Higgle, to bargain. (E.) Merely a weakened form of Haggla.


Highland. (E.) From high and land; cf. upland, lowland.

Hight, was or is called. (E.) The only passive vb. found in E.; he hight = he was named. M. E. highte: also hatte. A. S. hātē, I am called, I was called; pr. and pt. passive of A. S. hātan, to call. So also Icel. hét. I am named, from heita, to call; G. ich heiße, I am named, from heissen, to call, bid. B. Best illustrated by Goth. haitan, to call. 3 p. pres. tense (passive) haitada: as in ‘Thomas, savi haitada Didymus’ = Thomas, who is called Didymus, John ct. 6.

Hilarity, mirth. (G. L. Gk.) F. tristesse. L. acc. hilaritatem; from hilaris, adj., cheerful; also hilarus. Gk. hapas, cheerful. Q Hilary Term is so called from the festival of St. Hilary I. Hilarinus), who died Jan. 13, 367.

Hilding, a base wretch. (Cf.) Also holding. XVI cent. Prob. from M. E. helden, to incline, bend down. Cf. M. E. holdinge, a bending aside; Dan. helding, bias; A. S. hylding, a bending; see Heel (a).

Hill. (E.) M. E. hill, hil. A. S. hyll. + M. Du. heil; L. collis, a hill; Lithuan. kauas, a hill, kelis, to raise; Gk. solos, a hill. Brugm. i. § 633. Allied to Holm and Cullminate. Der. down-hill, up-hill.


Him, see Ha.


Hind (1), a peasant. (E.) The final d is extraneous. M. E. hine, a domestic.

Hip, a domestic, unauthenticated as a nominative, and really a gen. pl. so that hina stands for hina man = a man of the domestics; cf. hina calder = chief of the domestics, a master of a household. Hina = hína, gen. pl. of hínum, domestics; cf. hínum, a family, hínumin, a household; also G. heirath, marriage, Goth. hínum-fránja, master of a household. Cf. L. civis, a citizen. Brugm. i. § 609.

Hind (2), adj., in the rear. (E.) We now say ‘hind foot’; but the older form is ‘hinder feet.’ We even find M. E. hyn-derere (as if hinderer). A. S. hindum, adv., at the back of, hinder, adv., backwards. + Goth. hindar, prep., behind; hindana, beyond; G. hinter, prep., behind, hinten, adv., behind; O. H. G. hinto, comp. adj., hinder. We also find Goth. hindumists, hindmost. In O. H. G. hinto, the comp. suffix is like the Gk. -epo; and in Goth. hin-dum-ists, the superl. suffix is like the L. -timus) in op-timus, followed by -ists = E. -est. Extended from A. S. hin-, as in hin-, heon-an, hence; from hi, base of he; see Henes.


Hindmost. E.), From hind and most; a late formation. The M. E. form was hinderest; cf. A. S. hin-dema, hindmost, a superl. form with suffix -dema (cf. L. op-timus). + Goth. hindumists, hindmost (= hin-dum-ists with double superl. suffix).

Hinge. (E.) M. E. heng, that on which the door hangs; from M. E. hengen, to hang, a later variant of M. E. hangian (A hangian), to hang; suggested by A. S. hengen, a hanging, or by Icel. hengja, to hang. Cf. A. S. henge-cry, a steep cliff; and Stone-henge; Dan. dial. hange, a hinge (Dan. hange). For the sound, cf. sinc, swinge. See Hang. + M. Du. heng, hengene, a hinge.

Hint, slight allusion. (E.) Hint is apparently ‘a thing taken’ or caught up; cf. Lowl. Sc. hint, an opportunity; in a hint, in a moment; hint, to lay hold of. From M. E. benten, to seize. A. S. bentan, to seize. Allied to Hunt, and to Goth. fra-bentan, to seize.

Hip, (1), the hannock. (E.) M. E. hype, hype. A. S. hyge, + Du. hype, Icel. hyggur,
HIP

Dan. høfte, Swed. höft, Goth. hōfts, G. hüfte, O. H. G. hōft. Perhaps allied to Gk. κρόνος, the hollow near the hips of cattle.


Hippislic. (Gk.) Equivalent to hipposthoracic, adj. of Hypochondria, q. v. Hence hippislic = hipp-ish. The contraction hipped (= hip'd) was probably suggested by hipped, lamed in the hip (an older word).

Hippopotamus. (L. —Gk.) 2. hippopotamus. = Gk. ἵπποποτάμος, the river-horse of Egypt. = Gk. ἵππος, horse; ἔπατος, river. Gk. ἱππος is cognate with L. equus; see Equine.


Hirsute. (L.) Hirsutus, bristly, rough. Cf. L. hirsūre, to bristle; see Horrid.

His; see He.

Hiss. (E.) M. E. hissen, hischen. + M. Du. hischen; Low G. hissen, to say hiss! in setting on dogs; Gascon hisser, to hiss (Moncault). An imitative word; like G. zischen, to hiss.


Histology, the science treating of the minute structure of tissues of plants, &c. (Gk.) Gk. λεύκος, a web (hence, tissue); -λογία, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak. Gk. λογία (also a mast) is allied to λογος, to set, place. (*/STA*).

History. (L. —Gk.) M. E. histrie. = L. historia. = Gk. λογία, a learning by enquiry, information. = Gk. λογος, stem of λογεῖν, λογο,i knowledge; for *λογ–, Gk. λόγος, base of λέγειν, to know. (*/WEID.) Allied to Wit. Doublet, story, q. v.

Histriomachal, relating to the stage. (L.) From L. histrionicus, relating to an actor. = L. histriōn, stem of histrio, an actor.

Hit, to light upon, strike, attain to. (Scand.) M. E. hiten. = Icel. hitta, to hit upon; Dan. hitte; Swed. hitta, to find.

Hitch, to move by jerks, catch slightly. (E.) M. E. hicken, to move, remove. Cf. Low L. Sc. hatch, hatch, to move by jerks; hitch, a motion by a jerk; prov. E. hike, to toss, hikey, a swing. It describes a jerky movement; cf. Low G. and E. Fries. hicken, to peck. w Not allied to hook.

Hithe, Hythe, a small haven. (E.) M. L. hithe. A. S. hīð, a haven.

Hither. (L.) M. E. hidar, hither. A. S. hidōr. From the base of he, with Idg. suffix -e(r). — So also Icel. hēðra, O. Icel. hīðra, Goth. hīðer, L. cōrō, hītē, hītrō, hītrā, a house for bees. (E.) A. S. hīf, fem.; Teut. type hīfs; + Du. hūf, a hive (see Franck); Dan. dial. hve; cf. L. cūpa, a tub, cup. Allied to Cupola.

Ho, Hoa, a call to excite attention. (E.) A natural exclamation. Cf. Icel. höl, höl, to shout out ho!

Hoaie, white. (E.) M. E. hoor. A. S. hōr, + Icel. hārr, hoar; G. hērr, exalted, O. H. G. hēr, proud, lofty, orig. 'reverend.' Teut. type *haiares; lit. 'shining,' hence, white: -*hāra-ces. The base *hāra- occurs in Goth. hār-s, a torch, G. heier, orig. 'bright,' Icel. hēi-ð, brightness; cf. Skt. kāta(r), a sign, a meteor (Kluge).


Hoarding, a kind of fence. (F. — Du.; or Du.) Not old. Either from Du. houde, a hurdle, or from M. F. houard, a scaffold (Cot., index), which is the same word (borrowed). See Hurdle.

Hoarhound, Morch, a plant. (E.) The true hoarhound is the white Marrubium vulgare. The final d is excrescent. M. E. hör(e)hous. A. S. hār hūmē, also called simply hūme = A. S. hār, hoar; hūme, hoahound, the origin of which is unknown.

Hoarse, having a rough, harsh voice. (L.) The r is intrusive, but sometimes occurs in M. E. hort, also spelt hoos, hoarse. A. S. hās, hoarse + Dan. hæs, Swed. hēs, Du. hēsch, G. hörcher. w Not Icel. hōss seems distinct (Noreen).

Hoary, see Hoar.

Hoax. (Low L.) Short for house, i.e. to juggle, cheat. See Hoous-pouua.

Hob (1), Hob, the name of a wheel,
HOBBLE, a kind of trough for carrying bricks. (F.) Modified from M. E. hote, hotte, a basket, dossier; influenced by hod, a prov. E. form of hold; see Hold. In Linc. and York. hod means 'holt' or 'receptacle'; as in (Whitby) powder-hod, powder-flask; connett-hod, candlestick.

Hodged-podge; see Hotchpot.

 Hoe. (O. G.) Formerly house. = F. houe, a hoe; Norman dial. hec = O. H. G. houwa (G. haue), a hoe, lit. a beaver. = (II. G. hooewa, to hew; see Hew.

Hog. (E.) M. E. hogge, maailis, est enim porcus carenis testuculis; Cathol. Angl. p. 187. Cf. hog-steep, one clipped the first year. Origin uncertain; prob. from an A. S. *hogg; perhaps seen in Horges-tiin, Cod. Dipl. Moisy gives Norman dial. hogge, a six-months' lamb, a pig; and hogostre, a two-year-old sheep; but these are prob. from E. hog. Not borrowed from Corn. hock, W. hutch, a sow; for which see Sow.

Hoghead. (E.) Of E. origin; for hog's head; but the reason for the name is uncertain. Hence M. Du. hockshout, okshoofd, okhoofd, a hoghead; M. Dan. hognshovet; also Dan. oxhoved, Swed. oxhufvud, a hoghead, but made to seem to mean 'ox-head.'

Hoiden, Hoyden, a romping girl. (M. Du.) Formerly applied to males, and meaning a rustic. M. Du. heiden (Du. heiden), a heathen; also, a gipsy. See Heathen. The W. hieden is borrowed from English.

Hok, to heave. (M. Du.) The final e is due to the pp. hoist, used for hoised. The verb is really hoise: spelt hys in Palsgrave. (Cf. grafit for graff.) M. Du. hyssen, Du. hijsschen, to hoise (y sounded) as E. long e; cf. Dan. heise, hisse; Swed.
**HOLD**

hīsa, to hout (cf. F. hisser, from Teut.).

Not allied to F. hausser, to elevate.

Hold (t), to keep. (E.) O. Merc haldan; A.S. healdan; Du. houden, Icel. haldi; Swed. hölla, Dan. hale, Goth. healdan, G. halten. Teut. type *haldan-; pt. *he-hold. Der. hold, sb.; also behold, with prefix be- (E. by); up-hold.

Hold (2), the cavity of a ship. (Du.) For hole, with excreent d, due to confusion with the verb to hold. = Du. hol, a hole, cave, esp. used of the hold of a ship (Sewel). See below.


Hollbut; see Halibut.

Holiday, a festival. (E.) For holy day. See Holy.

Holla, Hallo, stop! wait! (F.) Not the same word as hallow, to shout; but differently used in old authors. See Oth. i. 2, 56; As You Like It, iii. 2, 157 = F. holl, 'an interjection, hoe there'; Cot. = F. ho, interj.; and ìd, there (= L. illid).

The form holl is due to a confusion with hallow.

Holland, Dutch linen. (Du.) From Holland, the name of the province. So also holland, spirits from Holland.

Hollow. (E.) M. E. holt, adj. A S. hol, sb., a hollow place, also spelt holk. Cf. O. H. G. hulon, a pool, puddle. Perhaps extended from A S. hol, hollow; see Hole.

Holy. (E.) M. E. holin; so that in has been dropped. A S. holen, halem, holly. W. celcyn, Corn. celiś, Bret. kelen, Gael. cuilin, Irish cuilín, holly; Idg. type *kalenos. Cf. also Du. hule, G. hule, holly, O. H. G. hulis (whence F. houx).

Hollyhock, a kind of mallow. (E.) M. E. holtbok, i.e. holy hock. Comounded of holy, and A S. hoc, 'mallow.' [We also find W. hocs, mallows, hocs bengdiger, hollyhock, lit. 'blessed mallow,' where bengdiger = L. benedictus. W. hocs is from A S. hocras, pl. of hoc.] In A S. the mallow is also called holtbok.


Holm-oak, the evergreen oak. (E.) Here holt is a corruption of M. E. holt, a holly. 'Holm,' or holy [holly]; Prompt. Parv.; and see Way's note. The Quercus ilex, an evergreen plant; the leaves of which resemble those of holly.

Holoaust. (L.-Gk.) L. holocaustum, Gen. xxii. 8. = Gk. ὑλοκαταστροφή, a sacrifice burnt whole; neut. of ὑλοκαταστροφή, burnt whole. = Gk. ὑλο-, whole; and νειρ, to burn. See Caustico.

Holster, a leathern case for a pistol. (Du. - O. H. G.) Du. holster; Low G. hulst, a pistol-case. = G. hulst, a pistol-case (with change of f to st); M. H. G. hulster, a quiver; from O. H. G. hulf, a cover, case (Kluge). Cf. M. Dan. holte, a gun case. = Gk. δολο-, whole; and νειρ, to burn. See Oyster.

Holy, sacred. (E.) [This word is equivalent to the M. E. holt, whole, with suffix y; and therefore closely allied to whole.] M. E. hol, holly. A S. håtig, holy. = Du. heilig, holy, Icel. heilagr, helgr, Dan. hellig, Swed. heilig, G. heilig, Goth. hailag, neut. (in an inscription). Teut. type *hailas, a deriv. of *hailos, A S. hail, whole, or of *hailos- or *hailis-, sb., good omen. Cf. Irish cill, W. coel, an omen. See Whole.

Homage. (F - L.) M. E. homage, = O. F. hommage, the service of a vassal to his lord. - Late L. homaticum, hominiaticum, the service of a vassal or man. = L. hom-o (stem homin-), a man. See Human.

Home. (E.) M. E. home. A S. hám. = Du. heem, heem; Icel. heimr, an abode; Dan. hjem, Swed. hem, G. heim; Goth. haima, a village. Tent. base *haima-, *heimi-; cf. Lithuan. kūmas, a village; and perhaps Skt. kshēma-, safety, from kshē, to dwell.

Homer, a large measure. (Heb.) Heb.
HOMICIDE

h̕h̕hm̕r, a homer, also a heap (with initial chět). — Heb. roq; h̕h̕hr, to surge up.

Homicide, man-slaughter, also a man-slayer. (F. — L.) F. homicide, meaning (1) manslaughter, from L. homicidium; (2) a man-killer, from L. homicida. — L. home, a man; -cidium, a killing, or -cida, a slayer, from cedere, to kill.

Homily. (L. — Gk.) L. homilia. — Gk. ἴδιος, a living together; also converse, instruction, homily. — Gk. ἵμαλος, a strong, concourse. — Gk. ἴρος, like, same, together, cognate with E. same; and (possibly) ἴκτος, ἴκτος, a crowd, from ἴκτως, to compress, shut in.

Hominy, maize prepared for food. (W. Indian.) W. Indian auhúmeina, parched corn (Webster); Trumbull gives appúmámosh, with the same sense.

Hommock; see Hummock.

Homeopathy. (Gk.) Englished from Gk. ἴδος, likeness in feeling or condition. — Gk. ἴας, like; ἴας, aorist inf. of ἴαι, to suffer. See Same and Pathos.

Homogeneous, of the same kind throughout. (Gk.) Englished from Gk. ἴδως-ος, of the same race. — Gk. ἴως, same (cognate with L. same), and ἰερ-ος, a race (cognate with E. kin). So also homo-logous, corresponding, from ἴως, a saying, λέγω, to say.

Homonymous, like in sound, but differing in sense. (L. — Gk.) L. homonymus; with suffix -ous. — Gk. ἴωνος, having the same name. — Gk. ἴως, same; ἴας, ἴας, name. See Same and Name.

Homonym, F. homonyme.

Hom. (E.) A.S. hóm, a stone (with change from ð to long o, as in bōne, bone), B. híc, i 458. — Icel. hein, Swed. hōn. Teut. stem *hainz; f Cf. Skt. *i, to sharpen. Brugm. i, § 200.


Honyscomb. (E.) A.S. hunysgamb, a honey-corn; where corn is the usual E. word, though the likeness to a comb is rather fanciful.

Honysmoon. (E.) Wedded love was compared to the full moon, that soon wanes; Hulst, 1522. See N. E. D.
HOP

dance. + Du. hoppen, Icel. hoppa, Swed. hoppa, Dan. hoppe, G. hupfen. Brugm. i. § 421 (7). Der. hopf-er (of a mill); hopf-le, a fetter for horses; hopf-sotch, a game in which children hop over scotches, i.e. lines scored on the ground.

Cf. Hobble

HOP (2), a plant. (Du.) Introduced from the Netherlands. XV cent. = M. Du. hoppe (Du. hop), hop, + G. hopfen, hop. We also find A.S. hynel, Icel. hunnall, Swed. Dan. hunnil, M. Du. hoomel (whence Late L. humulus); also F. houblon, which can hardly be allied words.


Hope (2), a troop. (Du.) Only in the phr. "a forlorn hope," i.e. troop. + Du. verloren hoop - lost band, where hoop - L. haep; see Heap. "Een hoop kriegersvolk, a troupe or band of soldiers," Ilfesham; verloren hoop (Kilian). (Now obsolete in Dutch)

Horde, a wandering tribe. (F. - Turk. - Tatar.) F. horde. Turk. ordi, a camp. = Tatar urdi, a royal camp, horde of Tatars (Tartars); see Pavot de Courteille, p. 54

Hordock; see Hardock.

Horehound; see Hoarhound.

Horizon. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. horizon. = L. horizon (stem horizont), = Gk. ὅριζων, the bounding or limiting circle; orig. pres. pt. of ὅριζω, to limit. = Gk. όρος, a boundary. Der. horizon-al


Hornblende, a mineral. (G.) A blende named from its horn-like cleavage. G. hornblende. = G. horn, horn; blende, a "deceitful" mineral, yielding little ore; from blendein, to deceive, blind, dazzle; from blind, blind.

Hornet, a kind of large wasp. (E.) So called from its resounding hum. A.S. kynet, a hornet. = A.S. hora, a horn, to which the word was later conformed. Cf. O. Sax. horno-hora, a hornet, lit. "horn-beer"; A.S. horn-hora, a trumpeter. Hexham has M. Du. hörner, hornle, a hornet, hornblonds, a wasp, from hornen, a hom. If it is strange that G. hornisse, O. H. G. hornaz (without vowel-change) is referred to a Teut. type *hun-mates (cf. Du. hore-clen, to buzz), allied to L. crābō (for *kras-re), a hornet, Lith. szisvė, gen. szisvės, a hornet; see Brugm. i. § 626.


Horoscope. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. horoscope. = L. horoscopus, a horoscope, from horoscopus, adj., observing the hour. = Gk. ὑροσκόπων, observing the hour (also as sb.). = Gk. ὁρο, for ὁρα, hour; σκοπεῖν, to consider, allied to σκέπασμα, I consider; see Sceptic.


Horrid. (L.) Spenser has it in the sense of 'rough'; F. Q. i. 7. 31. = L. horridus, rough, bristly. = L. horrire (for *hors-ire), to bristle; also to dread, with reference to the bristling of the hair through terror. Cf. Skt. ḫṛṣṭ, to bristle, esp. as a token of fear or of pleasure.

Horrify. (L.) Coined, by analogy with F. words in -fry, from L. horrīscere, to cause terror. = L. horri-, for horrire, to dread; -scere, for scere, to make.

Horror, dread. (L.) I. horror. = L. horrère, to dread (above).


Hortatory, full of encouragement. (L.) As if from L. *hortātīvus, coined from hortāre, an encourager. = L. hortāri, to encourage; prob. allied to L. horir, I urge, and to E. Yearn.

Horticulture, gardening. (L.) Coined from L. hortus, gen. case of hortus, a garden; cultūra, cultivation; see Culture L. hortus is allied to E. yard (1).

Hosanna, an expression of praise. (Gk. - Heb.) Gk. ὧσανα. - Heb. ḥāšī'-dē umā, save, we pray. - Heb. ḥāši'-ē, save (from ḥāša'); and nā, a particle signifying entreaty.

HOSPICE

O. F. host). Der. hos-i-er (cf. bow-yer, low-yer).

Hospice. (F. — L.) F. hospice. - L. hospitium, a house for guests. - L. hospit- decl. stem of hospes, a host; see host (1).

Hospitalable. (F. — L.) M. F. hospita-

ble. From Late L. hospitére, to receive as a guest. - L. hospit-, stem of hospes, a host.


Host (1), one who entertains guests. (F. — L.) M. F. host, hoste. - O. F. hoste. Cf. Port. hospede, a host, guest. - L. hospitii, acc. of hospes, (1) a host, (2) a guest. ≌ Some make L. hospit- short for *hostipot-, where hosti- is the decl. stem of hostis, a stranger, enemy, see Host (2); and -pot- means 'lord', being allied to L. potens, powerful; cf. Skt. pāti-, a master, governor, lord; see Possible. Thus hospes = *hostipotis, guest-master, a master of a house who receives guests. Cf. Russ. gospode, the Lord, gospodarse, a governor, master, from goste, a guest, and -pode (=Skt. patri-), lord. Brugg. i. §§ 158, 240. Der. hostess, from M. F. hostesse, 'an hostesse,' Cot.; F. hôtesse.

Host (2), an army. (F. — L.) The orig.

sense is 'enemy' or 'foreigner.' M. F. host, est. - O. F. host, a host, army. - L. hostem, acc. of hostis, an enemy (orig. a stranger, a guest); hence, a hostile army, a host. + Russ. goste, a guest, stranger; A. S. gast; see Guest. Doubtless, guest.

Host (3), the consecrated bread of the eucharist. (L.) L. hostia, a victim in a sacrifice; O. Lat. fæstia, lit. 'that which is slain.' - L. hostiæ, O. Lat. *fæstia, to strike.

Hostage. (F. — L.) O. F. hostage, a hostage (F. otage, Ital. ostaggio, O. Prov. otais). We also find Ital statico, a hostage; and (according to Dierz), both ostaggio and statico answer to a Late L. form *obstātiacem, from Late L. obstātus, the condition of a hostage. - L. obstā-, stem of obstere, a hostage, one who remains behind with the enemy. - L. obstātere, to stay. - L. ob, at, on, near; sedēre, to sit.

NOTE: Another explanation is from Late L. *hostiaticum, a receiving as a guest; from L. hospit-, for hospes, a host; see host (1). So Körling. The words may have been confused.

Hound, a dog. (K.) A. S. hund. + Du. hond, IceL. hundr, Dan. Swed. g, hund, Goth. hunds. Teut. type *hum-dor, m. Allied to L. canis, Gk. κύων (gen. κύων), Skt. cewa-, a dog; also to Irish cu,
HOUR

W., ci, a dog; Russ. sutea, a bitch; Lith. stut (stem stutt-), a dog. Brugm. l. § 609. The final -d may have been suggested by confusion with Teut. *heðan-, to catch. See Hunt.

HOUR. (F. -l. -Gk.) O. F. hure (F. hure), -L. hora, -Gk. ὥρα, a season, hour. Allied to Year.

Houri, a nymph of Paradise. (Pers. - Arab.) Pers. huri, one virgin of Paradise, hurā, a virgin of Paradise, black-eyed nymph. From Arab. hanwā, fem. of ahwār, having fine black eyes.


Housings, trappings of a horse. (F. - Teut.) The old form was hous; -ings has been added. F. houset, a covert, a foot-cloth for a horse; Cot. (Low L. hucía, hussia, the same). Low L. type *hūlīia. O. H. G. hülsa, a cover. Icel. huldr, a case, sheath; A. S. hoolst, Goth. hulst, a covering. From *huul, weak grade of Teut. *helan (A. S. helan), to cover, hide; cf. O. H. G. and Du. hullen, to cover, hide.

Hovel, a small hut. (F. - Teut.) M. E. hovel, hovil, a shed. Perhaps from O. F. *huveil, as in huede, a penthouse. O. H. G. hüba (G. habe), a hood; M. Du. huyve, a tent or a cart.

Hover. (E.) A frequentative of M. E. hoo, t (hooden), to be poised, to stay, tarry, wait. Origin uncertain; cf. heave.

H. The W. hofo, to hover, is borrowed from M. E. hoven.


Hove (2), a hill. (Scand.) M. E. hugh. Icel. hágar, a hill; Swe. hög, a mound; Dan. høi, a hill. Allied to Icel. hār, Swe. hog, Dan. høi, high; see High.

Houdah; see Houdah.

Howitzer, a short cannon. (G. Bohemian.) Borrowed from G. howitzer, a howitzer; formerly spelt hauflitzer.

Bohemian howitzer, orig. a slang for casting a stone; Jungmann, Bohem. Dict. 1. 662. Cf. F. obus, from the same.

Howl. (E.) M. E. howlen, + M. Du. huylen; Dan. hyle; G. hehlen, to howl.

Of imitative origin; cf. L. ululare, to howl; whence O. F. huler.

Hox, to hamstring. (E.) For hooks, which is from hock-sineu, sb., Q. Fries. háxneu, háxneu, A.S. hōc-sineu, hough-sineu, A.S. hōc, hough; sinu, sinew; see Hough. Cf. E. Fries. haksneu, lit. 'heel-sineu, but also the hamstring (of a horse).

Hoy (1), a kind of sloop. (Du.) Du. huy, hende, a flat-bottom merchant-ship; M. Du. hole, hende; Flemish hut, a hoy.


Hoyden; see Holden.

Hob, a projection; the same as Hob (1).

Hubbub. (E.) Imitative. Cf. Gael. sb, interj. of aversion. Formerly also whoobub, a confused noise. Hubbub was confused with hoop-hoop, reduplication of hoop; and whoobub with whoop-hoop. See Hop (3), Whoop.

Huckaback, a sort of linen cloth. (Low G.) The orig. sense was prob. 'pedlar's ware;' cf. Low G. huckebah, G. huckebah, pick-a-back. See Huckster.

Huckleberry. (E.) The same as hurtle, whortle, hurt, hurt-berry. A.S. heorot-bere, i.e. hart-berry.

Hucklebone, the hip-bone. (E.) A huckle is a 'small joint.' Cf. E. Fries. hukken, to bend, stoop, crouch; see below.

Huckster. (O. Low G.) M. E. hukster, hucker. Formed with the fem. suffix -ster (for which see Spinster), from M. Du. hucker, Low G. hoker, a hawker, also a stoofer, bender. One who stoops.

The hawker or huckster was so named from his bowed back, ber' under his burden; from M. Du. hucken, to stoop under a burden. Cf. Icel. hukten, bent, pp. of a lost strong verb (Teut. *hukaun-) also Icel. huka, to sit on one's haunches, Low G. hüken, to crouch. See Du. heuker, hukken in Franck.

Huddle. (E.) M. E. hdden, hedden, which is an equivalent form, meaning to huddle together, as under a covert or shelter. Frequentative related to M. E. hdden, to hide; see Hide (1). But the mod. E. sense of huddle seems to be due to Du. hudden, 'to do a thing unskillily,' Hexham; cf. G. huddle, to bungle.
Hue (1), show, appearance, colour. (E.)
*Swed. ky, skin, complexion; Goth. kwiti, form, show.

Hue (2), clamour, outcry. (F. — T.  )
In the phr. 'hue and cry; A. F. hu et cri.
M. E. hue, a loud cry. — O. F. hu, a cry; huer, to hoot. — M. H. G. hu, interj.; häsen, to hoot; M. Swed. huta, to hoot; see Hoot.

Huff, to puff, blister, bully. (E.)
The old sense is to puff, blow hard; hence to blister, vapour. An imitative word, like puff. Cf. Lowl. Sc. hauch, a forcible puff, huck, to breathe hard; G. hauchen, to breathe. ¶ To huff, at draughts, simply means 'to blow'; it was customary to blow upon the piece removed, cf. Lowl. Sc. blow, to blow, also to huff at draughts; Dan. blæse en brikke, to huff (lit. blow) a man at draughts.

Hug, to embrace closely. (Scand. ?)
XVI cent. Uncertain. Perhaps of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. hugga, to southe, comfort; hugga barni, to soothe a child, huga, to mind; hugna, to please; M. Du. heuwe, joy.

Huge, vast. (F. — T.  ) M. E. huge, huge. An initial a has dropped. — A. F. ahuge; O. F. ahuge, ahugue, huge, vast (13th cent.). Of unknown origin: perhaps allied to Icel. haugr, a hill, whence O. F. hague, hogue, a hill; see How (1).

Huguenot, a French protestant. (F. — G.) F. huguenot; as if from the personal name Huguenot. This name was in use two centuries at least before the Reformation, and is a dimin. of F. Hugon, acc. case from the nom. Hugues, Hugh.
— M. H. G. Hügg, Hugh. 2. But this form was due to popular etymology. The orig. form was G. eidgenoss, a confederate, appearing as Swiss Romance eingenot, higweno, a protestant (Wedgwood). From G eid, an oath (see Oath), and genoss = A. S. genēt, a companion. ¶ 15 false etymologies of this word are noted by Scheler.

Hulk, a heavy ship. (Late L. — Gk.)
M. E. hulke. A. S. hulc. — Late L. hulka, also hulcium, holcas, a kind of ship. — Gk. hulka, a ship which is towed, also a heavy ship, merchantman. — Gk. ἑλκευ, to draw, drag. Cf. L. sulcus, a furrow. Der. hulking, i.e. bulky, unwieldy. ¶ Distinct from M. E. hulbe, A. S. hulc, a novel.


Hull (2), body of a ship. (Du.) From Du. hol, hold. 'Het hol van een schip, the ship's hold or hull;' Sewell. See Hold (1). ¶ Or the same as hull (1).


Hum (2), to trick, cajole. (K.)
A particular use of hum, to buzz; it also meant to utter a sound expressive of contempt (Cor. v. i. 49); also to applaud; see Richardson, and Todd's Johnson. Hence it meant to flatter, cajole, trick. So also Port. sumbar, to buzz, sombar, to jest; Span. sumbar, to hum, also to jest. Der. humt, sb., a hoax.

Human. (F. — L.) Formely humaine.
— F. humain, 'humane, manly;' Cot. — L. acc. humānum, humānus. — L. homo, a man; lit. 'a creature of earth,' from humus, ground; see humble. + A. S. gum, a man.

Humane. (L.) Directly from L. humānus, (1) human, (2) kind (above).

Humble. (F. — L.) F. humble. L. humili, acc. of humilius, humble, lowly, near the ground. — L. humus, the ground. ('Gk. χαμία, on the ground, Russ. семя, earth, land. Brug. i. § 664.

Humble-bee, a humming-bee. (E.)
From the verb humble, for humme, frequentative of hum. Cf. Du. hommel, a humble-bee, from hommelen, to hum; G. huimmel, a humble-bee, from hummen, to hum; Swed. humla, a humble-bee.

Humbug, a hoax, piece of trickery. (E.) 'Humbug, a false alarm, a bugbear,' Dean Milts MS. (Cited in Halliwell). 'Trolleries, bonmots, and humbugs;' about A. D. 1740. Compound of hum, hoax, and bug, a spect. ghost, bugbear; the orig. sense being sham bugbear; see hum (2) and Bug. Der. humbung, vb.

Humdrum, dull, droning. (E.) Compound of hum, a buzzing noise, and drum, a droning sound; see Drum.

Humeral, belonging to the shoulder. (L.) Late L. humeralis, belonging to the shoulder. — L. humerus, the shoulder; betterumerus. — Gk. ἕμορος, Goth. amra, Skt. aṁsa, the shoulder. Brug. i. § 163.

Humid, moist. (F. — L.) F. humide.
— L. humidus, better õmidus, moist. — L.
HUMILATE

hūmēre, hūmēre, to be moist; cf. ūmēs, ūnēs, ūdūs, ūlus, moist; Gk. ὑπός, moist.

Humilate. (L.) From pp. of L. humiliāre, to humble. = L. humiliē, humble; see Humble.


Hummock. Hommock, a mound, hillock, rounded mass. (E.) It appears to be a variant of hump or hunch.

Humour. orig. moisture. (F. — L.) See Trench, Select Glossary, and Study of Words. The four humours, according to Galen, cau.d the four temperaments of mind, viz. choleric, melancholy, phlegmatic, and sanguine. — O. F. humer (F. humour).

humōrem, acc. of ūmōre, moisture. = L. ūmōre, to be moist; see Humid.

Hump, a lump, bunch, esp. on the back. (E.) 'Hump, a hunch, or lump;' Westmoreland;' Halliwell. Not found in M. E. ' Cf. E. Friess. humpse, hump, a hump. F. hump, a hump; Low G. humpel, a heap. Cf. Lithuan. kumpas, hunched. Parallel to hunch, q. v.

Hunch, a hump, round mass. (E.) A palatalised form of prov. E. hunk, a bump. Apparently a parallel form of hump; with ū for ūp. Cf. W. Klem. hunke brood, a hunk of bread (De Bo); and perhaps Du. hunké, a starting-post, orig. a hump; see Franck.

Hundred. (E.) M. E. hundred. A. S. hundred; a compound word. = A. S. sund, a hundred; and -red, with the sense of reckoning or rate, to denote the rate of counting. Cf. Icel. hum-rød, orig. 120; G. hundert. This suffix is allied to Goth. rađo, number, L. ratio; see Rate (2). The A. S. ūmōre is cognate with L. centum, answering to an Idg. form *hunōm, perhaps for *dekumōm, a decem, allied to Goth. taikumō-hund, a hundred, which Brugmann explains as dēkōmōn hundōs. Cf. also Gk. ἑκάς, Skt. catam, Pers. rād, Lith. centimas, Russ. ἱδρο, Irish ceid, Welsh. a hundred. Brugm. i. § 431, ii. § 179. See Ten.


Hunt, to chase wild animals. (E.) M. E. hunten. A. S. huntn, to capture; cf. hunst, sb., a hunting. Related to Teut. *hunth-, weak grade of *hunthes-, to seize; see Hunt. Cf. Brugm. i. § 701.

Hurdle. (E.) M. E. hurdel. A. S. hurdel; a dimin. from a Teut. base *hurdl-; see the cognate words. + Du. horde, Icel. húrð, G. hürde, M. H. G. hurde, a hurdle; Goth. hurdes, a door. Allied to L. crātēs, a hurdle, Gk. χαιρής, a (woven) basket. Cf. Skt. kṛṣ, to spin. The sense is a 'plaited' thing. Brugm. i. §§ 529, 633. (vQERT.)

Hurdy-gurdy, a kind of violin, played by turning a handle. (E.) From Lowl. Sc. hirdy-girdy, a confused noise; also hirdium-dirium, the same. Cf. Lowl. Sc. hurrel, to snarl, Burr, to growl. 'Som weep strange wiafying, chattering, hurreng and garrung.' Some people use a strange babbling, chattering, snarling and growling; Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 241 l. 163. Formed on the model of hurly-burly. See Hurry.


Hurryly-burly, a tumult. (F. — L.) A reduplicated word, the second syllable being an echo of the first. [Cf. M. F. hurleburiu, tumult, in Rabelais (v. prol.).] The short form hurly also occurs; see K. John, iii. 4. 169. — O. F. hurles, a howling outcry, great noise; orig. fem. pp. of hurler, to howl. = L. salutāre, to howl. Prob. confused with Hurli.

Hurrah. (G.) From G. hurra, M. H. G. hurra. Of imitative origin; see Hurli.

Hurricane, whirlwind. (Span. — Caribbean.) Span. huracan. — Carib. hurucan (Oviedo).

HURST


Hurst, a wood. (E.) M. E. hurst; A. S. *hūrste*. = M. H. G. *hurst*, a shrub, thicket; G. *horst*; E. Fries. *horst*.

Hurt, to dash against, to harm. (F.) M. E. *hurten*, *hurten*, (1) to push, dash against; (2) to injure. = O. F. *hurter* (F. hurter), to strike or dash against. Of unknown origin. Hardly from Celtic (Thurneysen, p. 81). The Italic form is *urtare*, possibly from L. *urtum*, an unused supine of *urgere*, to press on (Korting).

Hurtle, to dash. (F.) M. E. *hurten*, frequent. of *hurten* (above).


Husky, hoarse. (E.) Apparently allied to prov. E. *husk*, dry, parched; with reference to the dryness of *husks*.


Hyena; see Hyena.

Hybrid, mongrel. (L.) L. *hibrida*, *hybrid*, a mongrel, a hybrid. Some connect it with Gk. *bábados*, stem of *bábados*, insult, wantonness, violation; but it may be Latin.


Hydrangea, a flower. (Gk.) A coined name, referring to the cup-form of the capsule, or seed-vessel. From Gk. *báppos*, for *báppos*, water; *drýcoev*, a vessel.

HYDRODYNAMICS

hydrodynamics, the science relating to the force of water in motion. (Gk.) Gk. ὑδατος, for ὕδατος, water; and E. dynamics, a word of Gk. origin; see Dynamics.

hydrogen, a very light gas. (Gk.) The name means 'generator of water.'—Gk. ὑδατος, for ὕδατος, water; and the base γενε-, to produce; see Genesis.

hydrophobia, the water-cure. (Gk.) Gk. ὑδατος, for ὕδατος, water; φοβος, fear, fright, allied to φοβέω, I flce. (✓BHEG.)

hydroscopy, dropsey. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly dropisie or yatropisie; the form dropisie being due to loss of γ—M. F. hydropisie.—L. hydropisie, hydrosisie.—Late Gk. ὑδρόπισις, not found, from Gk. ὑδραφί, dropsy, extended from ὕδατος, for ὕδατος, water. Der. dropsi-al.

hydrostatics, the science which treats of fluids at rest. (Gk.) Gk. ὑδατος, for ὕδατος, water; and Statios, q. v.

Hyena, Hyena, a hog-like quadruped. (L. — Gk.) [M. E. hyene; from O. F. hyene.] L. hyaena.—Gk. ὑάεα, a hyena; lit. 'sow-like.'—Gk. ὑ-, a sow, cognate with E. Bow; with fem. adj. suffix -aωα.

Hymen. (L. — Gk.) L. hymen. —Gk. ὑμην, the god of marriage. Cf. Skt. sva, to connect, lit. to sew; see Saiw.

Hymn. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. ymptre (with excrescent ʃ).—O. F. ymontre (later hymtrem).—L. hymnus, acc. of L. hymnis. —Gk. ὑμνος, a song, festive song, hymn.

Hypallage, an interchange. (L. — Gk.) L. hypallage.—Gk. ὑπάλλαγη, an interchange, exchange. —Gk. ὑπ-, under; ἀλλαγη, change, from ἄλλας, to change; from ἀλλος, another. See Alien.

Hyper-, prefix, denoting excess. (L. — Gk.) L. hyper-, for Gk. ὑπερ-, above, beyond, allied to L. super. Hence hyperbaten, a transposition of words from natural order, lit. 'a going beyond' (from Balan, to go); hyperbole, exaggeration, Gk. ἡπερβολή (from Ballein, to throw, cast); hyperborean, extreme northern (from Boreas, north wind).

