de-, down, away; coquer, to cook.

Decollation, a beheading. (F. — L.)
DECOMPOSE

O. F. decollation. — Late L. acc. decollationem. From pp. of decolo, to behead.
= L. de- off; collum, the neck.

 Decompose. (F. — L. and Gk.) F. decomposer (XVI c.); from de-, prefix, and composer, to compose. See Compose.

 Decorate. (L.) From pp. of decorare, to adorn. = L. decor (for *decor*), stem of decus, honour, ornament; cf. L. décrire, to be fit.

decorum. (L.) L. decorum, seemliness; neut of decorus, seemly = L. decor-, stem of decor, seemliness, allied to decus (above). Der. in-decorum.

Decoy, a contrivance for catching wild-ducks (F. and Da.) Coined from pr. v. E. coy, a decoy, by prefixing the E. de- (F. dé-). L. decus is from Du. kuist, a cage, decoy, M. Du. koeves, older form kouwe (Hexam); from L. causus, whence also F. and E. cage; see Cage. ¶ The prefixing of de- was probably due to confusion with M. E. coyem, to quiet; so that decoy seemed to mean a ‘quieting down.’

 Decrease. (F. — L.) A. F. descrever, descrer, O. F. descris, sh., a decrease from descrivire, vb., to decrease. = Late L. decrescere, used for L. décrescere, to diminish (pp décrescutus). = L. dé-, down, away; cresce, to grow.

decrement. (L.) L. décémentum, a decrease. = L. décrescutus, pp. of décrescere.


decreental. (F. — L.) O. F. decretal.

 = Late L. décrescile, a decree. = L. décrescutus.

 Decrepit. (L.) L. décrepitus, noiseless, creeping about like an old man, aged. = L. dé-, away; crépitus, noise, allied to crépitus, pp. of crépare, to crackle, to make a noise.

 Decry, to condemn. (F. — L.) O. F. decriner, to cry down, disparage. = O. F. des- (L. dis-), implying the reversal of an act, and here opposed to ‘cry up’; crier, to cry. See Cry.

 Deconsulate, to cross at an acute angle. (L.) From pp. of deconscribere, to cross, to put into the form of an X. = L. decussis, a coin worth ten asses (as-es), and therefore marked with X, i.e. ten. = L. decem, ten; dis-, stem of as-, an ace; see Aces.

Dedicate, to devote. (L.) L. dedicatu, pp. of dedicare, to devote. = L. dé-, down; dicere, to proclaim; from dic-, weak grade of dic-, as in dicere, to say.

 Deduce. (L.) L. deducere, to bring down (hence, to infer). = L. dé-, down; dicere, to bring. See Duke.

 Deduct. (L.) Orig. to derive from. = L. deduct-us, pp. of deductere, to bring down (above).


 Deep, profound. (E.) M. E. deep.

 A. S. dép- + m. dép, Dan. dyb, Swed. djup, Icel. dyr, G. tief, Goth. dyps.

 Teut. type *deepos; see Dyp.

 Depth, depthess. (E.) From deep, cf. Icel. dypp, depth, from djar, deep; + Du. diepte; Goth. dauphta.


 Der. wilder-ness, q. v.

 Deface. (F. — L.) M. E. defacean. = O. F. desfacer, to deface, disfigure = O. F. des- (< L. dis-), apart; face, face; see Face.

 Defalsate, to abate, deduct. (L.) From pp. of Late L. diffalsare or defalsare, to abate, deduct, take away. = L. diff- (= dis-), apart. or else dé-, away; Late L. falcare, to cut with a sickle, from L. fals (stem falc-), a sickle.

 Defame. (F. — L.) M. E. defamen, diffamen. = O. F. diffamer, to take away a man’s character. = L. difflamere, to spread a bad report. = L. dis- (for dis-), apart; fame, a report. See Fame.

 Default. (F. — L.) M. E. defiate. = O. F. defaire, a default, from defaller, to fail; imitating faute from failir. See De- (1) and Fault.

 Defasance, a rendering null. (F. — L.) A. F. law-term defasance, a rendering void. = O. F. defasant, defasant, pres. part. of defaire, defaire, to render void. = Q. F.
DEFEAT

dés- (L. dis-), apart: faisir (L. facere), to make.


Defeasance. (L.) From pp. of defeastre, to free from dregs. - L. dé, out; fac-, stem of faus, pl. faus, dregs.

Defect. (L.) L. defectus, a want. - L. defectus, pp. of descre, to fail, orig. to undo. - L. dé, away; facere, to make.

Der. defect-ion, -ve.

Defend. (F. - L.) M. E. defende. - O. F. defenter, - L. defendere, to defend, lit. strike down or away. - L. dê, down; fender, to strike, only in comp. de fender, defendere. Cf. G. bewahren, to strike, Skt. hams. (vGHWEN.) Braggm. i. § 664.


Defier (2), to lay before, submit oneself. (F. - L.) O. F. defier, to admit or give way to an appeal. - L. deférre, to bring down, bring before one. - L. dé, down; ferre, to bear, carry.

Deficient. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of descre, to fail; see Defect.

Deficit, lack. (L.) L. defect, it fails, 3 p. s. pres. of descre (above).

Defile (1). to pollute. (F. - L.; confused with L. and É.) M. E. defoulon, to trample under foot; later spilling defoyle, see Foul (1). This word is obsolete, but it suggested a hybrid compound made by prefixing L. dé, down, to the old word file, to defile (Macb. ii. 1. 65). - A. S. fylan (for *fylan), to defile, make foul, formed (by vowel-change of ū to ū) from A. S. fylan, soul; see Foul.


Define. (F. - L.) O. F. definer, to define, consolide. - L. definire, to limit. - L. dé, down; finire, to end, from finis, end.

Defect. (L.) L. defectere, to bend down or aside. - L. dé, down; fictere, to bend. Der. defect-ion, from defect-us, pp.


Defluxion. (L.) From acc. of L. defluo, a flowing down. - L. dé, down; fluus-us, pp. of fluere, to flow.

Deforce, to oppress. (F. - L.) Legal. - A. F. déforçer, to oppress (Med. L. deforçaire) = O. F. de- = dez- (L. dis-), away; and f. forces. See Force.


Defray. (F. - L. and O. H. G.) O. F. defrayer, to pay expenses; Littre. = O. F. des- (L. dis-); fraud, to spend. Fraier is from O. F. frier, to spend, mostly used in the pl. frais, fress (F. frais), expenses; cf. Low L. freduin, a fine, composition. = O. H. G. frâds (G. friede), peace; also, a fine for a breach of the peace. See Affray.

Deft, neat, dexterous. (E.) M. E. deft, deft. A. S. desef, as seen in ge-desfe, mild, gentle, meek; ge-defle, fully, seasonably; desfin, to prepare. Cf. A.S. ge-desf-en, fit, pp. of a lost strong vb. *desfan; Goth. gaddaban, to befit, gaddós, fitting.

Defunct, dead. (L.) L. defunctus, i.e. having fully performed the course of life; pp. of defunjín, to perform fully. - L. dé, fully; and fungí, to perform; see Function.

Defy. (F. - L.) M. E. defyen. - O. F. defier, defiser, defuyer, orig. to renounce one's faith. - Late L. defisâre, to renounce faith. - L. dif. (for dis-), apart; fidâs (from fidus, faithful), to trust; cf. L. fidere, to trust. See Faith.


Deglutition, swallowing. (F. - L.) F. deglutirion. - L. dé, down; glâtir, pp. of glâtir, to swallow.

Degrade. (F. - L.) O. F. degrader, to deprive of rank or office. - Late L. dé-
DEGREE

gradère, the same.—L. dēr, from; gradus, rank. See Grada.

degree. (F. — L.) O.F. degre, degré, a step, rank; orig. a step down (used of stairs).—L. dēr, down; gradus, a step.

dehiscence, gaping. (L.) L. dehiscence, stem of pres. pt. of dehiscere, to gape open.—L. dēr, down; hiscere, to gape, inceptive of hiārē, to yawn; see Histasis.

Deify, Deist; see Deity.

Deign. (F. — L.) M. E. deignen.—A. F. deigner, stem of O.F. deign (s) er, to deign.—L. dignarē, by-form of dignārī, to deem worthy.—L. dignus, worthy. Brugm. II. 66.

Deity. (F. — L.) M. E. deists.—O.F. deiste.—L. deistus, acc. of deītus, deity, Godhead.—L. dēr, for dens, God; cf. dītus, godlike. Cf. W. dūw, Gaelf. and Ir. dēo, Skt. dēva, a god; Gk. ἰδέα, Skt. dīvā, divine. See Tuesday.

deify. (F. — L.) M. E. deyfiam.—O. F. deifier, to deifie; Cot. — Late L. deificāre.—L. deificus, accounting as gods.

—L. dēr, for dens, a god; and -is-, for facere, to make. Der. deificat-ion, due to pp. of deificare.

deist. (F. — L.) F. dēiste. From L. de-istus; with suffix -ist.

Deject, to cast down. (L.) From L. dēcētus, pp. of dēcērere (dēcēdere), to cast down.—L. dēr, down; ictus, to throw.

Delay, vb. (F. — L.) O. F. delayer, dilaiter; also delair (Godefroy). It answers in sense to L. dilatāre, to defer, delay, put off; which would properly give O. F. dilier. Dilatāre is from dilatūs, deferred, put off; from L. dīr- (dis-), apart; lūtus, borne, pp. of tellūre, to lift, sustain, bear.

q The O.F. spelling with ai causes a difficulty. Der. delay, ab.; O. F. delai.

Delectable. (F. — L.) Late M. E. delectable.—F. délectable.—L. delectābilis, delightful.—L. delectāre, to delight; frequent of delicere, to allure. See Delicius.

Delegate, a chosen deputy. (L.) L. delegātus, pp. of delegāre, to depute, appoint.—L. dēr, away; legēre, to depute. See Legate.

Delete, to erase. (L.) L. delētus, pp. of delēre, to destroy. See below.

Deleterious. (Gk.) Late L. delētri-us, with suffix -i-us. For Gk. δειλιτρις, noxious. — Gk. δειλιτρις, a destroyer. = Gk. δειλιτρις, I harm, injure.

DEOLVE

Delf. (Du.) Earthenware first made at Delft, formerly Delf, a town in S. Holland, about A.D. 1310 (Haydn). The town was named from its delf or canal; cf. Delve.

Deliberate, carefully weighed and considered. (L.) L. deliberātus, pp. of deliberāre, to consult. —L. dēr, thoroughly; librāre, to weigh, from libra, a balance.

Delicate, dainty, refined. (L.) L. delicātus, luxurious; probably allied to delicia (or delicia, pl.), pleasure, delight, and to L. delicere, to amuse (below).

delicious. (F. — L.) M. E. delicious.
—O. F. delicious. = Late L. delicātus, pleasant. —L. delicus, pleasure.—L. delicere, to amuse, allure.—L. dēr, away; lacere, to entice.


Delinate, (L.) From pp. of L. delineāre, to sketch in outline.—L. dēr, down; lineāre, to mark out, from linea, a line. See Line.

Delinquent, falling in duty. (L.) L. delinquent-, stem of pres. pt. of delinquare, to fall, to omit one's duty.—L. dēr, away; from; līnquare, to leave.

Deliquesce, to become liquid. (L.) L. deliquescere, to become liquid.—L. dēr, away; liquescere, inceptive form of liquēre, to be wet. See Liquid.

Delirious. (L.) A coined word (with suffix -ous), from L. delirium, madness, which is also adopted into English.—L. delirus, mad; lit. 'going out of the furrow.'—L. dēr, from; and lūris, a furrow. Cf. O. H. G. leis, G. g-lesen, a track.

Deliver. (F. — L.) O. F. deliverer, to set free. —Late L. deliverāre, to set free.—L. dēr, from; liberāre, to free, from liber, free.

Dell, a dale. (E.) M. E. delle AS. dell, neat; Cart. Sax. I. 547: li. 71. Teut. type *dalwm; see Dale.

Delta. (Gk.) Gk. δέλτα, the letter Δ; answering to Heb. dēleth, the name of the 4th letter of the alphabet; orig. 'a door of a tent.' (Orig. Phoenician.) Der. deltoid.

Delude. (L.) L. deludere (pp. deludēnus), to mock out, cajole, to dēr, down; lādere, to play. Der. delus-ius, from the pp.

Deluge. (F. — L.) O. F. deluge.—L. diluvium, a washing away.—L. diluerre, to wash away.—L. dēr- (dis-), apart; lāvre, to wash, allied to Lave.

Delve, to dig. (L.) M. E. delven.
DEMAGOGUE


Demagogue. (F. - Gk.) F. démagogue. - Gk. διαμαρτυρος, a popular leader.
- Gk. ἄφιενε, people; ἀγαποῦς, leading, from ἄφιε, to lead.

Demand. (F. - L.) F. démander, to demand, require. - L. dēmandāre, to entrust; in late L., to demand. - L. dē, away; mandāre, to commission, order.

Demarcation. (Span. - L. and M. H. G.) From Span. demarcacion (see N. E. D.); whence also F. démarcation.
- L. dē, away; and Span. marcar, to mark, a word of German origin; see Marque.

