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AN

ETYMŌLOGICAL
DICTIONARY
OF THE
LATIN LANGUAGE.

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**“Etymologia vi nominis *ἔτυμα*, hoc est, vera promittit. Quàm
grande hoc et quàm magnificum !”**

WACHTER.

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P R E F A C E.

THAT the Latin language is intimately connected with the Greek, is manifest. Whoever compares the prepositions *Ex, Pro, Ab, In* with *Ἐξ, Πρὸ, Ἀπ', Ἐν*,—the numbers *Duo, Tres, Tria, Sex, Septem, Octo, Decem* with *Δύο, Τρεῖς, Τρία, Ἑξ, Ἑπτὰ, Ὄκτω, Δέκα*,—the pronouns *Ego, Me, Tu, Te*, with *Ἐγὼ, Μὲ, Τὺ, Τε*,—the nouns of daily occurrence *Pater, Mater, Sus, Bos, Domus, Ovis, Ovum, Pes, Aër, Genu, Ambro* with *Πατήρ, the Æolic Μάρτης and Σῦς, the Æolic Βῶς, Δόμος, Ὀῖς, Ὦνον, Πῶς, Ἀῆς, Γόνυ, Ἄμφω*,—the verbs *Edo, Eo, Est, Neo, No, Sto, Do* with *Ἔδο, Ἔω, Ἔσσι, Νίω, Νάω Νῶ, Στάω Στῶ, Δάω Δῶ*,—the terminations in *amO, musA* and the old Latin *salvOS* with *πράσσει, ἀκωνθα* and *φίλοσ*,—must be convinced of the truth of the assertion.

But of what kind is this connexion? Is it that of mother and daughter, or of sister and sister? If it is of the former kind, then it is sufficient for the Etymologist to trace a Latin to a Greek word. If of the latter, he has gained but little by so doing, but must go on to some other language which produced both. The question then is of essential importance to the Etymologist.

Let us try the words *Domus* and *Δόμος*. Can we carry *Domus* any further back in Latin?—No. But we can carry *Δόμος* further back in Greek, and can refer it to *Δέμω*, to build, whose perfect middle is *Δέδομα*. We may go perhaps further, and refer *Δέμω* itself to *Δίω*, to bind, to bind together: the perfect passive of which is *Δέδημαι*, whence is the word *Δέμα*. The Latin word *Domus* therefore is allied to the Greek language not as a sister, but as a daughter. Thus also *Argentum* can be traced no further in Latin. But in Greek is *Ἀργῆς*, white; and *Ἀργήεις*, genitive *Ἀργήεντος, Ἀργήντος*, white. *Tramo* is from *Τρέμω*, and *Τρέμα* from *Τρέω, Τέτρεμαι*. So *Pompa* is from *Πομπή*, this from *Πέμπω, Πέπομπα*. *Tragicus* is from *Τραγικός*, this from *Τράγος*. *Poëma* is from *Ποίημα*, this from *Ποίω, Πεποίημαι*. In Latin we have no *Dëmo*, or *Argeis* in the sense of white, or *Treo*, or *Pempo*, or *Tragus* in the sense of a goat, or *Pojeo*. Therefore the Latin is not a sister of the Greek, but proceeds from it, as a daughter from a mother. And the Latin Etymologist is justified in tracing a Latin to a Greek word—I speak not of later Greek—and there leaving it, thinking that it then becomes the province of the Greek

Etymologist to trace it further back in the Greek or to carry it on to some other language. Had Vossius been thus satisfied, from how many absurdities had his great work been free!

