pol, bol, 'head or pate,' Hexham; Swed. dial. pull, Dan. puld (for pull). Cf. E. Fries. pol, round, full, fleshy. Der. poll, to cut off the hair of the head. Also poll-ard, a tree that is polled, leaving a large knobby head; also, formerly, a clipped coin.

**Pollen.** (L.) L. pollen, pollis, fine flour. Cf. Gk. ωάλη, fine meal.

**Pollack, Pollack,** a fish. (E.) Prob. from E. poll; cf. E. pollen, which is a name of the club. See pollen, under Poll. Hence Irish pollagh, a pollock; Gael. pollag, a whiting. (Doubtful.)

**Pollute.** (L.) L. pollutus, pp. of polluere, to defile. Orig. to wash over, as a flooded river.—L. pol-, allied to O. Lat. por-, towards; there, to wash; see Love.

**Polo,** a game. (Balt.) 'It comes from Balti; polo being properly, in the language of that region, the ball used in the game.' Yule. Balti is in the high valley of the Indus.

**Polony,** a Bologna sausage. (Ital.) Ital. Bologna, where they were made (Evelyn).

**Poltroon,** a dastard, lazy fellow. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. poltron, a sluggard; Cot. — It. poltrone, a vallet, coward, sluggard; cf. poltrone, to lie in bed.—Ital. poltro, a bed, couch; orig. 'a colt,' also 'a vallet,' Florio. Cf. F. poutre, a beam, M. F. poutre, 'a filly.' Cot. — Late Lat. pulliturum, acc. of pullitus, a colt; Duc. — L. pullus, a colt, foal. See Foal. For change of sense, cf. Pulley, Chevron.

**Poly-, many.** (L. — Gk.) L. poly-, Gk. πολύς, decl. stem of πολύς, much. + Skt. tur-, much. Allied to Pull.

**Polyanthus,** a flower. (L. — Gk.) L. polyanthus, Gk. πολυάνθος, many-flowered. — Gk. πολύς, many; ἄνθος, flower.

**Polygamy.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. polygamie, L. polygama. — Gk. πολυάγαμου, a marrying of many wives. — Gk. πολύ-, much; —γαμος, from γάμος, marriage.

**Polyglot,** speaking many languages. (Gk.) Attic Gk. πολυγλωσσος. — Gk. πολύς, much; πολύτα = πολύσας, tongue, language; see Gloss.

**Polygon,** a many-sided plane figure. (L. — Gk.) L. polygonum, Gk. πολυγώνων, neut. of πολυγώνον, having many angles. — Gk. πολύς, many; πολύς, an angle, from γόνα, a knee.

**Polyhedron,** a many-sided solid figure. (Gk.) Gk. πολύ-, many; —θρόνος, a base, from the base ἵθ-, to sit; see Sit.

**Polyhedral.** (G. and L.) Coined to go with bi-nomial, — Gk. πολύ-, many; L. nomen, a name. term.

**Polypus, Polyp,** an aquatic animal of the radiate type. (L. — Gk.) L. polypus. — Gk. πολυπόδος, many-footed — Gk. πολύς, many; ποδός, a foot. Cf. F. polype, Ital. and Span. polipo, L. polypus (gen. polypi); all false forms, due to treating the Lat. ending -pūs as if it were -pūs.

**Polyssyllable.** (Gk.) From poly- and syllable. Cf. Gk. πολυσύλλαβος, adj.

**Polytheism.** (Gk.) From poly- and theism.

**Pomade, Pommade.** (F. — Ital. — L.) F. pommade, pomatum; so called because orig. made with apples. — Ital. pomada, pomata, a pomad to supple one's lips. lip salve, Florio. — Ital. pomn, an apple. — L. pommum, an apple, fruit.

**Pomander,** a globe-shaped box for holding ointments or perfumes. (F. — L. and Arab.) Spelt pomaner 1518; pomaneder (Skelton). Cf. M. F. pomender, 'a pomannder;' Palsgrave (prob. from E.); and note M. Span. poma, a pomander (Min-hen), which is a fem. form, from pomo, an apple. θ The suffix -ander is from ambre, amber. We find 'pomum ambre for the pestleence'; MS. Hatl. 2378, p. 324. in Medical Works of the 14th cent., ed. Henslow, p. 122. Cf. O. F. pomm am d’ambre (Rom. Rose, 21008).— L. pommum, an apple; and see Amber.

**Pomegranate.** (F. — L.) O. F. pome grante (also turned into pome de grenade by confusion of the sense); the same as Ital. ponno grantae. — L. pommum, an apple; graniatum, full of seeds, from grani, a grain, seed; see Grain

**Pommel,** a knoll. (F. — L.) M. E. pommel, a boss. — O. F. pome (later pommel), a pommel; lit. 'small apple.' Dimin. from L. pompum, an apple.

**Pomp,** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. pompe, L. pompa. — Gk. πομπή, a sending, escorting, solemn procession. — Gk. πομπεύω, to send.

**Pond,** (E.) M. E. pond, variant of pond, an enclosure; it means a pool formed by damming up water; see Pound (2). Cf. Irish poin, (1) a pound, (2) a pond.

**Ponder,** to weigh in the mind, consider. (L.) L. ponderare, to weigh — L. ponderare.
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Poniard. (F. - L.; with G. suffix.) F. poniard, a dagger. - F. poing (O. F. peing), the fist; with suffix -ard < G. hart (lit. hard). [So also Ital. pugnale, a poniard, from pugna, fist; Span. puñal, a poniard, from puño, fist, hand, hurt, hilt.] - L. pugnus, fist. See Pugnacious.

Pontiff. (F. - L.) M. F. pontif. - F. pontife, L. pontifex, a Roman high-priest; lit. 'a path-maker' or 'roadmaker,' but the reason for the name is not known. - L. pontif., representing pons, a path, a bridge; facere, to make. Cf. Gk. δορυς; see. Brugm. i. § 140.

Pontoon. (F. - L. C.) F. ponton, a lighter, bridge of boats, 'a wherry;' Cot. - L. pontōnem, acc. of ponte, a boat, bridge of boats. The word is of Celt. origin; see Funt.

Pony. (F. - L.) Cf. Gael. ponadh, a little horse, a pony; vulgar Irish pon, both borrowed from English. Lowl. Sc. pouny. - O. F. poulet, a little colt (Godefroy); dimin. of poulin, a colt, foal. - Late L. acc. pullulum, a young horse. - L. pull-us, a foal; cognate with E. Foal.

Poodle, a dog. (G.) G. pudel, a poodle; Low G. pudel, pudel-hund, allied to Low G. puden, to waddle, used of fat persons and short-legged animals. Cf. Low G. pudel-dikk, unsteady on the feet, puddig, thick. Alluded to Pudding.


Pool (1), a small body of water. (E.) M. E. pol, pool. A. S. pōl; [Irish pail, pull, a hole, pit; Gael. pol, a hole, pit, bog, pool; W. pwl, Corn. poel, Manx poil, Bret. povell, a pool]. - Du. pool, G. pfuhl, O. H. G. poul. Tent. type *polon; cf. Lith. bals, a swamp. (The Celtic forms are borrowed.)

Pool (2), receptacle for the stakes at cards. (F. - L.) F. poque, (1) a hen, (2) a pool, at various games; the stakes being the eggs to be got from the hen. - Late L. pullus, a hen; fem. of L. pullus, a young animal; see Foal.

Poop. (F. - L.; or F. - Ital. - L.) F. poupe, poupe. - L. puppin, acc. of puppis, hinder part of a ship. ≈ Or F. poupe is from Ital. poppa, poop; Hatsfeld.

Por. (F. - L.) From M. E. pore (= poire), poor. - O. F. purre, pore. - L. pauperem, acc. of pauper; see Pauper.

Pop. (E.) 'To poppe, coniectare,' Levens. Of imitative origin; allied to M. E. popen, to blow a horn; also to Funt.

Pope, the father of a church, bishop of Rome. (L. - Gk.) M. E. pope; A. S. pēpa, pope, with the usual change from a to ð. - L. papa, pope, father; see Papal.

Popinjay, orig. a parrot. (F. - Bavarian and L.; with modified suffix.) M. E. popingay, also spel papejai = papejay). The n is inserted as in passe - ger, messe - ger. - F. passerie, a parrot or popinjay; -ot. Cf. Span. papagayo, Port. papagaio, a parrot; (whence Arab. babazhag, a parrot).

β. But there is also O. F. papeguï, a parrot (15th cent.); Ital. papagallo, a parrot, lit. 'a talking cock;' and this is the older form. [The change was due to the substitution of jay (F. gui, geat) for 'cock,' because the jay seemed to come nearer than a cock to the nature of a parrot.] Cf. Bavarian pappel, a parrot, from pappeln, to chatter (= E. babble). A similar name is Lowl. Sc. bubblyjock (i.e. babble-jack), a turkey-cock.

Polar, a tree. (F. - L.) O. F. poplier; F. peuplier. Formed with suffix -ier (= L. -iarius) from O. F. peple, later peuple, a poplar. - L. populus, acc. of pōpus, a poplar.

Papain. (F., F. papeline, a fabric; at first called papeline, A. D. 1667 (Littre). [Therefore not from Poppeling or Popperingen, near Ypres, in W. Flanders; it in N. and Q. 6 S. vi. 305.]

Poppy. (L.) A. S. popg, also pop; from L. papuus, a poppy (with change of suffix).


Porcelain. (F. - Ital. - L.) Named from the resemblance of its polished surface to that of the univalve shell with the same name. - F. porcelaine, porcelaina, 'the purple-fish, the Venus-shell;' Cot. - Ital. porcellana, 'the purple-fish, a kind of fine
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earth, whereof they make .. porcellan dishes'; Florio. ß. The shell is named curved shape of its upper surface, pig's back. — Itat. porcella, a pig, dimin. of porco, a hog, pig. — L. porcium, acc. of porcus, a pig. See Pork.

Porche. (F. - L.) F. porche. — L. porcium, acc. of porcic, a gallery, porch; formed, with suffix -ium, from L. port a, a door; see Port (3).

Porcine, pig-like. (L.) L. porc-inus, adj., from porc-us, a pig; see Pork.

Porcupine. (F. - L.) M. E. porcupyn (3 syllables). — O. F. porc espin, Godefroy; (now called porcupine). [So also Span. porco espin, It. porco spinoso]. — L. porco, a pig; espin, by-form of spinus, a spine, prickles. — L. porc-um, acc. of porcus; spinus, a thorn; see Spine. || But mod. F. porc-espi was formerly porc esp, derived from spica, spike, not spina, a thorn. We also find E. porcupine, short for porcupine; whence porpine, altered to porpion, for point; whence porpentine; all these forms occur.

Pore (1), a minute hole in the skin. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. pore. — L. porrum, acc. of porus. — Gk. ψός, a passage, pore. Allied to Fare. (CEPT.)

Pore (2), to look steadily, gaze long. (E.) M. F. poren. Cf. North Fries porre, to stick, stir, provoke F. Fries. puren, puren, to stick, thrust, bore, stir, vex; Low G. puren, to poke about, clean out a hole, Dun. poren, to poke; Swed. dial. pora, pöra, to work slowly and gradually, to do anything slowly (Kietz); Norw. pora, to finger, poke, stir, thrust. The idea seems to be that of poking about slowly, hence to pore over a thing, be slow about it. We also find Gael. pòrr, pòrr, to push, thrust, drive, uige, Irish porrain òr, thrust, push; from M. E. poren, poren cf. Lowl. Sc. pàrr, to stab.


Porphyry. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. porphyr, answering to an O. F. form *porphyr, which Cotgrave gives only in the form porphyre. — L. porphyrites. — Gk. πόρφυρα, porphyry; a hard rock named from its purple colour. — Gk. ψόφος, the purple-fish. See Purple.

Porpoise, Porpozen. (F. - L.) M. E. porphys — O. F. porpeis, a porpoise; now obsolete (except Guernsey porpoise), and replaced by marown, borrowed from G. meer-schwein (mere-swine). For *porpeis. — L. porc-um, acc. of porcus, a pig; piscem, acc. of piscis, a fish. See Pork and Fish.

Porridge. (F.) Another form of pottage, which first became poddige (as preserved in Craven podd loss) and afterwards porridge, just as the Southern E. errish is corrupted from eddish (A.S. edisse), stubble. Similarly, pottanger (Palsgrave) was an old form of portringer. Cotgrave has 'pottage, pottage, porridge.'

porringer. (F.) Formed from porrige (= porridge) by inserted u, as in messenger (F. messager); with E. suffix -er. It means a small dish for porridge (above).

Port (1), demeasure. (F. - L.) M. E. port = F. port, 'the carriage, or demeasure of a man;' ot. A sb. due to the verb porter, to carry. — L. portare, to carry. Allied to Fare. (CEPT.) Der. port, vb., as 'to port arms;' and (probably) 'to port the helm;' port-ed, P. L. iv. 98a. Also port-er, a beater of a burden, sub. for M. E. portour, from F. porteur. Hence porter, the name of a strong malt-liquor, so called from being the favourite drink of London porters (1730); port-folio, a case large enough to carry folio paper in (cf. F. porte-feuille), port-manteau, F. portemanteau, see Mantle, Mantua; portly, port-li-ness.

Port (2), a harbour. (L.) M. E. port. A. S. port = L. portus, a harbour; cognate with E. Ford. Closely allied to Por (3).

Brumg. i. § 514.

Port (3), a gate, entrance. (F. - L.) F. porte — L. porta, a gate. Allied to Gk. ψός, a ford, way; see above. Der. port-er, F. portier, L. portarius; port-al, O. F. portal, Late L. portàle.

Port (4), a dark wine. (Port. - L.) Short for Opero wine. — Port. o porto, i. e. the harbour; where o is the def. art. (= Span. lo = L. illum), and porto is from L. portum, acc. of portus, a harbour.

portal; see port (3) above.

Portcullis. (F. - L.) M. E. portcullis. — O. F. porte colisae (13th cent.), later porte coulisse, or coulisse, a portcullis, late sliding door. — L. porta, a door; Late L. *caulóitra, (sc. porta), from collatus, pp. of collare, to flow, glide, slide; see Olander and Oulius. We find the Late L. forms colla-
disus, collicus, porta collica, port-cullis; from the same source.

porta, the Turkish government. (F. -L.) The Sublime Porta is a F. translation of Babu Ali, the chief office of the Ottoman government, lit. 'high gate;' (Arab. bab, gate, 'ally, high.) -F. porte, a gate. -L. porta, gate; see port (3) above.

Portend. (L.) L. portendere, to predict; lit. to stretch out towards, point out. -L. por (O. Lat. port-), towards; tendere, to stretch. Der. portent, O. F. portent, L. portentum, neut. of pp. of portendere.

Porter (1), a carrier; see Port (1).

Porter (2), a gate-keeper; see Port (3).

Porter (3), a kind of beer; see Port (1).


Portico. (Ital. -L.) Ital. portico, acc. of porticur; see Porch.

Portion. (F. -L.) F. portion, L. acc. portionem, a share, from portion; closely allied to part, stem of pars, a part. Brugm. L. § 527.

Portly; see Port (1).


portrait, portrait. (F. -L.) M. F. portrait, O. F. portraire, portraire, to portray. -Late L. prọrahere, to depict; L. prọrahere, to draw forward, to reveal. -L. prah, forth; trahere, to draw. See Trace (1).

Pose (1), a position, attitude. (F. -L. -Gk.) Modern but important. = F. poser, attitude. = F. poser, to place, set. = Late L. pausare, to cease; also to cause to rest (substituted for L. pôner, the sense of which it took up). = L. paue, a pause. = Gk. παύει, a pause. = Gk. όρθευε, to make to cease; όρθευεθ, to cease. One of the most remarkable facts in F. etymology is the extraordinary substitution whereby Late L. pousare, coming to mean 'to cause to rest,' usurped the place of L. pôner, to place, with which it has no etymological connexion. This it did so effectually as to restrict F. pôner (= L. ponere) to the sole sense 'to lay eggs,' whilst in all compounds it thrust it aside, so that compassaire (F. composer) substituted the place of L. compôner, and so on throughout. But note that, on the other hand, the sb. position (with all derivatives) is veritably derived from the pp. of pôner; see Position; and see Repose.

Pose (2), to puzzle by questions. (F. -L. and Gk.) M. E. appoun, to question; not really = F. apposer, but substituted for M. E. apposen, to oppose, hence, to cross-question; see Oppose. Confused with appose, because of opposite, which see. See Appro in N. E. D.

Pose (3), a cold in the head. (C.) In Chaucer. A. S. gopus, a cough (where ge- is a mere prefix). Borrowed from W. gwarch or pils, a cough; allied to Irish húsa, húsa, húsa, húsa, prov. E. hoast, a cough. Skt. ā, to cough. (VQ. AS.)

Position. (F. -L.) F. position, L. positionem, acc. of positio, a placing. = L. positus, pp. of pôner, to place. ß. Pôner is for po-sinere, where po- stands for an old prep., and sinere is to allow; see ëte. Quite distinct from pose (1).

positive. (F. -L.) F. positif, L. positivus, settled. = L. posit-us, pp. of ponere, to set, settle.

Posse. (L.) L. posse, infin. to be able; used as sb., meaning 'power.' See Potent.

Possess. (L.) L. possessus, pp. of possidere, to possess. The orig. sense was 'to remain master.' = L. pot-, as in pot-er, able, having power; sedere, to sit. Cf. Potent.

Posset, a warm puddled drink. (F.) M. E. posset. = M. F. possete, a posset of ale and mylke, Palgrave. Origin unknown; cf. I. posce, sour wine and water. [Irish pusoid, a posset, W. posel, curdled milk, posset, are borrowed from E.]

Possible. (F. -L.) F. possible, L. possibilitis, that may be done. Cf. L. posse, to be able; see Potent.


post (2), a military station, a public letter-carrier, stage on a road. (F. -Ital. -L.) Orig. a military post; then a fixed place on a line of road, a station; then a stage, also a traveller who used relays of
POST-
horses, &c. = *poste, masc., a carrier, messenger; fem., posting, a riding post. = Ital. posta. = Late L. postus, fem. posta, a post station. = L. postus, pp. of pōnere, to place.

Post-, prefix. (L.) L. post, after, behind.

post-date, from post and date.

posterior, hinder. (L.) L. posterior, comp. of posterus, coming after. = L. post, after. Der. posterior-, i.e. posterior parts.


postern. (F. — L.) O. F. porterle, also spelt posterne (by change of suffix); later postere, ’a back-door to a fort.’ Cot. = L. portae, a small back-door. = L. posterus, behind.

posthumous, posthumous. (L.) L. posthumus, the latest-born; hence, as sb., a posthumous child. Written posthumous owing to a popular etymology from post hūnum, forced into the impossible sense of ’after the father is in the ground or buried,’ hence F. posthume, Port posthuma; but Span. and Ital. postumo are right. β. L. posthumus = *post-tu-mus, a superl. form of post, behnd.; cf. op-tu-mus, best.

postil, an explanatory note or commentary on the Bible. (F. — L.) M. F. postille. = Late L. postilla, a marginal note in a Bible. Derived by Duange from L. post illa urba, i.e. after those words, because the glosses were added afterwards.


Post-meridian, Pomeridian, belonging to the afternoon. (L.) L. pōmerīdānus, also postmerīdānus, the same. = L. post, after; merīdānus, adj., from meridie, noon; see Meridian.

post-mortem. (L.) L. post, after; mortem, acc. of mors, death.

post-obit. (L.) L. post, after; obitum, acc. of obitus, death.

postpone, to put off. (L.) L. post-pōnere, to put after, delay. = L. post, after; pōnere, to put.

post-prandial, adj., after-dinner. (L.) From L. post prandium, i.e. after dinner. For L. prandium, see Brugm. ii. § 165.

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postscript. (L.) L. postscriptum, that which is written after. = L. post, after; scriptum, neut. of pp. of scribere, to write.

Postulate, a self-evident proposition. (L.) L. postulātum, a thing demanded (and granted); neut. of pp. of postulāre, to demand. Derived from poscere, to ask. Brugm. i. §§ 483 (7), 502.


Poesy. (F. — L. — Gk.) In all its senses, it is short for poesy. It meant a short poem, esp. a short motto in verse on knives and rings, Hamlet, iii. 2. 162; hence it meant a nosegay, because the flowers chosen for it etymologically represented a posy or motto. It even meant a collection of precious stones, forming a motto; Chambers, Book of Days, i. 221. See Poesy.

Pot. (E.) M. E pot, A. S. pott. + E. Fries. Du. pot; icel. potir, Swed. pot, Dan. potte; Low G. pott. Also Irish pota. Gael. pot, W. pot, all from E. Also F. pot, Bret. pod, Span pote; from Low G. Tent. type *pōtus. Hence Low L. pottus, also spelt potus (as if from L. potare, to drink) F. poter, to drink. Allied to Gk. νοθός, drink; νόμα, drink.


Potash. (E.) From pot and ash; ash obtained by boiling down burnt vegetable substances in a pot. Latinised as potassa; whence potass-um.

Potion. (F. — L.) F. potion. = L.
Pottage

petition, acc. of potio, a draught.—L. potius, drunken; see Potable, Poison.

Pottage. (F. — Low G.) M. E. potage.
- F. potage; formed with F. suffix -age (L. -asicum), from F. pot, a pot, of Teut. origin. See Pot.

Potter. (E.) To potter is to poke about, hence to stir, confuse, disorder, also to do a thing inefficiently; so also potter, to poke, disorder (Bailey, Halliwell).
These are frequentative forms of put, to thrust; see Put. Cf. M. Du. poterem, ‘to search one thoroughly,’ Hexham; Du. poteren, toumble, poke about; Norw. pota, M. Swed. potta, to poke.

Pottle. (F. — Low G.) M. E. potel = O. F. pote, a small pot, small measure; dimin. of F. pot, a pot.—Low G. pot; see Pot.

potwalloper. (Hybrid.) Lit. ‘one who boils a pot;’ hence a voter who has a vote because he can boil a pot on his own fire. Wallop, to boil fast, is from M. E. wolopen, to gallop. Golding has ‘seething a-wallop,’ boiling rapidly; tr. of Ovid, f. 82. See Gallop.

Pouch. (F. — M. Du.) M. E. pouche.
- O. F. pouche, variant of poche; see Pocket.

Pout, a chicken. (F. — L.) M. E. pulte.—F. poulet, a chicken; dimin. of poule, a hen.—Late L. pulla, a hen; fem. of pullus, a young animal. See Pool (2).
Der. poult-er, afterwards extended to poult-er-er; poult-e-y (for poult-e-y), A.F. poultrie.

Poultece. (F. — L.) Gascoigne has the pl pultesses (Steel Glas, 907).—M. F. *pultice, formed from M. F. pulte, ‘a poultice;’ Cot. [Cf. M. Ital. polizia, ‘a pultice,’ Florio.] = Late L. pulla, a kind of pap; from pullus, as in L. pull-us, gen. of pullus, a thick pap, or pap-like substance.—Gk. υλές, porridge.

Poultry; see Poult.

Pounce (1), to seize with the claws. (F. — L.) Orig. a term in hawking; a hawk’s claws were termed pounces; cf. O. F. ponce, a fist. A pounce is also a punch or stamp (Nares); a pousson was a danger (Barbour). Cf. Gascon pounchoze; O. F. poincon, punch-on (Ital. puns-one, Sp. puns-on), a punch, sharp point. Cf. Ital. punzone, ‘a bodkin, a goldsmith’s pounce or pounce;’ Florio. From the base seen in Ital. punse-ellare, to prick, goad, Span. punse-ar, to punch. The Span. puncar answers to a Late L. punctiāre, not found, but regularly formed from L. punctus, pp. of punere. See Punget.

Pounce (2), fine powder. (F. — L.) F. ponce; ‘pierre ponce, a pumice stone;’ Cot. = L. punicum, acc. of pumex, pumice; see Pumice. Der. pounce-box.

Pound (1), a weight, a sovereign. (I.)
Orig. a weight M. E. pound, A. S. pund, pl. pund = L. pondus, a weight, used as an indeclinable ab.; though orig. meaning ‘by weight;’ allied to poundus, a weight. See Pound.


Pound (3), to bruise in a mortar. (E.)
The d is excrescent. M. E. pounen; also pone, as in comp. lo-pone, to pound thoroughly.—A. S. pune, to pound.

Poure. (F. — L.) M. E. poure, pore, esp. used with out. The orig. sense was to purify, clarifie, esp. by pressure or squeezing out.—O. F. purer, to clarify, also to pour out or drip; so also depurer, to clarify, he clarified, to drip or run out.—Late L. pūrāre, to purify.—L. pūrus, pure; see Pure. So in Guernsey, ‘j’o l’cidre qui pūre dans l’auge,’ I hear the cider pouring into the trough (Moisy).

Pourtay; see Portray.

Pout (1), to swell out, to sulk. (E.)
See below. [W. podus, to pout, to be sullen, is from E.]

Pout (2), a fish. (E.) A. S. ble-pitan, pl., cel-pouts. The fish has the power of inflating a membrane above the eyes; hence A. S. pīt-a — pout-er. From a Teut. base pīt-an-, to swell out. Cf. Du. puit, a frog, from its rounded shape; pūtial, an eel-pout; pūtis, a pimple (from a shorter base pūt-); Swed. pūta, a cushion (from its shape; Swed. dial. puta, to be inflated). Cf. Prov. pot, pout, a full lip; fa de pot, to pout (Mistral). Cf. Pudding.


Power. (F. — L.) M. E. pōr; later pō-w-er, the w being inserted.—A. F. pōir.
POX

O. F. *poor (mod. F. pouvoir), to be able; hence, as sb., power. —Late L. potere, to be able; for L. posse, to be able. See Possible. Potent.

POOK; see Pook.

POOM, Pram, a flat-bottomed boat. (Dn.—Slav.) Dn. pram; M. Dn. prame. —Pol. and Bohem. pram.

Practice. (F. —L. —Gk.) [Formerly practise, from the verb to practise. —O. F. pratière, pratière. —Late L. practicare.] The M. E. form of the sb. was prakthe. —M. F. pratique, practice. —L. practica, fem. of practicus. —Gk. πρακτικός, fit for business; whence ἐπρακτικοῦ, practical science, experience. —Gk. πράκτος (=πράσινος), to do, accomplish. Der. practice-er, formed by needlessly adding -er. to the older term practician, from M. F. practician, ‘a practicer in law.’ —Cot.

Prator, Prator, a Roman magistrate. (L.) L. prator, lit a goer before, leader; for *pra-tor, L. pra, before; *tor, a goer, from *te, to go.


Prairie, an extensive meadow. (F. —L.) F. prairie, a meadow. —Late L. prātāria, meadow-land. —L. pratum, a meadow.


Prance, (E.) M. E. prancen, prancen, used of a horse; it means to make a show, to shew off; apparently an A. F. adaptation of M. E. praken, to trim. Cf. Dan. dial. prands, prance, to go proudly, as a prancing horse; prunk, proud; Swed. dial. prangs, to shew off. So also M. Dn. praken, to make a show, to strut about; Low G. praken. See below.

Prank (1), to deck, adorn. (E.) M. K. p.Com., to trim; allied to obs. E. prink, to trim (Nares). Prink is a nasalised form of prick; cf. Lowl. Scot. prick, to be spruce, prick-me-dainty, finical, prink, prink, to deck, to prick. Prank is an allied form to these; see further under Prink. So also M. Dn. prakenen, to display one’s dress, proncepinhen, proncepraken, to glitter in a fine dress; Low G. Dan. Swed. prunk, show, parade; M. Du. praken, to make a show. From a Teut. type *prunkan-, str. vb. (pt. 1. *prunk, pp. *prunkanes).

Prank (2), a trick. (E.) An act done to shew off, a trick to make people stare; from Frank (1).

Prate. (E.) M. E. praten. Cf. M. Swed. prata, Dan. prate, to prate, to talk; Swed. Dan. prat, talk; M. Dn. and Low G. praten, to prate; Dn. prate, talk. Of imitative origin; from a base *prat. Der. prate-er, the frequentative form.


Pre-, beforehand. (L.; or E. —L.) M. F. pre-, L. pra-, from L. pra, prep., before. For *pra, a locative form. | Hence numerous compounds, many of which, like precaution, are of obvious origin.


Prebend. (E. —L.) O. F. previende (1. prèbend). —L. præbenda, a payment, stipend from a public source; orig. fem. of genitive of præbendi, to afford, give. —L. præ, before, habère, to have; whence præbendi, to hold forth, give, contracted to præbère. Der. prebendary. | Precarious. (L.) L. præcarius, obtained by prayer or as a favour, doubtful, precarious, without suffix —us —, præcarì, to pray. —L. prep., stem of prex, a prayer. —G. fragen, to ask; Goth. frækan, A. S. frigman, to ask; Lith. prasyti; Russ. präsite; Pers. præsídan; Skt. prach, to ask. (⇥PREK) Brugm. i. § 607.

Precaution. (E. —L.) From Pre- and Caution.


Precentor. (L.) L. præcæns, the leader of a choir. —L. pra, before; and cantor, a singer, from canere, to sing; see Cant (1).
PRECEPT

Precept. (F. - L.) O. F. precept. - L. præceptum, a prescribed rule. - L. præcipient, pp. of præcipere, to take beforehand, give rules. - L. pra, before; capere, to take. Der. præcept-or.

Precinct. (L.) Late L. præcinctum, a boundary. - L. præcinctus, pp. of præcincere, to guard about. - L. pra, in front; cingere, to gird. See Cincture.


Precipice. (F. - L.) Y. précipice. - L. præcipitatum, a falling headlong down; a precipice. - L. præcipitatus, decl. stem of precipitare, headlong. - L. pra, before; and caput-, decl. stem of caput, head. Der. præcipitator, from L. præcipitare, to cast headlong.


Precipitate. (L.) L. praecedere, to shut off, hinder access to. - L. pra, in front; claudere (pp. clausus), to shut. Der. præcipitation, from the pp. præcipientis. Cf. Conclude.

Precocious. (L.) Coined (with suffix -ous) from L. præc Aur, decl. stem of præcor, prematurely rise. - L. pra, before; coquire, to cook, to open. See Cook.

Precursor. (L.) L. praecedens a forerunner. - L. pra, before; cursus, a runner, from curr-us, pp. of currere, to run. See Current.

Predatory, given to plundering. (L.) L. prædatorius, plundering. - L. prædator, a plunderer. - L. prædāri, to plunder. - L. prædā, boot, booty. ß. prāda - prædā, that which is seized beforehand; from pra, before, and hē, base of -hendere, to seize, get. cognate with get; see Get. (So also prendre = præ-hendere.) y. Irish spreic, cattle, W. prayd, flock, herd, booty, prey, are from L. præda.

Prededessor. (L.) L. præcedens. - L. pra, before; dēcessor, one who retires from an office, from dēcessus, pp. of dēcēdere, to depart. - L. dē, from; cedere, to go. See Cede.

Predicate. (L.) From pp. prædicāre, to publish, proclaim, declare. - L. pra, before; dicere, to tell, publish, allied to dicere, to say. See Dictum.

predicament. (L.) L. prædicamentum, a term in logic, one of the most general classes into which things can be divided. - L. praedicāre, to declare (above).

Prelud. (L.) L. prædictus, pp. of prædicere, to say beforehand, foretell. - L. pra, before; dicere, to say. See Dictum.

Predilection, a choosing beforehand. (L.) From L. præ, before; dilectio, choice, from diligere, to choose; see Diligent.

Preface. (F. - L.) O. F. præface. - L. praefatio, a preface. - L. praefitis, spoken before, pp. of praefari, to speak before. - L. pra, before; sā, to speak. See Fate.


Prefigure (F. - L.) From Præ and Figure.

Pregnant, fruitful, with child. (F. - L.) M. F. pregant, 'pregnant, pithy.' Cot. - L. pragnantium, acc. of praegnans, pregnant. Praegnans has the form of a pres. part. of an obs. verb *praegnare, to be before a birth, to be about to bear. - L. pra, before; *gnāre, to bear, of which the pp. gnātus or nātus is used as the pp. of the inceptive infin. nasci, to be born. See Natal.

Prehensile, adapted for grasping. (L.) Coined with suffix -ile (L. -illus) from L. præhensus, pp. of præhendere, to lay hold of. - L. pra, before; obsolete -hendere, to grasp, cognate with L. Get, q. v.

Prejudge. (F. - L.) O. F. prējuger. - L. praejudicēre, to judge beforehand. - L. pra, before; iūdicāre, to judge, from iudic-, stem of iūdex, a judge. See Judge.

prejudice. (F. - L.) O. F. prejudice. - L. praejudicium, a judicial examination, previous to a trial, also a prejudice. - L. pra, before; iūdicium, judgment, from iudic-, stem of iūdex, a judge.

Prelate, a church dignitary. (F. - L.) O. F. prēlat. - L. prælatus, set above; used as pp. of præfere, to prefer (but from a different root). - L. pra, before; lūtus, borne, set, pp. of tollere, to lift, bear. See Tolerate.

Preliminary, introductory. (F. - L.)
Prelude

Coined from pro-, prefix, before; and M.F. liminaire, 'set before the entrance of, dedicatory;' Cot. From L. praé, before; and liminarius, adj., coming at the beginning or threshold. = L. limen, stem of limen, threshold. See Limit.

Prelude, an introduction. (F. - L.) M.F. prélude, 'a prelude, preface, preambule;' Cot. = Late L. *preludium. = L. præludere, to play beforehand, give a prelude. = L. praé, before; luidere, to play. See Ludicrous.

Prelature. (F. - L.) From Præ- and Mature.

Premier. (F. - L.) F. premier, first. = L. primarium, acc. of primarius, chief. = L. primus, first. See Prime (1).

Premiss, Premise. (F. - L.) Better premiss than premise. = O. F. premisses (F. prémisse), in use in the 14th century (Littre). = L. præmissa (sententia being understood), a premiss, lit. that which is sent before or stated beforehand. Fem. of præmissus, pp. of præmissere, to send before. = L. praé, before; mittière, to send. See Missile. Der. præmiss-æ, s. pl., the adjuncts of a building, first stated in full, in a lease, and afterwards referred to as the premisses; or otherwise, due to the custom of beginning leases with premisses setting forth the names of the grantor and grantee of the deed. Also præmissa, vb., with accent on i.

Premium. (L.) L. premiun, profit; lit. 'a taking before;' for *pre-ium. = L. praé, before; emere, to take. Cf. Exempt.

Premonish, to warn beforehand. (F. - L.) Colined from præ-, before (for L. praé); and monish, a corrupted form of M. E. monasten, to warn. Wyclif, 2 Cor. vi. 1. See Admonish. Der. premonitory, from L. præmonitio, one who warns beforehand, from præmonere, to warn beforehand.

Prentice, short for Apprentice, q.v.

Prepare. (F. - L.) M. F. preparer; Cot. = L. præpare, to make ready beforehand. = L. praé, before; parère, to prepare. See Pare.

Prepense, premeditated. (F. - L.) L. As if from M. F. præ-, beforehand; penser, to think. = L. praé, beforehand; pensère, to weigh, ponder, frequent. form of ponderere, to weigh; see Pendant. 2. But in the phr. malice prepense, it is an altered form of A. F. purpense, pp. of purpenser, to meditate on, with prefix pur- (F. pur-) from L. præ.

Preponderate. (L.) From pp. of L. præponderare, to outweigh. = L. praé, before; ponderare, to weigh; see Ponder.


Preposterous. (L.) L. præposter-us, inverted, held side before; with suffix -ous.

Preverse. (F. - L.) F. præverser, later, coming after. See Post.

Prerogative. (F. - L.) A. F. prærogative, a privilege. = L. prærogativus, a previous choice, preference, privilege. = L. praé, before; rogäre, to ask. See Rogation.

Presage. (F. - L.) O. F. presage. = L. presagium, a divining beforehand. = L. praesagire, to perceive beforehand. = L. praé, before; sagières, to observe, perceive. See Sagacious.


Prescribe. (L.) L. prescribere, to write beforehand, prescribe; pp. praescriftus (whence prescription) = L. praé, before; scribère, to write. See Scribe.

Present (1), near at hand. (F. - L.) O. F. present. = L. praesent-, stem of presens, i.e. being in front or near. = L. praé, in front; -sens, for *-sens, being, from -s, to be. Cf Absent. Der. present-ly; presence, sb., O. F. presence, L. præsens.

present (2), to giv. (F. - L.) O. F. presenter. = L. praesentátior, to place before, hold out, offer. = L. praesens, stem of præsens (above). Der. present, sb., a gift.


Preside. (F. - L.) O. F. présider, to
PRESS

preside, govern.—L. præsidere, to sit before; preside over.—L. præ, in front; sedere, to sit. See Sedentary.


Press (2), to hire men for service, make men serve as sailors, &c. (F. — L.) Press is a corruption of the old word præst, ready; whence præst-money, ready money advanced to a man hired for service, earnest money; also impræst, a verb (now impress), to give a man earnest money. When it became common to use compulsion to force men into service, it was confused with the verb to press. I. est money was money lent.—O.F. præster (F. prêter), to lend, advance money.—L. præstare, to stand fast, come forward, furnish, offer, give.—L. pra, in front; stare, to stand. See Stat. Der. press-gang; im-press, im-press-ment.

Prestige. (F. — L.) F. prestige, an illusion, fascination, influence due to fame. —L. præstigium, a deception, illusion, juggle. For *præstigium, the nd r being lost (Brug. 1. § 483).—L. præstringere, to bind fast, to dull, dim, blind.—L. pra, before; stringere, to bind. See Stringent.

Presume. (F. — L.) M. E. presumen.—O. F. presumer.—L. præsumere, to take beforehand, presume, imagine.—L. præ, before; sumere, to take; see Assume. Der. presumpt-ion, &c. (from the pp. præsumpt-us).

Pretend. (F. — L.) O. F. pretendre.—L. pretendere, to pretend before, to hold out as an excuse, allege, pretend.—L. pra, before; tendere, to stretch. See Tend (1). Der. pretense, misspelt for pretense (O. F. pretenser, F., Godefroy), from the fem. of Late L. pretensus, used for L. pretentus, pp. of pretendere.

Preter, prefix. (L.) L. præter, beyond; comparative form of pra, before; see Pre-

Preterite. (F. — L.) M. E. preterit.—O. F. preterit, m., preterite, fem. —L. præteritus, pp. of præterire, to pass by.—L. pra, beyond; ire, to go.

Pretermit, to omit. (L.) L. prætermittere, to allow to go past.—L. præter, beyond; mittere, to send. See Missile. Der. pretermiss-ion, from the pp.

Preternatural. (L.) From L. præter, beyond; and natural, adj., from nature. See Nature.

Pretext. (F. — L.) M. F. prætexte, a pretext.—L. prætextum, a pretext; orig. neut. of prætextus, pp. of prætextare, litt. to weave in front.—L. pra, in front; tessere, to weave. See Text.

Pretty. (E.) M. E. prætli; A. S. prætlig, pretlig, pretlig, origin deceitful, tricky; hence clever, cunning, the usual M. E. sense. Formed with suffix -ig from A. S. præt, deceit, trickery. Cf. Lowl. Sc. prættli, pretli, tricky, from prætel, a trick (G. Douglas).—Icel. pretli, a trick; prætt, to cheat; E. Fries. pret, a trick, pretlig, jocose, droll, pleasant; M. Du. prætie, pretie, Du. pret, a trick, deceit. Of uncertain origin.

Prevail. (F. — L.) O. F. prevailer, i p. of prævaloir, to prevail.—L. prævalère, to have great power.—L. pra, before, excessively; valère, to be strong. See Valid.

Prescendent, from L. prædecendent, stem of pres. pt. of prævalère, to prevail.

Prevaricate. (L.) From pp. of L. prævaricari, to straddle, hence to swerve, shuffle, shift, quibble.—L. pra, before, excessively; varic-us, straddling, from varus, crooked. See Varloose.

Prevent. (L.) The old meaning was 'to go before'; cf. M. F. prævenir, 'to prevent, anticipate, forestall.' Cot.—L. præven-er, pp. of prævenire, to go before.—L. pra, before; venire, to come. See Venture.

Previous. (L.) L. præven-us, on the way, going before; with suffix -ous.


Prey, vb.

Prial, three of a sort, at cards. (F. — L.) A contraction of pair-royal; (see Nares)

Price. (F. — L.) M. E. pris.—O. F. pris, also spelt pres, price, value, merit. —L. prætium, price. See Precious

Prick. (E.) M. E. prikke, prike, sb. A. S. pricu, prica, a point, pricking, dot; prician, to prick.—M. Du. pricck, Dn. prik, a prickle; Dan. prikk, Swed. prick, a dot, mark; E. Fries., Low G. prik. Also Dn., E. Fries., Low G. prikker, to prick; Dan. prikke, Swed. pricka, to dot. From a Teut. base *prick, to prick, dot. Der. prick, vb.; prike-le, sb., from A. S. pricel.

Pride. (F. — L.) M. E. pride, prude. A. S. prif, pride; regularly formed (by
PIEST

the usual change from & to j) from A.S. prit, proud, of F. origin. See Proud.