Demean (1), to conduct; reflex., to behave. (F. - L.) M. F. demeurer. - O. F. démener, to conduct, guide, manage.
- O. F. dē (=
L. dē), down fully; menner, to conduct, from late L. mināre, to drive cattle, conduct, from L. mināre, to threaten.

See Menace.

Demeanour. (F. - L.) M. E. demenure (XV cent.); a coined word, from M. E. demen to, to demean, behave; see Demean (1).

Demean (2), to debase, lower. (Hybrid; L. and E.) Made, like debas, from the prefix De- (1), and the adj. mean. See Mean (2).

Demented, mad. (L.) Pp. of the old verb to dēmern. = L. dēmentāre, to drive out of one's mind. = L. dē, from; mens, stem of mens, mind.

Deme as, ill desert. (F. - L.) Also merit, in a good sense; Cor. i. 276. = O. F. deroite, desert; also a fault, desmerit. = L. dēmeritum, a fault; from pp. of L. dēmerēre, dēmerēri, to deserve (in a good sense). = L. dē, fully; merēre, merēri, to deserve. See Merit.

Demence. (F. - L.) A. F. dēmence, dēmence, also dēmesne (with silent s); other spellings of Domain, q. v.

Dem. - half. (F. - L.) O. F. demi, half - L. acc. dēmidium, half - L. di-ā dē, apart; medius, middle; see Medium.

Demijohn, a kind of large bottle. (F.) From F. daimons; cf. Span. demojones. Much disputed, but not of Eastern origin. The F. form is right as it stands, though often much perverted. From F. deme (Sp. dama), lady; and Jeanne (Sp. Juana), Jane, Joan. See N. E. D.

DENOMINATE

Demise, transference, decease. (F. - L.) O. F. demise, desuisse, fem. of pp. of desmoter, to displace, dismiss. = L. dēmittere; see Dismiss.

Democracy. (F. - Gk.) Formerly democraτy (Milton). - M. F. democratie; Cot. - Gk. δημοκρατία, popular government, rule by the people. - Gk. δῆμος, for δῆμος, a country, district, also the people; and σταθμός, to rule. Cf. O. Ir. dám, a retinue.

Demolish. (F. - L.) O. F. demolizir, inchoative stem of demolir, to demolish. = L. dēmolēri, dēmolēre, to pull down. = L. dē, from; molēs, heap, mass.


Demonstrate. (L.) From pp. of L. demonstrāre, to show fully. = L. dē, fully; monstrāre, to show, from monstrum, a portent. See Monster.

Demoralise, to corrupt in morals. (F. - L.) Mod. F. démoraliser. = F. dē, O. F. des (L. dis), apart; moral, moral; with suffix -ise (= F. -iser, for Gk. -ίσιν). See Moral.

Demur, vb. (F. - L.) O. F. demourer, demourer, to deny; hence, to hesitate. = L. dēmorāri, to delay fully. = L. dē, fully; morāri, to delay, from morā, delay.

Demure. (F. - L.) XIV cent. Coined by prefixing dē- (see De- (1)), to M. E. mure, mature, calm, demure. = O. F. meur (F. muer), mature. = L. mātūrus; see Mature.

Demy; a spelling of demi.

Den. (L.) M. E. den; A. S. dēn, a cave, allied to denu, a valley. + M. Du. denne, a cave (Kilian).

Denary, relating to tens. (L.) L. dēnārius, containing ten. = L. dēm (= deni), pl. ten by ten. = L. de- em, ten. Hence denier, L. dēnarius, piece of ten (as- es).

Dendroid. (Gk.) Gk. δέντρον, a tree; -ebys, like, from ἐδοκ, form, shape.

Dens, a naturalised citizen, inhabitant. (F. - L.) Formerly deynsin. = A. F. and O. F. densein (also dēsein), used in the Liber Albus to denote a trader within the privilege of the city franchise, as opposed to foresin. Formed by adding the suffix -sin (= L. -ānus) to O. F. dēsin, now spelt dans, within. = L. dē sinus, from within. = L. dē, from; intus, within, allied to Interior.

Denominate. (L.) From pp. of L. dēminēre, to name. = L. dē, down, fully;
DENOTE

nominare, to name, from nomin-, stem of nomen, a name; see Noun.

Denote. (F.—L.) F. dénoter.—L. dénotare, to mark out. = L. dt, down; nodare, to mark, from nodus, a knot. See Note.

Denouement, the undoing of a knot. (F.—L.) F. dénouement, sb., from dénouer, to undo a knot. = L. dis-, apart; nodare, to knot, from nodus, a knot. See Note.


Dent; see Dent.

Dental. (L.) Formed with suffix-at (F. -al, L. -atis) from L. denti, stem of dens, a tooth, cognate with E. Tooth.

dentated, furnished with teeth. (L.) L. dentatus, toothed. = L. dentis, stem of dens, a tooth.

denticle, a little tooth. (L.) L. denticulus, double dimin. of dens, a tooth.

dentifrice, tooth-powder. (F.—L.) F. dentifrice. = L. dentifricium (Pliny). = L. denti, decl. stem of dens, a tooth fric-are, to rub.

dentist. (F.—L.) F. dentiste. Coined from L. denti, stem of dens, a tooth.

dentition. (L.) L. dentitionem, acc. of dentitio, cutting of teeth. = L. dentis, pp. of dentire, to cut teeth. = L. denti, decl. stem of dens, a tooth.

Denude, to lay bare. (L.) L. denudare, to make fully bare. = L. dt, fully; nodare, to lay bare, from nodus, bare. See Nude.

Denunciation; see Denounce.


Deodand, lit. a thing to be given to God. (L.) From L. deo, dat. of deus, God; dandum, neut. of dandum, to be given, from dare, to give.

Depart. (F.—L.) O.F. partir, depar- tir, to divide, to part from. = L. dis-, away from; partir, to part; see Part. Cf. L. disperdre.

Depend. (F.—L.) O.F. dependre, to depend, hang on; Cot. = L. dépendre, to hang down or from. = L. dt, down, from; pendere, to hang. See Pendant.


Depilatory, removing hair. (L.) Formed, in imitation of M. F. dépilatoire (Cor.), from a L. adj. *dépilatorius, not found. = L. dépilare, to pluck out hair. = L. dt, away; pilare, to pluck away hair, from pilus, hair.

Depilation. (L.) 'Depilation, an emptying'; Blount. Formed, in imitation of depletion, from L. dépletus, pp. of déplère, to empty. = L. dt, away; pilare, to fill. See Plenary.


Deploy, to open out, extend. (F.—L.) F. deployer, to unroll, unfold; O.F. des- plorer, to unfold. = L. dis-, apart; plolare, to fold. A doublet of Display.

Deponent, one who testifies. (L.) L. déponent, stem of the pres. pt. of dépérer, to lay down, also (in late L.) to testify. = L. dt, down; pôner, to lay. See Position.

Depopulate. (L.) From pp. of L. dé- populare, to lay waste; in late L. to deprive of people or inhabitants. Orig. to savage by means of multitudes. = L. dt, fully; popolare, to populate, fill with people, from populus, people; see People.

Depor. (F.—L.) M. F. depor, to bear, endure; se-depor, to forbear, quiet oneself. = L. déporare, to carry down, remove; with extended senses in late Latin. Der. desoration, O.F. deport, behaviour. = For the varying senses, see F. Descriptor.

Depose. (F.—L. and Gk.) O.F. déposer, to displace. = O.F. de- (L. dt), from; and F. poer, to place, of Gk. origin, as shown under Pose. = Much confused with derivatives from L. pôner, to place. See below.


DEPOT

depot, a store. (F. — L.) F. dépôt; O. F. depositum, a thing laid down (hence, stored); neut. of depositus, pp. of déposer; see Deponent.


Deprecate. (L.) From pp. of L. déprécari, to pray against, pray to remove. — L. dé, away; prercari, to pray. See Precarious.

Depreciate. (L.) From pp. of L. déprécari, to lower the price of. — L. dé, down; précari, price. See Precious.

Depredate. (L.) From pp. of L. déprécari, to plunder. — L. dé, fully; précari, to rob, from præda, prey; see Frey.


Deprive. (F. — L.) O. F. dépriver (Godefroy). — Late L. dépriver, to deprive of office, degrade. — L. dé, fully; priver, to deprive. See Private.

Depth; see Deep.

Depute. (F. — L.) M. F. députer; Cot. — L. députâre, to cut off, also to impute; destine. — L. dé, down; putère, to cut off, orig. to cleanse. Der. député, M. F. député, one deputed, pp. of députer.

Describable, to dispose; to arrange; formerly describable. — L. describable, to possessing, to be arranged; from describere, to arrange, to dispose, to arrange; see Range.

Description, complete abandonment. (L.) L. acc. descriptionem, complete neglect. — L. describere, to describe; to forsake. — L. dé, from; relinquere, to leave behind, from re-, back, and linnere, to leave. See Relinquish.

Desiderate. (L.) L. désideère, to laugh down, laugh at; from dé, down, and sidere, to laugh. Der. désirer, from pp. désirus.

Desire. (F. — L.) O. F. désirer, to desire, also to drain. — L. désirare, to draw off water. — L. dé, from; rivus, a stream. See Rivulet.

Derm, skin. (Gk.) Gk. dérma, skin. — Gk. dérma, to fly; cognate with E. Tear, vb., to rend.

Deregulate. (L.) From pp. of L. déregulâre, to repeal a law, detract from. — L. dé, away; régulâre, to ask, propose a law. See Regulation.

DESIGN

Derrick, a kind of crane. (Du.) Orig. the gallows; and named from a Dutch hangman; see T. Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins of London, ed. Arber, p. 17. — Du Dierryk, Dirk. Diederic, answering to G. Dietrich, A. S. Pëdrick, ‘ruler of the people.’


Descant. (F. — L.) Orig. a variation in a song. — O. North F. descanter, a refrain, kind of singing. — L. dis, apart; and cantus, a song. See Cant (1).

Descend. (F. — L.) M. F. descendre; Cot. — L. descendere, lit. to climb down. — L. dé, down; scandère, to climb; see Scan.

Describe. (L.) L. describere, to write down, describe fully; pp. descriptus, whence description. — L. dé, down; scribere, to write. See Scribe.


Sense affected by O. F. descrier, to proclaim, publish; from O. F. descrire, to describe; see Describer.

Descrate. (L.) From pp. of L. descrivère or discrivère, to consecrate; with change of sense due to O. F. desservir, to profane, from L. dis, apart. — L. dé, fully; savère, to account as sacred; see Sacred.

Desert (1), a waste. (F. — L.) O. F. desert, a wilderness. — L. désertum, neat. of desertus, waste; pp. of deserver, to desert, abandon. — L. dé, away (negative); servire, to join.

Desert (2), merit. (F. — L.) O. F. desert, em. désirer, lit. a thing desired, pp. of deserver, to deserve; see below.


Deshabille, careless dress. (F. — L.) F. déshabille, undress. — F. déshabiliter, to undress. — L. des (L. dis), apart, away, un; habiler, to dress; see Habilitate.

Discurrere, to dry up. (L.) From pp. of L. disccurre, to draw dry. — L. dé, away; sicère, to dry; from sicereus, dry.

Desiderate; see Desire.

Design, vb. (F. — L.) O. F. desiguer, to denote, to design. — L. designare, to
DESIRE
denote, mark down. — L. de, down; signare, to mark, from signum, sign. Der. designate.
Desire, to long for. (F. — L.) O. F. de désirer, désirer. — L. désiderare, to long for regret, miss. Perhaps (like considerare) allied to sidus, a star, as if to turn the eye: from the stars, to regret, miss.
desiderate. (L.) L. désideratus, pp of désiderare (above).
Desist. (F. — L.) O. F. desister, to cease. — L. désistere, to put away, also to desist. — L. de, away; sitère, to put, also to stand still, from stäre, to stand.
Desolate, solitary. (L.) L. desolatis, forsaken; pp of désolare, to forsake. — L. de, fully; solare, to make lonely, from solus, alone.
Despair; see Desolate.
Dispatch; see Dispatch.
Desperate, hopeless. (L.) L. desperatus, pp of désperare, to lose all hope. — L. de, from; spérare, to hope; from spér-, as in spér-eris, O. Lat. pl. of spès, hope.

Despoil. (F. — L.) O. F. despoiller (F. dépouiller), to despoil. — L. despoliare, to plunder. — L. de, fully; speciare, to strip of clothing, from specium, spoil; see Spoil.
Despond. (L.) L. despondere, (1) to promise fully, (2) to give up, yield (hence, to despair). — L. de, (1) fully, (2) away; spendere, to promise.
Despot, a tyrant. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. despou, — Med. L. despotus. — Gk. despóto, a master; lit. 'master of the house.' The syllable desp- is Gk. *dém-, 'of a house;' cf. Skt. dam-pati, master of the house. The syllable work is allied to Gk. wóros, husband, Skt. pati, lord, and to Potent. Brugm. i. § 408.
Desquamation, a scaling off. (L.) From pp of L. desquamation, to remove scales. — L. de, off; squama, a scale.
Dessert. (F. — L.) O. F. dessert, the last course at dinner. — O. F. desservir, to do ill service to; also, to take away the courses at dinner. — O. F. des-, from L. des-, away; servir, from servire, to serve.
Destitute. (L.) L. desstitutus, left alone; pp of desstituere, to place alone. — L. de, away; stiterere, to place, causal of stäre, to stand.
Destroy. (F. — L.) M. F. destroien, detruieren. — O. F. destruire (F. détruire; Ital. distruggere). — L. type *distrigere, for L. destruire, to pull down, unbuild, overthrow (pp. destructus). — L. de, down; struere, to pile up.
Desuetude, disuse. (L.) L. desuētūdō, disuse. — L. desuētus, pp of desuētūrere, to grow out of use, opposed to con-suētūre; see Custom.
Desultory, jumping from one thing to another. (L.) L. desultōrīus, orig. belonging to a desultor; hence, inconstant. — L. desulter, one who leaps down, or from horse to horse. — L. desultus, pp of desulter, to leap down. — L. de, down; salire, to leap.
Detail, a small part. (F. — L.) O. F. detail, a piece-mealing, also retail, or a selling by parcels; — Cot. — O. F. detallier, o cut into pieces. — O. F. dé- (L. de), down fully; taille, to cut; see Tail.
DETAIIL

Der. detail; verb (which is from the sb. in E., though in F. it is the other way).