Hyphen, a short stroke (—) joining two parts of a compound word. (L. — Gk.)

L. hyphen, for Gk. ὑφήν, lit. 'under one.' — Gk. ὑφ-, for ὑφω, under; ὑφ-, neut. of ὑφ, one (allied to L. sim- in simplex; see Simple).

Hypos, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. ὑπ-, under; cognate with L. sub.

Hypochondria, a mental disorder inducing melancholy. (L. — Gk.) Named from the spleen (which was supposed to cause it), situated under the cartilage of the breast-bone. —Late L. hypochondria, fem. sb.; for L. hypochondria, s. pl.—Gk. ὑπόχορδα, sb. pl., the parts beneath the breast-bone. —Gk. ὑπ-, under; χορδή, a cord, grain, gristle, cartilage of the breast-bone (cognate with G. grund, gravel, and allied to L. grinch). Der. hipp-isk, q. v.


Hypogastic, belonging to the lower part of the abdomen. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. hypogastrique.—Late L. hypogasticus, belonging to the lower part of the belly. —Gk. ὑπογαστήρ, lower part of the belly; see Hypo- and Gastro.

Hypostasis, (L. — Gk.) L. hypostasis.—Gk. ὑπόστασις, a standing under, groundwork, subsistence, substance, a Person of the Trinity. —Gk. ὑπό-, under; στάς, a standing, from ✓STA, to stand. See Statos.

Hypotenuse, (F. — L. — Gk.) Also hypothenuse (badly).—F. hypotèneuse.—L. hypothnusa.—Gk. ὑποτενων, the subtending (line); fem. of pres. part. of ὑποτείνεω, to subtend, lit. to stretch under. (✓TEN.)

Hypothec, a legal lien on property. (F. — L. — Gk.) Englished from M. F. hypothèque, a mortgage. —L. hypotheca (the same).—Gk. ὑποθήκη, lit. 'support,' a pledge, mortgage. —Gk. ὑπ-, under; θή-, as in τή-θ-μ, I place. (✓DHE.)

Hypothesis, a supposition. (L. — Gk.) L. hypothesis.—Gk. ὑπόθεσις, a placing under, supposition. —Gk. ὑπ-, under; θέω, a placing; from the same root as the above. See Thesis.

Hyson, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) In
HYSSOP
d the Amoy dialect called chhun-āt, lit. ‘spring tea,’ from chhun, ‘spring,’ and āt, ‘tea.’ Said to have been orig. from ḥ chhun, lit. ‘blossoming spring,’ i.e. early crop. From Chin. ḥ, blooming; chhun, spring.


Hysteria, convulsive, said of fits (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. hysterique. — L. hysterica. — Gk. ὑστερία, suffering in the womb; hysterial. — Gk. νυκτός, the womb. Prob. from Gk. νυκτός, latter, lower, comparative from the 3rd base *νυ-, out; see Utérine and Out.

I.

I, nom. case of first pers. pronoun. (E. M. E. (Northern) ik, i; (Southern) ich, i; S. A. r. + Du. ik, Icel. eik, Dan. jeg, Swed. jag, Goth. iĥ, G. ich, Lith. ań, Russ. ia, L. ego, Gk. Ἑγώ, ἑγώ, Skt. aham. Idg. base, EG- and EG-, Brugm. ii. § 434. ιό is from a different base.

I-, neg. prefix; see In- (3).

Iambic, a certain metre, a short and a long syllable (ι -). (L. — Gk.) L. iambicus. — Gk. ἵμαβις, an iambic foot, iambic verse, lampoon. (Origin doubtful.)

Iber, a genus of goats. (L.) L. ibex.


Ioe. (E.) M. E. ioe, rfs. A. S. ir. + Du. ijs, Icel. iss, Dan. iss, Swed. is, c. ris. Teut. type *īsom, neut. Der. ēisberg, quite a modern word; the latter element is the Du., Norw., Swed., and G. berg, a mountain; cf. Du. ēsberg, Norw. and Swed. ēsberg, Dan. ēsberg, G. ēsberg, an iceberg; (prob. a Norw. word). Also ice-blank, Dan. isis-blank, a field of ice, from Dan. blank, to gleam.

Iicle. (E.) M. E. isikel, isicolor; from M. E. icel, ice, and isikel, a point of ice. — A. S. isicil, an icicle; also written ísikel, where ís is the gen. case. Gicel, O. Merc. gicele (Sweet, O. E. T.), means ‘a small piece of ice.’ — Icel. ís, jökull; though jökull is gen. used by itself in the sense of icicle; Low G. is-

hekel, isjükel: 2. Icel. jökull is the dimin.

of Icel. jake, a piece of ice, cognate with Irish aig, W. ia, ice. Brugm. i. § 305.

Ichneumon. (L. — Gk.) L. ichneumon. — Gk. ἱχνεύω, an ichneumon (lizard); lit. ‘a tracker,’ because it tracks out (and devours) crocodiles’ eggs. — Gk. ἰχνέω, to track. — Gk. ἱχνος, a footstep.

Ichor, the juice in the veins of gods. (Gk.) Gk. ἰχθύς, juice.

Ichthyography, description of fishes (Gk.) Gk. ἵχθυος, from ἰχθύς, a fish; ἱχθύς, from ἵχθυς, to describe. So also ichthyology, from λύκος, a discourse, λέγω, to speak.

Iceicle; see Ice.

Iconoclast, a breaker of images. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. εἰκόνος, from εἰκόν, an image; κλάδος, a vine-pruner (but lit. a breaker), from κλάς, to break.

Icosahedron, a solid figure with twenty equal faces. (Gk.) From Gk. ἵκων, twenty; ἵππος, a base, lit. a seat, from the base ἵς, to sit; see Sit.

Idea. (L. — Gk.) L. idea — Gk. ἴδεα, the look or semblance of a thing, species (hence, notion). — Gk. ἴδειν, to see. (ὑ Wêh.) See Wit.

Identical, the very same. (L.) Formerly identic, identick. Formed as if from Med. scholaristic L. identicus, adj. suggested by identi-tas. see be ow.

Identity, sameness. (F. — L. — L.) F. identité. — Late L. acc. identitatem, sameness. — L. identi-, occurring in identidem, repeatedly; with suffix -tas. — L. idem, the same. — L. id-, and -dem; from Idg. pronominal bases I and DE.

Ides, the 15th day of March, May, July, October; 13th of other months. (F. — L.) F. ides. — L. idīs, idea.


Idiosyncrasy, peculiarity of temperament. (Gk.) Cf. ἰδιώμα, from Gk. ἴδιος, one’s own; ἴδιος-κράσις, a blending together, from ἴδιος (ἵδιος), together, κράσις, a mingling. See Crisis.

Idiot. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. idiot. — L. idiot, an ignorant, uneducated person. — Gk. ἰδιός, a private person; hence, one who is inexperienced ( Luke xiv. 16). — Gk. ἵδιος, I make my own. — Gk. ἵδος,
**IDLE**


Hence *idolater*, &c.


**Ign.** conj. (E.) M.E. *i*, A.S. *i*, ♦ Icel. *i*, O. Fries. *is*, *is*, *is*, O. Sax. *is*; Goth. *ibis*, interrog., partic. *ibas*, if; with which cf. Du. *is*, if, whether, G. *ob*, whether; also O.H.G. *is*, if, lit. on the condition, dat. of *sia*, condition, doubt. Cf. also Icel. *is*, *is*, *is*, doubt. See *Klinge*, &c. &c.


**Ignoble.** (F. - L.) F. *īgnoble*, not noble. = L. *īgnobilis*, where *ī* - in, not; see *Noble*.

**Ignominy,** disgrace. (F. - L.) F. *ignominie*. = L. *īgnōminia*. = L. *ī* - (for in), not; *gnōmin-, for gnōmen, old form of *nōmen*, name, fame; see *Noun*.

**Ignore,** to disregard. (F. - L.) F. *ignorer*. = L. *īgnōrare*, not to know. = L. *ī* - (for in), not; and base *gnō-, as in gnōscre-, νόσκερ, to know; see *Know*. Der. *ignor-ant-, -ance*; also *ignorāns*, lit. 'we ignore' that, an old law-term.

**Iguana,** a kind of American lizard. (Span. - W. Indian.) Span. *iguana*. Of West Indian origin. = Hayti *swanna, yuana* (Eden.).

**Iguanodon,** a fossil dinosaur, with teeth like an iguana. From *iguana*, and Gk. *ōs-, stem of *ōs*, tooth.

**I-** (1), for *in*-, prefix. From L. *in*, prep., when *l* follows. Exx. : *il-lapse, illusion*, &c. **I-** (2), for *in*, negative prefix when *l* follows. Exx. *il-legal, il-legible, il-legitimate, il-liberal, il-limited, il-literate, il-logical; for which see legal, legible, &c. And see illicit.

**Iliax,** pertaining to the smaller intestines. (F. - L.) F. *iliasque*, belonging to the flanks. Formed from L. *īlia*, sb. pl., flanks, groin. See also *Jade* (2).

**Iliad,** an epic poem. (L. - Gk.) L. *Iliād-, stem of Ilias*, the *Iliad* = Gk. *Ιλιάδ-, stem of *Ιλιάς*, the *Iliad* = Gk. *Ιλιας*, Ilios, commonly known as Troy; said to have had its name from (a mythical) *Ilios*, grandfather of Priam, and son of *Tros* (whence Troy).


**Illapse,** a gliding in, a sudden entrance. (L.) *illāpus*, sb., a gliding in. = L. *il- for in*; in; *lapus*, a gliding, from pp. of *lābi*, to glide. See *Lapse*.

**Illustration,** an inference. (F. - L.) F. *illumination*. = L. *illuminationem*, a bringing in, inference. = L. *īl* (for *in*), in; *lātus* ( = lātus), born, brought ( = Gk. *ἀναγράφω*). See *Tolerate*.

**Iliicit,** unlawful. (F. - L.) F. *illīcit*, 'illicitus'; Cot. = L. *illīcitus*, not allowed. = L. *īl* (for *in*), not; *līcus*, pp. of *līcerē*, to be allowed. See *Licencio*.

**Illustration,** a striking against. (L.) From L. *illīsio*, a striking against. = L. *illītus*, pp. of *illīdere*, to strike against. = L. *īl* (for *in*), upon; *lādēre*, to strike. See *Lesion*.

**Iludere,** to deceive. (F. - L.) F. *illuder*, 'to illude;' Cot. = L. *illīdere*, to mock at. = L. *īl* (for *in*), upon, at; *lāderē*, to jest, play. See *Ludicrous*.

**Illuminate,** to enlighten. (L.) From pp. of L. *illumīnāre*, to throw light upon. = L. *īl* (for *in*), upon; *lāmin-, for *lūmen*, light; see *Luminary*. ≈ We also use *illumine*, *illumina*, from F. *illuminer*.< L. *illumīnāre*.

**Illustration.** (F. - L.) F. *illumination*. = L. *illuminationem*. = L. *illūsius*, pp. of *illūdere*; see *Ilude* (above).

**Illustrate.** (L.) From the pp. of *illustrāre*, to throw light upon. = L. *īl* (for *in*), upon; *lustrāre*, to shine (below).

**Illustrious.** (F. - L.; or L.) A badly coined word; either from F. *illustrre*, or from the L. *illustrīs*, bright, renowned. (Imitation of *industrious*.) ≈ In L. *illumīstrēs*, the prefix *ilm- (= in)*, upon; *lūstrēs* stands for *lm-c-strēs*, from the base *lm-*., as in Lucid, q. v. See Brugm. i. § 76a.
IMMUNITY

Im, (1), prefix. (F. - L.) In some words, im- stands for en-; the O. F. form of L. im-, prefix. Or for L. in, in before b, m, or p.

Im- (2), prefix. (E.) For E. in; as in im-bed, for in-bed.

Im- (3), prefix. (L.) L. im- (for in), in, when b, m, or p follows.


Image, a likeness, statue. (F. - L.) F. image. L. imaginem, acc. of image, a likeness. Formed, with suffix -ago, from the base im- in imitari, to imitate; see Imitate.

Imagine. F. - L.) F. imaginer, to think. L. imaginari, to picture to oneself, imagine. L. imagin-, stem of image, an image, picture; see above. Der. imaginary, imagination.

Imam, Imaum, a Muhammadan priest. (Arab.) Arab. imam, a leader, chief, prelate, priest. = Arab. root amma, 'he tended towards.' Rich. Dict., p. 163.

Imbecile, feeble. (F. - L.) Formerly rare as an adj.; but the verb imbécil, to enfeebile, is found, and was confused with embécile. F. imbécile; M. F. imbecille, 'feeble.' Cotgrave. L. imbécillus, acc. of imbécilitus (also imbécillicitis), feeble. (Root unknown.)

Imbe, to drink in. (F. - L.; or L.) F. imber, (16th cent.). = L. imbiber, to drink in. L. im- (for in), in; bibere, to drink.

Imbricated, bent and hollowed like a gutter-tile. (L.) Botanical. From pp. of L. imbricare, to cover with gutter-tiles.

Imbric-, stem of imbrec, a gutter-tile. L. imbric-, decl. stem of imbri, a shower of rain. = Gk. ἄμπρος, foam. Skt. ābho-, a rain-cloud; Brugm. i. § 466.

Imbroglio, intrigue, perplexity. (Ital.)

Ital. imbroglio, perplexity, = Ital. imbrogliare, to entangle. = Ital. im- (for in), in; brogliare, a broil, confusion; see Broil (2).

Imbrue, Embrace, to moisten, drench. (F. - L.) M. F. embruer, embruer, 'to imbue or bedale himself with'; Cot. Variant of O. F. embruer, embruer, to moisten. F. em- (L. in; in); and a causal verb -bruere, to give to drink, turned into -bruere in the 16th cent., and then into -buer; see F. abrueuer in Hatzfeld. O. F. bruuer answers to a L. type *biberère, to give to drink; from L. biber, to drink. See Beverage.

Imbue, to cause to drink in, tinge deeply. (F. - L.) O. F. imbuer, - L. imbue, to cause to drink in; where -buer is a causal form, apparently allied to biber, to drink.

Imitate. (L.) From pp. of L. imitari, to imitate; frequentative of *imāre, not found; cf. L. imā-go. See Image.

Immaculate. (L.) L. im-maculātus, unsullied. = L. im- (for in), not; maculātus, spotted. See Maculate.

Immediate, without intervention of means. (F. - L.) M. F. immediat. = L. in- (for in), not; mediatūs, pp. of L. mediāre, to be in the middle. = L. medius, middle. See Medium.

Immensa, (F. - L.) F. immense, L. immensus, immeasurable = L. im- (for in), not; mensus, pp. of metiri, to measure. See Measure.

Immerge, to plunge into. (L.) L. immersere (pp. immersus), to plunge into. L. im- (for in), in; mergere, to plunge. See Merge. Der. immerse-ion.

Immigrate. (L.) From pp. of L. immigrāre, to migrate to. (Imm - in, in) See Migrate.

Imminent, near at hand. (L.) L. imminent-, stem of pres. pt. of imminēre, to project over. = L. im- (for in), upon; minēre, to project, as in ē-minēre.

Immin, to inject. (L.) In Kersey (1715). L. immittēre, to send into (pp. immissus). = L. im- (= in), in; mittēre, to send. See Missile. Der. immiss-ion.

Immolate, to offer in sacrifice. (L.) From pp. of L. immolāre, to sacrifice, lit. to throw meal upon a victim. = L. im- (for in), upon; mola, meal, cognate with E. Meal (1).

Immunity, freedom from obligation. (F. - L.) F. immunité, immunity. = L. immunitātem, acc. of immunitātis, exemp-
IMMURE

IMMURE. (F. — L.) For emmure. — M. F. emmurer, to shut up in prison, lit. to enclose with a wall. — L. imm. (= in), in; mürius, a wall.

Imp., a griff, offspring, demon. (Late L. — Gk.) Formerly in a good sense, meaning a scion, offspring. M. K. imp., a griff on a tree (A.S. impéh; impen, to griff. — L. impetus, a griff (L. Salica); [whence also Dan. ympe, Swed. ympa, G. impfen, O. H. G. impfeln, to griff. — Gk. ἵππος, engrailed; James i. 21. — Gk. ἱμπων, to implant. — Gk. ἰμπ. (for ἱμ), in; φένω, to produce, from ἰμφένει, to be; see Be.

Impact, a striking against. (L.) L. impaccus, pp. of impingere, to impinge. See Impinge.


Impale, to fix on a stake. (L.) Late L. impaldare (whence F. empaler). — L. im. (for in), on; palus, a stake. See Pale (1).

Impart. (F. — L.) M. F. impartir. = L. impartire, impartire, to give a share to. — L. im. (— in), to, upon; partire, to part, from parti, decl. stem of pars, a part. See Part.

Impassive, From Im- (4) and Passive.

Impawn. From Im- (3) and Pawn (1).

Impeach, to charge with a crime. (F. — L.) The original sense was ‘to hinder’; as, ‘to impeach and stop their breath.’ Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 3. — O F. empêcher, to hinder, stop, bar, impeach; Cot. Older spelling empêcher, where the s is adventitious. [Littre and Scheler connect the mod. F. empêcher with Prov. empêder, from L. impedicâre, to fetter. — L. im. (for in), upon, upon; pedica, a fetter, from ped-, stem of pes, a foot.] β. At the same time the usual sense of L. impeach and some (at least) of the senses of O. F. empêcher above are due to O. F. empachir, Span. empachar, Ital. impacciare, to delay; from a Late L. frequent form (*impâcticâre, in Könting, § 4110) of L. impingere (pp. impactus), to bind, fasten; see Paot. See Dispatch.

Impede, to obstruct. (L.) From L. impedire, to entangle the feet, obstruct. — L. im. (— in), in; ped-, stem of pes, foot. Der. impediment.

Impel. (L.) L. impellere, to urge on. — L. im. (for in), on; pellere, to drive; see Pulsate. Der. impulse, L. impulsus, sb., from the pp. impulsus.

Impend., to hang over. (L.) L. impendere, to hang over. — L. im. (for in), on, over; pendere, to hang. See Pendant.

Impervious. (F. — L.) F. imperatif, impervious. — L. imperturus, due to a command. — L. imperius, a command; neut. of imperius, pp. of imperire, to command. See Emperor.


Impertinent. From Im- (4) and Pertinent.

Impervious. From Im- (4) and Pervious.

Impetus. (L.) L. impetus, lit. ‘a falling on’; a rush, attack. — L. im. (— in), on; petere, to fall, fly, seek. See Petition.

Impinge, to strike against. (L.) L. impingere, to strike against. — L. im. (— in), on, upon; pangere, to fasten, also to strike. See Pact.

Implement, a tool. (Late L. — L.) Late L. implementum, an accomplishing; hence, means for accomplishing. — L. impôire, to fill in, execute. — L. im. (for in), in; plôre, to fill. See Plenary.

Implicate. (L.) From pp. of L. implicâre, to involve. — L. imp. (— in), in; pliqueare, to fold. See Ply.


Imply. (F. — L.) Coined from L. im. (— in), and ply; as if from a F. *implier; but the F. form was impliquer, still earlier emplôr (whence E. employ). See Ply.

Import. (F. — L.; or L.) In two senses: (1) to signify. — M. F. importér, to signify. — L. importâre, to import, bring in, introduce, cause: (2) to bring in from abroad; directly from the same L. imp...
IMPORTABLE

portâre. — L. ♦ im- (in), in; ♦ portâre, to bring.
Der. ♦ import-ant, i.e. importing much.
See Portä (1).

IMPORTABLE, intolerable; obsolete. (F. ♦ L.) M. F. ♦ importable. — L. ♦ importâbilis, that cannot be borne. — L. ♦ im- (in-), not; ♦ portâre, to bear.

IMPORTUM, to molest. (F. ♦ L.) From M. E. ♦ importune, adj, troublesome. — F. ♦ importum, 'importunate;' Cot. — L. ♦ importûnum, unfit, unsuitable, troublesome. Orig. 'hard of access;' from L. ♦ im- (in-), not; ♦ portus, access, a harbour. See Fôrt (2). Der. ♦ importumate, from pp. of late L. ♦ importânum, to vex, dep. vb.

IMPOSE. (F. ♦ L. and Gk.) F. ♦ imposer, to lay upon. — F. ♦ im- (L. in), upon; ♦ postur, to lay. See Fôse (1).

IMPOSITION. (F. ♦ L.) F. imposition. — L. acc. ♦ impositionem, a laying on. — L. ♦ impositionem, pp. of ♦ impôsinère, to lay on. — L. ♦ im- (in), on; ♦ pômer, to lay.

IMPOST. (F. ♦ L.) O. F. ♦ impost, a tax. — L. pp. neut. ♦ impositionum (above), a thing imposed.

IMPOSITIONE, an abscess. (F. ♦ L. and Gk.) Better ♦ apostume, as in Cotgrave. — M. F. ♦ apostume, 'an apostume, an inward swelling full of corrupt matter.' A still better spelling is M. F. ♦ apostime, also in Cotgrave. — L. ♦ apostema. — Gk. ♦ ἀπόστημα, a standing away from; hence, a separation of corrupt matter. — Gk. ♦ ἀπό, away; στῆμα, base of τῆμαι, I set, place, stand. (⇒ STA.)

IMPOSTOR. (L.) L. ♦ impostor, a deceiver; from L. ♦ impôsurê, to impose, also, to impose upon, cheat. See Imposition.

IMPOTENCE. (F. ♦ L.) F. ♦ and O. F.) ♦ impotence. — L. ♦ impoténtia, inability. — L. ♦ impotentem, stem of ♦ impôsurê, powerless. See Im- (4) and Potent.

IMPOVERISH. (F. ♦ L.) From O. F. ♦ empôsurir, stem of pres. pt. of ♦ empôsurir, to impoverish. — F. ♦ em- (L. in), extremely; O. F. ♦ pôur, poor, from Lat. ♦ pôser, acc. of ♦ passer, poor. See Poverty and Poor.

IMPROVISE. (L.) From pp. of L. ♦ improvère, to call down upon prayer. — L. ♦ im- (in), upon; ♦ procôrârî, to pray. See Precessions and Pray.

IMPROVED. (F. ♦ L.) The gr. orig. represented the sound of a followed by a slight glide; cf. M. E. ♦ regne, pron. (in yx), whence E. ♦ reign, ♦ improveable, 'impregnable;' Cot. — F. ♦ im- (L. in-), not; ♦ prendre, from L. ♦ prêhender, to take, seize. See Prehensile.

IMPREGNATE, to render pregnant. (L.) From pp. of L. ♦ impregnâre, to impregnate. — L. ♦ im- (for in), in; ♦ praegnâre, only used in the pres. pt. ♦ praegnus; see Pregnant.

IMPRESE, an heraldic device, with a motto. (F. ♦ Ital. ♦ L.) In Rich. II. iii. 1. 25. Also spelt ♦ impres (Nares). — O. F. ♦ imprêse. — Ital. ♦ impresa, 'an impulse, an embleme; also, an enterprise;' Florio. L. fem. of ♦ impres, undertaken (hence, adopted), pp. of ♦ impôsurere, to undertake. — L. ♦ in, in; ♦ prêhender, to lay hold of. Doublet, ♦ empriser, an enterprise, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4. 12; from F. ♦ emprise, fem. pp. of ♦ emprôsurer, to undertake (Cotgrave) = Ital. ♦ impôsurere. Der. ♦ impôsurario, an undertaker, stage-manager; from ♦ impres an undertaking.

IMPRESS. (L.) L. ♦ impressâre, frequent. of ♦ impôsurôre, to press upon. — L. ♦ im- (in), on; ♦ prêmer, to press. See Press.

IMPRESS. (F. ♦ L.) ♦ imprôsur, to impress, to press, to impress, to press upon. — O. F. ♦ imprôsurner, to imprison. — O. F. ♦ em- (for L. in), in; ♦ prônis, a prison. See Prison.

IMPRESS, (F. ♦ L.) For ♦ emprise, ♦ imprôsur, to imprison. — O. F. ♦ em- (for L. in), in; ♦ prôn, a prison. See Prison.

IMPROMPTU, a thing said off hand. (F. ♦ L.) ♦ impromptû. — L. ♦ im promptû, in readiness; where ♦ promptû is abl. of ♦ promptû, a sb. formed from ♦ prômerô, to bring forward; see Prompt.

IMPROPRIATE, to appropriate to private use. (L.) Coined from L. ♦ im- (in), in; ♦ propriôre, to appropriate, from ♦ proprius, one's own. See Proper.

IMPROVE. (F. ♦ L.) Formerly ♦ emprove, for late M. E. ♦ empôsurôre (Skelton), which was itself an alteration of M. E. ♦ approver, to benefit. — O. F. ♦ approver, approver, to benefit. — O. F. ♦ (for L. adv, to), and ♦ prôse, sb. profit, answering to Ital. ♦ prôde, sb. benefit. Cf. Ital. ♦ prôde, adv., good, valiant; see Prowess. ⇒ The O. F. ♦ sb. ♦ empôsurôre, improvement, progress in Godefroy.

IMPROVISE. (F. ♦ Ital. ♦ L.) ♦ imprôsurer, ♦ imprôsuriser, to sing ex-
impudent

Impudent, shameless. (F.—L.) F. impudent, stem of impudens, shameless. L. im- (for in), not; pudens, modest, pres. pt. of pudere, to feel shame.

Impugn. (F.—L.) F. impugner. L. impugnare, to fight against. L. im- (for in), against; pugnare, to fight, from pugna, a battle; cf. pugna, a fist.

Impulse; see Impel.


In, prep. (E.) A.S. in. Du. in, Icel. i, Swed. in. Dan. i, Goth. in, G. in, W. yn, O. Irish in, L. in, Gk. ἐν, τὸν L. in is for O. L. en (as in en-do) in Gk. ἐν. Der. inn-er, A.S. inuera; inmost, A.S. innemest (i.e. inu-est, a double superl. form). The form inmost is also a corruption of A.S. innemest. Also in-ward, there-in, where-in, with-in, in-as-much, in-so-much, in-ter-, in-tro-. And see Inn.

In- (1), prefix. (E.) In some words, it is only the prep. in composition. Exx.: in-born, in-breathe, in-bred, in-land, &c. And see Im- (1).

In- (2), prefix. (L.) In some words, it is the L. prep. in composition. Exx.: in-augurate, in-carerate, &c. Sometimes, it has passed through French; as in-dication, &c. If it becomes il- before l, i- before b, m, and p, ir- before r.

In- (3), negative prefix. (L.; or F.—L.) From L. neg. prefix in-, cognate with E. neg. prefix un-. See Un- (1), An-, A- (9). If it becomes i- before gn, as in s-gnorable; il- before l; im- before b, m, and p; ir- before r. Der. in-ability, in-accessible, &c., &c.; for which see able, access, &c.


Inanition, exhaustion from lack of food. (F.—L.) F. inanition, ' an emptying.' Cot. From the pp. of inanire, to empty; from inanis (above).

inaugurate. (L.) From pp. of L. in-augurare, to practise augury, to consecrate, begin formally. L. in-, in, upon; augur, an augur; see Augur.

Inca, a royal title. (Peruv.) Peruv. inca, a title. Cf. Peruv. capay kapaq Inca, king of Peru (capay = only; kapaq = lord). Inca was orig. the chief of a tribe (Oviedo).

Incandescent, glowing hot. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of in-candescere, to glow; where candescere is the inceptive form of candere, to glow. See Candid.

Incantation. (F.—L.) F. incantation. L. incantationem, acc. of incantatio, an enchanting. L. incantare, to enchant.

In, in, on, upon; canere, to sing, frequent, of canere, to sing. See Inhale and Cant (1).

Incarcerate, to imprison. (L.) L. in, in; and carceratus, pp. of carcerare, to imprison. From carcer, a prison.

Incarnadine, to dye of a red colour. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. incarnadine, carmine colour (Cot.).—Ital. incarnadino, carmine colour (lorio); also spelt incarnatino. L. incarnato, incarnate; also, of flesh colour. L. incarnatus, pp. of incarnare, to clothe with flesh (below).


Incendiary. (L.) L. incendiarius, setting on fire. L. incendium, a burning.

L. incendere, to set on fire. L. in, upon; and ?candere, to burn (not found), allied to Skt. chand, to shine.

Incense (1), to inflame. (L.) From L. incensus, pp. of incendere, to set on fire; see above.

Incense (2), smell of burnt spices. (F.—L.) F. incens, incense, burnt spices.

L. incensum, that which is burnt; neut. of pp. of incendere, to set on fire (above).

Inceptive. (L.) L. inceptus, striking up a tune, inciting. L. ?incipiens, unused pp. of incinere, to sound an instrument. L. in, into; and canere, to sound, sing. See Chant.

Inceptive. (F.—L.) O.F. insceptif, adj. beginning (Godefroy). Late L. insceptus, (not found). L. inceptus, pp. of inspere, to begin; see Inceptant.

Incessant, ceaseless. (F.—L.) F. incessant. L. incessantis—stem of incessans,
incest

uncessing. — L. inde, not; cessans, ceasing, pres. pt. of cessare, to cease, frequent, of cedere, to yield. See Cease and Cede.


Inch (1), the twelfth part of a foot. (L. — Gk.) M. E. inche. A. S. ynece, — L. uncia, an inch; also an ounce, one-twelfth of a pound. — Sicilian obyda, the same. — Gk. ὀυδή, bulk, weight. Doublat, ounce (1). And see Unial.

Inch (2), an island. (Gael.) Gæl. insis, an island. — Irish inis; W. ynyr; Bret. enes; Corn. enys.


Incipient. (L.) L. incipient-, stem of pres. pt. of incipere, to begin. — L. in-, upon; cepere, to lay hold of. See Capacious.


Incite. (F. — L.) F. inciter. — L. incitare, to urge on. — L. in, on; citare, to urge. See Otto.

Incine, to lean towards. (F. — L.) F. inciner. — L. inclinare. — L. in, towards; *cindare, to lean, cognate with E. lean (1), q. v. Doublat, encline.

Inclose. (F. — L.) For enclose. — O. F. enclo, pp. of enclore, to include. — L. includere, to shut in. — L. in, in; claudere, to shut. See Clause.

Incused. (L.) From L. includere (above).


Incone, gain, revenue. (E.) Properly that which comes in; from in and come. So also out-come, i. e. result.

Incommode, (F. — L.) F. incommoder, to inconvenience. — L. incommodare, to inconvenience. — L. in, not; commodus, fit; see Commodious.

Incons, fine, delicate, very dear. (E.) In Shak. For in-conny; where in-, intensive, as in M. E. in-, very; and conny (also connie) is North E., meaning skilful, gentle, pleasant, &c. From E.

Indemnify, to make damage good. (L.) Ill coined; from L. indemni-, un-
INDEMNITY

harmed, free from loss; and F. -sier, for L. -sicire, for facere, to make (as in magnific-). L. indemnis is from L. in-, not; and damnun, loss. See Damn.

**indemnity.** (F.-L.) F. indemmité.
- L. acc. indemnitatem. - L. in-denni-s, unharmed, free from loss (damnun).

**Indent** (1), to cut into points like teeth. (Law L.) A law term. - Law L. indentâre, to notch. - L. in-, in; dent-, stem of dens, a tooth. Den. indenture (F. indenter). - so called because duplicate deeds were cut with notched edges to fit one another.

**Indent (2),** to make a dint in. (E.) From L. in-, prep.; and dent-, a dint. See Dint. Suggested by indent (1), but quite a distinct word.

**Index.** (L.) L. index (stem indic-), a discloser, something that indicates. - L. indicâre, to point out. - L. in-, in, to; indicâre, to appoint, declare, allied to dicere, to say; see Dictio.

**Indicate.** (L.) From pp. of L. indicâre, to point at, point out (above).

**Indict.** (F.-L.) For indite (which is the French spelling), and so pronounced. See Indite.

**Indiction,** a cycle of fifteen years. (L.) O. F. indiction, an appointment of tributes arranged for fifteen years; the lit. sense is merely 'appointment.' - L. indictionem, acc. of indicio, an appointment, esp. of a tax. - L. indicis, pp. of indicare, to appoint, impose a tax. - L. in-, upon; dicere, to say. See Dictio.

**Indigenous,** native. (L.) Late L. indigen-us, native; with suffix -ous. - L. ind- = O. Lat. indus, within (cf. Gk. ἰδώρος); and gen-, as in gen-i-fus, born, pp. of gignere, to beget; see Genus.

**Indigent,** destitute. (F.-L.) M. F. indigent-, stem of pres. part. of indigere, to be in want. - L. indus, an O. Lat. extension from in, in (cf. Gk. ἰδώρος, within); egere, to want, be in need; cf. L. indicus, needy. Cf. Gk. dys-, poor, needy (Theocritus).

**Indigo,** a blue dye. (F.-Span.-L.-Gk.-Pers.-Skt.) F. indigo, Span. indigo, indigo-. - L. indicum, indigo; n. of Indicus, Indian (hence Indian dye). - Gk. ἰδώρος, indigo; neut. of ἰδώρω, Indian. - Pers. Hindu, India; a name due to the river Indus. - Skt. Sindhu, the river Indus; a large river. - Skt. syana, to flow. - The Persian changes initial s into š.

**Indite.** (F.-L.) For endite. M. F. enditer, O. F. enditer, to indict, accuse; also spelt inditer. - Late L. indicâre, to point out, frequent. of indicare, to appoint. See Indicate. Doubtless confused with the closely related L. indicâre, to point out.

**Indolence.** (F.-L.) F. indolence.
- L. indolentia, freedom from pain; hence, ease, idleness. - L. in-, not; dolere, stem of pres. pt. of dolere, to grieve. See Dolasful.

**Indomitable.** (L.) Coined from in-, not; dominare, to subdue, frequent. of domâre, to tame. See Daunt.

**Indubitable.** (F.-L.) M. F. indubitable. - L. indubitabilis, not to be doubted. - L. in-, not; dubitabilis, doubtful, from dubitâre, to doubt; see Doubt.

**Induce.** (L.) L. indicare, to lead to. - L. in-, in; indicare, to lead; see Duke.

**Indust.** (L.) From L. induc-tus, pp. of inducere, to bring in (above).

**Indue (1),** to invest or clothe with, supply with. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. ill. 6. 35. - L. induere, to put into, put on, clothe with. The prefix is ind-, not in- (for this prefix see Indigent); cf. ex-nuia, spoils, indu-nuia, clothes. See Exuvia.

**Indue (2),** a corruption of Indue, q.v.

**Indulgence.** (F.-L.) F. indulgence.
- L. indulgentia. - L. indulgent-, stem of pres. pt. of indulgere, to be courteous to, indulge (Of unknown origin.)

**Indurate,** to harden. (L.) From pp. of indurare, to harden. - L. in-, intensive; dûrare, to harden, from dûrus, hard.


**Industrious.** (L.) From L. industrius, pp. of inducere, to make drunk. - L. in-, in, very; dûrare, to make drunk, from dûrus, drunk. See Drusty.

**Ineffable.** (F.-L.) F. ineffable. - L. ineffabilis, unspeakable. - L. in-, not; ef- (for ex) out; -vâri; to speak; with suffix -bilis. See Fete.

**Inexact,** foolish. (F.-L.) XVII cent.
- M. F. inexact, L. inexactus, improper, foolish. - L. in-, not; and aptus, fit. (Also inexact, from in-, not, and apt.) See Apt.

**Inert.** (L.) L. inerci, stem of inertia, unskilful, inactive. - L. in-, not; are, skill. See Art (2).
**INEXORABLE**

Inexorable. (F. — L.) F. inexorable.
- L. *in*exorabilis, that cannot be moved by entreaty. — L. *in-* not; *ex-* to gain by entreaty, from L. *ex-* out, greatly, and *de-* to pray. See *Oration*.


Infant. (L.) L. *infans*, stem of *infans*, not speaking, hence, a very young babe. — L. *in-* not; *fons*, pres. pt. of *fari*, to speak.


Infatuate. (L.) From pp. of L. *infatudare*, to make a fool of. — L. *in-* in, greatly; *fatus*, foolish. See *Fatuous*.

Infest, to taint. (F. — L.) M. E. *infest*, as pp.; also *infestem*, vb. — O. F. *infest*, infected. — L. *infestus*, pp. of *inficere*, to put in, dye, stain. — L. *in-* in; *facere*, to put. See *Fest*.

Infer, to imply. (F. — L.) M. F. *infer*; F. *inférer*. — L. *infere*, to bring in, introduce. — L. *in-* in; *ferre*, to bring. See *Ferile*.

Inferior. (F. — L.) M. F. *inférieur*. — L. *inferiorem*, acc. of *inferior*, lower, comp. of *infirmus*, low, nether. Strictly, *infirmus* is itself a compar. form, which some connect with Skt. *adhara*, lower; which is doubtful. See Brugm. i. § 589 (note).

Infernal. (F. — L.) F. *infernal*. — L. *inférnalis*, belonging to the lower regions.
- L. *infirmus*, lower; extended from *infirme* (above).

Infest, to harass. (F. — L.) F. *infester*.


Insidice. (F. — L.) O. F. *insidiare*(F. *insidier*), — L. *insidiās*, unended. — L. *in-* not; *sēdēs*, faith, to end, from *sēdi-, end. See *Final*.

Infam. (L.) L. *infames*, not strong, weak. — L. *in-* not; *forms*, firm. See *Firm*.

Infirme. (L.) L. *infirmus*, not strong, weak. — L. *in-* not; *forms*, firm. See *Firm*.

Inflam. (L.) L. *inflāre*, to blow into, puff up. — L. *in-* in; *flāre*, to blow. See *Flatulent*.

Inflect, to modulate the voice, &c. (L.) L. *inflectere*, lit. to bend in. — L. *in-* in; *secere*, to bend. See *Flexible*.

Infect, (L.) From L. *inficere*, pp. of *inficere*, to infect, lit. to strike upon. — L. *in-* upon; and *figere*, to strike. See *Stint*.

Inflorescence, mode of flowering. (F. — L.) F. *inflorescence*. From the pres. pt. of L. *inflorescere*, to burst into blossom. — L. *in-* into; and *flōrescere*, incipient form of *flōre*, to bloom. See *Flourish*.

Influence. (F. — L.) O. F. *influence*, a flowing in, esp. used of the influence of planets. — Late L. *influentia*. — L. *influent-, stem of pres. pt. of *influiere*, to flow into.
- L. *in-* into; *fluere*, to flow. See *Fluent*.


Inform, to impart knowledge to. (F. — L.) F. *informer*. — L. *informare*, to put into form, mould; also, to tell, inform. — L. *in-* into; *forma*, form. See *Form*.


Infringe, (L.) L. *infringere*, to break into, violate law. — L. *in-* into; *frangere*, to break. See *Fragile*.