Frig (1), to steal. (E.) Cant priggis, to ride, ride off with a horse which a man has to take care of; prigger of prammers, a horse-stealer; see Harman's Caveat, pp. 42, 43, and p. 84, col. 3. Modification of prich, to spur, to ride; Spenser, F. Q. 1. 1. See Frick.

Frig (2), a pert, pragmatical fellow. (E.) From the verb to prick, in the sense to trim, adorn, dress up. Iowl. Sc. prigme-dainty, prick-me-dainty, a prig. See above.

Prim, neat. (F. L.) O. F. priim, masc., prime, fem., prime, forward, also prime, masc. and fem., thin, slender, small, as choveux primes, 'smooth or delicate hair.' Cot. The sense is first-grown, small, delicate. L. primus, first (below). The word was perhaps confused with princh, to deck; see Frank.

Prime (1), first, chief. (F. L.) F. prime, properly 'prime,' the first canonical hour. L. prima, fem. of primus, first. Primus is for *primus, and is related to pris-cus, ancient, pris-tinus, primitive, and to priscus, adv., former. Brugm. ii. § 165. Cf. A. S. for-ma, first, from fore (see Former); Gk. πρῶτος, first, from πρύτ; Skt. प्राताष, first. Der. prim-ary; prim-ate, O. F. primat, L. acc. Ἰβίκτον, from primās, a chief man.

Prime (2), to make a gun quite ready. (F. L.) Cf. prime, to trim trees; prime, first position in fencing; and esp. the phrase 'to put into prime order.' A peculiar use of prime (1).

Primo, an old game at cards. (Span. -L.) Span. primo, lit. 'first.' L. primarius, chief; see Premier.

Primeval. (L.) Coincided from L. primus, first; au-sum, age; with suffix -al; cf. L. primus, primeval.


Primo-geniture. (F. L.) M. F. primogeniture, 'the being eldest;' Cot. L. primogenitus, first-born. L. prima, for primus, first; genus, pp. of gignere (base gem-), to beget, produce; see Genus.

Primal-dial, original. (F. L.) F. primordial. L. primordialis, original. L. primordium, origin. L. primus, first; ordiri, to begin, allied to ordo, order.

Primrose. (F. L.) As if from F. prime rose, first rose; L. prima rosa. Such is the popular etymology; but, historically, primrose is a substitution for M. E. primerole, a primrose. Dimin. of Late L. primula, a primrose (still preserved in Span. primula, the same). Again, primula is a derivative of primus, first. Thus the word rose was only associated with primrose by a popular blunder.

Prince. (F. L.) F. prince - L. principem, acc. of princeps, a chief, lit. 'taking the first place.' L. prīna, for princeps, first; capere, to take; see Capital.

Principal. (F. L.) F. principal. L. principalis, chief. L. princip-, stem of princeps, a chief (above).

Principal. (F. L.) The l is an E. addition, as in syllable. F. princip, a principal, maxim; orig. beginning. L. principium, a beginning. L. prīncip-, stem of princeps, taking the first place; see prince (above).

Print, sb. (F. L.) M. F. printe, printe, printe; short for emprinte, borrowed from M. F. emprinte, 'a stamp, print.' Cot. See Imprint. Der. print, vb.; re-print.

Prior (1), former. (L.) L. prior, former. Used as comparative of the superl. primus; see Prime.

Prior (2), head of a priory. (F. L. M. E. prīour. - A. F. priour; F. prīour. - L. prīvēum, acc. of prior, former, hence, a superior; see above.

Prise, Prise, a lever. (F. L.) 'Prise, a lever.' Halliwell. Hence 'to prise open a box,' or corruptly, to pry open.' F. prise, a grasp, tight hold (hence, leverage). Orig. fem. of pris, pp. of pren dre, to grasp. = L. precedere, to seize. See Prehensile.

Prism. (L. Gk.) L. prisma. Gk. πρίσμα (stem πρίσμα-), a prism; lit. a piece sawn off. Gk. πρίσμα, for πρίσμων, to saw. (Gk. φρίτ) Der. prismatic.

PRISTINE

Pristine, ancient. (F. — L.) M. F. pristinus, ancient; allied to L. pristinus, former, and to prime (1).

Privet. (L.) L. privet, apart; pp. of privatus, to bereave. — L. privatus, single; lit. put forward, sundered from the rest.

Privet, a shrub. (F. — L.) Privet seems to be a corruption of primet, which also means a primrose; confusion between the plants arose from the L. ligustrum being applied to both. We also find, for privet, the names: prim, primus, primi, etc.; where prim is short for primet (primt). and primet stands for primi, etc.

Prob. named from being formally cut and trimmed; cf. prime, to cut trees (Halliwell). See Prim and Prime (1). Prinmet, a primrose, is likewise from prime.

Privilege. (L.) O. F. privilege.

— L. privilégium, (1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favour of one. a privilege. — L. privates, for primus, single, leg., stem of lex, law.


Prize (1), a thing captured from the enemy or won in a lottery. (F. — L.) F. prise, a seizure, also, a prize; see Prize.


Price (2), the same as Prize.

Pro-, prefix. (L. or Gk.; or F. — L.) L. prof, pre, before; cf. also pro (— prod), an abl. form, used as a prep. Also Gk. pro-, prep., prep., before; cf. Skt. pr, pra, before, away. See pre-, prefix; prior, prior, private, prove, prove, post, etc.

Proa, Proa, Prow, Prow, a small ship. (Malay.) Malay prahu, prau, a general term for small ships.

Probable. (F. — L.) F. probable. L. probabilius, that may be proved. — L. probare, to test, prove, orig. to try the goodness. — L. probus, good, excellent. See Prove.


Probe. (L.) A coined word; cf. Late L. probe, a proof. — L. probare, to test; see above.


PRODIGY

Problem. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. problem; F. problème. — L. problema. — Gk. πρόβλημα, pushing, forward, or put forward as a question for discussion. — Gk. πρόθεσις, forward; πρόθεσις, to feed; see Botany.

Probus. (L. — Gk.) L. probus. — Gk. πρόβος, an elephant’s trunk or ‘feeder.’ — Gk. πρόθεσις, in front; πρόθεσις, to feed; see Botany.


Proclaim. (F. — L.) F. proclamer, to proclaim. — L. proclamar, to proclaim; proclamar, to call out. — L. pro, forth; clamare, to cry out. See Claim.

Proclivity. (L.) From L. pröcella, a downward slope, tendency. — L. pröclus, sloping forward. — L. pro, forward; claus, a slope. (See KLI.) Cf. Aclivity.

Procrastinate, to postpone. (L.) From pp. of L. procrastinare, to delay, put off till the morrow. — L. pro, forward; off; cras, belonging to the morrow, from cras, morrow.

Procreate. (L.) L. pröcreatus, pp. of pröcreare, to generate. — L. pro, before, forth; creare, to produce. See Create.

Proctor. (L.) M. E. prosectour, short form of procuratour. — O. F. proctor, — L. acc. pröctor, a manager, deputy. — L. pröctus, to take care of, manage. — L. pro, before; cire, to take care, from cire. See Cuir.

Procurator. (L.) L. pröctarius, a manager, deputy. — L. pröctus, see below.

Procurer. (F. — L.) F. procurer. — L. pröctarius, to take care of, manage. — L. pro, before; cire, to take care, from cire. See Cuir.

Prodigal. (F. — L.) O. F. prodigal — Late Lat. prodigalis; due to L. prodigius, lavish; for *prodig-agus. — L. prödes, forth; and agnis, to do, act. See Agent.

Prodigy. (F. — L.) Englished from F. prodige, a prodigy, wonder. — L. prodigium, a token, portent, prophetic sign. S. Perhaps for *prodigium, i.e. a saying beforehand, from pröd (pro), before, and *agium, a saying, as in ad-agium; see Adage. Brumg. I. § 759.
PRODUCE

Produce, vb. (L.) L. producere, to bring forward. — L. prō, forward; dicere, to lead. See Duke. Der. product-ive, -ion (from the pp. below).

Product, ab. (L.) L. productus, produced; pp. of producere (above).

Proem. (F. = L. — Gk.) M. F. proem, a proem, preface; Col. = L. proemium. — Gk. προερχομαι, an introduction. — Gk. πρῶτος, before; πρό, a way, path, from √EL, to go.

Profane, impious. (F. — L.) F. profane. — L. profanus, unholy; lit. before (i.e. outside of) the temple. — L. prō, before; sānum, a temple.

Profess. (F. — L.) We find M. E. professe, pp., Englished from O. F. profess, mas., professer, fem., professed. — L. professus, pp. of profession, to avow. — L. prō, forth; facere, to do; see Confess.

Prof (F. — L.) M. F. profiter, to produce, adduce. — L. proficere, to bring forward. — L. prō, forward; facere, to bring, cognate with Eng. bear. See Bear (1).

Proficient. (L.) L. proficient, stem of pres. pt. of proficere, to make progress, advance. — L. prō, forward; facere, to make. See Fact.

Profile. (Ital. — L.) Ital. profilo, a sketch of a picture, outline. — L. prō, before, in front; sānum, a thread (Ital filo, thread, line). The mod. F. profilo is also from Ital. profilo.


Profigate. (L.) L. profligatus, cast down, abandoned, dissolute; pp. of proficere, to dash down. — L. prō, forward; facere, to strike, dash. See Afflict.

Profound, deep. (F. — L.) F. profound. — L. profundum, acc. of profundus, deep. — L. prō, forward, hence downward; funer, bottom, adjacent to Bottom. Der. profoundity, M. F. profundité.

Profuse, lavish. (L.) L. profusus, pp. of profundus, to pour forth. — L. prō, forth; fundere, to pour. See Fuso (1).

Progenitor. (L.) Formerly progenitum. — M. F. progeniteur. — L. progeniturum, acc. of progenitur, an ancestor. — L. prō, before; genitur, a parent, from the base of gignere, to begat. (ψGEN.) See Genus.


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offspring. — L. prō, forth; genus, kin. See Genus.

Prognostic, a presage. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. prognostique; Cot. = L. prognosticon. — Gk. προγνωστικὴ, a token of the future. — Gk. πρῶτος, before; γνωστης, good at knowing. See Gnostic.

Programma, Program. (F. — L. — Gk.) Now spelt as if from F. programme, formerly programma (1706), from L. programma. — Gk. προγράμμα, a public notice in writing. — Gk. πρῶτος, beforehand; γράμμα, a writing, from γράφω, to write.


Prohibit, to check. (L.) From L. prohibitus, pp. of prohibere, to hold before one, put in one's way, prohibit. — L. prō, before; habère, to have, keep. See Habit.

Project, ab. a plan. (F. — L.) M. F. project (F. projet), a project, purpose. — L. projectum, neut. of prōiectus, pp. of projecto (prefix). — L. prō, forth; facere, to cast. See Jet (1).

Prolate, extended in the direction of the polar axis. (L.) L. prolatus, extended. — L. prō, forward; latus, carried, pp. of tollere, to lift, bear. See Tolerate.

Prolapsis, anticipation. (L. — Gk.) L. prolapsis. — Gk. πρόλαβησ, lit. a taking beforehand. — Gk. πρῶτος, before; ἄνδρας, a seizing, from ἄνδρα, fut. of λαμβάνομαι, to seize. See Catalepsy.

Proletarian, a citizen of the lowest class, useful only by producing children. (L.) From L. proletarius, one who served the state by help of his children only. — L. prōles, offspring (below).

F. — L.) F. prolifique, fruitful. — L. proli-, decl. stem of prolis, offspring; fuscus, from facere, to make. Perhaps L. prolis = prol-es, from prō, before, and *olere, to grow, whence ad-olescere, to grow up, cf. sub-oles, ind-oles. See Adult.

Prolax. (F. — L.) F. prolax. — L. prolaxis, extended. Lit. 'that which has flowed forth' or beyond bounds; from prō, forth, liquēre, liquēri, to flow. Cf. r-isse, soaked. See Liquid.

Prolocutor, the chairman of a con
PROLOGUE

ference. (L.) L. prōlocitor, an advocate.
- L. prōlocutus, pp. of prōloqui, to speak
in public. - L. prō, publicly; loqui, to
speak. See Lochloaous.

Prologue, a preface. (F. - L. - Gk.)
F. prologue. - L. prologum, acc. of prologus.
- Gk. προλόγιος, a fore-speech; - Gk. πρό,
before; λόγος, a speech. See Logio.

Prolong, to continue. (F. - L. M.E.
prolingen. - L. prolongère, to prolong. - L. prō,
forward; longus, long. See Long. Doublet, perlain.

Promenade, a walk. (F. - L.) Formed
with O. L. suffix -ade (< L. -āda) from O. F.
promener, to walk. - Late L. prōminère,
to drive forwards. - L. prō, forwards; latē
L. mināre, to drive, lead; from L. minārī,
to threaten. See Menace.

Prominent, projecting, forward. (L.)
L. prōminens, stem of pres. pt. of prō-
minère, to project forward. - L. prō,
forward; mināre, to project. See Me-
naeae.

Promiscuous, mixed, confused. (L.)
For L. prōmiscus, mixed, - L. prō, forward
(here of slight force); miscēre, to mix.
See Miscellaneous.

Promise, an agreement to do a thing.
(F. - L.) Formerly promes. - F. promesse,
* a promise; Cat. - L. prōmissa, fem. of
prōmissus, pp. of prōmittere, to send or
put forth, to promise. - L. prō, forward;
mittère, to send. See Missale. Der.
promiss-o-ry.

Promontory, a headland. (L.)
L. prōmontorium, a ridge, headland. Prob.
from prōminère, to jut out; see Promi-
inent, and cf. Mount.

Promote, to advance, further. (L.)
From L. prōmōtis, pp. of prōmōnire, to
move forward. - L. prō, forward; monēre,
to move. See Move.

Prompt. (F. - L.) F. prompt. - L.
promptūm, acc. of promptus, promptus,
brought to light, at hand, ready, pp. of
prōmītere, to bring forward; for prō- inere
- L. prō, forward; emere, to take, bring.
Cf. Exempt.

Promulgate. (L.) From pp. of L.
promulgāre to publish. (Of unknown
origin.)

Prone. (F. - L.) M. F. prōne. - L.
prōnum, acc. of prōnus, inclined towards.
Prōnus is prob. allied to Gk. πρόφθαλη,
headlong; cf. Skt. pravānā, inclined to,
prone.

Prong, spike of a fork. (E.) Spelt

PROPER

prongus in Levinus (1570). The M.E.
prong, a pang, sharp pain, is the same
word. Cf. M.E. prongen, to constrain
(Havelok). Also Du. prangem, to pinch,
oppres; M. Du. prangen, to oppress,
shackle, constrain; prange, a mangle,
shackle, collar; Low G. prangen, to press,
push hard; prange, a stake; G. pranger,
apillory; Goth. ana-pragian (= prangan),
to press. All from a Teut. base *prang,
to press, nip, push.

Pronoun. (F. - L.) Coined from L.
prō, for; and E. noun; suggested by F.
pronoun L. prōnomen, a pronoun. See
Noun.

Pronounce. (F. - L.) F. prononcer.
- L. prōnuntiāre, to pronounce, lit. tell
forth. - L. prō, forth; nuntiāre, to tell.
See Nunclo. Der. pronuncia-tion, from L.
pp. prōnuntiāt-us, with suffix -tio-

Proof, a test, evidence. (F. - L.) For-
merly profe (1551); altered from M. E.
profe, prove. - F. proueve, a trial; Cot. -
Late L. proba, a roof; L. probāre, to test.
See Prove, Probable.

Prop. (E.) M. E. proppe. [Also Irish
propa, Gael. prop, a prop, support; bor-
rrowed from E.] Cf. Du. prop, a stopple:
M. Du. prop, proppe, * a prop, a stopple;
Hexham; prophen, 'to prop, stay, or bear
up,' Hexham; Low G. prop, a plug, G.
proff, a cork, also a gait. All from a
Teut. base *prop, to stop, up, to support.

In the sense of 'gait,' the G. *proff
is due to L. propāgo; see Propagate.

Propagate. (L.) From the pp. of
L. prōpāgāre (or pro-), to peg down, pro-
pagate by layers; allied to propāgēs, propāgo
(or pro-), a layer, and from the same source
as compāgēs, a fastening together. - L. prō,
forth; pāg-, base of pangere, to fasten, set
(hence, to peg down). Der. propagandist,
a coined word; from the name of the society
entitled Congregatio de propaganda fide,
constituted at Rome, *A.D. 1043. And
see Prūne (1).

 Propel, to urge forward. (L.) L. prē-
pellere, to drive forward. - L. prō, forward;
pellere, to drive; see Pulse (1). Der.
puls-i-um, from pp. prēpellus.

Propensity, an inclination. (L.)
Coined from L. prōpens, hanging down,
inclining towards; pp. of prōpendere, to
hang down or forward. - L. prō, forward,
pendere, to hang. See Pendant.

Proper, one's own, peculiar, suitable.
(F. - L.) M. E. propre. - F. propre. - L.
PROPERTY

Proprium, acc. of proprius, one's own. Prob. akin to propre, near.

property. (F. - L.) M. E. properti. - O. F. propriete, property (Littre), also propriety, fitness. - L. proprietatem, acc. of proprietas, property, ownership; also propriety of terms. - L. proprius, one's own.

Prophecy. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. prophecy, sb. - O. F. propherie, variant of prophesie, a prophecy. - L. prophesia. - Gk. ἐκτραγέω, a prediction. - Gk. ἐκτραγόμω, a prophet (below). Der. prophetic, vb.

Prophet. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. prophete. - L. prophetis. - Gk. ἐκτραγόμω, one who declares, an expounder, a prophet. - Gk. προφήτης, publicly, lit. before; ἤλθεν, I speak; with suffix προφετής of the agent. (☞ BHA.) Allied to Fame.


Propitious, favourable. (L.) For I. propitius, favourable. Prob. a term in augury, with the sense 'flying forwards.' - L. prope, forward; patera, to seek, orig. to fly. See Petition. Der. propitious, from pp. of L. proptere, to render propitious.

Proportion. (F. - L.) F. proportion. - L. acc. proportionem, from proportio, comparative relation. - L. pro, before, in relation to; portio, a portion; see Portion.

Propose. (F. - L. and Gk.) F. proposer, lit. to place before. - L. propon, before; F. poser, to place, from Gk. See Pose.


propound. (L.) The a is excrescent; formerly propounne, propone. - L. proponere (above).

Propriety. (F. - L.) M. F. propriete, a property, also 'a comely arrivaton,' Cot. - L. acc. proprietatem, from proprietas, property; also, propriety. - L. proprius, one's own. Own Double. property.

Prosogue. (F. - L.) O. F. prograver. - L. prograver, to propose an extension of office, lit. to ask publicly; hence, to defer. - L. pro, publicly; rogare, to ask. Seerogation.

Pros. towards. (Gk.) Gk. προσε, towards; fuller form prosi, extended from pro, before. ☞ Skt. prati, towards, from prab, before. See Pro-.

PROSTHETIC

Proscenium, the front part of a stage. (L. - Gk.) L. proscenium. - Gk. πρόσκενων, the place before the stage (or scene). - Gk. πρό, before; σκηνή, a scene. See Scene.

Proscribe. (L.) L. proscribere, lit. to write publicly; pp. proscriptionis (whence proscription), - L. prono, publicly; scribere, to write. See Scribble.

Prose. (F. - L.) F. prose. - L. prosa, for prosa oratio, direct speech; hence, unembellished speech; fem. of prosas, forward, short for prōsa oratio, lit. turned forward. - L. pro, forward; versus, pp. of versere, to turn. See Verses.

Prosecute. (L.) From L. prōsecūtus, pp. of prōsequi, to pursue. - L. prono, forward; sequi, to follow. See Sequence.

Doublet, pursue.

Proslate, a convert. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. proselie. - L. proselietum, acc. of proselius. - Gk. προσελίθως, one who has come to a place, a stranger, a convert to Judaism; Acts ii. 10. - Gk. προσφέρων, I approach, 2 aot. προσφέρων (= προσφέρων). - Gk. πρός, to; ἐρχομαι, I come. (Gk. ερχομαι and ἐλθων are from different roots; the latter goes with ἔλθον, I will come; from LEUH.)

Prosody. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. prosodie. - L. prosodia, - Gk. προσφορά, a song sung to an instrument, a tone, accent, prosody, (or laws of verse). - Gk. πρός, to, accompanying; ὑδή, an ode. See Ode.

Prosopopoeia, personification. (L. - Gk.) L. prosopopoeia. - Gk. προσπομοιοτρίσμος personification. - Gk. προσπομοιοτρίσμος, to personify. - Gk. προσπομοιοτρίσμος, a face, a person; ποιήμα, to make. Prosopoeia is from προς, towards, and ὑν, stem of ἤνωμ, face, appearance. See Pros-., Optico, and Poem.

Prospect. (L.) L. prospectus, a view. - L. prospectus, pp. of prospectare, to look. - L. prono, forward; spectare, to look. See Species. Der. prospectus = L. prospectus, a view.

Prosperous. (L.) L. prosper, adj., prosperous; with suffix -ous. Cf. L. prosperus, by-form of prosper. Lit. 'according to one's hope.' - L. prono, for, according to; spēr-, weak grade of sper- for spēs, hope. Der. prosperer, vb.; O. F. prosperer, L. prosperere, to prosper; from prosperer, adj.

Prosthetic, prefixed. (Gk.) Modern; as if tur Gk. πρόσθετος, lit. disposed to add; due to Gk. πρόσθετος, added, put to. - Gk. πρός, to; θε-τός, placed, put.
PROSTITUTE

verbal adj. from the base θυτ-, to place. See Thesis.

Prostitute. (L.) L. prostitūtā, f. pp. of prostiturere, to expose openly, prostitute. — L. pro, forth; stānus, to place, causal of stāre, to stand. See Statu.

Prostrate. (L.) L. prōstrātus, pp. of prōstere, to throw forward on the ground. — L. prō, forward; sternere, to spread. See Stratum. Der. prostrat-ition.

Protean. (L. — Gk.) From L. Prōteus (misdivided as Prōte-us), a sea-god who often changed his form. — Gk. Πρῶτος, a sea-god: cf. πρῶτος, first, chief.

Protect. (L.) From L. prōctūsus, pp. of prōctere, to protect; lit. cover in front. — L. prō, in front; tegere, to cover. See Tentament.


Prothalamium. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *prothalamium. — Gk. προθαλάμιον, a song written before a marriage; a coined word. — Gk. πρό, before; θάλαμος, a bedroom, bride-chamber. Coined to accompany epithalamium, q.v.

Protocol, the first draught of a document. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. protocole, 'the first draught or copy of a deed.' — Late L. protocollum. — Late Gk. πρωτόκολλον, explained by Scheler to mean orig. a first leaf, glued on to MSS, in order to register by whom the MS. was written, &c. By a decree of Justinian, certain MSS. were to be thus accompanied by a fly-leaf. It means 'first glued on,' i.e. fastened on at the beginning. — Gk. πρωτός, first; κολλάριον, to glue, from κόλλα, glue. Πρωτός is a superl. form from πρό, before; see Pro-

protomartyr. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. protomartyr. — Late L. protomartyr. — Gk. πρωτόμαρτρος, lit. 'first martyr.' — Gk. πρωτός, first (above); μάρτρος, a martyr; see Martyr.

prototype. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. prototype. — L. acc. prototypos. — Gk. πρωτότυπον, a prototype, neut. of πρωτότυπος, according to the first form. — Gk. πρωτός, first (above); νόμος, a type; see Type.

Protract. (L.) From L. prōtrātus, pp. of prōtrahere, to draw forward, also to extend, prolong. — L. prō, forth; trahere, to draw. See Trace (1). Portray.

Protrude. (L.) L. protrudere, to thrust forth. — L. prol. forth; trahere (pp. trāsūs), to thrust. Der. protrud- tion (from the pp.). Cf. Intrude.

Protruberant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of protruberāre, to bulge out. — L. prō, forward; tōber, a swelling. See Tuber.

Proud. (F. — L.) M. E. prud, later proud; older form prūt. A.S. prūt, proud; whence the Icel. prūtr, proud, is supposed to have been borrowed; cf. Dan. prōt, stately. — B. A late word in A.S.; and prob. merely borrowed from O. French. — O. F. prōd, prud, fem. prude, proud, valiant, notable (taken in a bad sense). See further under Prowess. Der. prāt.

Prove, to test, demonstrate. (L.) The usual old sense is to test or try. — A. S. prošian. [Cf. O. F. prouer, later prouer, to prove, try, essayer, verifer; — Cot.] — L. probāre, to test, try the goodness of. — L. probus, excellent. See Probable.

Provender. (F. — L.) The final r is an O. F. addition. — O. F. provendre (Godefrey), usually provendre, 'provender, also, a prebendary; — Cot. — Late L. pro-

benda, an allowance of provisions, also a prebend; see Prebend.

Proverb. (F. — L.) F. proverbe. — L. prōverbiu'm, a common saying. — L. pro, publicly; verb-um, a word, cognate with E. Word

Providence. (F. — L.) F. providence. — L. providence, a territory brought under Roman government. (Of doubtful origin.)

Province. (F. — L.) F. province. — L. provincia, a territory brought under Roman government. (Of doubtful origin.)

Provision. (F. — L.) F. provision. — L. acc provi- dīscīnum, foresight, forethought, purveyance. — L. prōvidūs, pp. of prōvidēre, to provide for. See Provi-

Provoke. (F. — L.) F. provoquer; Cot.

— L. provocāre, to call forth. — L. prōv, forth; vocāre, to call. See Vocal.

Provost, a prefect. (L.) A. F. provost; [cf M. F. provost, 'the provost or president of a college;' — Cot.] A. S. prūfast. — L. prōfastus, a prefect, one set over. — L. prōfānāre, to set over. — L. prō, before; fānāre, to put. See Position.

Prow, front part of a ship. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. prone (F. prone), prow. [Cf. Ital. prada.] — L. prēs, a prow; the 2nd r disappearing to avoid the double trill (as also in Prov. Span. Port. prua, Genoese
Prowess. — Gk. υπέρ, the prow. — Gk. υπό, before, in front. See Pror.

Prowess, bravery. (F.—L.) M.E. provest, prowess. — O.F. prouesse, prowess; formed with suffix -esse (<L. -i, -ia) from O.F. præs (F. prosc), valiant. β. Etym. disputed; we also find O.F. præst, præst, præs, præs, præ, præ; Prov. prov, Ital. præde, valiant, notable (whence Ital. præcessa, prowess). Also O.F. præs, sb., advantage (whence M.E. prœwa, advantage). Although O.F. præs was used to translate L. præbus, the spelling with es shows there is no connexion between these forms. γ. Scheller explains it from L. præbus, as occurring in præbus, to benefit; so that præs was taken to mean 'for the benefit of'; and we even find F. præs used as an adverb, as in præs, 'much, greatly, enough; 'Cot Prœs is the old form of præs, before.

Prowl. (O. Low G.) M.E. proilen, to search after continually. 'I proil, I go here and there to seke a thynge.' Palsgrave. 'Proilmy, scrotor. Froilmyne, or sekenge, perscutula.' Prompt. Parv. It also meant to rob, plunder. Like the word plunder, it prob. meant 'to fish trifles,' or 'to sneak after trifles;' from Low G. pruill, pruile, a trifle, thing of small value (Brethren). Cf. Du. pruil, a bawble (Sewell), pruillen, 'lumber, luggage, pelf, trumpery, toys' (id.); pruillenhooper, a ragman (Calisch); E. præs pruill, pruil, a trifle. Root unknown.

Proximity. (F.—L.) L. proximitas, a one of proximissim, nearness. L. proximissim, very near; a superl. form from prope, near. See Proximity.

Proxy. (Late L.—L.) Palsgrave has prochesy; short for procuracy. — Late L. procórdía, used for L. procórdia, management. — L. procórdar, to manage, to procure. See Procurer.

Pride, a woman of affected modesty. (F.—L.) F. prude, M.E. prude, orig. in a good sense, chaste; used but not originally as the fem. of F. præs, O.E. præs, excellent, which at first had but one form for the masc. and fem. (Godfrey). Perhaps the forms prædomme, prædofemme arose from misunderstanding the O.F. phrases præs d'emme and præs de femme (Tobler). O.F. præs is a variant of O.F. præd, præ; see Prowess.


Praise (1), to trim trees. (F.?—L.) M.E. prōwas, praise, to dress oneself up smartly, trim. Gascoigne has prouye, to proune off shoots. Prōs from a provincial form of F. prouner (also spelt prouner, prugniere, Godfrey, prugner, prugner, Luttre); 'to plant or set a stocke, stauke, alp, or sucke.' Cot.; hence the sense, to clear off or to trim off suckers, stalks, &c. This verb is from L. prōw, O.F. prouas, a sucker. — L. prōgadnum, acc. of prōgā, a layer, a sucker. See Propagation.


Prunella, prunello, a strong woolen stuff, orig. of a dark colour. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. prunelle, a sloe (with ref to the colour); whence prunella is a Latinised form. Dimin. of F. prun (above).


Pry, to peer into, search inquisitively. (F.—L.) M.E. prier. — O.F. prier, peer, to pillage [to search for plunder]. — Late L prōdare, to plunder, also to investigate; Duc. — L. préda, prey; see Frey.

Psalm. (F.—Gk.) M.E. psalm, formerly salm A.S. salm. — L. psalms. — Gk. ψαλμον, a touching, twitching the strings of a harp; also a song, psalm. — Gk. ψαλτην, to touch, twitch, twang a harp. Der. psalmod-y, F. psalmodie, L. psalmodeia, Gk. ψαλμοδία, a singing to the harp, from ψαλθ, a song; see Ode.


Pseudonym. (F.—Gk.) F. pseudonyme (1650). — Gk. ψευδόνυμον, adj., called by a false name. — Gk. ψευδο- falsehood (ψευδή, false), from ψευδω, to lie; δομα, a name.

Psheaw, interjection. (F.) An imitative word; cf. pitch, poop.

Psychical, pertaining to the soul. (L.
PSYCHOLOGY

-Gk.) From L. psychicus. -Gk. ψυχικός, belonging to the soul or life. -Gk. ψυχή, soul, life, orig. breath. -Gk. ψυχή, to blow.

Psychology. (Gk.) Gk. ψυχοσ, for ψυχή, soul, life. -λογία, from λόγος, a discourse, from λόγος, to speak.

Psarmigan, a bird. (Gael.) Formerly termigan = Gael. tormachan; Irish tarmachan. The p was probably due to a notion of a Greek origin; but Gk. τριμαχία means 'milfoil'.

Puberty. (F. -L.) F. puberté, youth. -L. puerilitium, acc. of pueritiae, age of puberty. -L. pubescence, sb. due to pubescere, to arrive at puberty.

Public. (F. -L.) F. public, masc., public, public, public; Lat. publicus, belonging to the people; also publici, publicus, publicus (in inscriptions). -L. populus, the people.

Publican. (L.) M. E. publican. -L. publicus, a tax-gatherer, Luke ii. 12; from publicus, belonging to the public revenue. -L. publicus (above).


Puce, the name of a colour. (F. -L.) Lit. 'flea-colour.' -F. prise, a flea; couleur puce, a flea; O.F. pruse. -L. pulex, acc. of pulex, a flea. Said to be the same as puce, which was also the name of a dark-brown colour, but the form puce is difficult to explain. The Picard and Walloon form of puce was puche.

Fuck. (E.) M. E. puke. A.S. püca (Napier); whence Irish puce, an elf, sprite; W. puce, puci + Icel. þuki, an imp.

Fucker, to gather into folds. (Scand.) Particularly used of the folds in the top of a poke or bag, when gathered together by drawing the string tight. So also M. Ital. saccolare, toucker, from sacco, a sack; and E. purse, as to purse up the brows. Cf Norman F. pouche, for F. poche, a pouch, bag. See Poke (1).

Pudding, an intestines filled with meat, a sausage; hence, a sort of light food, made of flour, eggs, &c. (L.) M. E. puddinge. Cf Low G. puuding, a pudding; pundis-nurse, a black-pudding; puddy, thick, stumpy; Westphal. puddick, a lump, a pudding. Apparently from a Teut. base *puid, to swell out, similar to *pud; cf. A. S. pud-uc, a wen (Toller); and see Puddle and Pout. B. Cf. also Irish putog, a pudding, Gaél. putog; W. potem, a paunch, a pudding; Corn. pot, a bag, pudding; also W. putyn, a short round body, Gaél. put, a buoy, inflated skin; all borrowed words. See Pout.

Puddle (1), a small dirty pool. (E.) M. E. podel. Dimin., with E. suffix -s, of A. S. puid, a ditch, a furrow (Toller).

Puddle (2), to make thick or muddy. (F.) From the sb. above.


Puerperal, relating to birth-child. From L. puerperal, fem. adj., bearing a child. -L. puer, a boy; and parere, to bear; see Parent.

Puff, to blow. (E.) M. E. puffen; of imitative origin. +G. puffen, to puff, pop, Dan. puffe, to pop, Swed. puffa, to crack, push; W. puff, a puff (from E.).

Puffin, a bird. (E.) From its puffed out appearance, or from its swelling beak.

Pug, a monkey, a kind of dog. (E.) Orig. an imp, or little demon (Ben Jonson); see Nares, s. v. puch. A later form of puck. Cf Dan. dial. puge, a 'puck', sprite; and (perhaps) Dan. dial. pugge, a toad. 'A pug-dog is a dog with a short monkey-like face.' Wedgewood.

Puggry, Puggerly, a scarf round the hat (Hind.) Hind. pagri, a turban; Yule.

Pugilism. (L.) From L. pugil, a boxer. Allied to L. pugnus, Gk. πυγ-νυς, the fist.

Pugnacious. (L.) Coined from L. pugnaci-, decl. stem of pugnax, combatt. e. -L. pugnare, to fight. -L. pugna, the fist.


Pule

G. spechewen, to spit; O. F. esquiper, to spit. spuit, esprout, a spitting.

Pule, to chirp, to whimper. (F. - L.) F. pisauler, 'to cheep as a young bird, to pule or howle;' Cot. In Gascon, pious. Cf. It. pipolare, to chirp, moan. Imitative words; allied to L. pipilære, pipâre, to chirp; see Pipe.

Pull. (E.) M. E. pullen; A. S. pullan, to pull, pluck. + Low G. pulen, to pick, pinch, pull, pluck, tear; Dan. dial. pule. Cf. also Low G. pullen, to drink in gulps (cf. E. to take a pull)

Pullet. (F. - L.) M. E. polate, - O. F. polote, later poulette, fem. of F. poule, a chicken, dimin. of F. poule, a hen. = Late L. pulla, fem. of pullus, a chicken. See Pol (2).

Poultry. (F. - L. - Gk.) From F. poulette, a pullet; Cot. Cf. It. poulaggia; Late L. pullota, a crane; Duc. perhaps from Late L. polidium, < Gk. polidion, a little colt, dimin. of πολύς, a colt. Cf. O. F. pouliier, a pulley, answering to Late Gk. πωλάρων, a little colt. The M. E. forms are pullis (= polis, rimeing with dire), (h.); also poleyn, prompt. parv. The latter form is from F. pouluin, 'a foole, a colt, also the rope wherewith wine is let down into a seller [cellar], a pulley-rope;' Cot. = Late L. pullonis, a colt. = -L. pullus, a young animal; see Pullet. So also L. pullye answers to mod. F. poule. The transference of sense causes no difficulty; thus M. F. poule, a colt, also mean a beam, and F. chège, a goat, also means a kind of crane; the names of animals are applied to contrivances for exerting force. Cf. also I ate L. polamus, a pulley or pulley-rope, also a kind of sledge. Cf. Deix derives E. pulley from F. poule, and then, conversely, F. poule from E. pull. This is very unlikely. G. Paris (Romania, July, '98, p. 486) suggests Gk. πωλίκος, dimin. of πολύς, a pivot, axis; see Pole (2).

Pulmonary, affecting the lungs. (L.) pulmonarius, affecting the lungs. = L. pulmon-, stem of pulmo, a lung. + Gk. μυαλόν, a lung. See Pneumatic.

Pulp. (F. - L.) F. puelve - L. pulpa, pulp of fruit, pith.

Pulpit. (F. - L.) O. F. pulpite - L. pulpitum, a scaffold, stage for actors.

Pulse, to throb. (L.) From pp. of L. pulère, to throb, beat; frequent. form of pullere (pp. pullus), to drive. L. pelo is for *pel-ů; cf. Gk. πλύω, 'i draw near quickly;' Brugm. ii. § 612.

Pulse (2), a throb. (F. - L.) F. pouls, 'the pulse;' Cot. = L. pulsus, acc. of pulsus, the beating of the pulse. = L. pulsus, pp. of pullere (above).

Pulse (3), grain or seed of beans, peas, &c. (L.) M. E. pulce, L. pulis, a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, &c. (hence applied to the pulse itself). + Gk. πός, porridge. Der. poulite, q. v.

Pulverise. (F. - L.) M. F. pulvaniser; Cot. = I ate L. pulverizare, to reduce to dust; L. pulveriâre, the same = L. pulvér- (for *pulvûs-), stem of pulvis, dust. Allied to pulvis, pollen, fine meal, pala, chaff; Gk. πάν, meal, dust.

Pumice, a quadrupeced. (Peru. lan) Peruv. puma.

Pun, a quadruped. (Peru. lan) Peruv. puma.


Punmeal, the same as Pommel.

Pump (1), a machine for raising water. (F. - Teut.) M. E. pumpe - F. pompe - G. pumpe, also plump, which is likewise an imitative form. Cf. prov. G. plumpen, to pump. The G. plumper also means to plump, fall plump, move suddenly and violently, from the plunging motion of the piston. It is therefore allied to E. Plump (2), of imitative origin. We even find prov. E. plump, to pump, Corn. plumpy, to pump; also Du. pomp, the Swed. pumpe, Dan. pompe, Russ. pompa, a pump, all borrowed words; and (the imitative forms) Span. and Port. bomba, a pump, a bomb.

Pump (2), a thin-soled shoe. (F. - L. - Gk) So called because used for pomp or ornament; cf. F. à pied de plomb et de pompe, "with a slow and stately gait," i.e. gait; Cot. See Pomp.

Punme, a kind of gourd. (F. - L. - Iok.) The old forms are pumme and pumpon. = M. F. pomme, a pummion or melon;' Cot.; cf. It. popone (Fiorio); = L. pumûnum, acc. of pum, a large melon. = Gk. εύκαλυφτος, a kind of melon, eaten quite ripe. = Gk. ἔςκαλυφτος, mellow, from ἔςκαλυφτος, to ripen; see Cook.

Pun. (E.) Orig. to pound; hence to pound words, beat them into new senses, hammer at forced similes. Shak. has pun
PUNCH

—to pound. Troll. ii. 1. 42. — A.S. *punean, to pound; see Pound (3).

**Punch (1)**, to perforate. (F.—L.) M.E. *punchen, to prick; which seems to have been coined from the sh. *punchien, punchen, *pussumen, a dagger, awl. See Puncheon (1).

**Punch (2)**, to beat, bruise. (F.—L.) Short for *punchen; M.E. *punchen and *punischen are equivalent (Prompt. Parv.).

See Punish.

**Punch (3)**, a beverage. (Hind.—Skt.) So called from consisting of five ingredients, spirit, water, lemon-juice, sugar, spice; introduced from India, by way of Goa; mentioned A.D. 1660. — Hind. *punch, five = Skt. *panchaka, five. See Five. ⚫ The Hind. short *a is pronounced li’*e E. *u in mud; it occurs again in pudding, punchah.

**Punch (4)**, a short, hump-backed fellow in a puppet-show. (Ital.—L.) A contraction for *Punchinello, which occurs A.D. 1666 (Nares). This is a corruption of Ital. *pulcinella (by the change of *i to *u, the Ital. *i being sounded as E. *chi). Pulcinella is the droll clown in Neapolitan comedy; we also find Ital. *punica, *punch, *punica, ‘punch, buffoon,’ Meadows. A dimin form of Ital. *pulcino, a young chicken; cf. *puccella, a young girl; from L. *pullus, the young of any animal, allied to *puer, a boy. See Pullet.

The lat. sense of *punica is little chicken; thence, a little boy, a puppet. ⚫ Confused with prov. E. punch, short, fat, which is (perhaps) allied to Bunoh. *Judy* is for judy, once a common name.

**Puncheon (1)**, a punch or awl. (F.—L.) M.E. *punchen, *punchen. — GASCON *pouchnoun, M.F. *pisone (F. *pisone), ‘a bodkin, also a punchen, a stamp,’ &c.; Cot. Cf. Span. *punzen, a punch, Ital. *pussumen, a punch, bodkin, also a wine-barrel. — L. *punctum, acc. of *punctio, a pricking, puncture. The gender of this word was changed from fem. to masc., whilst at the same time the sense was changed from ‘pricking’ to ‘pricker.’ — L. *punctus, pp. of *pungere, to prick; see Pungent. See also Puncheon (2).

**Puncheon (2)**, a cask. (F.—L.) From GASCON *pouchnoun, a punch or awl; M.F. *pisone (F. *pisone), ‘a bodkin, also a punchen [steel tool],’ also a stamp; mark, print, or seal; also, a wine-vessel; Cot. This is a difficult word; but I conclude that the O.F. *pisone (F. *pisone) remains the same word in all its senses, and that the cask was named from the ‘mark, print, or seal’ upon it, which was made with a *puncheon or stamp. See Punc-

**Pupa**

*Pupa*.