Detail. (F. — L.) From a tonic stem of O. Fr. deixtiens, - L. depictare, to hold back; pp. depictum, - L. de, down; tenère, to hold. Der. depiction (from the pp.).

Detect. (L.) From L. detectus, pp. of detegere, to uncover, expose. — L. de, away; turgere, to cover. See Tegument.

Detention; see Detail.

Deter. (L.) L. detergere, to frighten from. — L. de, from; terrère, to frighten. See Terror.

Deterge, to wipe off. (L.) L. detergere, to wipe off. — L. de, off; turgere, to wipe. Der. detergent, from the pres. pt.

Deteriorate. (L.) L. deterioratus, pp. of deteriorare, to make worse. — L. deterior, worse. Formed from de, away, from; with comp. suffixes -ter-ior. (So also in-ter-iour from in.)

Determine. (F. — L.) O. F. determiner. — L. determinare, to bound, ent. — L. de, down, fully; terminare, to bound, from terminus, a boundary; see Term. Der. pre-determine.

Destr. (F. — L.) M. F. destérer, to loathe. — L. destitúri, to excrete, impregnate evil by calling down the gods to witness. — L. de, down; testíri, to witness, from testis, a witness.

Dethrone. (F. — L. and Gk.) M. F. dasthroner, 'to unthrone;' Cot. = O. F. des- (L. dis-), apart; L. thronus, from Gk. ὅρος, a throne. See Throne.

Dethrone, to explode. (L.) L. detônatus, pp. of detonare, to explode. — L. de, fully; tondere, to thunder.

Détour, a winding way. (F. — L.) F. détour, a circuit; verbal sb. from F. détournier, to turn aside. — L. dé- (L. dis-), aside, apart; tourner, to turn. See Turn.

Detraction. (F. — L.) O. F. detraction. — L. detractíonem, acc. of detractio, a withdrawal; hence a taking away of one's credit. — L. detractus, pp. of distráhere, to take away, also to disparage. — L. de, away; trahere, to draw. See Tace (1).

Détrement. (F. — L.) O. F. détremment. = L. detrimento, loss; lit. 'a rubbing away.' = L. dètritus, pp. of diterere, to rub down; with suffix -mentum. — L. de, down; terrère, to rub. See Tritt.

Détruire, (L.) L. détruire, to thrust down. — L. dé-, down; trádere, to thrust.

Dénué (1), a two, at caids. (F. — L.) O. F. dénué (F. denoué), also denus, two. = L. duís, acc. of duó, two.

dènué (2), the devil. (Low G. — F. — L.) Low G. de, duus! the dénué! (Bremen Worterbuch); G. der duus! Orig. an exclamation on throwing the dènué or two at dice, as it was a losing throw. = O. F. dénué, two (above).

Dévernum, (L. — Gk.) Late L. dévernumonitém. = Gk. δεικτονομεν, a second giving of the law. — Gk. δεικτονομεν, second; ὀψ, law.

Devastate. (L.) From pp. of L. devastare, to lay waste. — L. de, down; ustrare, to lay waste, from adj. ustrus, waste.

Develop, to unfold, open out. (F. — L. and Teut.) F. déveloper, O. F. desveloper, desvelopper. = O. F. des- (L. dis-), apart; and the basevelop- or volup-, which appears also in envelopé. This base represents Teut. wlop-, as in M. E. wloepen, to wrap up; see Lop (3), Wrap.

Devest, to unclothe. (F. — L.) From M. F. desvestir, to devest. — L. dis-, off; and ustrare, to clothe. Doublet, divest.

Dèviate. (L.) From pp. of L. déviare, to go out of the way. — L. de, from; via, way.

devious. (L.) L. devi-us, going out of the way; with suffix -ous. = L. de, from; via, way.

Device, a plan. (F. — L.) M. E. devys, devise (devys, devise). = O. F. devise, devise, a device, also a division. — Late L. diuum, diisius, a division; also a judgment, device; orig. neut. and fem. of pp. of diuidere, to divide; see Divide.


Devil. (L. — Gk.) A. S. déful, défol. = L. diabólos. = Gk. διάβολος, the slanderer, the devil. = Gk. δαβάλλω, to throw across, traduce, slander. = Gk. δαί, through, across; δαλλοντος, to throw; see Bolemonite.

Devious; see Deviate.

Devise; see Device.

Devoid, quite void. (F. — L.) M. E. devoid; due to devoide, pp. of devoide (devoiden), to empty. = O. F. desvoideur, devoideur, to empty out. = O. F. des- (L. dis-); voider, to empty, from void, void, adj. empty; see Void.

Devoir, duty. (F. — L.) M. E. devoir. = M. F. devoir, O. F. devoir, to owe; used as a sb. = L. débte, to owe; see Debé.
DEOLVE

Devolve. (L.) L. dēvolvere, to roll down, bring or transfer to. — L. dē, down; solvere, to roll. "A frequent old sense of devolve was 'to transfer.' Der. devolution, from the pp. dēvolvitus.

Devote, vb. (L.) L. dēvōtus, pp. of dēvōnere, to devote, vow fully. — L. dē, fully; vowēre, to vow. See Vow.


Devout. (F. — L.) M. E. devot (devot), also spelt devoute. — O. F. devot, devoted. — L. dēvōtus, pp. of dēvōnere; see Devote.


Dexter. (L.) L. dexter, on the right hand side, right. — Gk. δεξιός, right, Skt. daksrīya-, on the right or south, Goth. taikswe, right hand, W. dehen, right, southern, Gael. and Irish de (the same). The Skt. daksrīya- is orig. 'clever;' cf. Skt. daksra-, able, daks, to be strong.

Dey, a governor of Algiers. (F. — Turk.) F. dey. — Turk. dāi, a maternal uncle; afterwards, in Algiers, an officer, chieflain.

Dhow, a slave ship (?). Mod. Arab. dāi, but not an Arab. word (Yule). Orig. language unknown.

Di- (1), prefix; apart. (L.) L. di-, shorter form of dis-; see Dis.

Di- (2), prefix; twice, double. (Gk., Gk. δι- (for δί-), twice. — L. bis, bi-; Skt. dvī-, dvī-.) Allied to Two.

Dia-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. δια-, through, between, apart; allied to Di- (1), and to Two. "In nearly all words beginning with dia-, except dial, diamond, diary.

Diabetes, a disease accompanied with excessive discharge of urine. (Gk.) Gk. διάβης, a pair of compasses, a siphon, diabetes. — Gk. διάβαλειν, to stand with the legs apart (like compasses or a siphon), diabetes. — Gk. διαβαλόω, apart; διαβαλεῖν, to go; see Come.

Diabolical. (L. — Gk.) L. diabōlicus, devilish. — Gk. διάβολος, devilish. — Gk. διάβολος, the devil; see Devil.

Diagonal. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. diagonal. — L. diagonalis, running from corner to corner. — Gk. διάγων, the same. — Gk. διάγωνος, a figure, plan, gamut. — Gk. διάγραφειν, to mark out by lines, describe. — Gk. διάγων, through; γράφω, to write.

Dia. (L.) M. E. dial. — Med. L. diālis, relating to a day; hence a plate for showing the time of day. — L. diēs, day. Brum. 1. § 223.


Diameter, the line measuring the breadth across or thickness through. (1. — L. — Gk.) Mid. F. diamètre, 'a diameter;' Cot. = L. diametrum. = Gk. διάμετρος, f. = Gk. διάμετρος, measuring; διάμετρος, a measure; cf. μετρέω, to measure.


Diaphason, a whole octave, harmony. (L. — Gk.) L. diaphōsion, an octave, concord of a note with its octave. — Gk. διαφώς, concord of first and last notes of an octave, lit. 'through all' the notes. — Gk. διάφως, through; διάφως, gen. pl. fem. of δίς, all (κάθεν being understood); see Pan-, prefix.
DIAPER

Diaper, figured linen cloth. (F. — L. — Gk.) Cf. O. F. diapre, diapered; from the verb diaprer, to diaper, or 'diversify with flourishes; ' Cot. The verb is formed from O. F. diaprise, later diapris, a fine cloth, often described as blanc (white).

Late L. diapsris, adj., also used as a n. (tunica de diapsra alba). — Late Byzantine Gk. διαψρος, adj., pure white; from διας, wholly, διαφανς, white (see N. E. D.).

Not the same as Ital. diapsro, a Jasper; but cf. Prov. diaspral, diaspra, diaper, costly cloth (Bartisch); also Late L. asper, white money (Ducange).

Diasphanus, transparent. (Gk.) Gk. διαφανς, transparent; with suffix -ous. — Gk. δια, through; -ous, allied to φανειν, to r Hew. Brugm. i. § 195.

Diaphoretic, causing perspiration. (L. — Gk.) L. diaphoreticus, sudorific. — Gk. διαφορητικος, the same. — Gk. διαφορης, perspiration. — Gk. διαφοριζω, to carry off (by perspiration). — Gk. δια, through; φοριζω, to carry, allied to φονευω, to bear; see Bear.

Diaphragm, a dividing membrane. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. diaphragme. — L. diaphragma. — Gk. διαφορημα, partition, mid-riff. — Gk. δια, between; φορημα (fut. φορεω), I fence in, enclose.

Diarrhea. (L. — Gk.) L. diarrheus = Gk. διαρχη, lit. 'a flowing through.' — Gk. διαρχιζω, to flow through. — Gk. δια, through; ρημα, to flow.

Diary. (L.) L. diarium, a daily allowance, also a diary. — L. diēs, a day. See Dial.

Diastole, dilatation of the heart. (Gk.) Gk. διαστολη, a drawing asunder, dilatation. — Gk. διαστολης, to put aside or apart. — Gk. διαστολη, apart; στολη, to put.

Diastole, proceeding by tones. (Gk.) Gk. διαστολες, from διαςτολας (lit. stretched out). — Gk. διαστολη, to stretch out. — Gk. δια, fully; τολη, to stretch.

Diatribe. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. diatribe. — L. diatriba, a learned dissertation. — Gk. διατριβη, a wearing away of time, waste of time, discussion. — Gk. διατριβης, to waste time, to discuss. — Gk. δια, thoroughly; τριβης, to rub, waste away (with long o).

Dib, to dab lightly. (E.) A lighter form of dab. Hence dibber, a dibble; see below.

Dibble, an instrument for setting plants, by making holes. (E.) M. E. debit, debit, a syllable; apparently formed from Dab; see above.

Diose, pl. of Die (2), q. v.


Dioctyledon, a plant with two seed-lobes. (Gk.) From Gk. δι-, double; κονυλη, a cup-shaped hollow, from κονυλη, a cup.

Dictate. (L.) L. dictatus, pp. of dicere, to dictate, frequentative of dicere, to say (below). — Dic. dictat-or.

Diction, talk. (F. — L.) F. diction. — L. dictio, acc. of dictio, a saying. — L. dictum, pp. of dicere, to say, appoint; allied to dicere, to tell, publish. — Gk. δεικνυω, I shew; Skt. dir, to shew; Goth. dihkanan, to announce, G. zeigen, to accuse, point out. Brugm. i. § 207. (ADIK)

Dictionary. (L.) Late L. dictionarium, formed from diction-, stem of dictio, a saying, word (above).

Didactic, instructive. (Gk.) Gk. διαδασας, instructive. — Gk. διαδασω, to teach (= διδασκω); allied to δοειν, to think, δοκουμαι, I accept; cf. L. dicere, to learn, docere, to teach. Brugm. i. § 707. (ADIK)

Diddapper, Divedapper, a bird; see Dive.


Die (2), a small cube for gaming. (F. — L.) Used as sing. of M. E. dys, more usually dice, dice — O. F. des, dice, pl. of det, a die (F. dé). — Cfr. Prov. dat, Ital. Span. dado, a die. — Late L. datum, lit. a thing given or decreed; hence applied to a die for casting lots. — L. datus, pp. of dare, to give. See Date (1).


Diet (2), an assembly. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. die, a die, parliament; Cot. Med. L. dieta, a public assembly; also a ration of food, diet. — Gk. διαιρα, a mode of life, diet; see Diet (1). — The peculiar use of the word was due to a popular etymology which connected dieta (often spelt dicta) with diez, a day; we even
DIFFER


Dissident. (L.) L. dissident-, stem of dissent, pres. pt. of dissidere, to distrust. — L. dis- (for dis.), apart; fidere, to trust, allied to fidéis, faith. See Faith.