Ingenious, (L.) L. *ingenious*, in-born, free-born, frank; with suffix -ous. — L. *in-* in; *gen-* as in *gen-i-tus*, born, pp. of *gignere*, to beget. See *Genus*.

INGLE

Ingle (a., a darling, paramour. (Du. or Fries. — L. — Gk.) Also engle (Nais.). M. Du. ingel, engel, an angel (hence, a term of endearment). Koolman notes E. Fries. engel, an angel, as being commonly used as a term of endearment and as a female name. — L. angelus. — Gk. ἀγγέλος. See Angel.

Ingot, a mass of unwrought metal. (E.) M. E. ingut, Chaucer, C. T. 1667, &c., where it means a mould for molten metal. But the true sense is ‘that which is poured in,’ a mass of metal. — A.S. in-, in; and got-en, poured, pp. of geotan, to pour, fuse metals. Cf. Du. ingieten, Swed. inguta, to pour in. Also Du. giet-en, G. giessen, Icel. gýsa (pp. gótums), Dan. gylde, Swed. giota, Goth. gýtian, to pour, shed, fuse; cognate with L fundere. (S G H E U.) Hence F. lingot, for l’ingot. — G. einguss, a pouring in, also an ingot; Swed. ingot, the neck of a mould for metals.

Ingrain, to dye of a fast colour. (F. — L.) M. E. engrýnen. — M. F. engrainer (Falsg.). — F. en grése, in grain, with a fast colour. — F. en, in (L. in); Late L. gránum, cochinile dye, from grannum, a grain. See Grain and Cochineal.


Ingratiate, to commend to the favour of. (L.) Coined from L. in-, in; grátia, favour, grace. See Grace.

Ingredient, that which enters into a compound. (F. — L.) F. ingrédient (the same). — L. ingrediens, stem of pres. pt. of ingredi, to enter upon, begin (hence to enter into). — L. in-, in; grádi, to go. See Grade.

Ingress. (L.) L. ingressus, an entering. — L. ingressus, pp. of ingredi (above).

Inguinal, relating to the groin. (L.) L. inguínalis (the same). — L. inguinum, the groin.


Inherent. (L.) L. inherént, stem of pres. pt. of in-hérére, to stick in. Hence inhere, as a verb. See Heirate.

Inherit. (F. — L.) O. F. enherirer. — Late L. inerérdäre, L. in-, in; heredem, acc. of heres, an heir. See Heir.

Inhibit, to check. (L.) From L. inhibitus, pp. of inhibère, to keep in, hold in. — L. in-, in; habère, to have, keep. See Habit.

Inimical. (L.) L. inimicus, extended from inimicus, hostile. — L. in-, not; and amicus, friendly. See Enemy and Amiable.


Initial, pertaining to the beginning. (F. — L.) F. initial. — L. initialis, adj. from initium, a beginning. — L. initium, supine of in-ire, to go in, to enter into or upon. — L. in-, in; ire, to go.

Initiate, to begin. (L.) From pp. of L. initiare, to begin. — L. initium (above).

Inj ect. (L.) From iniecutus, pp. of L. inicere, to cast in, throw into. — L. in-, in; jacere, to throw. See Jet (1).

Injunction, command. (L.) From L. insunctio, an order. — L. insunctus, pp. of inicere, to bid. See Enjoin.

Injure. (F. — L.) F. injurier. — Late L. iniuríare; for L. iniurírī, to harm. — L. iniuria, harm. — L. iniurio, wrong. — L. in-, not; iur-, for ius, law, right. See Just.

Ink. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. enke. — O. F. enque (F. encre). — Late L. incaustum; L. encaustum, the purple-red ink used by the later Roman emperors; nent. of encaustum, burnt in. — Gk. Ἠκαστορ, burnt in. — Gk. ἱβ, in; κάλα, I burn. (Cf. Ital. inchiostro, ink.) See Encaustic.

Inkle, a kind of tape. (Origin unknown.) Perhaps from M. Du. enkel, Du. enkel, single, as opposed to double; but there is no obvious connexion.

Inkling, a hint, intimatio n. (Scand.) M. E. inking, a whisper, murmur, low speaking. Alexander, when in disguise, feared he was discovered, because he ‘heard a yongkiling of his name’; Allit. romance of Alexander, 1968; where a yongkiling stands for an yongkiling. ‘To incle the trute’ — to hint at the truth, Alisander (in app. to Wm. of Paleme), 516 — Origin unknown; perhaps allied to Swed. enkel, single; cf. et enkelord, a single word; M. Du. enkelinge, a falling or a diminishing of notes; Hexham.

Inn, sb. (E.) M. E. in, inn. — A.S. inn, in, sb., room, dwelling. — A.S. in,
INNIN

inn, adv., within, indoors.—A.S. in, prep., in-|-ice. inni, an inn; inni, adv., indoors. See In.

inning. (E.) Properly the securing or housing of grain, from inn, vb., due to inn, sb. (above). Also inings, at cricket, invariably used in the plural, because the side which is in consists of several players.

Innate, in-bom. (L.) L. innatus, in-bom. = L. in, in; natus, born; see Natal.


Innocuous. (L.) L. innocuus, harmless; with suffix -ous. = L. in-, not; nocere, to hurt.

Innovate, to introduce something new. (L.) From pp. of L. inovare, to renew, make new. = L. in, in; novus, new. See Novel.

Innuendo, an indirect hint. (L.) Not to be spelt innuendo. From L. innuendo, by intimating; gerund of innuere, to nod towards, intimate. = L. in, in, at; nuere, to nod. See Nuance.

Inculcate. (L.) In old authors it means 'to engrat.' = L. inculcatus, pp. of inculcare, to engrat, insert a graft. = L. in, in; ocular, an eye, also a bud of a plant. See Ocular.

Inordinate. (L.) L. inordinatus. = L. in-, not; ordinatus, ordered, controlled, pp. of ordinare; see Ordain. And see Order.

Inquest. (F.-L.) Later spelling of M. E. enqueste. O. F. enqueste. = Late L. inquest, sb., from inquesta, fem. of Late L. inquestus. = L. inquisitus, pp. of inquirere, to search into. = L. in, into; quaerere, to search. See Query.

inquire, late spelling of Enquire, q.v.

inquisition. (F.-L.) 'F. inquisition. = L. acc. inquisitionem, a search into. = L. inquisitus, pp. of inquirere; see Inquest (above).

Inscribe. (L.) "I. inscribere, to write in or upon; pp. inscriptus (whence inscription), = L. in, upon; scribere, to write. See Scriber.


Insect. (F.-L.) F. insecte. = L. insectum, lit. 'a thing cut into,' i.e. nearly divided, from the shape. = L. insectus, pp. of insecreare, to cut into. = L. in, into; sedere, to sit. See Sedentary.

Insert. (L.) From L. inserere, pp. of inserere, to introduce, put in. = L. in, in; seriare, to join, put. See Series.

Insidious. (F.-L.) F. insidieus, deceitful. = L. insidiosus, treacherous. = L. insidiae, pl. troops of men who lie in wait, also cunning wiles. = L. indire, to lie in wait, lit. 'to sit in.' = L. in, in; sedere, to sit. See Sedentary.

Insignia. (L.) L. insignia, marks of office; pl. of insignie, which is the neuter of insignis, remarkable. = L. in, upon; signum, a mark. See Sign.

Insinuate. (L.) From pp. of L. insinuare, to introduce by winking or bending. = L. in, into; sinus (gen. sinus), a bend. See Sinus.


F. insolente, saucy. = L. insolen, stem of insolens, not customary, unusual, insolent. = L. in-, not; solens, pres. pt. of solere, to be accustomed, be wont.

Inspect. (L.) L inspectore, to observe; frequent. of inspicer, to look into. = L. in, into; specere, to look. See Species.


Insipissate, to make thick. (L.) From pp. of L. inspissare, to thicken. = L. in, in; spissus, thick, dense.

Instance. (F.-L.) F. instance, instance, urgency,' Cot. = L. instania, a being near, urgent. = L. instans, stem of pres. pt. of instare, to be at hand, to urge. = L. in, upon, near; stare, to stand. See State.

Instead. (E.) For in stead, i.e. in the place. See Stead.

Instep, the upper part of the foot, where it rises to the front of the leg. (E.) Formerly instep and instep (Minshew). These forms may be related to A.S. stop-, as seen in stop-el, a footprint, O. Sax. stop-od, a step (cf. Du. steeg, a set of steps,
INSTIGATE

G. stuff, a step, stair; from slōp, strong grade of stopan, to advance (whence the secondary verb stopan, to step). The reference seems to be to the movement of the foot in walking. See Stop.

Instigate, to urge on. (L.) From pp. of instigāre, to good on. — L. in, on; and base *stig-, to prick, allied to L. stinguēre, to prick; see Distinguish. See Brugm. i. § 632.

Instill. (F.—L.) F. instiller. — L. instillāre, to pour in by drops. — L. in, in; stillāre, to drop, from stilla, a drop. See Still (2).

Instinct. (F.—L; or L.) F. instinct, sb. — L. instinctum, acc. of instinc-itus, an impulse. — L. instinctus, pp. of instinguēre, to good on. — L. in, on; stinguēre, to prick. See Distinguish.

Institute. (L.) From L. instituō, pp. of instituēre, to set, establish. — L. in, in; statuēre, to place, from status-5, verbal sb. from stāre, to stand. See State.

Instruct. (L.) From L. instruō. pp. of instruēre, to build into, instruct. — L. in, in; struēre, to pile up, build. See Structure.

instrument. (F.—L.) F. instrumentum, an implement, tool. — L. instruēre (above); with suffix -mentum.


Insult, vb. (F.—L.) F. insulcer. — L. insultāre, to leap upon, scoff at, insult; frequent of insulcēre, to leap upon. — L. in, on; salire, to leap. See Salient.

Insurgent. (L.) L. insurgent, stem of pres. pt. of insurgere, to rise up or on, to rebel. — L. in, on; surgere, to rise. See Surge.


Intaglio, a kind of carved work. (Ital. — L.) L. intagō, a sculpture, carving. — Ital. intagliare, to cut into. — Ital. in (＝L. in), in; tagliare = Late L. tailāre, tailāre, to cut twigs, to cut, allied to tālia, tālea, a slip, twig.

Integer, a whole number. (L.) L. integer, whole, entire; lit. untouched, i.e. unharmed. — L. in, not; tag-, base of tangere, to touch. See Tangent. Brugm. i. 244 (3); ii. § 652.

In tegument. (L.) L. integumentum,
INTERDICT

Interdict, n, (L.) Law L. interdictum, a kind of excommunication; in Latin, a decree.—L. interdictus, pp. of interdicere, to pronounce a judgment between two parties.—L. inter, between; dicere, to say. See Dictum.

Interessé (t), profit, advantage. (F.—L.) M. F. intérêt (F. intérêt), an interest in a thing, interest for money (Cot.).—L. interesse, it is profitable; 3 pers. sing. of interesse, to concern, lit. ‘be among;’—L. inter, among; esse, to be. See Inter- and Essense.

interest (t), to engage the attention of another. (F.—L.) A curious word; formed (by partial confusion with the verb above) from the pp. interest’d of the obsolete verb to interest, used by Massinger and Ben Jonson. M. F. intéressé, ‘interested, or touched in;’ Cot. = L. interesse, to concern (as above). Der. Hence dis-interested, from the verb dis-interest, orig. a pp. and spelt dis-interest’d.

Interfere. (F.—L.) Formerly inter-fier, to dash one heel against the other (Blount). O. F. s’entrefier, to exchange blows.—F. entre, between; ferir, to strike. = L. inter, between; ferre, to strike. See Ferule.

Interior. (F.—L.) O. F. interior.—L. interiorum, acc. of interior, comp. of interus, within. Interus itself was orig. a comparative form, answering to Skt. antara-, interior. The positive is the L. intus; see In. Brugm. i. § 466.

Interjacon. (L.) From pres. pt. of L. interiaccere, to lie between. = L. inter, between; inçere, to lie. See Jet (t).

interjection. (F.—L.) F. interjection. An interjection, a word thrown in to express emotion.—L. acc. interjectionem, a throwing between, insertion, interjection. = L. interjectus, pp. of L. interiere, to cast between; (icere = icere, to cast).

Interloper, an intruder. (Du. = F.—L. and Du.) Low G. and Du. interloper (Brem. Wört.). Lit. ‘a runner between’; coined from F. entre (< L. inter), between; and Du. looper, a runner, from loopen, to run, cognate with E. leap; see Leap.

Intermit, to interrupt, cease awhile. (L.) L. intermittere, to send apart, interrupt; pp. intermitterunt, = L. inter, between; mittere, to send. See Missile. Der. intermission, F. intermission, L. acc. intermissionem, from the pp.

Intern, to confine within limits. (F.—L.) F. interner, = F. internus, internal, kept within. = L. internus, inward; from inter, within, and suffix -nus. See Intern-.

Internal. (L.) Cf. O. F. interne. From L. internus (above); with suffix -al (L.-alis).

Internecine, thoroughly destructive. (L.) L. internecinus, thoroughly destructive.—L. internecio, utter slaughter.—L. inter, thoroughly (see Lewis); and necare, to kill, from nec-, stem of nec, death. Cf. Gk. νέκαω, a corpse. Brugm. i. § 375.

Interpellation. (F.—L.) F. interpellation. = L. acc. interpellationem.—L. interpellatus, pp. of interpellare, to drive between, to hinder, interrupt.—L. inter, between; pellere, to drive. See Pulsate.

Interpolate. (L.) From pp. of L. interpolare, to furnish up, patch, interpolate.—L. interpolus, interpolis, polished up.—L. inter, in; between; polire, to polish. See Polish.

Interpose. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. interposer, to put between. = L. inter, between; F. poser, to put; see Pose (t).

Interposition. (F.—L.) L. interpositionem. = L. acc. interpositionem, a putting between. = L. interpositus, pp. of interpose, to put between. = L. inter, between; pone, to put. See Position.

Interpret, to explain. (F.—L.) M. E. interpret, = M. F. interpréter. = L. interpretare, to expound. = L. interpret, stem of interpreter, an interpreter, properly an agent, broker. The latter part of the word is perhaps allied to L. pretium, price; see Price.

Interregnum. (L.) From L. inter, between; regnum, a reign, rule, from regere, to rule. See Regent.

Interrogate. (L.) From pp. of L. interrogare, to question. = L. inter, thoroughly; rogare, to ask. See Rogation.


Intersect. (L.) From L. intersectus, pp. of intersectare, to cut between or apart. = L. inter, between; secare, to cut. See Secant.

Intersperse. (L.) From L. intersparsi, pp. of intersparsi, to sprinkle amongst. = L. inter, among; spargere, to scatter. See Sparse.
INTERSTICE

Interstice. (F. — L.) F. intersticium, — L. interstitium, an interval of space. — L. inter, between; stipites, pp. of skeleton, to place, from stāre, to stand. See State.

Interval. (F. — L.) M. F. intervalle, interval. — L. intervallo, lit. the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldiers’ tents; — L. inter, between; passus, rampart. See Wall.

Intervene, to come between. (F. — L.) F. intervenir; Cot. = L. intueri, to come between. — L. inter, between; semire, to come. See Venture.

Intestate, without a will. (F. — L.) M. F. intestat. — L. intestitus, that has made no will. — L. in, not; testat, pp. of testāri, to make a will. See Testament.


Intimate (1), to announce, hint. (L.) From pp. of L. intimāre, to bring within, to announce. — L. intimus, inmost, superl. corresponding to comp. interior; see Interior.

Intimate (2), familiar. (L.) This form is due to confusion with the word above. It is really founded on M. F. intime, inward, ‘secret, dear, entirely affected;’ Cot; from L. intimus (above).

Intimidate. (L.) From pp. of L. intimāre, to frighten. — L. in, intensive prefix; timidus, timid. See Timid.

Into, prep. (E.) M. E. into; orig. two words. A.S. in þo, in to, where in is used adverbially, and þo is a preposition; see In and To.

Intone, to chant. (Late L. — L. and Gk.) Late L. intonāre, to sing according to note. — L. in tonum, according to tone; where tonum is acc. of tonus, borrowed from Gk. τόνος; see Tune.

Intoxicate. (Late L. — L. and Gk.) From pp. of Late L. intoxicāre, to make drunk. — L. in, into; toxīcum, poison, borrowed from Gk. τοξίκος, poison for arrows. Gk. τοξίκος is der. from τόξον, a bow, of which the pl. τόξα is used to mean arrows. With Gk. τόξα cf. Gk. τήξις, art. or perhaps L. taxus, a yew-tree. See Technical.

Intrepid. (L.) L. intrepidus, fearless, not alarmed. — L. in, not; trepidus, alarmed. See Trepidation.

Intricate, perplexed, obscure. (L.) From the pp. of L. intrācāre, to perplex. — L. in, in; trāca, pl. sb., hindrances, vexations, wiles. See Extricate.


Intrinsic, inherent. (F. — L.) For intrinsec, M. F. intrinsique, ‘inward,’ Cot. = L. intrinsicus, lit. ‘following inwards.’ = L. intrin, allied to intrā, within (cf. interim); sec-, lit. following, from sequi, to follow. See Sequence.

Intro-, prefix, within. (L.) L. intrā; an adv. closely allied to L. intrā; from intrus, inner. See Interior.

Introduce, (L.) L. intrūdīcere, to bring in. — L. intrō, within; dūcere, to bring. See Duke. Der. introduction (from the pp. introduct-us).

Introit, an antiphon sung as the priest approaches the altar. (F. — L.) F. introit. — L. acc. introitum, from introitus, lit. ‘entrance.’ = L. introitus, pp. of introire, to enter. — L. intrō, within; īre, to go.

Introspection. (L.) Coined from L. introspect-us, pp. of introspicer, to look into (with suffix -ius). — L. intrō, within; specere, to look. See Species.

Intrude, to thrust oneself into. (L.) L. intrādīcere, to thrust into. — L. in, into; trādēre (pp. trādītus), to thrust. Allied to Threaten. Der. intrusion, from he pp.

Intuition. (F. — L.) F. intuition. Formed, by analogy with tuition, from L. intuitus, pp. of intuitī, to look upon. — L. in, upon; intīrī, to watch. See Tuition.

Intumescence, a swelling. (F. — L.) intumescence. From stem of pres. pt. of L. intumescere, to begin to swell. — in, very; tumescere, inceptive form of umire, to swell. See Tumid.

Inundation. (F. — L.) Imitated from L. inundātio, acc. of inundātus, an overflowing. — L. inundāre, o overflow. — L. in, upon, over; unda, wave. See Undulate.

Inure, to habituate. (F. — L.) Also pelt enure, i.e. en uere; the word arose from the phrase in (F. en) uere, i.e. in operation, in work, in employment, for-

Invecked, Inveected, in heraldry, indented with successive cusps, with the points projecting inward. (L.) Lat. "cailed in." — L. inactus, pp. of inmecer, to carry inwards. — L. in, in; sehere, to carry. See Vehiole.

Inveigh, to attack with words, rail. (F. — L.) From F. envahir, O. F. envier, inveire, to invade, from L. invadere (see Invade); but popularly connected with L. inmecer, to carry into or to, to introduce, attack, inveigh against. — L. in, against; sehere, to bring. Β. The latter etymology was suggested by the use of E. "invective," borrowed from F. "invent," "an invective;" Cot.; from L. "inmecius, adj., scolding, due to "inmecius, pp. of inmecer, hence Cot. has "invective," to inveigh. "Inveigle. (F. — L.) Spenser, F.Q. i. 12, 32. [Indirectly from F. envaglier, to blind; cf. E. envagle, to cajole, seduce, A.D. 1547, in Froude's Hist. v. 132; and A.D. 1543, State Papers, x. 247.] It precisely answers to Anglo-F. "enveigler," to blind, in Will. of Waddington's Manuel des Peches, l. 10639; spelt also "envogler" in N. Bozon. These are mere (ignorant) variants of F. envaglier, to blind (like "inpaugtrinsic to aposteriori"); from F. envagler (A.F. envogles in Bozon). blind. — Late L "abovalus, acc. of *abovalis, blind (Ducange has "avolus, also "abovalis, adj.). — L. ab; without; oculis, eye. If Jarett (1580) has: "inveigle ones mind, oculare animum," "Invent. (F. — L.) F. inventer, to devise. Formed, with suffix -er (L. -ere), from L. inventus, pp. of inmecer, to come upon, find out. — L. in, upon; sehere, to come. See Venture. Der. "invention," &c.

Inverse, opposite. (F. — L) M. F. inverser. — L. inmcerus, pp. of inmceres (below).

Invert. (L.) L. inmceres, to turn towards or up, to invert. — L. in, towards; sehere, to turn. See Verse.

Invest. (F. — L.) F. investir. — L. invasive, to clothe in or with. — L. in, in; sehere, to clothe. See Vest.

Investigate. (L.) From pp. of L. investigare, to track out. — L. in, in; sehere, to trace, allied to "uestigium," a foot-track. See Vestige.

Inveterate. (L.) L. inmceratus, pp. of inmcerare, to retain for a long time. — L. in, in; sehere, for *uener, stem of "ueticus, old. See Veteran.

Invidious. (L.) From L. inmcius, causing odium or envy. — L. inmcius, envy. — L. inmcer, to envy, lit. to look up (in a bad sense). — L. in, upon; sehere, to look. See Vision.

Invigorate, to give vigour to. (L.) As if from pp. of Late L. "inmcius, to give vigour to. — L. in, towards; uiger, vigour; see Vigour. Cf. Ital. invigorire.

Invincible. (F. — L.) F. invincible. — L. "inmcius, not; uincibilis, easily overcome, from "inmcer, to conquer; see Vanquish.


Invocation. (F. — L.) F. invocation. — L. "inmciatatem, acc. of "inmcius, a calling upon. — L. "inmcius, pp. of "inmcer, to call upon. — L. in, upon; sehere, to call. See Vocation.

Invoke. (F. — L.) F. invoquer. — L. "inmcius, to call upon (above).

Invoice, a particular account of goods sent out. (F. — L.) A corruption of "envoia, pl. of F. "envoi, O. F. "envoi, a sending; see Envoy. Cf. E. voice, from O. F. vois.


Iodine, an elementary body. (Gk.) Named from the violet colour of its vapour. [Cf. F. "iod, iodine"] — Gk. τοιο, contr. form of "iodios, violet-like; with suffix -ine. — Gk. lo-v, a violet; el-οs, appearance. See Violet.

Iota. (Gk. — Heb.) Gk. ι, a letter of the Gk. alphabet. — Heb. yod, the smallest letter of the Heb. alphabet, with the power of y. (Of Phoenician origin.) See Jet.

Ipecacuanha, a medical root. (Port. — Brazilian.) Port. "ipecacuanha" (Span.
IR-

Ipecacuanha. From the Brazilian name of the plant; Guarani ipp-kaa-guanha. Ipp- = pib, small; kaa, plant; guanha, causing sickness.

Ir- (1), prefix. (L.; or F. -L.) For L. in, in, prep., when r follows.

Ir- (2), prefix. (L.; or F. -I.) For L. neg. prefix in-, when r follows.

Ire. (F. -L.) F.  ire-. L.  ire, anger.

Irascible. (F. -L.) F. irascible. - L. irascibilis, choleric; from irasci, to become angry; with suffix -bilis. - L. ire, anger.

Iris, a rainbow. (L. -Gk.) L. iris. - Gk.  irs, a rainbow. Der. irid-esent, irid-ium; from irid-, stem of iris. And see Orris.

Irk, to weary. (E.) M. E.  erken, erken, to tire; also ired, erë, adj. weary. Not in A. S. + H. G.  erken, to loathe; erich, loathsome; Bavarian erkel, sb., nauseous (Schmeller).

Iron, a metal. (L.) M. E.  irun, also  ire. A. S.  iren, older forms  isarn, isarn, adj. and sb. + Du.  ijzer, O. Icel.  isarnu; O. H. G.  isarn, G.  eisen; Goth.  eisarn, sb. (whence eisern, adj.). And cf. W.  hirn, Corn.  hore, Irish  iarann, O. I.  iarunn, Bret.  houarn, iron. B. The Celtic forms answer to an O. Celt. form *isarno ( *isarn), Stokes, in Fick, ii, 25; from which the Germanic forms may have been borrowed. At any rate, Icel.  jarn and Dan.  jar, are from O. I.  iarunn. Remoter origin unknown.

Ironmonger, a dealer in iron goods. (L.) From iron and monger; see Monger.

Iron-mould. (E.) See Mould (3).

Irony. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. ironie (Minshew). - L.  ironia. - Gk.  elpoweia, dissimulation, irony. - Gk.  epow, a dissimulor, one who says less than he thinks or means. Allied to Ionic  epow, Atic  epow, I ask, enquire, seek out (cf.  epowes, I ask),  epowa, enquiry, search (base *epu; Prellwitz).

Irradiate. (L.) From pp. of L. irradiare, to shine upon. - L. ir-, for in, on; radiare, to shine, from radius, a ray. See Radius.

Irrrefragable, not to be refuted. (F. - L.) F.  irrefragable. - L.  irrefragibilis, not to be withstood. - L. ir-= in-, not; refrigir, to oppose, thwart, from re-, back, and (probably) L. frag-, base of fragere, to break. (For the long a, cf. L. suffragium, prob. from the same root.)

ISOLATE

Irrigate, to water. (L.) From pp. of L. irrigare, to flood. - L. in, upon; rigare, to wet, moisten.

Irritate. (L.) From pp. of L. irritare, to incite, excite, provoke, tease. App. related to irritare, irritare, to snarl as a dog; which is prob. an imitative word.

Irruption. (F. - L.) F. irruption, 'a forcible entry;' Cot. - L. acc. irruptionem, a breaking into. - L. ir- (for in), into; rupt-us, pp. of rumpere, to break. See Rupture.

Is. A. S.  is; from *ES, to be. The general 1dg. form is ES-TI, as in Skt. as-ti, Gk. to-ri, L. es-ti, G. is-ti; also O. Icel.  es, E.  is. See also Be, Was.

Isinglass, a glutinous substance made from a fish. (Du.) A corruption of M. Du. huyzenblad (mod. Du. huisblad), isinglass, lit. 'sturgeon-bladder,' whence isinglass is obtained; see Sewel. - M. Du.  hius, sturgeon; blass, blasser (Kihan). Cf. G. hausenblase, sturgeon-bladder, isinglass; from G. hausen, a sturgeon, blass, a bladder, from blasen, to blow. Cf. O. H. G. hius, a sturgeon.

Islam, the religious system of Muhammed. (Arab.) Arab.  islam, lit. 'submission,' - Arab. root  salama, he was resigned. See Moslem.

Island. (E.) The  s is inserted by confusion with F.  ile. M. E.  iland. A. S.  ig, an island; land, land; perhaps by confusion of A. S.  ig, island, with A. S.  ea land, island, lit. 'water-land.' The A. S.  ig is also *eg, O. Merc.  eg (cf. Angles-ey), cognate with Icel.  ey, Dan. Swed.  ö, island; G.  me, meadow near water. The orig. Teut. form was *eggud, f.m. of *agwia, belonging to water, an adj. formed from *ahwa, water, represented by A. S.  a, O. H. G.  aha, Goth.  ahwa, a stream, cognate with L.  aqua, water.


Isochronous, performed in equal times. (Gk.) Gk.  iso, equal;  chronos, time (see Chronology). Brugm. i, § 345 c.

Isosceles, having two equal legs or sides as a triangle. (L. - Gk.) L. isosceles. - Gk.  isos, equal;  skos, a leg, side of a triangle.

Isolate, to insulate. (Ital. - L.) Suggested by Ital.  isolate, detached, used as a term in architecture (whence also F.  isolate).
ISSUE

isol'd].—Ital. isola an island.—L. insula, an island. See Insular.

Issue, progeny, result. (F. — L.) M. E. issue, sh. — F. issue, O. F. issiue (issiue), 'the issue, end, event; ' Cot. Fem. of issu, pp. of issir, to depart, go out. — L. exire, to go out. — L. ex, out; ire, to go.

Isthmus, a neck of land connecting a peninsula with the mainland. (L. — Gk.) L. isthmus = Gk. ἴσθμος, a narrow passage; allied to ἱθα, a step. (✓El, to go.)

It. (E.) M. E. hit, A. S. hit, neut. of hē, he. — Icel. hit, neut. of him; Du. het, neut. of hij; Goth. hītā. The old gen. case was hit, afterwards it, and finally its (XII cent.). See He.

Italics, a name for letters printed thus—in sloping type. (L.) Named from Aldo Manuzio, an Italian, about A.D. 1507. — L. Italicius. — L. Italia, Italy.


Item, a separate article or particular. (L.) L. item, likewise; in common use for enumerating particulars; closely allied to ita, so. Cf. Skt. itham, thus, iti, thus. 

Iterate, to repeat. (L.) From pp. of L. iterāre, to repeat. — L. iterum, again; a compar. form (with suffix -er) from the pronominal base 1, as in i-tem, i-ta. Cf. Skt. it-ara(s), another.

Itinerant, travelling. (L.) From pres. part. of O. Lat. itinerāre, to travel. — L. itiner-, stem of iter, a journey. — L. it-um, supine of ire, to go. (✓El, to go.)


Ivy, an evergreen. (E.) A. S. ifg; also ifn. + O. H. G. ebah, (ebah) = G. efehn; Kluge. The A. S. ifg seems to be a compound word. The syllable if is equivalent to Du. ei-in-ei-loef, ivory (where loef = E. loof); and to ebo(h) — in O. H. G. ebo(h); but the sense is unknown.


in wit-an, to know; see Wit. (✓ WEID.)

Jacket. The M. E. prefix i- (A. S. ge-) is sometimes written apart from the rest of the word, and with a capital letter. Hence, by the mistake of editors, it has been printed Iwis, and explained as 'I know.' This is the origin of the fictitious word wis, to know, given in some dictionaries.

J.

Jabber, to chatter. (F. ?) Formerly jaber and jable, of imitative origin; similar to gabber and gabbler. Godfrey gives O. F. jaber as a variant of gaber, to mock. Cf. Du. gabberen, to jabber; Sewel. See Gabbie.

Jacinth, a precious stone. (F. — L.) F. jacinthe. — L. jacintus, a jacinth. — Gk. ἴκατον, a jacinth; Rev. xxi. 20. See Hyacinth.

Jack (1), a saucy fellow, sailor. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) M. E. Jacke, Jakke, often used as a term of reproach, as in 'Jakke fool,' Chaucer, C. T. 3708. Generally used formerly (as now) as a pet substitute for John, and perhaps due to the dimin. form Jankin. John is from L. Johana. — L. Iohannes. — Gk. Ἰακώβας, Ἰάκωβας, Ἰάκωβος. Lit. 'God is gracious.' β. Apparently confused with F. Jacques, a common name in France. Jaques is from L. Iacobus. — Gk. Ἰακώβας. — Heb. יְהָעֲבֹד, Yəḥāqōb, Jacob; lit. one who serves by the heel. — Heb. root 'qāḇ, to seize by the heel. — Heb. root 'qāḇ, suppliant. (✓) The name was extended to denote various implements, such as a smoke-jack, a boot-jack; so also Jack-o'-lent, Jack-o'-lantern, Jack-pudding, Jack-an-apes (= Jack on apes, with on = of).

Jack (2), a coat of mail. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) O. F. Jaque, 'James, also a Jack, or coat of mail; ' Cot. Cf. Ital. gisaco, a coat of mail; Span. jaco, a soldier's jacket, G. Jacke, a jacket. f. Obscure origin; but prob. due to the jaquerie, or revolt of the peasantry nicknamed Jacques Bonhommes, A. D. 1358; and hence due to F. Jacques, James; see above.


Jackanapes. For Jack on apes, i.e. Jack of apes. See Jack (1).

Jacket, a short coat. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) O. F. jaquette, a jacket; dim. of O. F. jaque, a jack of mail; see Jack (2).
JACOBIN

jacobin. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) M.E. jacobin. — F. jacobin. — Lat. Jacobinus, adj., formed from Jacobus, and applied to a friar of the order of St. Dominic. See Jakob (1). S. Hence one of the Jacobin club in the French Revolution, which first met in the hall of the Jacobin friars in Paris, Oct. 1789. Also the name of a hooded (fear-like) pigeon.

Jacobite, an adherent of James II. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) From L. Jacobus, James (above).

Jade (1), a sorry nag, an old woman. (Scand.) M. E. jade (Ch.). The initial j is perhaps from y. Cf. Lowland Sc. jaude, a jade; Dunbar has yalde. Of unknown origin; perhaps from Icel. jálde, a mare; prov. Swed. jältte, a mare (Rietz).

Jade (2), a hard dark-green stone. F. — Span. — L. F. jade. The jade brought from America by the Spaniards was called pedra de jade, because it was believed to cure pain in the side; for a similar reason it was called nephrite (from Gk. vephrón, kidneys). — Span. jálde, also yar, the flank; cf. Port. ilhal, ilhárge, the flank, side. — L. ilía, pl., the flanks.

Jag, a notch, tooth. (Unknown.) Perhaps a variant of dag. ‘Jaggie, or dagge of a garment.’ Palsg. I jaggie, or cut a garment; ’ib. Cf. Tag. Or perhaps cf. Icel. jæki, a piece of ice.

Jaggery, a coarse brown sugar. (Canarese — Skt. A corruption of Canarese shakkarai, unrefined sugar; H. H. Wilson. — Skt. shkararā; see Sugar.

Jaguar, a beast of prey. (F. — Brazil.) ‘Jagua in the Guarani [Brazilian] language is the common name for tygers and dogs; the generic name for jaguars is jaguarete.’ Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico, tr. by Cullen, ii. 318. It should be written yaguar; for there is no j in Tupi-Guarani (Cavalcanti). The spelling jaguar is F. (in Buffon). The Dict. of Trévoux has yàguara (error for yanoura); for Brazil. yáguara, a dog. Spelt jaguara, Hist. Nat. Brasilese, p. 235.

Jail; see Gaol.

Jalap, the root of a plant. (Mexican.) Named from Jalapa or Xalapa, in Mexico. Orig. Xalapam, ‘sand by the water.’ — Mex. sal(í), sand; a(t), water; pan, on, near; where -í, -t are suppressed.

Jama (1), to press, squeeze. (E.) Prob. a variant of champ, to chew, to champ; prov. E. champ, to mash, crush, also to chew; so also champ, hard, firm, i.e. chammed or pressed down. See Champ. ¶ But Ashe (1775) has: ‘Jamb, to confine as between two posts;’ as if from Jamb, q.v.

Jamb (2), a conserve of fruit. (E.) A soft substance, like that which is chewed. ‘And if we have any stronger meat, it must be chammed afore by the nurse, and so put into the babes mouths;’ Sir T. More, Works, p. 241 A. See above.

Jamb, side-post of a door. (F. — L.) F. jambe, a leg, also a jamb (see Cotgrave). — Folk-L. jamha, a leg. See Gambol. Der. (perhaps) jamb, vb.; see Jam (1).


January. (L.) Englished from L. Ianuārius, a month named from the god Ianus, who was supposed to have doors under his protection; cf. L. ianua, a door.

Japan, a name given to certain kinds of lacquered work. (Jap.) Named from the country. Der. japen, vb., to polish.


Jar (2), an earthen pot. (F. — Arab.)
JARGON

M. F. jarra, 'a jarre,' Cot.; F. jarre. [Cf. Span. jarra, jarro, Ital. giara.]—Arab. jarra, a jar (Devic).


Jargonelle, a kind of pear. (F. —Ital. —Pers.) F. jargonelle, a kind of pear, very stony (Littre); formed (acc. to Littre) from F. jargon, a yellow diamond, small stone.—Ital. giargone, a sort of yellow diamond. Perhaps from Pers. zagun, gold-coloured (Zend sairī-guhotā); from zar, gold, and guot, colour (Devic).

Jasmine, Jessamine, a plant. (F. —Arab. —Pers.) F. jasmin. (So also Span. jasmin.)—Arab. yazmin (Devic).—Pers. yazmin, jasmine; yasamin, jessamine.

Jasper, a precious stone. (F. —L. —Arab.) O. F. jaspre (Littre), an occasional spelling of jasper, a jasper.—L. jaspis, acc. of jaspis.—Gk. λαμάς.—Arab. yash, yasf, yash, yasper; whence Pers. yashp, yashif, jasper. Cf. Heb. yishpheh, a jasper.

Jaudice. (F. —L.) M. E. jaun; the d being excentric. —F. jaunisse, yellowness; hence, the jaundice. —F. jaune (oldest spelling jaune), yellow.—L. galbanus, greenish yellow.—L. galbus, yellow; (perhaps of Teut. origin; cf. G. gelb, yellow).

Jaunt, to ramble. (F. —R.) Of doubtful origin. Cf. M. F. jancer un cheuil, 'to stir up a horse in the stable till he sweat with sweat' withall; or (as our) to jaunt (an old word); Cot. Der. jaunt, sh., an excursion.

Jaunty, Janty, fantastical. (F. —L.) Also jaunte, jantor, variants of jantyl, old spelling of gentyl or gentel. Cf. Burgundy fantais, gentil; Mignard.

Javelin. (F. —C. M.) M. F. javelin, 'a javeling.' Cot.; allied to javello, 'a gleave, dart,' id. Perhaps Celtic. Cf. O. Irish ghabl, a fork; ghabalk, pointed, Irish gabla, a spear, ghabla, a fork of a tree; Gael. obgalbain, a prong; W. gaf, a fork, gablack, a dart. See Gaff.

Jaw. (F. —L.) M. E. iowe (iwe).—O. F. (and F.) iove, 'the cheek, the jowle,' Cot. (Cf. Prov. genta, Ital. gola, cheek, jaw.)—Late L. galeta, gwata, a bowl; from the rounding of the jaw. (Diz, Kötting.) Perhaps influenced by chew, chow; Palgrave has chaw-bone for jaw-bone.


Jealous. (F. —Gk.) M. E. jalous, gelus.—O. F. jalous (later jaloux).—Late L. gelōsus, full of zeal.—L. sēlius, zeal.—Gk. σέλος, zeal. See Zeal. Der. jealous-y, F. jalouse.

Jeer. (Du.) Doubtful; perhaps from M. D. phrase den geh scheeren, lit. to shear the fool, hence to jeer at one; whence the word geschieren, or simply scheeren, to jeer. Now spelt sieren. Cf. G. schieren, 'to shear, fleece, cheat, plague, tease;' Flügel. E. Fries. scheeren, the same.

Jehovah. (Heb.) Heb. yahuwāh, or, more correctly, yahuwēh, a proper name, rendered in the A. V. by 'the Lord.'

Jejune, hungry, meagre. (L.) lējūnus, lasting, hungry, dry.