**Puncheon (3)**. See Puncheon (4).

**Punctate**, dotted. (L.) Coined from L. *punctum, a point; with suffix -ate (L. *-atu). — L. *punctus, pp. of *pungere, to prick; see Pungent.

**punctilio**, (Span.—L.) Span. *puntillo, a nice point of honour; dimun. of punto, a point. — L. *punctum, a point; see Punctate, Point.

**punctual**, (F.—L.) M.F. *punctuel, punctuall;’ Cot. — Late L. *punctillius, *punctu-m, a point; see Points.

**punctuate**, (L.) From pp. of Late L. *punctuare, to determine, define. — L. *punctum, a point (above).

**puncture**, (L.) L. *punctura, a prick.

**Pundit**, a learned man. (Skt.) Skt. *pandita- (with cerebral *u), adj. learned, sh., a wise man, scholar. — Skt. *pandit to heap up or together. See note to Punc-

**Pungent**, (L.) L. *pungens, stem of pres. pt. of *pungere, to prick, pt. t. *pungenti, pp. *punctus. (Base PUG.)


**Punt**, (1), a flat-bottomed boat. (L.—C) A.S. *punt, L. *ponio, a punt (also a pontoon); a word of Gaulish origin from Celtic type *ponio-. cf. L. *contus <Gk. *kortos, a puntine-pole, whence prov. E. *quont, *quant, a puntine-pole.

**Punt** (2), to play at a game at cards called basset. (F.—Span.—L.) F. *ponte, a punt, a punter, a red ace, *pontier, to punt. — Span. *punto, a point, also a pin at cards. — L. *punctum, a point. See Point.

**Punny**; see Pulane.

**Pupa**, a chrysalis. (L.) L. *pupae, a girl, doll, puppet (hence, undeveloped insect). Fem. of *pupa, a boy; allied to *punta, *puer, a boy. *(cf PEU.)
PUPIL

pupill (n), a scholar, ward. (F. -L.) O. F. pupil, F. pupille. (masc.). - L. pupillus, acc. of pupillus, an orphan-boy, ward; dim. of pupus, a boy (above).

pupil (a), the central spot of the eye. (F. -L.) F. pupille (masc.). - L. pupilla, a little girl, also pupil (name due to the small images seen in the pupil). Fem. of pupillus (above).

puppet. (F. -L.) M. E. popet. - M. F. poupet, 'a little baby, puppet.' Cot. Dimin. of L. pupa; see Pupa (above).

puppy. (a) a whelp; (b) a dandy. (F. -L.) L. F. pouple, 'a baby, a puppet.' Cot. Here 'baby' really means 'doll,' and it is clear that, in L., the term was applied to the young of an animal, esp. of a dog. The F. poule (as if < L. *pupila) is a derivative of L. pupa; see Pupa (above). 2. In the sense of 'dandy,' puppy represents M. F. poupin, poupin, spruce, trim (as if < L. *pupinus); from the same source. Der. pup, short for puppy.

Pur-, prefix. (F. -L.) O. F. pur, F. pour, pour, pour, (Span. por), for; for a curious variation of L. prō, for. Thus pur- and pro- are equivalent; and purvey, pro-vide are doubles.

Pureblind. (F. -L. and E.) Orig. pureblind, i.e. wholly blind, M. E. pur blind, Rob. of Glouc. p. 376. See Pure and Blind. It afterwards came to mean partly blind, prob. through confusion with the verb to pure, as Sir T. Eliot writes 'pore-blind. (Similarly poreblind, to boil thoroughly, came to mean to boil partially.) Pure = wholly. Tw. Nt., v. 86.

Purchase, vb. (F. -L.) M. E. purcashed, purcassheen. - O. F. puracher, to pur- ne eagerly, acquire, get. - O. F. pur (F. pur), from L. prō; and O. F. chasse; see Chase (1).


purg. (F. -L.) F. purger, - L. purgere, to purify. L. purgare = *purgare (Plantus has expurgare). - L. purus, pure; agere, to make.

purify. (F. -L.) F. purifier, - L. purificare, to make pure. - L. purificare, for purus, pure; facere, to make. Der. purificat-ion.

Purim, an annual Jewish festival; the feast of lots. (Heb.) Heb. pārām, lots; pl. of pār, a lot. See Esther lx. 26.

Puritan. (L.) A coined word, to designate one who aimed at great purity of life; see below.


Purl (1), to flow with a murmuring sound. (E.) Cf. M. E. prille, pirl, a whirly-gig (toy). So also Swed. përla, to purl, bubble as a stream; a frequent. form from a base pur-, imitative of the sound. See Purr, Purl (4).

Purl (2), spiced beer. (F. -L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. But it should be pearl. It was a term in cookery; thus succe përlë is sugar boiled twice, bouillon perl, jelly-broth. Cf. G. perlen, to pearl, rise in small bubbles like pearls. See Pearl.

Purl (3), to form an edging on lace, invert stitches in knitting. (F. -L.) Frequently misspelt pearl. Contraction of purlé. - M. F. pourler, to purlé, embroider on an edge. - F. paur (L. pōr), confused (as often) with F. par (L. per), throughout; fil, a thread, from L. filum, a thread. See File (1). Profile.

Purl (4), to upset. (L.) Better pirl; from M. E. pīl, a whirligig, formed by the frequent suffix -l from the imitative word pīl, to whirl. See Purr, Pirouette. So also Ital. pirlare, 'to twirl round;' Florio. See Purl (1).

Purlieu, the border of a forest, &c. (F. -L.) Formerly pōurlierre, altered to purlieu by confusion with F. lieu, a place; also spelt purliey. The O. F. pōurlaire, pòralé is a sort of translation of Late L. perambulatio, which meant 'all that ground near any forest, which, being made forest by Henry II., Rich. I., or king John, were (sic) by perambulations granted by Henry III., severed again from the same'; Manwood's Forest Laws. The etymology is from O. F. pur (F. pour) < L. prō, and O. F. aice, a going, for which see Alley.

Purlin, to steal. (F. -L.) O. F. purloir, purlainier, to prolong, retard, delay (hence to keep back, detain, Ælch) - L. prolongäre, to prolong. - L. prō, forward; longus, long. See L. Doublet, prolong.

Purple. (F. -L. - Gk.) M. E. purpure (with r). - O. F. purpore, later pōpure, purple. - L. purpurea, the purple-fish = Gk. ἄλσος, the purple-fish; cf. Gk. ἄλσος, purple, orig. an epithet of the surging sea. = Gk. ἄλσος, reduplicated
PURPORT

form of φυμαρ, to mix up, stir violently, allied to Skt. root bhur, to be active.

**PURPORT** (F. — L.) O. F. purporter, pourportier, to declare, inform (hence, imply); we also find purport, sb., tenor (Roquefort). — O. F. pur, F. pour, from L. prò, according to; porter, to carry, bring, from L. portare. For the sense, cf. import. See Port (1).

**Purpose** (1), to intend. (F. — L. and Gk.) O. F. purposer, a variant of proposer, to propose, intend. — L. prò, before; and F. priser, to place; see Pose (1).

**Purpose** (2), intention. (F. — L.) M. E. purpos, — O. F. proposer, a variant of proposer, a purpose. — L. pròpositum, a thing proposed, neut. of pp. of pròponere, to propose. — L. prò, before; ponerre, to place. See Position.

**Purse, Pur,** (E.) An imitative word for various sounds, chiefly of the murmuring of a cat. Cf. Scotch pér, a gentle wind; E. busa; Irish bururus, a gurgling sound. See Purl (1), Purl (4), and Pibrastie.

**Purse.** (L. — Gk.) M. E. purs; also furs. A.S. purs, Eng. Studien, xi. 65. [Also burs. — O. F. borse, later bourse, a purse.] L. bursa, a purse. — Gk. βούρσα, a hide, skin; of which purses were made. Der. purse, vb., to wrinkle up, like a purse drawn together.

**Purslane, Purslane,** a herb. (L. — L.) M. E. purslane, porseleyne. — M. F. porcelaine, pourscelaine, purslane; Cot. Formed from L. porcella, purslane (Pliny); usually spelt portulaca.

**Pursuie.** (L. — L.) O. F. pursuir, pursu, poursuir; mod. Norman F. pursuir, mod. F. poursuivre, to pursue. — O. F. por, pur < L. prò; and sur < Late L. sequi, to follow. Der. pursu-ant, from the pres. pt. of O. F. pursuir; pursu-ant, from the pres. pt. of poursuivre; pursuit, from F. poursuivre, fem. sb. answering to L. pròsecúla, fem. of the pp. of L. pròsequi, to pursue.

**Pursy,** short-winded. (L. — L.) M. E. purry, also pursy (Palsgrave). — M. F. pursy (Palsgrave), variant of poufis, pursie, short-winded, 'Cot. — M. F. poussier, F. pousser, to push, also to pant; see Push.

**Purtenance.** (L. — L.) Short for M. E. aportenance; see Appurtenance.

**Purulent.** (L. — L.) F. purulent, L. purulentus, full of matter. — L. pròr, stem of pur, matter; see Pus.

**Purvey.** (L. — L.) M. E. purvien, porcien, (purvien, porcien), to provide. — A. F. purveier, purveer (O. F. purvoir, F. pourvoir), to provide. — L. pròvidere, to provide. See Provide.

**Putrescive,** a proviso. (L. — L.) Now applied to the enacting part of a statute; so called because it orig. began with *purve* est, it is provided. — O. F. pourven, pp. of O. L. *purvendo* (F. pourvoir), to provide. — L. pròvidere, to provide (above).

**Puss,** white matter from a sore. (L.) L. pis (gen. pìsīs), pus; Gk. πύων, matter; Skt. pāya, pus, from pāy, to stick. Allied to Foul. (PEU.) Brugm. i. § 113.

**Push,** (L. — L.) M. E. pussen, pussen. — O. F. pousser, pousser, to push, thrust. — L. pulsare, to beat, thrust, frequent. of pellere, to drive. See Pullets.

**Pusillanimous.** (L. — L.) L. pusillanimus, mean-spirited; with suffix -ous. — L. pusillis, mean, small; animus, courage. Pusillus is related to püssis, small; cf. pusis, a l. y. (PEU.)

**Puss,** a cat, hare. (E.) Prob. an imitative word, from the splitting of the cat. We find also Du. poes, Low G. puss, pnskatt, Swed. dial. pus, Norw. puse, pusi; Irish and Gael. pus (from L.) And even S. Tamil pusëi, a cat; pusha in the Cashgar dialect of Afghan.; Lith. put, a word to call a cat.

**Putulate.** (L. — L.) F. pustule, L. pustula, another form of püssis, a blister, pimple. Perhaps allied to Gk. φυσάλη, a bladder, φυσάω, I blow.

**Put.** (E.) M. E. putten; A. S. potian, to push, thrust; [whence also Gael. put, to push, thrust; W. wthio, Corn. pool, to push, kick]. — Du. potein, to plant, set, potein, a twig. M. Du. potte, a scion, plant (see Franck); N. Frics. pufte, Dan. putte, to put, place; Swed. dial. puta, to push.

**Putative,** reputed. (L. — L.) F. putatif. — L. putattius, presumptive. — L. putâtis, pp. of pustere, to think, suppose. The orig. sense was to make clean, then to make clear, to come to a clear result. — L. putus, clean. (PEU.)

**Putrefy.** (L. — L.) M. E. putrefyer; as if from L. *putreficare*; but the true L. forms are putrefacere, to make putrid, putrefari, to become putrid. — L. putrīs, putrid (below); fœcere, to make.

**Putrid.** (L. — L.) M. E. putrīd. — L. putrīdus, stinking — L. prōr, decl. stem of purer, putrīs, rotten; cf. putrēre, to be rotten, putrēre, to stink. See Pus.
PUTTOCK

Puttock, a kite, hawk. (E.?) M. E. putok, putok. Of unknown origin. It seems to have been used in a contemptuous sense. A. S. Poutoc occurs as a name or nickname.

Pott, (F. = Low G.) M. F. potte, calcined tin, also orig.; orig. a potful (of bits of broken metal); cf. M. F. pottein, bits of broken metal, pottin, solder. All from F. pot, a pot, of Germanic origin. See Pot.

Putle, a difficult question. (F. = L. and Gk.) Orig. a sb., and short for opposition, spelt both opposition and opposic in Lydgate, with the sense of question. These are from the verb oppose, like demi-al from deny, &c. See Pose (2).

Pygmy. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. F. pygme, adj., dwarf-like; Cot. = L. pygmaeus, adj., dwarf-like; from pl. Pygmies, the race of Pygmies. = Gk. Pygmion, pygmies, fabulous dwarfs of the length of a πυγμή, i.e. about 1½ in. (from the elbow to the knuckles).

πυγμή, a fist; see Fuglist.

Pygym. (L. = Gk.) L. pygymus. = Gk. πυγμός, the lower orifice of the stomach, entrance to the intestines; orig. a gate-keeper. = Gk. πυγμαῖος (Pellwitz); from πυγμαῖος, a gate; πύρος (cf. πυρος), a keeper, watchman, allied to Wary.

Pyramid. (L. = Gk.) Formerly pyramis. = L. pyramis (stem pyramid-). = Gk. πυραμις (stem πυραμιδ-), a pyramid. Prob. of Egyptian origin.

Pyra. (L. = Gk.) L. pyra. = Gk. πυρα, a funeral pile. = Gk. νῦφ, fire; allied to E. Fire.

Pyrites. (L. = Gk.) L. pyrites. = Gk. πυρίτης, a flint, pyrites; orig. an adj., belonging to fire. = Gk. νῦφ, fire.

Pyrotechnic, belonging to fireworks. (Gk.) Coincd from Gk. πυρο-, for νῦφ, fire; τεχνικός, artistic, from τεχνίς, an art; see Technical.

Python, a large snake. (L. = Gk.) L. πύθων, a serpent slain by Apollo near Delphi. = Gk. πυθώ (the same). = Gk. πυθώ, a former name of Delphi.

Pyx. (L. = Gk.) Shortened from L. πυξίς, a box. = Gk. νῦξ, a box. = Gk. νῦξ, box-wood. Allied to Box (1), Box (2).

Q.

Quack (1), to make a noise as a duck. (E.) M. E. quak, a duck's cry; an imitative word. = Du. kwakken, kwakken,


Quack (2), to cry up a nostrum. (D.) Due to the older word quack-salver; hence to act as a quack-salver or a quack. = Du. kwakzalver, a quack-salver. = Du. kwakzalven, vb., to apply salves in a trifling way. Cf. Du. kwakken, to croak, which came to mean 'to tiffle, linger' (Franck); and Du. zaaf, a salve; see Salve.

Quadragesimal, forty days of Lent. (L.) L. quadragesimalūs, lit. fourth; fem. of quadragesimalus; older form quadragensimus, lit. fourth. = L. quadragemē, lit. fourth. = L. quadrē, related to quattuor, four; -enti, allid to Gk. -έων (for *βέων), and to L. decem, ten. See quadr·.

Quadrangle. (F. = L.) F. quadrangle. = L. quadrangulum, sb., neut. of quadrangulus, four-cornered. = L. quadrā, related to quattuor, four; angulus, angle. See Angle (4).

Quadrant. (L.) M. E. quadrant, L. quadrānt-, stem of quadrans, sb., a fourth part. Extended from L. quadrār (above).

Quadrate. (L.) L. quadrātus, pp. of quadrār, to make square. = L. quadrātio, allied to quattuor, four; see Fourth. Brugu. ii. § 168.

Quadiennial. (L.) For quadriennial, adj. = L. quadriēni-um, a space of four years; with suffix -al. = L. quadi-, belonging to four; annus, a year; see Annals.

Quadrilateral. (L.) L. quadrilaterus, four-sided; with suffix -al. = L. quadrār (above); later., for latus, stem of latus, a side. See Lateral.

Quadrille. (F. = Span. = L.) Formerly a game at cards for four. = F. quadrille, (1) fem., a troop of horses; (2) masc., but orig. fem., a game at cards. The former answers to Ital. quadriglia, M. Ital. squadriglia, a troop; but the latter to Span. quadrillo, a meeting of four persons. = Span. cuadro, a square. = Late L. quadra, fem. of quadrus, square.

Quadrillion, a million raised to the fourth power. (L.) Coined by prefixing L. quadrār. i.e. four, to -illion, which is million without the m.

Quadroon. (Span. = L.) For quart·o·, Span. cuar·teron, a child of a creole and a Spaniard; one who is, in a fourth part, a black; also a fourth part. = Span.
QUADRUPELED.

Cuarte, a fourth part. — L. quartum, acc. of qvartus, fourth; see quartem.

Quadruped. (L.) L. quadrupedus, four-footed; quadrupedum, stem of quadrus, quadrus, four-footed. — L. quadrupes, four times; pēs, a foot; see quadrant.

Quadruple. (F. — L.) F. quadruplé.

— L. quadruplum, acc. of quadruplus, four-fold. — L. quadruplo, (above); -plus, signifying 'fold'; see Double.

Quaff, to drink in large draughts. (C. — L. — Gk.) Here stands for guttural ch, as in quack, i.e. to drink out of a quack or cup, usually called quashch, quasch, quaff in Lowland Scotch, quaff in Humphrey Clinker (Supp. to Jum.). — Irish and Gael. Quach, a cup, bowl. — L. caucus, a cup. — Gk. καβας, a cup.

Quagg, a quadruped. (Kaffir.) A Xosa-Kafir word. — Kaffir igwara (W. J. Davis); where the r is guttural. See N. and Q. 9 S. v. 3.

Quagmire. (E.) Spelt quake-mire in Stanhurst; i.e. quaking bog.

Quaigh, Quach, a cup. See under Quaff.


Quaint, neat, odd, whimsical. (F. — L.) M. E. quaunt, also quaunt, quaint, commonly with the sense of 'famous.' — O. F. and M. F. quaint, 'quaint, comart, neat, fine.' Cot. — L. cognitus, well-known, pp. of cognoscere, to know; see Oognisciose. Der. ac-quaint.

Quake. (E.) M. E. quaken, cwaiken. A. S. cweacian, to quake; cf. cweccan, to wag; E. Fries. kwakelen, to be unsteady.

Der. Quaker (A. D. 1650); see Haydn.


Qualify. (F. — L.) F. qualifier. — Late L. qualificare, to endue with a quality. — L. qualis, of what sort; facere, to make.

Qualm, (E.) M. E. qualm, usually 'a pestilence.' A. S. cwælæ, pestilence. + O. Sax. qualum, destruction, death; O. H. G. qualm, destruction. [Perhaps not the same word as Du. kwalm, thick vapour.] Teut. type *kwalmos, masc. from *kwal, 2nd grade of *kwal-an, to die. See Quail (1).

Quandary, a perplexity. (L. — Gk.) Orig. a morbid state of mind; Knt. of Barning the estle, i. 1. It probably arose from condary, for hypo-condary, a morbid state of mind. 'I, seeing him so troubled, a-ked him what newes ... had put him in so great a hypo-condary;' Blackhall, Brief Narration, ab. 1640 (Spalding Club), p. 175. See Hypochondria. (R. B.)

Quantity. (F. — L.) M. E. quantite. — F. quantité, L. quantitatem, acc. of quantitas, quantity, quantus, how much. Related to quam; and to quis, who. Brugm. i. § 412.

Quarantine. (F. — L.) O. F. quarantaine (Roquefort), usually quarantaine, a space of forty days. — F. quarante, forty. — L. quarantínæ, forty; see Quadragesima.


Quarrel (2), a square-headed cross-bow bolt. (F. — L.) M. E. quarrel. — O. F. quarrel, M. F. quarreau, a diamond, square tile, cross-bow bolt. — Late L. quadrillus, a quarrel. — L. quadrus, square; see Quadrature.

Quarry (1), a place where stones are dug. (F. — L.) Formerly quarry; M. E. querrere, a place where stones are squared. — O. F. querriere, a quarry; F. carrière. — Late L. quadraria, a quarry for squared stones. — L. quadrāre, to square. — L. quadrus, square. || The sense was suggested by L. quadrātūris, a stone-squares, also a stone-cutter (merely).

Quarry (2), a heap of slaughter game. (F. — L.) M. E. querril. — O. F. queue, queue (F. courte), intestines of a slain animal, the part given to hounds; so called because wrapped in the skin. — F.
QUART

cuir, a skin, hide. — L. corium, hide. See Ouirase.

**Quart**, the fourth of a gallon. (F. — L.) M. E. **quarte**. — F. **quarte** (i.e. parts), a fourth part; fem. of **quartus**, fourth. Related to L. **quattuor**, four. Brugm. i. § 279.

**Quartan**, (F. — L.) F. **quartaine**, occurring on the fourth day (said of a fever). — L. **quartāna** (febris), a quartan fever; fem. of **quartānum**, belonging to the fourth. — L. **quartus**, fourth (above).


**Quarto**, having the sheet folded into four leaves. (L.) From L. phr. **in quarto**, in a fourth part; where **quarto** is abl. of **quartus**, fourth.

**Quartz**, a mineral. (G.) G. **quarz**, rock-crystal; M. H. G. **quars**.

**Quash**, (F. — L.) M. E. **quaschen**. — O. F. **quaser**, later **casser**, to break, quash. — L. **quassare**, to shatter; frequent of **quasere** (supine **quassum**), to shake.

**Quassia**, a South-American tree. (Personal name.) Named by I. Incus (like **dahlie** from Dahl) from **Quassia**, a negro of Surinam, who pointed out the use of the bark as a tonic in 1730. **Quassia** is a common negro name.


**Quaternion**, (L.) L. **quaterniôn**, stem of **quaternio**, a band of four men; Acts xii. 4. — L. **quartieri**, pl.; see above.


**Quaver**, vb. (E.) Frequent of **quave**, M. E. **quasen** (¼ y), to quake. Allied to M. k. **quassen**, to throb, palpitate. Compare **Quake**. Der. **quaver**, sb., a note in music, orig. a trill, shake. And see **quiver** (1).
QUERULOUS

kwern, Icel. kwern, Dan. quarn, Swed. quarn, Goth. kwarnus, Teut. type *kwernaz. Cf. also Russ. jernovë, a millstone; Lith. girna, stone in a hand-mill. Brugm. i. § 676.

Querulous, fretful. (L.) L. querulus, full of complaints. = L. queri, to complain.
+ Skt. *varas, to sigh. Brugm. i. § 355.

Query, an enquiry. (L.) For queare, i.e. enquire thou. = L. quaerere, imp. sing. 2 pers. of quaerere, to seek; for *ques-ere, as in L. queso, I beg. Brugm. ii. § 662.

quest, a search. (F. -L.) O. F. queste; F. quête. = L. quaestio (rēs), a thing sought; fem. of pp. of quaerere, to seek.


Queue, a tail. (F. -L.) F. queue, a tail. = L. cauda, a tail; see Caudal.

Quibble, (L.) Dimin. of quīb, a sarcasm (Ash.); which is a weakened form of quiā. See Quip.


quickly, (E.) M. E. quīken, orig. to become alive. = A. S. cūc, alive.

Quid, a mouthful of tobacco (E.) Merely another form of cud: M. E. quide, cud. See Cud.

Quiddity, a nicety, cavil. (L.) Late L. quidditat, the nature of a thing. = L. quid, what; i.e. what is it? Neut. of quīs, who; see Who.

Quiet, adj. (L.) L. quītus, quiet; orig. pp. of *quīvere, only used in the inceptive form quīversion, to be still. Cf. quēs, rest. Allied to O. Pers. shiwa, a place of delight, home; Pers. shād, pleased; and to L. silvā. Brugm. i. §§ 130, 675; Horn, § 707. Der. quiet, ab. and vb.; quiets, sb.; quietsen, from stem of pres. pt. of quietsere.

Quill, a feather, pen. (E. ?) M. E. quīl. = S. B. Quīle, a stalk, Calamus; Prompt. Parv. Quill also meant the faucet of a barrel, or a reed to wind yarn on. This is a difficult and doubtful word, not found at an early date. Apparently E., and of Teut. origin. = Low G. kiil, a goose-quill (Berghaus); Westphalian kuile (Woeste); G. kiil, M. H. G. kel or kel.

Quill (a), to pleat a rept. (F. -L.) From O. F. cuillir (F. cuiller), to gather, pluck; also used in the sense of to pleat; see Rom. Rose, 1219, and Chaucer's translation. = Folk-L. *colligere, for L. colligere, to cull, collect. See Oull. Allied to the Gurnsey word enquiller, to pleat (Métivier).

Quillet, a sly trick in argument. (L.) Short for L. quidlibet, anything you choose. = L. qui-, anything; libet, it pleases (you).

Quilt, a bed-cover, &c. (F. -L.) M.E. quilte. = A. F. and O. F. cuille, a quilt (12th cent.). = L. culcītā, a cushion, mattress, pillow, quilt.

Quinary, consisting of fives. (L.) L. quīnārius, arranged by fives. = L. quiāri, five at a time. For *quin-ci, from quīnque, five. Cf. bīni, two at a time. See Five.

Quinoa, (F. -L. - Gk.) Formerly queno, quynys. (Cf. M. F. coignasse, 'the greatest kind of quince,' Cot.) Merely the pl. form of M. E. quyns, coin, or coin, a quince. = O. F. coin, F. coing, a quince. [The same as Prov. codoin; cf. Ital. cotogna, a quince.] = L. *colium, for *cydonium; (the Ital. cotogna being from L. cydōnia, a quince). = Gk. κυκλον μῆλον, a quince, lit. a Cydonian apple. = Gk. Κυκλωνία, Κυκλώνιον, Cydonia, one of the chief cities of Crete.

Quonx, an arrangement by fives. (L.) Applied to trees arranged like the spots on the side of a die marked 5: L. quonxus. = L. quinque, five; uncia, an ounce, small mark, such as a spot on a die; see Uncial.

Quina, extract of Peruvian bark. (F. - Peruv.) F. quina, formed with suffix -ine (L. -īna), from L. quīna, Peruvian bark. = Peruvian quina, or kina-kina, said to mean 'bark,' esp. that which we call Peruvian bark.

Quinquagesima, (L.) L. quīnquāgesima (dies), fiftieth (day); fem. of quīnquadēsima, fiftieth. = L. quīnquēs, for quīnque, five, allied to E. Five; *quīnēsima, for *quīnēsimus, allied to decem, ten; see Quadragésima. = So also quinquagēsima, having five angles; quinquem-annual, lasting five years.

Quinsy. (F. - Gk.) Formerly also quīmancy. = O. F. quīmancie (Supp. to
QUINTAIN

Godefroy, a v. equinancie); also squin-
aeicy (16th cent.); squinance; 'the squinan-
cy or squinzie'; Cot. Formed (some-
times with prefixed s = O. F. sci, L. cex, very) from Gk. συναίνοι, lit. a dog-throttling, 
applied to a bad kind of sore throat. = Gk. σύ-
νίω, stem of πνίω, a dog; σις-κε, to 
choke.

Quintain. (F. — L.) M. F. quintaine, 
a post with arms, for beginners to tilt at. 
The form of the word is such that it must 
be allied to L. quintana, a street in the 
camp, which separated the fifth maniple 
from the sixth; where was the market and 
business-place of the camp. Doubtless 
this public place was also the scene of 
martial exercises and trials of skill; the 
Lat. quintana means (1) a quintain, 
also (2) a part of a street (space) where 
carriages could pass. = L. quintanus, 
from quintus, fifth. For *quincus, from quin-
que, five. See Five.

Quintal, a hundred-weight. (F. — 
Span. — Arab. — L.) F. quintal (Cot.). = 
Span. quintal. = Arab. qintar, a weight of 
100 lbs. Not a true Arab. word; but 
formed from 9. centum, a hundred.

Quintessence, pure essence. (F. — L.) 
Lit. 'fifth essence.' = 1. quinta essentia, 
fifth essence (in addition to the four 
elements). See below; and Essence.

Quintuple, five-fold. (F. — L.) F. 
quintuple. = L. *quintuplus, a coined word. 
= L. quintus, fifth, for *quincus; from 
quingue, five; -plus, i.e. -fold; see Double.

Quip, a taunt, cavil. (L.) Formerly 
quippe; Drant's Horace, bk. ii. sat. 1. — 
L. quippe, forooth (ironical). For *quip-
pe: Brum. i. § 585. Der. quibble.

Quire (1), a collection of sheets of 
paper. (F. — L.) Spelt cuvaer in the Ancen-
Kiwle. = O. F. quier (13th cent.) later 
querer, lovey; mod. F. cahier. = Late L. 
quaternum, a collection of four leaves (we 
find Late L. quarternum, glossed by A. F. 
quaer in Wright's Voci. i. 116); whence 
also Ital. quaderno, a quire. Allied to L. 
quaternus, four. [The suffix -num is lost 
as in F. enfer from L. infernus.] Cf Not 
from L. quaternus, which could not thus 
suffer loss of the acc. termination -nium.

Quire (2), a band of singers; see Choir.

Quirk, a cavil. (M. Du. — F. — L.) 
M. Du. kweken, 'a cunning trick,' Iex-
ham. = Dimin. of M. Du. kûre, Du. kuur, 
a whim, also a cure. = F. cue, a cue.
QUOTH

—L. quotus, how many, how much, with allusion to chapters, &c.; see above.


Quotidian, daily. (F. —L.) F. quotidien. —L. quotidiums, daily. —L. quot, for quotus, how many; dies, a day. Thus quotidiums = on however many a day, on any day, daily.

quotient. (F. —L; or L.) F. quotient, the part which falls to each man’s share; Cot. —L. quotiens, the imaginary stem of L. quotiens, how many times; which is really indeclinable. —L. quot, how many. See Quote.

R.

Rabbit, to cut the edges of boards so that they overlap and can be joined. (F. —L. and G.) F. rabir, to plane, level, or lay even; cf. rabot, a joiner’s plane, a platter’s beater. Of doubtful origin. Perhaps from F. re- (L. re-), again; F. a (L. ad), to; and M. F. buter, ‘to joint unto by the end,’ Cot., from F. but, end. See About, and Butt (11).

Rabbit, Rabbin, sir. (L. —Gk. —Heb.) L. rabbi, John i. 38. —Gk. ῥαββίτης, —Heb. rabiti, literally ‘my master.’ —IHeb. rab, great; as sb., master; and i, my. —Heb. root ῥαβ, to be great. (The form rhabbin is French.)

Rabbit. (O. Low G.?) M. E. rabet. Dimin. of an older form only found in M. Du. robbe, dimin robbben, a rabbit (Kilian). ¶ The true E. name is cony.

Rabble. (M. Du.) From the noise made by a crowd. —M. Du. rabbelen, to chatter; Low G. rabbeln, to chatter, babble. The suffix -eln gives a frequentative force; rabbeln — that which keeps on making a noise. Cf. Bap; and see Rapparee.


Raca, (Chaldee.) Matt. v. 22. Chaldee ῥακα, worthless; hence, foolish.

Raccoon, Racoon. (N. American Indian.) Spelt racoon in Bailey (1735). The native W. Indian name, ‘Arakhtone, a beast like a fox;’ glossary of Indian Words subjoined to A Historie of Travailre into Virginia, by W. Strachey (pub. by the Hakluyt Soc. in 1849).

Rack (2), a swift course. (Scand.) M. E. ras (North); [A.S. ræs, a running, race.] Teut. base ræs. Hence it is not for *rains, i.e. a running (as in Noreen).

Rack (2), a family. (F. —Ital.) F. race. —Ital. rassa, rasa, also M. Ital. raggia, ‘a race, brood,’ Florio. Of doubtful origin; but answer-wing to L. type radis, allied to radire, to radiate. (Korting, § 6612.)


Raceme, a cluster. (F. —L.) F. racème. —L. racemum, acc. of racemus, a cluster.

Rack (4), a grating above a manger, an instrument of torture. (E.) In some senses the word is doubtless English; cf. M. E. rek, a rack for hay. In the particular sense ‘to torture,’ it may have been borrowed from M. Du. rekken, to rack, to torture. The adical sense of rek is to extend, stretch out; hence, as sb., rek is a straight bar (cf. G. ruck, a rail, bar); hence, a frame-work, such as the bars in a grating above a manger, a frame-work used for torture, a bar with teeth in which a cog-wheel can work. On the rack = in great anxiety; a rack-rent is a rent stretched to its full value, or nearly so. Allied words are icel rækkr, straight, rækkja, to strain, M. Du. rekken, to stretch, reach out, to rack; Swed. ræk, straight, G. ruck, a rack, rail, rekken, to stretch; esp. Low G. reck, a shelf, as in E. plate-rack. Cf. Goth. yr-reakjan, to stretch out. ¶ Rack is used in many senses; see rack (2), rack (3), &c.


Rack (3), to pour off liquor, to clear it from dregs or lees. (F. —L.?) Minshew (1637) speaks of ‘racke winnes.’ —M. F. wage; whence vine raquet, ‘small, or coarse wine, squeezed from the drops of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture;’ Cot. Cf. Languedoc raque, to glean grapes; raque, skin of grapes (D’Hombres); Span. raco, sour; racar, to scrape. Prob. of L. origin; see Bacoal.
RACK

Back (4), the same as wrack; in the phr. 'to go to rack and ruin'; see Wrack.

Rack (5); see Arrack.

Rack (6), a neck of mutton. (E.) A.S. hraca, the back of the head (occiput); see Somner, and Vocab. 463. 21. We also find rack (7), for reck, to care; rack (8), to relate, from A.S. racu, an account; rack (9), a pace of a horse, i.e. a rocking pace; see Book (3). Also rack (10), a track, cart-rut, from A.S. racu, a track.

Racket (1), Raquet, a bat with a net-work blade. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M.E. raket; borrowed from O.F.; cf. M.F. raquette. — Span. raqueta, a racket, battledore. — Arab. rakat, the palm of the hand (hence the game of fives, which preceded rackets). To this day, tennis is called in F. paume, i.e. palm of the hand, though now played with bats.

Racket (2), a noise. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. rattle, rap. So also Gael. reicile, a noise; Irish rascus, noise; Gnei. rac, to make a noise like geese or ducks.

Racoon; see Raccoon.

Racy, of strong flavour, spirited. (F. — It. + with E. suffix.) Rac-y = indicative of its race, due to its breed. See Race (2).

Radiant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. radiare, to shine. — L. radius, a ray.

Radical; see Radix.

Radish. (K. — Prov. — L.) F. radis (not a true F. word, but borrowed from Provençal). — Prov. radita, a root. — L. rādīcem; see Radix. Ḟ Or the F. radis is from It. radice.

Radius, a ray. (L.) L radius, a ray.

Doublet, ray (1).

Radix, a root. (L.) L. rādix (stem rādic-), a root. — Gk. ἱδρικός, a branch, rod; ἱδρυς, a twig. See Root and Wort.

Der. radicul-, L. rādīcius.

Raffle, a kind of lottery. (F. — G. M. E. rafl, a game at dice. — M. F. raffle, raffle, a game at three dice; O.F. rafle, a gust of wind; F. rafre, to snatch up. — G. raffeln, to snatch up; frequent. of raffeln, to snatch away, carry off hastily. See Rap (2).

Raff. (Scand.) M.E. raft, a spar, beam; orig. sense 'ratter.' — Icel. reft (raftar), a rafter, beam (where the final r is merely the sign of the nom. case); Dan. raff, a rafter, a beam. Allied to Icel. ræfl, reft, a roof, cognate with O.H.G. ræf, a spar, rafter. Allied to Gk. ἱδρίς, a roof, ἱδρικός, to cover. (north.) Ḟ Not allied to A.S. hræf, a roof.

Rafter, a beam to support a roof. (E.) A.S. raftor. An extension of the word above.

Bag, (Scand.) M.E. ragg. We only find A.S. ragge, for *rægge, rough, shaggy; as if formed from a sb. *rag-. — Norw. ragg, rough hair, whence ragged, shaggy (h. ragged); Swed. ragg, rough hair, whence raggig, shaggy; Icel. rögg, shagginess; röggur, shaggy. Orig. sense 'shagginess,' whence the notion of untidiness. Ḟ The resemblance to Gk. ἱδρως, a shred of cloth, is accidental. Der. ragstone, i.e. rugged stone; rag-wort, i.e. rugged plant.

Rage. (F. — L.) F. rage. — L. rubire, acc. of rubis, rage. — L. rubere, to rage. And see Bave.

Bagout. (F. — L.) F. ravoûl, a seasonal dish. — F. ravoûter, to coax a sick man's appetite. — F. re-, again; a, to; goûter, to taste. — L. re-. — ad; gustare, to taste. See Gust (2).


Rail (1), a bar. (F. — L.) M.E. rail. Not found in A.S. — O.F. reille, a rail, bar; Norman dial. raile. — L. rigula, a bar. See Rule. Cf. Low G. reigel, a rail, cross-bar; Swed. reile, a bar, bolt; G. rigel, O.H.G. rigil, a bar, bolt; all from L.

Rail (2), to bawl, scold. (F.) F. railler, to deride; O.F. raile, sb., mockery. Origin unknown. Der. raillery, F. raillerie, banter.

Rail (3), a bird. (F. — Teut.) O.F. roaille; M.F. raile, 'a raile.' Cot; F. rôle. (From its cry.)


Rainment. (F. — L. and Scand.; with F. suffix.) Short for arraime-ment; see Array.

RAINDEER; see Reindeer.

Raise. (Scand.) M. E. reisen. — Icel. reisa, to make to rise, causal of resa (pt. t. resi), to rise; so also Dan. reise, Swed. resa, to raise. See Rise, Bear (1).

Reaisin. (F. — L.) M. E. reisin. — O. F. raisin, a grape; also a bunch. — Folk-L. racismus, for L. ræcinum, acc. of racinum, a cluster.

Rejah, prince. (Skt.) Skt. râyâ, the nom. case from the stem rây, a king. Cognate with L. rex; see Bagel.

Rajpoot, a prince. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. rajpût, a prince; lit. ‘son of a rajah.’ — Skt. rây-á, a king; putra, son.

Rake (1), an implement. (E.) A.S. raça, a rake. — Du. raakel, a rak, Dan. râge, a pocker, Swed. raka, an oven-rake (with base rak-); also Icel. rekja, a shovel, G. recken, a rake with base rek-). Allied to Goth. riksun (Teut. type *rek-an-, pt. t. rak), to collect, heap up. Cf. Icel. rekja, vb., to rake. Der. râke, vb.

Rake (2), a dissolute man. (Scand.) M. E. rakel, rash; oddly corrupted to râkehell (Trench, Nares); finally shortened to rake. — Swed. dial. rakkel, a vagabond, from raka, to run hastily, M. Swed. rakca, to run about. Cf. A. S. racian, to run.

Rake (3), the projection of the extremities of a ship beyond the keel, the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. (Scand.) ‘In sea-language, the rake of a ship is so much of her hull or main body, as hangs over both the ends of her keel;’ Phillips (1706). Evidently from rake, vb., to reach, extend (Halliwell). — Swed. dial. raka, to reach, raka fram, to reach over, project; Dan. rafr fram, to project, jut out. Cf. Icel. rakr, Swed. rak, straight. Allied to Back (1).

Rakehell, a vagabond; see Bake (2).

Raki, arrack. (Turk. — Arab.) Turk. râqi, arrack. — Arab. ‘araq, arrack; see Arrack.

Rally (1), to re-assemble. (F. — L.) F. rallier. — F. re-., again; aller, to ally. — Ally. Cf. prov. F. rallier, to rally, grow convalescent; dial. de la Meuse (Labourasse).

Rally (2), to banter. (F.) We also find the sh. rally, ‘pleasant drolling,’ Phillips, c. 1706. This is, of course, another spelling of raillery; and rally is merely another form of rat (2), from F. râiller, to deride. See Ball (2).

Ram. (E.) A. S. ram — Du. ram, G. ramm. Cf. Icel. râmr, strong. Der. râm, vb., to butt, push, thrust; râm-râd. — Ramadan, a great Mohammedan fast. (Arab.) So called because kept in the ninth month, named Ramadân. — Arab. rámâdân, pronounced ramadân in Turkish and Persian. As it is in the ninth month of the lunar year, it may take place in any season; but it is supposed to have been originally held in the hot season. The word implies ‘consuming fire’; from Arab. root râmed, it was hot. (Devic, Richardson.)

Ramble. (E.) Frequentative of M. E. râmien (?), prov. E. rame, to rove, to gad about (Yks.); cf. E. Fries. ramen, râmen, to rove, ramble. The b is excrent, and ramble is for prov. E. râmmele, to ramble (Whitby Glossary).

Rambify. (F. — L.) F. ramifier, to put forth branches (hence, to branch off). — L. râmî, for râmus, a branch, bough; sêcère, for sâcere, to make. With L. râmus, cf. Gk. ἐπάβαλον, a twist. Brugg. i. § 539.

Ramp, Romp, to bound, leap; properly to climb, scramble, rear; also to sport boisterously. (F. — Teut.) M. E. rampen, to rage; cf. ramp-ant (F. rampant), tearing, said of a lion. — F. rampir, ‘to creep, run, crawl, climb;’ Cot Orig. sense ‘to clamber’; cf. M. Ital. rampare, to clench, rampo, a hook. According to Diez, the Ital. rampare (Prov. rapar) is a nasalised form from Low G. rápfen, to match hastily, Dan. rappe, to hasten; cf. G. rassen, to match; see Rape (1).