Diffuse. (L.) L. diffusus, pp. of diffundere, to shed abroad. — L. dis- (for dis.), apart; fundere, to pour. See Fuse (1).

Dig. (F. — Du.) F. diguer, to make a dike. — F. digue, a dike. — F. dikes, a dike; see Dike.

Digest, to assimilate food. (L.) M. E. digest, used as a pp. — digested. — L. digestus, pp. of digerere, to carry apart, separate, dissolve, digest. — L. di- (for dis.), apart; gerere, to carry. See Digest.

Dight, adomed. (L.) Dight as a pp. is short for dighted, from the obs. verb dight, to arrange, prepare, M. E. diten, to prepare. A.S. dítan, to set in order, arrange; borrowed from L. dictum, to dictate, prescribe; see Dictate.

Digit, a finger, figure. (L.) L. digitus, a finger; hence a figure, from counting on the fingers.


Digress, lit. to step aside. (L.) L. digressus, pp. of digredi, to go aside. — L. dis- (for dis.), apart; gradis, to go. See Grade.


Disascere. (L.) From pp. of L. dilascerère, to tear apart. — L. dris (for dis.), apart; lucrare, to tear. See Lascere.

Disladide, to pull down stone build-

DIMITRY


Dilemma, a perplexity. (L. — Gk.) L. dilemma, = Gk. δίλημμα, a double proposition, or argument in which one is caught between two difficulties. = Gk. δί, twice, double; λήμμα, an assumption, premis. See Lemma.

Dilettante, a lover of the fine arts. (Ital. — L.) Ital. dilettante, lit. 'delighting in.' — Ital. dilettare, to delight. — L. deletare, to delight; see Delectable.

Diligent, industrious. (F. — L.) Q. F. diligent, — L. diligent-, stem of diligentis, careful, diligent, lit. loving (fond); pres. pt. of diligere, to love, select, lit. choose between. — L. dis- (for dis.), apart; legere, to choose. See Legand.


Dilute. (L.) L. dilutus, pp. of diluere, to wash away, also to mix with water. — L. dis- (for dis.), apart; luere, to wash.


Dime, the tenth part of a dollar. (F. — L.) F. dîme, O. F. disme, tenth. — L. decima, a tithe; fem. of L. decimus, tenth, allied to decem, ten. See Ten.


Diminish, to lessen. (F. — L.) Coined from L. dris (for dis.), apart, and E. minish; in imitation of L. diminuere, to diminish (below). See Minish.


Dimissory, giving leave to depart. (L.) L. dimissorius, giving leave to go before another judge. — L. dimissus, pp. of dimittere, to send away. — L. dris (for dis.), away; mitere, to send.

Dimity, a white stuff. (Ital. — L. — Gk.)
**DIME**

Ital. dimite (pl. dimiti), 'a kind of coarse cotton or flannel'; Florio.—Late L. dimitem (pl. dimite), silk woven with two threads.—Gk. ἰμετος, made with a double thread.—Gk. δ., double; μορός, a thread of the wool.

Dimple, a small hollow. (E.) M. E. dimpul. Perhaps from a base *dimp-* , allied to *dip*. Cf. Dan. dial. *dimp*, a hollow in a field; *dybbel*, a pool, a hollow in the upper lip (Molbech); Du. *dumpelein*, to dive; G. *dumfels*, M. H. G. *tumpfel*, O. H. G. *tumpnil*, a deep pool. Also Lith. *dūbus*, hollow; *dūbiti*, to be hollow (pres. t. *dūmūt-*)


Dine. (F.—L.) M. E. dinen.—O. F. *disner*, F. *diner*, to dine.—Late L. *disimnare*, short for *disimnariare*, to break one’s fast.—L. *dis-*, *disimnare*, to fast, from *disimnus*, fasting. (Romania, vili. 95.)

Dinner. (F.—L.) M. E. *diner*; from O. F. *disner*, to dine; the infinitive mood being used as a sb.


Dingo, the native dog of Australia. (New S. Wales.) New S. Wales *dinga*, written *tinga* in 1798 (Morris).

Dingy, dirty. (E.) Orig. soiled with dung. Cf. A.S. *dingig* (for *dýngi*; sing. with *g* as *j*), a dunging; from *dýng, dung*; so also Swed. *dyngig*, dunny, from *dyng*, dung; see Dung. For the pronunciation, cf. *tinge* (allied to *tynge*).

Dingly (with hard *g*), Dingly, a small boat. (Bengali.) Beng. *dingi*, a small boat; 'it has become legitimately incorporated in the vocabulary of the British Navy, as the name of the smallest ship’s boat' (Vule).

Dines; see Dine.

Dint, a blow, force. (E.) M. E. *dint*, *dint*; also *dint*. A. S. *dýnt*, a blow;
DIRK

dirige, direct thou (cf. Ps. v. 8); a p. imper. sing. of dirigere (above).

Dirk, a dagger. (Du.) Spelt dark (A.D. 1602); also dark. Perhaps from Du. dolk, a dagger; a word of Slavonic origin. Cf. Polish tutich, a dagger. § Irish duire, a poniard, is borrowed from E.

Dirt. (Scand.) From M. E. drit (with shifted r), Icel. drit, dritt, excrement of birds. Cf. Icel. dritla, to void excrement. § M. Du. driet, Du. driet, sb., drijen, vb.

Dis-, prefix. (L.) L. dis-, apart; cf. Gk. ἀπό, apart; see Di-. Hence O. F. des-, which sometimes becomes dis- in E., and sometimes de-, as in defeat. The prefix dis- commonly expresses the reversal of an act, somewhat like the E. verbal prefix an-. For most words beginning with this prefix, see the simpler forms. For example, for di-abuse, see abuse; and so on.

Disaster. (F.-L.) M. F. désastre, 'a disaster, misfortune'; Cot. I. Lat. ill-fortune.' = O. F. des-, for L. divin-, with a sinister or bad sense; and M. F. avoir, a star, planet, also destiny, fortune, from L. astrum, a star.

Disburse. (F.-L. and Gk.) O. F. desboursier, to take out of a purse. = O. F. des- (L. divin), away F. bourse, a purse, from Late L. bursa, Gk. βοῦρα, a skin (hence, a bag). See Bursar.

Disc, Disk, a round plate. (L.-Gk.) L. discus, a quoit, a plate. = Gk. δίσκος, a quoit. = Gk. σκίφι, to cast, throw. Brugm. i. § 744. See Diah, Desk, Dais.


Disciple. (F.-L.) F. disciple. = L. discipulum, acc. of disciplina, a learner. = L. disce, to learn; allied to docere, to teach; see Doolii. Der. discipline, L. disciplina, learning.


Discomfit. (F.-L.) M. F. discomfit. (Bruce). = O. F. discomfit, discomfited, pp. of disconsouler, to discomfit, vanquish,' Cot. = O. F. des-; and consouler, to preserve, make ready. = L. dis-, apart; and consouere, to preserve, complete, from L. con- (cum'), together; facere, to put, make. See Fast.

Disconsolate. (L.) Late L. disconsolatus, comfortless. = L. dis-, apart; consolatus, pp. of consolari, to console; from con- (cum'), with, solari, to comfort. See Solace.

Discord, sb. (F.-L.) O. F. discord, discord, variance; formed from O. F. descorder, vb., to be at variance. = L. discordia (the same). = L. discorati, stem of discorari, adj. discordant. = L. dis-, apart; cord, stem of cor, heart.

Discount, verb. (F.-L.) Formerly discontep, = O. F. descompter, to reckon back or off. = O. F. des- (L. dis-), away; compter, to count; see Count (a).

Discourse. F.-L. O. F. discours, sb. = L. discursus, acc. of discursus, a running about; also, conversation. = L. discursivus, pp. of discurrere, to run about. = L. divi-, apart; currere, to run.

Discover. (F.-L.) M. E. descouerren discoveren = O. F. descouvrir, to uncover, disclose. = O. F. des- (L. dis-), apart; couvrir, to cover. See Cover.

Discree, prudent. (F.-L.) O. F. discree, sb. = L. discretus, pp. of discernere, to discern; see Discern. Der. discretion.

Discrept, differing. (F.-L.) M. F. discrept, stem of pres. part. of discere, to differ (in sound). = L. dis-, apart; crepere, to crackle, sound.

Discriminate. (L.) L. discriminatus, pp. of discriminare, to separate. = L. discrimin-, stem of discrimen, a separation. = L. discernere (pt. t. discr-erit), to distinguish. = L. dis-, apart; cernere, to separate.

Discursive. (L.) From L. discursus, pp. of discurrere, to run about; with suffix -ive. See Discourse.

Discuss. (L.) M. E. discussed, pp. driven away. = L. discusus, pp. of discutere, to shake asunder; in Late L. to di-cuss. = L. dis-, apart; quare, to shake.

Disdain, sb. (F.-L.) M. E. disdaim. = O. F. desdien, sb. = O. F. desdeigner, to disdain. = O. F. des- (L. dis-), apart; degner (L. dignari), to think worthy, from dignus, worthy. §§ O. F. desdeigner seems to have been substituted for L. deignari, to disdain (with prefix de-, down).

Disease. (F.) O. F. desai, want of ease. = O. F. des- (L. dis-); ais, ease.

Disembark. (F.) M. F. desembarquer. = O. F. des- (L. dis-), away; embarquer, to embark; see Embark.
DISEMBOQUE

Dismay, to discourage. (F. = L.) O.F. *desmayer, not found except dismay, pp. in Palsgrave, p. 519], but exactly the same as Span. desmayar (Port. desmatar, Ital. smagare), to dismay, terrify. The O.F. *desmayer was early supplanted by esmayer in the same sense, which only differed in substituting the prefix ex- (L. ex-) for des- (L. dis-). The latter part (mayer) of these words is from O. H. G. magan (G. migan), to have power, be able. Hence *desmayer and esmayer, at first used in the intrans. sense, to lack power, be discouraged, but afterwards, actively, to discourage. Cf. Ital. smagare (for *dis magare), orig. to lose courage, also to dismay (Florio). See May (1).

Dismay, to send away. (F. = L.) A censed word; suggested by F. desmettre, pp. demis, 'to displace, dismiss; ' Cot. The true L. form is dimisse, to send away. - L. dis- for dis-, apart, away; milles, to send.

Disparage, to offer indignity, to lower in rank or esteem (F. = L.) M. F. disparager. - O. F. desparager = O. F. des-, apart; parage, rank. - L. dis-, apart; Lat. parvum, society, rank, equality of rank, from L. par, equal (Diez). See Par.

Disparity. (F. = L.) F. disparité (Montaigne), from L. dis-, apart; and F. partie, equality; see Parity. Suggested by L. di/par, unequal.

Dispatch, Despatch. (Span. - L.) Formerly split dis-, not des-. - Span. despachar, to dispatch, expediti.e. - L. dis-, away; and L. type picture, to fasten, fix, from passus, pp. of panger, to fasten. (See N. I. D.) Cf. Ital. spariare, to dispatch (Florio), answering to a L. type dispandre.

Dispel. L. dispellere, to drive under, - L. dis-, apart; pillore, to drive.

Dispense. (F. = L.) O. F. dispensar, to dispense with. - L. dispensare, to weighing out, frequent form of dispensare, to weigh out. - L. dis-, apart; pendere, to weigh.

Disperse, to scatter abroad. (F. = L.) M. F. disperser. From L. pp. dispersus, pp. of dispersare, to scatter abroad - L. dis- (for dis-), apart; spargere, to scatter.


Dispatch. (F. = L.) M. L. dispotener, to amuse. O. F. se despoter, to amuse oneself, orig. to cease from labour; later deporter, and confused with Deport. - L. dis-, away, portare, to carry (hence, to remove oneself from or case from labour). Hence sport, q. v.

Dispose. (F. = L.) O. F. disposer, to arrange. - O. F. dis- (L. dis-), apart; F. pourer, to place; see Pose.

Disposition. (F. = L.) F. disposi
DISPUTE

Distich

Sociable.

Dissolve. (L.) L. dissolvēre, to dissolve, loosen, relax. - L. dis-, apart; sole-, to loosen. See Solve. Der. dissolut-ion (from pp. dissolvēta).

Dissuade. (F.-L.) M. P. dissuādēre, to persuade from dis-, apart; suādēre, to persuade; see Suasion.

Distaff. (E.) A distaff is a staff bedizened with flax, ready to be spun off. 'I dyed a distaff, I put the flax upon it to spinne;' Palgrave. M. E. distaff, dystaff. A. S. distaff stands for *dist s of, where staff = E. staff, and *dist = Low G. diste, the bunch of flax on a distaff (Bremen); also spelt dis-, disse (Lubben); E. Fries. dissem. See Disen.

Dissociae. (F.-L.) M. P. distocīn̄um, - O. F. destocis, a stem of destincāre, to distain, take away colour. - O. F. des-(L. dis-), away; and teindre, from L. teindre, to dye.
DISTIL

DISTIL. (F. - L.) O.F. distiller. - L. distillare, distillare, to drop or trickle down. - L. distare, down; stillare, to drop, from stilla, a drop. See Still (a).