Jelly. (F. —L.) Formerly gelly.—F. gelée, 'gelly.' Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of geler, to freeze.—L. gelāre, to freeze. See Gelid.

Jennet, Gennet, a small Spanish horse. (F. —Span. —Arab.) M. F. genet, 'a gnet, or Spanish horse;' Cot. —Span. gineta, a nag; but orig. 'a horse-holder.' Of Moorish origin; traced by Dozy to Arab. saūāta, a tribe of Barbary celebrated for its cavalry.

Jenneting, a kind of early apple. (F. —Gk. —Heb.) Prob. for jaunnet-tou; a dimin from F. pomme de S. Jean, an early apple, called in Italian melo de San Giovanni, i. e. St. John's apple. So called because, in France and Italy, it ripened about June 24, St. John's day. So also, there is an early pear, called Amīr Joaunet or Jeanette, or petit St. Jean; G. Johannisbirne. F. jean<Lat. acc. Ioan-nem; from Gk. Ἰαοννυς, John. —Heb. Yochuūnān, the Lord is gracious.

Jeopardy, hazard. (F. —L.) M. E. jopartie, later jopardie, jeopardy.—O. F. jeu parti, lit. a divided game; a game in which the chances were equal, hence a risk, hazard. —Late L. iocus partitus, the same; also an alternative.—L. iocus, a game; partitus, pp. of partir, to part, divide, from partir<decl. stem of part, a part. ⊙ The diphthong eo=F. eu; cf. people (F. peuple). See Joke.
JERBOA

JERBOA, a rodent quadruped. (Arab.) Arab. yarbyû, (1) the flesh of the back or loins, an oblique descending muscle; (2) the jerboa, from the use it makes of the strong muscles in its hind legs, in taking long leaps.

JEREEF, a wooden javelin used in mock fights. (Arab.) Arab. jarid, a palm-branch stripped of its leaves, a lance.

JERK. (E.) We find jerk, jert, and yerk all used in much the same sense, orig. to strike with a lash, whip or rod. Of these, jert was regarded as equivalent to gird (Index to Cot.); see Gird (2).

JERKED BEEF. (Peruvian.) A singular corruption of chicarqui, the S. American name for 'jerked' beef, or beef dried in a particular way; see Prescott, Conquest of Peru, ch. v. From Peruv. chicarqui, a slice of dried beef. Also called jerkin beef; from Peruv. echachumi, vb., to make dried beef.

JERKIN, a jacket, short coat. Du.) Dimin. of Du. jurk, a frock (Sewel), by help of the once common Du. dimin. suffix -ken, now supplanted by -je or -je. Cf. Westphal. jurken, a sort of overcoat; E. Fr. jurken, a child's frock. Cf. firkin, kilderkin.

JERSEY, fine wool, a woollen jacket (Jersey.) From Jersey, one of the Channel Islands.

JESSAMINE; see Jasmine.

JESSE'S STRAPS, straps round a hawk's legs (F. - L.) Double pl.; from M. E. ges, jesses. - O. F. ges, gies, pl. of ges, gist, a short thong, for throwing off the hawk; orig. 'a cast.' Cf. M. F. ject, a cast; les jects d'un oyseau, 'a hawkes jesses;' Cot. - O. F. geter, to cast. = L. tactare, to cast; see Jet (1).


JESUS, the Saviour. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) L. Iesus. = Gk. Ιησοῦς. = Heb. יְהוָה. Jewish (Nehem. viii. 17); contr. form of Yehošu, Jehoshua (Numb. xiii. 16) signifying saviour, lit. 'help of Jehovah.' - Heb. root yiska, to be large, to save. Der. jeshuitch, one of the society of Jesus.

JET (1), to throw out, fling about, spout. (F. - L.) Formerly, to jet was to strut about. M. E. laten, to strut. = O. F. jeter, geter, getter, to throw, fling, push forth. = L. tactare, to fling; frequent. of taccere, to throw. Der. jet, sb., formerly in the sense of guise or fashion, &c.

JET (2), a black mineral. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. jet, jayt, also joyet, jette, jet, (F. jai.) = L. gaceta, acc. of gactes, jet = Gk. γατα, jet; so called from Iapya, a town in Lydia, in the S. of Asia Minor.


JETTY, a kind of pier. (F. - L.) M. F. jettere (F. jetter), a cast, throw, also a jetty or jetty; Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of M. F. jeter (F. jeter), to throw; see Jet (1).


JIB (1), the foremost sail in a ship. (Dan.) So called because easily shifted from side to side; see jib (2) below.

JIB (2), to shift a sail from one side to the other. (Dan.) 'Jib, to shift the boom-sail from one side of the mast to another;' Ash (1775). Also spelt jibe, yibe. = Dan. gibbe, to jibe; jib, jib; Swed. dial. gippa, to jerk up. Allied to Swed. gippa, to rock; see Jump. The form gibe answers to Du. giopen, E. Fries. gipen, to turn suddenly, said of a sail.

JIB (3), to move restively, as a horse. F. - Scand.) O. F. giber, to struggle with the hands and feet (Roquefort); whence O. F. regibier, (F. regimber), to kick as a horse. Cf. also O. F. giper, to jib, as a horse (Godefroy). = Swed. dial. gippa, to jerk up (above).
JIBE

Jibe, the same as Gibe, q. v.

Jig, a lively tune or dance. (F. — M. H. G.) O. F. gigue, gigue, a fiddle, dance. — M. H. G. gige (Geige), a fiddle.

Jilt, a flirt. (L.) Formerly jillet, dimin. of jill, a flirt, orig. Jill or Gillian, a personal name. — L. Jillana. See Gill (4).

Jingle, to clink. (E.) M. E. gingeles; a frequentative verb from the base jink, allied to chink; see Chink (2). Also alluded to Jangle.

Jinn, a demon. (Arab.) Formed from Arab. jīnna, demons, pl.; the sing. form being jinnī, Englished as jinnie or genie.

Job (1), to peck with the beak. (E.?) Perhaps imitative. M. E. ioble. Cf. Gael. and Irish gob, mouth, beak.

Job (2), a small piece of work. (F.?) M. E. iob, a piece, lump. — ‘Gob, a lump; also, to work by the gob.’ Halliwell. — O. F. gob, a mouthful; gobet, a morsel. Perhaps of Celtic origin. See Job (1).

Jockey. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) A North E. pron. of Jackey, dimin. of Jack as a personal name. See Jack (1).

Jocose, merry. (L.) L. jocosus, sportive. — L. focus, sport. See Joke.

Jocular. (L.) L. ioculatus. — L. ioculus, a little jest, dimin. of focus, a jest.


Jog, to push slightly, jolt. (F. — Tent.) M. E. soggen. Cf. W. sweetin, to wag, stir, shake, E. shog, M. E. schagen, to shake up and down; Kentish jock, to jolt. All apparently from M. E. schoben; see Shook. If We also find Norw. and Swed. dial. jukta, to jump up and down, as in riding.

John Dory, the name of a fish. (F. — L.) John dory is the vulgar name of the fish called the dory. John appears to be a mere sailor’s prefix, like the jack in jackass; it can hardly be from an alleged F. jaume dorte, which would be etymologically nonsense. Dory is borrowed from F. dorle, a dory; lit. ‘gilded,’ dorte being the fem. of the pp. of dorler, to gild. — L. daurērī, to gild. — L. daurō, of gold; see Aureate.

Join. (F. — L.) O. F. and F. joignir, a stem of joindre. — L. inungere (pp. inunctus), to join. — Gk. ἱππόβατος; Skt. ṣvaj, to join. Allied to Yoke.

Joint. (F. — L.) O. F. joinct, joint, a

JOURNEY

Joint, ab. — O. F. joint, joint, pp. of joindre, to join; see Join (above).

Joist, one of a set of timbers to support the boards of a floor. (F. — L.) Sometimes pronounced just (with s as in mice). M. E. gistere. — O. F. gistre, a bed, couch, place to lie on, one or a join; because these timbers support the floor. — O. F. geiser (G. gesir), to lie, lie on. — L. tacere, to lie. See Gist.

Joke, a jest. (L.) From L. iocus, a jest, game. Brug. n. 8 302.

Jole; see Jowl.


Jolly-boat. (Port. and E.) We find ‘grete bote and jolywrat’ in 1,595; but it was also spelt gallevet and galleywrat (Yule). — Port. galota, a galliot; see Galliot. Perhaps the form of the word has been influenced by F. joli. See Jolly.

Jolt, to jerk. (E.) From joll, vb., to knock the jole or head; cf. All’s Well, i. 3. 59. Cf. joll-head, a stupid fellow; one whose head has been joll’d or knocked about. See Jowl.

Jonquil, a flower. (F. — Span. — L.) l. jonquille. — Span. jonquillo; named from its rush-like leaves. — Span. juncro, a rush. — L. iuncus, a rush. See Junk (2).

Jordan, a pot. (Unknown.) M. E. iordan, iordan, iov deyne; Late L. iurdaeus (Prompt. Parv. and Vocab.). It was orig. an alchemist’s bottle (Halliwell, Way); perhaps once used for keeping water from the Jordan.


Jostle, Justle, 1) push against. (F. — L.; with E. suffix.) A frequent. form, with suffix -le, from M. E. jousten, to tilt, push against. See Joust.


Journey, (F. — L.) M. E. iournée, a
day's travel. — F. journée, a day, orig. a day's work. — Late L. diurnātum, orig. the fem. p. of Late L. diurnāre, to sojourn. — L. diurnus, daily. — L. diēs, a day.

Joust, Jost, to tilt. (F. — L.) O. F. jouster, to tilt. — Late L. inxiāle, to approach (hence, to approach with hostile intent, as in tilting). — L. inxiā, close to, hard by (whence O. F. joust, close to). Δ The form inxiā is short for *ingi-xiā, fem. abl. of the superlative form of L. sielā, to join. (✓ YEU.) Brugm. 1 § 760. Der. jostle.


Jowl, Jole, the jaw or cheek. (E.) M. E. jollé; all the forms are corruptions of M. E. chaul, chaul, which is a contraction of M. E. chável (chavel), the jowl. — A. S. céafa, the jaw; pl. céafas, the jaws, chops. Cf. O. Sax. kaft, pl. the jaws; Du. kauwen, pl. the gums; G. kiefer, jaw, jawbone; also Icel. kagor, Swed. kaft, Dan. kieft, jaw. Δ The successive spellings are A. S. céafa, chafe (Layamon), chauel, chaul, chole, jole, jowl (all found).

Joy. (F. — L.) M. E. ioye. — O. F. ioye, joie; oldest form goye (F. goye); cf. Ital. gioia, joy, also a gaud, jewel, Span. joya, a gaud. — L. gaudia, pl. of gaudium, joy; afterwards turned into a fem. sing. — L. gaudēre, to rejoice. See Gaud.

Jubilation, a shouting for joy. (L.) From L. iubilātio, subst. — L. iubilātus, p. of iubilāre, to shout for joy. — L. iubilum, a shout of joy. Δ Quite distinct from jubilee.

Jubilee, a season of great joy. (F. — L. — Heb.) M. E. jubile, M. F. jubilé, a jubilee; Cot. — L. iūbileus, the jubilee (Levit. xxv. 11); masc. of adj. iūbileus, belonging to the jubilee (Levit. xxv. 28). — Heb. yōdel, a blast of a trumpet, shout of joy. Δ Distinct from the word above.

Judge, (F. — L. k. juge. — L. iūdicius, acc. of iūdics, a judge, lit. 'one who points out law.' — L. iūsis, law; dicēre, to point out. See Jury and Diction.

Jug. a kind of pitcher. (Heb.) Drinking-vessels were formerly called jachas, jills, and jugs, all of which represent Christian names. Jug and judge were usual as pet female names, and equivalent to jenny or jove; see fanette, feehamette in Cotgrave.

Juggernaut, the name of an Indian idol. (Skt.) — Skt. jagannatha, lord of the universe, monarch of the world (Benley, p. 465). — Skt. jagat, world; nātha, protector, lord.


Jugular, pertaining to the side of the neck. (L.) From L. iugulium, or iugul-us, the collar-bone, which joins the neck and shoulders; dimin. of iugum, a yoke. See Yoke.

Juice. (F. — L.) M. E. isce, isce. — O. F. jus, juice, broth = L. īāsis, broth; lit. 'mixture.' + Skt. vṛṣa, soup. (✓ YU.) Brugm. i §§ 917, 922.

Jujube, a fruit. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) M. F. jujubes, pl. (Cot.). — L. iūxiphum, a jujube; fruit of the tree called iūxiphus. — Gk. οίῳφος, fruit of the tree (οίῳφος. — Pers. azrāsīn, zīrūn, zīrāsīn, the jujube-tree.

Julep, a drink. (F. — Span. — Pers.) F. julep. — Span. julepe. — Pers. jalepe. — Pers. jaleb, julep, a sweet drink; also gülāb, rose-water, also julep. — Pers. gūl, a rose; dō, water. For Pers. gūl, see Rose. — Pers. dō is cognate with Skt. ap-, water.

July. (F. — L.) O. F. Jule, L. Iūlius, a month (formerly called Quinuvalis) named after Julius Caesar, who was born in July.

Jump (t), to leap, spring, skip. (Scand.) Swed. dial. gumpa, to spring, jump, gumpa, to wag about; allled to Swed. gulpa,
JUMBLE
move up and down; Dan. gump, to jolt; Icel. goppa, to skip. — M. H. G. gampen, gamphen, to jump, gumpen, to play theBuffoon; prov. G. gampen, to jump, hop, sport (Schmeller); M. Du. gampen, to dance, leap. From a Teut. st. vb. *gimp-pan- (for *gempen-); whence Dan. dial. gimp, to swing, wag. Lowl. Sc. jimp, to jump.

jumble, to mix together confusedly. (Scand.) We also find M. E. jombren, Ch. Troll. i. 1037; and jumper, to mix harmoniously (More). In fact, jumbl-le, jombren, jump-er are all frequentative forms of the verb to jump, used transitively. Thus jumbl-le = to make to jump, jolt together, make a discord; or, otherwise, to shake together, make to agree. See Jump (1).

Jump (2), exactly, pat; also, as a verb. (Scand.) From the verb above; cf Hamlet, i. 1. 65. Also used in the sense to agree or tally, esp. in the phr. to jump with. 'They jump not;' (Oth. i. 3. 5; cf. Tam. Shrew, i. 1. 195.

Junction, a joining. (L.) From L. inunctio, a joining. = L. inunctus, pp. of inungere, to join. See Join.

juncture, a union, a critical moment. (L.) The sense of 'critical moment' is astrological, from the 'union' of planets. = L. inunctura, a joining. = L. inunctus (above).

June. (F. — L.) O. F. and L. juin. = L. junius, the name of the month and of a Roman gens or clan.

Jungle. (Hind. Skt.) Hind. jungal, waste land. = Skt jangala, adj., dry, desert; hence jungle = waste land. ¶ The Hind short a sounds like as in mud.

J unior, younger. (L.) L. iunior, comp. of iunemis, young; short for *iunenior. See Juvenile.

Juniper, an evergreen shrub. (L.) L. iuniperus, iunipom. a juniper. Of doubtful origin.

Junk (1), a Chinese vessel. (Port. — Malay. — Chin.) Port. (and Span.) jumco, a junk. = Malay jang; also jang. Said to be borrowed from Chinese ch'ou-kan, a ship, boat, bark, junk; Williams, Chinese Dict. p. 130.

Junk (2), pieces of old cordage. (Port. — L.) Port. jumco, a rush; also junk, as a nautical term; i.e., rush-made ropes. = L. iunecum, acc. of iuncus, a rush. ¶ Junk also means salt meat, tough as old ropes. (But junk, a lump, is for chunk.)

Junket, a kind of sweetmeat. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. joncado (Cot.). Orig. a kind of cream-cheese, served up on rushes, whence its name. — Ital. giuncata, a kind of cream-cheese on rushes, also a junket (Florio). = Ital. giunco, a rush. = L. iunecum, acc. of iuncus, a rush.

Junta, a council. (Span. — L.) Span. junta, a congress; a fem. form of junta (below).

Junto, a knot of men, a faction. (Span. — L.) Span. junta, united, conjoined. = L. iunctor, pp. of iungere, to join. See Join.

Juridical, Jurisdiction, Jurist, Juror; see Jury.

Jury, a body of sworn men. (F. — L.) O. F. ury, a jury, a company of sworn men; orig. the fem. pp. of uryer, to swear. = L. uryare, to swear, bind by an oath. = L. iuris, for ius, law. = Skt. yu, to bind.

juridical, pertaining to courts of law or to a judge. (L.) From L. iuridic-us, relating to the administration of justice; with suffix -icus. = L. iurici, decl. stem of ius, law; dicere, to proclaim. See Just (1) below.

jurisdiction. (F. — L.) M. F. jurisdiction (F. jurisdiction). = L. iurisdictionem, acc of iuridicatio, administration of justice. = L. iuris, gen. of ius, law (see Just (1) below); and see DICTION. ¶ So also juris-prudence.

jurist, a lawyer. (F. — L.) F. juriste (Cot.). = Late L. iurista, a lawyer. = L. iuris, for ius, law, with suffix -ista (= Gk. -on).

juror, one of a jury. (F. — L.) Imitated from L. jure, a sworn, a juror. = L. iuratiorem, acc. of iurator, one who swears. = L. iurare, to swear; see Jury (above).

Jury-mast, a temporary mast. (F. — L.) Short for jury-mast; where jury — O. F. uryere, aid, succour (Godefroy). from L. adiuetar.; to aid; see AID. Cf M. F. aierer; assistance; PROMPT. PARV.

Just (1), upright. (F. — L.) M. E. Just. = F. juste. = L. iustum, acc. of iustus, just, according to right; with suffix -tus. = L. ius, right, that which is fitting; cf. Skt. yu, to join.

Justice. (F. — L.) F. justice = L. iustitia, justice; Late L. iustitia, a tribunal, a judge. = L. iusti-, for iustus, just; see Just (1) above.

justify. (F. — L.) F. justifier. = L. iustificare to shew, to be just. = L. iusti-
for iustus, just; scäre, for facere, to make.

Just (a), to joust; see Joust.

Justle; see Jostle.

Jut, to project. (F. - L.) Merely a corruption of jet; in the same way a jelly or plum was formerly called a jutily; see Jotty.

jutty, a projection. (F. - L.) For jelly; see above. Der. jutty, vb., to project beyond.

Jute, a substance resembling hemp. (Bengali) Bengali jät, the fibres of the bark of the Corchorus olitorius (Wilson). From jhōto, vulgarly jhoto, the native name in Orissa (Yule).

Juvenile, young. (F. - L.) M. F. juvenile; F. jvenir = L. iunius, youthful. -L. iunus, young. See Young.

Juxtaposition. (L. and F. - L.) Coined from L. inuxia, near; and position. See Joust and Position.

K.

Kail, Kale, cabbage. (L.) Northern E. form of cole; see Cole.

Kails, ninepins. (Du.) Formerly also keles; see qistle in Cotgrave. These kails were cone-shaped. -Du. kool, a pin, kail; met kogels spelen, to play at ninepins. -Dan. kegle, a cone, keger, nine-pins; Swed. kigla, a pin, cone; (-i) kegel (whence F. qistle). Apparently a dimin. of Du. kog, a wedge.

Kaleidoscope, an optical toy. (Gk.) From Gk. καλός, beautiful; ello-s, form; σωφρόν, to behold; because it enables one to behold beautiful forms.

Kalender; see Calends.

Kangaroo, a quadruped. (Australian.) Said to be not the native Australian name, but to have arisen from some mistake; but even this is doubtful (see Morris).

Kayles; see Kails.

Keelies, hemlocks. (C.) For keches; and kech is also written kex. See Kex.

Kedge (a), to warp a ship. (F. - L.) To kedge is to drag a ship slowly forward, by help of a kedge-anchor, against tide. A kedge-anchor was formerly called a catch-anchor or catch (N. E. D.). Hence kedge may represent ketch; for catch.

Kedge (a), Kidge, brisk, lively. (E.) An East-Anglian word. M. E. kyge.

Kyde. Cf. prov. E. cagy, cheerful; and perhaps Dan. kaad, frolicsome; M. Dan. kade, joy; Swed. kätta, to be wanton.

Keel (a), the bottom of a ship. (Scand.) Icel. kójir, Dan. kiel, Swed. köl, the keel of a ship (whence G. Du. kiel, a keel). Tent. type *kiulas. Cf. A. S. celas, the beak of a ship (O. E. T.). Distinct from A. S. cöl, O. H. G. kiol, M. I. G. kiel, a ship.

Keelhaul. (Scand. and E.) Also keel-kale, 'to punish in the seaman's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other; ' Johnson. From keel and haul or k Hale. See Du. kial-halen, G. kielholen.

Kelson, kelson, a set of timbers next a ship's keel. (Scand.) Formerly kelseine (Chapman). -Swed. kolswine, Dan. kiofsvin (Norweg. kjolsvill), a keelson; E. Fries. kolzwijn. -G. kielshwein. Lit. 'keel-swine;' 't this can hardly have been the orig. sense. A better sense is given by Norw. kjolsvill, where svill answers to G. schwelle, E. still; see BII. This suffix, not being understood, may easily have been corrupted to swine, and afterwards, in English, to son.

Keel (a), to cool. (E.) To keel a pot is to keep it from boiling over, lit. to cool it. -A. S. cèlan, to cool; for *cōfan. -A. S. cōl, cool. See Cool.

Keelson; see Keel (1).

Keen, sharp. (E.) M. E. kene, A. S. cêne, where ë is due to an older ö; O. Merc cüene. The orig. sense is 'skillful, experienced.' -Du. koen, bold, daring; Icel. kenn (for kunn), wise, also able; G. kuhn, bold, O. H. G. chuan. Tent. type *konjos, able; from Teut. root *ken (GrE), to know; see Can (1).


Keg, a small cask. (Scand.) Formerly also cag = Icel. kagger, a keg; Swed. kagge, Norweg. kagge, a keg, a round mass or heap. Der. kails.

Kelp, calcined ashes of sea-weed. Origin unknown. Also spelt kiph.

Ken, to know. (Scand.) M. E. kennen. -Icel. kenna, Swed. kenna, Dan. künde, to know; so also G. kennen; A. S. cenna (to declare), Goth. hannisjan. Tent. type *hinnjan, -i. Causal form of cunnan, to
KENNEL

Know, derived from Teut. base *kan (cf. can) by vowel-change of a to ö. See Can (1).


Kennel (2). A corruption of M.E. cavel, a channel. — A.F. cavel, Charlemagne, ed. Michel, l. 556; O.F. chanel; see Channel.

Kerestone. (F.—L.; and E.) Here herb is for curb; so called because the stone was sometimes placed, as round a well, on a curved edge. See Curb.

Kescher. (F.—L.) M.E. kerchief. — O.F. couvrechef, lit. a head-covering. — O.F. couvrir, to cover; chef, the head; see Cover and Chief.

Kermes, the dried bodies of insects used in dyeing crimson. (Aраб. — Аб.) See Crimson.


Kern (2). — see Quern.

Kernel. (E.) A.S. cyrn, a grain: dimin. of A.S. corn, a grain (with the usual change from Teut. o (A.S. o) to y). Tect. stem *kurnilo. — see Corn.

Kersley, coarse woollen cloth. (E.) Named from Kersley (of A.S. origin), a village three miles from Halleygh, in Suffolk, where a woollen trade was once carried on. — Not from kersey, which is also used as the name of a material.

Kersermere, a twilled cloth of fine wool. — Cashmere. A corruption of Cashmore or Cassimere, by confusion with kersey above.

Kestrel, a base kind of hawk. (F.—L.) For kersel; the t is exrescent, as in whil—t, etc. — M. kerserelle, a kastrell; Cotgrave; F. crécerelle. Extended from O.F. descrtec, cererelle, M. F. querelle, a kastrel. Of imitative origin; cf. O.F. fiercelle, F. sarcelle, a teal, from L. querquilu, a kind of teal.

Ketob, a small yacht or hoy. (B.) M.E. koch. Prob. from the verb to catch; see N. E. D.; see V. Catch. — The Du. kites, F. quaishe, a ketch, are borrowed from E.; see T. Quaire, G. quaische, a ketch, are borrowed from E. — Distinct from caique, q. v.

KETCHUP, a sauce. (Malay.) Malay ketchup, kishup, a sauce; soy. — In Dutch spelling, keisp. — C. P. G. Scott.

Kettle, (Scand.—L.) M.E. ketel. Icel. ketill; borrowed from L. caldinius, a small bowl (whence also Goth. kettis, A.S. cetel, Du ketel, G. kessel, &c.). Dimin. of caldinius, a cup, a deep vessel for cooking food. Perhaps allied to Gk. κούρος, a cup (Prellwitz); see Cotwhc von.

Kex, hemlock, a hollow stem. (W.—L.) M.E. kex. — W. coce, pl., hollow stalks, hemlock, allied to ridge, hemlock; Corn. egus, hemlock; prob. borrowed from L. cicuta, hemlock. — Kex — kecks, and is properly a plural form.

Key. (E.) M.E. keye. A.S. cęg, a key; O. Fr. kai, kí, a key.

Khan, a prince. (Pers.—Tatar.) Pers. khán, lord, prince; of Tatar origin. Cf. Chingis Khan, i.e. great lord, a Tatar title (Chaucier's Cambuscan).


Kibe, a chiblaim. (C.? W. cicwost, chiblains; explained by Pugh as standing for cic—wost. — W. cic, a cup; wost, a humour, malady, disease; hence ‘a cup-like malady,’ from the rounded form. The E. word has preserved only the syllable cic, rejecting the latter syllable. — Doubtful.

Kick. (Perhaps Celtic.) M.E. khen. — Cf. W. cici, to kick (colloquial); O. W. cic, a foot; as in W. cic—ur, footman. (Doubtful.)

Kickshaws, a dainty dish. (F.—L.) A sing. sb.; the pl. is kickshawses (Shak.). A curious corruption of P. quelque chose, something, hence, a trifle, a delicacy. Spelt quelquechose by Dryd.n. — F. quelque chose.

Kid, a young goat. (Scand.) M. E. kíd. — Dan. kid, Swed. kid, Icel. kiódd, a kid. — G. kits.

Kidnap, to steal young children. (Scand.) Kid, in Tudor E. slang, means a child; nap is our nab. — Dan. kid, a kid; nappe, to nab; see Nab.

Kidde, a kind of weir formed of basketwork placed in a river to catch fish. (A.F.) Anglo-F. kide, pl. kiléres; O. F. cudel
KIDNEY

(Godefroy); later form guideau, 'a wicker engine whereby fish is caught'; Cotgrave.
Late L. kidellus; Breton kideil.

Kidney. (E. ? and Scand.) Corruption of M. E. kiderc, kidney; nere is also used alone. 1. Here kid answers to A. S. *cyd, perhaps related to L. cedal, bag, pod, husk, M. E. cad, belly. 2. M. E. nere is a Scand. word. - Icel. nýra, Dan. nyr, Swed. nyör, a kidney; cognate with Du. nier, G. niere, and allied to Gr. ρηγός, kidney. The former element is doubtful.

Kidderkin. (Du.) A corruption of M. Du. kidrekken, also kinnekken, the eighth part of a vat. The lit. sense is 'little child,' because the measure is a small one as compared with a tun, vat, or barrel. Formed, with dimin. suffix -ken (now nearly obsolete), from Du. kindl, a child; allied to Icel. kvar, a son, and to E. Kin. The mod. Du. name is kinnetje.

Kill, (L.) M. E. kilen, more commonly cullen. The M. E. cullen prob. answers to an A. S. type *cyllan, from the weak grade *cywil- of cwélan, to die. Cf. E. Fries kullen, to vex, strike, beat, a parallel form; O. H. G. chiliieren, by-form of scholar, to vex, kill, marly. Thus kill is closely related to Quell, q. v. For the loss of w, cf. dull, which is related to dwell.

Kilk, (L.) A. S. cyll, also cylen; merely borrowed from L. calidus, a kitchen (hence, a drying-house); whence also W. cyllin, a kiln, a furnace. See Culinary.

Kilt. (Scand.) The sb. is derived from the verb kilt, to tuck up. - Dan. kilte, to tuck up; Swed. dial. kilda, to swaddle. Cf. Icel. kilting, a skirt. Perhaps related to Swed. dial. kyla, the lap, Icel. kjalla, lap.

Kimbo; see Akimbo.


Kind (2), adj., natural, loving. (E.) M. E. kunde, kinde. A. S. cynde, ge-cynde, natural, in-born; allied to Goth. -kinds, of such a nature. Allied to Kin.

Kipple (1), to bring forth young. (E.) M. E. kindlen, kundlen; from M. E. kindel, kundl, sb., a progeny; from the A. S. cynd, nature, or from the adj. cynde, natural.

Kipple (2), to inimicate. (Scand.) It appears to be the same word as Kipple (1); see Anc. Rivel. But it can hardly be separated from Icel. kyndal, to inimicate, kindle, Swed. dial. kynda, kinda, a sense which seems to have been suggested by Icel. kyndill, a torch. And Icel. kyndill is a mere borrowing from A. S. candel; from L. candela, a candle. See Candle.

Kinder, (E.) The former d is excrecent. M. E. kinrede. = A. S. cyn, kin; -re, d, signifying law, state, condition (so also hat-red from hate). Kinder is allied to the adj. ready; cf. Goth. ga-raideins, an ordinance.

Kine, cows; see Cow.

King, a chief ruler. (E.) A. S. ceuling, a king; lit. a man of good birth,' (cf. A. S. cyng, royal. Icel. korn, one of gentle birth); = A. S. cyn, a tribe, kin, race, with suffix -ing, as in Hisfred. Héfelunget. = Alfred the son of Æthelwulf. + O. Sax. kunming, from kunt, tribe; O. Fries. kining; Icel. konungs; Swed. konung; Dan. konge; Du. koning; G. konig; O. H. G. churnung (from O. H. G. churnmi, a kin, race). Teut. type *kunings, m.

Kingdom. (E.) Late M. E. kingdom; not really a compound of king and suffix -dom, but a substitution for early M. E. kinedom, A. S. cynedom, a kingdom. The A. S. cyn signifies 'royal,' very common in composition, and is allied to A. S. cyn, a tribe.

Kink, a twist in a rope. (Scand.) A Northern word. = Swed. kink Norweg. kink, a twist in a rope. (So also Du. kink.) Allud to Norweg. kika, kinkka, to writhe, Icel. kikna, to sink at the knees under a burden, Icel. keik, beat back; Norw. keika, to bend aside, to twist. (Teut. base *heik, to bend.)

Kiosk, a small pavilion. (Turk. - Pers.) F. kiosque. = Turk. körk, körk (pronounced with k as k), a kiosk. = Pers. körk, a palace, villa, portico.

Kipper, to cure salmon. (E.) This meaning is an accidental one, arising from a habit of curing kipper-salmon, i.e. salmon during the spawning season, which were
cured because of inferior quality. A salmon, after spawning, was called a kipper (Pennant). A.S. kiper, a kipper-salmon.

Kirk, a church. (Scand. — E. — Gk.) M.E. kirke. — Icel. kirja; borrowed from A.S. circe, circe, a church. See Church.

Kirtle, a sort of gown or petticoat. (L.; with E. suffix.) M.E. kirtel. A.S. gyrtel, a tunic; Icel. kyrtil, Dan. kirtel, Swed. kjortel; evidently dimin. forms. All from L. curtus, short, which appears also in Du. kort, G. kurz, short. See Curt.

Kiss, a salute with the lips. (E.) The vowel i is due to the verb, which is formed from the sb. by vowel-change. M.E. kess, sb., a kiss; whence kissen, verb. A.S. coss, sb.; whence cysen, verb. — Du. kus, Icel. koss, Dan. kys, Swed. kys, G. kurz, a kiss. Teut. type *kussno, sb. — C. Goth. knikyan, to kiss; E. Frs. knuk, a kiss.

Kit (1), a milk-pail tub; also, an outfit. (O. Low G.) M.E. kete. — M. Du. kotte, a wooden bowl, a tub; Du. kit. Cf. Norweg. kille, a corn-bin.

Kit (2), a small violin. (F. — L. — Gk.) Shortened from Norman F. guirot+ (Moisy); answering to O. L. Guilerne (Godefroy). From L. cithara. — Gk. kybring, a kind of lyre. See Cithern.

Kit (3), a brood, family, quantity. (E.) A variant of kith. 'The whole kith' — the whole kith. See Kith.

Kist, Kit-cat, Kit-kat, the name given to portraits of a particular size. (Personal name.) The size adopted by Sir G. Kneller for painting members of the Kit-Kat club, which used to meet at a house kept by Christopher Kit (Haydn). 'Kit is for Christopher (Gk. Κριστόφορος, lit. 'Christ-bearing').


Kite, a bird, a toy for flying. (E.) M.E. kite. A.S. ciga, a kite.


Kitten, (Scand.; with k. suffix.) M.E. kiten, where the suffix -oun is F., suggested by O. F. chattan, a kitten. Kit is a mutated form of cat, appearing in the E. form kit-tling, from Icel. kalling, a kitten; and in (obs.) kittle, to produce kittens.

Knack, a snap, dexterity, trick. (F.)

Knee, Imitative, like Knap. Cf. Du. knaken, G. knacken, to crack. [The Gael. cnoc, Irish cnach, a crack, W. cnach, a snap, are borrowed from E. crach.] It meant (1) a snap, (2) a snap with the finger or nail, (3) a jester's trick, piece of dexterity, (4) a joke, trifle, toy, &c. Cf. Kneak.

Knacker, a dealer in old horses. (Scand.) It formerly meant a saddler and harness-maker (Ray). — Icel. knakkur, a saddle.

Knag, a knot in wood, peg. (E.) M.E. knagge, a peg, a knot in wood. Not in A.S. Low G. knagge, a kind of peg; Swed. knagg, a knag, knot; Dan. knag, a peg, clog. We find also Irish cnag, a knob, peg, cnagh, a knot in wood, Gael. cnag, cnob, pin, peg (all from E.).


Knapsack, Knopweed, a weed with a hard head or knop; see Knop.

Knave, a boy, servant, sly fellow. (E.) M.E. knoe (knave), a boy, servant. A.S. cnafa, older form cnape, a boy. So also Du. knap, a lad, servant; Icel. knapi, servant-boy; G. knabe, a boy. It is probable that the initial kn- represents the weak grade of Teut. *ken- (Idg. *gen-), to produce; cf. Knight. But the rest of the word remains unexplained.


KNEEL, to fall on the knees. See Genuflection, Pentagon, &c.
Kneel, to fall on the knees. (E.)
  M. E. knollen, knuellen; A. S. cnwollan. +
  Du. knielen; Low G. knelen (Lubben);
  Dan. knede (formed from kru, knee).
Knoll, Knoll, to sound as a bell, toll.
  (E.) M. E. knullen, knollen. A. S. cnyllan,
  to knock, beat noisily. Cf. Du. knallen, to
  give a loud report, Dan. knaale, to explode;
  Swed. knalla, to resound, G. knallen, to
  make a loud noise; Icel. gnælla, to scream;
  M. H. G. knullen, to beat. Perhaps of
  imitative origin, to denote a loud noise;
  cf. Du. knal. Dan. knald, Swed. knall,
  G. knall, a loud noise. From Teut. base
  *knel- (*knel-, *kuan-).
Knickerbockers, loose-knee breeches.
  (Du.) Named from Diederich Knicker-
  bocher, the pretended author of W. Irving’s
  Hist. of New York; taken as the type of
  a New York Dutchman.
Knock-knock, a trick, trifle, toy. (E.)
  A reduplication of knob, in the sense of
  trifle, toy. Cf. Du. knieken, to snap,
  weakened form of knakken, to crack.
  See Knack.
Knife, (E.) M. E. knif, pl. knifes
  (with u = u). A. S. cuijf, a knife. +
  Du. knijf, Icel. knúfr, Dan. kniv, Swed. knif,
  prov. G. kniej; Low G. knif, knip, a knife
  (Lubben). (Cf. F. canif, from G.)
  Possibly related to Nip and Nibble.
Knigh, a youth, servant, man-at-arms.
  ciht, a boy, servant. + Du. knecht, a
  servant; Dan. knegt, man-servant, knave
  (at cards); Swed. knekt, soldier, knave (at
  cards); G. knecht. Perhaps cnecht =
  *cnecht, belonging to the kin or tribe;
  cf. Gk. γενεα, legitimate, from γενεα, kin
  (where ge- is the weak grade of yer-);
  see Kin. The suffix -eth, -eth is adjectival;
  as in horneth, thorny, from horn, a thorn.
Knit, (E.) A S. cnytan, to form into
  a knot, to knot; formed (by vowel-change)
  from Teut. *knot, the base of cnotta, a
  knot (Teut. type *knot-ton-). Allied to
  Icel. knyta, Dan. knytte, Swed. knytt, to
  knit; and to Icel. knitra, Dan. kunde,
  Swed. knut, a knot. See Knot.
Knob, a form of knob
  See Knop.
Knock, to strike, rap. (E.) M. E.
  Irish cnogaim, I knock; W. cnoe, to
  knock; Corn. cnugye, to knock. An
  imitative word, from Teut. *knuh-, weak
  grade of Knock.
Knoll (1), a hillock. (E.) M. E. knoll,
  A. S. cnoll, a turnip, from its
  roundness. Dan. knoll, a knob.
  Swed. knoll, a bump, G. knollen, a knob, clod,
  lump. Cf. W. cnol, a knob, hillock;
  Swed. dial. knoll, a knob.
Knoll (2); see Knell.
Knop, Knob, a bump, protuberance,
  boss. (E.) M. E. knoph, a rose-bud.
  O. Fries. erknoph, the rump-bone.
  + Du. and Dan. knop, a knob, bud; Swed.
  knopp, a bud, knob, a knot, G. knopf, knob,
  button, knot. Apparently allied to M. E.
  knap, a knob; A. S. cnep, a hill-top.
  Icel. knaphyr, a knob; whence Gael. cnap,
  a knob, button, boss, stud, hillock, also
  a slight blow; also the verb cnaph, to
  thump, beat (hence, to raise a bump); W.
  cnaph, a knob Irish cnaph, knob, bunch,
  hillock, cnaphain, I strike. See Knap.
Knot, (E.) M. E. knott. A. S.
  cnotta, a knot. + Du. kout. Cf. also
  O. H. G. chnodo, G. knotten, a knot (with
  a different dental sound). Also (with a long
  vowel) Icel. kuitr, a knot, Dan. knude,
  Swed. knut. And (with orig. a) Icel.
  knotr (Teut. *knattus), a ball.
Knout, a scourge. (Russ. — Scand.)
  Russ. kouta, a whip, scourge. = Swed.
  knut, Icel. knitr, a knot.
Knew, to be assured of. (E.) M. E.
  Further allied to Russ. snata, to know;
  L. noscere (for gnoscere); Gk. γνωσον;
  Pers. far-zin, knowledge; O. Irish gnith,
  known, accustomed, W. gnowd, a custom;
  Skt. jñā, to know. All from a base *gnō,
  a secondary form of *g(ē)n, to know.
Knowledge, (E.) M E. knowlege,
  knausleche; from knowlachen, vb., to
  acknowledge. Hier -lēchen = A. S. -lēcan
  (as in M. E. mēlichen, A. S. mōhlikan,
  to approach). And -lēcan is from the A. S.
  -lēc, the same word as A. S. lēc, a game,
  sport, play. See Wūdlook.
Knuckle, the projecting joint of the
  fingers. (E.) M. E. knokil; O. Fries.
  knokiel. + M. Du. knokel, Du. knoekel,
  Dan. knokkel, G. knochel, a knuckle. A
  dimin. form; the shorter form appears in
  M. Du. knoeke, a bone, knuckle, G.
  knochen, a bone, Swed. knoge, a knuckle.
Knurr, Knur, a knot in wood,
KORAN

wooden ball. (O. Low G.) M. E. knor.
Not in A. S. = M. Du. knorre, a hard
swelling, knot in wood. + Dan. knor, a
knot; G. knorren, a lump. Allied to
M. E. knorre, a knot. See Knarred.