But Körtling derives Ital. rampa, a grip, from Low G. ramp (Lübben), Bav. rampf, a cramp, seizure; which is allied to rampf, and grade of O. H. G. rimfan, to cramp. Cf. Ripple (2).

Rampart. (F. — L.) Also spelt râmpie, râmpier, rampar. — M. F. rempart, rempar, a rampart of a fort. — M. F. râmpar, to put again into a state of defence. — It. re-, again; sin- (sin), in; pariöre, to get ready. See Pare.

Ramsens, broad-leaved garlic. (E.) A double plural; for rams-en-s. Here Ramsen = A. S. kramen, ramsen; a pl. form, from a sing. Kramse. — Swed. ramslik (lök-leek); Dan. rams; Lithuan. kermeze, wild garlic; Irish cromach, W. craif, garlic; Gk. râpsu, an onion. Stokes-Fick. p. 98.

Ranch, Rancho, a rude hut. (Sp. — Teut.) Common in Mexico. — Span. rancho, a mess, set of persons who eat
RANCID

and drink together; formerly, 'a ranke', Minshen. Prob. borrowed from Prov. rence, a rank; O. F. ronce; see Bank, Rance.

Rancid. (L.) L. rancidius, rancid. Cf. L. rancens, stinking, as if from an infin. *rancēus, to stink.


Random, said or done at hazard. (F. — Tent.) M. E. randon; esp. in phr. in random, in great haste. — O. F. randon, the force and swiftness of a great stream; whence phr. d randon, in great haste, with impetuosity; from O. F. randir, to run swiftly. So also Span. de randon, de ronda, rashly, impetuously. — G. ran, a brim, edge, verge, margin; whence It. a randa, with difficulty, exactly (lit. near the verge). Cf. G. bis am rande voll, full to the brim.

The sense of O. F. randir has reference to the course of a full or brimming river. — A.S. rand, Icel. ron, Dan. rand, rim, verge; Swed. rand, a stripe. See Rand.

Rang. (F. — O. H. G.) The sense 'to rove' arose from the roving about of ranks of armed men. — F. ranger (O. F. renfer), to range, rank, order, array, lit. 'to put into a rank.' — F. rang (O. F. ron), a rank (below).

Rank (1), a row, line of soldiers, c.l. (see (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. rang, renk. — O. F. renge (F. rang), a rank, row, list, range. — O. H. G. hrinc, a ring, ring of men, hence a row or rank of men. See Ring.

Rank (2), coarse in growth, very fertile; also rancid. (E.) The sense 'rancid' is due to confusion with O. F. rance, 'musty, Cot., which is from L. rancidus. But M. E. rank means strong, forward; from A.S. rsaen, strong, proud, something. — Du. rank, lank, slender (like things of quick growth); Icel. rakkr (for *rankr), straight, slender, Swed. rank, long and thin; Dan. rank, erect.

Rankle, to fester. (F. — L. — Gk.) A F. rankeler, to fester; O. F. draconeler, raunceler, raunceler, rauncle, rauncle, an eruption of the skin. — Late L. draconculus, draconculus, (1) a little dragon; (2) a kind of ulcer (as dragons were supposed to be venomous).

— Late L. draco, a dragon. See Dragon.

(Pbl. Soc. Trans. 1891.)

Ransack. (Scand.) Icel. rannsaka, to search a house, ransack; Swed. ransaha.

Rapse. (Icel. ransage, Icel. rans, a house, abode; sak, related to sakja, to seek. The Icel. rans stands for *rans, and is the same as A.S. arm, a cot, Goth. rans, a house; see barn. Cf. A.S. rana, a plank, beam; and see Seek. Q Cf. Norman dial. ransquer, Gael. rannsach, from Scand.

Ransom, redemption. (F. — L.) M. E. ransam (with final s). — O. F. raon, later raunc, a ransom. — L. restitūm, acc. of restitūtus, acc. of restitutus, a buying back. — L. restitutus, pp. of restituere, to redeem; see Redeem. Doublet, redemption.

Rant. (Du.) M. Du. randem, to dote, to be enraged; also spelt randen; see Kilian. Cf. Westphal. randern, to prate.

Rantipole, a romping child. (Low G.) Cf. M. Du. wronstig, E. Fris. wranterig, Low G. wruntig, peevish, quarrelsome; and Poll. See Frampold.

Ranunculus. (L.) L. rīnunculus, a little frog; also, a plant. Double dimin. of rīna, a frog.

Rap (1), to strike smartly; a smart stroke. (Scand.) Dan. rap, a rap, *rap; Swed. raff, a blow; Swed. rappa, to beat; cf. G. rappen, to nittle. Of imitative origin; allied to Battie, Backet (2).

Rap (2), to snatch, seize hastily. (E.) M. E. rapen, to hasten, act hastily. Cf. M. Du. rapen, 'to rap up, gather, Harvard; Du. rap, quick; Icel. hrafa, to fall, tumble, hasten, hurry; Swed. raffa, to seize, snatch, Dan. rappe, to make haste; Swed. raff, Dan. rap, quick, brisk; G. raufen, to snatch. From Tent. base *hrafa. — Chiefly in the phrase to rap and rend. And see Bap, Rape (1)


Cf. O. F. raper, (ascon rapere, to seize. B. But, apparently, confused with M. E. rape, haste, hurry, a common word; see Chaucer's lines to Adam Scrivener. — Icel. hrafa, ruin, falling down, hrafa, a hurry, hrafa, to hasten; Swed. raff, Dan. rap, quick; see Rap (2). Der. rape, vb.

Rape (2), a plant. (L.) M. E. rape. — L. raptus, rapīsum, a turpin, a rape. — Gk. ῥίπη, a turpin, ῥίπα, a radish; Russ. ріпса, a turpin; G. rübe.
RAPE

Rape (3), a division of a county, in Sussex. (Scand.) Icel. krepur, a district; prob. orig. a share. = Icel. krepja, to catch; cf. A. S. krepfan, to touch, lay hold of. Allied to Rap (2).


Rapiere, a light narrow sword. (F.—Span.—O. H. G.) M. F. rapiere, rapiere, also raspiere (Littré). It was considered as Spanish. 'Rapiere, Spansische sworde;' Palsgrave, p. 998. Perhaps raspiere was a name given in contempt, meaning 'a rasping or poking;' hence it was called 'a proking-splitt of Spaine.' Nares. Cf. Span. raspadura, a raker. = Span. raspar, to rasp, scratch. = O. H. G. raspiere, co raspe. See Rasp. ¶ So Diez; Littré rejects this probable solution.


Rapparee, an Irish robber. (Irish) Rás páirte, a noisy fellow, sloopen, robber, thief; cf. rapat, noil-se, rapach, noisy. Cf. Gael. rapair, a noisy fellow. All perhaps from E. rabble (Machain).

Rappes, a kind of stuff. (F.—O. H. G.) F. ripes, lit. rasped, reduced to powder; pp. of rasper, to rasp; see Rasp.

Rapt, carried away. (L.) From L. raptus, pp. of raperere, to seize; see Milton, P. L. ili. 532. ¶ But in 'What thus raps you,' Cymb. i. 6. 51, the word may be L. See Rap (2).

raptorial. (L.) Used of birds of prey. = L. rapitor, from rapitor, one who seizes; with suffix -al = L. rapere, to seize.

Rapture. (L.) Conried, as if from L. *raptura, from L. raptus, pp. of raperere. = L. rare, rare.

Rase. (F.—L.) F. rasé. = L. rásunum, supine of râdere, to scrape; see Base (below); and Rass (2).

Rase, Base, to scrape, efface. (L.) M. E. rasen, to scrape. = F. raser. = Late L. rássere, to graze, to demolish. = L. rásunum, supine of râdere, to scrape. Allied to Bodac.


Rass (2), a slight eruption on the body. (F.—L.) O. F. rasche, rasque, râche. The same as Prov. rass, the itch. So called from the wish to scratch it; cf. Prov. rascar, to scratch, equivalent to a Late L. *rässicire. = L. rásunum, supine of râdere, to scrape. See Rascal.


Rash (4), a kind of serge. (F.—Ital.) M. F. ras, serce. = Ital. rascia, 'silk rash.' Florio. From Rascia, a district in the S. of Bosnia.

Rasher, a thin slice of broiled bacon. (E.) 'Rasher on the coales, quasi rashly or hastily roasted,' Minshen. This is right; cf. 'Rashed, burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed;' Halliwell. See Rash (1).

Rasorial. (L.) L. râssor, from râsor, one who scrapes; with suffix al. = L. rásunum, supine of râdere, to scrape.


rasp-berry, a kind of fruit. (F.—O. H. G.; and E.) Formerly called raspis, rasp, but this is merely a pl. form used as a singular. Named from its uneven surface. So also M. Ital. raspo, a rasp, also a raspberry.

RATAFIA

Der. *rat, vb., to desert one's party, as
rats are said to leave a falling house.
And see Ratten.

Ratafka, a liquor. (F. - Arab. and
Malay.) F. rafaka; cf. tafia, rum-arrack.
- Malay *araq tafia, the spirit called tafia;
where *araq is borrowed from Arab. 'araq,
arrack.

Ratch, a rack or bar with teeth. (E.)
A palatalised form of rack (1) above, in
the sense of 'bar with teeth'; hence it
came to mean a kind of a toothed wheel.
Der. ratch-et, in watch-work, 'the small
teeth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel
that stop it in winding up'; Phillips.

Rate (1), a proportion, standard, tax.
(F. - L.) A F. rate, price, value. - L.
rate, fem. of ratus, determined, fixed,
settled, pp. of reor; I think, judge, deem.
Brum. I. § 300.

Rate (2), to scold, chide. (F. - L.)
M. E. raten, Ch. C. T. 3463; araten, to
reprove. Also spelt retten, reten. - (O F.
reter, rateir, areter, aratir, to accuse, to
impute; Norman dial. retier, retier, to
blame. - L. ad, to; and reputare, to count.
See Repute. "Not from rate (1)."

Rath, early; Rather, sooner. (E.)
Rather is the compar. of rath, early, soon.
A. S. krathw, adv., quickly, hreod, adj.,
quick, swift; hence krador, sooner. - Icel.
krath, swift; M. H. G. rad, krat, quick;
Du. rad, swift. Cf. O. Ir. crothim, I shake.

Ratify. (F. - L.) F. ratifier. - Late L.
ratificare, to confirm. - L. rat-, for ratus,
satisfied; -ficare, for faci, to make. See
Rate (1).

ratio. (L.) I. ratio, calculation. - L.
ratus, pp. of reor, I think, deem.

ration, rate or allowance of provisions.
(F. - L.) F. ration. - L. rationem, acc. of
ratio (above). Doublet, reason.

Batlines, Batlines, Battalions, the
small transverse ropes crossing the
shrouds of a ship. (E. and F. - L.) Now
turned into rat-lines, as if affording ladders
for rats to get up by. But the old term
was raddlesbane, or raddeleyng of the
shroudes, Naval Accounts (1485-97), ed.
Oppenheim, pp. 185, 207. Prob. the
same as prov. E. raddlings, long pieces of
underwood twisted between upright stakes
(hence, row-lines of the shrouds); cf. Du.
weeflijmen (weave-lines), ratlines. Cf. prov.
E. raddle, a hurdle; perhaps allled to rod.
Pelsgrave has 'raddylf of a carte.'

Ratten, a Malacca cane. (Malay.)

Also spelt raton (Johnson). - Malay ritan,
the rattan-cane.

Ratten, to take away a workman's
tools for offending the trades' union.
(F. - Low L. - Teut.) Ratten is the Hall-
amhile (Sheffield) word for a rat; hence
applied to working secret mischief, which
is attributed to rats. 'I have been rat-
tened; I had just put a new cat-gut band
upon my lathe, and last night the rats
have carried it off;' N. and Q. 3 S. xii. 192.
M. E. raten, a rat. - F. raton, dimin. of
F. rat; see Rat.

Rattle, to clatter. (E.) M. E. ratelen.
A. S. *hratelen, only preserved in A. S.
hratela, hratelayt, rattle-wort, a plant
which derives its name from the rattling
of the seeds in the capsules. - Du. ratelen,
G. raselin, to rattle; allied to Gk. ραθά-
λευνειν, to shake. Cf. also Gk. ράθαλον,
a rattle.

Raught, pt. t. of Reach, q. v.

Ravage, sb., plunder. (F. - L.) F.
ravage, 'ravage;' Cot. - F. ravir, to bear
away suddenly. - Folk-L rapere, L. rapere,
to seize. See Rapid. Der. ravage, vb.,
F. ravager.

Rave. (F. - L.) M. E. raven. - O. F.
raver, cited by Diez, s. v. rever, as a Lor-
naine word; hence the derivative ravasser,
'to rave, talk wildly;' Cot. Godefroy has
O. F. rever, raver, rever, to stroll about,
also to rave; cf. F. rivier, dial. de la Mousse
(Labourasse). Allied to Span. rabiir, to
rave, a verb formed from the sb. rabi, rage,
allied to L. rabiez, rage. - L. raver, to
rage; see Rabid. "This is the solution
given by Diez; but see Körring, § 6598.

Ravel, to untwist, unravel, entangle.
(M. Du.) The orig. sense has reference to
the untwisting of a string or woven texture,
the ends of threads of which become after-
wards entangled. To unravel is to disen-
tangle; to ravel out is to unravel. - M.
Du. ravelen, to rave; mod. Du. rafelen,
E. Fries. raselun, to fray out, unravel;
Low G. reffeln, to fray out. Cf. Du.
rastel, E. Fries. rafel, rasel, a frayed edge.
Also Norman dial. ravler, to ravel; Pomeran.
rabbeln, uprabbeln, to ravel out.
Of unknown origin; but cf. A. S. *redkan
(or *rudkan?), to unravel, Gregory's Pastoral
Care, ed. Sweet, p. 245, l. 36. "The
M. Du. ravelen, to dote (from O. F. raver,
see Rave), is a different word. Der. unr-
ravel.
RAVELIN

Ravelin, a detached work in fortification, with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. (F.—Ital.) F. ravelin.
—M. Ital. ravellino, revellino (Ital. rivellino), a ravelin. Origin unknown; thought to be from L. ra., back, wallum, a rampart; which is unlikely.

Raven (1), a bird. (E.) M. E. raven.
A. S. hræfn, hræf + Du. raaft, Icel. hræfn, Dan. røv, G. rabe. Teut. type *hrafnos, m. Perhaps allied to Gk. ἱππός, a raven, L. cors-uns.

—L. rapina, plunder; see Reipan.
ravine, a hollow gorge. (F.—L.) F. ravine, a hollow worn by floods, also a great flood; O. F. ravine (above).


Ray (1). (F.—L.) O. F. raie; F. rai.
—L. radius, acc. of radius, a ray. See Radius.

Ray (2), a fish. (F.—L.) O. F. raye, F. raie = L. rāa, a ray.

Ray (3), a dance. (Du.) M. Du. rey, a dance; Du. rē, a chorus.

Bayah, a person, not a Mohammedan, who pays the capitain-tax, a word in use in Turkey. (Arab.) It may be explained as ‘subject,’ though the origin is ‘a flock,’ or pastured cattle. —Arab rā'yah, rā'yah', a flock, subject, peasant; from rā'y, pasturing, tending flocks. Cf. Byot.

Base, the same as Base (above).

rasor. (F.—L.) F. rasoir, a razor; lit. a shaver. —F. raser, to shave; see Race.

Rasia, a sudden raid. (F.—Algeria.) F. rassia, rassia; borrowed from the Algerine rassia, which is a peculiar pronunciation of Arab. ḡasṭa, a raid, expedition against infidels (Devic). —Arab. ghasēt, a hero, a leader of an expedition.

Re-, Red-, prefix, again. (F.—L.; or L.) L. re-, re-; commonly re-, except in redem, red-olent, red-dition, red-owed, red-undant. Hence a large number of compounds, such as re-address, re-arrange, which cause no difficulty.

Reach (1), to attain. (E.) M. E. rechen, pt. t. raughte, raughte, pp. raught.
—A. S. rēcan, rīcan, pt. t. rēhte + Du. reiken, O. Fris. rikja; G. reichen. The A. S. rēcan is closely allied to the sb. ge-rēc, opportunity; giving as the orig. sense ‘to seize an opportunity.’ Teut. type *raiczan. (Distinct from A. S. rēcan, to stretch) Der. reach, sb., which also means ‘a stretch in a river.’

Reach (2), to try to vomit; see Retoh.

Read. (E.) M. E. reeden. A. S. rīdan (strong verb), to counsel, consult, interpret, read; with the remarkable pt. riord. [Also as a weak vb., pt. t. riđde; prob. by confusion with rīdan, to dispose of, to govern.] Allied to Goth. garidan, to provide, Icel. rūđa (pt. t. rūða), to advise, G. rathen (pt. t. rith), to advise. Teut. type *rīdana-. Perhaps allied to L. rē-ri, to think. Der. riddle (1), q. v.


Real (1), actual. (F.—L.; or L.) Either from O. F. reel (F. rel), or directly from Late L. realistic, belonging to the thing itself. —L. rēs, a thing. Der. real-ist.

Real (2), a small Spanish coin. (Span. —L.) Span. real, lit. a ‘royal’ coin = L. regalis, royal; see Regal.

Realgar, red arsenic. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. raulgar. —Span. rujgar, red sulphuret of arsenic. —Arab. ḡalaj al-ḡūd, powder of the mine, mineral powder. —Arab. ḡalaj, powder; al, the; ḡūd, a cavern, mine.

Realm, (F.—L.) M. E. rēalme, realme — A. F. realme (F. royaume), a kingdom; answering to a Late L. regnum—men. —L. regalis, royal; see Regal.

Ream, (F.—Span.—Arab.) M. E. reeme. —O. F. raimie (F. rame), a ream or
REAP


Bear (3), insufficiently cooked. (E.) M. E. *rer*, A. S. *hrer*, half cooked.

Bear-mouse; see Bear-mouse.

Bearward, the rear-guard. (F. — L. and G.) The old spelling is *beraward*, M. F. *berawarde*, i.e. guard in the rear. See Bear (2) and Ward.


— L. *ratio*, acc. of *ratio*, calculation, reason. See Ratio.


Rebate, to blunt a sword’s edge. (F. — L.) O. F. *rebarte*, to beat back again. — F. *re*- (L. *re*), back; O. F. *batre*, F. *batte*, to beat; see Battre (1).

Rebeck, a three-stringed fiddle. (F. — Arab.) O. F. *robec*, also spelt *rebbe*; M. Ital. *ribèra*, also *ribèba*, a rebeck. — Aráb. *rabéda*, *rubába* (f.), a rebeck (Devic).

Rebel. (F. — L.) The verb is from the sb., and the sb. was orig. an adj. M. E. *rebol*, adj., rebellions. — F. *rebelle*, rebellious.


Rebound; see Bound (1).


Rebuke, to reprove. (F. — L.) M. E. *rebukien*; A. F. *rebukier*; O. F. (Picard) *rebouger*, also *rebouchier*, to blunt a weapon; metaphorically, to put aside a request; cf. Picard *se rebukier*, to revol. — F. *re-* -; back; *bourguier*, Picard form of *bourcher*, to obstruct, shut up, also to hoodwink, nip with cold (hence to blunt); formed from *bourgou*, Picard form of F. *bouche*, the mouth. — L. *re-* -; back; *busca*, the puffed cheek (later, the mouth). Thus to *rebuke* is to stop one’s mouth, obstruct; cf. Gascon *rebouca*, ‘refuer, en parlant d’eau.’

Rebus, a representation of a word by pictures. (L.) Thus *Bolton* was represented by pictures of a *bolt* and a *tun*. — L. *ribus*, by things, i.e. by means of things; abl. pl. of *rés*, a thing. See Real (1).

Rebut. (F. — L. and M. H. G.) O. F. *rebut*, to repulse. — L. *re-* -; again; M. H. G. *bissen*, to beat; see Beat.

Recall. (L. and Scand.) From L. *re-* -; back; and *call*, of Scand. origin.

Recant. (L.) L. *recantāre*, to sing back, echo; also, to recant. recall. — L. *re-* -; back; *cantāre*, to sing. See Cant (1).

Record. (L.) L. *recōdere*, to go back. — L. *re-* -; back; *cōdere*, to go; see Code.


Receptacle. (F. — L.) A. F. *receptacle*

— L. *receptacle*, a place to store away — L. *receptus*, pp. of *receptere*; see Receive.
reception. (F.—L.) F. reception, L. acc. receptionis, a taking back. — L. recuperus; as above.

Recus. (L.) L. recusus, a retreat. — L. recusus, pp. of recūdere, to recede. See Recess.

Recheat, a signal of recall, in hunting. (F.—L.) From A.F. recheat, variant of O.F. reçeau, a place of refuge, a retreat (Godefroy) — L. recepsum, acc. of recepsus, a retreat, retreat. — L. recusus, pp. of recipere, to receive. — See Recieve.

reciue. (L.) L. recipuo, take thou; imp. of recipere, to receive (above).

recipient. L. L. recipiens, stem of recipere, pp. of recipere, to receive.

Reciprocal. (L.) From L. reciprocus, returning, alternating. Lit. directed backwards and forwards; from L. *rec-o-*, backwards (from re-, back); and *pro-co-*, forwards, whence procûl, afar off. Brugm. i. 86.

Recite. (F.—L.) M.F. reciter. — L. recitare, to recite. — L. re-; again; citâre, to quote; see Cite.

Reck, to regard. (L.) M.E. rekken; often rechen. A.S. reccan, reccan (for *rec-jan*); but the pt. t. in use is rek-ten, from an infin. recan (for *rök-jan*), from the strong grade *rök-*; à Icel. rökja; O. Sax. rökjan, to reck, heed. Formed from a vb. with base vac-, strong grade rök-, care, which exists in the cognate M.I. G. ruok, O.I. G. ruok, care, heed (whence the M.H. G. ruokhen, O.H. G. ruokhôjan, to reck); B. The Teut. stem *rök-* is the strong grade of *rök-*, as seen in Icel. rök, a reason, A.S. racan, account, reckoning, O. Sax. raka, a business affair, O.H.G. râka. Der. reck-les, A.S. réc-leas; cf. Du. rekeloos, G. rüchlos.

reckon. (L.) M.E. rekennen. A.S. reccan, to explain; allied to ge-reccan, racan, to rule, order, direct, explain, tell. — Du. rekennen; (whence Icel. rökna, to reckon, Dan. regne, Swed. räkna, are borrowed); G. recknen, O.I. G. rekhâvon, to compute, reckon. B. All secondary verbs; allied to the vb seen in A.S. racan, an account, Icel. rök, num. pt., a reason, ground, ogljen, O.H.G. râka, a thing, subject. See Reck.

Reclaim, from Re- and Claim.

Recline. (L.) L. reclinâre, to lean back, lie down. — L. re-, back; *cînâre, to lean. See Lean (1) and Incline.

Recluse. (F.—L.) M.E. reclus, O.N. fem. of reclus, pp. of reclûre, to shut up. — L. reclâdere, to unclose; but in late Lat. to shut up. — L. re-, back; claudere, to shut. See Clause.


— A.F. recuiller; F. recoller, ‘to recolle, retire,’ Cot. lit. to go backwards. — F. re-, back; cul, the hinder part; L. re-, back; cûlum, acc. of cûlus, the hinder part.

Recollect, to remember. (F.—L.) Lit. ‘to gather again;’ from re-, again, and collect; — see Collect.

Recommend, to commend to another. (F.—L.) From Re- and Command; imitated from F. recommander, ‘to recommend;’ Cot.

Recompense, to reward. (F.—L.) M. F. recompenser, ‘to recompense;’ Cot. — L. re-, again; compensâre, to compensate; see Compensate.

Reconcile. (F.—L.) O.F. reconcilier, — L. re-, again; concilliare, to conciliate; see Conciliate.

Recondite, secret. L. L. reconditus, put away, hidden, secret; pp. of recondere, to put back again. — L. re-, back; condere, to put together. B. The L. condere pt. t. conditum is from con- (cum), with, and the weak grade of D.IIIE, to place, put. Brugm. i. § 573.

Reconnoitre, to survey. (F.—L.) O.F. reconnoisir, M.F. reconnaitre, ‘to recognise, to take a precise view of;’ Cot. — L. re cognoscere, to know again. See Recognize.

Record. (F.—L.) M.E. recorden. — O. I. I. order; L. recordâre, recordârī, to recall to mind. — L. re-, again; cordârī, stem of cor, heart. See Hear.

Recount. (F.—L.) F. raconter, to tell, relate. — F. re- (L. re-), again; aconter, to account; from a (L. ad), to, and confer, to court. See Count (2). Recount = re-as count.

Recoup, to diminish a loss. (F.—L. and Gk.) Lit. to secure a piece or shred. — F. recouper, a shred. — F. recouper, to cut.
RECOURSE

again.—L. rer, again; and F. couper, to cut; see Coppice.

Recourse. (F.—L.) F. recours.—L. recursum, acc. of recursus, a running back; from pp. of recurrire, to run back.—L. rer, back; currere, to run; see Current.

Recover. (F.—L.) O. F. recouvrer, recover (F. recouvre).—L. recuperare, to recover, also to recruit oneself. A difficult word; perhaps orig. 'to make good again,' from Sabine cuiprus, good, of which the orig. sense may have been 'desirable,' from L. cupere, to desire. Brugm. ii. § 74.

Recurrent. (F.—L.) O. F. recurrent, faint-hearted; pres. pt. of recroire, to believe again, also to give up, give back (hence, to give in).—Late L. recedere, to believe again, recant, give in.—L. rer, again; credere, to believe; see Creed.

Recreation. (F.—L.) M. F. recreation, acc. of recreatio, orig. recovery from illness (hence, amusement).—L. recreatus, pp. of recreare, to revive, refresh.—L. rer, again; creare, to make. See Create.

Recommatine. (L.) From L. rer, again; and criminales, pp. of crinemari, to accuse of crime, from crimine, a crime. See Crime.

Recruit. (F.—L.) F. recruter, to levy troops (Littre). An ill-formed word, from recruter, mistaken form of recreer, fem. of recre, pp. of recreire, to grow again. F. recrue, sb., means a levy of troops, lit. 'new-grown.'—L. recrues, to grow again.—L. rer, again; creare, to make; see Recurrent.

Rectangle, a four-sided right-angled figure. (F.—L.) F. rectangle, adj., right angled (Cot.).—L. rectangulus, having a right angle.—L. rectus, right; angulus, an angle. Rectus was orig. the pp. of regere, to rule. See Regent and Angle (1).

Rectify. (F.—L.) F. rectifler. Late L. rectificare, to make right.—L. recti, for rectus, right (above); -ficare, for facere, to make.

Rectilineal. (L.) From L. rectilines, formed by straight lines.—L. recti, for rectus, right, straight; linea, a line.

Rectitude. (F.—L.) F. rectitude.—L. rectitudine, uprightness.—L. recti-(above); with suffix -tudo.

Recumbent. (L.) L. recumbens, stem of pres. pt. of recumbere, to recline; where cumber is a passalised form allied to cubère, to lie down. See Incumbent and Covey.

REDOUND

Recuperative, tending to recover. (L.) L. recuperatus (properly) recoverable.—L. recuperare, to recover. See Recover.

Recur. (L.) L. currere, to run back, recur.—L. rer, back; currere, to run; see Current.

Rebusant, opposing an opinion. (F.—L.) F. rebusant, rejecting, Cot.; pres. pt. of rebusser. L. rebusare, to reject, oppose a cause or opinion.—L. rer, back; causa, a cause. See Cause.

Red. (E.) M. E. rede (with long vowel).
A. S. read, 1. pu. room, Icl. raðor, Dan. red, G. roth, Goth. raudis. Teut. type *raudaz. Further allied to Gk. ἱσότος, Irish and Gacl. raith, W. rhudd, L. ruber, for *rubhr-, red; cf. Russ. roda, Skt. rudhira, blood. Note also the Icl. strong verb ἱσότα (pt. t. raith), to reddien; A. S. redan, to reddien; Teut type *re-

dan, pt. t. *raud. (¬REUDH.)

Redemption, a restoring. (F.—L.) F. redemption —L. redemptionem, acc. of redivitio, a restoring.—L. recidere, to give back.—L. rer, back; dare, to give. See Date (1).

Redeem, to atone for. (L.) Formerly redeeme. Coined from L. red, back, and merue, to buy. [Cf. M. F. redimer, to redeem; Cot. =L. redimere, to buy back.]

Der. redemption (from the pp. redemptus).

Redgum, a disease of infants. (E.) M. E redgume, lit. 'red matter' (of a sore); Prompt Parv. From A.S. read, red; gund, matter of a sore.

Redintegration, renovation. (L.) From L. redintegratio, restoration.—L. red, again; integer, whole, entire. See Integer.

Redolent, fragrant. (F.—L.) M. F. redolent —L. redolens, stem of pres. pt. of redolere, to emit odour.—L. rer, again; olère, for *odère, to be odorous; see Odour.

Redoubt, an entrenched place of retreat. (F.—Ital. L.) illi spelt; through confusion with redoubtable. F. redoute.—Ital. ridotto, a place of retreat.—Ital. ridotto, ridotto, pp. of ridurre, to bring home.—L. redicere, to bring back.—L. rer, back; dicere, to lead. See Duke.


Redound. (F.—L.) L. redundare, L. sanguinare, to overflow.—L. red, again; back; ulla, a wave. See Undulate.
REDRESS

Redress. (F. — L.) F. redresser, to put straight again. — F. re-, again; dresser, to erect, dress; see Dress.

Redstart, a bird with a red tail. (E.) From Red; and start, a tail (A.S. starta)....

Reduce. (L.) Orig. to bring back. — L. reducere, to bring back. — L. re-, back; dicere, to lead. See Ducce. Der. reduction (from the pp. reduce-us).

Redundant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. redundare, to redound. See Redound.

Reeky, dirty. (E.) Lit. 'smoky;' palatalised form of reeky; cf. Low. Sc. reekie, smoky. See Beak.

Reed. (E.) M. E. reed. A.S. hréod, a reed; Du. riet; G. riet, rie. Teut. type *hretum, neut.

Beef (1), a ridge of rocks. (Du.) Formally rif = Du. rif, a reef; + Icel. rif, a reef, allied to rjfa, a fissure, rift; Dan. rov, a sand-bank (rovse, a shoal, rovme, to split), Swed. rova, ref, a sand-bank, a cleft, gap. Cf. L. rfa, a bank; Gk. kpyw, a broken cliff, scarp, plevna, to tear down. The orig. sense seems to have been 'broken edge.' Cf. Rive.

Beef (2), a portion of a sail. (Du.) M. E. rif = Du. reef, 'a rift in a sail.' Sewel; M. Du. rif, rift, a reef; + Icel. rif, a reef in a sail: Dan. reb, Swed. ref, reef; Low G. reff, rif, a small sail; Pomeran. raff, a little extra sail, bonnet.


Reel (1), a small spindle for winding yain. (E.) M. E. reel; A.S. hréol, a reel. + F. Fries. rël; N. Fries. reel. Kluge derives A.S. hréol from a form *hrëol, but this would give A.S. hróli; see Eng. Stud. xi. 512. Der. reel, vb., to wind, turn round, stagger.

Reel (2), a Highland dance. (Gael.) Gael. rígile, ruithid, ruithil, a reel.

Reef, the wood on which a plough- coupling is fixed. (E.) Also wreast (wrongly), rest. A.S. röst.

Reeve (1), to pass a rope through a ring. (Du.) Du. reeven, to reeve = Du. reef, a reef in a sail; because a reeved rope is used for reefing; see Beef (2).

Reeve (2), an officer, steward. (E.)

A.S. gerēfa, an officer; orig. sense perhaps 'numberer,' registrar (of soldiers); for *gerēfa. From -rēf, a host (as in seggerēf, a host of men); cf. O. H. G. reuaa, a number. Not allied to G. gref. Der. borough-renue; port-renue; sheriff; q. v.

Reflection, refreshment. (F. — L.) M.F. reflection, a re-apt. — L. acc. refectionem, lit. a remaking. — L. reflexus, pp. of reflecte, to remake, restore. — L. re-, again; facere, to make. See Fact.

Refel. (L.) L. refellere, to refute, shew to be false. — L. re-, back; fallere, to deceive; see Fallerible.

Refer, to assign. (F. — L.) O. F. referer (F. référer). — L. referre, to bear back, relate, refer. — L. re-, back; ferre, to bear; see Fertilise.


Reflect. (L.) L. reflectere, lit. to bend back, hence to return rays, &c. = L. re-, back; extere, to bend; see Flexible.

Reform. (F. — L.) F. reformer, to shape anew. — L. re-, again; formare, to form; see Form.

Refraction, bend back rays of light. (L.) L. refractus, pp. of refringere, to bend back. — L. re-, back; frangere, to break; see Fragile. Der. refractory, a mistaken form for refractory, from L. refraetarius, stubborn, obstinate. Also refrangible, a mistaken form for refringible.

Refrain (1), to restrain, forbear. (F. — L.) M. E. ref- sainen. — O. F. remerer, to repress; Cot. = L. refrinare, to bridle, hold in with a bit. — L. re-, back; frinum, a bit, curb. The orig. sense of frinum is 'holder' or 'keeper,' from √DHKR, to support, maintain; cf. Skt. dhṛ, to support, dhārana, restraining. Prob. sometimes confused with M. F. refrиндre, 'to bridle; Cot.; this is from L. refringere, to break back (below).

Refrain (2), the burden of a song. (F. — L.) F. refrain; so also Prov. refranks, a refrain, refranher, refranher, to repeat. So called from frequent repetition; the O. F. refrindre, to pull back, is the same word as Prov. refranher, to repeat; both are from L. refringere, to break back (refract, hence, to repeat). — L. re-, back; frangere, to break; see Fragile.

Refresh. (F. — L. and G.) M. E. re-
REFRIGERATE

frisch. = O. F. refrischer; Cot. = L. re-, again; O. H. G. frisch (G. frisch), fresh. See Fresh.

Refrigerate. (L.) From pp. of L. refrigerare, to make cool again. = L. re-, again; frigère, to cool, from frigus, cold. See Frigid.

Refit, pp. of reuse; see Reave.

Refuge. (F. = L.) M. E. refuge. = F. refuge. = L. refugium, an escape. = L. refugere, to flee back. = L. re-, back; fugere, to flee; see Fugitive.

Refugee. (F. = L.) M. F. refugié, pp. of se refugier, to take refuge. = F. refuge (above).

Refugent. (L.) From L. refugentem, stem of pres. pt. of refugere, to fly back. = L. re-, back; fugere, to shun. See Fugent.

Refund, to repay. (L.) L. refundere, to pour back also to restore, give back (see below).

Refuse, to deny a request. (F. = L.) M. E. refusen. = O. F. refuser (the same as Port. refusar, Ital. refusare, to reject). It answers to a Late L. type *refusare, formed as a frequentative of refuse, to pour back, also to restore, give back (whence to reject). = L. re-, back; fundere, to pour; see Fuse (1). ß. We may also note E. refuse, sb., O. F. refus, refuse; cf. O. F. mettre en refus, faire refus à, to abandon, reject (Godfrey).

Refute, to oppose, disprove. (F. = L.) M. F. refuter. = L. refutâre, to repel, rebut. The orig. sense was prob. 'to pour back;' see Confute.

Regain. (F. = L. and O. H. G.) F. regagner. = L. re-, back; and F. gagner, to gain. See Gain (1).


Regale, to entertain. (F. = Ital.?) M. F. regaler, to entertain. Not allied to regal, as Cotgrave suggests; but the same as Span. regalar, to make much of, pamper; orig. to melt (Diaz). 1. Diaz derives it from L. regulare, to melt, thaw; from L. re-, back, gelère, to freeze (see Geld). 2. Hatsfeld derives F. régaler (ultimately from Ital. regalare, to give presents to; from It. gale, mirth. See Gala.

vb. (F. = L. and O. H. G.)

REGRET

F. regarder, to look, look at, view. = L. re-, back; F. garder, to guard, observe; of O. H. G. origin; see Guard.

Regatta. (Ital.) Orig. a strife, contention, hence a race, rowing-match. = Ital. regatta, rigatta, 'a strife for the maistrée.' Florio. = M. Ital. rigattare, to contend for the mastery, to wrangle, to haggle as a huckster does. So also Span. regalar, to haggle, retail provisions, to rival in sailing. Of unknown origin.

Regenerate. (L.) From pp. of regenerate, to produce anew. = L. re-, again; generâre, to produce, from gener-, for genus, stem of genus, kindred. See Genus.

Regent. (F. = L.) M. F. regent, a regent, vice-gerent. = L. regent-, stem of pres. pt. of regere, to rule. Allied to Gk. ἐπί-γενε, to stretch, Goth. uf-rækanan, to stretch out, Skt. fj, to stretch, râ, to govern. (✓ REG.) See Right. Brumg. i. § 474.

Regicide, slayer of a king; slaying of a king. (F. = L.) M. F. regicide (Minshu). = L. rég-î, for rex, king, allied to regere, to rule; -cida, a slayer, from cedere, to slay. Also: from L. rég-î (as before), -cidium, a slaying, from cedere.

Regiment. (L.) L. regimen, guidance. = L. regere, to rule, direct.

Regiment. (F. = L.) M. F. regiment, 'a regiment of soldiery,' Cot.; also, a government. = L. regimentum, rule, government. = L. regere, to rule.

Region. (F. = L.) M. F. region. = L. regionem, acc. of region, territory. = L. regere, to rule, govern.

Register. (F. = L.) M. F. registre, 'a record;' Cot. = Late L. registrum, more correctly regestum, a book in which things are recorded (L. regesturum). = L. regestum, neut. of pp. of regere, to bring back, record. = L. re-, back; gerere, to carry. See Gerund. Cf. L. register, pl. a register.


Regress, return. (L.) L. regressus, sb. = L. regessus, pp. of regredi, to go back. = L. re-, back; gradé, to go. See Grade.

Regret, sorrow. (F. = L. and Scand.) F. regret, grief; re-getter, to lament (cot.). The oldest form of the verb is regredie. Of disputed origin; see Scheler. The
most likely solution is that which derives O. F. ungret from L. re-, again, and the verb which appears in Icel. grēta, Swed. grōda, Dan. grøde, A.S. grētan, Lowl. Sc. greit, to weep, bewail. See Grét (a). Cf. 'I moone as a chylde dothe for the wanting of his nourse or mother, je ungret,' Palegrave.

Regular. (L.) L. régularis, according to rule. — L. régula, a rule; regere, to rule. See Regent.

Rehearse. (F. — L.) M. k. rehersen. — O. F. reherser, rehoser, to harrow over again; hence, to go over the same again; — L. re-, again; O. F. hercer, to harrow, from herce, sb., a harrow. See Hearse.


Reimburse, to refund. (F. — L. and Gk.) Adapted from F. rembourser by substituting L. re-im- for F. rem- (with the same force). — L. re-, again; inserere, for insero, in; F. bourse, a purse. See Purse.

Rein. (F. — L.) M. E. reyne. — O. F. reine, rein of a bridge (The same as It. redina, Span. redenda, transposed form of redina). — Late L. *retina, not found, but a short form allied to L. reinitaculum, a rein. — L. retinere, to hold back. — L. re-, back; tenere, to hold. See Retain.

Reindeer, Reindeer, a kind of deer. (Scand.) M. E. rayneder. Formed by adding deer (see Deer) to Icel. hrainn, a reindeer; cf. also O. Swed. ren, a reindeer, A.S. hrin. [We also find Dan. rensdyr, Du. rendier, G. rennhirtier.] Teut. type *hrainos; a true Teut. word, as the forms shew. B. Diez refers us to Lapp raingo, but this is merely a bad spelling of Swed. renko, i.e. rein-cow. The true Lapp word is pδiso, a reindeer; nor can the Icel. word have been suggested by Lapp reino, a pasturage for rein-deer; Ibreh, Lexicon Lapponicum, p. 374.

Reins, the lower part of the back. (F. — L.) O. F. reins. — L. rénes, pl., kidneys, reins.

Reject. (F. — L.) M. F. rejeter (16th cent.; F. rejeter; oldest spelling regeter). — O. F. re-, back; geter, gutter, to throw, from L. tactare; see Jet (1).


Rejoin. (F. — L.) Lit. to join again; in legal language, to answer to a reply. — F. rejoign-, a stem of rejoindre, to rejoin. — L. reuingerere, to join again. — L. re-, again; smingerere, to join. See Join. Der. rejoinder, which is the F. infin. mood used as a sb., as in the case of attendant.

Relapse, to slide back into a former state. (L.) From L. relapsus, pp. of relari, to slide back. — L. re-, back; lābi, to slide; see Lapse.

Relate, to describe, tell. (F. — L.) F. relater, 'to relate;' Cot. — Late L. relatūre, to relate. — L. relatus, used as pp. of referre, to relate (but from a different root). — L. re-, again; lātus, for lātus, borne, pp. of tenīre, to bear. See Relate.

Relax. (L.) L. relaxare, to relax. — L. re-, again; laxāre, to slacken; see Lax.

Doublet, release.