But some words must be noticed which seem to be a set off against us. Do is a Latin word—*Δῶ* is not found in Greek, and yet the word *Δῶσω* is: *Δῶσω* therefore must be referred to the Latin Do.—Not so: for, as *Πληρώσω* is from *Πληρῶω*, so *Δῶσω* must be from a verb *Δῶω*, the contracted and therefore not primary form of which is *Δῶ*, Do. The fact is, that the Latin language was an early product from the Greek, and therefore adopted forms which were early in use in that language, but afterwards fell into disuse. *Δῶω*, *Δῶ*, fell into disuse, and *Δίδωμι* and *Δόσκω* were used instead of it. In fact the old word *Δῶω* belonged to a class of GREEK words *Δάω*, *Δείω*, *Δίω*, *Δῶω*, *Δύω*, which signified separation and division, and *Δῶω* signified to give, from the idea of distributing. “Distributing to the necessities of saints,” is an expression in our Bibles: and the Latin Partior and Impertior are from Pars, Partis. So again Tueor is to be referred to a word which produced *Τιτύσκω*—to a word *Τύω*, which belonged to a class of GREEK words *Τάω*, *Τίω*, *Τίω*, *Τῶω*, *Τύω*, which meant to stretch forth or extend. The Reader will remember a passage in Virgil, which combines the meanings of Tueor and *Τιτύσκω*: “*Oculos pariter telumque TENDIT.*” The verb *Suo* exists in Latin. But that *Σύω* once existed in Greek, is clear from the verb *Κασσύω*, that is, *Κατασύω*, and by *Καττύματα* which is nothing but *Κατασύματα*, formed from *Κασσύω*, *Καττύω*. The verb *Αλο* also may be traced to a class of words which existed in Greek. *Ἀλινδέω*, to roll, *Ἀλίζω*, to collect, *Ἐλίσσω*, *Ἐλαλίζω*, to roll, *Ἰλιγξ*, a whirl, bear testimony to a class of words *Ἄλω*, *Ἐλω*, *Ἰλω*, to roll. So *Ἦλω*, to roll, is seen in *Ἦλλυμι*, to ruin. Tacitus uses *Volvo* in a similar sense: “*Fortunis provolvebantur.*” *Αλο* then is nothing but a Greek verb *Ἄλω*, which signified to roll, to conglomerate by rolling, to collect, to increase, to make thick or large or solid or stout, and so to fatten and nourish. The Greek language supplies us with a root: not so the Latin. For a similar illustration of the Latin verb *Meo* the Reader is referred to page 258 of this volume.

We may now, it is hoped, be warranted in believing that the Greek is not the sister, but the parent of the Latin. Nevertheless, the writer has not chosen to avail himself exclusively of this opinion, but has frequently added to a Greek word analogous words in other languages. He is aware that some learned men contend that the Latin is to be traced not to the Greek but to the Northern languages. Yet it is satisfactory to know that the great German Etymologist, Wachter, though he refers his language, as much as was in his power, to a northern origin, is frequently obliged to

abandon his attempts and to leave German words with the Greeks and the Latins. With regard to the Cornish and Armoric languages the learned Welsh linguist Lhuyd observes: "The Damnonian and other southern Britons, being on account of their situation earlier conquered, and consequently more conversant with the Romans than we of Wales, it is not to be admired if several Latin words occur in the Cornish and Armoric dialects not owned by us." Indeed we may often detect a derivation from the Latin from the nature of the word. Thus the Armoric Pirgrin and Relizhon must be corruptions of Peregrinus and Religionis, the Cornish Paun of Pavnis, and the German Ente of Anatis—and not vice versâ. So the Northern Recht, Richt, Right, are from the Latin Rectus, and not vice versâ.

But it will be said that there are numerous words which we cannot show to be taken from the Greeks. Doubtless it is so, although the number of such words is constantly decreasing. When Vossius published his Etymology, he was ignorant that Pruna was nothing but *Πρωίνη*. So it was with numerous other words. And future generations will probably supply from the Greek sound derivations of words, which to this time have been investigated in vain.

Such words we have, as far as we have been able, traced on the one hand to the Northern, on the other to the Oriental languages. Not that these sources have been exhausted: much doubtless might have been added, but it is hoped that not a few valuable analogies have been here collected, and that on the whole the claims of the Northern and Eastern languages have received a patient and an attentive hearing.