Koran, sacred book of the Mohammedans. (Arab.) Arab. koran, reading aloud,
recitation; also, the Koran. = Arab. root
qur-a-, he read. (The a is long.)


aporan; the same word, with the
Arab. def. art. al (the) prefixed.

Kraal, an enclosure, a collection of huts,
an African village. (Dn. - Port. - L.) 1 Du.
Kraal, an African village. = Port. curral,
an enclosure; the same word as Span.
curral. See Corral.

Kythe, to make known. (E.) A. S. cfean, to make known. = A. S. cfd, known,
pp. of cuman, to know. See Can (i),
and Uncouth.


LAQUEER

Skt.) Pers. lak, gum-lac, whence crimson
lake is obtained for dyeing. = Skt. laksā,
lac; also lakaka, rakaka, lac; rāfi, to
dye. Der. gum-lac, shel-lac.

Lac (2), a hundred thousand. (Hind. -
Skt.) A lac of rupees = 100,000 rupees.
Hindustani lak (also lākh), a lac. = Skt.
laksha, a hundred thousand; originally,
'a mark.'

Lace, a cord, tie. (F. - L.) M. E. las,
lais. = O. F. lis, lacs (F. lacs), a snare,
noose. = L. lacunae, a noose, snare, knot.
Allied to L. lacere, to allure; cf. E. elicit,
delight. See Lasso, Latchet.

Lacerate, to tear. (L.) From pp. of
L. lacere, to tear. = L. lacere, mangled,
torn. = Gk. lakepos, torn; laexs, a rent.

Lachrymal, Lacrimal, pertaining
to tears. (L.) The spelling lachrymal is
bad. = L. lacryma, better lacrima, lacrima,
a tear; O. L. lacrima, a tear. Cognate with
Gk. λαχρυμα, a tear, and F. tear; see Tear (i).
Der. (from L. lacrima) lachrýmose,
tearful; lachrymatory, a tear-bottle.

Lack (i), want. (K.) The old sense is
often 'failure' or 'fault.' M. E. lak, lac.
Not in A. S., but cf. O. F. lek, damage,
harm, lakia to attack. + Du. lak, blemish,
stain, laken, to blame; Low G. lak, defect,
blame; Celt. lakr, defective, lacking.

lack (2), to be destitute of. (F.) M. E.
lakken; wack verb; from lak, sb. See
above.

Lacker; see Laquer.

Lackey, Lacquey, a footman, menial
attendant (L. - Span. ? - Arab. ?) From
M. F. laguey, 'a lackey, footboy;' Cot.
(F. laguey). There was also an O. F.
form alacay; Littré shews that, in the
15th cent., a certain class of soldiers (esp.
crossbow-men), were called alagues, alacays,
or alacys (The prefix a- is prob.
due to Arab. al, the def. article.) Prob.
due to Span. lacey, Port. laceio, a lackey;
Port. laceia, a woman servant in dramatic
performances. = Arab. la'ka, worthless,
servile; as a sb., a slave, la'k, fem., mean,
servile. Cf. lahā, la'k, servile, la'ka, joyous.
This is a guess; it is much disputed;
Diaz connects it with Ital. laceare, G. lecken, to lick.

Laconic, brief and pithy. (L. - Gk.)
L. Laconicus, Laconian. = Gk. Lako-wos,
Laconian, = Gk. Aidos, a Laconian, Spar-
tan. These men were celebrated for their
brief and pithy locution.

Lacquer, Lacquer, a sort of varnish.
LACTEAL

(F. − Port. − Pers. − Skt.) M. F. lacre
(Cot.) − Port. lacree, scaling-wax. − Port. laca, gum-lac. − Pers. lak, gum-lac; see Lac (1).


Lad, a youth. (E.) M. E. ladele. Prob. the sense was 'one led,' i.e. a follower, dependant. From M. E. lad, led, pp. of laden, to lead. See Lode (1). (H. Bradley, in Athenaeum, June 1, 1894.)

Ladenum; see Laudanum.

Ladder. (E.) M. E. ladders. A. S. hlæder, hlæder, a ladder. + Du. ladder, ladder, rails of a cart; O. H. G. hlietra, G. leiter, a ladder. Cognate with Gk. κλίματι, a ladder; see Climax. Named from sloping; see Lean (1). (v KLFI)

Lade (1), to load. (L.) Formerly a strong verb; we still use the pp. laden. M. E. laden. A. S. hladan (pt. hlid, pp. hladan), meaning (1) to load, heap up, heap together, (2) to draw out water, lade out, drain. + Du. laden, Icel. hlada, Dan. lade, Swed. ladda, Goth. hlathan (in afhlathan), G. laden, to lade. Teut. base *hlad (not *hlath), to lade (Klage). Allied to Russ. hlade, a lading.

Lade (2), to draw out water, drain. (E.) The same word as Lade (1).

Ladle, a large spoon. (L.) M. E. ladle; A. S. hlædel; so named from being used for dipping out or lading water from a vessel; from M. E. laden, A. S. hladan, to lade out; see above.

Lady. (E.) Perhaps 'loaf-kneader.' A. S. hlæflige, a lady. − A. S. hlæf, a loaf; and (perhaps) A. S. *hilæf, a kneader, from the root seen in Goth. deigjan, to knead; see Dike, and see Dairy. Lady is specially used to mean the Virgin Mary; hence lady-bird, lady's-shipper, &c.

Lag, late, sluggish. (C.) W. llag, slack, loose, sluggis'h; Corn. lac, loose, remiss; Gael. and Ir. lag, weak, feeble, faint; O. Irish lac, weak. + L. laxus, lax; see Lux, Languid, Slack.

Lagan, goods cast out in a shipwreck. (F.) A law-term; usually explained so as to force a false connexion with L. ligare, to tie. − O. F. lagan, laga, wreckage cast ashore (Godefroy). Low L. ligamenum. Origin unknown. Perhaps from O. Icel. laginn, 'positus,' old pp. pass. of leggja, to lay, place (Eglisson), also, to be driven (Vigf.). Cf. also O. F. alagune (Godefroy).

Lagoon. (Ital. − L.) Ital. laguna, a pool; also laguna. [Or from Span. laguna.] The former is an augmentative of L. lacus; the latter is from L. lacinia, extended from lacus. See Lake (1).

Lair, (L. − Gk.) L. lacus, belonging to the laity. − Gk. λαυμος, the same. See Lay (3).

Lair, den or retreat of a wild beast. (E.) M. E. leir, A. S. liger, a lair, couch, bed − A. S. stem *legar, as in A. S. leg-, base of ligan, to lie down, rest. See Lye (1). + Du. leger, a bed, lair; from liggen; G. ligar, O. H. G. ligarn, a couch, from O. H. G. ligan, to lie; Goth. ligri, a couch. Doublet, leaguer.

Laity, the lay people. (F. − L. − Gk.; with F. suffix.) A coined word; from lay, adj.; cf. priest from gay, &c. See Lay (3).

Lake (1), a pool. (L.) A. F. lac. − L. lacus, a lake. + Gk. λαυμος, a hollow, hole, pit, pond; O. Irish loch, A. S. lagni.


Lakh; the same as Lao (2).

Lama (1), a high priest. (Thibetan.) We speak of the grand lama of Thibet, i.e. chief or high priest (Webster).

Lama (2); see Llama.


Lambent, flickering. (L.) 'A lambent flame.' − L. lambent-, stem of pres. pt. of lambere, to lick, sometimes applied to flames. All. d to Lap (1).


Lament, vb. (F. − L.) F. lamentar. − L. lamentari, to wail. − L. lamentosum, a mawful cry; from the base la, to utter a cry; cf. lä-vrä, to bark. Cf. also Russ. lalat', to bark, scold.


Lammas, a name for Aug. 1. (E.)
LAMP

A.S. hlæf-masse, lit. ‘loaf-mass;’ later spellings biammasse, lammasse. A loaf was on this day offered as a first-fruits of harvest. See Mass (2).


Lampoon. (F. -Teut.) F. lampon, orig. a drinking-song; from the exclamation lampons! - let us drink (Litteré). - F. lamper, nasalised form of O. F. laper, to lap up; of Tent. origin. - M. Du. lappen, ‘to lap or lick like a dogge;’ Hexham. See Lap (1).

Lampræy, an eel-like fish. (F. -L.) A. F. lampréie, O. F. lampréie (Ital. lampreda). - Late L. lampreda; once spelt lampetre, as if ‘licker of rocks,’ because the fish cleaves to them, from L. lambere, to lick, petra, a rock; but this is doubtful. Cf. Limpet.


Lancegây, a kind of spear. (F. -L.; and F. - Span. - Moorish.) Obsolete. A corruption of lance-sagaye, compounded of lance (as above), and F. sagaye, a kind of Moorish pike. The latter word answers to Span. asagaya (= al sagaya), where al is the Arabic def. article, and sagaya is an O. Span. word for ‘dart,’ of Moorish origin. So Port. asagaí, whence E. assegai.

Lanceolate, lance-shaped. (L.) L. lanceolatus, furnished with a spike. - L. lanceolé, a spike; dimin. of lance above).

Lanscet. (F. -L.) M. E. lancet. - F. lancette, dimin. of lance, a lance (above).

Lanch, another spelling of lance, vb., to pierce; also of lansch (below).

Launch, lanch, to hurl a spear, send (a ship) into the water. (F. -L.) M. E. launche, lancen, to hurl. - O. F. lancier, lancier, Picard lancier, F. lancer, to hurl, fling, dart, also to prick, pierce. - L. lanceâre, to wield a lance. - L. lanceâ, a lance.


Landau, a kind of coach. (G.) Said to be named from Landau, a town in Bavaria. Land is cognate with E. land; G. as is allied to i- in M. E. i-land; see Island.

Landgrave, a count of a province. (Du.) Du. landgraaf. - Du. land, land; graaf, a count. Der. landgrav-ine, from Du. landgravin, fem. of landgraaf; see Margrave.

Landrail, a bird; see Rail (3).

Landscape. (Du.) Formerly land-skip; borrowed from Dutch painters. - Du. landschap, a landscape, a province. - Du. land, land; and -schap, a suffix corresponding to E. -ship in friend-ship, allied to the E. verb shape. The Du. sch sounds to us more like sch than sk; hence our spelling with sc.

Lane. (L.) M. E. lane, lone. A. S. lane, lone, a lane; O. Fr. lana, lona. - Du. laan, a lane, narrow passage.


Languish. (F. - L.) M. E. languishen.

1. languiss, stem of pres. part. of lanquir, to languish. - L. languire, to be weak. Allied to Gk. λαῖνετο, slack; Icel. laka, to lag; and to Lag. See Lugum. ii. § 632. (✓SAG.)

Languid. (L.) L. languidius, feeble.

1. linguère, to be languid or weak.


Laniard; see Lanyard.

Laniferous, wool-bearing. (L.) From lana, wool; ferre, to bear. L. lana is allied to Wool.


Lanner, Lanneret, a kind of falcon. (F. - L.) F. lanier, ‘a lanner;’ Cotg. - L. laniarius, a butcher, one that tears and rends. - L. lanière, to rend. (So Diez.) Der. Hence perhaps lanyard.

Lansquenet, a German foot-soldier, a game at cards. (F. - G.) F. lansquenet, ‘a lance-knight [a mistaken form] or German footman;’ Cotg. - G. landsknecht, a foot-soldier. - G. lands, for landes, gen. of land, country; knecht, a soldier (E. knight). Thus lansquenet = land's-knight; orig. a soldier from Germany.

Latern. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. lan-
LANYARD

larmce. — F. lantcre. — L. lamherna, lateruia, a lantern (not a true L. word). Lamherna <*lamherna <*lanterna, borrowed from Gk. λαμπτήρ, a light, torch. — Gk. λάμπω, to shine. Sometimes spelt lathorne, because horn was used for the sides of lanterns.

Lanyard, Laniard, a certain small rope in a ship. (F. — L.) Formerly spelt laniar, M. E. lainere, the final d being excrescent, or due to yard. — M. F. laniere, ‘a long and narrow band or thong of leather,’ also lamiere, pl. ‘hawks’ lunes,’ Cot. Perhaps from F. lainier, a kind of hawk. See Lanner.

Lap (1), to lick up with the tongue. (E.) M. E. lappen. A. S. lappan, to lap. + M. Du. lappen (Hexham); Icel. leypa, Dan. lade; O. H. G. lapfan, to lap up. + L. lamare, to lap with the tongue. (§ 632.) Allied to lambent.

Lap (2), the loose part of a coat, an apron, part of the body covered by an apron, a fold. (E.) M. E. lappe. A. S. lappe, a loosely hanging portion. + lune, Dan. lap, Swed. lap, G. lappen, a patch, shred, rag. Cf. Icel. leypa, to hang down; Lith. lapas, a patch, rag. Hence lapel, a flap of a coat, dimin. of E. lap; lappel, also dimin. of E. lap; also the verb to lap over. Cf. Limp (3).

Lap (3), to wrap. (E.) M. E. lappen, also wapplen, another form of wrappen, see Wrap. Quite distinct from lap (2).

Lapidary, one who sets precious stones. (L.) Engaged from L. lapidarius, a stonemason. — L. lapid-, stem of lapis, a stone. Allied to Gk. λάμθα, a bare rock, λαμψ, a flake, λάμω, to peal (Frettwitz). See Lepiter.

Lapse, vb. (L.) From L. lapsare, to slip, frequent. of latus (pp. lapsus), to glide, slip, trip. Der. col. —, il., re-lapse.

Laying, a bird. (E.) M. E. lappen-winche. A. S. leppestwine, as if ‘one who turns about in running;’ from A. S. lepcan, to run; -wine, one who turns; see Winch. But the older form is laepsetwine (O. E. T., p. 504); the sense of which is unknown.

Larboard. (E.) Colgrave has: ‘Babor, the larboard side of a ship,’ Hakluyt (Voyages, i. 4) has the spelling laerboard; where laer answers to pov. E. leer, empty. A. S. *læræ (cognate with G. leer, O. H. G. läre); whence A. S. lärmæ, emptiness. The steerseaman formerly stood on the starboard (steer-board) side; the other side was free.

Larceny, robbery. (F. — L.) The y is an E. addition. — O. F. larceyn (F. larcin), larceny. — L. laticinium, robbery; formed with suffix -cinium (as in simulacrum) from latic, a robber. Allied to Gk. λάρυξ, a hireling, used in a bad sense; and to λαρόπω, hire.

Larch, a tree. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. larie (Godfrey), also large, ‘the larch’s;’ Cot. — L. lariam, acc. of larix, a larch. — Gk. λάρι, a larch.

Lard, (F. — L.) O. F. lard = L. lardum, also lardis, lard, fat of bacon. Cf. Gk. λάρι, nice, λαρός, fat. Der. lard-er, from O. F. lardier, a tub to keep bacon in (Cot.), hence a room in which to keep bacon and meat. Also inter-lard.

Large, (F. — L.) F. large, — L. larga, fem. of largus, great. Cf. O. F. lare, m.

Largess, a liberal gift. (F. — L.) F. largesse, bounty. — Late L. *lartitas, not found, for L. lartitio, a bestowing. = L. largitius, pp. of largitio, to bestow. = L. largus, great, liberal.

Lark (1), a bird. (E.) Another form is laverock (Burns). M. E. lark, also laverock. — A. S. laverce, later laverce, laverce. + Icel. levari, a lark; Low G. leverke, O. H. G. lehrhka, G. lehrke, Du. leeuwrik, E. Fries. lewerke, Swed. lärka, Dan. leirke. A compound word, of unknown origin.

Lark (2), a game, fun. (E.) The same word as the above; from the cheerful note of the bird. The fuller form laverock (whence larrick produced the form larrickin for larkin, now used as a slang adj., in the sense of rollicking or rowdy. See N. and Q. 7 S. iv. 345.

Larum; short for Alarum.

Lars. (E.) L. lara, a ghost, a mask; used as a scientific name for a caterpillar or grub.

Larynx. (L. — Gk.) L. larype = Gk. λάρυγγα (gen. λάρυγγας or), throat, gullet, larynx. Der. laryngitis.

Lascar, a native E. Indian soldier. (Pers.) Pers. lashkar, a soldier; from lashkar, an army.


Lash (1), a thong, stripe. (E.) M. E. laske, the flexible part of a whip; cf. E.
LASH.

Fries. laske, a bit of wood fastened on, Lof G. laske, a flap, G. lasche, a flap, groove for scarfing timber; M. Du. lasche, 'a piece of cloth sown into a garment.'

M. H. G. lasche, a shred, strip; Norw. laske, a strip, shred, bit of wood. Lash in the sense of thong is from its use in lashing or binding things together; Swed. laska, to stitch; Norw. lask, a seam. The verb lash, to scourge, is to use a lash.

Lash (2), to bind firmly together. (E.) Cf. Du. laschen, to join, scarf together; lasch, a piece, joint, seam. So also Swed. laska, Dan. lase, to scarf; Swed. Dan. lask, a scarf, joint. The verb is from the sb.; see above.


Lassitude, weariness. (F. — L.) F. lassitude. = L. lastitudo, weariness. = L. lassus, wearied; for *lud-tus, and allied to E. Late.

Lasgo, a rope with a noose. (Span. — L.) From Mexican Span. laso; O. Span. laso, Minshen. = L. laeagus (Folk L. lacrus), a noose, snare, knot. See lace.

The mod. Span. has laso (with s sounded as E. voiceless th).

Last (1), latest; see Late.

Last (2), a wooden mould of the foot for a shoemaker. (F. ) M. E. last, lest, A. S. lDPst, last, a foot-track, path trace of feet (whence the mod. sense follows).—Du. last, a last, form; Icel. leistr, the foot below the ankle; Swed. last, Dan. last, G. leisten, a shoemaker's last; Goth. lastis, a foot-track. The Teut. base appears in Goth. lastis, with orig. sense 'foot-track'; from lais-, 2d grade of Teut. *laisan.; cf. Goth. lass, I know (find or trace out). Cf. L. lir, a track; see Deliriour. Akin to Learn.

Last (3), to endure. (E. ) M. E. lasten, lesten; A. S. lasten, to observe, perform; last, 'to follow in the track of.' From last, a foot-track (above).—Goth. lastjan, to follow after; G. leisten, to follow out. Cf. Goth. laist, G. lasten, sb.


and G. last, a burden. See late. "A. S. last is for *hlad-to- (> hlast-); from hlad-, with suffix -sto. Cf. Icel. klást (< *hlad-to-), a cart-load.

Latch (1), a catch, fastening. (E. ) M. E. lacche, a latch, from lacchen, to catch.—A. S. leccan, to seize, catch hold of.

Latch (2), vb., to moisten. (E. ) In Shak. M. N. D. int. a. 36. Cf. M. Du. lakken, to flow (Ondemans); Swed. laks, to divitil, fail by drops, laka pf, to pour on to; from lak, 2d grade of Icel. leka, to drip; see Leak. Also prov. E. litch, a vessel for making lye; A. S. leccan; to moisten; Low (v. lake, brine.

Latchet, a little lace, thong. (F. — L. ) M. E. lachet. = O. F. latchet, Norman and Picard form of O. F. lacet, a lace; dimin. of O. F. lacs, F. lac; see lace.

Late. (E. ) M. E. lat; comp. later, latter, superl. latest, last (Ormulum, 4168), last. A. S. lat, slow, late. + Du. laat, Icel. latr, Dan. lad, Swed. lat; Goth. latch, slothful, (g. lasc, weary. Allied to *laxus (for *lad-tus), weary. From the weak grade of the verb to let, i. e. let go; late orig. meant slothful, slow. See Let (1). Brugm. i. $ 197.

Latter, another form of later (above).

Last (1), latest; contracted form of latest.

Lateen; see Latin.

Lateral, hidden. (L. ) L. latenter, stem of pres. pt. of latere, to lie hid.

Lateal. (L. ) L. lateralis, belonging to the side. = L. later, for *lates, stem of latus, side.

Lath. (E. ) North E. lat. M. E. latte. A. S. laett, a lath; pl. latte. + Du. lat; G. latte (whence F. latte); allied to G. laden, a board, plank, shutter. The mod. form lath seems to have been influenced by W. lat, a rod, staff, Ir. siat, a rod; which is cognate.

Lathe (1), a machine for turning wood, &c. (Scand. ) Icel. lo (gen. loðar), a smith's lathe; Dan. driend-lad, a turning-lathe.

Lathe (2), a division of a county. (E. ) A. S. lath, M. E. lath, a lathe, province; Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 184, 485. Perhaps allied to Icel. leitt, leisangr, a levy.

Lather. (E. ) M. E. lather. A. S. lasur, lather; whence Fr. tram, to anoint. + Icel. lavour, froth, foam, soap; Swed. lauder, lather. For the form, cf. *gk. 285
Latin

Law

Lavender, a bath. Allied to Lyre and Lave.


Lateen, triangular, applied to sails. (F. -L.) F. lateine, as in voile latine, a lateen sail; latin is the fem. of Latin, Latin (i.e. Roman).


Latter; see Late.


Laud, to praise. (L.) M. E. lauden. - L. laudāre, to praise. L. lautem, stem of laus, praise.

Laudanum. (L. -Gk. -Pers.) Now a preparation of opium, but formerly applied to a different drug. Thus Minshew's Span. Dict. (1632) has: 'Laudano, the gum labdanum vised in pomanders.' 'Laudanum, Laudamen, Labdanum, a sweet-smelling transparent gum gathered from the leaves of Cistus Lezdon, a shrub, of which they make pomander, it smells like wine mingled with spices; ' Blount, 1674. (Laudanum has a like strong smell.) - L. levandum, levandum, resin from the shrub lada (Pliny). - Gk. λαυδανόν, λαυδῶν (same). - Gk. λαῦδος, a certain shrub. - Pers. šalūn, the gum-herb lada (Richardson).


Launch (2); see Lanch.

Lanch (2), a large ship's boat. (Span.) Span. lancha, 'the pinnace of a ship.' Pineda (1740). Port. lancho, the same. Cf. Port. lanchara, a kind of ship; perhaps of Malay origin (Yute).

Laundress, a washerwoman. (F. - L.) Formed by adding F. suffix -ess to M. E. launder or lavander, a washerwoman. - O. F. lavandière, 'a launderer or washing-woman'; Cot. - Late L. lauandāria, -āria, (same). - L. lauand-, gerundial stem of lauare, to wash. See Lave. Der. laund-er = launder-er.


Laureate. (L.) L. laurātus, crowned with laurel. - L. laurea, a laurel; orig. fem. of laureus, adj. from laurus (above).


Laveer, to tack. (Du. - F. - Du.) In Dryden. - Du. laveeren; M. Du. lauveren, 'to saule up and downe,' Hexham. - M. F. laveir (Littre); F. laveoyer. - F. ljo, luff, weathside. - Du. loef. See Luff.

Lavender, a plant. (F. -Ital. -L.) M. E. lavendre, the r being an E. addition. - F. lavande, lavender; Cot. - Italian. lavanda, lavender; used for being laid in freshly washed linen. - Ital. lavanda, a washing. - L. lauirē, to wash. See Lave.

Lavish, profuse, prodigal. (E.) Formerly spelt lavish, laves; also lavy. Formed with suffix -ish (A.S. -isc) from the obsolete verb lave, to pour out, ladle out water; M. E. lauen, to bale out water, whence the metaphorical use of lauen, to give bountifully. 'He lauēs bys gyftes = God lavishes His gifts; Allit. Poems, A. 607. It answers to A. S. lāfan, to lave, wash, pour. Cf. Du. lauēn, G. lāben, to refresh. The Tent. verb was perhaps early borrowed from L. lauirē; see Lave. Cf. Norman dial. laver; to spend lavishly. Der. lavish, vb.

Law, a rule of action, edict. (Scand.) M. E. lauē. A.S. lāg (not common; the usual A.S. word is ǣ); borrowed from Scand. Cf. O. Sax. lag, law. - Icel. lág, pl., but in sing. sense, a law, from lág, a stratum, order; Swed. lag; Dan. lov.
Lawn (1), a space of grass-covered ground, a glade. (F.-C.) M.E. laund (the d has been dropped). - O.F. lande, 'a land or laund, a wild, untitled, shrubby, or grassy plain.' Cot. Cf. Ital. and Spang. linda, a heath. Of disputed origin; referred by Littre to G. land (= E. land), open country; but by Diez (rightly) to Bret. laun, a bushy shrub, of which the pl. lannou, like F. landes, means 'waste lands.' It comes to the same thing; for E. and G. land are cognate with Irish laun, a piece of land. Cf. W. lan, Gael. laun, an enclosure, a piece of land. See Land.

Lawn (2), fine linen. (F. place-name.) Palgrave has Launne lynne, prob. for lan lynne, where lan is the 16th century spelling of Loom, to the N.W. of Rheims. Lawn was also called 'cloth of Remes,' i.e. Rheims; see Baret's Alvaraz.


Lay (1), to cause to lie down, s. (E.) M.E. leien, leggen, pt. t. leide, pp. leide. A.S. legan, pt. t. legde, pp. gelega; causal of leogan, to lie. - Du. leggen, Icel. leggja, Dan. legge, Sweed. legga, G. legen, Goth. legjan. Tent. type *leigjan-, causal verb; from *leig, and grade of *leigian, to lie; see Lye (1). For the modern forms, see Sweet, E. Gr. § 193.

Layer, a stratum, tier, bed. (E.) Different from lay-er, he who lays; a graphic variant of M.E. layr, a layer, couch, place for laying down in; hence a bed, stratum, &c. See Lais.

Lay (2), a song, poem. (F.-C.) M.E. lye. - O.F. luy, said to be a Breton word. Not preserved in Breton, but it answers to Irish lao, laudh, O. Ir. leid, a song, poem, Gael. laudh, a verse, hymn, sacred poem.


Lay (4), as in Lay-figure. (Du.) The old word was lay-man (Richardson). Lit. 'joint-man,' i.e. man made with joints. - Du. leemman, a lay-man. Here le- is for lede-, in compounds (Sweel); and Du. leidem is the pl. of leid, a joint, cognate with A.S. led, Goth. lethus, G. led, a joint. Prob. allied to Lymb (Kluge).

Layer; see Lay (1).


Lasy. (Low G.) Lasie (Spenser). - Low G. lasich, variant of lisch, languid, idle (Luben); lasig, lazy (Dannell); Pomeran. lasig, cf. lausan, lazy (Bremen); Du. leuzig, lary. Allied to Loose.

Lea, Lay, Ley, a meadow. (E.) M.E. ly, ley, untitled land. A.S. leah, lea (gen. laenge) a lea; cf. Hard-leah, i.e. Hadleigh. Cognate with prov. G. lohe, a morass, low plain, Low G. loge, Flem. loo as in Water-loo; also with Lithuan. laukas, an open field, L. lucus, a glade, open space in a wood. Orig. 'a clearing.' Allied to Leucid. Brugm. i. § 221.

Lead (1), to conduct. (E.) M.E. leiden, pt. t. ladde, pp. lade. - A.S. ladan, to lead. + Icl. leída; Sweed. lada; G. leiten; Du. leiden. Teut. type *laidjan-; from *laith (by Verner's Law), and grade of *leithan- (A.S. ðiðan), to travel. See Lode.


Leaf. (E.) M.E. leef, pl. leues (= leues). A.S. leaf, neut. pl. leasf. - Du. loof, foliage; Icel. lauf, Sweed. lof, Dan. lovd, Goth. laufis, G. laub. Tent. stem *laumo-.


League (2), about three miles. (F.-L. - C.) O.F. legne (Roquefort); F. lierne (Gascon lega). - Late L. liga, lenca; L. ligata, lenca, a Gallic mile; a word of Celtic origin. Cf. Bret. lod leov a league; also leu (in Vaassen).
LEAGUER

Leaguer, a camp. (Du.) In All’s Well, lit. 6. 27. — Du. leger, a lair, a camp. See Lair, Lie (1). Der. be-leaguer.


Lean (1), to incline, stoop. (E.) M. E. lenen. A. S. hlēozen, to make to lean, weak verb; (cf. A. S. hlīnian, to lean, weak verb). + Dan. lenne, Swed. lana, causal forms; G. lehnen, intr. Allied to L. inclinare, in inclinare, to incline; Gk. ἀλλίσω, to cause to lean, make to bend. (c.)


Learn. (E.) M. E. lernen. A. S. lornian. + G. lernen, to learn. Teut. type *lust; from *hūs(a)nos, pp. of *leisian, to trace out, of which the pt. t. lais occurs in Goth.; with the sense ‘I know,’ i.e. have found out. Hence also Teut. *laijan, to teach, as in A. S. lēran (G lehren), to teach. Brumg. i. § 903 (c). And see Least (3), Lose.

Lease (1), to let a tenement. (F. — L.) F. leisir, to let go. — L. luxāre, to slacken, let go. — L. laxus, loose. See Lax.

Lease (2), to glean. (E.) M. E. leesn. A. S. leagan, to gather. V. Du. lenen, to gather, to read; G. lesen; Goth. liasan, pt. t. las, to gather; Lith. īstį, to snap up.

Leash, a thong to hold in a dog. (F. — L.) M. E. leas. — O. F. liasse (F. laisse), a leash. — Late L. laxus, a thong, a loose rope. — L. laxus, slack. See Lax. ⚫ The number usually leashed together was three.


Least; see Less.

Least, a conduit for water. (E.) A. S. ge-lētē, a course, direction. From lētan, to let, permit. Cf. in-let, out-lēt. See Let (1).


Leave (1), to forsake, quit. (E.) M. E. leuen (leven). A. S. lefian, to leave a heritage, leave behind one. + Icel. leifa, to leave. Teut. type *labjan, to leave; from *lab-, as seen in A. S. lof, a remainder, Icel. laf, a heritage. And *lab is the stem of Teut. *labam, — H. G. blīban (whence Gk. λείπω, persistent; the weak grade *lab appears in Skt. lāp, to smear, Gk. λύσει, grease, Russ. līψēt, sticky, Lith. litpę, to adhere to. See Lieve. Brumg. i. § 87.

Leave (2), permission, farewell. (E.) To take leave — = to take permission to go. ‘By your leave’ — = by your permission. M. E. leue (love). A. S. laf, permission. From the same root as A. S. lof, dear, pleasing. The orig. sense was pleasure; hence a grant, permission. + Du. -løf, as in -oor-løf, permission, ver-løf, leave; Icel. leysf, leave, leifar, permission, løb (1) praise, (2) permission; Dan. løv, Swed. lâf, praise, leave; G. ur-laub, ver-laub, leave, er-lauhen, to permit, løb, praise. From Teut. base *labal- (whence A. S. lof), and grade *labar- (> A. S. laf), weak grade *labar- (> A. S. laf, love). See Liev, Love, Furlough. (c.)


Lecher. (F. — L.) M. E. lecheor, lecheur, lecheur. — O. F. lecheor, lecheur, lit. one who licks up, a man addicted to glutony and lewdness. — O. F. lecher (F. lêcher), to lick. — O. H. G. lecham (G. lehen), to lick. See Zick.

Lectern, Lecturn, a reading-desk. (F. — Late L.) M. E. leterone, leterone, leterone, lecturn (Prompt. Parv.).
LECTION

- O. F. latrum (Godsfroy) ; lectrum, latrin (Littré, s. v. latrin). — Late L. lectrumum, a reading-desk, pulp. — Late L. lectrum, a pulp. Prob. from Gk. λίθρον, a couch, support; akin to Gk. ἄξος, a couch, bed; cf. L. lectus, a couch. But other forms, like Late L. lectārium, lectārium, show that it was popularly connected with L. lectio (below).

Lectio, a reading, portion to be read. (L.) From L. lectus, a reading. — L. lectus, pp. of legere, to read. See Legend.

Lecture, a discourse. (F. — L.) F. lecture, a reading. — Late L. lectūra, a commentary. — L. lectus, pp. of legere, to read.

Ledge, a slight shelf, ridge. (E.) Palgrave has ledge (i.e. support) of a shelf. Cf. Norfolk ledge, a bar of a gate, rail of a chair; M. E. legge. Allied to Swed. lagg, the rim of a cask, Icel. hugg, the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask; Norweg. lagg (pl. leger), the lowest part of a vessel; M. H. G. lekke. Also Norw. legg, a couch, lair, bed, support on which anything rests; lege, a ledge, as of rock. All from Teut. *lag, 2nd stem of *lagan-, to lie. Cf. A. S. *laggan, Icel. lagga, Swed. lagga, Dan. legge, to lie. The sense is ‘support.’ See Lhe (1).

Legger, a flat slab; also, a book in which a summary of accounts is preserved. (E.) (We also find leger ambassadors, i.e. such as remained for some time at a foreign court.) A ledger-book is one that lies always ready. Similarly, in Middle-English, a large book was called a leggar (that which lies), because not portable. From M. E. leggen, A. S. lēgan, to lie; see Lhe (1). Cf. Du. legger, one that lies down (the nether mill-stone is also so called); from Du. leggen, to lie, a common corruption of leggen, to lie, like lay for lie in English. Howell uses ‘ledger-book for portable book,’ which is from O. F. legler, light. See ledger in Richardson.

Lee, a sheltered place; part of a ship away from the wind. (Scand.) M. E. le, shelter. — Icel. há, lee (of a ship); Dan. le, Swed. lä, Du. lij. — A. S. hēo, hiseow, a covering, a shelter (distinct from prov. E. low, warm; see Lew). — The peculiar use is Scand.; the pronunciation low-ar is due to the w; cf. steward for sty-ward. The Teut. type is *lowar- (Franck).


Swed. lōkare. Also A. S. lácnian, to heal, Icel. lahnja, Dan. læg, Swed. lika, Goth. līkān, to heal. Also O. Irish liaig, a leech.

Leech (2), a blood-sucking worm. (E.) A. S. lece, lit. ‘the healer;’ the same word as the above.

Leech (3), Leach, the border or edge of a sail at the sides. (E.) Cf. Icel. lík, a leech-line; Swed. lik, Dan. lig, a bolt- rope. — M. Du. lyken, a bolt-rope (Sew); Du. lijk (see Franc.


Leer, a sly look. (E.) The verb is a development from the sb., which is an old word M. E. lere, the cheek, face, complexion, mien; usually in a good sense, but Skelton has it in a bad sense. A. S. lēor, the cheek; hence, the face, look, mien. — Icel. lēyr, pl., the cheeks.

Lees, dregs of wine. (F.) Pl. of a sing. form lē, not used. — P. lie, ‘the lees;’ Cot. (Gascon lio, ‘lie de vin.’) — Late L. lia, pl. lie, lies (10th cent.). Origin unknown.

Leet, an assembly of a township. (E.) M. E. lete. Prob. from A. S. lētan, to let, permit, cause. See Let (1).

Left, the weaker hand. (E.) M. E. left, left, left. A. S. left; Dr. Sweet points out that ‘innis, left,’ occurs in a gloss (Mone, Queollen, i. 443), and that the same MS has sanne for symne (sin); so that left is for left, with the sense ‘worthless’ or ‘weak;’ cf. A. S. left-adl, palsy. + North Fries. lefs, lef; lefs-hond, lef hand; M. Du. lēf, lēch, left; E. Fries. luchter, left, lēf, weak. β. The form of the base is *lub; cf. Du. lūben (Franck. See Lib.

Leg, (Scand.) M. E. leg (pl. legges). — Icel. leggr, a leg; Dan. leg, the calf of the leg; Swed. lag (the same). Brugm. i. § 647(5).

Legacy, L.) M. E. legacié; a coined word (as if = L. legitio, not found) from L. legatium, a bequest, nept. of pp. of legare, to appoint, bequeath; allied to lea (stem lég-), the law (below).

LEGATE

legate, a commissioner. (F. - L.) M. E. legat = O. F. legat (v. legat), a pope’s ambassador. = L. legatus, a deputy; pp. of legere, to appoint. = L. leg-, stem of lex, law. See legal.

legatee. (L.; with F. suffix.) A law term; coined from L. legit-ius, appointed, with F. suffix -e (L. -itis). See above.

legend, a marvellous story. (F. - L.) M. E. legend. = O. F. legend (v. legende), a legend, story. = Late L. legenda, a legend; fem. sing. from L. legenda, neut. pl., things to be read. = L. legenda, fut. pass. pt. of legere, to read, orig. to gather, collect. + Gk. ἀγαθός, to tell, speak. (F. - L.)


leger-line, ledger-line, in music, a short line added above or below the staff. (F. - L.) Properly leger-line; where leger = F. léger (formerly legier), light; because these lines are small and short. See the word above. So usually explained; but mod. F. employs the phrase lignes additionelles.


legion, a large body of soldiers. (F. - L.) M. E. legioun. = O. F. legion.

= L. legiōnem, acc of legio, a Roman legion, body of from 4000 to 6000 men.

= L. legere, to gather, select a band.

legislator. (L.) L. legislātor, a proposer of a law. = L. legis, gen. of lex, a law; lātor, a proposer, lit. bringer, from lātum (for lātum), to bear, bring, from Latin; see Tolerate. Brugm. i. § 134 (2). Der. legislate, &c. See legal.

legist. (F. - L.) O. F. legiste (F. légiste). = Late L. légitātor, one skilled in the laws. = L. leg-, stem of lex, law (with Gk. suffix -ista - ἱστά). legitimate. (L.) Late L. legiti-mānis, pp. of legitimāre, to declare to be lawful. = L. legiti unus, according to law. = L. leg-, for lex, law; with suffix -ī-mus.