Relay (1) a set of fresh dogs or horses, a fresh supply. (F. — L.) Orig. used of dogs and horses. — F. relais, a relay; chiens de relais, chevaux de relais, dogs or horses kept in reserve; Cot. « The orig. sense is 'a rest,' and chiens de relais are dogs kept at rest; cf. à relais 'at rest, that is not used,' Cot.; and see relais in Godefroy. — O. F. relassier, to relinquish. — L. relaxare, to loosen, let loose, allow to rest; see Lax. Cf. Italian canti di rilasso, dogs kept in reserve (late edition of Florio by Torranno, 1688).

Relay (2), to lay again. (L. and E.) From re- and lay. See Lay (1).


Relegate, to consign to exile (L.) From pp. of L. relegāre, to send away, remove. — L. re-, again, back; ligare, to send, appoint; see Legate.

Relent. (F. — L.) Altered from F. relenti, to slacken, to relent (cf. L. relentescere, to slacken). — F. re-, for re-o (L. re-ad); L. lantis, slack, slow, allied to lenis, gentle, and to E. līth. See Lentient and Litho.

Relevant. (F. — L.) The orig. sense is 'helpful'; hence, of use for the matter in hand. — F. relevant; pres. part of relevier, to raise up, assist, help. — L. relevare, to raise again. — L. re-, again; levare, to raise, from levēris, light. See Levity.

Relic, a memorial. (F. — L.) Chiefly
RELIQUIA

in the "pl." M. E. reliques. — F. reliques, s. pl., reliques; Cot. — L. reliquiarium, acc. of reliqua, pl. remains. — L. reliquiarium, to leave behind. — L. re-, back; lingua, to leave. See Relinquish, Licence.

Reliquarly, a widow. (L.) L. reliquia, fem. of reliquis, pp. of reliquias, to leave behind (above).

Relieve. (F. — L.) M. E. relenue (— relower). — F. relever, to raise up, relieve. — L. relever, to raise again; see Relevant. Der. relieve, M. E. relefe, O. F. relieve (F. relief), a sb. due to the verb relever.

Religion. (F. — L.) F. religion; Cot. — L. religionem, from religio, plecty; allied to religiosus, fearing the gods, pious. Re-ligions is the opposite of neg-ligens, negligent; see Neglecto. Allied also to di- and to Gk. ἡδύνευς, to reverence.

Relinquish. (F. — L.) O. F. reliquiaire, pr. pt. stem of relenquirir, to leave (Godfrey). — L. relinquere, to leave behind; see Belic.

Reliquary, a casket for relics. (F. — L.) F. reliquaire, a casket wherein reliques be kept; Cot. — L. Late L. reliquarium (same sense). — L. reliquias, orig. stem of reliques, relics; see Belic (above).

relique; the same as Belic.

Relish, orig. an after-taste. (F. — L.) M. E. reles, an after-taste, Sir Cleges. — O. F. reles, relais, that which is left behind; also a relay; see Relay (1).

Reluctant. (L) From stem of pres. pt. of relucet, reluctat, to struggle against. — L. re-, back; lucet, to struggle, from lucta, a wrestling. Allied to Gk. ἄργον, to bend, writh in wrestling; Lith. įglumis, flexible, Skt. rpa, to bend, break. (q/LEUG).

Rel, to repose on trustfully. (F. — L.) We find ‘to relie their fate upon’; where relyes = fasten. — F. relier, to bind up, or together. — L. re-, back; ligare, to bind; see Ligament. Q But much influenced by E. tie, vb. to repose, though this would have required a pp. relia. Der. reliance.

Remain. (F. — L.) O. F. pres. i. (je) remains; cf. M. F. impers. sb. it remains, it remains. [The infin. remaindre is preserved in E. remainder, used as a sb.] — L. remanere, I remain; remanet, it remains; remanere, to remain. — L. re-, behind; manere, to stay. See Manance.

Remand, to send back. (F. — L.) M. F. remandier, L. remandare, to send back word. — L. re-, back; mandare, to send; see Mandate.

Remark, to take notice of. (F. — L. and Teut.) F. remarquer, to mark, note, heed. — L. re-, again; marquer, to mark, from marqua, sb., a mark; see Mark (t).


Remember, (F. — L.) O. F. remembrer, — L. rememorari, to remember. — L. re-, again; memorare, to make mention of, from memin, mindful. See Memory.

Remind, to bring to mind again. (L. and L.) From Be- and Mind.

Reminiscence. (F. — L.) M. F. reminiscence, — L. reminiscitia, remembrance. — L. reminiscit, stem of pres. pt. of reminisci, to remember. — L. re-, again; and base of min-er, I remember. Allied to Gk. μνημον-, 1 yearn, Skt. man, to think. (MEN.)

Remit, to abate. (L.) L. remittere (pp. remissus), to send back, slacken, abate. — L. re-, back; mittere, to send; see Missile. Der. remiss, adj. from pp. remissus, remiss-ion.

Remnant. (F. — L.) M. E. remanunt. — O. F. remanant. — L. remanent, stem of pres. pt. of remanere, to remain; see Remain.

Remonstrate. (L) From pp. of Late L. remonstrare, to expose, to produce arguments against. — L. re-, again; monstrare, to show, from monstrum, a portent; see Monster.

Remorse, (F. — L.) M. F. remors; Cot. — L. remorsus, remorse. — L. remorsus, pp. of remordere, to bite again, to vex. — L. re-, again; mordere, to bite; see Mordacity.

Remote, distant. (L.) L. remotius, pp. of removere, to remove; see Remove. Or from M. F. remote, f. remover, removed, Cot.; from L. pp. f. remota.

Remount, to mount again. (F. — L.) F. remonter. — F. re-, again; monter, to mount; see Mount (2).

Remove, (F. — L.) M. F. remouvoir, Cot. See Be- and Move.

Remunerate, to recompense. (L.) From pp. of remunere, remuneration, a reward. — L. re-, again; munere, to bestow a gift, from minere- (for *mäner-)
**Renaissance**

stem of minuus, a gift, also, an office. See Municipal.


Renal. (F. = L.) M. F. renaul. = L. rénalis, adj.; from réna, s. pl., reins. See Reins.

Renard; see Reynard.

Rencontre, Rencontre. (F. = L.) F. rencontre, a meeting. = F. rencontr, to meet. = F. re-, again; rencontrer, to meet, encounter; see Encouter.

Rend. (E.) M. E. renden. A.S. rendan, to cut or tear. = O. Fries. renda, to tear; North Fr. renne, ranne, to tear apart. Der. rent, sb., from pp. rent.

Rendre. (F. = L.) M. E. renden. = F. rendre = L. reddere, to give back. = L. red-, back; dare, to give; see Date (1).

rendezvous. (F. = L.) F. rendezvous, 'a rendezvous, place appointed for the assembly of sounders;' Cot. = F. rendez-vous < L. reddeite us, render yourselves; imperative pl. of reddere (above).

Renegade, Renegado. (Span. = L.) Span. Alengado, an apostate, one who has denied the faith; orig. pp. of renegar, to forsake the faith. = L. re-, again; negare, to deny. See Negation.

Renew. (L. and E.) From L. re-, again; and E. new.

Renmet (1), the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk coagulate. (E.) M. E. rennet; from M. E. renmen, to run; prov. E. run, to congeal, coagulate. See Run. Hence rennet is also called runnet (Peggg's Kenticisms); also renning (Derbyshire), from A. S. irnan, to run. So also M. Du. rinseel, renule, renninge, 'curds, or milk-runnet,' from rinmen, 'to press, curdle;' Hexham. Cf. G. rinnen, to run, curdle, coagulate.

Renmet (2), a sweet kind of apple. (F. = L.) Formerly spelt renete, from an old notion that it was derived from L. rennisus, born again = F. reinette, rainette, a rennet; the same as rainette, a little frog; from the speckled skin. Dimin. of F. rainis, a frog. = L. rinna, a flog. Cf. Ranunculus.

Renounce. (F. = L.) F. renoncer. = L. renunciare, to bring back a report, also to disclaim, renounce. = L. re- back, again; nunciare, to tell, bring news, from nuntius, a messenger. See Nuncio.

**Repeal**

Der. renunciate-ion, F. renonciation from L. pp. renuntiatus.

Renovate. (L.) From L. renovatus, pp. of renovare, to renew. = L. re-, again; nouare, to make new, from novus, new. See Novel.

Renown, fame. (F. = L.) M. E. renown. = A. F. renoun, renown; O. F. renoun (12th cent.). [Cf. Port. renome, Span. renovado, renown.] = O. F. renomer, to make famous. = L. re-, again; nominare, to name, from nomen, a name; see Noun.

Rent (1), a tear; see Hend.

Rent (2), annual payment. (F. = L.) M. E. rente. = F. rente. [Cf. It. rendita, rent.] = Late L. rendita, nasalised form of L. reddita, fem. of pp. of reddere, to render; see Render.


Repair (1), to restore, amend. (F. = L.) M. F. repaire. = L. reparare, to recover, repair, make ready anew. = L. re-, again; parire, to get ready; see Pare. Der. reparable, M. F. reparable, L. reparabili, re:par-ation, M. F. repairation.

Repair (2), to resort to. (F. = L.) M. F. reparier, to haunt; Cot. Older form reparier (Burguy). = L. repariere, to repair to one's own country. = L. re-, back; patria, native country, from patri- for pater, a father.

Repartee, a witty reply. (F. = L.) F. partitie, 'a reply;' Cot. Orig. fem. of partitio, pp. of M. F. repartir, to re-divide, to answer thrust with thrust, to reply. = F. re-, again; partir, to part, also to rush, dart off, burst out laughing. = L. re-, again; partire, to share, from parti- for pars, a part. See Part.

Repast, a meal. (F. = L.) O. F. repast, later repas. = L. re-, again; pastum, acc. of pastus, food, from pascere, to feed. See Pastor.

Repay. (F. = L.) O. F. repanel. = O. F. re- (L. re-), back; pater, to pay; see Pay.


again, resell, repeat. — L. re-, again; petere, to attack; see Petition. Der. repetit-ion.

Repel. (L.) L. repellere, to drive back. — L. re-, back; pellere, to drive; see Pulse. Der. repulse, from pp. repulsus.

Repent, to rue. (F. — L.) F. repentir, to repent. — L. re-, again; pessilire, to cause to repent; see Repentent.

Repercussion. (L.) From Re- and Percussion.

Repertory, a treasury. (F. — L.) M. F. repertorie, L. repertorium. — L. repertor, a finder, discoverer. — L. repertio, to find out. — L. re-, again; parire (Cæsarius), usually parere, to produce; see Parent.

Repine, L. Compounded of L. re-, again; and pine, to fret; see Pinez (2).

Replace, F. — L. and Gk. From re- (F. re-, L. re-), again; and Place.

Replenish, (F. — L.) O. I. replenis-. stem of pres. pt. of replenir, to fill up again; now obsolete. — L. re-, again; Lat. L. plenire, to fill, from L. plenus, full.

replete, full. (F. — L.) M. F. replet, masc.; replee, fem., full. — L. repletus, filled up; pp. of re-pliere, to fill again. — L. re-, again; pliere, to fill; see Plenary.

Reploy, to get back detained goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (F. — Tent.) F. re- (L. re-), again; O. F. pleire, to be surety. See Pledge.

Reply, (F. — L.) M. E. replieus. — O. F. replier, the old form afterwards replaced by the ‘learmed’ form repliquer; to reply. — L. replicare, lit. to fold back; as a law term, to reply. — L. re-, back; plicare, to fold. Der. replica, a repetition; from Ital. replic, a sb. due to L. replieus, to reply, to repeat, reply.

Report. (F. — L.) M. E. reporten = F. reporter, to carry back. — L. reportare, to carry back. — L. re-, back; pure, to carry; see Port (1). The E. sense ‘to relate’ is due to F. rapporter, O. F. reporter; with prefix re- < L. re-ad.

Repose, (F. — L. and Gk.) F. reposer, to rest, pause; Late L. repausare, to pause, rest. — L. re-, again; pausare, to pause, from pausa, sb. due to Gk. wάς, a pause.

Important; this is the verb which seems to have given rise to possor and its compounds. See Pose.

Repository, a storehouse. (F. — L.) M. F. reposistore, a storehouse. — L. repostorium — L. repositorius, pp. of reposere, to lay up, store. — L. re-, again; posere, to place; see Position.

Reprehend, to reprove. (L.) L. reprehendere, to hold back, check, blame. — L. re-, back; reprehendere, to seize, to hold. See Prehensile.

Represent. (F. — L.) O. F. representier. — L. representare, to bring before again, exhibit. — L. re-, again; presentare, to present; see Present (2).

Repress. (F. — L.) From F. re-, again, and presser, to press; but used with sense of L. reprimer (pp. repressus) to press back, check. — L. re-, back; premere, to press; see Press.

Reprive, vb. (F. — L.) [A doublet of reprove.] M. E. reproven, to reprove, reject, disallow; to reprive a sentence is to disallow it. — O. F. reprove, 3rd pres. sing. ind. of reprovere (F. reprove), to reprove; see Reprove. Cf. Schwan, § 348 (4).

Reprimand, (F. — L.) F. reprimand, formerly repriment, 'a reproach.' — Cot. = L. reprimenda, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of the gerundive of reprimer, to repress; see Repress.

Reprise, (F. — L.) M. F. reprise, a taking or seizing on, a repaisal. [The change of vowel is due to obs. verb reprise, to seize in return; from F. repris, pp. de prendre < L. reprehendere, (here) to seize again.] It. ripresaglia, booty. — M. Ital. riprese, a taking again; fem. of re-pris, pp. de prendre, to reprendre, also to retake. — L. reprendere, to seize again, also, to reprendre; see Reprehend.

Reproach. (F. — L.) F. reprocher, to reproach. Cf. Span. reprochar, Prov. reprochar; to reproach; answering to Late L. reprehidere, to bring near to, impute to, reproach. — L. re-, again; proponere, nearer, comp. of prope, near. See Pro-pinquity. [A translation of L. obicare, objicere, to bring near or cast before one, to reproach.

Reprobate. (L.) L. reprobatus, re-proved, rejected; pp. of reprovere, to reject upon trial. — L. re-, back; probare, to test. See Probable.

reprove, (F. — L.) M. E. reproven, also reproven. — O. F. reprouver (F. re-prouver), to reprove, condemn. — L. reprehedere, o reject, reprove (above).

Reptile, crawling; usually, as a sb. (F. — L.) F. reptile, 'crawling;' Cot. = L.
REPUBLIC

Reptile, acc. of reptilis, creeping. — L. reptus, pp. of répere, to creep. — Lithuan. repoli, to creep.

Republic. (F. — L.) M. F. republique, 'the commonwealth.' Cot. — L. républiqua, a republic. — L. rês, a matter, state; publica, fem. of publicus, public. See Real.

Repudiate. (L.) From pp. of L. repudiare, to reject. — L. repudiatum, a casting off, divorce. Perhaps from L. re-, away; pudor, base of pudere, to feel shame; cf. pudor, shame, prudium, a shameful action.

Repugnant. (F. — L.) M. F. repugnant, pres. pt. of repugner, 'to repugne, thwart;' Cot. — L. re-pugnāre, 'to fight against. — L. re-, back; pugnāre, to fight; see Pugilism.

Repulse. (L.) From L. repulsus, sb., a refusal; or repulsāre, vb. — L. repulse, pp. of repellere; see Repel. Cf. Norman dial. repulse, to repulse.

Repulse. (F. — L.) M. F. repulser, to repulse (lit. reconsider). — L. re-, again; pudor, to think; see Pudenda.

Rescind. (F. — L.) O. F. rescinde, a thing asked, fem. of pp. of resiundere, to ask back. — L. re-, back; and quæstere, to seek. See Quest.

Rescind. (F. — L.) M. F. rescinder, but also require; — M. F. requière; O. F. requérre, with 1 pr. a. requierer. — L. requirere (above). Der. requisit, from pp. requisitum.

Resque. (L.) The Mass for the Dead was called requiem, because it began 'Requiem eternam dona eis.' — L. requiem, acc. of requirēs, repose. — L. re-, quiēs; rest. See Quies.

Require. (F. — L.) Also spelt requir, Temp. iii. 3, 71. From re- and quiēs; see Quia.

Resedos, a screen at the back of a thing, esp. of an altar. (F. — L.) From M. é, rear; and F. dos, back, from L. dorsum, back. See Bear 

e (a) and Dorsal.

Bearemouse, Bear's mouse, a bat. (E.) A. S. hreomus, a bat; from the flapping of its wings. — A. S. hreom, to agitate, allied to hroth, adj., stirring, quick; mæt, a mouse. Cf. prov. E. Hunter-mouse, a flitter-mouse or bat. And cf. Uproar. — Perhaps a popular etymology; cf. early A. S. hælthæ-mus, a bat; Epinal Gl. 978.

Resist. (F. — L.) F. résister, to resist. (F. — L.) F. résist, to cancel; Cot. — L. rescindere, to cut off, annul. — L. re-, back; scindere, to cut. Allied to Scisma. (V. ScHILD.)

Rescript. (F. — L.) M. F. rescript, a reply in writing. — L. rescriptum, neut. of pp. of rescrībere, to write back. — L. re-, back; scribere, to write; see Scrib.

Rescue, vb. (F. — L.) M. E. rescouen. — O. F. rescoure, to rescue, save. [The same word as Ital. rescudare.] — Late L. rescutere (A. D. 1308); for re-executere, to drive away again. — L. re-, again; ex, away; quœstere, to shake; see Quash.


Resemble. (F. — L.) O. F. ressembler. — O. F. re-, again; semblar, to seem, be like. — L. re-, again; simulāre, to make like; see Simulate.

Resent. (F. — L.) M. F. se ressentir (or ressentir), to have a deep sense of. — L. re-, again; sentire, to feel. See Sense. Der. resentment.

Reserve. (F. — L.) O. F. reserver, L. reserverre, to keep back. — L. re-, back; servire, to keep; see Serve.

Reservor. (F. — L.) F. réservoir. — Late L. resserviārum, a store-house, formed from resservdre, to reserve. Cf. Late L. servatio, a store-house (Lewis).

Reside. (F. — L.) M. F. resider, to reside, stay. — L. residere, to sit or remain behind. — L. re-, back; sedere, to sit; see Sedentary. Der. resid-ence.


Resilient. (L.) L. resilient, stem of pres. part. of resilire, to leap back. — L. re-, back; salire, to leap. See Salient.


Resin. (F. — L.) O. F. resister. — L. resistere, to stand back, withstand. — L. re-, back; sustere, to stand, from sustere, to stand; see State.
Resolved. (L.) L. resolutus, pp. of *resolvere (below).---
resolve. (L.) L. resolvère, to loosen, melt; hence to separate into parts (also, to decide, resolve).---L. *re-, back; *solvere, to loosen; see Solve. Der. resolut-ion (from pp. resolutus).

Resonant. (L.) From resonant-, stem of pres. pt. of L. resonârere, to sound back, echo, resound.---L. *re-, back; *sonârere, to sound, from *sonus, sound. See Sound (3).

Resort, to betake oneself to. (F. - L.) M. F. ressortir, ressortir, 'to issue, go forth again, return;' Cot. Orig. a law term; to appeal.---Late L. ressortire, to resort to a tribunal; cf. ressortir, to return to one's own.---L. *re-, again; sortir, to obtain; so that re-sortir is to re-obtain, gain by appeal.---L. *re-, again; sortir, for sort, a lot; see Sort.

Resound. (F. - L.) O. F. resoner (13th cent.).---L. resonnârere; see Resonant.

Resource. (F. - L.) M. F. resource, later ressource, 'a new source;' Cot. = F. re-, again; source, source; see Source.

Respect, sb. (F. - L.) F. respect, 'respect, regard;' Cot. = L. respectum, acc. of respectus, a looking at.---L. respectus, pp. of respectârere, to look at, look back upon.---L. *re-, back; speciere, to see; see Species. Der. respect, vb.; respect-able, respect-ive; also dis-respect.

Respite, delay, reprieve. (F. - L.) O. F. respite, a respite. Orig. sense regard, respect had to a suit on the part of a judge.---L. acc. respectuum, respect (above).

Respire, to breathe, take rest. (F. - L.) F. respirer.---L. respîrârere, to breathe again or back.---L. *re-, back; *spireârere, to breathe; see Spirit.

Resplendent. (L.) From L. resplendere, stem of pres. pt. of resplendere, to glitter.---L. *re-, again; splendere, to shine; see Splendour.

Respond. (F. - L.) O. F. respondre.---L respondre (pp. responses), to answer.---L. *re-, back; respondere, to promise; see Sponsor. Der. response, from O. F. responde, an answer, from L. responsum, neut. of pp. responsus.


Rest (2), to remain, be left over. (F. - L.) F. rester, to remain. L. restârere, to stop behind, remain.---L. *re-, back; *stârere, to stand; see State. ≈ Distinct from rest (1), repose.

Restaurant. (F. - L.) Mod. F. restaurant, lit. 'restoring;' pres. pt. of restaurer, to restore, refresh; see Restore.

Restharrow, a plant. (F. and E.) For arrest-harrow, because its tough roots stop the harrow. Cf. the F. name arrêter, lit. 'stop-ox.'

Restitution. (F. - L.) F. restitution.---L. restitutio-nem, acc. of restitutio, a restoring.---L. restitutus, pp. of restituerre, to restore.---L. re-, again; stârere, to set up, place, cause of stârere, to stand; see State.

Restive. (F. - L.) Confused with restless, but it really means stubborn, refusing to move.---M. F. restif, 'restie, stubborn, drawing backward;' Cot. = F. rester, to remain; see Rest (2). = Hence E. rusty in the phr. to turn rusty (= to become stubborn).

Restore. (F. - L.) O. F. restaurer, also restaurer.---L. restaurârere, to restore.---L. re-, again; *stârere, to set up; see Store. Brugm. i. § 196.

Restrain. (F. - L.) O. F. restraing-, as in restraining-ant, pres. pt. of restrainingdre (F. restrainingdre), to restrain.---L. restringere, to draw back tightly, bind back.---L. *re-, back; stringere, to bind; see Stringent. Der. restraint, from O. F. restrainede, fem. of pp. restrainingdre.

restrict. (L.) From L. restrictus, pp. of restringere, to bind back (above).

Result, vb. (F. - L.) M. F. resulter, 'to rebound or leap back; also to rise of, come out of;' Cot. = L. restârere, to rebound; frequent. of restârere, to leap back; see Resilient. Der. result-ant.

Resume, to take up again. (F. - L.) M. F. resumer.---L. reâmère.---L. re-, again; *sûmère, to take; see Assume. Der. resumption (from pp. resumpt-um).

Resurrection. (F. - L.) O. F. resurrec- tion.---L. acc. resurrectionem.---L. resurrectus, pp. of resurgere, to rise again.---L. re-, again; surgere, to rise; see Surge.

Resuscitate, to revive. (L.) L. resus-
RET

citātus, pp. of retumīāre, to revive, - L. re-, again, sur-, up, and citāre, to rouse; see Cito.


Retail, sb. (F. - L.) To sell by retail is to sell by small pieces. - O. F. retail, a shred, paring, small piece. - O. F. retailler, to shred, cut small. - O. F. re- ( = L. re-) again, tailler, to cut; see Tailor.

Reitain. (F. - L.) F. retenir, = L. retenēre, to hold back; pp. retenus, = L. re-, back; tenēre, to hold; see Tenable.

Dec. retene-īōn (from the pp.).

Referate, to repay. (L.) From pp. of L. retūlīāre, to requite; allied to tūlīre, retaliation in kind, as in lex titilīonis, the law of retaliation. = L. tūlī-, decl. stem of tūlīs, such of such a kind. Cf. Gk. τῆλεως, of such an age. From the Jūl. base tē-, allied to Gk. ὕπες, E. hype. See Thāt.

Refer, to delay. (F. - L.) F. retarder, to hinder. = L. retardāre, to delay. = L. re-, again; tardāre, to make slow, from tardus, slow. See Tardy.

Reotch, Reach, to try to vomit. (E.) A. S. hrēcan, to clear the throat, hawk, spit. = A. S. hrēca, spittle; cf. hrēgbeorn, hoarseness. + Ice. hrakja, to spitt; from hrēki, spittle. Prob. of imitative origin.

Retention, (F. - L.) M. F. retention, 'retention;' Cot. = L. acc. retenēōnem, a holding back. = L. retenēus, held back, pp. of retenēre; see Retain.

Reticent, silent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. retenēre, to be very silent. = L. re-, back, very; and lācēre, to be silent. See Tacit.

Reticule. (F. - L.) F. retīcule, a net for the hair, a reticule. = L. retīculeum, a little net; double dimin. of rētē, a net. Formerly also ridicule (both in F. and E.), by confusion with Rīdīcule (Littré). Cf. prov. F. rīdīcule, a reticule, dial. of Vertamb (Fertault).

Rētina, the innermost coating of the eye. (L.) Neo-Lat. rētīna; so called because resembling network. Coined from rētī-, for rēte, a net.

Rētinus, (F. - L.) M. F. retenue, = O. F. retenue, a body of retainers; fem. of rētenne, pp. of retenir, to retain; see Retain.

RETROSPECT

Rēten, pp. of retenir, to retain; see Retain.

Retire, (F. - Teut.) M. F. retirer, 'to retire, withdraw;' Cot. = F. re-, back; tirer, to pull; see Tier, Tirade.

Retort, a censure returned; tube for distilling. (F. - L.) M. F. retort, pp. 'twisted, violently returned,' rotorte, 'a lymbeck;' Cot.; lit. a thing twisted back. = M. F. rētor, pp. of retordre, to twist back. = L. roturique, to twist back. = L. re-, back; roturique, to twist; see Torture.

Retract, (F. - L.) M. F. retractor, 'to revoke;' Cot. = L. retractorīōs, frequent. of retrahēre, to draw back. = L. re-, back; retrahēre, to draw: see Tract (1).

Retract, sb. (F. - L.) M. F. retrēte, = O. L. retrēte, later retrāte, a retreat, fem. of retrārē, pp. of retrahēre, to withdraw. = L. retrahēre, to draw back (above).

Retrench, (F. - L.) M. F. retencher, 'to cut down,' diminish; Cot. L. re-, back; and O. F. tencher, to cut; see Trench.

Retribution. (F. - L.) M. F. retribution, = L. acc. retributionēm, requital. = L. retribuētus, pp. of retribuēre, to pay back. = L. re-, back; tribuēre, to pay; see Tribute.

Retrieve, to recover. (F. - L. and Gk.) Formerly retrēve. = O. F. retrēve, 3rd pers. sing ind. of retrouver, later retrouver, to find again. = L. re-, again; O. F. trever, to find; see Troyer.

Retro-, backwards. (L.) L. retro, backwards; a case of a comparative form from reverse or redo-, back. The suffix -trō (-trō), in ci-trō, ci-trō, answers to Goth. þrō in þara, thane; see Brugm. ii. § 75. See Rear 'ia.'

Retrocession. (F. - L.) F. retrocessēion. = L. retrogressōnem, acc. of retrogressōsia, a going back. = L. retrogressus, pp. of retrocedēre, to go further back. = L. retro, backwards; cēdre, to go; see Cede.

Retrograde, going backward. (F. - L.) O. F. retrograde, = L. retrogrādus, retrograde (used of a planet). = L. retrogrādi, to go backwards. = L. retro, backwards; gradē, to go; see Grade.

Retrospection. (L.) Coined from pp. of L. retrogradē (above).

REVIEW

Return, vb. (F.-L.) F. retourner (Cot.) = F. re- (= L. re-), back; tournir, to turn; see Turn.

Reveal. (F.-L.) M. F. révéler, 'to
reveal.' Cot. = L. revelare, to draw back a veil. = L. re-, back; sólum, veil; see Veil.

Reveille, an alarm at break of day. (F.-L.) [Cf. F. réveil, a reveil, M. F. rôveil, 'a hunt's-up, or morning-song for a new married wife, the day after the marriage.' Cot.] The E. rôveil was a tri-syllable, and represented rôveilles, wake ye, imper. plural of rôveiller, to awaken; O. F. rvêveiller. = O. F. re- (= L. re-), again; and rôveiller, to awaken, from L. ex, out, and vigiâre, to watch, from (via et), awake). See Vigil. §§ The E. word is also spelt rôveilles; Brand, Pop. Antiq., ed. Ellis, ii. 176. The F. rôveilles is used as a sb. (in the E. sense) in the dialect of Forez, near Lyons (Graz).

Revel, a noisy feast. (F.-L.) M. F. rôveil (revel), sb. = O. F. revel, pride, rebellion, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder (Roquefort). = O. F. rvêveiller, to rebel, hence, to riot. = L. rebellare, to rebel; see Bebel. Der. rvêveiller-y; whence rvêveiller-y.

Revenge. (F.-L.) O. F. revengier, also revanchier, to avenge oneself (F. rvêvancher), = F. re- (= L. re-), again; O. F. rvêvener, venger, from L. vindicâre, to vindicate; see Vindicate.

Revenue, income. (F.-L.) M. F. rvêven, m., and revêvenu, f. 'revenue, rent.' Cot. From rvêven, pp. of rvêvir, to come back. = F. re-, back; rvêvir, to come. = L. re-, back; venire, to come; see Venture.

Revenerate. (L.) From pp. of L. rvênerare, to beat back (hence, to re-echo). = L. re-, back; rvênerare, to beat, from rvêrher, a scourge.

Revere. (F.-L.) M. F. rvérer (F. rvôter), to reverence. = L. rvérer, to reverence, stand in awe of. = L. re-, again; rvérer, to fear, see awe, allied to E. Wary. Der. reverence, O. F. reverence, L. rvêrentia; also rvérer-end.

Revie, Revay. (F.-L.) F. rvérer, a roaring, a vain fancy, a revery. = F. rêver, formerly rvérer, rêver, to rave. See Rave.

Reverse. (F.-L.) M. F. rvéser (rveser). = O. F. rvéser, L. rvéserus, lit. turned backwards; pp. of rvéser, to turn backward. = L. re-, back; rvéserere, to turn; see Verser.

RHAPSODY

Revert. (F.-L.) M. F. rvérire, 'to revert, return.' Cot. = L. rvéserere (above).

Review. (F.-L.) From Re- and View.

Revel. (F.-L.) M. F. rvëlien (= rvëlien); A. F. rvëlier (Gower)' = F. rvë, again; and F. rvil (L rvilis), cheap; see Vile. Lit. 'to cheapen.'

Revise. (F.-L.) O. F. rvëser. = L. rvëserere, to look back upon, revisit. = L. re-, again; rvëserere, to survey, from rvëserus, pp. of rvëdes, to see; see Vision.

Visit. (F.-L.) From Re- and Visit.

Revive. (F.-L.) F. rvëvire. = L. rvëvire, to live again, revive. = L. re-, again; rvëvire, to live; see Vivid.

Revolve. (F.-L.) O. F. rvëverquer (F. rvëver
er). = L. rvëvchere, to recall. = L. re-, back; rvëvchere, to call; see Vocal.

Revolt, a rebellion. (F.-Ital.-L.) M. F. rvollte, 'a revolt.' Cot. = M. Ital. rvollta (Ital. rivolta), a revolt; fem. of rvollte, turned, overthrown, pp. of rvoller, to turn, roll back, overturn. = L. rvolltere, to roll back (below).

Revolve. (L.) L. rvolltere, to turn again, revolve. = L. re-, again; rvolltere, to turn; see Voluble. Der. rvolltation, from pp. rvolltus.

Revulsion. (F.-L.) M. F. rvulsion, 'a plucking away; also the drawing of humours from one part of the body into another.' Cot. = L. rvulsionem, acc. of rvulsionis, a plucking back. = L. rvulsus, pp. of rvolltere, to pull back. = L. re-, back; rvolltere, to pull, pluck. Cf. Convulse.

Reward, vb. (F.-L and O. H. G.) A. F. rvarder; O. F. regarder, to look back upon, regard (with favour); see Regard. Doublet, regard.


Rhapsody. (F.-Gk.) M. F. rapsodie, Cot. = L. rapsodia. = Gk. rapsôde, the reciting of epic poetry, part of an epic poem, a rhapsody, tirade. = Gk. rapsôde, one who strings (lit. stitches) songs to-
Rhetoric

Gather, a reciter of epic poetry. — Gk. ὑπάρχω, stem of ὑπάρχω, to stitch together, fasten together; ἑρός, an ode; see Oda.

Rhetoric. (F. — L. — Gk.) O.F. rhétorique; Cot. — L. rhetorica, i.e. rhetorica ars, the art of rhetoric; fem. of rhetoricius, adj. — Gk. ῥήτωρ, rhetorical; adj. from ῥήτωρ, an orator, speaker. For ῥήτωρ, related by gradation to ῥέσσει, to speak (for ἀπεφ-εσσε). Allied to Varb.


— L. rheuma. — Gk. ῥεύμα (stem ῥευμα-), a flow, flux, rheum. — Gk. ῥέω, to flow; (for ἀπεφ-εσσε). Skt. ῥेस, to flow. Allied to Stream. (▷ SREU.)

Des. rheumat-ic.

Rhinoceros. (L. — Gk.) L. rhinocerus. — Gk. ῥινόκερος, lit. 'nose-horned.' — Gk. ῥύο, for ῥς, nose; κέρας, a horn, allied to Horn.

Rhizome, a root-like stem. (F. — Gk.)

F. rhizome. — Gk. ρίζωμα, root. — Gk. ρίζων, to cause to take root. — Gk. ρίζα, root. See Root.

Rhododendron. (L. — Gk.) L. rhodo-dendron. — Gk. ρόδος, a rose, rose-bay, oleander. — Gk. ρόδος, for ῥόδος, rose; ῥόδον, tree. Gk. ρόδος is of Armenian origin; see Rose.

Rhodomontade; see Bodomontade.

Rhomb, Rhombus. (L. — Gk.) L. rhombus (F. rhombe). — Gk. ῥομβος, a thing twirled round, whirling spindle, a thing in the shape of a whirling spindle, a four-sided figure with equal sides but unequal angles. — Gk. ῥομβος, to revolve. Allied to Wrinkle (Prewitt). See also Bumb.

Rhubarb. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) O.F. reuuerbe; F. rhubarbe. — Late L. rheu-barbarum (= rheum barbarum). — Gk. ῥήβω, ῥήβας, rhabarbar; lit. 'Rheum from the barbarian country,' Gk. ῥήβως is an adj. from ῥήβω, the rha-plant, rhubarb, which was also called ῥάμα Panticum. ῥάπω took its name from the river ῥάς, i.e. the Volga. And see Barabara.

Rhum; see Bumb.

Rhyme; see Rime (1).


Rib. (E.) M.E. ribbe. A.S. rīb. — Du. rīb, Icel. ríf, Swed. røf-been (rib-bone), Dan. røv-been; G. ripp; Russ. røbr.

Perhaps allied to G. rebe, a tendril; from the idea of clasping (Kluge).


Riband, Ribbon. (F.) M.E. riban, riban. [Also Irish ribin, a ribbon; Gael. ribh, a ribbon, fillet; from E.] — O.F. riban (F. ruban), a ribbon (Litré); Gascon and Languedoc riban; Norman dial. riban. Low L. rubanus (A.D. 1367). Origin unknown; cf. Dan. vride-banda, a twisted band.

Rice. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk. — O. Pers.) O.F. riz, rice; F. ris. — Ital. riso. — L. oryza = Gk. ὅρυξ, ὅρυς, rice, grain. From an O. Per. form, preserved in the Pushto (Afghan) wriζey, wriζey, rice; wriζey, a grain of rice (Raverty). Hence also Arab. عرس, عرس, whence Span. arroz, rice. Allied forms are Pers. بِرَزْ, Armen. brinj, rice; Skt. vṛṣi-, rice. (Horn, § 208; Yule)

Rich. (E.) M.E. riche. — A.S. rīc, powerful, rich. [We also find O.F. riche, from O.Sax. rīht, allied to O. H. G. Richti, M. H. G. riche (G. reich), powerful.] — Du. rijke, Icel. ríkar, Swed. rik, Dan. righ, Goth. reiks. Teut. type *rī̯ts, powerful, from the base rī̯k as seen in Goth. rī̯ks, a ruler; cognate with the Celtic base rī̯g-, as in Gaulish rī̯k, a king (cf. O. Irish rí̯g, gen. rí̯g, a king, W. rih, a chief); unless the Teut. base rī̯k is merely borrowed from the Celtic rī̯g-. Cf. L. rix, gen. rī̯cis, a king. All from √ RIGE, to rule (L. regere). See Regent. Brugm. l. §§ 135; 366.


Rick. (E.) Rick is from A.S. rici̯sc, as in corn-rici̯ss, corn-rick. We also find M. E. rick, A.S. rici̯sc, a heap, a rick. — Icel. hraskur, a rick; Du. riek. Cf. O. Irish cruach, a rick; and see Buck (2).

Rickets, a disease of children, accompanied by softness of the bones and great weakness. (E.) A prov. E. word first noticed about A.D. 1620; whence the medical term rachiti was coined about
RICOCHET

1650, with allusion to Gk. ἁρίζω, the spine. Cf. prov. E. rickety, i.e. tottery, weak, unstable. Formed from M.E. wrichen, to twist, wrest, still in use in the phrase 'to wrick one's ankle.' Allied to A.S. wringen, to twist; see Wringle and Wry. Cf. Du. wricken, Swed. rikka, to be rickety; Swed. rikka, rickyet.

Ricochet, the rebound of a cannon-ball. (F.) F. ricochet, *the sport of skimming a thine stone on the water, called a Duck and a Drake,* Cot. Origin unknown.

Rid (1), to free. (E.) M.E. riden, ridden, riddan, to snatch away, deliver. + O. Fries. hredda, Du. reddan, Dan. redde, Swed. ridda; G. reiten. Tent. type *hrudian.* Cf. skt. prath, to untie.

Rid (2), to clear, esp. land. (Scand.) Prov. E. rid. M.E. ruden (pp. rid). = Icel. ryfja (orig. hryfja), to clear, clear out; Dan. ryste, to clear, grub up land. Tent. type *hrudian,* from *hrud,* weak grade of *hryfjan-* (Icel. hryfja), to strip. = Confused with rid (1).

Riddle (1), an enigma. (E.) Properly riddles; and the pl. should be riddles-es. M.E. redel. = A.S. rædel, rædel, a riddle, ambiguity, something requiring explanation. = A.S. rædan, to discern, explain; see Read. + Du. raadsel, for *raadsel,* the A.S. -els being for -ist; G. rätsel, a riddle. = We still say to read a riddle, i.e. to explain it.

Riddle (2), a large sieve. (E.) M.E. ridel. A.S. hrider, a vessel for winnowing corn; older form hrid (Sweat); the suffixed -er and -il (-ie) being equivalent. + O. H. G. rittera; Irish criathair, Gael. crotair; L. cribrum. Lit. sense *separate.* All from Irdg. root *hrid,* to separate; cf. Gk. ἁρίζω. See Critius.


 Ridiculous. (L.) 1. ridicule-us, laugh-able; with suffix -ous. = L. ridere, to laugh.

Riding, one of the three divisions of the county of York. (Scand.) For thriding

(RIG)

North-riding = North-thuding. = Icel. brijungur, the third part of a thing, third part of a shire. = Icel. brij, third; cognate with A.S. bryda, third. See Third, Three. So also Norw. trudung, a third part.

Rife. (Scand.) M.E. rife, late A.S. rífr, munificent, abundant; M. Swed. ríf, rife; Norw. ríf. + M. Du. rif, abundant; Low G. rive, abundant, munificent, extravagant. Cf. Icel. rífr, glad; rífa, to bestow.

Riff-rass. refuse. (F. = Tent.) M.E. rife and raf, things of small value, hence every bit. = M. F. rîf et raf, every bit; also rîfe et rafà. 'Il ne lay lairra rîf my raf, he will strip him of all.' Cot. Here rîf or rífe is a thing of small value, from rífer, to rifle, ransack; and rafà is from M. F. raffler, to rifle, ravage. Both are words of Tent. origin, drawn together by their sound, though of different origin. F. rífer is from Icel. rífa (see Rife (1)); M. F. raffler is from G. räffen, to seize.

Rife (1), to spoil, plunder. (F. = Tent.) M. F. rîfer, 'to rifle, spoil'; Cot. Norm. dial. rîfre (Umlott). Formed, with frequentative -î-, from Icel. rífa, rífa, to catch, grapple, grasp; allied to Icel. rífsa, plunder.

Rife (2), a kind of musket. (F. = Tent.) Short for rífled gun, from the verb rífe, to groove. = O. F. rîfef, to scratch, graise (Godefrey). = Low G. rífeln, to furrow, chanter; E. Fries. rífeln (the same), a groove; Dan. rífe, to rifle, groove, rífe, a groove; Swed. rífa, to rifle. So also G. rief, a furrow; rießen, rífeln, to rifle (from Low G.). All allied to Rivel, and to Rive.


Big (1), to fit up a ship. (Scand.) Spelt rigge in Palsegrave. = Norw. ríge, to bind up, wrap round, also to rig a ship; ríge, sb., rigging. Cf. Swed. dial. rigga, to harness a horse. Also Westphal. riogen, Du. rijgen, G. reihen, to stitch together, orig. to put in a row; cf. E. Fries. riqin, ríge, a row. See Row (1).