One word in regard to the Hebrew. Mr. Horne Tooke thus expresses his objection to the derivation of Latin from that language. "It is a most erroneous practice," he says, "of the Latin Etymologists to fly to the Hebrew for whatever they cannot find in the Greek:—for the Romans were not a mixed colony of Greeks and Jews, but of Greeks and Goths, as the whole of the Latin language most plainly evinces." This seems a reasonable proposition: yet I have not omitted to indulge the fancy of those who are not persuaded by it.

Mr. Tate is of opinion that the Latin language came in great measure from the Sanskrit. Dr. Jones too carries us to the Indians. The note on Latus, borne, supplies the Reader with an instance of this kind. Barrus and other words will be found traced to an Indian source. Mr. Tate cites the following passage from Sir William Jones: "The first race of Persians and Indians, to whom we may add the Romans and Greeks, the Goths and the old Egyptians or Ethiops, originally spoke the same language.

The Jews and Arabs, the Assyrians or second Persian race, the people who spoke Syriac, and a numerous tribe of Abyssinians, used one primitive dialect wholly distinct from it." I have selected the following Sanskrit analogies from the 26th Number of the Edinburgh Review :

Latin	—	Sanskrit	Latin	—	Sanskrit
<i>as</i>	—	<i>ayas</i>	<i>navis</i>	—	<i>nav</i> , (Pers. <i>nash</i>)
<i>anser</i>	—	<i>hansa</i>	<i>nomen</i>	—	<i>nam</i> (S. and Pers.)
<i>bellum</i>	—	<i>vala</i> (force, violence, an army)	<i>novem</i>	—	<i>nora</i>
<i>dens, dentis</i>	—	<i>danta</i>	<i>novus</i>	—	<i>nava</i>
<i>Deus</i>	—	<i>deva</i>	<i>pater</i>	—	<i>pitara</i>
<i>dies</i>	—	<i>divos</i>	<i>pes, pedis</i>	—	<i>pada</i>
<i>femina</i>	—	<i>vamini</i>	<i>potis</i>	—	<i>poti</i> (lord or master)
<i>frater</i>	—	<i>bhratara</i>	<i>prælium</i>	—	<i>pralaya</i>
<i>genus</i>	—	<i>janu</i>	<i>quatuor</i>	—	<i>chatur</i>
<i>genus</i>	—	<i>gana</i>	<i>rex, regis</i>	—	<i>raja</i>
<i>humus</i>	—	<i>bhumi</i>	<i>ritus</i>	—	<i>riti</i>
<i>idem</i>	—	<i>idem</i>	<i>rota</i>	—	<i>ratha</i> (a carriage)
<i>ignis</i>	—	<i>agni</i>	<i>septem</i>	—	<i>sapta</i>
<i>ita</i>	—	<i>iti</i>	<i>sine</i>	—	<i>hina</i>
<i>jugum</i>	—	<i>yugum</i>	<i>sop-ire</i>	—	<i>soop-tum</i>
<i>Juno</i>	—	<i>janoni</i> (a mother : "the manifest origin of the Latin appellation of the mother of the Gods.")	<i>suavis</i>	—	<i>suadu</i>
<i>juvenis</i>	—	<i>yuva</i>	<i>sunt</i>	—	<i>santi</i>
<i>lux, lucis</i>	—	<i>loch</i> (shine)	<i>sunto</i>	—	<i>sunto</i>
<i>malus</i>	—	<i>mala</i> (dirty, sordid)	<i>tepor</i>	—	<i>tapa</i> (and <i>tapitum</i> to warm)
<i>mater</i>	—	<i>matara</i>	<i>terra</i>	—	<i>dhara</i>
<i>medius</i>	—	<i>madhya</i>	<i>valeo</i>	—	<i>vala</i> (strength)
<i>mei-ere</i>	—	<i>me-tum</i>	<i>vales</i>	—	<i>vadi</i>
<i>memini</i>	—	<i>man</i>	<i>veh-ere</i>	—	<i>vak-illum</i>
<i>met-iri</i>	—	<i>met-tum</i>	<i>vert-ere</i>	—	<i>vurt-illum</i>
<i>modus</i>	—	<i>moto</i>	<i>vidua</i>	—	<i>vidhava</i>
<i>mor-i</i>	—	<i>mor-tum</i> (Pers.)	<i>vir</i>	—	<i>vir</i>
<i>musca</i>	—	<i>mor-den</i>	<i>vincus</i>	—	<i>vincus</i>
		<i>mor-den</i>	<i>vom-ere</i>	—	<i>vom-illum</i>
		<i>macsha</i>	<i>vox, vocis</i>	—	<i>vac</i> (S. and Pers.)
			<i>uterus</i>	—	<i>udar</i> .