Leisure, freedom from employment. (F. - L.) M. E. leysir. = A. F. leisir (F. leisir), leisure; orig. an infin. mood, meaning ‘to be permitted.’ = L. licēre, to be permitted. The form is bad; it should be leiser or leisir; pleasure is in the same case. The suffix has been changed from -er or -ir to -ere (as in measure).

Leman, Lemman, a sweetheart. (E.) i.e. lief man. M. E. leman, also lieffman. = A.S. leof; dear; mann, a man or woman. See Liefl.

Lemmen, an assumption. (L. - Gk.) L. lemma. = Gk. λέμμα, a thing taken; in logic, a premiss taken for granted; allied to Gk. ἔλεγχος, perf. pass. of λέγειν, to take (base λέγω). Brugm. i. § 852.

Lemming, Leming, a kind of Norwegian rat. (Norse.) Norweg. lemen. Also occurring as lemming, limrende, lomeldre, lomund, lomund. Cf. Swed. lem, a lemming; Icel. lómundr. Origin obscure; Aasen derives it from Norweg. lemsjo, to strike, beat, main, lit. ‘lame’, and explains it to mean ‘destroying’; from the destruction committed by them; see Lame. But this is ‘popular etymology.’ The word may be Lapp; the Lapp name is lounam.

Lemniscate, a curve like the figure 8. (L. - Gk.) From L. lemniscat-us, adorned with a ribbon. = L. lemniscus, a pendent ribbon. = Gk. λεμνίσκος, a fillet. Said to be from Gk. ἀλός, wool; which is allied to Wool.


Lemur, a nocturnal animal. (L.) Lemur, a ghost; so nicknamed by naturalists from its nocturnal habits.


Lenient, mild. (L.) From pres. part. of L. unire, to soothe. = L. mild, soft, mild.
LENITY

LENITY. (F.—L.) O. F. lenité, mildness (obsolete).—L. lenitatem, acc. of lenitas, mildness.—L. lenis (above).

LENS, a piece of glass used in optics. (L.) So called from the resemblance of a double-convex lens to the shape of the seed of a lentil.—L. lens, a lentil.

LENT, a fast of 40 days, beginning with Ash-Wednesday. (E.) The fast is in spring-time; the old sense is simply spring. M. E. lente, lenten. A.S. lenung, the spring; supposed to be derived from lang, long, because in spring the days lengthen; Kluge suggests that it represents a ‘Teut. form *langi-linu-, *longi-lun, the long day,’ where -lino- is allied to Skt. dina-, Lith. dina, a day. —Du. lente, spring; G. leins, O. H. G. leino, leinsen, leinsigen. Der. lenten, adj., from A. S. len tun, vb.

LENTIL, a plant. (F.—L.) M. E. lentill. —O. F. (and F.) lentille. L. lenticula, a little lentil; dimin. of lentum, stem of lenus, a lentil. See Lens.

LENTISK, the mastic-tree. (F.—L.) F. lentisque. —L. lentiscum, lentiscus, named from the clammers of its resin. —L. leniscus, sticky, viscid.

LEO, a lion. (L. —Gk. Έλπ.!) L. leo. —Gk. λέω, a lion. We also find Du. leeuw, G. löwe, Russ. лев, Lithuan. levas, a lion; all borrowed forms. Cf. Heb. לֶאָו, a lion. Probably of Egyptian origin; see Lion.

LEOPARD. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. leopard. —L. leopardus. —Gk. λέοντας, a leopard; supposed to be a mongrel between a pard (panther) and a lionesses. —Gk. λέως, for λέω, a lion; πάρδος, a pard.

LEPER. (F.—L.—Gk.) The sense has changed; lepros formerly meant the disease itself; and what we now call a leper was called a leprous man. ‘The leprosy of him was cleansed.’ Wyclif, Matt. viii. 3. —M. F. lepere, ‘a leprone;’ Cot. —L. lepra. —Gk. λέπρα, leprosy; so called because the skin scales off. —Gk. λέπρας, leprous, scaly, scabby. —Gk. λέπω, a scale; λέπων, to peel. Cf. Russ. лепо, Lithuan. lēpēs, to peel.

LEPIDOPTERA, a term applied to insects whose wings are covered with scales. (Gk.) Gk. λεπίδος, for λεπίς, a scale; ωπόδ, pl. of ωπόδ, a wing (allied to E feather).

LEPTOMEROS, belonging to a hare. (L.) L. leptomerus, adj., from lepor-, for *lepos, stem of lepus, a hare.

LEPROSY. (F.—L.—Gk.) A coined word, from the adj. leporous; which is from M. F. leprous —L. leprósus, afflicted with lepra, i.e. leprosy. See Lepor.


LEAST, (E.) M. E. lēst, adj., les, adv. A. S. lēnest, whence lēst by contraction; a superlative form from the same base lāts-.

LEST, for fear that, that not. (E.) Not for least, but due to A. S. phrase by lēst be —for the reason less that; wherein by (for the reason) was soon dropped, and lēst be coalesced into lēst. Here lēst = lēst, adv.; and be is the indeclinable relative.

LESS, suffix; see Loose.

LESSER. (F.—L.) O. F. lesse (lessé), pp. of lesser; later lésier, to let go (lease). See Lease (1).

LESSON. (F.—L.) M. E. lesson. —F. leçon. —L. lectionem, acc. of lectio, a reading; see Lection. Doublet, lection.

LEST; see Less.

LET (1), to permit. (E.) M. E. leten, strong verb, pt. t. lēt, lēt, pp. lēten, lēten. A. S. lētan, lētan, pt. t. lēt, leart, pp. lētten. —Du. laten (het, gelaten); IceI. lēta (lētt, lēttins); Dan. lade, Swed. lite, Goth. lētan (laipāt, lētans); G. lassen (ließen, gelassen). Teut. type lētan, pt. t. lēpt, pp. lēptan. Igd. of LED; weak grade IAD, whence E. Late. Brugm. i. § 478.

LET (2), to hinder. (E.) M. E. leiten; A. S. leiten, to hinder, make late. —A. S. lēt, late, slow. —Du. laten, IceI. lejia, Goth. lēyan, to carry; from the adj. Late. Teut. type lēt-yan; from *lēt-, slow. See Late.


LETHIS, oblivion. (L.—Gk.) I. lethē. —Gk. ἐθήνα, a forgetting; the river of
LETHARGY

oblivion; allied to λαθ-, base of λανθάνειν, to lie hid.

lethargy, a heavy sleep. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. lethargie, a lethargy; Cot. - L. lethargia. - Gk. ληθαιρία, drowsiness. - Gk. ληθαιρετος, forgetful. - Gk. λήθος, oblivion (above).

Letter, a character. (F. - L.) M. E. lettre. - F. lettre. - L. littera, for older littera (also letiera), a letter. See Brugm. i § 930.

Lettsue, a succulent plant. (F. - L.) M. E. lettie. - O. F. *lettie, only found in the form létus (Palsgrave, s. v. Lettie); and in the Latinised form lētīs, Wrt. Vocab. 787. 15. - L. *lētīsca, fem. adj. from lētīsca, a lettuce (whence F. lëtis, Italian lattuga). - L. lact-, stem of lac-, milk, succulent juice. See Lacteal.

Levant, the E. of the Mediterranean Sea. (Ital. - L.) Ital. levante, E. wind, eastern country or part (where the sun rises). - L. levant-, stem of pres. part. of levare, to raise; whence se levar, to rise. - L. levis, light.


Level, an instrument for determining that a thing is horizontal. (F. - L.) M. E. livel, level (level, level). - O. F. livel, later spelling livien; mod. F. niveau, a level. - L. levānus, a level; dimin. of levāre, a balance. See Librate. 4 Hence the adj. level.


leveret. (F. - L.) A. F. leveret (pl. leverets, Gaimar, Chron. I. 639); O. F. levrault, 'a leveret, or young hare'; Cot.; with change of suffix. [The suffix -ault = Late L. altus, from O. H. G. wald, power, common as a suffix.] The base lever- is from L. lepor- for *lepus, stem of lepus, a hare.

Leviathan. L. - Heb.) Late L. leviathan, Job xl. 20 (Vulgate). - Heb. livyāthān, an aquatic animal, dragon, serpent; named from 'its twisting itself in curves. - Heb. root làvāh; Arab. root láwān', to bend, whence làwāh, the twisting or coiling of a serpent.

levigate, to make smooth. (L. - Out of use. - L. lenīgātus, pp. of lenīgāre, to make smooth. - L. lenis, smooth;

LIBATION

-igère, for agère, to make. Cf. Gk. ἀίσος, smooth.


Levite, one of the tribe of Levi. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) L. Leviita. - Gk. Λευιτης, I. u. x. 32. - Heb. Levi, one of the sons of Jacob.

Levity, lightness, frivolity. (L.) From L. levitas, lightness. - L. levis, light.

levy, the act of raising men for an army; the force raised. (F. - L.) F. levée, 'a levy, or levying of an army.' Cot. Fem. of pp. of lever, to raise. - L. levare, to raise. - L. levus, light.

Low, Low-warm, tepid. (E.) M. E. low, Wyclif, Rev. iii. 16. A. S. hlæwen, warm (found once). - Du. lâwe, warm; Ice. hlér, hîfr; G. lähn, O. H. G. lâh (lâher). - Tent. hâre (perhaps *hlew-, hlâw-.

Lewd, ignorant, base. (J. - Gk.) M. E. lewde, ignorant. A. S. lëvede, adj., ignorant, also lay, belonging to the laity. [It may have been confused with the pp. of lêwan, to betray; cf. Goth. lingan, to betray, from lêw, occasion, opportunity.] But it is supposed to be of Latin origin; answering to L. type *lât-itus, belonging to the laity, parallel to Late L. clericus (whence E. clergy). If so, it is formed from L. lâcticus, a word of Gk. origin. See Laid. (Sievers § 173; Pogatscher § 340)

Lexicon. (Gk.) Gk. λεξικόν, a dictionary; neut. of λεξικος, adj., belonging to words. - Gk. λεξις, a saying. - Gk. λεξις, to speak; see legend.

Ley, a meadow; see Lea.

Liable, responsible. (F. - L.) Formed, with suffix -able, from F. lier, to tie. - L. ligĕre, to tie. See Ligament.

Liana, Lianna, a climbing tropical plant. F. - I. F. liana (the same); from Norman and Guinsey ian, a band. - L. ligamentum; see Lien, Lismouth.

Lias, a formation of limestone. (F.) F. lias, lisis, O. F. lias, a hard freestone.

Lib, to castrate. (L.) Answers to an A. S. type *lyban; only found in the cognate Du. lubben, with the same sense; E. Fries. and Westphal. lubben. Der. g-līb, vb., the same (obsolete); cf. O. Du. gelubt, 'gelt,' Hexham. Also left, q.v.

Libation, the pouring forth of wine in honour of a deity. (F. - L.) F. libation.
LIBEL

-L. acc. libidinem. -L. libitum, pp. of libère, to taste, sip, pour out. + Gk. λαχεύειν, to pour out, shed, offer a libation. Brugm. i. § 553.

Libel, a written accusation. (F. - L.) M.E. libel, a brief piece of writing; A.F. libel. - L. libellum, acc. of libellus, a little book, a notice (Matt. v. 31); dimin. of liber, a book. See Library.


liberate. (L.) From pp. of L. liberàre, to set free. - L. liber, free; Brugm. i. § 103.

Libertine. (L.) Cf. Acts vi. g. - L. libertinus, adj., belonging to a freed man, as also, a freed man; later applied to denote the licentious liberty of a certain sect (Acts vii. 9. - L. libertinus, a freed man. - L. liber, free.


Library. (F. - L.) F. librarie. - I. libbrària, a book-shop; fem. of libbrària, belonging to books. - L. libra, stem of liber, a book, orig. the bark of a tree (one of the earliest writing materials). Allied to Gk. ἀλεξω, to peel; Brugm. i. § 499.

Librate, to balance, to poised, move slightly when balanced. (L.) The verb is rare, and due to the vb libration (Kesey). - L. acc. librìtìnem, a poised. - L. librìtus, pp. of libràre, to balance. - L. libra, a balance, a level; also a pound of 12 oz. + Gk. ἄρα a pound of 12 oz. Brugm. i. § 589.


Licentiate, one who has a grant to exercise a profession. (L.) Englished from Late L. licentìtius, pp. of licentiàre, to license. - L. licentia, licence (above).

Licentious. (F. - L.) F. licencieux.
- L. licentius, full of licence. - L. licentia, licence (above).

Lichen, a moss. (L. - Gk.) L. lichëns, - Gk. λεχήν, lichen, tree-moss; also, an eruption on the skin. Generally connected with Gk. λεχεύειν, to lick up; from its encroachment. Cf. Russ. лишай, a lichen, a fretter.

Lichgate, a churchyard gate. (E.) So called because a corpse (in a bier) may be rested under it. The former syllable is M.E. lich, a corpse, but orig. the living body; from A.S. líc, a body; see Like (1). - Líck, to lap. (E.) M.E. lîken. A.S. lícian. + Du. likken, G. lecken. A secondary verb allied to the primary forms seen in Goth. bígon (be-lick); Russ. лизать, O. Irish lícim, I lick, L. língere, Gk. λεχεύειν, Pers. lîshî, Skt. tikh, rih, to lick. (↑LEIGH.) Brugm. i. § 604.


Lictor, an officer in Rome. (L.) L. lictor, perhaps 'hinder;' from the laces or 'boud' rods which he bore, or from binding culprits. Allied to lîgare, to bind. See Ligament. (Doubful.)

Lid, a cover. (E.) M.E. lîd. A.S. ëld, a lid. - A.S. hld, weak grade of hldan, to cover. + Du. lîd, a lid; IceI. lîða, a gate, gateway, gap, breach; M. H. G. lît, a cover (obsolete).


LIEGE

Russ. tiebou, agreeable, liebti, to love; L. lubet, libit, it pleases; Skt. labh, to desire. (✓LEUBH.) Allied to Love.

LIEGE, faithful, subject. (F. — O. H. G.) [The sense has been altered by confusion with L. ligatus, bound. In old use, we could speak of ‘a liege lord’ as meaning a free lord, in exact opposition to the importation notion.] M. E. liege, lege; lege postestis = free sovereignty, Bruce, v. 165. — O. F. ligé, liege, liege, leal; also, free; a liege lord was a lord of a free band, and his liege were privileged free men, faithful to him, but free from other service. — M. H. G. lede, lidic (G. ledig), free, esp. from all obligations of service. Cf. Icel. lögir, free, M. Du. ledeg, free. (Disputed; see Korting, § 4736.)

Lieger, Leiger, an ambassador; see Ledger.

Lien, a legal claim, charge on property. (F. — L.) F. lien, a band, or tie, anything that fastens or fetters. — L. ligamen, a tie. — L. ligare, to tie. See Ligament.

Lieu, place, stead (F. — L.) F. lieu. — L. locum, acc. of locus, a place. See Locus.

Lieutenant, a ‘locum tenens,’ deputy, &c. (F. — L.) F. lieu tenant. — L. locum tenens, stem of locus tenens, one who holds another’s place. — L. locum, acc. of locus, a place; tenens, pres pt. of tenère, to hold. See Tenable.


Life-guard. (E.) From life and guard.

Lifeguard. (E.) From life and guard.

Lifelong; better livelong, q. v.

Lift (1), to elevate. (Scand.) M. E. lissen. — Icel. lýpa (pron. lýpa), to lift, exalt in air, from lyst, air; Dan. lefte, Swed. lýpa, from lyst, air. The Icel. y results by mutation, from Teut. ð; see *lyfr. Der. up-lyft.

Lift (2), to steal. (E.) We speak of a shop-lifter, a thief; see Shak. Troil. i. 2. 159. To take up; hence, to take away. The same as Lift (1). (✓) Not allied to Goth. hlyfjan, a thief.

Ligament, a band, band of ties, connecting the moveable bones. (F. — L.) F. ligament. — L. ligamentum, a tie, band. — L. ligare, to tie; with suffix -mentum.

Ligature, a bandage. (F. — L.) F. ligature, a tie, bandage. — L. ligatura, a binding. — L. ligatur, pp. of ligare, to tie.

Light (1), illumination. (E.) M. E. liglit. — O. Merc. lēht; A. S. lēht, light. — Du. and G. licht; cf. Goth. liht-wat, light, shewing that the t is a suffix. Teut. type *lehtum, neut. ab.; related to the adj *lenhtos, as seen in E. light, i.e. bright, adj., G. and Du. licht. Co-radiate with L. lux (stem lùc-), light, Gk. λευκός, white, Skt. rucus, to shine. (✓LEUQ.) See Lucid.

Lighten (1), to illuminate, flash. (E.)

1. Intrans., to shine as lightening; ‘it lightens.’ M. E. lighten, more correctly light-en, whose -en is formative, and gives the sense ‘to become light.’ 2. Trans. This is only the intrans. form incorrectly used with a trans. sense. The correct trans form is simply to light. — O. Merc. lihtan, from lēht, ab.

Lighting, an illuminating flash. (E.) Formed with suffix -ing from M. E. lighten, to lighten (above).


Teut. type *līhtos, for *līnytos, *lēntos. Allied to Lith. lęgus, light; and to Lng. See Brugm. i. § 684; Sievers, § 84.

Light (3), to alight, settle, descend. (E.) M. E. lihten, vb., to alight from, lit. to make light, relieve a horse of its burden. — A. S. lēhten (lēht) (above). The sense ‘to descend upon’ (the earth) is secondary, due to the completed action of descending from a horse.


Lighter, a boat, for unloading ships. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. lijter, a lighter, i.e. unloader. — Du. ligt, light.

Lights, lungs. (E.) So named from their lightness. So also Russ. lekhša, lights; from lekhi, light.
LIGHTEN

Lighten (1), to flash, Lightning; see Light (1).

Ligneous, woody. (L.) Lat. lignus-us, wooden; with suffix -ous, = L. lignum, wood.

Lign-a-los, a kind of tree. (F. - L. and Gk.) O. Fr. lignaules (Godef.). = L. lignum aloe, lit. 'wood of aloe.' Aloe is gen. of aloe, from Gk. d αλο, aloe. See Aloe.

Ligula, a strap-shaped petal. (L.) In botany, = L. ligula, a little tongue, also spelt lingula, dimin. of lingua, tongue. See Lingual.

Ligule, a precious stone. (I.) - Gk. L. ligurina. = Gk. λυροπωρ, a sort of gem (amber or jacinth); Exod. xxviii. 19.


Like (2), to be pleased with. (E.) The construction has altered; M. E. likith, it pleases, is impersonal, as in mod. E. if you like = if it may please you. = A. S. liean, to please, orig. to be like or suitable for. = A. S. lieh, ge-lieh, like; see Like (1). + Du. lieken, to suit; Icel. lika, to like; Goth. leihan, to please (similarly derived).

Lik'en, to compare. (E.) M. E. likmen, to liken; but the true sense is intransitive, viz. to be like. Cf. Swed. likna, (1) to resemble, (2) to liken, from lik, like; Dan. ligne, the same, from lig, like.

Lilac, a shrub. (Span. - Arab. - Pers.) Span. ilis - Arab. ilak, a lilac - Pers. ilaj, ilanji, ilang, of which the proper sense is indigo-plant. The initial l stands for n, and the above forms are from nil, blue, whence nilak ( > Arab. ilak), bluish. The plant is named from the 'bluish' tinge on the flowers in some varieties. (Devil). Cf. Skt. nīla, dark blue.

Lilt, to sing, dance. (Scand.) M. E. liting-korn, horn to dance to; cf. M. E. luten, to resound. Formed (with added -l) from Norweg. līla, to sing in a high tone. Cf. O. Swed. līla, to lull to sleep (Rietz). Allied to Dull.

Lily, a plant. (L. - Gk.) A. S. lilie. = L. lilium. = Gk. λιλυρ, a lily.


Limb (2), the edge or border of a sextant, &c. (L.) Lat. limbus, a border, edging, edge.

Limbo, Limbus, the borders of hell. (L.) The orig. phrase is in limbo, where limbo is the abl. case of limbus, a border; the limbus patrum was a supposed place on the border of hell, where the patriarchs abode till Christ's descent into hell.

Limbeck, the same as Alsemblo.

Limber (1), active, flexible. (E.) In Baret (1580). Apparently allied to Limp (1).

Limber (2), part of a gun-carriage, a frame with two wheels and a pole. (F. ?) Cf. prov. F. limiers, thills, shafts (the b being excentric). G. Douglas has lym-naris, shafts. Probably from O. Fr. limoner, adj., belonging to the shafts; from limon, a shaft. (L. F. limon, part of a carriage including the two shafts. Etym. unknown; perhaps allied to Icel. lín (pl. línar), branches of a tree.

Limbo, Limbus; see Limb (3).


Lime (2), the linden-tree. (E.) Lime is a corruption of line, as in Shak. Temp. v. 10; and line is a corruption of kind, the lengthening of i having occasioned the loss of d. (Sweet, E. Gr. § 1607.) See Land.

Lime (3), a kind of citron. (F. - Pers.) F. lime, = Pers. lim, (also limūn), a lemon, citron. See Lemon.

Limehound, a dog in a leash. (Hybrid; F. - L. and E.) Short for liam-hound, used by Turberville. The M. E. liam or lyam means 'a lea-h.' - O. F. liem, now spelt liem, a band; Guernsey ham, liam. = I. ligamen, a tie. See Lion, Liana.

Limit, (F. - L.) F. limite, a limit. = L. limitem, acc. of limis, a boundary; akin to līmen, a threshold. Cf. L. limus, transverse.

Limn, to illuminate, paint. (F. - L.) M. E. limen, contracted form of lumene, to illuminate (Prompt. Parv.). Again, lumine is for enilumine. = O. F. enlu-
LIMP

miner, to illuminate, burnish, limn. = L. illuminatus; see Illuminate.

Limp (1), flaccid, pliant. (E.) Not in early use. Apparently related, by gradation, to Bavarian lampektz, flaccid, down-hanging, from the verb lampen, to hang loosely down; cf. Skt. lumba, depending. lamb, to hang down.


Limpet, a small shell-fish. (L.) Formerly lamphet (Phillips, 1706). A. S. lampedoc, orig. a lamprey, which also sticks to rocks. = Late L. limprea, for L. lampedoc, a lamprey. See Lamprey. Cf. 'Lempreda, lapeda;' Wright's Vocab. 438. 17.


Linch-pin, a pin to fasten a wheel on an axle. (E.) Formerly lins-pin, lit. 'axle-pin.' = A. S. linsis, an axle-tree. + Du. liens, a linch-pin, O. Low G. linisa, Low G. liens, G. linse, a linch-pin. Teut. base *linis- (cf. Goth. aks-i-sti, an ax); from *lin- as in O. H. G. lun, a bolt, peg, pin. Perhaps from Idr. root *leu- (cf. Gk. λυξ, to loosen).

Lind, Linden, the lime-tree. (E.) The true form of the sb. is lind, and lind-en is the adj. from it. Hence lind-en tree = lind; the same thing. M. E. lind. A. S. lind, the tree; also a shield, common of this wood. + Du. lins, Icel. Iinn, Dan. Swed. lind, G. linde. Cf. Lith. lents, a board. Doublet, lince (2).

Line, a thread, thin cord; also a stroke, row, rank, verse (L.; F. - L.). In the sense 'cord,' we find A. S. line, directly from L. linea. In the other senses, it is from F. ligne, also from L. linea. The L. linea meant orig. a string made of flax, being fem. of adj. lineis, made of flax. = L. linum, flax. Cf. Gk. αἰσθήμα, flax; whence perhaps the L. word. Deriv. out-line

Lineage. (F. = L.) F. lignage, a lineage. = F. ligne, a line, rank. = L. linea, a line (above).

Lineral. (L.) L. linealis, belonging to a line. = L. linea, a line (above).

Lineament, a feature. (F. = L.) M. F. lineament, Cot. = L. lineamentum, a draw.

LINGE. (L.) L. linearis, belonging to a line. = L. linea, a line (above).

Ling, a fish. (E.) M. E. llenge (Havelock). Named from its long slender shape. Cf. A. S. lengu, length. * Du. lang, a ling, from lang, long; Icel. langa, Norw. langa, langa, a ling; Swed. langa; G. lange, a ling; also called lang-fisch, long fish. See Long.

Lingo, a language. (Port. = L.) Port. lingoa (also lingua, a language. = L. lingua, a tongue, language (below).

Lingual, pertaining to the tongue. (L.) Coinet from L. lingua, the tongue, O. Lat. lingua, cognate with E. tongue.

Linguist, one skilled in languages. (L.) From L. lingua, a tongue, language; with suffix -ista ( = Gk. ὅστις).

Liniment, salve, ointment. (F. = L.) F. liniment. = L. lignimentum, ointment. = L. linere, to smear; cf. Skt. ṛih, to melt. Brugm. i. § 470 (5); ii. § 608.

Lining, L. lined, with suffix -ing, from the verb to line, i.e. to cover the inside of a garment with line, i.e. linea. See linen.

Link (1), a ring of a chain. Scand. O. Icel. hlank, whence Icel. hlekkur (by assimilation); Dan. lenke, Swed. lank; G. gelenk, a joint, link, ring. Cf. A. S. lence, or hlæna (which would have given Flux). Also M. H. G. lenken, to bend, O. H. G. blanca, hip, loin ( whence perhaps Flank).

Link (2), a torch; see Linstock.

LINSEED

Linseed, flax-seed(s) (L. and E.) From M. E. lin = A. S. linn, flax, borrowed from L. linum, flax; and E. seed.

Linsey-woolsey, made of linen and woollen mixed. (L. and E.) Made up from M. E. linen, linen, and E. wool. See linen, under Line.

Linstock, Linstock, a stick to hold a lighted match. (Du.) Formerly lintstock (Coles, 1684); but properly lint-stock, from linte, a match to fire guns with. Phillips. — Du. lintstok, a lint-stock, Sewell. — Du. lint, a match; stok, a stick (see Stook); cf. Dan. linte-stok; from linte, a match, stok, a stick. Du. lont seems to have been formed from M. Du. lompe, a bundle of linen, etc. Henham; lit. a bundle. See Lump.

Link (2), a torch. (Du.) A corruption of linte, as it appears in lint-stock (above). Cf. Lowd. Sc. lint, a torch, Du. lont, a match (whence Dan. linte, Swed. lont).

Lint, scraped linen. (L.) Cf. Iate L. linta, from L. lintum, a linen cloth; neut. of lint-urs, linen. — I. lintum, flax.

Lintel, the headpiece of a door. (F. — L.) M. E. lintel — O. Fr. lintel (F. linteu). — Late L. linteclius, a lintel, for *lim-telilus, dimin. of L. limes (stem limtis), a boundary, border; see Linit.

Lion. (F. — L.) — Gk. — F. gypt. l. lion. — L. leonem, acc. of leo, a lion. — Gk λιον. Cf. Ieb. λίον, a lion. Prob. of Egyptian origin; from Egypt. labai, labai, a lioness (whence Gk. λιον); see Leo.

Lip. (E.) M. E. lippe. A. S. lippe, lippe, the lip. — Du. lip, Dan. lebe; Swed. lippe, lippe. Also L. labrum, labrum, lip; Pers. lab, lip. But the relations are not clear. Brugm. i. § 563.

Liquefy, Liquescent; see Liquid. Liquid, moist. (t — L.) F. liquefie.

— L. liquidus, liquid. — I. liquef, to be clear.

Liquefy, to become liquid. (F. — L.) M. F. liquefer (see Cot.). As if from I ate L. *liquefer, to make liquid; but we only find L. liqueberi, to become liquid.

Liquescent, melting. (L.) I. liquecent, stem of pres. part. of liquecre, inventive form of liquefere, to be wet.

Liquidate, to make clear; hence, to clear off an account. (L.) From pp. of Late L. liquidoare, to clarify, make clear. — L. liquidus, liquid, clear.


LIQUORICE; see Licorice.

Lisp (E.) M. E. lipen, lipon. A. S. *wulspian, to lip, not found; regularly formed from A. S. *wulsp, also wulsp, adj., lisping, imperfect in utterance. — Du. lippen, Dan. lippe, Swed. laspe, G. lispeln. (Imitative.

Lissom; see Litho.

List (1), a border of cloth, selvage. (E.) M. E. list, A. S. lista, — Du. liisten, Icel. listi, Dan. liiste, Swed. liiste, G. leiste, O. H. G. liista. (The i was orig. long.)

— Du. lissen, Icel. liista, Dan. liiste, Swed. liista, Goth. liuston, G. gelussen; all from the sb. See Lust.

List (3), to listen; see below.

Listen. (E.) We also find list; also M. E. lusten and lust-en, the former being deduced from the latter by a formativé n, as in Goth. full-an, to become full. A. S. łąstian, to listen to. — A. S. liyst, hearing; Teut. tsen *hlnus-* from a base *hlnus, weak grade of Teut. base *hln-; Cf. A. S. lios man, to hearken; Icel. liista, to listen, from liust, the ear; W. liust, the ear; also L. clu-eru, Gk. προ-eru, to hear, Skt. pr, to hear.

(KLEU.) See Loud.

Listless, careless. (E.) The same as listless; Gower brl. listles, C. A. i. 111. From lust, q.v. And see List (4).

Lists, ground enlosed for a tournament. (F.) M. E. listes, sb. pl., the lists. The t is excrescent; and liste stands for *liste. — M. F. lisse (F. lize), 'a list or tiltyard;' Cot. Cf. Ital. lista, Span. lista, Port. tica, a list for tilting; Late L. lica, sb. pl., barriers; lica duell, the lists. Origin disputed. Cf. Late L. lica, a stake; perhaps from Late L. licus, oaken < L. licius (from lex, holm-oak).

Litany, a form of prayer. (F. — L.) Gk. M. E. lutanie, afterwards altered to
LITERAL.


Literal. (F. — L.) O. F. literal, = L. litteralis, according to the letter. = L. littera; see Letter.


Lithargy, protoxide of lead. (F. — L. Gk.) M. E. litharge. = L. litharge, 'littargy, white lead.' = Cot. = L. lithargyus, = Gk. λιθάργυς, lit. 'stone-silver.' = Gk. λίθος, a stone; δρυς, silver; see Argent.


Lith, pestilent, stagnant, dull. (E.) In i Hen. VI. iv 7, 21, 'lither sky' means pestilent or dull lower air; cf. 'luther, eir,' pestilent air, P. Pl., C. xvi. 220. M. E. luther, litter. = A. S. līðre, evil, base, poor (hence, sickly, dull). Not to be confused with līte, plant.

Lithography, writing on stone. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. λίθος, a stone; γραφή, to write.

Lithotomy, cutting for stone. (L. — Gk.) L. lithotomia. = Gk. λιθοτομία. = Gk. λίθος, stone; τομή, and grade of τομή, as in τομευ, to cut; see Tono.

Litigation, a contest in law. (L.) From L. litigatio, a disputing. = L. litigious, pp. of litigare, to dispute; = L. litis, stem of litis, strife; -igare, for agere. to carry on. = līs = O. Lat. stīs, strife.

Litigious, contentious. (F. — L.) It also once meant debateable. = F. litigeux, 'debateful.' = Cot. = L. litigious, adj.; from litigium, contention. = L. litigare, to dispute (above).

Liturgy, public prayer. (E.) — Gk. Λιταργία, public service. = Gk. λιθος, public; προν, work, cognate with E. work.


Live (2), adj., alive. (E.) Short for alive, which is not a true orig. adj., but due to the phrase q live (a live) A.S. on life, in life, hence, alive. Life is the dat. case of līf, life; hence the s in līve is long.

Livelihood. (E.) Corruption of M. E. līvedode (livelode), i.e. life-leasing, means of living; older spelling līfode, līfode. From A. S. līf, life; lād, a leading, way, provisions to live by, a course, a lode; see Life and Lodge.

Livelong, long-lasting. (E.) The same as life-long, i.e. long as life is; but livelong is the older spelling.

Lively. (E.) M. E. līf, i.e. life-like.

LIVERY

Livery, a delivery, a thing delivered, uniform allowed to servants. (F. — L.)
M. E. *liverre* (= *liver*, three syllables).—A. F. *liverre*; F. *livrère*, a delivery of a thing that is given, the thing so given, a livery; —Cot. Orig. fem. of pp of *livrer*, to deliver, give freely. —Liberäre, to set free, give freely; see Liberare.

Livid, discoloured. (F. — L.) F. *livide*.

Lizard, a four-footed reptile. (F. — L.)

Llama, a quadrapod. (Peruvian.)
Llama is a Peruvian word, meaning *flam*, *flame*; Prescott. But the Peruv. Dict. gives *llama*, carnero de la tierra, sheep of the country.


Lo, behold! (E.) M. E. *lo* A.S. *lō*, an interjection.


Load, a burden. (E.) The sense of burden seems to be due to confusion with the verb *lode* (1); but cf. prov. E. *load*, in the sense ‘to carry’. M. E. *lode*, a course, way, lode; also, a load. A.S. *lōd*, a lode; also, carriage. See Lode.

Load-star, Load-stone; see Lode.


Lool, clay. (E.) M. E. *lām*. A.S. *lām*.

Loan, a lending, money lent. (Scand.)
M. E. *lōn* (= *lōn*). This corresponds to the rare A.S. *lān*, borrowed from Norse [The true A.S. form is *lōn* (= A.D.D. *lōn*), a loan; Dan. *lån*, Swed. *lån*, a loan; + A.S. *lān*, a loan; Du. *leem*, a grant, a fief; G. *lehm*, a loan, a fief. All from the verb seen in A.S. *lān* (pt. *lān*), to grant. Icec. *lyh*, G. *lehen*, to lend, Goth. *leihwan*; akin to L. *liningere* (pt. *liningere*),


Lob, a small hall, passage. (Ital. — G.) Probably from N. Ital. (Piedmontese) *lobia* (see Dico.); the Ital. form is *logicia* (see Lodge). Cf. Late L. *lobia*, *lobia*, *lobium*, a portico, gallery, covered way; as if from a Germ. form *lahia*. = M. H. G. *lober*, an arbour, bower, open way along the upper story of a house (as in a Swiss chalet); mod. G. *laber*, a bower. Orig. made with foliage. = M. H. G. *loub* (= *labh*), a leaf; see Leaf.

Lobe, flap of the ear, &c. (F. — Low L. — Gk.) F. *lobe* = Late L. *lōva* = Gk. *λῆβος*, a lobe of the ear or liver. Brugm. i. § 667.

Lobster, a kind of shell-fish. (L.)
A.S. *lōpestre*, a corruptor form of A.S. *lōpestr*, a corruption of L. *locusta* (1); a lobster, (2); a locust. It was perhaps confused with A.S. *lōpe*, a flea.

Local, Locate; see Locus.


Locket, a little hinged case worn as an ornament. (F. — Scand.) Orig. a fastening; (Hudibras, pt. ii. c. i. 808). —F. *loquet*, the latch of a door, dimin. of O.F. *loc*, a lock, borrowed from Icec. *loka*, a lock.

Lock (2), a tuft of hair or wool. (E.)
LOCKET

Locket; see Look (1).

Lookram, a kind of cheap linen. (F. — Bret.) F. lozcrant, a sort of unbleached linen; named from the place where it was made, viz. Loc-Renan, or S. Renan, near Quimper, in Brittany. — Bret. Lok-Renan cell of St. Ronan; from Bret. lok (L. locus) a cell.

Locomotion; see Locus.

Locus, a place. (L.) L. locus, a place.

O. Lat. stlocus, a place.

local. (F. — L.) F. local. — L. localis, belonging to a place. — L. locus, a place.

locate, to place. (L.) From pp. of L. locare, to place. — L. locus, a place.

locomotion, motion from pl. xe to place. (L.) Coined from loco, for locus, a place; and motion.

Locust, a winged insect. (L.) M. E. locuste. — L. locusta, a shell-fish, also a locust.

Lode, a vein of ore, a water-course.

(E.) The true sense is ‘course,’ A.S. lode, a way, course, journey; cf. A. S. lidan, to lead, conduct. — Icel. lóðr, lode, way, course; Swed. lod, a course. Teut. type *laiðr, fem. from the 2nd grade of Teut. *laiðon- (A. S. lidan), to travel. See Lead (1). Der. lode-star. — And see Load.

lodes, the polar star. (E.) Lit. ‘way-star,’ star that leads or guides; see Lode above.

lodestone, magnet.

(E.) Compound of lode and stone, in imitation of lodestar; it means a stone that leads or draws.

Lodge, a small house, cot, resting-place.


Doublet, lobby.

 loft, an upper room. (Scand.) M. E. loft, properly ‘air’; the peculiar sense is Scand. — Icel. loft (pron. loft), (a) air, sky, (b) an upper room; Dan. Sved. loft, a garret.

Allied to A. S. lyft, air, sky, Goth. lōfost, Du. lucht (for loft), G. Luft, the air.

Der. a-loft; also lofty, i.e. ‘in the air;’ loft, vb.

Log (1), a block, piece of wood.

(Scand.) The vowel has been shortened.

Cf. Norw. laga, a fallen trunk; Icel. lág, a felled tree, log; Swed. dál, laga, a felled tree, a tree that has been blown down. So called from its lying on the ground, as distinguished from the living tree. From the 3rd (pt. pl.) grade, viz. lig-, of Icel. liggja, to lie; see Lie (1) and Low. Der. logg-ats, logg-ats, a game with bits of wood; log-wood, so called because imported in logs, and also called blockwood (Kersey).

log (2), a piece of wood with a line, for measuring the rate of a ship. (Scand.) The same word. The Swed. logg, as a sector, whence log-lina, a log-line, log-book, log-ber, to heave the log, Dan. lag, log-line, log-bag, logge, vb., seem to have been all borrowed back from E.

logger-head, a dunce, a piece of timber (in a whale-boat) over which a line is passed to make it run more slowly. (Scand. and E.) A similar formation to blockhead. Cf. Icel. liggur, gen. of logg.

Log (3), a liquid measure. (Heb.) In Lev. xiv. 10, — Heb. lig, a liquid measure, 12th part of an unit; orig. 1 basin.

Logarithm. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. logos, stem of logos, a word, a proportion, ratio; and arithmos, a number; the sense being ‘ratio-number.’ See Arithmetico.

Logarithm; see Log (1).

Logic, the science of reasoning correctly. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. logique. — L. logica, for ars logica, logic art.

— Gk. λογική, for λογική τέχνη, logic art; where λογική is fem. of λογικός, reasonable. — Gk. λόγος, a speech. — Gk. λόγως, to say. — L. Logos, to speak; see Legend. Hence all words in -logy, the chief being astro-logy, bio-, chrono-, conso-, doxo-, entomo-, etymo-, genea-, geo-, meteoro-, minera-, mytho-, neuro-, noe-, ortho-, oitico-, patho-, philo-, phraso-, phreno-, physio-, psyche-, tauco-, theo-, zoology; see these in their due place.