Big (2), a frolic, prank. (E.?) We also find ríg, to be wanton; riggin, wanton. For urig, and allied to urqige; see Wriggle. Cf. Norw. rigga, to rock; E. Fries. urigen, to wriggle; Du. urkenken,
to stir to and fro, *wrègelen, to wriggle; and see *Bloketa.

(a) a ridge. (E.) M.E. *rig, Northern form of *rigge, *rudge, a ridge.
See Ridges.


*Righteous. (E.) Corruption of M.E. *ruitous; A.S. *ruitwol, i.e. wise as to what is right—A.S. *ruit, *riht, *wit, wise.

Rigid. (L.) L. *rigidus, stiff.—L. *rigere, to be stiff. Lingm. t. § 875.

Rigmarole. (Scand.; and F.-1.) Well known to be a corruption of ragmanroll, orig. a deed with many signatures, a long list of names; hence, a long stupid story. Lit. ‘coward’s roll.’—Icel. ragmeni, a coward; from *rager, a coward; and madr (-mannr, a man; with the addition of roll, for which see Roll. The Icel. rager seems to be allied to Icel. argr, a coward, A.S. *arg:

Rigol. a circlet. (Ital.—O. H. G.) In Shak.—Ital. rigolo, a little wheel (Torriano); cf. rigo, a line, a strip. = O.H.G. riga, riga, a line, the circumference of a circle (L. rete). See Bow (1).

Rigle; see Roll.


Riim. (L.) M.E. *rem, A.S. *rema, a verge, edge; cf. W. *rem, rhimp, rhymyn, a rim, edge, Icel. *rim, a strip of land. Perhaps allied to G. rand, a rim, and to Bind (Knure). Brugm. i. § 431.


Rimer, a tool for enlarging holes in metal. (E.) From A.S. *yman, to enlarge.—A.S. *rum, wide. See Boom.

Rimple, to ripple, as the surface of water. (L.) To rimple is to show wrinkles.—A.S. *hrufpel, a wrinkle.—A.S. *hrump, *rump, weak grade of *hrumpfan or *rumpfan, to wrinkle. Du. *runfle, a wrinkle, *runpfen, to wrinkle; O. H. G. *hrumpfan, M. H. G. *rumpfen (cf. *rumpfen), to crook, bend, wrinkle. (See Franke. See Rumpfe.


Rink, a course for the game of curling, &c. (E.) A peculiar form of ring, in the sense of prise-ringen, &c. Cf. Low G. *rink, a ring.

Rinse. (F.) M. F. rinser, ‘to reinse Ver ..: clothes; Cot. l. rinzer; from O. F. rancer (Littré). Cf. O. L. reinfecr, to rinse (Godfrey). Of unknown origin.


Rip. (Scand.; or F.—Scand.) M.E. ripen, to grope, search into; *ripem to seek out (cf. E. rippe). Cf. O. F. ripier, to scratch (Godfrey).—Norweg. *ripa, to scratch, Swed. dial. ripa, to scratch, pikas, asunder (like E. rip open); Dan. ogreppe,
RIPE

to rip up; Swed. repa upp, to rip up, repa, to scratch. —Allied to Du. repel, G. riefei, a flax-comb; see Ripple (1). The Teut. base takes a double form; see Reap; cf. Ripe (below) and Hope.


Ripple (1), to pluck the seeds from flax-stalks. (E.) M. E. ripplen, ripalen, to ripple; from the sb. ripple, a flax-comb (Jamieson). Formed, with suffix -le, of the agent, from the weak grade, *rip- of A. S. rippan, to reap, cut; see Reap. Cf. Swed. repa, to ripple flax, orig. to scratch, rip; see Btp (above). —Du. repellen, to ripple, repelen, to ripple, from M. Du. repelen, to beat flax; G. riffeln, to ripple, from riefel, a ripple.

Ripple (2), to cause or shew wrinkles on the surface, said of water. (Scand.) A late word; the same as Ripple (3) below. The older word was Bipple, q.v.

Ripple (3), to graze slightly. (Scand.) Ripple, rescindere, Martial (1570). Frequentative of Rip (above).

Rise. (E.) M. E. risen, A. S. rīsan, pt. t. rūsc, pp. rīsen. —Du. rissen, orig. to move, also in M. Du. to fall (contrary to the E. sense); Icel. rísa; O. H. G. rīsan, to move up or down, to rise, to fall; Goth. ur-reisian, to arise. Teut. type *reis-an-, to slip away. Der. raise, rear, vb.


Risk. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. risque, peril; Cot. Orig. a maritime word. —Ital. risco, peril; Florio; the same word (probably) as Span. risco, a steep abrupt rock; whence the sense of 'peril,' as shown by Span. arriagar, O. Span. arrinar, to venture into danger (lit. to go against a rock). The orig. sense of risco is cut off, sheer, like a sharp rock. —L. resuscitae, to cut back, cut off short (curiously verified by the use of the Comon word rega, a saw, also risk; Diæs); and cf. Port. risco, (1) rock, (2) danger. —L. vex, back; sedare, to cut. See Section. (See further in Diæs and Körtig.)

Rissale, a minced-meat fritter. (F. — L.) F. rissale; O. Fr. roissole, roussole. —Lat. L. type *roisola; from L. ruscus, reddish, or rather brownish; from the colour. —L. ruscus, red. See Husset.

ROAD


Rival. (F. — L.) F. riva, L. rivālis, sb., one who uses the same brook as another, a near neighbour, a rival. —L. rīvus, a stream. Cf. Skt. rī, to go, flow.

Rive, to tear. (Scand.) M. E. rīven (m v). —Icel. rīfa, pt. t. rīft, pp. rīfnum (>E. riven), to rive; Dan. rive, Swed. rīfna. Cf. Gk. ἐρυῖναι, to dash down; L. rīpa, a bank (shore). See Beef.

Rivel, to wrinkle. (E.) M. E. rīvelle (<w v). A. S. rīfeled, wrinkled (Eng. Stud. xi. 66); cf. ge-reifian, to wrinkle; a frequent. form from the weak grade of Tent. *reifan-, as seen in Icel. rīfa, to rive; see Rive (above). Cf. A. S. ge-reifed, wrinkled; AElfr. Hom. i. 614.

River. (F. — L.) M. E. rīver (<w v). —L. rīvera, O. Fr. rive. (F. rivière.) The same as Span. rīvera, a shore, strand, sea-coast; Ital. rive, a shore, bank, also a river; I lat. rīpāria, (1) shore, bank, (2) river. —I lat. rīpārias, belonging to a shore. —L. rīpa, shore, bank. Allied to Rive.

Rivet. (F. — Scand.) F. rivet, 'the welt of a shoe,' Cot.; also a rivet (Littre). —F. rivier, to rivet, clinch, fasten back. —Icel. rīfa, to tack, sew loosely together; rīfa saman, to stitch together. Cf. Seland rīv, to sew coarsely, Aberdon rīv, to rivet.

Rivulet. (L.) Dimin. from L. rīvulus, a small stream; dimin. of rīvus, a stream; lit. 'flowing.' Cf. Ital. rivoletto (Torriano). See Rivel.

Rix-dollar, a coin. (Du. — G.) Du. rijkse daalder, a rix-dollar. —G. rixsch-taler, a dollar of the empire. —G. reichstaler, gen. case of reich, empire, allied to G. reich, rich; and taler, a dollar; see Rich and Dollar.

Roach, a fish. (F. — Teut.) M. E. roche.

—O. North. F. and Walloon roche, O. Fr. race (rose in Cot.). —M. Du. roch, a skate; cf. Dan. rokke, Swed. rocha, a ray; Low G. roche, whence G. roche, a roach, ray. Origin unknown. There is a remarkable confusion between roach, skate, ray, and thornback. Cf. A. S. rokke, a fish.

Road. (E.) M. E. road, rode (both for ships and horses). —A. S. rōd, a road, also a raid. —A. S. rōd, and stem of riadan, to ride. See Ride, Doublet, raid.
ROAM

Roam. (F. - L.) M. E. roamen. Coined from O. F. romer, a pilgrim to Rome; cf. O. F. roemel, a pilgrim, roemere, a pilgrimage; Span. romero, a pilgrim; M. E. Rome-renmene, a runner to Rome, pilgrim; also Late L. romens, Ital. Romeo, one who goes to Rome, a pilgrim. All from L. Roma, Rome.

Roan. (F.) M. F. roaen; cheval roaen, a roane horse; Cot. Mod. F. rouan, Span. roana, Ital. rovana, roano (Florio). Origin unknown. Sometimes derived from the town of Rouen, with which Ital. rovana can have nothing to do.

Roan-tree, Rowan-tree, the mountain ash (Scand.) Spelt rouen-tree, roan-tree, rowan-tree in Jamieson. — Swed. von, M. Swed. runn, roen, roan-tree; Dan. run, Icel. reynir. The Icel. reynir is for * rèynir < *rœynir, a derivative of rœyn, red; from the colour of the berries (Norveen). See Red.


Rob (1). (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. robben. — O. F. robber, more commonly rober, to disrobe, spoil, strip off clothing, plunder. — F. robe, a robe; see Robe.

Rob (2), a conserve of fruit. (F. - Span. — Arab.) F. rob, 'the juice of black whortleberries preserved'; Cot. — Span. rob, thickened juice of fruit with honey. — Arab. rubb, 'a decoction of the juice of citrons and other fruits, inspissated juice, rob;' Richardson.


Robust. (F. - L.) F. robuste. — L. robustus, strong. — O. L. rœbus (L. rœbur), strength; orig. a tough tree, oak.

Rock, a huge bird. (F. - Pers.) F. rock (Littre). — Pers. rukk, the name of a huge bird; also a hero.

Rocket, a fine white linen robe, like a surplice, worn by bishops. (F. - M. H. G.) F. rocket, 'a sock; a prelate's rock; Cot. — M. H. G. roc (G. rock), a rock, cont. + Du. rok, O. F. Fries rok, A. S. roc, Icel. rokkr, the same; Teut. type *rukko.

Rook (1), a large mass of stone. (F.) O F. roko (13th cent.), also roque, roqye; commonly roche, a rock. The same as Wallon ro, Langue-doci roque, f. Prov. roc, Span. roca, Port. roca, rocha, Ital. rocca, roccia a rock. Cf. Low L. roca (Ducange). We also find Fr. and Gael. roc (prob. from E.), and Bret. rock (prob. from F.). Also A. S. stin-roc (11th c.). Origin unknown.

Rock (2), to shake, totter. (E.) M. E. rokken. A. S. roccian (C. Hall); N. Fries. rocke. + Dan. røkke, to rock, shake, Swed. dial. rukka, to wag. Allied to Dan. røkke to pull, ryk, a pull; Icel. rykker, a hasty pull; G. rock, a pull, jolt; Du. ruk, a jerk. Tent. types *rukkojan- (*rukkojan-), *rukkojan-, to jolt, jerk (Franck). The base *ruk- may be related to *renkan-, to shake, as seen in Swed. dial. rinka, to shake pt. t. runk, supine runk(iti); Swed. runka, to shake. See Rietz.

Rock (3), a distaff. (Scand.) Icel. rokkur, Swed. rock, Dan. rok, a distaff, + G. rochen; Du. rok, rokken.

rocket (1), a kind of fire-work. (Ital. — G.) M. Ital. rochetta, 'a bobbin to winde silke upon; a squib of wylde fier;' Florio. So named from its shape, resembling that of a bobbin or a distaff. = M. H. G. roc, G. rochen, a distaff (above).

Rocket (2), a plant. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. roquette. — Ital. roccetta, dimin. of rocce, garden-rocket. = L. rœcœco, a sort of colewort; whence also G. røcke, rocket.

Rod, a wand. (F.) See Rodd.

Roddant, gnawing. (L.) From rœdant, stem of pres. part. of rœder, to gnaw. Allied to Base.

Rodomontade, vain boasting. (F. —
Ital.) F. rodomontade. — Ital. rodomontata, a boast. Due to the boastful character of Rodomonte, in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, b. xiv.


Roe (2), spawn. (Scand.) For roan; the final a was dropped, being mistaken for the pl. suffix, as in show for shoes, syne for eyes. M. K. røme. — Icel. hrogn, Dan. røgn, Swed. røn, roe. + G. rögen, roe (whence F. rogue, roe).


Rogue. (F. — C.) F. rogue, 'arrogant, proud, presumptuous, rude, surly;' Cot. Cf. E. rogue-ish, saucy. The orig. sense was a surly fellow; hence a vagabond. — Bret. rok, rog, arrogant, proud, haughty, brusque. Cf. Irish róise, pride. (Doubtful; see Scheler.)

Roll, Rôle, to vex. (F.?) The old word roll meant (1) to disturb, (2) to vex. See Davies, Supp. Gloss. Of doubtful origin; prob. French. Cf. O. F. rostillier, rostitial, to roll, to give one a beating; M. F. rosiiller, to pummel.

Roistering, turbulent. (F. — L.) From the sh. roister, a bully, turbulent fellow. — F. ruster, 'a ruffin, royster, sawed fellow;' Cot. By-form of O. F. ruster, a rustic, the r being epenthetic; cf. O. F. ruister, ruiste, riste, adj., strong, vigorous, rude, violent (Godefroy). — L. rusticus, acc. of rusticus, rustic. See Rustic.


Romance. (F. — L.) O. F. romans, romans, a romance. The form is due to late L. adv. rōmānīcē, as in the phr. rōmānīcē locutīs = O. F. parler romans, to speak Romance, i.e. the vulgar Latin dialect of every-day life, as distinguished from book-Latin. Rōmānīcē, i.e. Roman-like, is from L. Rōmānus, Roman. — L. Rōma, Rome.

Romanz, (F. — L.) O. F. romanzt, oblique case of O. F. romanz, a romance; see above. Dér. romanzt-ic.

Romp; see Hamp.

Romanz. (F. — L.) O. F. romanzt, oblique case of O. F. romanzt, a romance; see above. Dér. romanzt-ic.

Rondeau. (F. — L.) F. rondeau, a kind of poem, O. F. rondel; see Roundel.

Rood, the cross; a measure of land. (E.) The same word as rood, which is shortened from M. E. rood (also red), a rood, a rod. Both rood and rod are used as measures, though the former is restricted to square measure, and the latter to linear; both senses are due to the use of a rod for measurement. A. S. rīd, a gallows, cross, properly a rod or pole. + O. Fries. rūde, gallows; O. Sax. rōda, cross, gallows; Du. rōde, rod, pech, wand; G. ruhe, a rod of land; O. H. G. ruot, a rod, pole. Teut. type *rūō, fem., a rod, pole. The short o in rood is due to the final d; cf. red, head. M. E. rod(e) is not older than the 13th cent. Cf. Dutch.

Root. (E.) M. E. rōf. A. S. hrōf. + Du. roef, a cabin, Icel. hrōf, a shed. Cf. also Ir. crō, a hovel; W. crōw, a pig-sty; Bret. crōw, a stable. Teut. type *hrōf-.

Idg. type *krē-po-


Room, space, a chamber. (E.) The old meaning is space, place. M. E. roome. A. S. rūm, 'a room, roomes' — they had no room, Luke ii. 7. We also find adj. rūm, spacious. + Du. ruim, adj., spacious, ruim, sb., room; Icel. rūm, spacious, ruim, space, Dan. and Swed. ruum, adj. and sb.; Goth. rūm, adj. and sb., G. raum, sb. Teut. type *rūmos, adj., whence the sb. forms are derived. Allied to L. rūs, open country; see Rural. Dér. roomy, adj., used for M. E. roome, adj.

Roost, sb. (E.) M. E. roost, a perch for fowls. A. S. hrōst, the same. + M. Du. roost, a hen-roost; O. Sax. hrōst, the woodwork of a roof. Cf. Lowl. Sc. roost, the inside of a roof; the orig. roost was on the rafters inside a roof. Dér. roost, vb.

Root (1), lowest part of a plant. (Scand.) M. E. roote. — Icel. rīt, Swed. rot, Dan. red, a root. For *wērō, cognate with L. rēsē, and allied to Goth. wāsera, a root, A. S. wērō, a wort, a root; the initial w being
dropped, as is usual in Icelandic in the
combination sw (later ur). See below.
And see Radix and Wort.

Root vb., to grub up, as a hag. (E.) A.S. wrotn, to grub up
(strong vb.); whence prov. E. wroth, the
same. Cf. A.S. wrot, ab., a swine's snout;
G. rußsel, a snout. — M. Du. wroeten, the
same; Icel. róta, to grub up, Dan. rode, Low G. wrotten, O. H. G. wrotran.

Rope (E.) M. E. ropp. A. S. rēp, a
cord, rope. — Du. roop, Icel. rēip, Swed. rep;
Dan rek; Goth. šānda-rēip, shoe-latchet;
G. reife, circle, hoop, ring, sometimes a
rope. All from Teut. base *rēip-, with
the sense of 'strip', hence 'string'. Perhaps
from the 2nd grade of Teut. *rēip-
asse, to cut; see Basp (Franck). Also
cf. Bode, Bop. Der. rop-y, stringy, glutinous;
sis-rēip.

Roquefaure, a short cloak. (F.)
Named after the duke of Roquefaure (ab.
1715). — Todd.

Rose. (L. — Gk. — Armenian.) A.S. rose.
— L. rosa; borrowed from Gk. ῥῆος, a
rose (whence a form *ῥῶδια > rosa);
Æolic ῥῶδον (for ῥῶδον). — Arman,
ward, a rose; whence also Pers. gul.
See Wilde. Der. rhododendron (Gk. βεν-
δέρον, a tree).

— O. F. rosmarin (Cot.). — L. rūsmarinum,
rūsmarinus, rosemary, lit. sea-dew; called
rūs maris in Ovid. — L. rōs, dew; marinus,
marine. Named from some fancied
connexion with sea-spray; altered to rosemary
(as if for rose of Mary).

Rosin; see Resin.

Roster, a military register. (Du.)
From Du. rooster, a grate, gridiron; hence,
a list in parallel lines; lit. 'roaster.' — Du.
roosten, to roast; see Roast.

Rostrum. (L.) L. rostrum, a beak;
pl. rostra, a pulp for speakers in the
forum, adorned with beaks of ships taken
from the Antilates. For *rōd-trum.— L.
rōdēra, to gnaw, to peck. See Bodent.
(Cf. claus-trum < *claud-trum.)

Rot vb. (E.) A weak verb; the
proper pp. is rotted, but rotten is com-
moner, which is a scand. form (see below).
rottod, — Du. roden, to rot; O. H. G. rosten
(also rösten), to rot. See further under
Rotten.

Rotary, turning like a wheel. (L.)
Formed from L. rota, a wheel. — Gael.

and Irish roth, W. rhod, Lithuan. rata; G.
rud, a wheel. Also Skt. ratha-, a chariot,

car. All from Jdg. root RET, as in
O. Irish rith-im, I run; Lith. ritt-v, I roll,
turn round. Brugm. i. § 159. Der. röta,
from pp. of L. rötere, to turn round.

Route (1), routine, repetition. (F. — L.)
M. E. bō rote, with repetition, by heart;
lit. in a beaten track. — O. F. rote (F. route),
a way, a beaten track. See Route.

Route (2), an old musical instrument. (F.
— G. — C.) O. F. rote, a kind of fiddle;
answering to O. H. G. hrōta, rote, a rote;
Low L. chrotta. Of Celtic origin. — W.
struth, a violin; Gael. cruit, a harp; O.
Irish crot, a harp. (Stokes-Pick, p. 99.)
See Crowd (2).

Rother, an ox. (E.) M. E. rōther.
Late A. S. hrūderum, pl., orig. hrūber,
hrūder; and (in comp.) hrū-, Hrū-<
hrūd-, cognate with G. rut. Cf. also Du.
ruun, see Kluge and Franck.

Rotten, patrid. (Scand.) M. E. roten.
— Icel. rotinn, Swed. rotten, Dan. raaden,
rotten. The Icel. rotinn is the pp. of a
strong verb *rettas, to decay, orig. to
soak, wet, allied to A. S. rōtan, O. H. G.
rītan, to weep, shed tears; cf. Lith.
raudoti, Skt. rud, to weep. (✓REUD.)
See Rot. Brugm. i. § 504.

Rotundity. (F. — L.) F. rotundité.
= L. rotunditātem, acc. of rotunditas, round-
ness. = L. rotundus, round; see Round.

Rouble, Ruble, a Russian coin.
(Russ. Russ. ruble, a rouble, 100 copecks.
Perhaps from Pers. rápîya, a ru-
pee (Milksisch). See Ruppee.

Roué, F. — L.) F. roué, lit. broken
on the wheel; hence a profligate, supposed
to merit that punishment. Pp. of rouer,
to turn round (L. rotäre). — F. roue, a wheel;
= L. rota, a wheel. See Rotary.

Rouge, red paint. (F. — L.) F. rouge,
red. = L. acc. rubrum, red; (whence F. rouge,
like F. rage from L. rabies). Allied to
L. ruber, red. See Red.

Rough. (E.) M. E. roughe, rough, row,
rak, &c. A. S. rāh, rough, hairy; also
rig, — Du. ruig, M. Du ru, Dan. ru, Low
Lithuan. raukas, a fold, rūkėti, to wrinkle.
Q Distinct from row.

Rouleau, (F. — L.) F. rouleau, a roll
of paper; hence, coins in a roll of paper.
Dimin. of O. F. rote, M. F. roule, a roll;
see Bol.

roulette, a game of chance. (F. — L.)
ROUND  

F. *rouelette*, a game in which a ball rolls on a turning table; dimin. of *roue*, a little wheel; see Bowel.

**Round**, to whisper. (E.) Shak. has *round*, with excess d. M. E. *rovene*. A. S. *ruon*, to whisper. = A. S. *rūn*, a whisper. = G. *rausen*, to whisper; from O. H. G. *rūn*, a secret; see Rune.


**roundal**, a kind of ballad. (F. —L.) O. F. *rondel*, later *rondeau*, a poem containing a line which recur or comes round again. = F. *rond*, round (above).


**House** (1), to excite, to wake up. (Scand.) *Exciter, to stir up, rouse*; Cot. = Swed. *rust*, to rush, *russa upp*, to start up; Dan. *russe*, to rush. Cf. A. S. *hrēsæn*, to rush, to fall down quickly; from Teut. base *hrēs-*.  

**House** (2), a drinking-bout. (Scand.) In Shak. = Dan. *russe*, intoxication; Dan. *sve rūsan ud* = to sleep out a rouse, to sleep oneself sober; Swed. *russ*, drunkenness. = Du. *roes*, drunkenness. Prob. allied to East Friesic *rūse*, noise, uproar, row; *rūs*, to make a noise. (G. *rausch*, a drunken fit, is borrowed from some other Teut. dialect.) Poly. Really a Danish word; such a bout being called the "Danish rousa." Cf. Bow (3).

**Bout** (1), a defeat, a troop or crowd. (F. —L.) F. *route*, a rowt, èfèfèt; also a rout, heard, flock, troop; also a rutt, way, path; Cot = L. *rūpta*, pp. of *rūpus*, broken; from *rumpere*. This L. *rūpta* came to mean (1) a defeat, flying mass of broken troops, (2) a fragment of an army, a troop; (3) a way broken or cut through a forest, a way, route.

**route**, a way, course. (F. —L.) F. *route*, a way, route; see the word above.


**Bower**  


**Row** (3), an uproar. (Scand.) For *rousse*; for loss of final *z*, cf. pea, cherry, sherry, chaise. See House (3).

**Rowan-tree**; see Rowan-tree.

**Bowel.** (F. —L.) M. F. *rouelle*, a little wheel (on a bit or a spur). = Late L. *rotella*, dimin. of *rota*, a wheel. See Rotary.

**Rowlock, Bollock, Bullock**  

the place of support for an oar. (E.) Spelt *orlock* in the Liber Albus, pp. 235, 237. A corruption of *ar-lock* = A. S. *ārloc*, a rowlock. = A. S. *ār*, oar; loc. cognate with G. *loch*, a hole. The orig. rowlocks were actual holes, and were called also *earholes*.


Poly. Not allied to G. *reben*; rather to L. *rumpere* and E. Beave.


of F. robe in the sense of 'trash,' so well preserved in the cognate Ital. roba, 'a
gowne, a robe, wealth, goods, gear, trash,
pelze,' Florio. Cf. Ital. robaa, old
goods, rubbish; robaccia, trifles, rubbish;
from roba. See Robe.

Rubicund, ruddy. (F. —L.) F. rubi-
cund, — L. rubicundus, very red. — L. rubra,
to be red. See Red.

rubric, a direction printed in red. (F. —
L.) F. rubrique. — L. rubrica, red
earth; also a title written in red. — L. ruber,
red (above).

ruby, a red gem. (F. —L.) O. F. rubi,
rubis; F. rubis (where s is the old sign
of the nom. case). Cf. Span. rul', rubis,
Port. rubino, It. rubino. — Late L. rubinus,
a ruby, from its colour. — L. ruber, rul;
ruber, to be red. Allied to Red.

Ruck (1), a fold, crease. (Scand.) Icel
hrakk, a wrinkle; cf. hrokkin, curled,
pp. of hrokkra, to recoil, give way, cut;
Norw. rakka, a wrinkle. Cf. Swed. rynka,
Dan. rynke, a wrinkle. From Teut. base
*hronk- (Noreen).

Ruck (2), a heap, small pile. (Scand.)
Norw. and M. Swed. ruka, a heap; cf. Icel.
hrauk, a hick, heap; see Rok.

Rudder. (E.) M. E. roder, stool.
A S. roder, a paddle. Here rôder — rowing
implement, from row an, to row. (Paddles
preceded rudders.) — Du. roer 'for rod r,' a
oar, rudder; Swed. roder, ror; Dan.
or; G. ruder. See Row (2).

Ruddock, a red-breast. (E.) A S. ruddo-
duc. Hence W. rhuddog, Corn. ruddog,
a red-breast. See below.

rudy, (E.) M. E. rody, a S. rudyg,
ruddy. From A S. *rud, weak grade of
riddan, to reden, a strong verb, whence
ealso A S. ridd, red; see Red.

Rude. (F. —L.) F. rude. — L. rudem,
acc. of rudis, rough, raw, rude.

rudiment. (F. —L.) F. rudiment.
— L. rudimentum, a thing in the first
rough state, a first attempt. — L. rudis, rude.

Rue (1), to be sorry for. (E) M. E.
revew. A S. hrêw(n) (pt. l. hrêwa) —
O. Sax. krown, O. H. kruwen, G.
revan. Cf. Icel. hruggr, grieveth, hrugr,
ruth. Teut type *kruwen-, to pity.

Rue (2), a plant. (F. —L. — Gk.) F.
rue. — L. ruta. — Gk. ῥῦξ, rue; whence
also G. raut. Cf. A S. rûde, rue.

Ruff (1), a kind of frill. (E.) 'Ruffe
of a shirt;' Levina (1570). So called from
its uneven surface; apparently shortened
from ruffle, verbal sb. from ruffle, vb.,
which was in early use. See Buffe (1).

Ruff (2), the name of a bird. (E.) Said
to be named from the male having a
ruff round its neck in the breeding season.
But the female is called a revée, which
points to formation by vowel-change from
some different source.

Ruff (3), a fish. (E.) M. E. ruffe.
Origin unknown.

Ruff (4), a game at cards. (F.) A
modification of O. F. ruffle, ruffe, ronfle,
M. F. ronfle, 'hand-ruffe, at cards,' Cot-
grave; jouer à la ronfle, 'to play at hand-
ruffe, also to score,' id. Cf. Ital. ronfle,
ruffe, ronfare, to sought, to trump at cards.
From Tuscan ronfare (E. ronfer), to score,
short; supposed to be from L. re-inflare, to
re-inflate (Korting). See Inflate. But
it may be of imitative origin.

Ruffian, a bully. (F. — L. — Teut.)
Walloon ruffian, M. F. ruffien, ruffien,
'a bawd, pandar;' Cot. — L. ruffiano,
roffiano, 'a pander, ruffian, swaggerer,'
Florio. For *ruffianus, formed with L.
suffix -ianus from Low G. ruffeln, to act
as pandar. See Ruffe (2).

Ruffe (1), to disorder a dress. (E.)
M. E. ruffelen, to entangle, run into knots;
also (apparently) to rumple, Cursor Mundi,
26391. Allied to Buff (1) above. — M. Du.
ruffelen, to ruffle, wrinkle, ruffel, a
wrinkle, a crumple; E. Fries. ruffelen,
rufflen, to pleat. From *ruff, weak grade
of Teut. *renfan-, to break, tear; see
Beavo. Cf. Lithuan. ruple, rough bark
on old trees. Der. rufwe, sb.

Ruffe (2), to bluster, be turbulent.
(M. Du.) Obsolete. Ruffers were cheat-
ing bullies, highwaymen, lawless or violent
men (Naics). — M. Du. ruffelen, ruffen,
to pandar (Oudemans); Low G. ruffeln,
pandar, ruffler, a pimp, intriguing; Dan.
ruffar, a pandar. A ruffler and a ruffian
are much the same. See Ruffian.

Rug. (Scand.) Swed. rugg, rough ent-
tangled hair, cf. M. Swed. rugg, rough,
hairy; Icel. rugg, shagginess. Also Low
G. rugg, rough, rugen, to be rough (like
flocks of hair); E. Fries. rugg, rough, rugg,
a roughness, a rough side of a skin; rugg,
a rough-blided or furry animal (e.g. a cat).
See Rough.

Rugged. (Scand.) M. E. rugged; also
rugly. Ch. C. T., A 2888. The latter is
from M. Swed. ruggir, rough, hairy =
Swed. rugg, rough entangled hair (above).
RUGOSE

Rugose, full of wrinkles. (L.) L. rū-
gēsus, adj. from rūga, a wrinkle. Cf. Lth.
rūghus, a wrinkle, rūghus, I grow wrinkled.
Brugm. i. § 628.

Ruina. (F. - L.) F. ruina. - L. ruina,
an overthrow. - L. ruere, to rush, fall
down. Brugm. ii. § 630.

Rule, sb. (F. - L.) M. E. rule, riuile.
- L. rūgula, a rule. - L. regere, to rule.
See Regent.

Rum (1), a spirituous liquor. (Prov. E.)
Called rumbo in Smollett, Per. Pickle, c. ii
and c. ix; this is short for the sailor's
word rumbouling, grog. Orig. called
Rumbullion in Barbadoes, A.D. 1650;
from Devonsh. rumbullion, uproar, ram-
pus, which is prob. allied to Rumble.

Rum (2), strange, queer. (Hindi.) 'Rum, gallant, a cant word'; Bailey (1737). Rum
really means 'Gypsy'; hence 'good' from
a Gypsy point of view, but 'suspicious'
from an outsider's point of view. Hence
rum buns, rum boos, good wine. Rom
means 'a husband, a Gypsy'; rūmmañ, adj., Gypsy. This Gypsy word roman
answers to Hindi dūm (with initial cerebral d, re-
ssembling r), a man of low caste; Skt.
dūmba, 'a man of low caste, who gains
his livelihood by singing and dancing';
Benley.

Rumb, Rhum, a line for directing
a ship's course on a chart; a point of
the compass. (F. - Span. - L. - Gk.) See
Rumb in Phillips. - F. rumb, 'a roomb, or
point of the compass, a line drawn directly
from wind to wind in a compass, travers-
boord, or sea-card;' Cot. - Span. (and
Port.) 'rumbo, a ship's course (represented
by spiral lines on a globe). - L. rhombus,
acc. of rhombus, a magician's circle, a
rhombus.-Gk. ῥομβός a top, a magic
wheel, whirling motion; also a rhombus.
See Rhomb. Rhomb meant revolution of
the sphere, Milton, P. I. viii. 134; hence
whirling or spiral lines, &c. Q No con-
nection with Du. ruim, which merely means
room or space, or sometimes the hold of a
ship, i.e. its room or capacity.

Rumble, to make a low, heavy sound.
(E.) Prov. E. rumble, rummle; M. E.
rumble (with excrescent b). Frequent
form, meaning 'to repeat the sound rum';
cf. L. rūmer, a rumour; Skt. rum, to hum.
See Rumour. - Du. rummelen, Low G.
and Pomeran. rummeln, Dan. rumle, to
rumble, buzz.

RUMINATE. (L.) From pp. of L. rū-
mínère, to chew the cud, ruminate.- L.
rūmin, for rūmen, the throat, gullet.
Allied to L. rūgère, to roar, bray, Gk.
 ῥύγας, a roaring. ῥύγος, I roar; Skt.
ru, to hum, bray, roar. (✓ RU E.) See
Rumour.

Rummahe, to search thoroughly.
(E.; with F. suffix.) Due to the sb.
roomage, i.e. stowage; whence roomage,
roomage, vb., to find room for close pack-
ing of things, in a ship, also rummage, vb.,
to clear a ship's hold, to search narrowly
(Phillips).

Rummer, a sort of drinking-glass.
(Du.) Used for Rhenish wine. 'Rhenish
rummers'; Dryán. = Du. roemer, romer,
a wine-glass; Low G. romer, a large
wine-glass; hence G. rūmer, a rummer.
Du. roemer is prob. from Du. roem, boas-
ting, praisse; as if 'a glass to drink
in praise of a toast'; Franck. Cf. G.
rūmun, praise; O. Sax. hremi; also Icel.
hvör, praise. § Also M. Du. roemer
(Ilexham); which some explain as a
'Romish glass.'

RUMOUR. (F.-L. M. E. rumour.
- F. rumour. = L. acc. rūmōrem, from rū-
mor, a noise, murmur. Cf. L. rūnslòre, to
spread reports. - ✓ RU E, to make a hum-
ing noise. See Rumble, Ruminate.

rump, Swed. rumpa, Dan. rumps; M.
Du. rump, 'the bulke of a body or corps,
or a bodie without a head,' Hexham; Du.
rump; Low G. rump, trunk (of the body);
G. rump.

Rumple. (E.) The M. E. form is
rumpel, to rimple. Rimple and rumple
are from the same verb, viz. A.S hrímpan
(pp. gehrumpfen), to wrinkle; see Rimple.
+ M. Du. rumpelen, rumpen, to wrinkle;
rumpel, rimpel, a wrinkle; cf. G. rümpfen,
to wrinkle; 0. H. G. hrímpan, str. vb.

Run. (E.) M. F. rinnen, pt. t. ran,
pp. runnen, ronen; A. S. rinnen, pt. t.
rann, pp. gerinnen, also found in the
transposed form iruan, pt. t. arm. + Du.
rinnen, Icel. ranna, Dan. rinde, Swed.
rinna, Goth. rinen, G. rinnen. See
Brugm. i. § 67; ii. § 654.

Runagate, a vagabond. (F.-L.) A
corruption of M. E. renegat, an apostate,
villain; Ch. C. T. 5253. [The corruption
was due to a popular etymology from
rume a gate, run on the road, hence, to
be a vagabond.] = O. F. renegat, 'a reneg-
RUNDLET

gadoe;’ Cot. = Late L. renagóitus, pp. of renemgēre, to deny again, foiseak the faith. = L. re, again; negāre, to deny; see Negation.

Rundlet, Rnulet, a small barrel. (F. - L.) formerly roundlet; dimin- of O. F. rondelle, a little barrel, named from its roundness. = Fr. rond, round. = L. rotundus, round. = L. rota, a wheel; see Round.

Rune, one of the old characters used for incised inscriptions. (E.) A learned term. A. S. rún, a rune, mystery, secret conference, whisper. Orig. sense ‘whisper’ or mormur, hence a mystery, last an inci-del character, because writing was a secret known to few. = Goth rōna, O. H. G. rōna, a secret, counsel; O. Ilish rún, W. rūn, a secret. Idg. type *rāmēi, fem. Cf. Gk. ἰπευδάω, I search out, ἰπευνα, fem., an enquiry.

Runge, a sound of a ladder. (E.) M. E. runge, a stake. A. S. hrūng, a stake of a caite, beam or spal. = M. Du. roenge, a beam of a plongh; G. runge, a pin, a bolt, Goth. hrungia ( = hrunga), a staff. Cf. also Icel. rung; rib in a ship. Perhaps allied to Bin. The sense seems to be ‘rounded stick.’

Runelet, a stream. (E.) A. S. rynnel; cf. ryne, a course, allied to runum, weak grade of rinnen, to run; see Run.

Run, a bullock, heifer. (Du.) From Du. ruin (Hexham). And see Rother.

Ripe, an Indian corn. (Hind. - Skt.) Hindustānī rītīyak, a rüpe. = Skt. rīta, handsome, also (as sā) wrought silver. = Skt. rītā, beauty.

Rupia, ruppee, a breakage. = L. rupit-us, pp of rumpere, to break (pt. rūpī). Allied to Rupee. (ÆREUP.) Brugm. i. § 466.

Rural, belonging to the country. F. = L.) F. rural, L. rūrālis, adj. = L. rūr, stem of rūs, country. See Rostic.

Rusi, a kind of deer. (Malay.) Malay rusa, a deer. See Bahusa.

Ruse, a trick. (F. - L.) F. ruse, a trick. = F. ruser, to beguile; contr. from O. F. rouser, to refuse, rec pul, escape, dodge. = L. rēbusāre, to refuse, to oppose a cause. = L. re, back; causa, a cause. See Bonsant.

Rush (1), to move swiftly forward. (E.) M. E. rúsch, L. M. H. G. rüched (G. rüchen), to rush, rustle, roar (as water); Du. rutschen, to murmur (as water), to rustle. Cf. M. Swed. rúsha, to rush; M. Swed. ðús, N. Fries. růse, to rush. See Housé (1).

Rush (2), a plant. (E. or L.) M. E. rusche, riche, rasche. A. S. rīse, ruse, a rush; oldest form risc + Du. rusch, rush, reed; E. Fries. růse; Low G. rūske; N. Fries. rūchen, pl. rushes. Perhaps borrowed from L. rúscum, butcher’s broom; the Teut. word was Goth. rūz (cf. F. roséau), Du. ruur, G. rohr (Teut. type *rūsen, neut.), with which rūscus may have been confused. But this does not account for A. S. risc. Der. bul-rush (prob. for bôle-rush, round-stemmed rush); cf. bull-weed, i. e. bole-weed, knapweed.

Bust (E.) Span. rúsa de mar, sea-rusks, a kind of biscuit; rûsa, a roll (twist) of bread, also a screw. Cf. Port. roy, the winding of a snake. Origin unknown.


Rustic. (F. - L.) F. rūstique = L. rusticus, belonging to the country. = L. rūs, the country. Cf. Russ. rauina, a plain, Zend ṭaiva, O. Ísvish roe, a plain; see Boom.


Rut, (2), to copulate, as deer. (F. - L.) M. E. rūtien, to rut; from rut, sb. = M. F. rut, rut, ‘the rut of deer or boar.’ L. rūgium, acc. of rūgitum, the roaring of lions; hence, the noise made by deer in rut-time. = L. rūgāre, to roar (whence M. F. rūir). See Rumour.

Ruth, pity. (E.) M. E. rūthe. Formed from A. S. hrûwe, a.f., pity (cf. G. růwe by adding -eth; suggested by icel. hrýgró,
RYE

kryd, ruth, sorrow. From A. S. hreowman, to rue; see Rue (1).


Ryot; the same as Bayah, q. v.

S.

Sabaoth, hosts. (Heb.) Heb. tsēwāth, armies; pl. of tsewā, an army. = Heb. tsāwā, to go forth as a soldier.

= Heb. šāvīth, to rest.

Sable, an animal. (F. — Slavonic.) O. F. sable. = Russ. sobol', the sable; also a furtippet; Polish sobol'.  
† As black sable was best liked, the word sable (in E. and F.) also means 'black.'

Sabre, Saber. (F. — G. — Gk.) F. sabre. = G. sabel (older form ala-sabel), a falchion. Said to be from Mid. Gk. κερας, crooked (Dzie.). We also find Russ. sobla, Pol. sobła, Hung. szabla, Serv. sabla, Wallach. sabăl; all supposed to be borrowed words.


Saccordatal. (F. — L.) F. saccordatal.  
= L. saccordatīlis, belonging to a priest. = L. saccordōs, stem of saccordōs, a priest, lit. 'presenter of offerings or sacred gifts' (Corssen). = L. sacer, sacred; dare, to give.  
Cf. dōs (stem dōs-), a dowry, from dare.

From L. saccus are borrowed Du. zak, G. sack, &c. Der. sack-cloth.

Sack (2), to plunder. (F. — L., &c.)  
From the sb. sack, pillage. = F. sac, ruin, spoil. From the use of a sack in removing plunder; Cot. has à sac, à sac, 'the word whereby a commander authorizeth his soldiery to sack a place.' Cf. Late L. sacäre, to put into a bag; Late L. saccus, a garment; a purse, L. success, a sack; see above.

Sack (3), the name of an old Spanish wine. (F. — L.) Formerly also sack, meaning a 'dry' wine. = F. soc, dry; vin sec, sack. Cf. Span. seco, dry. = L. siccus, acc. of siccus, dry. Sherries sack = Span. seco de Xeres; see Sherry.