Notwithstanding the analogy we have pointed out between the Latin and the Greek, so different are these languages, that, if we take at random a certain number of Latin words, we shall find but few of them correspond in sound to the Greek. A great reason is that the Latins formed new words from those which they introduced from Greece. Thus *Visio* has no alliance in sound with *Ὀψις*, nor *Visum* with *Ὀραμα* or *Φάσμα*, nor *Invideo* with *Φθονέω* : and yet *Visio*, *Visum*, *Invideo* are all from the Greek *Εἶδω*, through the Latin *Video*. So the modern Greeks express a chain by *ζόση*, a word which was unknown to their ancestors, but derived from *ζῶω*, *ζώννυμι*. Another reason is that the Latins derived their language from the Æolic tribes, which had words peculiar

to themselves, and unknown to the Ionic and Attic races. Lastly, derivative languages apply words in a manner unknown to the early writers in the primary language. Thus the French express the head by *Tête*, or as it was anciently *Teste*, formed from *Testa*, a shell, and so the shell of the head. "*Mea testa*" for "*my head*" would have been thought a singular expression by Cicero.

From the analogy which exists between the Latin and the Greek in words of the most common use, we may be disposed to give attention to some derivations which appear at first sight strained and unnatural. We shall allow something for changes which take place at the breaking up of an old language, and at the formation of a new one out of it—for changes which are forced on a people by harmony of sound and by a different pronunciation of the same letters—for changes too which must often depend on the mere whim and caprice of individuals. *Forma* was softer than *Morfa*, and therefore took its place. *Canis* was pronounced for *Cūnis*, and *Calix* for *Cūlix*, doubtless because they were softer to a Roman ear.

The terminations of Latin words have not been here generally pursued. Partially they have been, as the Reader will find on *Pte*, on *Quispian*, on *Quisquam*. I have generally been satisfied to cite palpable instances of similar termination. Indeed a complete analysis of the terminations of the language,—to suppose the possibility of such a thing,—would demand a separate volume.

It is necessary to state that the Reader will not find here all the words of the Latin language. *Festus*, the ancient *Glosses* and *Inscriptions*, and the *Fragments* of *Ennius*, *Titinnius* and others supply words which are not found elsewhere, and which I have therefore not been anxious to trace. There are also barbarous words in the works of such late writers as *Vegetius*, which I have designedly passed over. The names of men and places I have almost totally neglected, as thinking that the investigation of them will in general afford to the inquirer nothing but failure and disappointment. The mere technical words from the Greek have not been inserted. *Pliny* is full of them. Of what use would it be to transplant them here? There are also numerous words which have occasioned much conjecture and dispute, especially in *Petronius* and *Apuleius*. Where one word has been exchanged for a dozen, according to the caprice of each succeeding editor, what would be the profit to fill these pages with the long and tedious inquiries, which have been made respecting it?

I must acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Haigh for some valuable conjectures in his little work, called "*Conjugata Latina.*" To the labors also of my learned friend James Bailey I am indebted for some conjectures, as well as for his edition of the

Dictionary of the indefatigable Forcellini, whose system of orthography has been here usually followed. Wachter's German Lexicon has been attentively consulted. The Reader will bear in mind that many of the words attributed by him to the German are now obsolete in that language.

I have collected at the end such derivations as appeared the most dubious. I thought it advisable not to omit the words entirely, in order that the Reader might have an opportunity of knowing what has been conjectured respecting them by the best Etymologists, and that he might in some cases, perhaps, be led on by the hints which are given to the development of their true origin. Some words have been left without any derivation. These omissions have been forced upon the writer either by the total silence of Etymologists on their origin, or by the absolute nullity of the opinions they have advanced concerning them.