DISTINGUISH, to mark off. (F. - L.) O.F. distinguer, to distinguish; the suffix -is above has been added by analogy, and cannot be accounted for in the usual way. - L. distinguere, to mark with a prick, distinguish (pp. distinctus). - L. dis- (for dis-), apart; *stinguer (not in use), to prick, alluded to Gk. oris, to prick, and E. stick, vb. See Instigate. Brugm. i. § 666.


DISTORT. (L.) L. distortus, pp. of distorquere, to twist aside. - L. dis-, apart; torquere, to twist; see Torture.

DISTRACT. (F. - L.) O.F. destreignier, a stem of destraindre, to strain, press, vex extremely, constrain (hence to seize goods for debt). - L. distinguerare, to pull asunder (see below). - L. di- (dis-), apart; stringere, to draw tight; see Stringent.

DISTRESS, calamity. (F. - L.) O.F. destresse, oldest form destreess; from a Folk-L. *districtia (not used), regularly formed from L. districtus, pp. of distinguerare, to pull asunder (in Late L. to punish, afflicte); see Distain.

DISTRAINT. (L.) A modification of distrarct (= distracted); from L. distract-us; see Distrac.

DISTRIBUTE, to allot, deal out. (J.) From distribut-us, pp. of L. distribuere, to deal out, allot separately. - L. dis-, apart;tribuere, to assign; see Tribu.

DISTRICT, a region. (F. - L.) M.F. district. - Late L. districtus, territory wherein a lord has power to enforce justice.

- L. districtus, pp. of distinguerare; see Distain.


DIT. (E.) M.F. dite; cf. A.S. dicce, dat. of dicce, fem. [also masc.], a dice; see Dice.

DITTY, a kind of hymn. (L. - Gk.) L. ditirambus. - Gk. ἀθηραμβός, a hymn in honour of Bacchus.

DITTANY, a plant. (F. - L. - Gk.) M.F. dytanée. - O.F. ditan, diction. - L. dictanum, acc. of dictamnus. - Gk. κτιμνος, dittany; named from Mount Dictē in Crete, where it grew.

DITTO. (Ital. - L.) Ital. ditto, ditto, that which has been said. - L. dictum, noun. of pp. dicere, to say.

DITY. (F. - L.) M.F. dite. - O.F. ditte, a kind of pome. - L. dictum, a thing dictated; noun. of dictā, pp. of dictāre, frequent. of dicere; see Dictate.

DIURETIC, provoking discharge of urine. (F. - L. - Gk.) M.F. diurétique; Côt. - L. diureticus. - Gk. δυρεύς, to pass urine. - Gk. δι-er, through; opsuv, urine; see Urine.

DIURNAL. (L.) L. diurnālis, daily. - L. diurna, daily. - L. diē, a day.

DIVAN, a council-chamber, sofa. (Pers.) Pers. divan, a tribunal; Arab. daywān, a royal court, tribunal, council of state.

DIVARICATE, to fork, diverge. (L.) From pp. of L. divaricārē, to spread apart.

- L. di- (for dis-), apart; sāricus, straddling, from nārus, crooked.

DIVE. (E.) M.F. diuen, diuen (m = v). A.S. dīfan, to immerse, weak verb; confused with dīfan, strong verb (pt. t. dayef, pp. dōfen), to dive. + Icel. dýfa, to dip. Allied to Dove, Deep, Dip.

Didapper, a bird. (E.) Short for dive-dopper. Cf. A.S. dīfēdoppa, a pelican: Here dapper (= A.S. doppa) means a dipper or diver; and dive-dopper = dive-dipper, a reduplicated word.

DIVERGE. (L.) Coined from L. di- (for dis-), apart; and verge, vb. See Verge (a).


DIVERT. (F. - L.) M.F. divertir, 'to divert, alter;' Côt. - L. diversere, to turn aside. - L. di- (dis-), apart; uertere, to turn. Der. divers-ion, from pp. diverser-us.

DIVEST. (L.) Late L. divestire, in place of L. deestrire, to strip off clothes.

- L. di- (for dis-), apart, substituted for L. dē-, down, away; vestire, to clothe, from vestis, clothing. See Vest.

DIVIDE. (L.) L. dividere, to divide, separate (pp. divisus). - L. di- (dis-), apart; and *wider, a lost verb, prob.
DIVINE

meaning 'to separate'; see Widow.

Der. division (from the pp.).

Divine, (F. -L.) M. E. devin. = O.F. devin. = L. divinus, divine, god-like; allied to divus, godlike, deus, god; see Deity.

Divorce, sb. (F. -L.) O.F. divorce. = L. divorcium, a separation. = L. divorcère, the same as divorcère, to turn aside, separate; see Divert.

Divulge, (F. -L.) F. divulguer, 'to divulge, reveal;' Cot. = L. divulgāre, to publish abroad. = L. divāre, for dis-, apart; vulgāre, to publish, from vulgus, the people, a crowd; see Vulgar.

Disean, to deck out. (E.) To disean was orig. to furnish a distaff with flax, hence to deck out. See Distaff. Der. ðé-disean.

Dissy, (E.) M. E. dyvy, divi A.S. dysig, foolish, stupid. = E. fray, dizzy, foolish; O.H. G. tussic. From Teut. *disis, as in Low G. disen, to loiter (Lübben); allied to Teut. *dīs-, as in Du. diselen, to be dizzy. Perhaps further allied to A.S. drēs, Du. drōsen, foolish (Franck), from Teut. stem *drōs-.

Do, to perform. (E.) M. E. doon. A.S. dōn, pt. t. dyde, pp. gestōn; the orig. sense is 'put' or 'place.' + Du. doen, O. N. G. tun, G. thun. Teut. stem *dōs-. Allied to Gk. τιθέναι, I put, Skt. dho, to place. + *DHE.) Brugm. l. § 129.


Dock (1), to curtail. (E.? From dock, sb., the stump of a tail, stump, cut end. Cf. E. Fries. dokka, dok, a bundle, bunch (as of straw); Du. dok, a little bunch (of straw); Dan. doku, a skein, short column, baluster; G. docke, a skein, rail, plug, peg; Low G. dokke, a bunch, stump, peg (Berghaus).

Dock (2), a plant. (E.) A.S. docce. = M. Du. docce (as in dochten bladeren), dock-leaves, Hexham; M. Dan. dokke, water-dock (Kalkar). So also Gael. docgha, a burdock; Irish macan-dogha, a great burdock, where macan means a tap-rooted plant, as a carrot. Der. bur-dock.

Dock (3), a basin for ships. (Du.) M. Du. dokke, a harbour (whereas Dan. dokke, Swed. docka, G. dokke); Du. dok.

q. History obscure.

Docket, a label, ticket. (E.? Orig. an abstratc; apparently allied to Dock (1). q. History obscure.

Doctor, Doctrine, Document; see Doctile.

Dodecagon. (Gk.) Named from its 12 angles. Formed like decagon, with Gk. δέκα, twelve, instead of δέκα, ten. See Decagon.

Dodecahedron. (Gk.) Formed with Gk. δέκα, twelve, in place of δέκα, ten; see Decahedron.

Dodge, to go hither and thither, to quibble. (E.) XVI cent. Orig. to walk unsteadily, henc.e to go from side to side as if to escape; perhaps allied to prov. E. dade, to walk unsteadily, Scotch daddle, doodle, to waddle, doof, to jog, dodge, to jog along, dodgel, to hobble, North E. dodder, to shake, totter, dodge, dodge, to walk clumsily. (Very doubtful.)

Dodo, an extinct bird. (Port.) Port. dundo, silly, foolish; the bird being of a clumsy make. Said to be borrowed from Devonish, dold, stupid, the same as E. doll (Diez). See Dolt.

Doe. (E.) M. E. doo. A.S. dū. = Dan. daa. Swed. dof-, in döfjört, a buck, may be allied to G. damhirsch, a buck, wherein the syllable dan- is thought to be borrowed from L. dāna, a deer. But A.S. dū may be Teutonic.

Doff, to put off clothes. (E.) Short for doff off, i.e. put off. Cf. don, disp.

Dog. (E.) M. E. dogge. A.S. doga. (Du. dog, Swed. dogg, a mastiff; Dan. dogge, a bull-dog; Low G. dogge, f. dogue; all borrowed from E.) Der. dog, verb, to track, follow as a dog; dogg-ed, sullen; dogg-cheap, very cheap (see N.E.D.); dogg-wood.


Dogma, a definite tenet. (Gk.) Gk. δόγμα, an opinion: stem δόγματ-, = Gk.
DOILY


Dolly, a small napkin. (Personal name.) Formerly we read of 'dolly stuff,' and 'dolly petticoats.' Said to be named after 'the famous Dolly;' Spectator, no. 283, Jan. 24, 1712. Mentioned in Dryden's Kind Keeper, iv. 1 (1679).

Dott, a small coin. (Du. — Scand.) Du. duit, a dolt. — Icel. joveiti, a piece, bit, small coin, dolt. — Icel. joveiti (pt. t. joveiti), to cut, a lost verb, but the same as A.S. jwitan; see Thwite.


Doleful, sad. (Hybrid; F. — L. and E.) The suffix -ful is E. M. E. dool, doul, dol (Scotch dool), sorrow, grief. — O. F. dool, dol (F. dolu), grief; verbal sb. of O. F. dooler, to grieve. — L. dolorem, in cor-dolorem, grief of heart. — L. dolere, to grieve.


Doll. (Gk.) From Doll, for Dorothy; a familiar name, of Gk. origin (see N. E. D.). Cf. Lowl. Sc dorothy, a doll.

Dollar. (Low G. — G.) Low G. daler; Du. dalder; a dollar. Adapted and borrowed from G. thaler, a dollar. The G. thaler is short for foachimsthaler, a coin made from silver found in Foachimsthal (Joachim's dale) in Bohemia, ab. A.D. 1519.


Dolmen, a monument of two upright stones, with a third across them. (F. — C.) F. dolmen. — Bret. dolmen, lit. 'stone-table;' Legonec. — Bret. tol, tol, a table (from L. tabula); and men, a stone; according to Legondec. But (see N. E. D.) this is due to some mistake; the F. dolmen seems to represent the Cornish tollmên, stone with a hole beneath; from Corn. toll, a hole (W. trott), and mên (W. maen), a stone.

Dolomite, a kind of rock. (F.) Named in 1794 from M. Dolomieu, a French geologist (1750–1801).

Dolour; see Doleful.


acc. of delphinus, a dolphin. = Gk. δελφίν, a dolphin.

Dolt. (L.) Cf. Devonsh. dold, a dolt. M. E. dult (= dulled); from M. E. dul, dult; see Dull.

Domain. (F. — L.) F. domaine, sb.; from O. F. domaine, adj., belonging to as one's own. — L. dominicus, adj., belonging to a lord (the neut. dominicum was used for L. dominium, lordship). — L. dominus, a lord; allied to L. domûre, to tame; subdue; see Tame. Doublet, domesne.


Domestic. (F. — L.) F. domestique.

— L. domesticus, belonging to a household.

— L. domus, a house (above).


— L. domi-, for domus, a house; and -cillum, possibly allied to Cell.

Domèsday; see Doom.

Dominate. (L.) From pp. of dominâri, to be lord over. — L. dominus, a lord.

Domineer. (Du. — F. — L.) M. Du. domineeren, to feast luxuriously (Oude-

mans); borrowed from O F. dominer, to govern, rule. — L. dominâri, to be lord over (above).

Domical. (F. — L.) O. F. domîcal.

— L. dominiâlius, belonging to the Lord's day, or to the Lord. — L. dominium, belonging to a lord. — L. dominus, a lord.

Dominion. (F. — L.) O. F. dominion.

— L. dominium, lordship; allied to L. dominium, lordship. — L. domus (above).

Domino. (F. — L.) F. domina, a masquerade-dress; org. a master's hood.

— L. dominus, a master (above). Der. dominaeus, sb. pl., a game.

Don (1), to put on clothes. (L.) Short for do on, i.e. put on. Cf. def, dous, dup.

Don (2), a Spanish title. (Span. — L.) Span. don, sir. — L. dominium, acc. of dominus, a lord.

Donation. (F. — L.) F. donation.

— L. acc. donationem, a gift, from the stem of the pp. of domûre, to give. — L. domum, a gift. Cf. Gk. δηποτ, a gift.

Donjon; see Dungeon.
DONKEY

**Donkey.** (C. and E.) Double dimin. with suffix -k-e (Low. Sc. -eak, as in hors-ichie, a little-little horse, Banffsh.), from ðæm, familiar name for a horse, from its colour (Romeo, i. 4. 41); see Dun (1). ☛ So also M.E. don-ek, prov. E. dunnoch, a hedge-sparrow, from its colour. Donkey (first found in 1785) was a prov. E. word, which seems to have rimed with monkey (whence the spelling). Cf. Somersets. dunng-hoe, pron. of donkey.

**Donna.** (Ital.-L.) Ital. donna.—L. domina, mistres, fem. of dominus, a master. Doublet, dynna.


domesday, domesday. (E.) A.S. ðaimesdeag, day of doom or judgment.