Loam. (F. — L.) M. E. loine. — O. F. logne, also longe. — Late L. *lūnum, fem. of an adj. *lūnibus (not found), from L. lūnum, lohn. See Lumnar.

Loiter, to delay. (Du.) M. E. loiteren, Pr. Parv. — M. Du. and Du. loiteren, to linger. loiter, trifle, M. Du. loiteren, to delay, deceive, vacillate; cf. E. Fria. laten, laten, to loiter. Allied to M. Du. lat, with the same sense (Hexham).

Perhaps allied to Loit.

Loll, to lounge about. (E.) M. E. lollen, lullen. Cf. Icel. lóla, ‘seigneur agere,’ Hallódrason; M. Du. lollen, to sit over the fire; the orig. sense was prob. to
LOLLARD

dose; M. Du. lolls-banch, 'a sleeping scate'; Hookham. - Allied to Lull.
Lollard, a name given to the followers of Wyclif. (M. Du.) It was confused with M. E. loller, i.e. one who lolls, 'a lounging, lazy fellow'; see Loll above; but the words are very related. Latinised as Lollardus from M. Du. lollard, (1) a number of prayers and hymns, (2) a Lollard, lit. 'God-praiser' or 'singer'; first applied to a sect in Brabant. Formed with suffix -ardus (same as F. arde in drunkard) from M. Du. lollen, lullen, to sing; see Lull.

Lone, short for alone; see Alone.


Longevity, length of life. (L.) From L. longevitas, long. -L. long-ae, long; -evitas, usually -etas, age; from -en-, a stem formed from -atun, life. See Age.

Longitude. (F. - L.) F. longitude = L. longitudinis, length; in late Lat., the longitude of a place. -L. longior, stem formed from long, long; with suffix -io -io, from stem longi-nio.

Loa, a game at cards. (F.) Formerly called lanturuus. F. lanturuus, lanturin, interj., nonsense! fudge! also a game at cards. The expression was orig. the refrain of a famous vaudeville (ab. 1630), afterwards used to give an easy answer. Being purposely nonsensical, it admits of no further etymology.

Loaf; see Luff.


Loam (1), a machine for weaving cloth. (E.) M. E. lama, a tool, implement. A.S. ge-lema, a tool, implement, instrument. Der. hair-loam, where loam meant any implement, hence a piece of furniture.

LOOSE

Loam (2), to appear faintly or at a distance. (E.) Orig. sense doubtful. (Not = M. E. lumen, to shine, as that has a different vowel.) If it meant orig. 'to come slowly towards,' it answers exactly to E. Fries. lomen, Swed. dial. loma, to move slowly; cf. M. H. G. liomen, to be weary, from the adj. lumi, slack. Kilian has M. Du. lome, slow, inactive. The Teut. base of the adj. is *lum-, connected by gradation with E. Lume. See Loam (2). Cf. Lowl. Sc. loamy, dull, slow; E. Fries. lommen.

Loan (1), Loan, a base fellow. (O. Low G.) M. E. towen (spelt towen, but rhyming on -own), St. Cuthbert, 7857. Cf. M. Du. loan, homostupidus, Killian.

Loan (2), a water-bird, diver. (Scand.) A corruption of the Shetland name loon. = Icel. lomur, Swed. Dan. lom, a loon. Prob. from the lama or awkward motion of diving-birds on land; cf. Swed. dial. loma, E. Fries. lomen, to move slowly; see Loam (2) above.

Loop, a noose. (Scand.) G. Douglas has low-knot (Scn. xii. 665) = Icel. hlaup, lit. 'a leap'; cf. Swed. log-knot, a running-knot; Dan. lob, a course, lob-knot, or lob oie, a running-knot. = Icel. hlaupur, to leap, run. See Loop. Thus the orig. sense was 'running knot'; hence, loop of a string, &c.

Loop-hole, a small aperture in a wall. (F. - Low G.) M. E. louste, P. Pl. = O. F. loustes (not found); Languedoc lout, a small window in a roof (Wedgewood). = M. Du. loiper, Du. liperen, to lurk (see Franck); Low G. lipen, in the same sense as Low G. gliufen, to peep (Lubbock). Hence, the sense was 'ceep-hole.' Cf. Low L. lopus (unexplained).

Loose, slack. (Scand.) M. E. loues, los; Prof. Zupitza shews (in Anglia, vii. 153) that it is due to the Scand. form. [The true M. E. form is los, answering to A. S. les, (1) loose, (2) false.] - Icel. lass, Swed. Dan. los, loose, O. Sax. los, M. Du. los, (1) loose, (2) false (where mod. Du. has los, loose, los, false); E. lor, loose; Goth. lass, empty, vain. Teut. type *lussus, from *lasse-, 2nd grade of Teut. *lassan-, to lose. See Loose.

Less, suffix. (E.) M. E. -les, -les; A. S. -les, the same as Res, loose, free from (above).

Loose, loosen, vb. (E.) The true form is loose, later loosen by analogy with
LOOT

strongen, &c. A late derivative from the adj. above. Other languages derive the verb directly from the adj.; thus Du. losen, Icel. loysa, Swed. losa, Dan. love, G. losen, Goth. lasjan, to loosen, are derived (respectively) from Du. los, Icel. laussa, Swed. and Dan. los, G. los, Goth. lasa, loose, vain.

Loot, plunder. (Hindi. — Skt.) Hindi luit (with cerebral t), loot, plunder. The cerebral t shows that r is elided. — Skt. lostra, shorter form of lostra, booty, spoil. — Skt. luit, to break, spoil; allied to L. rumpeare, to break. See Bruptcy, Rob. Loot = that which is robbed. (Cf. Horn, Pers. Dict. § 608.)

Loofer; see Louver. —


Loquacious, talkative. (L.) Coined from l. loquar, decl. stem of loquar, talkative. — L. loquit, to speak.

Lord, a master. (E.) Lit. 'loaf-keeper.' A.S. hlaford, a lord; early form hlafard, for hlafward, a loaf-ward; see Loaf and Ward. ¶ For the loss of w, cf. A.S. fullhæl, from fulluht, baptism.

Lore, learning. (E.) M. E. lere; A.S. lavre, gen., dat., and acc. of lær, lore. — Du. leer, G. lehre, O. H. G. lera, doctrine. Tut. type *laic, fem.; cf. T. *leisan (A.S. leren, G. lehren), to teach; from *laic-, and grade of *leisan-, to trace out; see Learn, Last (2).

Loyal; see losal.

Lorimer, a maker of horses' bits, spurs, &c. (F. — L.) Also loriner. — O. Fr. lorineur, lorineur, M. F. loriner, later loriner, a 'aproner;' Cotgrave. — O. Fr. lorain, lorain, rein, bridle, bit. — Late l. lorain, lorainum, a rein, bit. — L. lorrum, a thong.

Loriot, the golden oriole. (F. — L.) F. loriot, corruptly written for l'orio, where oriot is another form of oriol; see Oriole.

Lorn, lost. (E.) M. E. loren, pp. of losen, to lose; see Loose.

Lory, a bird of the parrot kind. (Malay.) Also called lury; and (formerly) nury, nury. — Malay luri, nuri, a lory or lory.

Loose. (E.) The form formerly in use was lese; M. E. losen. [The mod. form love has got its sound of (8) from the influence of M. E. losen, to loose, con-

fused with M. E. losen, to be lost.] The M. E. losen is from A.S. *losan, strong verb, to lose (pt. t. losan, pp. losen). This is cognate with Du. -losen (only in comp. verloosan), G. -sieren (only in comp. verlooren), Goth. -iusan (only in friusiusan, to lose). Tut. type *læesan. — Cf. L. luere, Gk. λύειν, to set free. Der. lor, lost, A.S. pp. losan; also forlorn, q.v.

Loss, sb. (E.) M. E. los. A. S. los, destruction. Allied to Lose; being derived from Tut. *los, weak grade of *læesan, to lose (above).

Lose, a worthless fellow, reprobate. (E.) One devoted to perdition; cf. A.S. los, destruction, lossan, to be lost, to perish. From los. (A.S. los-), weak grade of losan, to lose, pp. lor-en (for older los-en). Lor-en is formed from the base lor- of the pp in use, and los from the older form of the same. For the suffix, cf. A.S. war-en, watchful.

Lot, a portion, share. (L.) M. E. lot, A.S. lott (< *hlotum), lot, share. — A.S. hlott, weak grade of hlóstan (pt. t. hlott), to obtain by lot. — Du. lot; Icel. hluti, allied to str. vb. hlötta, to obtain by lot; Dan. lot, Swed. lot. All from the weak grade of Tut. *hlótus-an, to obtain by lot; cf. A.S. hlitt, hlitt, G. los, Goth. hlauts, a lot, from *hlaut, and grade of the same verb.

Loth; see Loath.

Lotion, a washing, external medicinal application. (L. L. lūtōn em, acc. of lentio, a washing. — L. lotsus, pp. of lavoare, to wash. See Lave. Buigmi. § 353 3.

Loto, Lotto, a game. (Ital. — Tut. F. loto; a f. form of the Ital. lotto, a lottery, a word of Teut. origin; see Lot.

Lottery. (E.; with f. suffix.) In Levins, ed. 1570. Formed by adding ery to E. lot; cf. brev-ery, fish-ery. The F. loterie is borrowed from English or from Ital. lotteria (Torriano).

Lotus, the Egyptian water-lily. (L. — Gk.) L. lótus, lótos. — Gk. λότος, 1) the Gk. lotus, 2) the Cyrenian lotus, the eaters of which were called strophagi, 3) the lily of the Nile.

Loud. (E.) M. F. loud, A.S. hlād. — Du. luaid, G. laut. Tut. type *hlād, for earlier hlēðos (with the accent on θ); allied to the Idg. type *hlodos (with weak grade *hlō) as seen in L. -clitus, in inclusus, renowned, Gk. αὐρά, renowned,
**Lough, a lake.** (Irish.) Ir. *loch*; see Loob.

**Lounge, to loll about.** (F. — L.) From longis, an idle fellow or loungier, not an uncommon word in the 16th and 17th centuries. F. *longis*, an idle, drowsy, and stupid fellow (Cot.). Littré supposes that this sense of *longis* was due to a pun, having reference to *L. longus*, long, hence a long and lazy man; for, strictly speaking, *longis* is a proper name, being the O. F. form of *L. Longius* or *Longimus*, the name (in the old mysteries) of the centurion who pierced the body of Christ. This name first appears in the apocryphal gospel of Nicodemus, and was doubtless suggested by Gk. λόγος, a lance, in John xxi. 34.


**Lout, a clown.** (E.) The lit. sense is *‘stooping’*, from M. E. *louter*, to stoop, bow. — A. S. *lītan*, to stoop. — Icel. *lītar*, stooping, bent (which prob. suggested our use of the word, from *līta*, to stoop; cf. Swe. *līta*, Dan. *līle*, to stoop, lean.

**Louver, Louer, an opening in the roofs of ancient houses.** (F.) M. E. *louver* (used to translate O. F. *louvert* in the Romance of Lutynay, 1175), but really from O. F. *louver*, used as a gloss to Late L. *lūtium*, a word also explained by M. E. *louver*. — Romanic type *lūtium*. adj. from Late L. *lūtium*, a loover. (For the intercalated *v*, cf. F. *pouvoir*, from O. F. *poir* — Span. *poeder*.) Prob. an opening over a fireplace; from Icel. *līta*, n. pl., a hearth. (Academy, Dec. ’94.)


**Lubber, a dolt.** (E.) M. E. *lober*, *lobor*. Cf. M. Du. *lobber*, a lubbaw, a clown; Hexham; Low G. *lubbes* (the same); Norw. *lub*, inbba, one of round thick figure; *lubben*, short and thick.

LUCE

Luce, the pike; a fish. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) Lit. ‘wolf-fish.’ — M. F. lues, lue, a pike; Cot. — Late L. lucius, a pike. — Gk. λύκος, a wolf; also a (ravenous) fish. Cf. ‘Pyke, fysche, dentrix, lucius, lupus.’ Prompt Parv. ‘Luce, fysche, lucius;’ id. Insid, bright. (L.) L. luidus, bright. — L. ëctere, to shine; cf. ëct, light. — Gk. λυκώμε, bright. Skt. ruch, to shine. Allied to Light (1). (/LEUK/) Der. lucifer, i. e. light-bearer, morn-star, from ferre, to bring.

Luck, fortune. (Du. — M. H. G.) M. E. lükke (14th c.). Not found in A.S.; and Fries. lük is late. — Du. luk. From M. H. G. ge-lük, good fortune; G. glück (for ge-lük). The Fries. luk,” Swed. lycka, Dan. lykke (like Du. luk) are borrowed from G. (Kluge). Perhaps akin to G. locken, to entice, allure.

Lucre, gain, profit. (F. — L.) F. lucre. — L. lucrum, gain. Allied to Irish luach, price, wages, G. lohn, reward, Gk. λοῦμα (for *λαῦμα), booty, Russ. ловить, to take as booty. Der. lucr-ative, F. lucratif, L. lucrativus, from pp. of lucrari, to gain, from lucrum, gain. Brumg. i. § 490.

Incubation, a production composed in retirement. (L.) Properly, a working by lamp-light; from L. lucubrātio, the same. — L. lucubrātus, pp. of lucubrāre, to bring in lamps, to work by lamp-light. — L. lucubrum, prob. a faint light; at any rate, obviously formed from luc-, stem of lūx, light; cf. ëctere, to shine. See Light (1), Luuid.

Ludicrous, laughable. (L.) L. ludicr-ous, done in sport; with suffix -ous. — L. lītus, for līdus, sport. — L. līdēre, to play.

Louf, Louf, to turn a ship towards the wind. (E.) From M. E. lōf, a contrivance for altering a ship’s course; see Layamon, iii. 476. It seems to have been a sort of large paddle, used to assist the helm in keeping the ship right. Prob. named from the resemblance of a paddle to the palm of the hand; cf. Lowl. Sc. loof. Icel. lōf, Goth. lōfə, palm of the hand. Cf. also Du. loof, Dan. luv, Swed. lōf, weather-gage; Dan. lōve, to luff; and perhaps Bavarian laffen, blade of an oar, flat part of a rudder. See E. Fries. lōf, lōf in Koolman. Der. love.

Lug, to drag. (Scand.) Swed. lugga, to pull by the hair; cf. lugg, the forelock; Norw. lugga, to pull by the hair; cf. lugg, hair of the head. Also cf. Low G. luhen, to pull, pull by the hair; A. S. lōc, to pull up weeds; Dan. lugg, to weed.

Lumber, a sort of square sail. (Scand. and E.) Prob. from the verb to lug; the sail is easily hoisted by a pull at the rope attached to the yard. Or named from lugger, its apparent derivative, as if a ship furnished with lugasils; but cf. Du. loger, which seems to mean ‘slow ship,’ from Du. log, slow; E. Fries. lug. (Doubtful.)

Lugubrious, mournful. (L.) From L. lūgubri-us, mournful; with suffix -ous. — L. lūgūre, to mourn. Cf. Gk. λαπαπέ, sad.

Lukewarm, partially warm. (E.) M. l. luke, leek, tepid. (Lukewarm — tepally warm.) Cf. Du. leuk, luke-warm; E. Fries. lūk, leek, tepid, weak, slack.

Lull, to sing to rest. (E.) M. E. hullen. Not in A.S. — Swed. lulta, Dan. lulle, to hum, lull; M. Du. hullen, to sing in a humming voice; E. Fries. lullen, to sing softly, howl, cry. From the repetition of lu lu, in lulling children to sleep. This is a drowsier form of la la la used in cheerful singing; cf. lili; and see Lollard. Cf. Gk. λαπάπε, to speak.

Lumar, relating to the loins. (L.) L. lumbāris, adj.; whence lumbāre, an apron (Jerem. xii. 1). — L. lumbus, the loin. — A. S. lendenn, pl., the loins, Du. lendenen, pl.; Swed. land, Dan. lend, loin; G. lende, haunch. Brumg. i. § 360.

Lumbago, pain in the loins. (L.) L. lumbago, pain in the loins. — L. lumbus, lion.

Lumber (1), useless furniture. (F. — G.) Formerly lombor (1487); lumbur (Blount). Perhaps the lumber-room was orig. Lombard-room, where the Lombard broker bestowed his pledges. Cf. Lombard, a broker, Lombard, a bank for usury or pawns; Blount. — F. Lombard, a Lombard (who acted as pawnbroker in the 14th century). — L. Lombardus, also Langobardus. — G. Langbaurt, a name given to the men of this tribe. Cf. A. S. Langbordas, the Lombards. See Ducange. (Kym. disputed.)

Lumber (2), to make a great noise. (Scand.) In Palgrave. A frequent verb of Scand. origin. — Swed. dial. loosra, to
resound; cf. Swed. ljumma, a great noise, Icel. ljud, a sound, a tune. From Teut. base *klou-, to hear, whence also Goth. klō-, hearing. See Loud.

Luminarv, a bright light. (F. — L.) O. F. luminarre, later luminaire, a light. L. luminum, a light; neut. of luminum, light-giving. — L. lumen, for lumen, light, light. Lümen = lümen- men; from lücere, to shine. See Lueld.

Luminous, bright. (F. — L.) F. lumineux. — L. luminum, bright; from luminum, for lumen, light (above).

Lump. (Scand.) M. E. lúmp, lúmp.
— Swed. dial. and Norw. lump, a block, lump, piece hewn off a log; Swed. lumpor, pl., rags; Swed. Dan. lumpen, paltry. Cf. Du. lump (whence G. lumpen), a rag, lump, lump, clumsy; E. Fries. lump, clumsy, thick, vile, lumpy.

Lunar. (L.) L. lúnaris, adj.; from luna, moon. L. lúna = *lúna, giver of light. — L. lücere, to shine. Brugm. i. § 218. Der. lun-elle, inter-lunar; and see below.

Lunatic. (F. — L.) F. lunatique. — L. lúmanticus, mad; lit. affected by the moon. — L. luna, moon.

Lunch, a large piece of bread, &c. (E.?) Lunch, a goblet, or piece; Minshu. Connected with lump, like hunch with lump, hunch with lump. See Lump.

Luncheon, lunch, a slight meal. (E.?) Lunch is now used as short for luncheon, though luncheon itself is an extension from lunch, a lump. Cot. gives M. F. cariobot, a lunchion, or big piece of bread, &c.: also horton, a cuff, thump, also a lunchion or big piece. Lunchion appears to be for lunshin, as in 'a huge lunshin of bread,' Thoresby to Ray (1703), which is prob. merely short for lunching. At any rate, luncheon is clearly from lunch, a large piece (above). Quite distinct from luncheon.

Lung. (E.) M. E. lung, pl. lunges, lunges. A.S. lunges, pl. lungana. — Du. long, luch, lung, pl. Dan. lungke, Swed. lungs, G. lunge, pl. Allied to A.S. lung, quickly (orig. lightly), also to Gk. ἄλυσις, Skt. ālīsā, light. The lungs are named from their lightness; cf. E. lights, i.e. lights; Russ. легка, lung, as compared with Russ. легкит, light; Port. lóbes, lúngas, from Port. ló, light; see Lights (a). Brugm. i. § 691.

Lunge, a thrust, in fencing. (F. — L.) Formerly longe. The E. a longe is a mistaken substitute for F. allonge (formerly allonge), a lengthening; i.e. an extension of the body in delivering the thrust. — F. allonger, to lengthen (formerly allonger). — F. a (from L. ad), to; and L. *lōngāre, only used in comp. s-lōngāre, to lengthen, from longus, long. See Long.

Lupine, a kind of pulse. (F. — L.) F. lupin. — L. lupinum, a kind of pulse; orig. neut. of lupinus, wolfish, though the reason is not clear. — L. lupus, a wolf; see Wolf.

Lurch (1), to lurk, dodge, pilfer. (E.) Allied to Lurk. Cf. birch, birk. The senses are (1) to lie in wait, lurk, (2) to pilfer, steal, Der. lurch-er, one that lies upon the lurch, or upon the catch, also a kind of hunting-dog; Phillips.

Lurch (2), the name of a game. (E.) To leave in the lurch is due to an old game. — M. F. lourche, the game called lurche, or lurch in a game; il demeura lourche, he was left in the lurch; Cot. Cot. also gives ourecb, the game at tables called lurch. Perhaps from L. oreca, a dice-box. Cf. Itat. luro, the game lurch, Torriano. Cf. Low L. lurthus, parvus lusus; Duccange.

Lurch (3), to devour; obsolete. (F. — L.) ‘To lurck, devour, or ete greedily.’ Baret. — O. F. *lurcher (?); cf. Itat. lurcar, ‘to lurch or devour greedily,’ Torriano. — Late L. lurcāri, lurcāre, to devour greedily.

Lurch (4), a sudden roll sideways. (E.?) ‘A lea lurck, a sudden roll (of a ship) to the leeward;’ Webster. Obscure; perhaps merely lurck (1) in the sense to stoop or dodge; see Lurch (1).


Lurid, wan, gloomy. (L.) L. luridus, pale yellow, wan.

Lurk, to lie in wait. (Scand.?) M. E. lurken, lurken. — Norw. lurka, to sneak away, go slowly; Swed. dial. lurka, to do anything slowly; E. Fries. lurken, to shuffle along. Perhaps extended from lur-, as in Norw. lurka, Dan. lure, to lie in
wait, Dan. lure, (also) to listen, Swed. lure, to lie in wait; G. lauren, to lurk. See Lower (2).

Lury; see Lory.

Luscious, delicious. (F.—L.) Of doubtful origin. Still, we find in The Antur of Arthur, ed. Morton, st. 36, 'with lucius drinks;' and in Sir Amadace, st. 27, 'with hecins drinke.' The latter term is short for delicios; so that luscious may be the same, but confused with lusty. Also lusious (Spenser); lusiousse (Palsgrave).

Lust. (E.) The usual old meaning is pleasure. A.S. lust, pleasure. — Du. lust. Icel. lust, last; Dan. lust, Swed. and G. lust, Goth. lustr, pleasure. Allied to Skt. lath, to desire; Gk. alphaion. Brugm. i. § 518 (2). Der. lust-y, formerly 'pleasant.'

Lustration; see Lustre (2).

Lustre (1), splendour. — F.—Ital.—L. F. lustre.—Ital. lustra, 'a lustre, a glass,' a shining; Florio; cf. Late L. lustrum, a window. — L. lustrare, to shine. Prob. from a lost adj. lustrus for *lustrum, shining; from lucere, to shine.

Lustre (2), Lustrum, a period of five years. (L.) L. lustrum, an expiatory sacrifice; also a period of five years, because every five years a lustrum was performed. The orig. sense is 'a purification'; from luce, to wash, purify.

Lustration, a purification by sacrifice. (L.) From L. lustratio, an explanation. — L. lustratus, pp. of lustrare, to purify. — L. lustrum, an expiatory sacrifice above.

Lute (1), a musical instrument. — (F.) Arab. M. E. lute. — M. F. lut (Collgrave), mod. F. lut. We also find Prov. laut. Span. laut, Port. alvar, Ital. lute, Du. luit, Dan. lut, G laute. The port. form shows the Arab. origin; since al- in alavida is for al, the Arab. def. art. — Arab. al, the; alat, wood, timber, a staff, stick, wood of aloes, lute, or harp.

Lute (2), a kind of loam. (F.—L.) O. F. lut, clay, loam. — L. lutum, mud, that which is washed down. — L. luce, to wash. Allied to Lave.

Lustring, a lustrous silk. (F.—Ital.—L.) A curious corruption of lustring, a sort of shining silk (Kerscy). — F. lustrine, lustring, lustring. — Ital. lustrina, lustrina, tinsel; from its glossy. — L. lustra, to shine; see Lustre (1).


-luy, a common suffix. (E.) A S. -lic, adj. suffix; -lic, adv. suffix; from lic, like; see Like (1).

Lye, a mixture of ashes and water, for washing (E.) M. E. lye. A S. lye, Du. loog, G lauge, O. H. G. longa, lye. Perhaps allied to Icel. lauge, a bath; and to L. lauræ, to wash. Cf. Latex.

Lyn, a lime-hound; K. Lear, iii. 6. 72.

Short for Lymehound.

Lymph, a colourless fluid. (L.) L. lympha, O. L. lympha (Brugm. i. § 102), water, lymph, also a water-lymph. The spelling with y is prob. due to a supposed connexion with Gk. nýmph, a nymph (prob. false). It is rather allied to Limpid.

Lynch, to punish by mob-law. (E.) From Charle, Lynch, a Virginia planter (1736–96); Cent. Dict. The name is from A. S. hinc, a ridge of land. See Link (1).

Lynx, a keen-sighted quadruped. (Gk.) M. E. lynx. — L. lynx. — Gk. λύγξ, a lynx; allied to λεύκω, bright, and named from its bright eyes. Cf. Skt. ranch, to shine, loch, to see. Cognate forms are A. S. lax, Swed. lo, G luchs. Lith lūzos, a lynx; and (probably) Russ. ruisk, Pers. riş, Zend raosa; Student's Pastime, p. 393.


Macadamise, to pave a road with small broken stones. (Gael. and Heb.; with F. suffix.) Named after Mr. John Macadam, A.D. 1814. Macadam son of Adam. — Gael. mac, son; Heb. adām, a man, from root adam, to be red.

Macaroni, Macarroni. (Ital.—L.) Ital. macaroni, 'a kind of paste meat.' Florio Prob. from Ital. macaroni, 'to bruise, batter, to pester,' Florio; i.e. to reduce to pulp. — L. mēca, base of macērēre, to macerate. See Macerate.

Der. macaronic, i.e. in a confused or mixed state (applied to a jumble of languages).
MACAROON

macaroon. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. macaroon, pl. macarons, 'macarons, little fritterlike buns', also the same as macaroni; Cot. — Ital. macaroni (above). Q Now applied to a kind of biscuit.

Macaw, a kind of parrot. (Carib.) Said to be the native name in the Antilles (Webster). Brazilian macao (Cent. Dict.).

Maç (t), a kind of club. (F. — L.) O F. maço (F. maça). — Fol. L. *matb manage, a beetle, only preserved in dimin. matbula, a little beetle. See Korting. Q But see Franck (s.v. nuttele).

Maç (à), a kind of spice. (F. — L. — Gk. — Skt.) F. macre, mace (O.F. macs, macis, Godsfrey). It seems to have been confused with M. F. maçon, which is not mace, as many imagine, but a reddish, aromaticall, and astringent rind of a certain Indian root; Cot. Both prob. from L. mator, mace, i.e. the 'rind of a great root, which beareth the name of the tree itself,' Holland, tr. of Pliny, v. 8. — Gk. μέτακα; doubtless of Eastern origin.

Macerate, to soften by steeping. (L.) From pp. of L. macerare, to steep; frequent, from a base μετάκα.


Mackerel, a fish. (F. — L.) O.F. mackerel (F. maquereau). From Late L. maquereusus. Of unknown origin.

Macintosh, a waterproof overcoat (Gael.) Gael. Mack-intosh, the name of the inventor.

Macrococm, the whole universe. (Gk.) Gk. μακρός, long, great; κόσμος, the world. Cf. microcosm.


Mad. (E.) The vowel was formerly sometimes long. M. L. maad, mad. The M.E. mad is from A.S. (ge-)mæd, madened, shortened to (ge-)mæd (cf. fat); pp. of ge-mædan, to drive mad. The M.E. mad answers to A.S. mæð; cf. A.S. ge-mæad, Corp. Gloss. 2105, hence mæð-mæð, madness (Grene). — O. Sax. ge-mæð, foolish; O. H. G. giōris, vain; Icel. meðrr, pp. of meða, to maim, hurt; Goth. ga-maids, maimed. The origin, sense seems to be 'severely injured'; the prefix ge-, gi-, ga- is unessential.

MADAM, my lady. (F. — L.) F. madame, i.e. ma dame, my lady. — L. mea domina, my lady; see Dame.


Madeira, a sort of wine. (Port. — L.) Named from the isl. of Madeira, i.e. 'the well-wooded.' — Port madeira, wood, timber. — L. materia, stuff, wood, timber. See Matter (1).

Mademoiselle, miss. (F. — L.) F. ma, my; demoiselle, damsel; see Damsel.

Madonna, my lady. (Ital. — L.) Ital. ma, my; donna, lady, from L. domina; see Dame.

Madrepore, coral. (F. — Ital. — L. and Gk.) F. madrepore, — Ital. madrepore. The lit. sense is 'mother-stone,' a fanciful name, due to the existence of such terms as madre-perla, mother-wood (lit. mother-wood); madre-bosco, woodbine (lit. mother-bush); madre-perla, mother-of-pearl. Here madre is from L. mater, acc. of mater, mother; see Mother. Pore is from (Gk. πόρος, a light friable stone, also a stalactite. Q But the word has certainly been understood prob. mis-understood as connected with pore, whence numerous scientific terms such as catenipore, tubipore, dentipore, gemnipore. Scientific' etymology is usually clumsy, and frequently wrong. We may conclude that F. and L. pore have been understood in the place of Gk. πόρος, by confusion of ideas. See Pore.

Madrigal, a pastoral song. (Ital. — L. — Gk.) Ital. madrigale, a short song, pastoral ditty; for *mandrigale. Florio also gives mandriale, mandriano, a herdsman, also a madrigal. — Ital. mandra, a herd. flock. — L. mandra, a stall. — Gk. μανδρα, a fold. — Skt. mandur, stable. (The suffix -ir-a- = L. suffix -ir-alis.)

Magazine. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) O.F. magazin (F. magazin, a storehouse. — Arab. mahāzīn. pl. of makhzan, a storehouse. — Arab. khas, a laying up in store.

Maggot, a grub. (C.) M.E. maggot. Cf. W. maughty, magac, a maggot; magataid, grubs. Allied to W. magiad, breeding, magad, a brood; from maga, to breed. Cf. Bret. and Corn. maga, to feed; O. Celtic *mako, I feed. See Maid. Q But if the W. word is from E. maggot
must be referred to Norw. makh, Icel. mabhr; see Mawkish.

Magi, priests of the Persians. (L. — Gk. — Pers.) L. magi, pl. — Gk. μαγια, pl. of μαγας, a Magian, one of a Median tribe; also an enchanter, properly a wise man who interpreted dreams. — O. Pers. magw-, Pers. magb, māgh, one of the Magi, a fire-worshipper (Horn, § 984). Der. mag-ic, short for magick art; mag-i-an.

Magistrat. (F.—L.) F. magistrat, a magistrate, ruler. — L. magistratus, 1) a magistracy, 2) a magistrate. — L. magistratus, a master. L. mag-is-ter is a double compar. form; cf. mag-us, great.

Magnanimity, Magnate; see under Magnificent.

Magnitude; see Magnet.

Magnet, the lodestone. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. magnete, O. F. magnete, also manete (13th cent.). — L. magnetem, acc. of magnes, for Magnes lapid. Magnesian stone, the lodestone. = Ck. Mágyás (stem Mágýas-), also Magyár, Magyárois, belonging to Magnesia, in Thessaly; whence λίθος Μάγγιαροις (or Μάγγιαροις), Magnesian stone, lodestone, or a metal like silver. Der. magnetia, an old name in Chaucer, C. T. 1693, or G. 1455, for a mineral brought from Magnesia; now differently applied. See Schade, p. 1395.

Magnificent. L.) L. magnificient, stem of magnificere, lit. doing great things, hence, grand. — L. magnus, for magnus, great; -ficus, for faciens, doing, from facere, to do. See Magnitude.

magnify. (F.—L.) M. E. magnifien. — F. magnifier. — L. magnificare, lit. to make large. — L. magnus, for magnus, great; -ficus, for faciens, doing, from facere, to do.

magniloquence. (L.) L. magniloquentia, elevated language. — L. magnis, for magnus, great; -loquent, stem of pres. pt. of loqui, to speak; see Loquaciously.

magnitude, greatness (L.) L. magnitudo, size. — L. magnus, great; Gk. μεγας, great; Skt. mahati-, great; A. S. micel. See Mickle.


Magnolia. (F.) A genus of plants named after Pierre Magnol, of Montpellier, in France; died A. D. 1715.

Magpie, a bird. (F.—L.—Gk.; and F.—L.) Also called magot-pie, magotty-pie. Mag is short for Magot = F. Magot, a familiar form of F. Marguerite, also used to denote a magpie. This is from L. Margarita, Gk. μαγγαρίτης, a pearl; cf. Pers. murwird, a pearl, from Skt. maityari, a pearl. Pie = F. pié, from L. pica, a magpie; see Pica (1).

Mahogany, the American aloe. (Cuba). Of Cuban origin (Oviedo). Not Mexicaff, which has no g; the Mex. name is mahl.

Maharajah, great king. (Hind. — Skt.) From Skt. maha-raja, great king. Cf. L. magus rex. So also maha-rani, great queen; from Hind. rāni, Skt. rājī, queen.

Mahdi, a spiritual director. (Arab.) Arab. mahdi, the guided one; from ma, prefix, and hādy, to guide. Cf. hādi, a guide. (Rich. Dict. pp. 1661, 1670.)

Mahogany, a tree. (Hayt.) From mahagoni, in the old Carib dialect of Hayti. (Garden and Forest, no. 438, July 15, 1896)

Mahometan; see Mohammedan.

Mahout, an elephant-driver. (Hind.) Hind. mahawat.

Maids, Maiden. (E.) M. E. mayde, merely short for earlier maiden, maiden.

A. S. mæget, a maiden, cognate with O. H. G. magatin, a maiden (with fem. suffix -in). The form without this suffix is A. S. mægæ, a maiden, cognate with Goth. magitha, a virgin, G. magd. Related to A. S. mægæ, a son or kinsman, cognate with Goth. magus, Icel. mögr, and perhaps, with Corn. maw, a boy. See Stokes (in Fick, ii. 198). Kluge compares O. Ir. maa, W. mab, son. Der. maidenhood, also spelt maidenhead.

Mail (I), steel network for armour. (F.—L.) O. F. maille, mail, also a mesh of a net. — L. macula, a spot, speck, hole, mesh of a net; see Maculate.


Mail (Black), a forced tribute. (F.—
MALINGER

1. Mail is a Scottish term for rent. Black-mail or black rent is the rent paid in cattle, as distinct from white money or silver. — F. maille, a 'French halfpenny;' Cotgrave. O. F. moaill, moil. — Foll. L. metalia, Late L. medallia, lit. 'medal.' See Medal.


Main (1), sb., strength. (E.) M. E. main. A. S. magen, strength + Icel magin, O. Sax. magin, strength. Allied to May (1) and Might (1).

Main (2), adj, chief, principal. (F. — L.) O. F. maine, magny, chief. — L. magnus, great. — Distinct from main, sb., which is of A. S. origin; see above.

Manoir, (F. — L.) In the pr. 'taken with the maionoir' or 'taken in the manner'; i.e. caught in the act. Anglo-F. maionoir, maionoure, O. F. mainenoure, lit. manœuvre; hence, act. See Manœuvre. We find also 'to be taken with the manner,' i.e. with the stolen chattel in hand; A. F. onr mainoure.

Maintain, to keep in a fixed state, support. (F. — L.) M. F. maintenir. L. manu tenere, to hold in the hand; or more likely (in late L.) to hold the hand, to abet. L. manē, abl. of manus, hand; tenēre, to hold: see Manual and Tenable.

Maine, Indian corn. (Span. — W. Indian.) Span. mais. — W. Indian mahis, mahis, in the old Carib dialect of the Isle of Hayti.


Major, a title of rank. (L.) L. mātōr, greater; comparative of magnus, great. Den. major-domo, imitated from Span. mayor-domo, s house-steward.


Mal, prefix, bad. (F. — L.) F. mal. — L. malus, bad; see Malice.

Malachite, a green stone. (Gk.) Named from its colour, which resembles that of mallow-leaves. Formed with suffix -ίτης (Gk. -ίτης) from μάλακτης, a mallow. See Mallow.

Malady. (F. — L.) F. maladie. — F. maladie, sick; oldest spelling malabde. Cf. O. Prov. malaptes, malande, sick. — L. male habitus, out of condition (hence sick, ill); cf. male habens, sick, Matt. iv. 24 (Vulg.). — L. male, badly, from malus, bad; habitus, pp. of habère, to have; see Habit. — So Schwan. Not from male apius (Dier); this would mean 'foolish.'

Malapert, saucy. (F. — L.) O. F. mal aperit. — O. F. mal, ill; aperit, aperit, open, also expert, ready, skilful. The sense is 'badly expert,' i.e. mischievous. — L. male, badly; expertus, skilful, confused with aperit, pp. of aperire, to open; see Expert and Aperient.

Malaria, noisome exhalation. (Ital. — L. and Gk.) Ital. malaria, for mala aria, bad air. — L. male, fem. of malus, bad; and Ital aria, air, which represents Late L. *āria, for deria, fem. of derius, adj. from dīr, air. See Air.

Male. (F. — L.) O. F. maic, later male; F. mâle. — L. masculum, male. See Masculine.

Malediction, a curse. (F. — L.) M. F. maledictionem, a curse. — L. maledictus, pp. of maledicare, to speak evil of. — L. male, adv., evilly; dicere, to speak. So also malefactor, an ill-doer, from factor, a doer; from facere, to do. So also malevolent, lit. wishing ill; from volēnt-, stem of volēns, pres. pt. of velle, to will, to wish.


Malinger, to feign sickness. (F. — L. and G.) From F. malinger, adj., diseased, formerly ugly, loathsome (Cot.). — F. mal, badly; O. F. maingre, heingre, thin, cma-
MALISON

malison, a curse. (F.—L.) A.F. maileison; O.F. malison, popular form of malediction; see Malediction above. (So also banison for benediction.)

Malkin, a kitchen-wench. (F.—O.H.G.) Malkin is for Mald-kin, the dimin. of Mald, Mold, or Maud, i.e. Matilda. See Grimalkin. [If Not the dimin. of Mary; cf. 'Malkyne, or Mawt, Molt, Mawde, Matildis, Matilda;' I prompt. Parv.

Mall 1, a large wooden hammer. (F.—L.) M.E. malle. = O.F. mail, mallet, F. mail, 'a mallet'; Cot. = L. malleus, a. c. of malleus, a hammer.

mallet 2, the name of a public walk. (F.—Ital.—G. and L.) In Pall Mall, and the Mall in St. James's Park. Named from E. pall-mall; M. F. pale-maule, because the game so called was played there; this game of pall-mall was like the modern croquet, which is imitated from it. —Ital. palamagia, 'a stick with a mallet at one end,' for playing the game of pall-mall; Florio. Also spelt palamagia; lit. 'mallet-ball.' —Ital. palia, a ball; maglia, a mallet. A hybrid word. = O. H. G. palia, M. H. G. balle, G. ball, a ball; L. malleum, acc. of malleus, a hammer. See Ball.

malleable. (F.—L.) M.F. malléable, 'malleable, hammerable, plant to the hammer;' Cot. = from obs. L. *mallicius, to hammer, of which the pp. malléatus occurs. = L. mallus, a hammer.

mallet, a small mallet. (F.—L.) M.E. maillet. = F. maillet, 'a mallet'; Cot. = Dimin. of F. mail; see Mall above.