The author is well aware of the extent and difficulty of his undertaking, and he trusts that the Reader will visit his errors of omission and commission not with the unrelenting severity of a censor, but with the kind indulgence of a patron and a friend. He will receive with feelings of sincere gratitude any suggestions towards the improvement of his work, and humbly begs to remind the Reader of the advice of the Latin Poet:

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.

Lastly, he would adopt the language of a writer, who has himself labored in the field of Etymology: "That such a work is useful will perhaps be more readily admitted than that it has been usefully executed; but he, that has labored long in attempting to remove the obstructions to science, is not willing to add despondence to his difficulties, and to believe that he has labored in vain."

To the Abbreviations prefixed to the beginning of this Work it is necessary to add the following:

- Dn. is J. Donnegan in his Greek Lexicon.
- F. is Æ. Forcellini in his Lexicon Totius Latinitatis, lately published by Priestley.
- Tt. is W. Turton in his Medical Glossary.
- V. is G. J. Vossius in his Etymologicon Linguz Latinaz.
- W. is J. G. Wachter in his Glossarium Germanicum.

The first syllable of the genitive of Fur is erroneously stated in some passages of this work to be short. The reader is requested to correct this mistake.

Vices has been referred to *alves*, waves, which convey the idea of succession and reciprocation.

ETYMOLOGY

OF

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Al. is *Ut alii putant.*—*Fr.* is *From.*
pp. is *perfect passive.*

A

A, short for *ab*. As E for Ex.

Ab, from, by, &c. From ἀπό, ἀπ'.

Abācus, a table, desk, tablet, &c. *Fr.* ἄβαξ, ἄβακος.

Abāvus, a great grandfather's father. *Fr.* *avus*. *Ab* expresses remoteness from.

Abbas, an abbot. *Fr.* ἄββᾶ, father; a Hebrew and Syriac word.

Abdīco, I refuse, renounce, reject. *Ab* contradicts. I am very far FROM SAYING, I do the reverse from saying, οὐ φημι. So *Aborior*.

Abdīco, avi, I discard, renounce, disinherit. *Fr.* *dīco*, I say. Thus the Greeks say ἀπισ-κασθαι παῖδα. But I in *Dico*, *Dixi*, is long? Yet it is short in *Prædico, avi, Indico, avi, Dicax, Maledicus*. And we have *Edūco*, as, from *Dūco*, is. ¶ *Al.* from *dico, as*. I give away (*ab*)
Etym.

from myself to another. And, I give away from one person to another.

Abdo, I hide. That is, I put away from view. *Do* in its compounds is often to put or place, as in *Condo, Subdo*. For I give or consign to a place what I put in it.

Abdōmen, the abdomen. "Quòd *abdi* et *tegi* solet. Aut quòd alimenta in eo *abduntur*. Aut quòd intestina ibi sunt *ab-dita*." *F.* ¶ "From Arab. *abdomen*: from *ab*, a nourisher or container, and *domen*, the fæces." *Tt.*

Abēcēdāria, the alphabet. From a *be ce de*.

Abhorreo, I abhor. That is, I go from (*præ horrore*) in horror.

Abiegnus, made of fir. *Fr.* *abies*. *Gnus* is from the Greek — γνος.

Abies: See Appendix.

Abiga, the herb groundpine.

A

Pliny: "Vim partús *abigendi* habet, unde nomen."

Ab̄isis, you may go. *Abi si vis*.

Abjūdico, I judge a thing away from any one, I take away by sentence; I take away.

Abjūro, I swear falsely. *Ab* contradicts, as in *Abdico*. I swear that is not which is.

Ablāqueo, I dig about or bare the roots of trees, remove the useless roots. For *ablacuo* fr. *lacus*, dat. *lacui*, fr. *λάκος*, a ditch. Compare *Lacus* and *Laquear*. That is, I make a ditch about a tree to cut off roots from it.