**Dormant,** sleeping. (F.-L.) F. dormant, pres. pt. of dormir, to sleep.—L. dormire, to sleep. + Skt. drā, to sleep; Gk. δορμάναον.

dormer-window. (F. and Scand.) dormer was a sleeping-room. — O. F. dormoir. — L. dormitorium (below).

dormitory. (L.) L. dormitorium, a sleeping-chamber; neut. of dormitorius, adj., belonging to sleeping. — L. dormitor, a sleeper. — L. dormire, to sleep.

**Dormouse.** (F. and E.) M. E. dormous. The prefix is perhaps short for North E. dorm, to doze (whence dormouse). Cf. Icel., Norw., and Swed. dial. dorma, to doze; all apparently from F. dormir, to sleep; see Dormant. We find also prov. E. dorror, a sleeper, as if from dor, to sleep.

**Dornick,** a kind of cloth; obsolete. (Flemish.) Named from Ch. Dornich, better known by the F. name of Tourmey (Lat. Tornacius).

**Dorsal,** (F.-L.) F. dorsal, belonging to the back. — Late L dorsālis. — L. dorsum, the back.

DORIS. a fish; see John Doris.

**Dose,** (F.-L.—Gk.) O. F. douse, a quantity of medicine given at once. — Med. L. dosis. — Gk. δόσις, a giving. — Gk. δισσος (stems δσ-, δσ-), I give. Brugm. i. § 167.

**Dot,** (E.) A.S. dot, only in the sense ‘head of a boil.’ Cf. Du. dot, a little bundle of spool wool, &c., good for nothing (Sewal); Swed. dial. dot, a little heap, small lump; M. Dan. dot, a bunch; E. Fries. dot, dotis, a heap, bunch, lump. Cf. Norw. doftem, pp. of dotte, to fall, to fall to pieces.

**Dote,** (E.) M. E. dofte, doten, to be foolish (Layamon). + M. Du. doelen, to dote, mope; Du. doten, to dose; Icel. doti, to nod with sleep, M. H. G. getösen, to dote, täsen, to mope.


dotard. (F.; with suffix.) From dot, with F. suffix -ard (O. H. G. hart).

dotterel, a kind of plover. (E.) A bird easily caught; from dot, vb., with suffix as in cock-erel.

**Double,** (F.-L.) O. F. doble, later double. — L. duplus, lit. twice-full. — L. dúo, two; -plus, allied to plenus, full.

doublet. (F.-L.) M. E. doublet, an inner (double) garment. — F. double, double; with suffix -et.

doubloon. (F.-Span.-L.) F. doublon. — Span. doblón. — Span. doblón, a coin, the double of a pistole. — Span. doblo, double. — L. duplus (above).

doubt. (F.-L.) M. E. douteyn. — O. F. douter. — L. dubitare, to be of two minds; allied to dubius, doubtful; see Doubious.


**Douché,** a shower-bath. (F.-Ital.—L.) F. douché, a shower-bath. — Ital. doccia, a conduit, water-pipe. — Ital. docciare, to pour; equivalent to Late Lat. ductiare, derivative of L. ductus, a duct; see Duct.

**Dough,** (E.) M. E. doik, dök. A.S. ðæg, stem ðæg, + Du. deeg, Dan. deie, Swed. deig, Icel. deig, Goth. daigs, a kneaded lump, G. teig. The Goth. daigs is from daig, and stem of daig, to knead; see Dike. (DHEIGH.) Brugm. i. § 604.

dout, to extinguish. (E.) Short for do out, i.e. put out.

dove, a bird. (E.) A.S. dāfe, only in comp. dāfe-doppe, lit. a diver. = A.S. dafan, to plunge into. = O. Sax. dīna, Goth. dībo, G. taube, a dove, lit. diver. [So also L. columba, a dove, is allied to Gk. κολυμβή, a diver, sea-bird. First applied to sea-gulls, &c.]

dovetail, to fasten boards together. (E.) From dove and tail; from the shape of the fitted ends of the board (>).

dowager, a widow with a jowite. (F. = L.) O. F. douager, from d'ouage, an endowment. Again douage is coined (with suffix -age) from F. d'ouer, to endow. = L. dōtare, to endow. = L. dōs, stem of dōs, a gift, dowry. Allied to dō-nom, a gift, dāre, to give. Der. dō-n, dō, dow, from F. en and douter. Brugm. i. § 167.

dower, an endowment. (F. = L.) M. E. dōwer. = O. F. doaître, later douaire. = Late L. dōt Travis. = L. dōtare, to endow (above). Der. dō-n, dooter, short for dower.y.

dowdy; see Duds.

dowlas, a coarse linen. (Bret.) From Daoulas, S. E. of Brest, in Brittany.

down (1), soft plumage. (Scand.) M. E. doun. = Icel. dún, Swed. dún, Dan. døvn, down; whence Du. dens.

down (2), a hill. (C) A.S. dōn, a hill. = Irish dún, a fortified hill, fort; Gael. duin, W. din, a hill-fort. = A. S. tin; see Town.

down (3), prep. and adv. (E. and C.) A corruption of adown = A. S. ofdān = off the hill, downwards. = A. S. of, off; dān, dat. of dān, a hill; see Down (2).

dune, a low sand-hill. (C) XVIII cent. = F. dune. = M. Du. duine (Du. duine); of Celt. origin. See Down (2).

dowse (1), to strike in the face. (E.?) Apparently the same as Dowse (above). Cf. Norw. dūs, a push, blow; M. Du. dossen, to strike, E. Fries. doessen, to strike.

dowse (2), to immerse; see Dowse. Prob. the same as Dowse (1).

dowse (3), to extinguish. The same as Dowse (1); sense perhaps suggested by dount, q. v.

doxology. (L. = Gk.) L. doxologia. = Gk. δοξολογία, an ascription of praise. = Gk. δόξα, for δόξα, glory, orig. a notion; -λογία, from λέγειν, to speak.


doze. (Scand.) Swed. dial. dossa, Dan. doze, to doze, mope; Icel. dása, to doze; M. Dan. dās, to be torpid. Allied to Dissy.

dozent, twelve. (F. = L.) O. F. dozane (F. dozaine), a dozen. = O. F. doze (F. douze), twelve; with suffix -aine (L. -ina, as in cent-ina). = L. duodecimus, twelve. = L. duo, two; decem, ten. See Two and Ten.

drab (1), a slut. (E.) Cf. Irish drabog; Gael. draog, a slut; Gael. draogh, dirt, Irish drubh, a spot, stain (all from E.). E. Fries. drōbe, puddle-water. Also Du. drōbe, i. dregs, draft; allied to Draft.

drab (2), dull light brown. (F. = L.) The colour of undyed cloth. = F. drape, cloth. See Drape.

drachem; see Dram.

draft, drags. (F.) M. E. draf (Layamon). = Du. draf, hogswash, drabbe, draft; Icel. draf, Swed. draf, Dan. døev, drages; G. traber, pl. [Cf. Gael. and Irish drabh, draft, from E.]

draft; see Draught.

drag, vb. (Scand.) M. E. dragen; a Northern form allied to Icel. draga, to draw. Cf. Swed. drag, a drag, grappel; dragga, to drag. See Draw.

dragoman, an interpreter. (Span. = Arab.) Span. dragoman; [Late Gk. βραγμών], an interpreter. = Arab. tar-jamān, an interpreter, translator; see Targum.

Drägon, (F. = L. = Gk.) F. dragen. = L. acc. dragōnem, from nom. draconem. = Gk. δράκων, a dragon, lit. ‘seeing;’ from his supposed sharp sight. = Gk. ἄρης, weak grade of ἄρης, I see. ἄ Such is the usual account.

dragon. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. dragon, a dragon; so called because the dragons orij. had a dragon on their standard; or rather, because they were armed with a short carbine called (in F.) dragon.
**DRAIN**


**Drake**, male of the duck. (L.—Gk.?) M.E. *drake*. Not found in A.S.; cf. *drake*, a drake, in Low G. (Bremen); M.Sw. *drake*, (a) a dragon, (2) a drake, (3) a boy’s kite. Supposed to correspond to the latter part of Swed. *and-drake*, a drake (*a* form thought to be borrowed from Low G.). Cf. Swed. *and*, duck, *and-drake*, drake; Low G. *anderirk*, drake (Lillien); G *ente*, duck; *enterich*, drake; O. H. G. *antrahke*, a drake. β. The Swed. and A.S. named, a duck, is cognate with L. *anas* (*stern anas*), a duck. The M.E. may be the same as A.S. *draca*, a dragon; borrowed from L. *draco*, see Dragon.


**Drastic**, effective. (Gk.) Gk. *δραστικ*, effective; allied to *δραστικ*, verbal adj. of *δραστικ*, I perform.

**Drape**, to cover with cloth. (F. — L.) F. *draper*, to make cloth. = F. *drap*, cloth; Late L. *drapus*. Of unknown origin. Der. *drap er*, drap-er y; and see *drab* (2).

**Drastic**; see Drama.

**Draw**. (F.) M.E. *drawen*. A.S. *dragon* (A.S. *ago*; becoming M.E. *drag*).


**draught, draft**. (F.) Draft is a phonetic spelling. M.K. *draught, draht*. From A.S. *drag-an*; with suffixed t.

+ Du. *dracht*, a load, from *draguen*, to carry; Dan. *dæt*; Icel. *drættir*, a draught of fishes; G. *trächt*, a load, from *tragyn*.

**drawl**. (Du.) Frequentative of draw; parallel to *draggle* from *drag*. Introduced from Du. *drælen*, to be slow; from *draguen*, to draw. + E. Fries. *draulen*; Low G. *dreueln*.

**DRESS**

**Dress.** (v.) A.S. *drægan*, that which is drawn; as in *dragga*, *drag-net*, a draw-net.

+ Swed. *dräg*, a sledge, dray.


**Dreary, Drear.** (E.) *Drear* is short for *dreadry*. M.E. *drey*, A.S. *drēraeg*, sad; orig. *gory*; formed with suffix -ig from A.S. *driar*, gore. = A.S. *drosan*, to drip.


**Dredge** (1), a drag-net. (E.) North E. dreg. Answering to A.S. *drega*, *dreg* (not found, for *dreg-jo*; from A.S. *dragun*; see Draw. And see Dregg.

**Dredge** (2), to sprinkle flour on meat. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) To *dredge* is to sprinkle, as in sowing *dregge* (M.K. *dreg*), mixed corn. = O. F. *dregle*, mixed corn; also a sweet meat, sugar-plum. [Prov. *dregia*; Ital *treggea*, a sugar-plum.]

= Late L. *tregala*, dragia, a sugar-plum; altered form of *tragata*, pl. of *tragæma*.

= Gk. *τραγάμα, something nice to eat.*

= Gk. *τραγον* (2 aor. *τραγων*), to gnaw.


**Dress.** (F.—L.) O.F. *dresser*, dresser,
DRIBBLE

to exact, set up, dress; answering to a Late L. form *directivae. — L. directus, pp. of dirigere, to direct; see Direct.

Dribble. (E.) Frequentative of obs. E. drib, to drip slightly; which is a weakened form of driph. Cf. drii-lit. See Drip. So also Dan. dial. drible.

Drip; see Drive.

Drill (1), to pierce, to train soldiers. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. driller, to drill, to bore, to turn round, shake, brandish, drill soldiers, form to arms. Allied to M. H. G. drellen, to turn round (pp. gedrellen), Low G. drell, twisted tight. Tent. type *thrillan- (pt. t. *thrim), to twist; cf. A. S. þrēol, strict. Perhaps allied to Thrill.

Drill (2), to sow corn in rows. (E.) The same as drill, to trickle, which seems to be a variant of trill, to trickle.

Drilling, a coarse cloth used for trousers. (G. — L.) Corrupted from G. drillicht, ticking, huckaback. — L. trilicus, stem of trilix, having three threads. — L. tri- from tres, three; licium, a thread. See Three.


Drip. (Scand.) M. E. dryppan. — Dan. dryppa, to drip (=Teut. *drupjan-).

Dripping. (Scand.) M. E. dripan (obs. E. dripe, G. treifen). Cf. O. Fr. truc'h, a dew-drop. See Drop.


Drift. (E.) M. E. drift, formed from drift, weak grade of drijan; with suffix -it.

Drive, vb. (E.) M. E. drievelen. A. S. drievenian, to dribble or run at the nose. Cf. M. E. drievelen, to drive. From the base drieft, as in M. E. draf, druff. See Drift.

Drizzle, to rain slightly. (E.) Formerly drieft or drieite, to keep on dripping. Frequent. Form of M. E. drenen, A. S. drenas, to drip; see Drey. Cf. Dan. drense, to fall in drops; Sweed. dial. drosa.

DROLL. (F. — Du.) M. F. drole, 'a pleasant wag; ' Cot. — Du. drollig, odd, strange; M. Du. drol, ' a juggler; ' Hexham. Perhaps from Du. drollen, pp. stem of drollen, to turn, wheel, whirl about; see Drill (1).


Drone (1), to hum. (E.) M. E. drenen (also drenen). Not in A. S. Cf. Icel. drýja, Sweed. dren, Dan. draise, to drone, roar, rumble, &c. Cf. Goth. drýnas, a sound, Gk. ὅτομα, a dirge; Skt. drauf, to sound.