Mallard, a wild drake. (F.—L.) M.E. mallard. = O. F. maldard; formed, with suffix -ard (of G. origin, from G. hart), from O. F. male, male. See Male. The suffix -ard was particularly applied to males, so that the idea of 'males' appears twice.

Malleable, Mallet; see Mall.

Mallecho, malice, mischief. (Span.—L.) Hamlet. iii. 2. 147. —Span. malhecho, 'misdone; an evil deed;' Minshew. —Span. mal, ill; hecho, done, pp. of hacer, to do. —L. male, ill; factus, pp. of facere, to do. See Fact.


Malmsay, a strong sweet wine. (F.—Gk.) A corruption of M.E. malmesey, malmsay. = A.F. malmsey (Ducange); F. malmesey, 'malmesie;' Cot. = From Malvasia, now called Napoli di Malvasia or Manusvasia (μανσαβια), a town on the E. coast of Lacedemonia in Greece.


Maltreat. (F.—L.) F. maltraiter, to treat ill. = L. male, ill; tractäre, to handle, treat; see Tract.

malversation. (F.—L.) F. malversation, 'nu-demanor;' Cot. (Hence fraudulent behaviour). = F. malverser, to behave ill. = L. malus, ill; reversus, to be engaged in, from reversus, frequent. form of revertere, to turn; see Verse.

Mamaluke, Mamaloke, an Egyptian light horse-soldier. (F.—Arab.) M. F. Mamalik; Cot. = Arab. malikih, a purchased slave or captive, lit. 'possessed.' = Arab. root malaka, he possessed.

Mamma. (F.) Also mamma; for ma, a mere repetition of ma, an infantine syllable. Many other languages have something like it; cf. F. maman, Span Du. and G. mama, Ital. and L. mamma, a child's word for mother.

Mammalia, the class of animals that suckle their young. (L.) From L. mammălis (nent. pl. mammălitia), belonging to the breasts. = L. mamma, the breast. Brumg. i. § 587 (3).

mammillary, pertaining to the breasts. (L.) From L. mammillātis, adj.; formed from L. mamma, the breast.


Mammoth. (Russ. — Tatar.) Russ. mamant', a mammoth, species of elephant. —Siberian mammoth. From Tatar mammah, the earth; because the Siberian
peasants thought the animal burrowed in the earth like the mole, as they could not otherwise account for the finding of the remains of these animals.

**MAN**

**Man.** (E.) M. E. man. A. S. mæn. + Du. man, Icel. mænn, manr, Swed. man, Dan. mand, Goth. manna, G. mann; allied to Skt. manu, a man.

**Manikin, manakin,** a dwarf, small man. (F. - Du.) M. F. manquen, ‘a puppet.’ - M. Du. manneken (Hesam); double dimin. of Du. man, a man.

**Mankind,** the race of men. (E.) A. S. mancynn, mankind. = A. S. man, man; syn., kind, race; see Kin.

**Manacle,** a handcuff. (F. - L.) M. E. manacle, also mancykle = L. manille. = L. manicula, dimin. of manus, a long sleeve, gauntlet, handcuff. = L. manus, the hand. See Manual.

**Manage,** government of a horse, control, administration. (F. - Ital. - L.) Orig. a sb., but now superseded by management. See Rich. II. iii. 3. 179. = M. F. manège, the manage, or managing of a horse; ‘Col = Ital. maneggio, a managing, a handling.’ - Florio. = Ital. mano, the hand. = L. manus, the hand. Der. manage, vb.

**Manatee,** a sea-cow. (Span. - W. Indian.) Span. manata, a sea-cow. From its name in the language of Hayti.

**Manchette,** a tree. (F. - Span. - L.) So called from its apple-like fruit. = F. manchette, the fruit of the manchette tree. = Span. manzanilla, the same; also manzanilla, little apple-tree, the manchette tree; dimin. of Span. manana, an apple; O. Span. manana (Diez. - L. Matiana, fem. of Matianus, adj., the epithet of a kind of apple; lit. ‘Matian.’ = L. Matius, the name of a Roman gens.

**Manciple,** a purveyor, esp. for a college. (F. - L.) M. F. manciple. = O. F. mancipe, manciple, a slave, servant; cf. M. Ital. manciò, a slave, farmer, manciple.

**-L. mancipium,** a slave; orig. ‘possession.’ = L. mancipio, for mancipis, a taker in hand. = L. mancus, hand; caper, to take.

**Mandarin,** a Chinese governor of a province. (Port. - Malay. - Skt.) Not a Chinese, but Skt. word ‘through the Portuguese.’ = Port. mandarin, a mandarin. - Malay (and Hind.) mawti, a counsellor, minister of state. = Skt. mantrin, a counsellor; mahi-mahtrin, the prime minister. = Skt. mantra, advice, counsel. = Skt. manu, to think.

**Mandate,** a command. (F. - L.) M. F. mandat. = L. mandatum, a charge. = L. mandatus, pp. of mandare, to enjoin; lit. to put into one's hand. = L. manus, hand; dare, to give; see Manual and Date. Brugm. i. § 580 (3, b).

**Mandible,** a jaw. (L.) L. mandibula, jaw. = L. mandare, to chew.


**Mandolin,** a guitar. (F. - Ital. - Gk. F. mandoline. - Ital. mandolina, dimin. of mandola, mandora, a kind of guitar. Variants of Ital. pandora. See further under Banjo.


**Mandrel,** the revolving axis to which turners fix their work in a lathe. = F. - Gk ? From F. mandrin, a punch. a mandril. Perhaps from Gk. μανδρα, an enclosed space, sheedfold, also used to mean 'the bed in which the stone of a ring is set,' much like L. mandrel. See Madrigal. But cf. Oscan manphur, part of a lathe; Brugm. i. §§ 571, 757.

**Mane.** (E.) A. S. manu; cf. Icel. mnu (gen. man-nar) a mane; Swed. and Dan. man. = Du. man, M. Du. mane, G. mahn, O. H. G. mana. Cf. W. mygen, mane, from mwn, neck; Irish muinche, collar. from mwn, neck; Skt. manya, the tendon forming the nape of the neck; L. monile, neck-lace. Orig. 'neck'; hence 'hair on the neck.'

**Manege,** the same as Manage.

**Manganese,** a metal. (F. - Ital. - Gk.) An old term, newly applied. 'Manganese, so called from its likeness in colour and weight to the magnes or loadstone, is the most universal material used in making glass;' Blount, ed. 1674. = M. F. manganese (Cot.). = Ital. manganese, a stuffe or stone to make glasses with; also, a kind of minerall stone;' Florio. A perverted form of magnesia, as shown in the Cent. Dict.; cf. mannet for magnet in Palgrave; see Magnet.

**Mange,** scab or itch in dogs. (F. - L.)
MANGER


Mangel-wurzel, (properly) a kind of beet. (G.) Corrupted from G. mangelgold-wurzel, lit. 'beet-root.' = G. mangold (M. H. G. mangolt), beet, derived by Schade from the personal name Mangold; wurzel, root, allied to E. Wort (1).

Mangle (1), to mutilate. (Perhaps F. - G.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 538. We find Anglo-F. mangle, to mangle (Godefroy); and mahangle, to maim, in Langtoft's Chron. i. 254. Frequent form of O. F. maigainer, to maim = O. F. maiaing, a maim, hurt. See Maim.

Mangle (2), a roller for smoothing linen; to smooth linen. (Du. - Late L. - Gk.) Borrowed from Du. mangelen, to mangle, roll with a rolling-pin; mangel-tok, a rolling-pin, cylinder for smoothing linen. The corresponding Ital. word is magana, = a kind of presse to press buckram; Florio. Both Du. and Ital. words are from Late L. mancanum, mangan, a military instrument for throwing stones, worked with an axis and winch. Indeed, the Ital. mangan also means a mangleon. = Gk. μαγγανον, a machine for defending forts, also the axis of a pulley.

Mangleon, a war-engine. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) O. F. mangleon (later mangleon) = a mangleon. = Late L. mancanelus, dimin. of mangana (above).

Mango, a fruit. (Port. - Malay. - Tamil.) Port. manga. = Malay mangga, formerly mangká, the mango-fruit. The Malay word is of Tamil origin. = Tamil manakáy, i.e. 'man-fruit,' the tree being manamaram, i.e. man-tree (Yule).

Mangonel; see Mangle (2).

Mangosteen, a fruit. (Malay.) Formerly mangustan. = Malay mangustan (Scott); mangifista (Marsden).

Mangrove. (Hybrid; Malay and E.) "A sort of trees called mangroves;" Eng. Gamer, vii. 371; A. D. 1689. Meant, as I suppose, for mang-groves, from the peculiar growth in groves or thickets. = Malay manggí-manggí, the name for the tree (Crawfurd).

MANSE


Manifold; see Many.

Manikin; see Man.

Manioc, the cassava-plant. (Brazil.) Braz. manioca; whence Port. mandioca.

Maniple, a handful, small band of men, priest's scarf. (L.) L. manipulus, a handful, a wiopa of straw used as an ensign, a band of my round such an ensign. = L. mani-, for manus, hand; -pulus, lit. filling, from the weak grade (pul) of the root *ple, to fill; cf. L. ple-nus, full. Cf. L. disi-pulus, a disciple.

Manipulate, to handle. (L.) A coined word, and ill coined. Cf. L. maniplatin, adv., by troops; but it was rather made directly out of the sb. manipulus (above).

Manito, a spirit, fetish. (Algonkin.) Algonkin manito, manitou, a spirit, demon. (Cuq.)

Mankind; see Man.

Manna, (L. - Gk. - Heb.) L. manna. = Gk. μανά. = Heb. מanna, manna. B. Hardly from Heb. møn ǹa, what is this? Exod. xvi. 15; but from mën, (it is) a gift; cf. Arab. man, favour, also manua.

Manner, way. (F. - L.) M. E. manure. = A. l. manore, M. F. manure, manner, habit (Cot.); Late L. manière. = L. manus, the hand.

Manoeuvre. (F. - L.) F. manœuvre, properly, handywork. = Late L. manœvera, also manœvera, a working with the hand. = L. mani, abl. of manus, hand; opus, work; see Operate.

Manor, (formerly) a residence for a nobleman. (F. - L.) O. F. manoir, a mansion. = O. F. manoir, manoir, to dwell. = L. manors; see Mansal.

Manse, a clergyman's house, in Scotland. (L.) Late L. mansa, a farm, dwelling. = L. mansus, pp. of manere (below).
MANSION

mansion. (F.-L.) O. F. mansion, a dwelling-place. — L. mansionem, acc. of mansionis, an abiding, abode. — L. mansus, pp. of manere, to remain, dwell. + Gk. παρέχομαι, to stay, remain. (✓MEN.)

Mantel, a shelf over a fire-place. (F.-L.) The same word as mantle below; in old fire-places, it projects like a hood, to catch the smoke. Der. mantel-shelf, mantel-piece.

mantilla, a long head-dress. Span. — L. Span. mantilla; dimin. of mantum, a cloak, veil (below).

mantle, a cloak, covering. (F.-L.) M. E. mantel. — O. F. mantel, later manton, a cloak, also the mantle-tree of a chimney; Cot. — L. mantellum, a napkin, also a cloak; cf. L. mantile, a towel. We also find Late L. mantuum, a short cloak, whence Ital. and Span. mantito, F. mantel, a mantle. Der. mantle, vb., to form a covering upon, to gather a scum on a surface. Brugm. i. §§ 134 (1), 483 (7).

Manx or Manxwoman, a loose upper garment, &c.; Phillips (1706). Manx is from Ital. manico, a mantle (see mantle); but Manxwoman must refer to Manx in Italy, though this connexion arose from mere confusion. Der. manx-woman-maker.

Manual, done by the hand (L. — F.) Formerly manuel. — L. manuus, adj., from manu, the hand; measure; Brugm. ii. § 106.

manufacture. (F.-L.) F. manufacture, M. L. manufacture, lit. a making, by hand. — L. manuus, abl. of manus, hand; factura, a making, from facere, to make.

manumit, to release a slave. (L.) 1. manumittere (pp. manumissus), to release, lit. to send away from one's hand. — L. manuus, abl. of manus, hand; mittente, to send; see Mission. Der. manumission, from the pp.

manuver, vb. (F.-L.) Formerly imply 'to till;' or to work with the hand; Othello, i. 3. 328. A contracted form of manuverre; which see.

manuscript, written by the hand. (L.) Properly an adj., but also as a vb. — Late L. manuscriptum, a thing written by the hand. — L. manuus, abl. of manus, hand; scriptum, neat. of pp. of scribere, to write; see Scribe.


Map, (F.-L.) The oldest maps represented the world, and were called mappa-mundi. This is an O. F. form of L. mappa mundi, map of the world. L. mappa meant a napkin, hence a painted cloth. See Mop. Der. apron, napery, napkin.

Maple, a tree. (E.) M. E. maple, mapul. A.S. mapel, mapul; whence mapel-tree, mapuld, a maple-tree.


marline, a small cord used for binding ropes. (Du.) Du. marlijn, also marlingen, a marline. — Du. marren, to bind, tie; and lijn, line, from F. ligne, a line. See Moor (2) and Line. Der. marline-spice.

Marabou, Marabout, a kind of African stork; also, its downy feathers. (F.) Port.-Span.-Arab.) F. marabout. = Port. marabuto. = Span. morábite, a Mahometan sage. = Arab. mourabit, quiet, still; a hermit, sage; a religious sage among the Berber (whence the bird's name came). Cf. Maravedi.

Maranatha, on Lord cometh. (Syn.) Syriac maran atha, our Lord cometh; cf. Arab mar, lord (from Syriac).


Maraud, to wander in quest of plunder. (F.) M. F. marauder, 'to play the rogue, beg.' Cot. — F. maraud, a rogue, vagabond; Etym. disputed. Bugge connects it with F. mal, evil; as if for *malaud (Late L. *malaudus).

Maravedi, a very small coin. (Span. — Arab.) Span. maravedi, the smallest Spanish coin; orig. a gold coin first struck during the dynasty of the Almavides at Cordova, A.D. 1094-1144. Cf. Port. maravedim, marabitino, a maravedi.
MARBLE

Arab. Murābiṭ, the Arab. name of the above-mentioned dynasty; pl. of murābit; see Marabou.

Marble. (F. - L.) M. E. marbel; also marbre. - O. F. marbre. - L. marmoreum, acc. of marmor, marble, considered as a masc. sb.; but it is commonly neuter. + Gk. μάρμαρος, explained as a glistening white stone, as if from μαρμάρω, to sparkle; cf. μάρμαρα, dog-star, lit. 'sparkler.' See Marmose.

Marcasite, a kind of iron pyrites. (F. - span. - Pers.) F. marcasite, - span. marquesita, - pers. marqashkā (Devie, Vullers).

Marcoscent, withering. (L.) L. marcescens, stem. of pies. pt. of marcescere, inceptive form of marvere, to wither, lit. to grow soft. Brugm. i. § 413 (8).


March (2), to walk with regular steps. (F. - L. ? or G. ?) F. marche, to march. Of disputed origin; perhaps from a Late L. *marcare, to beat (hence to tramp), from marcus, a hammer (Scheler).

March (3), the name of a month. (F. - L.) A. F. Mars (pron. marts) = L. Martius, the month dedicated to Mars.

Marchoness. (Low L. - G.) The proper F. form is marquises; the E. marchioness answers to Low L. marchioossa, formed with fem. suffix -issa (Gk. -issa) from Low L. marcius, acc of marchio, a prefect of the marches. = Low L. marcia, a boundary. = O. H. G. marca, a boundary. See Mark (1).

Marchpane, a sweet cake, made with almonds and sugar. (F. - Ital.) O. I. marchepat; now massepane. = Ital. marciapane, marcapane, a marchpane; flor. Origin of marcia unexplained, but prob. from a proper name (such as L. Martia): pane is from Lat. acc. panem, bread.


Margin. (L) L. margin-, stem of margo, a border, brink; cognate with Mark (2).

MARK

Margrave, a lord of the marches. (Du.) Du. markgraaf, a margrave. = Du. mark, a boundary, march; graaf, a count. So also G. markgraf. (That the word is Du. appears from the fem. form markgravin, which answers to Du. markgravin, not to G. markgräfin.)

Marigold, a plant. (Heb. and K.) Compounded of Mary (from the Virgin Mary) and gold (from its colour).

Marine. (F. - L.) F. marin. = L. marinus, belonging to the sea. = L. mare, sea; cognate with Mare (1). Der. marin-er.


Marital, belonging to a husband. (F. - L.) F. marital. = L. matrimonii, adj. formed from maritius, a husband. This is a masc. sb. made to accompany L. marita, a woman provided with a husband. = L. maris, for mēs, a man, husband; see Masculine.

Maritime, pertaining to the sea. (F. - L.) F. maritime. = L. maritimus, formed with suffix -tium from mari, for mare, sea.

Marjoram, a plant. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. marjoram (without r). - O. F. marjolaine (Godefrey); F. marjolaine. Cf. Ital. marjolana, Span. marjorana, Port. marjoram, marjoram, Late L. majorina, majorina; variously corrupted from L. majorana = Gk. ἑρμιόκακος, marjoram.


Mark (2), a march, limit, boundary. (E.) A. S. meare, fem. + O. Sax. marka; Du. mark; G. mark, fem., O. H. G. marka; Goth. merka, confine, coast. So also IceI. marka, f., a forest (orig. a boundary). Tent. type, *marka?, fem. Allied to L. margo, a margin, Zend mēza, Pers. māra, a border; O. Irish mrug.

Mark (3), a coin. (E.) M. E. mark, A. S. meare, marc, a coin; a weight equal
Marrow

**Maroon**  (1), brownish crimson.  (F.)

**Maroon**  (2), to put ashore on a desolate island.  (F.—Span.) From F. maroner, adj., fugitive, applied to a fugitive slave who takes refuge in woods. [Hence E. maroon, to treat as a fugitive, cause to be fugitive.] A clipped form of Span. cimarron, wild, unruly; hence, savage. Of unknown origin. [**Negro cimarron** or cimarron was an everyday phrase for a fugitive slave hidden in the mountains, in Cuba, about A. D. 1846.]

**Marque, letters of.**  (F.—G.) A letter of marque was a permission by a ruler to make reprisals on the country of another ruler; it had particular reference to passing beyond the marl or limit of one’s own country. — O. F. marque, a boundary. — M. H. G. marke, a boundary; see Mark (2) above. See marcha (1) in Ducange.

**marquee,** a large tent.  (F.—Low L.—G.) For marquees; the s being dropped because it was thought to be a plural form. An E. spelling of F. marquise, a large tent; orig. a tent for a marquise or lady of rank. — F. marquise, a marquise, fem. of marquis, a marquis; see marquis below.

**marquess.**  (Span.—Low L.—G.)
Span. marques, a marquis; see marquis.

**marquis.**  (F.—Low L.—G.) M. E. markis = O. F. markis, later marquis, a marquess, governor of a frontier town; — O. H. G. marche, a march or boundary. See Mark (2) The true O. F. form was marci; altered to marquis by the influence of It. marchese.

**Marquetry,** inlaid work.  (F.—M. H. C.) F. marqueterie, inlaid work. — F. marquer, to inlay, diversify, orig. to mark slightly with spots; iterative form of marquer, to mark. — F. marque, a mark. — M. H. G. mark, G. marke, a mark. See Mark (1).

MARRY

Marry. (F.—L.) M. E. marien.—F. marier.—L. marire, to marry.—L. maritus, a husband; see Marital.

Marsh, a swamp. (E.) M. E. mersch. A. S. mers, a marsh; early form mersce < *mar-se, lit. mere-ish, i. e. full of meres or pools.—A. S. mera (for *mar), a mere, lake. See Mare (1).

Marshall, master of the horse. (F.—O. H. G.) Lit. ‘horse-servant,’ a groom; it rose to be a title of honour.—M. F. mareschal (v. mareschal), a marshall, a farrier; CoT. = O. H. G. mareschal, lit. horse-servant, a groom.—O. H. G. marah, a horse; sithl, a servant; cf. Goth. sialks, a servant. See Mare.

Marsupial. (L.—Gk.) Applied to animals that carry their young in a sort of pouch.—L. marsupium, a pouch.—Gk. μαρσυπός, a little pouch, dimin. of μαρσυπός, a bag.

Mart, a shortened form of market. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, i. i. 74. Influenced by Du. markt, market (of Latin origin). See Market.

Martello tower. (Ital.—L. & F.—L.) So called because the watchmen gave the alarm by striking a bell with a hammer; see Ariosto, Orlando, x. 51; xiv. 100. From Ital. martello, a hammer; Late L. martellus. Dimin. of Late L. maritus = L. marcus, a hammer. See martus in Dunsce.

Marten, a kind of weasel. (F.—Low L.—Teut.) Short for martem (16th cent.); M. E. marten (Lydg.), adj. made of martens fur; from O. F. marten, the same. The M. E. sb. was martar, martre. = F. marte. —Low L. pl. martures. Of Teut. origin; cf. Du. marter, G. marder, a marten; A. S. mearh, Icel. morder, Swed. mard, Dan. maer (for mæard), a marten.


Martin, a bird. (F.—L.) F. martin, (1) a proper name, Martin, (2) the same name applied to various birds and animals. Thus martin-pêchier is a kingfisher; oiseau de S. Martin is the ring-tail, and martinet is a martin (CoT.). A nickname, like our robin, jenny-wren, &c.; so that the bird is named after Martin as a proper name. From L. Martr stem of Mars.

martinet, a strict disciplinarian. (F.) So called from a F. officer named Martinet (temp. Louis XIV); dimin. form of Martin.

martinmas, martilemas, the feast of St. Martin; Nov. 11. (F. & L.) Martlemas is a corrupt form of Martinmas, suggested by Bartle for Bartholomew. See Mass (3).

martlet (1), a kind of bird, martin, (F.—L.) Variant of M. E. martlet, short for martinet.—F. martinet, ‘a martlet or mart.’ Cot. = dim. of F. Martin. Cf. Picard martinet, called martlet in the dep. of the Meuse (Corbiol). Martingale, a strap fastened to a horse’s girth to hold his head down. (F.—Span.—Arab.? Also applied to a short spar, in ships, under the bowsprit; but this is only due to a supposed resemblance to a horse’s martingale.—F. martingale, a martingale for a horse; Cot. [Referred by Litt. to the wearing of breeches, called chausse à la martingale (Kalela); but this is quite another word.]

—Span. al-martaga, ‘a kind of headstall for a horse, trimmed, gilt, and embroidered’; Min-hue (1643); where al is merely the Arab. def. article. The sb. may be derived from Arab. rataba, in the sense ‘to cause to go with a short step’; see Yule. I find Arab. rataba given by Richardson as a verbal root, whence ratab, going with a short quick step.

Martinmas, Martlet (1); see Martin.

Martlet (2), the bird called the swift, as depicted in heraldry. F. — L. An E. substitution for l. merlet, ‘a martlet, in blazon,’ Cot. Lit. ‘a little blackbird’; dimin. of merle, a blackbird.—L. merula; see Merle. We find O. L. merulos, martlets; Roll of Caerlaveock, p. 7.

Martyr. (L.—Gk.) A. S. martyr. —L. martyr. —Gk. μάρτυς, μάρτυρας, a witness, lit. one who remembers, records, or declares. Cf. Skt. smr, to remember.

Marvel. (F.—L.) M. E. mirwaille.—F. merveille.—L. mīrabīlia, neut. pl., wonderful things.—L. mīrabīlia, wonderful.—L. mīrōri, to wonder. See Miracle.


Masculine. (F.—L.) F. masculin.
MASH

L. masculinus, extended from masculus, male.—L. mas-, stem of mās, a male; with double dimin. suffix -cu-bus.

Mash: to beat into a mixed mass. (E.)
A mash is properly a mixture; and to mash was, formerly, to mix, the M. E. form of the verb being mǣken, as if from A.S. *mǣcan, from a sb. *mǣc. (The vowel has been shortened.) We find A.S. mix wyrte (for *mīx-wyrte), mash-wort, new beer; so that the word is English; but it is commoner in Scandinavian, whence Lowl. Sc. mask. Cf. Swed. dial. mask, Swed. mask, brewer’s grains, whence mäskā, to mash; Dan. and North Fries. mask, grains, mash, Dan. masske, to mash, fattened pigs with grains; Norw. meisk, sh., meiskha, vb. + (c. meisk, a mash, meiskhen, to mash. The sb. form appears to be the original. Cf. also Lithuan. maist-yt, to stir things in a pot, from mis-syt, to mix. The form of the Teut. base is *mask-, so that it may be connected by gradation with mash. See Mix.

Mask, Masque, a disguise for the face; masked entertainment. (F.—Span.—Arab.) The sense of ‘entertainment’ is the true one; the sense of ‘disguise’ is secondary. ‘A jolly company in maner of a maske;’ F. Q. iii. 12. 5. ‘Some have I seen daunce in a maske;’ Sn T. More, Works, p. 1039. More uses maskers in the sense of ‘visors’ (correctly, according to the Spanish use).—F. masque, a mask, visor; a clipped form, due to F. vb. masquer, really short for *masquere; the fuller form comes out in M. F. masquerizé, masked, masquerier, masquerade, ‘a mask or mummary;’ C.G.—Span. mascara, a masker, a masquerader; also a mask.—Arab. masha-rat, a buffoon, jester, man in masquerade, a pleasantry, anything ridiculous.—Arab. root sakhra, he ridiculed (1 way). Der. masquerade, M F. masquerade, F. masquerade, Span. mascarada.

Mason. (F.—G.) O. F. mason; F. mason; Low L. mācio, a mason; we also find the forms māchie, macho, māco, macto, mātilo, mato. From Teut. stem *mat-jon, i.e. cutter; from a base *mat-, to cut or hack, whence also E. matlock. (Cf. O. H. G. metza, a mason, whence G. steinmetz, a stonemason.

Masque; see Mask.

Mass (4), a lump. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. masse, L. massa, Gk. μᾶς, a barley cake; allied to μᾶσα, any kneaded mass.
MASTODON

**Mastiff.** The O. F. *mastiun* also meant 'a domestic'; see Godefroy. Hence the Late L. *mastiun*, a mastiff, has been conjectured to stand for *musa*mastiun*, house-dog; as if from Late L. *musa*mta*, a household (see *Ménagerie*). The Late L. *mastiun* seems to have been mistaken for *mastiun* (Ducange); and confusion set in both with M. E. *masty*, fat, large (adj. formed from *mast* (2)), and with O. F. *mestif*, mongrel, Late L. *mcticus*, from L. *miscere* (pp. *mictit-se*), to mix. See Mix.

**Mastodon**, an extinct elephant. (Gk.) Named from the nipple-like protuberances on its molar teeth. = Gk. *mastr-ōs*, the female breast; òt, short for ðòr-, stem of ðòrs, a tooth; see Tooth.

**Mat.** (L.) M. E. *matte*. A. S. *meatte*.

= L. *māta* (Late L. *mater*), a mat; whence Du. *mat*, G. *mater*, F. *matte* &c.

**Matador**, the slayer of the bull in a bull-fight. (Span. = L.) Span. matador, lit. slayer. = Span. *matar*, to kill. = L. *matiur*, to kill.

**Match** (1), an equal, a contest, marriage. (E.) M. E. *meache*, *meache*, orig. a comrade. = A. S. *meaca*, whence gemacca, a comrade, companion, spouse; from the more original form *meaca*, Durh. Rit. 165 (whence M. E. *maka*, Ch.), gemaca. = Icel. *maki*, Swed. *maka*, Dan. *mike*, O. Sax. *ginoko*, a mate, comrade. = All closely related to the adj. seen in Icel mahr, suitable, M. H. G. gemach, suitable; and further to A. S. *mæcan*, to make, or 'fit together.' = Mate, as used by sailors, is prob. Dutch; see Mate (1).

**Match** (2), a prepared rope for firing a cannon. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *mache*. = O. F. *mesche*, *mesche* (F. *mèche*), wick of a candle, match to fire a gun, 'match of a lamp.' = Cot.: Late L. *mysxa* (= Gk. *μυσά*) ; Late L. *mysux*, the nozzle of a lamp, through which the wick protrudes; also, a wick. = Gk. *μυσα*, the nozzle of a lamp; older senses being (1) mucus (2) nostril. Allied to Mucus. Der. *matchlock*, the lock of a gun holding a match; hence, the gun itself.


**Mate** (2), to check-mate, confound. (F. = Pers. & Arab.) From the game of chess. Check-mate means 'the king is dead'; cf. M. F. eschec et mat, 'check-mate'; Cot. [Here et is not wanted.] Godefroy has *mat du roi*, i. e. death of the king. = Pers. *shāh māt*, the king is dead, check-mate.


**Maternal**, (F. = L.) O. F. *maternelle*.

= Late L. *mater nālis*. = L. *materinus*, belonging to a mother. = L. *māter*, mother; cognate with Mother.


= L. *Mātīta*, the goddess of dawn, as if from a mas.: *mātītus*, with the sense of 'early,' or 'timely.'

**Matrass**, a long-necked glass bottle; in chemistry. (F.) F. *matras*; also (in Cot.) *mastrac*, *mattrac*, *matelas*. = Span. *mattras*. Perhaps Arabic; see Devic.

**Matricide**, murderer of a mother. (F. = L.) F. *matricide*, adj., 'mother-killing'; Cot. = L. *mātricida*, a matricide. = L. *mātrī*, decl. stem of *māter*, mother; celler, to slay; see Mother, Osmun.

= We also use *matricide* to represent L. *mātricidium*, the slaying of a mother.

**matriculate**, to enrol in a college. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *mātriculāri*, to enrol; a coined word. = L. *matriculatura*, a register; dimin. of *matris* (stem *matrī*), meaning (1) a breeding animal, (a) wombat, *matrici*, (2) a public register, roll, list, ft. parent-stock. See matrix (below).

**Matrix**

matrix, the womb, cavity or mound.

(L.) L. matri, a breeding animal, the womb, = L. matri, for mater, mother.

matron, a married woman. (F. — L.)

F. matrone. = L. matrius; extended from matri, stem of mater, a mother.


matter (2), pus, a fluid in abscesses.

(F. — L.) The same word as matter (1)

—litr, a. v. materie, § 8.

Matins; see Matins.

Mattock. (E.) A.S. matloc. Cf. W. matog; a mattock; hoe; Gael. madog; a pickaxe; Russ. matluka; Lithuan. matikas; mattock (from Teutonic); see Mason.

Mattress. (F. — Arab.) O. F. materas; Picard and Walloon matras; F. matelas. Cf. Span. al-madraque; a matress; where al is the Arab. def. art. — L. matrak, a situation, place, a place where anything is thrown; this word came to mean also anything hastily thrown down, hence, something to lie upon, a bed (Devic).

—Arab. root taraha, he threw prostrate.

Mature. — Lc. (L.) L. maturus, ripe.

Matutinal, pertaining to the morning.

(L.) L. matutinus, adj., belonging to the morning. See Matins.

Maudlin, sickly sentimental. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) Orig. *shedding tears of penitence,* like Mary Magdalen. From M. E. Maudelein, the same as Magdalene. = O. F. Maudelein, Maydeline. — L. Magdalina. = Gk. Μαγδάλην, i.e. belonging to Magdala; Luke viii. 2. = Heb. migdal, a tower; whence Magdala as a proper name.

Maugre, in spite of. (F. — L.) The proper sense is *ill will,* as in P. Plowman, B. vi. 242. = O. F. maugre, maugre, lit. ill will; but also with sense *in spite of.* — O. F. mal, ill; gre, grat, a pleasant thing.

—L. malus, bad; gratum, neut. of gratus, pleasing.

Maul, to beat grievously. (F. — L.) M. E. mollen, to strike with a mall, or mace; from M. E. malle, sb., a mall, mace; see Mall (1).

Maulstock, a stick used by painters to steady the hand. (G.) G. maulerstock, lit. *painter’s stick.* = G. mäler, a painter, from mälem, to paint; stock, a stick. Mälen was orig. to mark, from G. mal, O. H. G. mid, a mark, point of time; see Meal (2) and Stock.

**Maxillar**

Maund (1), a basket. (E.) A.S. maund, a basket; in MSS. of the 8th century. + Du. maand; prov. G. maund, maunde, manne (whence F. homme); E. Fr. mens.

Maund (2), a (very variable) weight. (Arab.) Arab. mann; Pers. man. Cf. Heb. mânah, Gk. μώρα. See Yule.

Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday. (F. — L. — and E.) Maundy is M. E. maundee, a command, used with esp. reference to the text *Mandatum novum,* John xiii. 34. The *new commandment* is *that ye love one another*; but in old times it was applied to the particular form of devotion to others exemplified by Christ, when washing His disciples’ feet (on the first Maundy Thursday). See my note to P. Plowman, B. xvi. 140. This M. E. maundee = O. F. maund, that which is commanded; from L. mandatum, a mandate, command. ß Not connected with maund. Cf. O. H. G. mandät, the washing of feet (Othred); from L. mandatum.

Mausoleum, a magnificent tomb. (L. — Gk. — L.) Mausoleum, a splendid tomb, orig. the tomb of Mausolus. = Gk. Μάουσολος; from Mausolos, Mausolus, a king of Caria.

Mauve, mallow colour. (F. — L.) F. mauve, a mallow. = L. mala, mallow. See Mallow.

Mavis, the song-thrush. (F. — C.) M. E. mavis, = F. mavis, a thrush; cf. Span. maquir, a thrush. Perhaps Celtic; cf. Itet. misl, misti, a mavis, also milhoud (at Vannes); Corn. milhoud, O. Corn. milhuod, a lark.

Mavourneen, my darling. (Irish.) From Irish ma, my; and kharaun, muted form of muirnin, darling, from muirn, affection. (Mh. — v.)


Mawkish, squameish. (Scand.; with E. suffix.) The older sense is loathsome, lit. *maggoty.* Formed, with E. suffix -ish, from M. E. mawke, mawke, a maggot, a contracted form of M. E. maeker, a maggot. = Icel. maðkr, Dan. mæddik, a maggot (whence Norw. makk = E. mawke). Derived from the form which appears as A.S. mæba, Du. G. made, ma got. See Maw.

Maxillar, *axillary,* belonging to the jawbone. (L.) L. maxillarius, adj.; from maxilla, jaw-bone.
MAXIM

Maxim, a proverb. (F. — L.) F. maxime. — L. maxima, for maxima sententiarum, an opinion of the greatest importance, chief of opinions, hence a maxim (Duc.). Orig. fem. of maximus, greatest, superlative of magius, great. maximus. (L.) Neut. of maximus, greatest above.

May (1), I am able, I am free to do. (E.) Pres. t. may, pt. might; the infin. (not in use) should take the form mow. M. E. mounen, infinit.; pres. t. may; pt. might. A. S. mygan, to be able, pres. t. mygit; pt. myhte. (Here may is the old perfect of a strong verb.) O Sax. mygan, pres. mag; pt. maghs; Icel. myg, pres. may, pt. miht. Du. magen, pres. mag; pt. magt; Dan. pres. maas, pt. maat; Swed. pres. miit, pt. miht; G. magen, pres. mag, pt. mache; Goth. mukan, pres. mag; pt. maht. Russ. moche, to be able, pres. mogu; cf. Gk. μαγεῖν, means.

May (2), the fifth month. (FO. — L.) O. F. Mai, — L. Maius, May.

Mayor. (F. — L.) M. E. maire. — F. maire. — L. maior, nom. greater; see Major (above). Major (above) is a late spelling, introduced in the middle of the 16th century; it answers to O. F. maier, from L. maiorem, acc.; cf. Span. mayor.

Mayweed, Anthemis cotula. (E.) Formerly mathe-wed; from A. S. megha.

Maze. (F. — L.) M. E. maze; we also find M. E. mazed, to confuse. The A. S. *maesan appears in the comp. pp. a-masol. Cf. Norw. masa-st (where -st is reflexive), to lose one's senses and begin to dream, maze, to pore over a thing, also to prate, chatter; Icel. masa, to prate, chatter; Swed. dial. masa, to bask in the sun, to be lazy, lounge about. Cf. E. in a maze — in a dreamy perplexity. The orig. sense seems to have been 'to be lost in thought,' dream or pore over a thing, whence the idea of 'perplexity' for the sb.

Maser, a large drinking-bowl. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. mazer, — A. F. (Bozan); O. F. masere, a bowl of maple-wood, also of metal. — O. H. G. masar, mark in wood, also maple. — Icel. mosurr; a maple-tree, spotted wood; whence mosur-bolti, a mazer-bowl, so called because made of maple-wood; the maple-wood was called mosurr or 'spot-wood,' from its being covered with spots. But the word for spot is only preserved in other languages, as in M. H. G. maste, a spot, and in F. Maesles, q. v.

Meal, the head. (F. — O. H. G.) From mazer, a bowl; see Mazer.

Me. (E.) A. S. mé (also mec, in the accusative only). Du. mij; Icel. mær, dat., mix, acc.; Swed. Dan. mii, dat., mix, acc.; Goth. mii, dat., mix, acc. For the stem, cf. Corn. and Bret. me; Irish, Gael. W mé; L. me, dat., mix, acc.; Gk. πόιον, dat., με, acc.; Skt. mahyam, me, dat., mix, mix, acc. 

Mead (1), a drink made from honey. (F. — E. M. mede. A. S. mede, medo. — Du. meel, Icel. meðr, Dan. meil, Swed. meul, O. H. G. med, a mowing, as in aftermath, and A. S. mæwan, to mow; G. maud, a mowing; H. G. mii, a mowing, a mead.) Cf. M. L. G. meate, a mow, Swi-s mait, a mow (as in Zermatt, Andels mait). Also Gk. μαίησα, a harvest, ἀμίετω, to mow. See Mow (1).

Meadow. (F.) This fuller form is due to the inflected form (dat. médeis) of A. S. méd, a mead.


Meal (1), ground grain. (E.) M. K. mele. A. S. mele, mealo. — Du. mel, Icel. mjol, Dan. meel, Swed. mjöl, G. mehl. Tent. type *melwun, neut. All from Igd. root MEL, to grind, as in O. Irish mel-im, (he, Slav. mel-iq, I grind; the 2nd grade is Tent. *mat, to grind, as in Icel. mala, Goth. malan, O. H. G. malau, to grind, cognate with L. malit, L. malere.

Meal (2), a repast. (E.) M. E. mele. A. S. mel, (1) a time, portion of time, stated time; (hence a common meal at a stated time, not a hastily snatched repast). — Du. maal, (1) time, (2) meal; Icel. mali,