Ablectæ ædes, houses neglected or abandoned, and so fetching no price. Fr. *ablego*, I do the contrary of choosing. See *Abdico*.

Ablegm̄ina, um, parts of entrails sacrificed to the Gods. Fr. *ablego*, as *Tego*, *Tegmina*. As neglected or abandoned.

Ablēgo, I send away, remove out of the way. Fr. *lego*, I send.

Ablūdo. Horace: "Hæc a te non multum *abludit* imago." This description has much allusion to you. *Abludo* is opposed to *Adludo* or *Alludo*, which see.

Abnuo, I refuse or deny by a nod. See *nuo*. *Ab*, as in *Abdico*.

Abōleo, I destroy, obliterate. Fr. *oleo*, I grow. That is, I make not to grow, I cause to fade. So *Aborior*. ¶ Or fr. *ἀπολίω*.

Abolla, a military robe. Fr.

ἀναβολή, a covering, whence *ἀναβολλά*, *ἀβolla*.

Abōm̄inor, I send away as being of a bad omen. I deprecate, execrate. Fr. *omen*, *inis*. Euripides has *Ἀποπέμπομαι ἐν-νυχον ὄψιν*.

Abōr̄iḡines, the original inhabitants of a country. As being in it *ab origine*.

Abōrior, I die. That is, I am the reverse from rising or growing up. See *Aboleo*.

Abortus, an untimely birth. That in which children *aboriuntur*.

Abr̄ipio, I snatch away. Fr. *rapio*.

Ab̄rōgo, I annul, abolish. As opposed to *rogo*, I introduce a law.

Abrōtōnum, the herb southernwood. *Ἀβρότονον*.

Abs, from. Fr. *ab*, for softness. *Abstineo* is softer than *Abtineo*. So *Obs*—for *Ob*. ¶ Al. from *ἀψ*, back. Terence: "Nunquam accedo ad te, quin *abs* te abeam doctior." Where *abs* implies return from.

Absens, absent. Fr. *abs*, and *ens*. *Ens*, *entis*, from *εἶμι*, participle *εἶς*, *ἐπός*, whence *entis*, *ents*, *ens*. Compare *Præsens*.

Absinthium, wormwood. *Ἀψίνθιον*.

Absis, *idis*, the curvature or bend of an arch; &c. *Ἀψις*.

Absōnus, grating. That is, deviating FROM the proper SOUND.

Absque, except; without. Fr. *abs*, as signifying separation from. *Que* seems to be from *κη*, *ullo modo*; or from *κε*, a Greek

particles. Compare Undique, Quicumque, Plerique, Quisque.

Abstēmius, sober. For *abstemius*, from *abs*, without, (See *Absque*) and *temetum*, wine. Or from a word *temus* or *temum*. Compare *Temulentus*.

Abstīneo, I hold off from, abstain. For *absteneo*.

Absum, I am at a distance from a place or person, I am absent.

Absurdus, grating, discordant, not agreeing with the subject or purpose in hand, inconsistent, absurd. As said of that (*ab*) from which one turns away one's ears and is (*surdus*) deaf to it.

Abundo, I overflow, abound. Properly said of (*unda*) water rising (*ab*) out of its bounds. So *Exundo* is used. Or *ab* merely increases the sense.

Abūtor, I use a thing in a manner different from what I ought, I abuse it. So Gr. ἀποχρᾶσθαι.

Abyssus, an abyss. **Abυσσος*.

Ac, and. Soft for *atc*, from *atque* whence *atq'*, *atc*, as *Neque*, *Neq'*, *Nec*. ¶ *Al*. from *xai*, transp. *aix*. ¶ *Ac* is considered by Jamieson as allied to *Mæso-Gothic auk*, *Anglo-Sax. eac*, *Engl. eke*. He adds: "It may have been originally written *aug*, from *aug-ere*, to increase; as we know that *C* was often pronounced by the Latins as *G*."

Aug, *auc*, *ac*. Wachter adds the Hebr. *ach*, Germ. *auch*.

Acācia, a kind of thorny shrub. **Ακασία*.

Acadēmīa, a place near

Athens where Plato taught; a school. **Ακαδημία, ακαδημία*.