Drone (2), a non-working bee. (Low G.) M. E. drenan. A. S. drenan; which (like L. Fries. drenen) was prob. borrowed from O. Sax. drōn. Cf. M. H. G. treno (G. drosne being borrowed from Low G.). Tent. stems *dron-, *dren-; cf. Gk. ὅτομα, a wild-bee, ὅτομα (Hesychius).

With the parallel stems *dron-, *dren-, cf. the stems of Queen and Queen.

DROP; see below.

Drop, sb. (b.) M. E. drofe, sb.; hence drope, droppe, vb. = A. S. drap, sb.; dropeian, vb. These are from the weak grade *drup- (A. S. drep-) of the Teut. vb. *drupian- (A. S. drepian), to drop, drip. — Du. droop, sb., Icel. drópi, Sweed. drope, Dan. draise, G. troffen. See also Drip.

droop, to sink, fail. (Scand.) M. E. droope, to droop; weak vb., allied to drýja, strong vb., to drip — Tent. *dropeian- (whence also G. treifen); see above. Cf. 'I am ready to drop,' i. e. I droop.

DROPSY; see Hydropsy.

Droshky, Droshky, a kind of carriage. (Russ.) Russ. droshki droshi, a low four-wheeled carriage (the j sounded as in French). Dimin. of drogi, a waggon; which was orig. pl. of droga, a perch (of a carriage).

Dross. (E.) M. E. dros. A. S. drós, dross, dregs; cf. also obs. E. drossen, A. S. drósm, pl. leas, dregs. — M. Du. dros, lees (Killian); Du. drossen, dreg, lees, G. drossen, pl. dregen; O. H. G. trusana, trussana, husks of pressed grapes.

Drought, Drouth; see Dry.

Drove; see Drive.

Drown. (Scand.) M. E. drenen, dru—
Drowse, Drowse

men. — M. Dan. drukne, drougyme, droume, drome, to sink, be drowned (Kalkar); Icel. drukna. The -nen was preserved in Swed. drunkna, A.S. druncian, to be drunk, also to sink, to be drowned. See Drunken.

(E. Bjorkman.)

Drowse, Drowse, to be sluggish.

(E.) Formerly drouse. A.S. drusian, to be sluggish; allied to A.S. drosan, to fail; also to drip, to fail. See Dreary.

Daz. drowny.

Drub, to beat. (Arab.) ‘ Drub, to beat the soles of the feet with a stick, a punishment used in Turkey; ’ (Phillips). Apparently a travellers’ word. Perhaps from Arab. ḍarb (sard), a beating with a stick; from Arab. root ḍarab (sarab), he beat; Rich. Dict. p. 952. (N. E. D.)

Drudge, vb. (E.) M. E. druggen. A.S. *drygean, not found; but regularly formed from dryg-, weak grade of drygan, to work, perform, endure (— Teut. *dru- 
gan, Goth. drygan, Low. Sc. dre). Cf. Icel. drygirvir, one who works slowly but surely. The Gael. drugair, a drudge, is from E.


Drugget. (F.) M. F. droguet, ‘a kind of stuff that’s half silk, half wool; ’ Cot. Dimin. of drogues, used in the sense of rubbish, poor stuff; from the coarseness of the material; cf. F. ‘ a drug in the market.’ Possibly not the same word as F. drogue, a drug.

Druide, a priest of the ancient Britons. (F. — L. — C.) F. Druide. — L. (Gaulish) pl. Druides, Druidae (Lewis and Shot). Cf. O. Irish druid, dat. and acc. of drui, a magician, sorcerer; Ir. draoi, druidh, Gael. druidh (whence also A.S. drīf, a magician).

Drum. (Du.) XVI cent. Imperfectly adapted from M. Du. tromme, trommel a drum; Low G. tromme; Du. trom. — O. H. G. trumbi, trumpfa, M. H. G. trumme, a pipe, trumpet; Icel. trumba, a pipe, trumpet. [So also Ital. tromba, Span. trompza.] Of imitativ origin.

Drunkard. (E.; with F. suffix.) From A.S. drunc, base of pp. of drincan, to drink; with F. suffix -ard (G. hart).

drunken, drunk. (E.) A.S. druncen, pp. of drincan, to drink.

Drupes, a fleshy fruit containing a stone.

(D. — L. — Gk.) F. dupte. — L. drupes, an over-ripe olive. — Gk. δροπή, the same.


Cf. Du. droog, dry; G. trocken, dry; Icel. drægr, a dry log.


Dryad, a nymph of the woods. (L. — Gk.) L. Dryad-, stem of Dryas, a wood-nymph. — Gk. Δρυάδ-, stem of δρῦς, the same. — Gk. δρῦς, a tree; see TREE.

Dual, consisting of two. (L.) L. duodecim, dual. — L. duo, two; see TWO.

Dub, to confer knighthood by a stroke. (F.) M. E. dubben. A.S. dubbān; A.S. Chron. an. 1086. [So also Swed. dubba.] Usually derived from O F. adoubier, adoubier, to dub a knight; a Romanic word of unknown origin (Ital. addobbare, O. Span, and Pr. adobar, Port. adubar).

* Diez derives adoubier, conversely, from dubbān; which is hardly tenable; see N. E. D.

Dubious, (L.) From L. dubius, doubtful. — L. dubium, doubt; neuter of L. dubius, doubtful, moving in two directions. — L. du-o, two. See TWO.

Ducale. (F. — L.) F. ducal, adj.; from du, a duke; see DUKE.

ducat, a coin. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. ducat. — Ital. ducale, a ducat, also a duchy; named from L. ducatus (duchy of Apulia) alluded to in the legend upon it; see duchy below.

Duchess. (F. — L.) O. F. duchesse (Late L. ducissa), fem. of duc, duke; see DUKE.

duchy, (F. — L.) F. duché. — Late L. ducité, acc. of ducitus, a dukedom. — L. duce-, stem of dux, a duke. Also O. F. duchée, fem., as if from Late L. *ducitium.


From the weak grade duk- we have Dan. dukke, Swed. dyka; to which the shortening of the vowel in mod. E. duck may have been partly due.

Duck (2), bird. (E.) M. E. dake, duke. Lit. ‘ diver ’; the suffix -e represents the A.S. f. suffix of the agent. A.S.
DUCK

duck, a duck. From the verb above. Cf. Dan *dauk*and, lit. 'diving duck'; Swed. *dykkagul*, 'diving fowl.' Der. duck-ling, with double dimin. suffix.

**Duck** (3), a pet, darling. (E.) Apparently the same as *Duck* (2).

**Duck** (4), light canvas. (Du.) A nautical word. — Du. *duik*, linen cloth, canvas.


**Duct**, a conduit-pipe. (L.) *L. ductus*, a leading (hence, a duct). — *L. ductus*, pp. of *duco*, to lead. See Duce.


**Dude**, an exquisite, a dandy. Of unknown origin. (Ab. 1883.)

**Dudgeon** (1), resentment. Of unknown origin.

**Dudgeon** (2), hilt of a dagger. (Unknown.) M. E. *duguen*, a kind of wood used for the handles of daggers. Etym. unknown.

**Duds**, clothes. (Scand.) Jamieson has *dudis* as well as *duds*; the *u* was prob. once long. — Icel. *duði*, swaddling clothes; *duða*, to wrap up. Cf. E. *duvet*, a woman's cap, a slat; *duvet-y*, ill-dressed.


**Dust**; see Duel

**Duffle**, coarse woolen cloth. (Du.) *Du. duffel*; so called from Duffel, a place near Antwerp.

**Duffer**, a stupid person. (Scand.) Lowl. Sc. *dowsert*, formed with suffix -art from the adj. *dow*; stupid, dull; lit. 'deaf.' = Icel. *daufur*, deaf; see Deaf.


**Dugong**, a sea-cow. (Malay.) Malay *dugung*, *dugong*, a sea-cow.


**dulcimer**. (F. — Span. — L.) Roquefort has F. *dulcimer* (undated); cf. O. F. *dulcimel* (Godefroy). — Span. *dulcimele*, a dulcimer; named from its sweet sound. — L. *dulce melos*, sweet sound; see Melody.


**Dump** (1), an ill-shapen piece. (E.) Prov. E. *dump*, a clumsy lump, a bit; *dump-y*, short and thick. Probably 'a thing thrown down in a mass'; see Dump (2).

**dumping**, a kind of pudding. (E.) A small solid ball of *dumping*; *dump-ing* is a double dimin. of *dump* (1).


**DUN**

- **Dun** (t), brown. (C.) A.S. *dunn*, dark.

**Dun** (2), to urge for payment. (Scand.)

Said (in 1708) to be derived from the name of *Joe Dun*, a famous bailiff in the time of Henry VII. But perhaps from the notion of noisiness. Cf. M.E. *dunning*, a loud noise. Icel. *danna*, to thunder; *koma* *sinum* *dann* *fyrir* *dvr*, to make a din before one's door; Swed. *däna*, to make a noise. Allied to Din.

**Duness**, a stupid person. (Scotland.)

From the phr. *'a Duness man,' i.e. a native of Duness, in Berwickshire. In ridicule of the disciples of John Dun, Scotis, schoolman, died A.D. 1308. Not to be confused with John Scotus Egerica, died A.D. 875.

**Dun**, a low sand-hill. (F. — Du. — C.)

F. *dune*. M. Du. *düne* (Du. *duin*); cognate with A.S. *dun*, a down; see *Down* (2). Brugm. i § 112.

**Dung**. (E.) A.S. *dung*. Icel. *dyng*, dung; Dan. *dyng*, a heap, mass; G. *dung*. Root uncertain; it answers, in form, to the pp. of Ding; as if it were  'what is thrown down or away.' Cf. Swed. dial. *dön*, (1) heap, (2) dung.

**Dungeon, Donjon**. (F. — L.) M. E. *dungeon*. O.F. *donjon*, the chief tower of a castle. Late L. *dominium*, acc. of *dominio*, a dungeon-tower, chief-tower; shortened from *dominia*, properly dominion, feudal power; see Dominion.


**Duodecimo**. (L.) In *duodecimo* with 12 leaves to the sheet. — L. *duodecim*, abbr. of *duodecimus*, twelfth; cf. L. *duodecim*, twelve; see Dosen.

**Duodenum**, the first of the small intestines. (L.) Late L. *duodenum*, so called because about 12 finger-breath's long. — L. *duodeni*, twelve, distributive form of *duodecim*, twelve; see Dosen.

**Dune**. (E.) Short for *do up*, i.e. lift up (a latch); to open a door.

**Dupe**, a person easily deceived. (F.)

F. *dupo*, a dupe. The M. F. *dupo* meant a hooper; whence *dupo*, a dupe, because the bird was easily caught. (So also Bret. *howarë*, a hooper, a dupe.) Perhaps of imitative origin.

**DUTY**

**Duplicate**, two-fold. (L.) L. *duplicitas*, pp. of *duplicare*, to double. — L. *dupl*-ic-, stem of *duplex*, two-fold.

**Duplicit**. (F. — L.) Lit. doubleness.


**Durance, Duration**; see Dure.

**Dubar**, a hall of audience, leves. (Pers.) Pers. *darbar*, a prince's court, levee; lit. 'door of admittance.' — Pers. *dar*, door ( = E. door); and *bär*, admittance, court.

**Dure**, to last. (F. — L.)


**durenc;** captivity. (F. — L.)

The orig. sense was long endurance of hardship. O.F. *dureance*, duration. — F. *durer*, to last; with suffix *ance*; see above.

**duration.** (1 — L.) O.F. *duration*

— Late L. *duritio-ven*, acc. of *duratio*. A coined word; from the pp. of L. *durae*, to last.


**Durian**, a fruit. (Malay.) Malay *duri-an*, a fruit with a prickly rind. — Malay *duri*, a thorn, prickle.


**Dust**. (E.) A.S. *dost* + Du. *dust*, Icel. *dust*, dust. Dan. *dyst*, meal; G. *dust*, vapour, fine dust. All from a Teut. base *duest-* (for *duum-,*); the *n* being lost except in G. Cf. Skt. *dhvastas*, to fall to pieces (pp. *dhvar-ya*).

**Dutch**, belonging to Holland. (G.)

Formerly applied to the Germans. — G. *Deutsch*, German; lit. belonging to the people; M.H.G. *diirst-izik*, where the suffix *-izik* = E. *-izik*, and *dust* is cognate with A.S. *pod*, Goth. *thiuda*, a people, nation; Ir. *tuath*, a people; cf. Occ. *onde*, a city. Brugm. i. § 218.

**Duty**. (A.F. — L.)

M. E. *dusete* (= A. F. *duse*, duty (O.F. has only *devoir*).
.DWALE

A coined word; from A.F. dæw, du, due, and the suffix -el (L. -stamen). See Due.

Dwale; see Dwell.


Dwell. (E.) M.E. dwellen, to linger. A.S. dwellan, in the active sense to rest, also to seduce; also dwelan, to go astray, err, tarry, dwell. Causal of A.S. *dwellan (pt. t. *dwele, pp. dwelen), to be torpid or dull, to err. + Icel. dvefla, to dwell, delay, orig. to hinder; Swed. dveflas, to dwell (reflexive); Dan. dvele, to linger; M.I.G. dvelen, to hinder, delay. Teut. type *dwelesan, causal of the str. vb. *dwellan-(pt. t. *dweal, pp. *dwealan), to be torpid, to cease, to err (A.S. *dwellan, O.H.G. gi-dwellan). Cf. Skt. dhur, to bend asule, dhur-ta, fraudulent. (✓ DHWEEL.) And see Dull.