Sackbut, a kind of wind-instrument. (F. — L. — Gk. — Chaldee.) F. saguehute, a sackbut. Substituted, by some perversion, for L. sambūca, Dan. sib, § (Vulg.), which was a kind of harp. = Gk. σαμβοκε, = Chal. sabb(e)kēhā, a kind of harp.  
† Cf. Span. sacabuche, a tube used as a pump; also, a sackbut, trombone. Explained, by popular etymology, as 'that which exhausts the chest,' from the exhalation used; as if from Span. sabor, to draw out, exhaust, the same as M. F. sacquer, to draw out, hastily, lit. to draw out of a sack, from Heb. saq, a sack; buche, maw, stomach, chest.

Sacrament. (L. L. sacrāmentum, an engagement, military oath, vow; in late L., a sacrament. = L. sacrēre, to render sacred. = L. sacrēre, for sacer, sacred (below).

Sacred. (F. — L.) Sacred is the pp. of M. E. sacrēn, to consecrate, render holy; a verb now obsolete. = F. sacrēr, to consecrate. = L. sacrēre, to consecrate. = L. sacer, for sacer, holy. From base sac-, of L. sanctēre, to make holy. Brugm. ii. § 744. (☞SAK.)

Sacrifice. (F. — L.) F. sacrifice. = L. sacrificium, lit. a rendering sacred; cf. sacrificēre, to sacrifice. = L. sacer, for sacer, sacred; sacrēre, for sace, to make.

Sacrilege. (L. — L.) M. F. sacrēlēge.  
= L. sacrēlium, the stealing of sacred things. = L. sacri-, for sacer, sacred; legere, to gather, steal; see Legend.

Sacristan, Sexton. (F. — L.) Sacristan is rare; it is commonly sexton, M. E. sextēn, orig. a keeper of the sacred vestments, afterwards a grave-digger. = A. F. secrēstein, M. L. sacrēstain, 'a sexton or vestry-keeper.' Cot. = Late L. sacrēstā, a sacristan; with suffix -ānus. = L. sacer, for sacer (above); with suffix -ista.

Sad. (E.) The orig. sense was sated; hence tired, grieved. A. S. sad, sated, satiated.  
* O. Sax. sad, Icel. saðr, Goth. sadis, G. satt, sated, full. Tent. type *sa-dōn, sated; a pp. form. Allied to O. Ir. só-lith, satiety, só-theac, sated; L. sa-sēr, full; Lith. so-sēr, full, so-tas, satiety; Gk. δαινο, δαινα, to satiate. (☞SA, SA.)

Brugm. i. § 196. Allied to Sate, Satiate.
SADDLE

Saddle. (L. M.F. sedel, A.S. sedel. + Du. sadel, Icel. sëdel, Swed. Dan. sedel, G. sattel, O.H.G. satel. Teut. type *saddol; possibly borrowed from a derivative of Idg. *sed, to sit, in some other Idg. language. Cf. O. Slav. sedol; Russ. siedlo, L. sella (for *seda, from sedere, to sit); but none of these exhibits the grade *sad.

Sadducee. (L. Gk. Heb.) L. pl. Sadducei = Gk. pl. Saâdoumios, = Heb. pl. sâdúqim, = pl. of tsâdâq, just, righteous. = Heb. tsâdâq, to be just. Some derive it from Tûdâq (Zadok), the founder of the sect, whose name meant 'the just.'


Saffron, a plant. (F. Arab.) A. F. safraun, fr. safran, = Arab. sâfarîn, safron.

Sag, to droop. (L.) M. E. sagge, n. Not in A. S. Low G. sakken, to settle (as dregs); E. Fries. sakken, Du. zakken, to sink; Swed. sakta, to settle, sink down; cf. Dan. sakke, to have stern-way. Hardly allied to sink.

Sage, a tale (Scand.) Icel. saga, a tale; cf. Icel. segja, to say. See Say (1), Saw (2).

Bagacious. (L.) From L. sagaci, decl. stem of sagaci, of quick perception; with suffix -ous, = L. sagi, to perceive by the senses = Goth. sãhain, A. S. zcan, to seek. See Seek Brugu. l. § 187.

Sage (1), wise. (F. L.) F. sage. = Late L *sabius, for L. *saphinus, whence nasapinus, unwise (Petronius); see Schwan. = L. sapere, to be wise. See Sapid.

Sage (2), a plant. (F. L.) M. E. sauge. = O. F. sauv. = L. salvia, sage; from its supposed healing virtues. = L. salvare, to heal; salveus, safe, have, sound. See Salvation.

Sagittarius. (L.) L. sagittarius, an archer. = L. sagitta, an arrow.

Sago, a starch. (Malay.) Malay sàgu, sàgê, sago, pith of a tree named rumbiâa.

Sahib, sir, master; a title. (Hind. - Arab.) Hind. saikh, = Arab. saikh, lord, master; orig. 'companion.' Rich. Dict.; p. 924.


Sainfoin. (F. L.) F. sainfoin, M. F. sanctfoin (Cot.); as if 'holy hay.' = L. sanctum fenum, holy hay. But thought to represent san fein, i.e. 'wholesome hay.' = L. sanum fenum; see Sane.


Sake, a kind of falcon; a small piece of artillery. (F. Span. Arab.) (The gun was called after the falcon; cf. musket.) = M. F. sauvre, 'a saker; the hawk, and the artillery so called;' Cot. = Span. saure, a saker (in both senses). = Arab. saqr, a hawk. Rich. Dict.; p. 938. Engelmann has shown that the word is not of Lat. origin, as said by Dier. (Devic; and Körting, § 164.)

Salam, Salam. (Arab.) Arab. salâm, saluting, wishing peace; a salutation. = Arab. sâlim, saluting. + Heb. shalom, peace. from shâlam, to be safe.


Sala. (E.) M. E. sala, A. S. sala. + Icel. sala, fem., sal, neut. a sale, bargain; Swed. salu. O. H. G. sola. Orig. sense 'delivery,' or 'a handing over;' as in O. H. G. sala. Der. sell, handse.

Salic, Salique. (F. O. H. G.) F. Salique, belonging to the Salic tribe. This was a Frankish tribe, prob. named from the river Sala (now Yssel).
SALIENT

Salient. (L.) From pres. pt. of L. salire, to leap, spring forward. (Gk. σάλλω, I leap.) Brugm. i. § 514 (a).


Saliva, (L.) L. salīna, spittle; whence also O. Ir. salī, W. haliw, saliva. Der. salītate.


Sallow (1), Sally, a kind of willow. (E.) M. E. solow, = O. Merc. salth (A. S. sōlth), a willow; pl. solars, later salgis, + Icel. sols, Swed. salg, sal, Dan. salje, G. salweide, O. H. G. salah (whence F. saule); also L. salīx, Gæl. irelíoch, Irish sol, solaeach, W. hēg (pl.), Gk. ἄλεγν, a willow.


Sally. (F. - L.) M. E. salien = F. saliter, to issue forth; also to leap. = L. salire, to leap. See Salient. Der. salley, sb., from F. salley, a Sally, from the fem. of pp. salire.

Salmagundi, a seasoned hodge-podge. (F. - It. - L.) F. salmagondit, spelt salmagondin in Cotgrave, who describes the dish. Orig. 'seasoned salt-meats.' = It. salamid, pl. of salame, salt-meat, from L. sal, salt; condit, pl. of condite, seasoned, savoury, from L. conditus, pp. of condire, to pickle, season.


Saltation, dancing. (L.) Raie; from L. saltātia, a dancing. = L. saltātus, pp. of saltāre, to dance, frequent. of saltire, to leap. See Salient.

Salt-cellar. (E.; and F. - L.) For salt-cell or salt-sal, where sal is an old word for 'salt-holder;' so that the prefix salt is superfluous. = A. F. saler; M. F. salière, 'a salt-cellar;' Cot. = L. salārium, salt-cellar (in late L.); from L. salārius, sb. belonging to salt. = L. sēl, salt. See Salary.

Saltire in heraldry, a St. Andrew's cross. (F. - L.) A cross in this position (×) = O. Fr. salle, a saltire (Godfrey); M. F. sallotir, St. Andrew's cross (Cot.). Also M. F. sallotir, orig. a stirrup of a triangular shape A, also, a saltire (the cross being named from the position of the stirrup's sides). = I. sallātorium, a stirrup. = L. salātorius, belonging to leaping or springing; suitable for mounting a horse.

= L. saltātor, a leaper. = L. saltire, frequent. of saltire, to leap. See Salient.

Salt-petre, ntre. (E.; and F. - L. and Gk.) For M. F. salpetre, salt-petre (Cot.). = Late L. salpetra; L. sal petra, salt of the rock. = L. sēl, salt; (Gk. σάλα, a rock; see Salt and Petrify.

Salubrious. (L.) From L. salubrī-, healthful. For *saltāt-bris, i. e. healthful.

= L. saluāt, stem of saluātis, health; -bris, adj. suffix (Brugm. ii. § 77). The L. saluāt is allied to saluānus, safe, whole; see Salvation.

Salutary. (F. - L.) F. salutair. = L. saluātāris, healthful = L. saluātis, stem of saluātis, health; allied to saluānus, hale.

Salute. (L.) L. saluātēre, to wish health to, to greet. = L. saluāt- (above).

Salvage. (F. - L.) O. Fr. sauvage, lit. 'a saving.' = O. Fr. sauer, F. sauvier, to save. = L. sauvare, to save. = L. saluāus (below).

Salvation. (F. - L.) O. Fr. sauvation.

= L. acc. sauvationem, acc. of sauvatio, a saving. = L. saluātus, pp. of saluāre, to save. = L. saluāus, safe. Brugm. i. § 860 c.

Salve, ointment. (E.) M. E. salve (= salve). A. S. sælf; O. Merc. salt, self. + Du. salty, G. salbe; cf. Goth. salzin,


**SALVER**

vn., to anoint. Teut. type *salbā*, fem. Allied to Gk. *sála*, oil, fat (Hesychius); Skt. *sarpīś*, clarified butter. Brugm. i. § 562.

Salver, a plate on which anything is presented. (Span.—L.) In place of Span. *salvo*, a salver, a plate on which anything is presented; it also means the previous tasting of viands before they are served up. = Span. *salvar*, to save, free from risk, to taste the food or drink of nobles to save them from poison. = L. *salvāre*, to save (below). "A salver (savo)" is properly a plate or tray on which drink was presented to the taster, and then to the drinker of a health; cf. Span. *hacer la s′voa*, to drink one's health, also, to make the essay.

Sambo, the offspring of a negro and mulatto. (Span.—L.—Gk.) Span. *sambo*, formerly *çambo* (Pineda), bandy-legged; also as *sab*, a sambo (in contempt). = Late L. *scambus*. = Gk. *σαμπός*, crooked, said of the legs.


Samite, a rich silk stuff. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *saimil*. = Late L. *examinium*. = Late Gk. *ἔκσαμιλ*, a stuff woven with six kinds of thread. = Gk. έκ, six; μιλος, a thread of the wool. See Dimity.

Samovar, a tea-urn. (Russ.) Russ. samovar.

Sampan, a small boat. (Malay—Chin.) Malay *sampan*. = Chin. sanpan (Vule).

**SANCHEDRIM**

Sanitary, (L.) From L. *sanātus*, a healer. = L. *sanāre*, to heal. = L. *sāna*, whole, sane; see Sane.


Sanctity. (L.) From L. *sanctitatis*, holiness; cf. F. *saintet*, = L. *sanctus*, holy; see Saint.


Sandblind, half-blind. (E.) In Shakespeare; a corruption of *sam-blain*, half blind. The prefix = A. S. *stām*, half, cognate with L. stāmi, Gk. ήμι; see Semi-, Hemi.-

Sandwich. (E.) Named from John Montague, 4th Earl of Sandwich, died 1793, who used to have *sandwiches* brought to him at the gaming-table. = A. S. *sand-, wic*, Sandwich, a town in Kent.

Sane, (L.) L. *sāna*, of sound mind, whole, safe. Prob. allied to IceL. *sān*, G. *sühne*, stonement (Kluge).

Sanguine. (F.—L.) F. *sanguine*, bloody, of a sanguine complexion. = L. *sanguineus*, adj.; from *sanguin-* (for *sangu-*) stem of *sanguis*, blood.

Sanhedrim. (Heb.—Gk.) Late Heb. *sanhedrin*, borrowed from Gk. *σανήδριον*, a council; lit. a sitting together. = Gk.
Sans. (F. - L.) F. sans, without; O.F. sans. - L. sine, without. - L. si ne, if not, except.

Sanskrit. (Sk.) Skt. saṃskyata, lit. 'symmetrically formed.' - Skt. sam, together; kṛta, made, from kṛ, to make; cf. L. creō, to make. See Create.

Sap (1), juice of plants. (L.) A.S. seap; Du. sap; Low G. sapp; O.H.G. saf, cf. G. saf; Icel. safi. © Not allied to Gk. ὕφος; but perhaps borrowed from L. sapīa.

Sap (2), to undermine. (F. - Late L.) O.F. sapyer, F. saper. - O.F. sappe (L. sapa), a kind of hoe. (Cf. Span. sapo, Ital. soppa, mattock.) - Late L. sappe, saphe, a hoe. Origin unknown; Dacier suggested Gk. σκέπνης, a hoe; from σκέπνω, to dig.


Saponaceous, soapy. (L. - Teut.) Coned, as if from L. *sапонациум, from ἱςαφένεμ, acc. of ἱςαφο, soap (Pliny). See Soap.

Sappho, a kind of metre. (L. - Gk.) L. sapphicus, belonging to Sappho. - Gk. Σαφήνη, Sappho of Lesbos, died about 592 B.C.


Saraband. (F. - Span. - Pers.) F. sarabande, a Spanish dance. - Span. sarabanda, a dance of Moorish origin. - Pers. sarband, lit. 'a fillet for fastening a lady's head-dress.' - Pers. sar, head; band, band.

Saracen. (L. - Gk. - Arab.) L. sa-rācem, lit. one of the Eastern people. - Late Gk. ἱπαχνός, Arab. sharqin, pl. of sharqiya, ea-tern. - Arab. sharq, east, rising sun. - Arab. root sharaqa, it rose.

Sarsarum, a snare. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. sarsarum. - L. sarsorum. - Gk. ἱπαχνός, a snare. - Gk. ὁφυρος, to tear flesh, to bite the lips in rage, to sneer. - Gk. ἱπάξ, stem of ἱπάξ, flesh. Der. sarcastic, Gk. ἱπαχνός, sneering.

Sarsnet; see Saracen.

Sarsnet, Sarisnet, a thin silk. (F. - L. - Gk. - Arab.) O.F. sarçnet, a stuff made by the Saracens. - Low L. saraçnum, sarçnet. - L. sarçnum, Saracen; see Saracen.

Sarcoptopus. (L. - Gk.) L. sarak- phus, a stone tomb; made of limestone which was supposed to consume the corpse (Pliny). - Gk. ὁφυρος, flesh-consuming; hence lime-stone = Gk. ἱπαχνός, for ἱπάξ, flesh; ἱπάξ, to eat. See Sarsasm.

Sardin (1), a small fish. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. sardine, L. sardina, sardina. - Gk. ὁφυρος, sardina, a kind of fish.

Sardine (2), a gem. (L. - Gk.) L. sardius. - Gk. ὁφυρος; Rev. iv. 3. Named from Sardis, in Asia Minor (Pliny).

Sardius, a gem. (L. - Gk.) Rev. xxii. 20. - L. sardius (Vulgate). - Gk. ὁφυρος, ὁφυρος, a gem of Sardis (above).

Sardonic, used of grim laughter. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. sardonique, formerly sardonien, in phrase vis sardonien, 'a forced or careless mirth;' - Cot. - L. Sardonicus, usually Sardonius. - Gk. ὁφυρος, also ὁφυρος, said to be derived from ὁφυρος, a plant of Sardinia (Σάρδης), said to screw up the face of the eater; see Vergil, bcl. vii. 41.

Sardonyx, a gem. (L. - Gk.) L. sardonyx. - Gk. ὁφυρος, i.e. Sardian onyx. - Gk. ὁφυρος, for Σάρδης, Sardis, in Lydia; οὐρ, onyx. See Onyx.

Sarsaparilla. (Span.) Span. sarsa- parilla, a plant. (Span.) Zara means 'bramble,' perhaps from Basque satsaia, a bramble; parilla is generally referred to Harilla, the name of a physician who prescribed the use of sarsaparilla.

Sarsnet; see Saracen.

Sash (1), a case or frame for panes of glass. (F. - L.) Adapted from F. châsis, 'a frame of wood for a window,' Cot.; or from O.F. chasse (F. chasse), a case, shrine. - L. capsa, a case. See Chasse (3) and Case (2).

Sash (2), a scarf, girdle. (Pers.) Formerly shash; - Pers. shat, of which one meaning is 'a girdle worn by the fire-worshippers;' also spelt shesh.

Sassafras, a kind of laurel. (F. - Span. - L.) F. sassafras. - Span. sassefras, from O. Span. sassafras, the herb saxifrage; sassafras was so named from being supposed to possess the like virtue. - L. saxifraga; see Saxifrage.
SATAN. (Heb.) Heb. satàн, an enemy. = Heb. root sàtan, to persecute.

Satchel. (L.) O. F. sacchet, a little bag. = L. sacculus, acc. of sacculus, dimin. of saccus, a sack; see Sack.

Saté, Satiate. (L.) Sate is from sate, used as a short form of satisate in sense of 'satisfied.' (Suggested by L. sat for sate; satus, full.) = L. satis, pp. of satisare, to sate, fill full. = L. sat, satis, sufficient; sati, full. Allied to Sád. Brugm. i. § 196. Der. satiary, M. F. satis, from L. acc. satiátem, fullness.

Satellite. (F. — L.) F. satellite, 'a sergeant; catchpole.' Cot. = L. satellitium, acc. of satellites, an attendant.

Satín. (F. — L.) F. satin. (Ital. setina, Port. sedima, Late L. sètina, sétina, satín. = Late L. sèta, silk; L. sèta, a bristle, a hair. Brugm. i. § 207.

Satire. (F. — L.) F. satire = L. satír, a satira, a species of poetry; orig. 'a medley.' Derived from satúra lanx, a full dish, dish full of mixed ingredients; where satúra is fem. of satír, full. Cf. Sate.

Satisfy. (F. — L.) O. F. satisfer later satisfaire. Formed as if from Late L. satísfícare, substituted for L. satisfacere, lit. 'to make enough.' = L. satír, enough; facere, to make. Der. satisfaction, from pp. satisfacere.

Satrap. a Persian viceroy. (F. — L. Gk.-Pers.) F. satrapé, = L. satrapam, acc. of satrapés. = Gk. σατράπης. = O. Pers. khsatrá-pāvād, guardian of a province; from khsatrá, province, and pāvād, to protect (Spiegel). Cf. Zend šōštā-pāvād, protector of a region (Fick, i. 303), from Zend šōštā, a region, pāvād, protector; Skt. kṣatātra, a field, region, from kṣātri, to dwell, and pāvād, to protect.


Saturnine. (F. — L.) O. F. saturnin (usually Saturnien), under the influence of the malign planet Saturn; hence, melancholy. = L. Saturnus, Saturn; said to mean 'the sower;' as if from saturn, supine of serere, to sow (Festus); which is improbable.

Saturday. (L. and E.) A. S. Sater-dag, also Sætern-dag, Sæternes dag, i.e. Saturn's day; a translation of L. Sáturndiēs; cf. Du. Zaterdag, = L. Saturnus, Saturn: A. S. deg, a day.

Satyr. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. satyre. = L. satyrus, = Gk. σάτυρος, a satyr, a sylvan god.

Sauce. (F. — L.) F. sauce. = L. saucia, a thing salted; fem. of saucia, salted.

Savour. (F. — L.) From A. F. sauvier, to adventure oneself. I find mention of a man 'qu sauvier en eue' who ventures on the water, who goes to sea; Year-book of 11 Edw. III. p. 619. = A. F. s-, for es-, out (L. ex); and sauvier, for adventurer, to adventure or venture, from aventur, an adventure. See Adventure.

Saurian, one of the lizard tribe. (Gk.) From Gk. σαύρα, sauros, a lizard.


Sauterne, a wine. (F.) From Sauverne in France, department of Gironde.


Savannah, a meadow-plain. (Span. — L. — Gk.) Span. sabana (with b pron. as br-labal y), a sheet for a bed, large cloth, large plain (from the appearance of a plain covered with snow). = L. sabana, pl. of sabanum, a linen cloth; used as a fem. sing. = Gk. ωμα, a linen cloth, towel.


Savin, Sevine, Sabine, a shrub. (L.) A. S. sefine. = L. sabina; orig. Sabina herba, a Sabine herb. The Sabines were a people of central Italy.

Savory, a plant. (F. — L.) M. F. savoëre, a popular perversion of O. F.
SAVOUR

savour (whence F. savour).—L. satureia, savory.


Savoy, a kind of cabbage. (F.) Brought from Savoy.


Saxhorn, a kind of horn. Named after the inventor, Adolphe Sax, a Frenchman; ab. 1840.

Saxifrage, a plant. (F.—L.) F. saxifrage. —L. saxifraga, spleenwort; so named because it was supposed to break stones in the bladder. —L. saxi-, for saxum, a stone; frag, base of frangere, to break. Cf. Sassafras.

Saxon, a Tent. race. (L.—Teut.) Late L. Saxonen, pl., Saxons, —A.S. Seaxan, Saxons; because armed with a short sword. —A.S. seax, a knife, lit. 'cutter;' O. Fries. sax; cf. L. saxum, a stone implement. Brugm. i. § 549 c.


Say (2), a kind of serge. (F.—L.—Gk.) O.F. saxe, say. (Cf. Span. saya, sayo, a tunic; svaste, a thin stuff.) So called because used for making a kind of coat called in Latin saga, sagum, or sagus; Late L. sagum, (1) a mantle, (2) a kind of cloth. —Gk. σάγος, a soldier's mantle; allied to σαρή, harness, σάγρα, a pack-saddle; see Sumpster.

Say (3), to essay; short for essay or essay; see Essay.

Scab. (Scand.) Dan. Swed. skab, + G. schabe; A.S. sceat, scab, scab, itch. Lit. 'something that is scratched;' cf I. scabere, to scratch, scabés, itch. See Shave and Shabby.

Scabbard. (F.—Teut.) M.E. scaberei, scabere, scabere, a scabbard; answering to O.F. escabere, only found in the pl. escabers (Godefroy). The F. word is made up of O.F. escale, a scale, husk, case, and -bere, a protection (as in O.F. hausbre, hal bre, a hauberk). —O. H. G. scale, a scale, husk, case; sergan, to hide, protect. Thus scabbard = scabere = escaher = escabere, with the reduplicated sense of 'cover-cover,' or protecting case. See Scale (1) and Hauberk.


Scaffold. (F.—L. and Gk.) M.E. scaffol. —O.F. *escafare, only found as escafar, escafare (also chafar), mod. F. chafard, a scaffold. Short for escafar (Burguy), where es- represents L. ex, prep.; cf. Span. and Ital. catafarlo, a funeral canopy, also a stage, scaffold (whence F. and E. catafalque). B. The former part of catafarlo may be allied to Span. catar, in the sense 'to view.' The latter part is perhaps due to L. jasa, a kind of scaffold. (Doubtful.)

Scale (1), to burn. (F.—L.) M.F. saldon. —O.F. *escafer, later eschander, to scald (F. echander). —I. esclardare, to wash in hot water. —L. ex, out, very; and calidus = calidus, hot. See Caldon.

Scale (2), scabby. (Scand.) For scaled, i.e. afflicted with the scall; see Scal.

Scald (3), a poet. (Scand.) Icel. skald, a poet, older form skald (Noreen).


Scale (2), a bowl or dish of a balance. (F.—Teut.) [Formerly also scale; cf. Icel. skál, a scale of a balance.] M.E. scale, —O.F. escale, a cup (Godefroy). —Icel. skál, Dan. skål, Swed. skål, bowl; Du. schaal, scale, bowl. Allied to Scale (1); being from Tent. base skál, 3rd grade of *skelaw.

Scale (3), a ladder, gradation. (L.) L. scál, a ladder. L. scalla = *salt(2)-stāb, i.e. *scaend(4)-stāb; from scandere, to climb. See Soan. Brugm. i. § 414.
SCALENE

Scalene. (L. — Gk.) L. scalēnum, adj. = Gk. σκαλήνος, scalene, uneven.

Scall, scab on the skin. (Scand.) From Icel. skal, a bald head; orig. a peeled head. Cf. Swed. skalig, bald, from skala, to peel. Allied to Swed. skal, a head; see Scale (1). Der. scald (2) = scalled, afflicted with scall.

Scallion, a plant allied to garlic. (F. — L. — Gk. — Phoenician.) O. F. escalogue, a scallion; see further under Shallot.

Scallop, Scallop, a kind of shell-fish. (F. — Tent.) M. E. scallop. — O. F. escalope, a shell. — M. Du. schelp (Du. schelp), a shell, especially a scallop-shell. Allied to Scala (1) and Shell. Der. scallop, vb., to cut an edge into scallop-like curves.

Scalp. (Scand.) M. E. sculp. (Northern). = Icel. skál, M. Swed. skalp, a sheath; Dan. diai. skalp, husk, shell of a pea; also M. Ital. scalp, the scalp, a word borrowed from Teutonic. Cf. M. Du. schelp, a shell (hence, skull). See Scallop.

Scapel, a small sharp knife. (L.) L. scapellum, dimin. of scapium, a knife. = L. scalper, to cut.

Scommeny, a cathartic gum-resin. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. scommonie. = L. scammonia, scammonia, scammony, a kind of bind-weed.

Scamp. (F. — L.) Formerly a vagabond, or fugitive. = O. North F. escamer, c'scancer, to flee; O. F. eschamer, to decamp. — L. excr, out; and campus, battlefield. Der. scamp, to run or flee away.

Scam. (L.) Short for scand; the d was prob. mistaken for the pp. suffix -ed. = L. scandere, to climb; also, to scan a verse. +Skt. skand, to spring up. Brugm. i. § 635.

Scandal. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. scandal. = L. scandalum. = Gk. σκάνδαλος, a snare; also a scandal, offence, stumbling-block. Orig. the spring of a trap, the stick which sprung up when the trap was shut, and on which the bait was placed; usually called σκάνδαλον. = SKAND, to spring up. See Scan. Doublet, slander.

Scansion. (L.) From L. scansion, a scanning. = L. scansion, pp. of scandere, to scan; see Scan.

Scant, adj. (Scand.) M. E. shant, insufficient. = Icel. skamt, nent. of skamma, short, brief; whence skamur, to dole out (hence to scant or stint); Icel. skamtr, a dole. In Norwegian, nt appears for m, as in shant, a dole, shanta, to measure closely. Cf. O. H. G. sham, short. Der. scant-y.

Scantling, a cut piece of timber, a pattern. (k. — Tent.; with L. prefix.) From O. North F. escantillon, for O. F. eschantillon, a small cantle, scantling, sample; Cot. = O. F. ex-, prefix, from L. ex; cantel, a cantle; see Cantor.

Scapgoat. Here scape is short for escape; see Essex.

Scapular, belonging to the shoulder-blades. (N.) Late L. scapulāris, adj., from scapula, pl. shoulder-blades. Der. scapular-y, a kind of scarf (worn over the shoulders). F. scapulétre, Late L. scapulaire.

Scarc (1), mark of a wound. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. escarre. = L. eschara, a scar, esp. of a burn. = Gk. ἐγκώ, a hearth, fireplace, scar of a burn.

Scarc (2), Scare, a rock. (Scand.) M. E. scarre. = Icel. skor, a skerry, isolated rock; Dan. sker Swed. skar. So called because cut off from the main land; see Sheer.

Scaramouch, a buffoon. (F. — Ital. — O. It. G.) From Scaramouche, a famous, Italian zany who acted in England in 1673 (Blount). Also called Scaramouche, which was the F. spelling; but his real name was Scaramuccia, of which the lit. sense is 'a skirmish,' being the same word as the O. F escrincouche, a skirmish. See Skirmish.

Scare. (F. — L.) M. E. scars. = O. F. escars, escars, scarce, scanty, niggard (F. escars). = Late L. scarpus, short form of escarpus, used as a substitute for L. exserpus, pp. of exserpare, to select; see Excel. Thus the sense was 'picked out.' select, scarce.

Scare. (Scand.) M. E. skerren, to scare; from skerre, adj., timid, shy. = Icel. skjón; timid, shy; allied to skiera-k, to shun, lit. to-sher off; see Sheer (2).

Scarf (1), a light sash or band. (F. — O. Low G.) Confused, as to sound, with Scarf (3). The particular sense is due to O. North F. escarp, O. F. and M. F. escharpe, a scarf; Cot. = M. Du. scharpe, a scarf; Low G. scharpe, Cf. E. Fries. scharpe, a scarf, which, like G. schärpe, is prob. from F. See below.

Scarf (2), to join timber together. (Scand.) From Swed. skärp, a scarf, seam, joint. + Bavarian scharben, to cut a notch in timber, G. scharben, O. H. G. scharbōn, to cut small. From Tent. *scharb, and
SCARIFY

grade of *scher-b-an*, to cut, as in A.S. *sceorfan*, pt. t. *sceart*, to scrape.

Scarf. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *scarfier*.

— L. *scarfica*, to scarf, scratch open; from *scarfere*, to scarfify. — Gk. σκερφωω, I scratch. — Gk. σκέρφων, a sharp pointed instrument. Allied to L. *scribere*, to write, and to E. *scribe*.


— Pers. *saghat*, *sigallat*, *saqulat*, scarlet cloth. Orig. the name of a stuff, which was often of a scarlet colour; cf. ‘scarlet reed’, Ch. Procl. 456. ¶ Hence Pers. *saghatam*, scarlet cloth, whence M. E. *scheletheum* (Chaucer). The Turkish *iskelet*, scarlet, is merely borrowed from Ital. *scarlatta* (Zenker). See *Suciat* in Yule.


Scarp. (F. — It. — Teut.) F. *escarpe*.

— Ital. *scarpe*, ‘a curtein of a wall’, so called because cut sharp, i.e. steep. — Du. *scherb*; M. H. G. *scharf*, *scharp*, sharp; see Sharp.


Scavenger. (F. — Teut.) Formerly *scavenger*; the *n* is intrusive. The sense has much changed; a scavenger was an officer who acted as inspector of goods for sale, and subsequently had to attend to cleansing of streets. *Scavage*, i.e. inspection, is an A. F. word, with F. suffix *-age* (<L. *àticum*); from O. F. *escavuer*, to examine, inspect. — O. Sax. *skawan*, to behold; cognate with A. S. *sceawan*, to look at. See Show.

Scene. (L. — Gk.) L. *scena*, *scena* (whence also F. *scène*). — Gk. σκηνή, a sheltered place, tent, stage, scene. Der. *pro-sceniwm*.

Scout, vb. (F. — L.) A false spelling for *sent*, as in Hamlet, i. 5. 58 (ed. 1623).

— F. *sentir*, ‘to feel, sense’; Cot. — L. *sensire*, to feel, perceive. See Sense.

Scopite. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *scopitique*.

— L. *scopitus*. — Gk. σκόπων, thoughtful, inquiring; pl. σκόπων, the Sceptics, followers of Pyrrho (3rd century, B.C.). — Gk. σκέπτομαι, I consider; see Specie.

Sceptre. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *sceptre*.

— L. *sceptrum*. — Gk. σκέπτρον, a staff to lean on, a sceptre. — Gk. σκέπτεσθαι, to prop; also to hurl. Cf. L. *sceptrum*, a shaft, stem.

Schedule. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *cedule*. — M. F. *schedule*, cedule, ‘a schedule, scrowle, and a guide, the elder'; ‘cudule’. — L. *scheulata*, a small leaf of paper; dimin. of *scheda* (or *scidea*), a strip of papyrus-bark. Late Gk. σχεδία, a tablet, is borrowed from L.; hence the L. word must be from the kindred Gk. σχεδία, a cleft piece of wood, from σχέδειν, to cleave. See Schism.

Scheme. (L. — Gk.) Formerly *schema*. — L. *schëmata*. — Gk. σχῆμα, form, appearance, also used as a term in rhetoric. — Gk. σχῆμα, in σχήματος, fut. of σχέω, to hold, have (base *σχε-*). Cf. Skt. *sakha*, to bear. (✔ SEGH.)


Schist, slate-rock. (Gk.) Gk. σχιστός, easily cleft. — Gk. σχίζων (base *σχε-*) (above).

School (1). (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *scole*. A. F. and O. F. *escole*, school. — L. *schola*. — Gk. σχολή, rest, leisure, employment of leisure time, also a school. Orig. ‘a pause;’ from σχολ-, a grade of the base of ἱσχειν, to hold; see Scheme. (✔ SEGH.)

Der. *school-ar*, A. F. *escoler*; *scholi-ast*, from Gk. σχολαστής, a commentator.


Schooner. (Scand.) Properly *scooner*, but spelt as if derived from Dutch, which is not the case, the Du. *schooner* being of E. origin. First called a *scooner* in 1713, when the first schooner was so named in Gloucester, Massachusetts, from the remark that ‘she scoons,’ i.e. glides swiftly. This verb is the Clyde ASD *scoon* or *scook*, to glide swiftly, applied to stones with which one makes ‘ducks and drakes’ in the water. — Icel. *skumta*, to speed. See Shum.


in the hips. — Gk. ἔχλασις, subject to pains in the loins. — Gk. ἔχλασις, stem of ἔχλασιν, pain in the loins. — Gk. ἔχλασις, the socket in which the thigh-bone turns. Der. scient-a, fem. of L. adj. scientias.


Sciolist. (L.) Formed, with suffix -ist, from L. sciolus, a matterer. — L. scius, knowing. — L. sci-re, to know. See Science.


Scirrhous, pertaining to a hard swelling. (L. — Gk.) From Late L. scirrhous, sb., a form used for L. scirros, a hard swelling. — Gk. σκίρρος, σκίρρος, σκίρρωμα, a hard swelling. — Gk. ασκρή, hard.

Scissors. (F. — L.) [Ill spelt, and not from scindere, to cut.] M. E. scissors, scissors. — O. F. cisires, shears; used instead of ciseaux, 'sizars', Cot. The latter is the pl. of O. F. cisel, chisel; see Chisel. Both words are due to L. cedere, to cut; see Cassura. Q No doubt the word was confused with L. scissor, which properly means 'a cutter', hence, a tailor; from L. scindere, to cut.

Score. (Scand.) M. E. scif. Swed. dial. shoff, as in shoff-ord, n. pl., words of abuse, shoft-sera, to abuse; O. Fries. shoff, a scoff; Icel. skaph, shop, mockery. Cf. M. Du. schappen, schaben, to scoff; Icel. skopa, to scoff; also Dan. skaffe, to deceive; see Souffle. The orig. sense was prob. 'a rub' or 'a shave'; cf. Swed. shuff, a push, G. schupfen, to push; see Shove.

Scoold. (Perhaps Frisian.) M. E. scoolden; also skalde, scoold, sb., a scold. The sb. is formed from *skald, and grade of Teut. *skaldan, to scold, blame, as seen in O. Fries. skald, Du. schelden (pt. t. schold), G. schelten (pt. t. schalt), to scold; cf. Dan. skilde, wk. vb., to scold. If the orig. sense was 'to push', it is allied to O. Sax. skaldan, to push off (a boat).

Scoollp; see Scoallp.

Scoonse (1), a small fort, bulwark. (F. — L.) Also applied to a helmet, and even to the head. — O. F. esconse, a hiding-place, sconce; orig. fem. of pp. escon. — L. absconsa, fem. of abscensus, used (as well as abscunditum) as pp. of abscondere, to hide; see Abscond.

Scoonse (2), a candle-stick. (F. — L.) M. E. sconse, scones, a covered light, lantern. — O. F. esconse, a dark lantern (Roquefort). — Late L. absconsa, a dark lantern; from L. absensus, hidden.


Scope. (Ital. — Gk.) Ital. scope, a mark to shoot at, scoop; Florio. — Gk. skopos, a mark, a watchcry; allied to Gk. σκόπωμα, I see, spy, which is cognate with L. specere; see Species.

Scoorbute, afflicted with scurvy. (Low L.) From Low L. scorbuitus, scurvy; said to be Latinised from M. Du. scheere-n, to break, tear, and boe, a bone (Weigand); which is doubtful. From L. scorbuitus were formed Low G. scharbock, scharboke, scurvy; M. Du. schuurbuk (Du. schuurbik), scurvy. These forms are due to popular etymology, as the lit. sense of M. Du. schuurbuyck is 'rupture of the belly,' from scheuren, to tear, and buik (mod. Du. buik), the belly. See Scurvy.


Score. (Scand.) M. E. scomr, properly a cut; hence twenty, denoted by a long cut on a cut stick. — Icel. skor, a score, cut; also twenty; cf. Swed. sköra, Dan. skor, score, cut. From Teut. *skor-, Icel. skor-,
SCORIA

weak grade of the a, to cut, shear; see shear.

**SCORIA**, slag. (L. - Gk.) L. scoria. =

Gk. scoria, dust, scum. = Gk. scup, dung, ordure. + A.S. sceorn, dung.

**Scoorn.** (F. - L.) M.E. scorn. = O.F.

estorn, scorn; Cot. = O.F. escornor, to

humiliate, mock at; orig. = to deprive of

horns; from L. ex, out, cornu, a horn.

But much influenced by M. E. scornen,

to scorn, from O.F. escornir, escarnuir,

to deride; from O.H.G. scernon, to
deride, a vb. due to the sb. scorn, derision.

**Scorpion.** (F. - L. - Gk.) F. scorpion.

= L. scorpionem, acc. of scorpio, the same

as scorpiae. = Gk. scorpionos, a scorpion, also

a prickly sea-fish. (F.) (SKERP.)

**Scotch.** to cut with narrow incisions.

(Scand.) To scotch is to cut slightly; short

for sco-ch, an extension of scoar; see Scoor.

With knyle scorcheth not the Boorde;'

Babees Book, p. 80. Confused with M.

E. scorchenn, to flay, which suggested

its form.

**Scot-free.** free from payment. (F. -

Teut.) A. F. and O. F. escot (F. escot),

payment, esp. a contribution to a common

fund, into which it is shot. = Icel. skot, a

shot, a contribution. + Du. schot, G. schoss,

a shot, a scot. From *skot-, weak grade


**Scoordrel.** (Scand.) Lit. = 'a loathsome

fellow.' Aberdeensh. scoordrel; for *scon-

ner-el, where -el is an agential suffix.

From Lowl. Scotch scunner, scunner, to loathe, also (formerly) to shrink through

fear, act as a coward; so that a scunner

is one who shrinks, a coward. See

Barbour, Bruce, xvii. 651. The verb

scunner is the frequentative of the North.

form of A.S. scun-tan, to shun; see Shun.

Cf. Swed. dial. skunna sig, Icel. skunda,

to hasten.

**Scour (1),** to cleanse. (F. - L.) O. F.

escurir, to scour. Cf. Span. escurar,

M. Ital. scavare, to scour, rub up. = L.

scorrere, to take great care of. = L. ex,

very; either, to take care, from cura, care.

(Kütritz.)

**Scour (2),** to run along. (F. - L.) 'Ca-

milla scures the plain;' Pope. = O. F.

escurver, escurver, to run out (as a spy).

- L. excurvere, L. ex, out; currever, to run.

**Scourges.** (F. - L.) A. F. escurges; cf.

G. F. esorger, escurger, a scourge, scourges.

Cf. Ital. scuvirada, M. Ital. scuvirada, a

scourge, in scouring, to whip. The M. Ital.

oriata answers to L. excoriatu, lit. layed

off, hence a strip of leather for a whip, a

thong; pp. of excorire, to lay off, in

Late L., to whip; see Excoriate.

**Scout (1),** a spy. (F. - L.) M. E.

scoute. = O. F. escontte, a spy. = O. F.

escouter, to listen. = Folkg. *ascoluirre,

for L. auscultare, to listen; see Auscul-

tation.

**Scout (2),** to ridicule an idea. (Scand.)

Allied to Lowl. Scotch scout, to pour out

a liquid forcibly, to shoot it out. = Icel.

skuta, skuti, a taunt; cf. skot-yrd, scoffs.

= Icel. skút, a weak grade of the base of

skjota, to shoot. Cf. Swed. skjuta, (1)

to shoot, (2) to shove; skjuta skulde pâ, to

cast the blame on; Dan. skåde, to shoot,

cast (blame on), repel. See Shoot.

**Scowl.** (Scand.) M. E. scoulen. Not

in A.S. = Dan. skule, to scowl, cast down

the eyes; allied to E. Fries. and Low G.

schulen, Du. schulen, to hide oneself, prov.

G. schulen, to hide the eyes, look slyly,

peep. From the sb. seen in E. Fries.

schul, Du. schul, Dan. skul, shelter, Icel.

skjöl, shelter, cover. See Sheal.

**Scrabble,** to scratch. (Scand.) Lit. =

to scratch or scale; for prov. E. scrabble,

frequent. of scrape. Cf. Du. schrabben,

to scratch; E. Fries. schrabben, schrapfen,

schrapen, to scratch. See Scrape.