Dwindle. (E.) The frequent form of M.E. dwinen, to dwindle, A.S. dwinan (pt. t. dwinan), to dwindle, languish. + Icel. dvinna; Swed. tyna, to dwindle, pine away; Du. ver-dwinnen, to vanish.

Dye, to colour; a colour. (E.) M.E. deyn, vb.; do, ab. A.S. dþægan, vb., to dye; from ðþæg, vb., dye, colour. A.S. ðþæg (gen. ðþægs), ab. f., answers to Teut. type *dþegs. ☐ Not allied to L. fuscus, which is from Gk. φώκος.

Dyke; see Dike.

Dynamic, relating to force. (Gk.) Gk. ὑδραυλικός, powerful. = Gk. ὑδραύλης, power. = Gk. ἑγεμόν, I am strong; see Dure. (✓DEU.)


Dysentery, disease of the entrails. (L.-Gk.) L. diæstèræ. = Gk. δυσέστηρ, = Gk. δυσέστηρ. = Gk. δυσέστηρ, prefix, with a bad sense; dyspepsia, pl., the inwards, bowels, from dyspepsia. Within, in; see Interior.

Dyspepsia, indigestion. (L.-Gk.) L. dyspepsia. = Gk. δυσέστηρ, hard to digest. = Gk. δυσέστηρ, prefix, with a bad sense; dyspepsia, to cook, digest; see Cook. Der. dyspeptic (from δυσέστηρ-ος).

EARN

E-, prefix; see Ex-.


Eagre, tidal wave in a river. (F.-L.) O.F. aquere, a flood (Godefroy). = Late L. aquaria, a conduit; cf. aqueductor, to irrigate. = L. aqua, water. See Ewac.

Eauling, a lamb. (E.) Eauling is from the vb. ean, which is -eann without the prefix y- (= A.S. ge-). See Yeal.


Earwig, an insect. (E.) A.S. earwigga, from its being supposed to creep into the car. Cf. A.S. wiga, a kind of insect; prov. I. wiggel, to wriggle.


Ear, 3, to plough. (E.) M.E. eren. A S. eran, to plough. + Icel. erja, Goth. arjan, L. aërire, Lth. aëris, Russ. orëtë; also Irish arainn, I plough. Gk. ἄρῶ, I plough. (✓ARK.)


Earn. (E.) M.E. ernien. A.S. earnehte, + O.H.G. ernin (cf. also G. ernien, to reap, from erne, harvest). Teut. type *ar(a)nja- to get the profit of labour; from the ab. *ar(a)nja (Icel. ðarna), labour;
EARNEST
cf. O. H. G. ara, Goth. asans, a harvest.
(Æ/AS.) Others connect it with Gk. ἄρρενος, I earn.

Earnest (i), seriousness. (E.) Properly a sb., as in 'in earnest.' M. E. earnest, sb.

Earnest (ii), a pledge. (F. • L. • Gk. • Heb.) The t is added. M. E. earnest;
also spelt eres, eres. Dimin. of O. F.
erres, arres (F. arreses), pl. • L. arrha, arrhaso. — Gk. ἄρρεσσε, a pledge. — Heb.
eresôn, security; from 'ārav, to give
security.

• Du. aarde, Icel. jord, Dan. Svord, jord, 

Earwig; see Bar (1).

Ease. (F.) M. E. aise. • O. F. aise, ease.
Cf. Ital. age, case, Fort. ago, occasion.
Origin. unknown. Der. dis-ease.

Essel. (Du. • L.) Du. essel, an ass;
also a support, a painter's casel. [G. essel;
Goth. arwilis.] • L. asculus, dimin. of L.
inosaur, ass.

East, the quarter of sun-rise. (F.) M. E.
est. A. S. āst, adv. in the east; āstam,
from the east. • Du. ost, G. ost, Dan. øst;
Swed. östam, G. ostern; Du. ooster, G.
oster, Dan. Svord. ost, Icel. austr (gen.
aust-s). Teut. types *aus-tos, *aus-to-no;
also *aus-tos, for Idg. *aus-to- (see easter).
Cf. L. auro, dawn, Gk. ἀνας, aros, auros,
dawn, Skt. ushtha, dawn. Brugm. i. § 218
(4).

Easter. (E.) M. E. auster, A. S. āstern,
in comp.; āstre, Lu. xxii. 1. Easter —
A. S. āstre, a goddess whose festivities
were at the vernal equinox; see Beda, De
Temporum Ratione, c. 15. Cf. Lith.
aušra, f. dawn, Skt. ushra, m. a ray.

• Du. eten, Icel. etta, Swed. älta, Dan. øde,
Goth. ǣtan, G. essan. Teut type *etan.
Cf. L. adtre, Gk. ἄναξ, Skt. ad, to eat.
(Æ/ED.)

Eaves, the clipped edge of a thatched
roof. (E.) Also E. dial. (Essex) oowis.
M. E. eves; pl. eveses (Æ eveses; also
O. S.) eves, a (clipped) edge of thatch, whence ēfian, to shear, also
*efes, whence ēfinga; Corp. gl. 474,+
Icel. up, Swed. åf; Goth. wezwaz, a
porch, from the projection of the eaves;
O. H. G. opusa. Teut type *efelwiz.
Prob. allied to Over. Der. evesetroppe,
one who stands under droppings from the
caves, a secret listener.

Ebb. (E.) M. E. abbe, A. S. abba, abb
of the tide. • Du. ab, abbe, sb. [whence
Dan. abb, sb. and vb., Swe. abb, sb.].
Perhaps the Teut. type is *affan, with
the sense of going off; see Off.

Ebony, a hard wood. (F. • L. • Gk. •
Heb.) Formerly ebene, • M. F. ebene, ebony.
— L. ebones, ebani, — Gk. ἑβωνος, ἑβνυ.
— Heb. enhone, pl. ebony wood; prob.
a non-Semitic word.

Ebread, drunkenness. (F. • L.) F.
bibait. — L. acc. bibiatum, L. bibius, 
drunken. Der. in-bibiate, to make drunken.

Ebulation, a boiling over. (F. • L.)
O. F. ebullition; • L. acc. ebullitionem; a
rare word, from ebullitis, pp. of ebullire,
to bubble up. • L. e; out; bullire, to
bubble; see Bath (1).

Écarté, a game at cards. (F. • L. and
Gk.) In this game, cards may be discarded
and exchanged; hence the name. • F. écarté,
discounted, pp. of cartier, to discard. • L.
ex, out, away; F. carte, from Late L. carta,
from Gk. καρτή, a leaf of paper, hence a
card.

Eccentric, departing from a centre,
odd. (F. • L. • Gk.) • L. eccentricus.
— Late L. eccentrikos, • Gk. ἐκκεντρικός, out
of the centre; with suffix -icos. • Gk. ἐκ,
out; κεντρον, centre. See Centre.

Ecclesiastic. (L. • Gk.) Late L. ecclesiasticus; • Gk. ἐκκλησιαστικός, belonging
to the ἐκκλησία, i.e. assembly, church; •
Gk. ἐκκλησία, summoned. • Gk. ἐκκλησία, I
call forth. • Gk. ἐκ, out; ἐκλειψις, I call.

Échelon. (F. • L.) • L. échelon, an
arrangement of troops in parallel divi-
sions; orig. a round of a ladder. • F. 
échelle, a ladder (O. F. eschielle). • L.
sca, a ladder; see Scala (3).

Écho. (L. • Gk.) M. E. écho. • L. échó.
— Gk. ἑχος, a sound, echo; cf. ἑκος, ἑλος, a
ringing noise. Der. cat-ech-ēs, q. v.

Éclat. (F. • Teut.) • L. éclat, splen-
dour; lit. 'a bursting forth.' • F. éclater,
to burst forth; O. F. s'éclater, to burst.
Origin doubtful; perhaps from L. type
excelli amongst, formed from Low G. klapp-
en, to clap, make a noise; see Clap.

Eclectic, choosing out; hence, a
philosopher who selected doctrines from
various sects. (Gk.) Gk. ἐκλειτόν, selecting; as sb. an Eclectic. • Gk. ἐ-
κλειτόν, to select. • Gk. ἐκ, out; ἐκλειτόν, to
choose.
ECLIPSE


Eloquence, a pastoral poem. (L. - Gk.) L. ἐκλογή (the F. word was élōgique). - Gk. ἐκλογή, an election, esp. of poems. - Gk. ἐκλογή, to choose out; see Boreas.


- Gk. ἐνομισμα, management of a household. - Gk. ἐνομισμα, a steward. - Gk. ἐνομισμα, for ἑνομισμα, a house; and ἐνομισμα, to deal out.

Eosteny, (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. exosté (H.). - Late L. exostasie, a stance. - Gk. ἐστάσες, displacement; also, a stance. - Gk. ἐκ, out; ἐστί, a standing, allied to ἐστάσαι, I stand.

Ecumenical, general. (L. - Gk.) Late L. ἐκκλησία, with suffix -al. - Gk. ἐκκλησία, universal. - Gk. ἐκκλησία, (sc. ἅ), the inhabited world, fem. of ἐκκλησία, pres. pt. pass. of ἐκκλησίᾳ, I inhabit.

- Gk. ἐκκλησία, a house. Brugm. i. § 611.

Ecumen, a breaking-out of pustules on the skin. (Gk.) Gk. ἐκκλησία, a pustule = Gk. ἐκκλησία, to boil over. - Gk. ἐκ, out; (ἐκ, to boil. See Xest.

Eddy. (Scand.) M. E. ydy (= idy) Icel. ída, an eddy, whirlpool; cf. íta, to whirl about; Swed. dial. ída, ída, Dan. dial. íde, an eddy. Perhaps formed from Icel. íd-, A.S. ed-, Goth. id- (prefix), backwards. Cf. Brugm. i. § 574.

Edge. (E.) M. L. edge, A.S. ege, an edge, border. - Du. egge, Icel. Swed egg. Dan. ag, G ecke. Teut. type *age or *agh. Cf. L. acer, Gk. ἁκής, a point, skt. ari, edge, corner. (F/AK)

Edible, neut. (L.) Late L. editābilis, -L. edere, to eat; see Est.

Edict. (L.) L. editāium, neut. of pp. of editāre, to proclaim. = L. ē, out; dīere, to speak.

Edit. (F. - L.) O. F. edisse, -L. editāre, to build (hence, instruct). - L. editāre, stem of editās, a building, orig. a hearth; -se, for facere, to make. Der. editāre, F. édiser, L. editācum, a building; editāle, L. editās, a magistrate who had the care of public buildings. Brugm. i. § 302.

Edition. (F. - L.) O. F. édition (H.). - L. editānum, acc. of editā, a publishing. = L. editātus, pp. of editāre, to give out, publish = L. ū, out; dīere, to give. Der. editā, a

coined word, from the ab. editor (L. editor).

Educate. (L.) From L. educātus, pp. of educāre, to educate; allied to L. educāre, to bring = L. ū, out; dīere, to bring.

educate. (L.) L. educāre, to bring out.

Der. education (from pp. educātus).


Efae. (F. - L.) F. effacer, -L. cf. (L. cf., for ex, out); and face, from FokL. *facsia (for L. facies, acc. of facies), face. See Faece.


Effeminate. (L.) From pp. of L. effemināre, to make wimanish. = L. cf., for ex, thoroughly; fēmina, a woman. See Feminine.

Effendi, sir, master. (Turk.-Gk.) Turk. efendi, sir. = Mod. Gk. δυνάμη, for Gk. ἀδύνατος, a despotic master, ruler; see Authentic.

Effervesce. (L.) L. effervescere. = L. cf., for ex, out; fereceare, to begin to boil, inventive of feruere, to boil.

Effete, exhausted. (L.) L. effusus, weakened by having brought forth young. = L. cf., for ex, out; fētus, that has brought forth; allied to L. jui, I was (Brugm. i. § 361; i. § 587).

Efficacy, force, virtue. (L.) L. efficātio, effective power. = L. efficāre, stem of efficāx, efficacious. = L. efficāre; to effect (below).

Efficient. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of efficāre, to effect, see Effect.

Effigy. (F. - L.) F. effigie. = L. effigium, acc. of effigies, an image. = L. effig, base of effigere, to form. = L. cf., for ex, out; fignere, to form. See Figure.

Efflorescence. (F. - L.) F. efflorescence, lit. 'a flowering.' From L. efflorescere, inventive form of efflberere, to blossom out. = L. cf., for ex, out; florere, to blossom. See Floral.

Effluence, a flowing. (L.) From the
Elastic

Elastic, (Gk.) Formerly *elastis, propulsive, coined from Gk. ἔλαστος, I drive (fut. ἔλασθο). Cf. Gk. ἔλασσω, also ἐλασμός, a driver.

Elasticated, (L.) From pres. pt. of *elaster, to make elastic, to stretch. Cf. Gk. ἔλασσω, also ἐλασμός, a driver.

Elasticated, (Gk.) Formerly elastic. Gk. ἔλαστος, propulsive, coined from Gk. ἔλαστος, I drive (fut. ἔλασθο). Cf. Gk. ἐλαστικός, also ἐλασμός, a driver.