**Scraggy,** lean, rough. (Scand.) Allied

to M. E. scraggy, covered with thin strag-

gling bushes. From prov. E. stray,

a forked branch, lean person; cf. stray,

a stunted bush. = Swed. dial. skragga,

a weak old man; cf. Icel. skraggalir, scraggy;

North Fries. skrog, a lean man; Dan. skrog,

carcasse. See Shrug, Shrink.

**Scramble,** (Scand.) Nasalised form of

prov. E. scramble, to scramble, allied to

scramble, to scramble, to scramble, to grab

about; frequentatives of scrape, prov. E.

scrap, to scrape.

**Scramnel,** thin, weakly, wretched.


E. scrmny, thin, lean; scrmnel, a lean

person (Lincolnshire). = Swed. dial. skran

weak; Norweg. skram, thin, lean, dry;


dial. and Norw. skrin, thin, lean, weak,

dry.

**Scrap,** (Scand.) Icel. skrâp, scrape,

trifies, lit. 'scraping.' = Icel. skrafa, to

scrape.

**Scrape,** (Scand.) Orig. to scratch

with something sharp. = Icel. skrafa, Swed.
SCRATCH


Scrape. (Scand.) Due to the confusion of M. E. skraten, to scratch, with M. E. creeden, to scratch. β. M. E. skraten stands for *skraten, where the s- (due to F. es-, L. ex-) is intensive, and skraten is from Swed. kratna (below). γ. M. E. creeden stands for *kreeden. — Swed. kratna, to scrape, krats, a scraper. — Swed. kratna, to rake, scrape; cf. Icel. kraota, to hagrove. From Teut. *kre-at-an, to cut (p. t. *kraat, pp. *kroat-anus). So also Du. crassen (for *kreeten, c. kreiten, O. H. G. krasoan, to scratch. And see Grate (a).

Scrawl. (Scand.) A contraction of scrabbly, to write carelessly. ∥ Confused with M. E. scrablen, to crawl, a form of crawel with prefix s (= O. F. es<-L. ex-) used with an intensive force.

Scream. (Scand.) M. E. scremen. — Icel. skrama, Swed. skrama, Dan. skramme, to scare; oï lug, to cry aloud. Cf. Swed. skrama, a scream; Dan. skramler, to roar.


Screen. (F. — Teut.) M. E. seken. — O. F. esron (Littre); escron, ‘a screen.’ Cot. (Mod. F. écran.) Also found as (O. F. esraune, Godefroy). — G. schranne, a railing, grate. β. In the sense of ‘coarse sieve,’ it is the same word; so called because it screens (or wards off) the coarser particles, and prevents them from coming through.

Screw (1). (F. — Teut.) Formerly sroue = M. F. esroue, ‘a screw.’ Cot.; O. F. esroue (Godefroy). F. écrou. Perhaps from Low G. schoewe; cf. M. Du. schoeve, Du. schraef, G. schraube, a screw. ∥ The Icel. skrufa, Swed. skruve, Dan. skrue, are from Low G.; and it is doubtful whether the Du. and G. words are really Teutonic.

Screw (2), a vicious horse. (E.) The North E. form of skew or q. v.

Scribble. (L.; with E. suffix.) Formed from scriba with frequent suffix -le; the suffix giving it a verbal force.

Scribe. (L.) L. scriba, a writer. — L. scribera, to write, orig. to scratch or cut slightly.

SCRIMMAGE; see Skirmish.

Scrap (1), a small bag. (Scand.) A. F. escrep, a scarf. — Icel. skryppa, Swed. skryppa, a scrip. Orig. sense *skrep, because made of a scrap of stuff; cf. N. Fries. skrap, a scrip.

Scrap (2), a piece of writing; the same word as script (below).


Scripture. (F. — L.) M. E. scripture, a writing. — M. F. escripture, a writing. — L. scriptura, a writing. — L. scriptus, pp. of scribere, to write.

Scrivenor. (F. — L.) Formerly a scribe on; the suffix -er, of the agent, is an E. addition. M. E. scrivyn (= scrivyn). — O. F. escrivyn. — Late L. scribānum, acc. of scribānum, a notary. — L. scriber, to write.

Scrofula. (L.) L. scrofula, a little pig; whence the pl. scrofulae, used in the sense of scrofulous swellings; perhaps from the swollen appearance of the glands. Dimin. of scrofa, a breeding sow, lit. a digger; from the habit of swine; cf. L. scrobus, a ditch.


Scroyles, rascals. (F. — L.) In K. John, ii. 373. — O. F. scroyles, later scroylees, lit. ‘the king’s evil,’ i.e. scrofula; Cot. = Late L. *scrofele (only found as scroella), scrofula, dimin. of *scrofola, for scrofula; see Scrofula. Transferred, as a term of abuse, from the disease to the person said to be afflicted with it. (See Körtín.)

Scrub (1), brush-wood. (Scand.) Dan. dial. shrub, brush-wood; Norw. shrubba, the dwarf cornel-tree. See Shrub. Der. scrubby, mean, orig. shrubby, stunted.

Scrub (2), to rub hard. (Scand.) M. E. scrubben, to scrub, = Swed. skrubba, Dan. skrubbe, to scrub. + Low G. skrubben; Du. schrobben; N. Fries schrobe, E. Fries. schrubben. According to Franck, it is allied by gradation to Du. and E. Fries. skrubben, to scratch; see Scribble, Scripe. β. It is also, perhaps, related to shrub. Cf. E. broom, from the shrub so called; Lowl. Scotch scrubber, ‘a handful
of heath tied tightly together for cleaning culinary utensils;’ Jamieson.

Scruff; see Scuff.

Scruple. (F.-L.) F. screpule, ‘a little sharp stone. . . in a mans shoov,’ Cot.; hence a hindrance, perplexity, doubt, also a small weight. = L. scrupulus, a small piece. = L. scrupulus, acc. of scrupulus, a sharp piece, dimin. of scrupus (the same).

Scutiny. (L.) L. scutinium, a careful enquiry. = L. scrutari, to search into carefully, as if among broken pieces. = L. scutich, a pl., broken pieces.

Soud, to run quickly. (Scand.) Cf. Dan. skyde, to shoot; skyde over steen, lit. ‘to shoot over the stem,’ to send along; skudde, a stone throw, called in Scotch a scudding-stone. Cf. Swed. skulda, to shoot the bolt of a door. See Scuttle (3), Scout (2), and Shoot.

Scumble. (Scand.) The frequentative of Swed. skuja, to push, shove, jog. Cf. M. Du. schuifelen, to drive on, also to run or shuffle off, from Du. schuiven, to shove. See Shufle, Shove.

Scuft, Scuff, Scruff, the nape of the neck. (Scand.) O. Icel. skof (pron. skofi), hair of the head, mod. Icel. skofi, a fox’s tail; N. Fries. skuf, the nape of a horse’s neck. = G. schaff, a tuft of hair; O. H. G. scutf, hair. Goth. skuff, hair of the head. Allied to Sheaf; cf. Icel. skarv, a fox’s brush.

Sowl, Skulk. (Scand.) M. E. skulken. = Dan. skula, to scull, sulk; Swed. skolka, to play the truant. A derivative of Dan. skula, to sowl; see Soowl. Allied to Icel. skolla, to scull, keep aloof.

Scull (1), Skull, the cranium. (Scand.) M. E. skulle, scolle. Named from its shell-like shape. = Swed. dial. skull, variant of sköll, scull; Norw. skoll, scull. From Teut. *skul, weak grade of *skulan- (pt. t. *skul; to cleave, divide. From the form *skul we have Swed. hufvud-skall, the skull (also hufvud-skål), and Dan. hjerneskall, skull; see scule (2).

Scull (2), a small light oar. (Scand.) Perhaps named from the slightly hollowed blades. See Scull (1). Cf. M. Swed. skolla, skolla, a thin plate; Swed. hufvudskaal, scull (of the head); väd-skål, scale (of a balance); shalig; concave. Der. scull, vb.; to use sculls.

Scull (3), a shoal of fish; see School (2).

Scouler, a place for swilling dishes.

Scutiform. (F.-L.) M. F. scutiforme, shaped like a shield. = L. scutum, shield; forma, form.
SCUTTLE

Scuttle (1), a shallow basket or vessel. (L.) A Northern form. Icel. skúll; A.S. scult, a vessel. — L. scutella, allied to sputula, a small tray; cf. scutra, a tray.
See Scullery.

Scuttle (2), an opening in a hatchway of a ship. (F. — Span. — Teut.) O.F. escotille, scuttle. — Span. escotilla, the hole in the hatch of a ship. — Span. esotar, to cut, hollow out, or slope out a garment to fit the neck or bosom. — Span. escote, the sloping of a jacket, &c. — Du. schoot, lap, bosom; Low G. schoot; Icel. skaut.
See Sheet. Q. So Dies; but Span. escotilla is rather a dimin. from Low G. schoot, a trap-door. Cf. E. shutter. De. scuttle, vb., to sink a ship by making holes in it.

Scuttle (3), to hurry along. (Scand.) Cf. Swed. dial. skutta, to take a long jump; also prov. E. scuttle (Bailey), frequent. of scud; see Soud and Shoot.


Se-, away, apart. (L.) L. se-, prefix; full form sed, without.

Sea. (E.) M.E. see. A.S. sæ, sea, lake. Du. see; Icel. sæ; Dan. sø; Swed. sjö; G. see; Goth. sauros. Teut. type *sawos.


Seam (2), a horse-load. (Late L. — Gk.) M.E. seem, A.S. seaman. Borrowed (like G. saum) from Late I. sauma, late form of sagma, a horse-load, pack. — Gk. sáuma, a pack-saddle. See Sumparter.

Seamstress, Sampstress. (E.; with F. suffix.) A.S. stamestre, a seamstress; with suffix -ess (< F. -esse < Gk. -ēosa) = A.S. stam, a seam (see Seam); with suffix -eress; see Spinster.

Allied to Rus. sawoi, dry; Lith. saunos, dry; Gk. auros (for *awos), dry; cf. Skt. *suk, for *sukh, to dry up. Igl. type *sawos. See Aureate. Brum. i. § 314.

Search, to explore. (F. — L.) M.E. serchen, sercher. — O.F. chercher (F. chercher); Prov. F. chercher, dial. of Verdun (Persia). — L. circāre, to go round; hence, to explore. — L. curia, a ring; see Cirrus. Der. re-search; cf. shark.

Season. (F. — L.) M.E. seson. — O.F. seson, seson, saison. [Cf. Span. sazon, O. Prov. sados, sars, Bartsch.] = Lat. satōnem, acc. of satio, sowing-time, i.e. spring, regarded as the chief season for preparing crops. — L. satus, pp. of serere, to sow. Q. The Span. word is estacion; Ital. stagione; from acc. of L. statico, a station, hence a stage (period).

Seat, sb. (Scand.) Icel. sati, a seat; Swed. sät; Dan. sæde. — Icel. sitt, 3rd grade of sitna, to sit; see Sit. Der. seat, vb.

Secant, a line that cuts another, or that cuts a circle. (L.) From secant-, stem of pres. pt. of sedere, to cut. + Rus. siet'a, to hew. Brum. i. § 635. (/*SEK.) See Saw, Scythe, Sickle.

Secede. (L.) L. sedēdere, to go apart, withdraw. — L. sed, sed, apart; sedēre, to go. See Cede. Der. secession (from the pp sedē-uss).

Seclude. (L.) L. sedūdere, to shut off. — L. sed (for sed), apart; claudere, to shut. See Se- and Clause. Der. seclusion, from the pp sedū-uss.


Secretary. (F. — L.) O.F. secrētaire. — Late L. sēcretārium, acc. of sēcrētārum, a confidential officer. — L. sēcret-us, secret (above).

Sect. (F. — L.) F. secte, 'a sect or faction'; Cot. = Late L. sect(e), a set of people, a set of clothes, a suit at law. — L. sec- (as in secundus), base of sequi, to follow, sue. Q. Not from secere, to cut.


SECURE

M.F. secúlārius, 'secular, temporal'; Cot. -L. sēculārius, secular, worldly. -L. sēculum, saeculum, a generation, an age, the world.


Sedan-chair. (F.) Named from Sedan, a town in France. Cf. F. sedan, cloth made at Sedan (Littre).

Sedate, quiet. (L.) L. sēdētus, pp. of sēdērēr to settle or make calm, causal of sēdēre, to sit. See below.

sedentary. (F.-L.) F. sédentaire, pres. pt. of sēdērēr, to sit. See Sitt. (✓SED.) Brugm. i. § 574.

Sedge. (E.) M.E. sēgge. -A.S. sēg, g., d., and acc. of sēg, l., sedge; lit. 'cutter,' i.e. sword-grass; from the shape; cf. sēg, m. a sword. The A.S. sēg, f. = Teut. type *sag-fēs; from *sag-, 2d grade of Teut. root *sag-, to cut. + Low G. sēgge, coarse grass. Cf. Irish seig, sedge.

(✓SEK, to cut.) See Sears.


Sedition. (F.-L.) O.F. sédigion, L. acc. sēditionem, a going apart, disension, mutiny. -L. sēdē-, apart; stum, supine of sēre, to go. (✓EL.)

Seduce, to lead astray. (L.) L. sēdurērē, to lead aside. -L. sē (for sēd), apart; discretion, to lead. See Se- and Duke. Der. seduction (from the pp. sēdurērēs-)

Sedulous, diligent. (L.) L. sēdulius, diligent. Cf. sēdūtus, adv. busily; from sē, apart from, dolō, abl. of dolus, guile.

Brugm. i. § 244.

See (1), to perceive by the eye. (E.) M.E. sēen, sēn. A.S. sēn; pt. stāh, pp. gesēwen. + Du. sien; Icel. sjá, Dan. see; Swed. se; G. sehen; Goth. saithwan, pt. sāhw. Teut. type *sēhwon-. Brugm. i. § 665. Der. seer, i.e. see-er.


SEEZE


Seel, to close up the eyes. (F.-L.) M.F. siller, to seal up the eyelids.' Cot. Also spelt ciller. -O.F. cil, eye-lid. -L. cilium, eye-lid; which is probably allied to Gk. τὰ κῦλα, the parts under the eyes. See Superficial.

Seem. (E.) M.E. seemen. A.S. sēman, to satisfy, conciliate (hence, to suit, a sense due to the adj. seemly; see below). For *sēm-i-an, where *sēm- is the strong grade of sam-, as in E. same. + Icel. sama, to honour, bear with, conform to, allied to samr, fit, sōma, to befit, and to samr, same.

See Same.

seemly, fit. (Scand.) M.E. semlich. -Icel. samiligr, seemly. -Icel. samr, fit; with suffix -igir, like (-ly); where sem- is the mutated form of *sēm- (as in Icel. sōm-a, to befit,' strong grade of *sam-, as in Icel. sama, to beseech, cognate with Goth. samjan, to please, lit. 'to be the same,' agree with. -Icel. samr, same; see Same.

Seer; see See.

Seesaw. (E.) A reduplicated form; from the verb to saw. From the motion of a Sawyer. See Saw (1).


Segment. (L.) L. segmentum, a piece cut off; for *se-mentum. -L. sēcre, to cut. See Sears.

Segregate, to separate from others. (L.) From pp. of sēgregērē, to set apart from a flock. -L. sē-, apart;greg-, stem of greg, a flock. See Se- and Gregarious.

Seignior. (F.-L.) O.F. seignor, seigneur, lord. -L. seniorem, acc. of senior, older, hence, greater; see Senior.

Seine, a large fishing-net. (F.-L. -Gk.) F. seine. -L. sāgōna. -Gk. σφηγή, a large fishing-net.

Seize, to grasp. (F.-Late L.) M.E.
SELAH

seisen, saisén, a law term, to put one in seisin or possession of a thing, also, to take possession; hence, to seize, take. = O. F. saisir, seiser, to put in possession of, to take possession. = Late L. sacère, to put, place. ¶ It is usual to refer this verb to O. H. G. *sazjan, to set, put, place, but this is an impossible form (it was really sessen); or else to Goth. *sissenjan, to set, which would have given *sadir, *sair. See Set. Der. seiz-in, O. F. saisissine, saisisse, from the verb saisir.

Selah, a pause. (Heb.) Supposed to mean 'a pause.'


Self. (E.) A S. self, also soelf, stilf, silf, + Du. self; Icel. sjalfir; Dan. sjæl; Swed. sjelf; Goth. sība; G. selb, selbst.

Sell (1), to deliver for money. (E.) A S. sellan, sällan, sjillan, to hand over, deliver; a secondary verb, from the sb.


Sell (2), a saddle (F. = L.) O. F. selle, seat, saddle. = L. sèla, seat; for *sed-la. = L. sédère, to sit. Brugm. i. § 475. See Saddle.

Selvage. (Du.) Also selvedge. Lit., 'self-edge.' = M. Du. selvage, selvage = M. Du. self, self; egge, edge; [mod. Du. zelfkant, selvage; from self, self, kant, edge]; Low G. selv-gge, self-edge, selvage.


Semi, half. (L.) L. sēmi, half. + Gk θυμαν, half; A. S. sōm, half; Skt. sāmi, half, prob. related to Skt. sāma, equality, from sama, even, same (Benfey). *Allied to Sama. Der. semi-brev, etc.

Semenal, relating to seed. (F. = L.) M. F. seminal. = L. semenālis, relating to seed. = L. sēmin-, for sēmen, seed. = L. ste- as in stēni, pt. t. of servere, to sow; with suffix -men. See Sow (t).

SENECA

Seminary. (L.) L. seminārium, a seed-garden, seed-plot (hence a place of education). = L. sēmin- (above).

Semeina. (Ital. = L.) Ital. semina, m., small seed, paste for soups; dimin. of semola, bran. = L. simula, fine wheaten flower. See Simnel.

Sempiterneal, everlasting. (L.) F. sempitérne, = L. sempiternus, everlasting. = L. semp-, for sempēr, always; with suffix -ter-nus. B. L. sempēr was perhaps formerly *sem-peri, where *semi- probably meant 'one,' as in L. sem-ē, once, simp-, one-fold. Brugm. i. § 1023 (12); ii. § 180 (1).

Sempster. (E.) Later forms Seamstress, Sempstress; with F. suffix.

Semstress, Sempstress; with F. suffix. A. S. ēamestre, a sempster; with suffix ess (= F. -esse < Gk. -ousa). = A. S. ēam, a scam = Sæam); with suffix -estre; see Spinster.

Senary, belonging to six. (L.) L. sēnārius, adj., from sēni, six, six, piece; for *sē-xni. = L. sex, six; see Six.


Send. (F.) A S. sendan + Du. senden; Icel. senda; Dan. sende; Swed. sanda; Goth. sandjan; G. senden. Teut. type *sāndjan-, for *sānthjan-, by Verner's law, from *sānth and grade of *sēnthan-, to go. Hence send is a causal verb, meaning 'to make to go.' The Teut. *sānthan- (pt. t. *santh) is a lost strong verb, of which the prime grade appears in Goth. sinths-, A. S. sīð (for *sinth), a journey, way, Teut. type *sēnthos, m., Idg. type *sentos, as seen in O Irish sth (for *snt), W. hern, Bret. hent (for *sent), a way. Cf. G. geininde, followers; Goth. gisinhtja, a travelling companion.

Sendal. Cendal, a rich thin silken stuff. (F. = Late L. = Skt.) O. F. sendal, cendal; Late L. cendalum, cinílātus, cinílātus, &c. So called because brought from India. = Skt. sīndu-, the India, also Scinde. = Skt. sānd, to flow; see Indigo. Cf. Gk. avðr, fine Indian linen.

Senechal, a steward. (F. = Teut.) O. F. seneschal. Orig. sense 'old servant.' = Goth. sin-, old (only preserved in superl. sin-sta, eldest, and in sin-eig, old); simēs, a servant. Cf. Senator and Marshal.
**SENILE**

senile, old. (L.) L. senilis, old; cf. senilis, old. See Senate.

senior. (L.) L. senior, older; comp. of senex, old.


Sennet, a signal-call on a trumpet. (F. - L.) See Nares; and Wright's note to K. Lear, i. 1. 23. Also spelt sinet. - O. F. sinet, senet, segnet, presumably 'a signal'; dimin. of F. signe, a sign, mark, note. - L. signum, a signal; see Sign, Toossin.

Senningt; short for seven night, week.


sensual. (L.) Late L. sensualis, endowed with feeling. = L. sensus, feeling. = L. sensus, pp. of sentire, to feel.

sentence. (F. - L.) F. sentence. - L. sententia, a way of thinking; for *sensentia. = L. sententia, stem of pres. pt. of sentire, to feel, think.

sentiment. (F. - L.) M. E. sentiment. = O. F. sentiment; as from I ate L. *sentimentum. = L. sentire (above).


Sentry. (F. - Ital. - L.) Confused with sentinel, but apparently of different origin. Spelt sentry in Minshew (1627), sentinry in Milton, P. L. ii. 412. Prob. from O. F. sentir, a path, track, with reference to the sentinel's beat; double dim. of O. F. sente, a path. = L. sentire, a path.

Sepal, a leaf or division of the calyx of a flower. (F. - L.) F. sépale, a sepal. Coined to pair off with F. pétale, a petal, by taking part of the Lat. adj. sépar, separate, and adding the same suffix -ale (Littre). Thus sepal is, as it were, short for sepa-ral, where separ- was regarded as being allied to L. separare, to separate. See Separate.

Separate, to keep apart. (L.) L. separare, pp. of separare, to sever. = L. se, apart; separare, to get ready, set. Der. separatae, adj. kept apart (not so old as the verb in E.). Doublet, sever.

Sepia, ink from the cuttlefish. (L. - Gk.) L. sepia. = Gk. σκολία, cuttle-fish, sepia.

Sepoy. (Pers.) Pers. sipahī (pronounced nearly as sepoy), a horseman, soldier. = Pers. sipāh, sipāh, an army (Horn, § 690).

Sept, a clan. (F. - L.) Used in the 16th cent. as synonymous with sect, of which it is an arbitrary variant. Du Cange has Late L. septa for Ital. setta (< L. secta); and Wedgwood cites Prov. cepta, a sect. See Sect.

September. (L.) L. September, the seventh month of the Roman year. = L. septem, seven. See Seven.

septenaria. (L.) L. septennarius, consisting of seven. = L. septenarius, pl., seven apiece. = L. septem, seven.

septennial. (L.) From L. septennium, a period of seven years. = L. septennis, adj., of seven years. = L. sept-em, seven; annus, year.

septuagesim. (L.) L. septuagesima (dies) 'seventieth' (day). = L. septuagesima (dies) 'seventieth' (day), fem. of septuagesimum, seventieth. = L. septuagesima; see forty. = L. septem, seven; -ginta, related to Gk. ἀνάφαρα, from ἄφαρα, ten.


Sequel. (F. - L.) M. F. sequelle, 'a sequel;' Cot. = L. sequela, a result. = L. sequi, to follow. See below.

sequence. (F. - L.) O. F. sequence, a sequence. = L. sequentia, sh., a following; from sequent-, stem of sequens, pres. pt. of sequi, to follow. = Lith. sekti, to follow; Gk. σεποα, Iish seich-im, I follow; Skt. sāch, to follow. (=SEQ). Brugm. i. § 118.

Sequester. (F. - L.) M. F. sequestrer, to sequester or lay aside. = L. sequestrer, to surrender, lay aside. = L. sequester, a mediator, trustee, agent. Prob. orig. 'a follower.' = L. sequi, to follow.

Sequin, a gold coin. (F. - Ital. - Arab.) F. sequin; Cot. = Ital. sechino, a Venetian coin. = Ital. sacca, a mint; Florio. = Arab. sikk(s), = sikkah, a die for coins.

Seraglio. (Ital. - L.) Misused in E.; he true sense is merely 'enclosure'; but it was confused with Pers. sarāy or sarāb, palace, king's court, seraglio. Really from Ital. seraglio, an enclosure; formed
with suffix -aglio (<L. diculum) from Late L. servire, to bar, to bolt, shut in. — L. sora, a bar, bolt. — L. servere, to join together; see Seros. And see below.

Seraii, a palace. (Perr.) Pers. servii, a palace (Horn, § 727).

Saraph. (Heb.) Coined from the pl. form saraphim. — Heh. saraphim, s. pl., saraphs, lit. exalted ones (Gesenius).

Sarasker, a Turkish general. (F. — Turk. — Pers. and Arab.) F. sarasker, saraskier. — Turk. ser'asker, chief of the army, with a light sound of a after the a. — Pers. sar, head (with initial sin); and Arab. 'askar, an army (Devic). The Pers. sar is cognate with Skt. śīra, head; cf. Gk. ἱππα, head. And see Sirdar.

Sere; see Bear.

Serecloth; see Cerecloth.


serenade. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. serenade. — Ital. serenata, music beneath a lady's window; orig. fem. of pp. of serenare, to make clear or to cheer, to be merry. — L. serenus, bright.


Serge. (F. — L. — Gk. — Chinese?) F. serge, a silken stuff. — L. sērica, fem. of sericus, silken, the same as Sēricus, belonging to the Sēres. — Gk. ἱππα, pl., Chinese; cf. ἵππος, a silkworm. The name Sēres is from the Chinese se, 丝, silk.


Series, a row. (L.) L. serēs, a row. — L. servere, to join or bind together (pp. servitūs). — Gk. ἱππευ (for ἵππευ); cf. Lith. ūris, a thread; Icel. servi, a necklace.

Serif, the short cross-line (at the end of a stroke of a letter. (Du.) Adapted (with ser-for Du. schrav) from Du. schreef. M. Du. schreeve, a dash, short line. Allied to O. H. G. servēzōn, to scratch, incise.


Sermon. (F. — L.) F. sermon. — L. sermonem, acc. of sermo, a speech, discourse.
SETTLE

settle (s), to fix, adjust. (E.) M. E. setlen. A.S. bedlen, to fit; also, to take a seat, settle down as in a seat, from A.S. setl, a seat; see above. E Perhaps it may have been affected by M. E. sathlen, to reconcile, A.S. sachtia, sachtli, to reconcile. = A.S. setk, sathk, reconciliation; borrowed from Icel. sêtt, satt, reconciliation, peace; which Noreen (§ 73) connects with L. sanctus, holy.

Seven. (E.) A.S. sefem, sibun. °-Dn. seft; Icel. sjaf, sjö; Dan. sev; Swed. sju; G. sieben; Goth. sibun; L. septem; Gk. θεῖο; W. saeth; Irish seacht; Russ. семя; Lith. septim; Skt. sapti. Idg. type *sēptim. Der. seven-teen, A.S. seofontēne; seven-ty, A.S. hund-seofontig (hund being dropped); seven-th.


several, adj. (F. — L.) O. F. several. = Late L. séparē, a thing apart; = L. séparare, to separate (above).


Sew (s), to fasten with thread. (E.) M. E. sewen, sewen. A.S. stievian, to sew. °-Icel. sjøja; Dan. sye; Swed. sy; O.H.G. sinovan; Goth. sinjan; L. suere; Lith. sutis; Russ. skite; Skt. sia, to sew. Cf. Gk. κατασκευα, to sew together; and see Hymen. (=SiW.)

Sew (s), to follow; the same as Suse; see Sequence.

Sewer (s), a large drain. (F. — L.) Frequently spelt shore. From O. F. sevriere, seuriere, a sluice, channel for draining a pond. = Late L. type *sænia, short for Late L. exægatorium, a channel for draining. = L. ex, out; aqua, water. (The derivation of E. ever from L. aquaria is parallel.)

Sewer (s), the officer who formerly set and tasted dishes, &c. (E.) ‘Sewere, at mete, Depositor, daper, separator;’ Prompt. Parv. [Hence M. E. sewen, to set meat, bring in dishes, &c.] The M. E. sewere, sewere is short for assewer, assoure (N. E. D.). = O. F. ascouver, one who sets the table. = O. F. ascouver, to set, place; orig. to sit beside. = L. assidus, to sit by. = L. sedere, near; sedare, to sit. See sit and Assewer. E Perhaps confused with M. R. sev, pottage, from A.S. skwam, juice.

SEX. (F. — L.) F. sexes. = L. sexus, acc. of sexes, sex; also sexus, n. Was it orig. ‘division;’ from sex-are, to cut? See Segment, Saccant. Der. sex-x-at, L. sexāhli.

Sextenary. (L.) L. sexāgēmarius, belonging to sixty. = L. sexāment, sixty each; distribute form of sexāgint, sixty. = L. sex, six; six; and -gint, related to Gk. -korr, for *Biovrra, from ßion, ten. See Six and Ten.

Sexagesima. (L.) L. sexāgēsima (dies), i.e. sixtieth (day); fem. of sexāgesimus, sixtieth, ordinal form of sexāgint, sixty.

Secennial. (L.) From L. sexennium, a period of six years. = L. sex, six; annus, a year.

Sextant, the sixth part of a circle. (L.) L. sextant-, stem of sextans, a sixth part. = L. sext-ns, sixth, from sex, six; with suffix -ans, like that of a pres. pt. of a verb in -äre.

Sexton; see Sacristan.

Sextuple, sixfold. (L.) Coined from sextu-, sixth; with suffix -ple (as in quadrupl-ple), answering to L. -pli-, stem of -plex, as seen in din-plex, com-plex.

SHADE

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SHAFT.

G. schatten, O. Irish scadh, Corn. scad, shade; Gk. οξέος, οξεία, gloom.

Shaft. (E.) A.S. sceaf, shaft of a spear; Icel. skap, skaff, Dan. Sw. skaff; G. schaft, Du. schacht (for schaf). Further allied to L. scapus, Dan. stem, stalk; Gk. οξείφιτος, Doric οξείφρα, a staff, sceptre. All apparently from Indo. root *skap, to support. 2. Or else shaft¬ that which is shaven or cut smooth; from Shave, q.v.

Shag, rough hair. (E.) A.S. sceaga, hair; Icel. skegg, Swed. skagg, a beard; Dan. skæg, beard, a main, a tangle; cf. Icel. skæga, to put out. The orig. sense is 'roughness.' See Shaw. Der. shag-gy, adj.

Shag tobacco is rough tobacco.

Shagreen, a rough-grained leather. (F.—Turkish.) F. chagrin. It was orig. made of the skin of the back of the horse or mule.—Turk. sağghri, sağghri, back of a horse, shagreen.

Shah, king of Persia. (Pers.) Pers. šāh, a king. O. Pers. khsâyâyathiya, a king; allied to Skt. kṣatra, dominion, from kṣati, to rule; cf. Gk. κράαώμα, I possess. Lit. sense 'ruler'; Horn, § 772; Brugm., l. § 430. See Oseck. Der. pa-sha.


Shako, a military cap. (F.—Hung.) F. shako.—Hungarian csako, a cap, shako; spelt tráko in Dankovský's Magyar Lexicon, p. 900.

Shale, a slaty rock. (G.) G. schale, a shell, scale, whence schale-gewirge, a mountain formed of thin strata. Hence also O. F. escale and E. scale (1). See Scale (1).

Shall. (E.) A.S. scéal, I shall, I must; pt. t. scelote, I should, ought. The orig. sense was 'to owe,' to be liable for. Cf. Lith. skūti, to owe, be liable; Icel. skal, pt. t. skylt; Sw. skal; Dan. skal; Du. sal; G. soll; Goth. skal, sfin. skulan. Cf. G. schuld, debt, guilt; Lith. skelūti, to be liable. Brugm. I. § 795.


Shallop, a light boat. (F.—Du.) F. chaloupe [whence Span. chalupa, 'a flat-bottomed boat,' Minsheu (1623); Port. chalupa].—Du. sloep, a slop. See Sloop.

Shalot, Shalot, a kind of onion. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) O. F. eschalote, variant of escalope, a shallot.—L. ascalōnia, a shallot; fem. of Ascalonitis, belonging to Ascalon.—Gk. Ἄσκαλων, Ascalon; a chief city of the Philistines.—Heb. אָסָכָלוֹן.

Shallow. (E.) M.E. schalowe; cf. also schold, schold, Barbour, Bruce, ix. 354; for which see Shool. An E. word; but of doubtful origin. However, M.E. schalowe is allied to M.E. schal-d, shallow, as they have a common base schal-. And perhaps allied to Low G. schaal, schalig, G. schal, insipid, stale (as liquids when little is left in the vessel); cf. Du. verschalen, to grow stale or flat.

Shalm; see Shewm.

Sham. (E.) A London slang term, due to Northern E. schem, a shame, disgrace (hence, trick). 'Whoe's sham is it'—whose fault is it? Whitley Glossary. See Shame.

Shamble, to walk awkwardly. (E.) Lowl. See shammel, shamble, to rack the limbs with long strides; also, to distort; shammel shanks, crooked legs. Cf. E. Fries. schemel, shamefaced, modest, also poor, miserable; O. Fries. schemel, poor; Du. schemel. If this connexion be right, the adj. is formed from the sb. shame; see Shame.

Shambles. (L.) Orig. stalls on which butchers expose meat for sale; pl. of shamble, a bench, butcher's bench or stall. A.S. scenel, a stool.—L. scenellum, a stool, little bench; allied to scenum, stem, bench, scabellum, foot-stool. L. scenum is for *scab-nem, *scap-nem, allied to scopus, a stem. Brugm. I. § 241.

Shame. (E.) A.S. scenam, scenum; Icel. skómm; Dan. Sw. skam; G. scham. Allied to Goth. skanda, shame, G. schamde.

shamefaced, modest. (E.) Corrupt. of M. E. shamefast, modest.—A. S. scenfast, ht. firm in shame, I.e. in modesty.—A. S. scenum, shame, modesty; fast, fast, firm; see Fast.

Shammy, Shamoy, a kind of leather. (F.—G.) Orig. chamois leather; see Blount and Phillips. See Chamot.

Shampoo. (Hind.) Hindustani chāmpū, to join, to stuff, press, thrust in, shampoo; from the kneading or pressure used in the operation. Perhaps directly from the imperative chāmpa of the same verb; Yule.

Shamrock. (C.) Irish seanmór, trefoil, dimin. of seanmar, trefoil; Gael. seanmor;

Shank, lower part of the leg. (E.) A.S. scænum, scæna, bone of the leg.
§HANTY

†Du. schonk, Dan. shank, Swed. shank. Further related to G. schenk, shank; G. schonken, ham. Der. shank.

Shanty, a hut. (Irish.) Said to be from Irish *sean, old; *sigh, a house.


Share (1), a portion. (E.) A.S. scarpe, a share, part. From *skar above.

Share (2), a plough-share. (E.) A.S. scar, plough-share. From the same.

Shark, a voracious fish. (F.—L.) The name of the fish is from the Tudor verb to shark, to prowl; to shark for a dinner, to try to get one; to shark for a living; see Cent. Dict. Prob. from North F. (Picard) cherquier, equivalent to O.F. cercher (E. search), later altered to mod. F. chercher. Cf. chercher le brouet, ‘to hunt after feasts;’ Cot. Godefroy has two examples of the spelling cherquier. Cf. Ital. cercare del pane, ‘to shift for how to live;’ Torriano. —L. circare, to go round. —L. circus, a ring. See Search. If this be right, to shark is a variant of to search, but was much used (formerly) in the sense of to prowl about for a living. Hence shark, sb. (1), a greedy fellow (Johnson); (2) a greedy fish.


Shaw, thicket. (E.) A.S. scapa. ̣Icel. skagi, a shaw, wood; Swed. skog, Dan. skov, North Fries. skog. Allied to Icel. skagi, a ness (Norene); N. Fries. skage, a nook of land; cf. Icel. skaga, to jet out. Allied to Shag.

Shawl. (Pers.) Pers. shâl (pron.shawl), a shawl, mantle.

Shawm, Shalm, a musical instrument. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. chaume, a reed pipe; allied to chaume, a straw; cf. M. H. G. schalmei. —L. calamus, a reed. =Gk. καλαμός, a reed. See Skalm.

She. (E.) M. E. sche, scho; also scê, A.S. Chron. 1140. In the Northumbrian dialect, we find scho used as a dem. pronoun, though the A.S. scê is the fem. of the def. article. The A.S. scê would have become scê, but this form never occurs; rather, it became scê (Lind. scê, John iv. 23); whence (perhaps influenced by the Icel. m. and f. demonstr. pron sjî, that,) came Northumb. scho or sco; and this seems to have suggested the Midland sche, she, sê; the true South form being hew, he (which caused confusion with the masc. he.) [We also find such forms as kyo, hio, ho, hoe, ze, mod. Lanc. hoo, all from hoo.] The A.S. scê is the fem. of scê, orig. ‘that;’ cognate with Goth. sa, that. ̣Du. sij, G. sez; Icel. sjî, fem. of sê, that; Goth. sa, fem. of sa, that; Gk. σ, fem. of σ, that; Skt. sjî, she, fem. of sa, sas, he. For Icel. sjí see Norenc. § 399. See Sweet, E. Gr. § 1068.


Sheal, a temporary summer hut. (Scand.) Also spell shiel, shielin, shalin. —Icel. skjöl, a shelter, cover. Dan. Skjul, a shed; Icel. skjöli, a shed. Cf. Skt. juk, to cover.

SHEATH

Greek: 

SHEATH (E.) A.S. sceath, scěth, a sheath, orig. that which separates, hence a flint, shell, pod. + Dn. scheede, Dan. skinde, Swed. skida, G. scheide, a sheath; Icel. skeltir, fem. pl., a sheath (lit. things that separate or open). All from the Teut. base *sheathu, for which see Shed (1). Der. sheathe, vb.

Shebeen, a liquor-shop. (Irish—E.) Apparently a dimin. (with suffix -in) of Irish ceapta, a shop. — E. shop; see Shop.

SHE (1), to part, pour, spill. (E.) Orig. 'to separate.' A.S. sceadan, scædan, pt. t. sceatan, sceat, pp. sceadan, to shed; whence M.E. scheiden, weak verb (with long a, but the e has been shortened, the pt. t. being shadde or shedde). + Goth. skádian, G. scheiden, to part; O. Sax. sketan, O. Fris. skeda, skëda. From Teut. base *sheith, varying to * scheid, to split (see Shide); or from the 2nd grade *sheith, *sheid. The Idg. root would, regularly, be *sheit, but we only find [SKHEID]; cf. Gk. oxýlëu, for oxylēu, to cleave; L. scindere, to cut; Lith. skédëtis, I separate. All from an older [SKHEI]. Brugm. i. §§ 201, 599.

Shed (2), a slight shelter, hut. (E.) O. Kentish shed (written sside), shade; a dialectal form; Ayenbite of Inwy. See Shade.

Shoon, fairness, splendour. (E.) M.E. sc名人, adj., fair. A.S. scéne, sceene, sceyn, fair, 'showy;' allied to scetaway, to show, see. + O. Sax. scéni, adj.; Du. schoon, adj.; G. schoen, adj.; cf. Goth. ibna-shauns, of like appearance. Teut. type *shau- 

Sheep. (E.) A.S. scēp, scēp; pl. un-

Sheer (1), bright, pure, perpendicular. (Scand.) A sheer descent is a clear (un-

Sheer (2), to deviate from one's course. (Dn.) Du. scheren, to shear, cut, with-

draw, go away; scheerje von hier, shear off! (Sewel). Cf. Low G. scheren, out! See Shear.

SHEET. (E.) M.E. scheat. Anglian sceat, A.S. scie, scife, a sheet; also (with-

out mutation) sciat, scita, a corner, nook, fold of a garment, corner of a sail, hence a sheet or rope fastened to a corner of a sail, called in A.S. sciat-line (sheet-line). Cf. A.S. sciat, and grade of scheitan, to shoot, hence to cut out. The orig. sense of scheat was 'projection,' hence 'corner;' &c. + Icel. skaut, corner, sheet of a sail. Swed. sköte, the lap; Du. schoot, shoot, sprig, sheet; Goth. skaute, hem of a garment; G. schooss, flap of a coat, lap, bosom. All from Teut. *skaut, and grade of *scheitan, — to shoot; see Shoot.

Sheet-anchor, an anchor to be 'shot' out in emergency. (E.) From prov. E. seeh, M.E. scheiten, A.S. scheitan, to shoot. See Shoot.

Sheik, a chief. (Arab.) Arab. sheikh, an elder, chieftain; orig. sense 'old.'

Shekel, a Jewish weight and coin. (Heb.) Heb. sheqel, a shekel (weight) = Heb. shigal, to weigh.

Sheikanah. (Heb.) It signifies the visible presence of God; lit., 'dwelling.' = Heb. shekanah, dwelling. = Heb. shakan, to dwell.

Sheldrake. (E.) For sheldrake, i.e. variegated or spotted drake. Cf. Orkney sheld-fowl, a sheldrake (Cent. Dict.).

Sheldrake, streaked, party-coloured; 'Coles 1684). M.E. sheld is a shield; and the allusion is to the patch round the breast. Cf. A.S. scield, a shield, used also as part of a bird's plumage (Grein). So also Icel. skjoldungr, a sheldrake, skjóltur, dappled, from skjoldr, a shield. See Shield.

Shefl, (E.) M.E. scheife, scheif. A.S. scife, story (of a building). Shefl. Orig. a thin piece, flake; allied to shell and skill. — Low G. scheif, a board, shefl; cf. scheiferen, to flake off; also E. Fries. schalfer, schezier, a chip, splinter; Du. schisser, a scale. Extended forms, from the root of Skill and Scale.


Shelter. (E.) A curious development of M.E. sheldrune, a body of guards.