Acanthis, some small bird. **Ακανθίς*.

Acanthus, the herb bear's-foot; &c. **Ακανθος*.

Acātus, a pinnace. **Ακατος*.

Accēdo, i. e. *cedo ad*, I come to. Also, I acquiesce in, coincide with, *accede* to; properly, I come up to a proposal; I come up and meet it.

Accendo, I light up, set on fire; I stir up, excite, raise, increase. Ovid: "Quin etiam *accendas vitia*." Hence, I add to, raise the price or value of anything. *Accendo* is fr. *cando*, I make to shine. See *Candeo*.

Accenseo, I reckon among the list of. Fr. *census*.

Accensi, supernumeraries, soldiers kept in reserve. As being added (*ad censum*) to the roll. ¶ Or fr. *accenseo*, *accensum*. As being attached to the legions.

Accensi, public officers whose business it was to attend on the magistrates, and summon courts; a macebearer, serjeant, beadle. Fr. *accenseo*, *uccensum*, to add to the number of. That is, ascripti, attached. The *accensi* were attached to the magistrates. Sometimes it expressed less inferiority. Forcellini: "*Accensum*, præter superiores magistratus, habebant etiam decuriones et centuriones, NON ut servum, sed ADJUTOREM seu ministratorem."

Accentus, song, melody; modulation of tone, of sound or voice, accent. Fr. *cano*, *cantum*.

Accerso: Written improperly for *acresso*.

Accidens, a casualty, accident. That which (*cadit*) falls (*ad*) to our lot, that which befalls us.

Accio, I call, send for. That is, (*cio*) I rouse or excite to come (*ad*) to me.

Accipiter, a hawk, falcon. From *accipio*, *accipitum*; where *capio* is used in its stronger sense of seizing. From its rapacity. ¶ Al. for *occipiter* i. e. *occipitrus*, from *ὀξύπτρος*, having rapid wings; transp. *ὀξύπτρος*, *oxipetrus*.

Accūrātus, studied, accurate. Fr. *curo*. Much attended to. *Ad* increases the sense.

Accūsātīvus casus, the accusative case, called by Varro *Casus accusandi*. So Gr. *αἰτιατικὴ πτώσις*.

Accūso, I arraign, accuse. For *accauso* (as *Exclaudio*, *Excludo*) fr. *causa*, a judicial process. So *Incuso*.

Aceo, I am tart, sour. Fr. *ἀκίω*, a verb formed from *ἀκή*, a point, prick. That is, I am pointed, pungent.

Acer, sharp, tart, pungent, keen, brisk, &c. Fr. *ἀκή*, a point; or *ἀκίς*, sharpness. Or, as A is long, from *ἡκίς*, Æol. *ᾠκη*, as *Κέλης*, *Κέληρ*, *Celer*. *Ἠκίς* is explained by Hesychius *ὀξύ*, sharp.

Acer, ———

Acerbus, bitter, sour, tart. Fr. *aceo*, or *acer*. Compare *Superbus*.

Acerra: See Appendix.

Acersēcomes, with long flowing hair. *Ἀκρσεκόμης*.

Acervus, a heap. For *agervus* fr. *ἀγεῖω* fut. of *ἀγείρω*, I collect. V, as in *Sylva*, *Arvum*. ¶ Al. from *acer*, *aceris*. As properly a chaff-heap, Gr. *ἀχυροδόκη* and *ἀχυρμιά*.

Acētābūlum, a vessel for holding (*acetum*) vinegar, a vinegar-cruet. A vessel for holding anything. And hence used either for a dry or liquid measure. Also, the pan in the joints of bones; being, like the *acetabulum*, of a round form and hollow, and having a small brim. *Acetabula* are also cavities in the claws of crabs. Certain cavities in flowers or herbs. Also, jugglers' cups or boxes.

Acētāria, orum, a sallad. That is, raw herbs eaten with (*acetum*) vinegar.

Acētum, vinegar. Fr. *aceo*, *acetum*.

Achātes, an agate. *Ἀχάτης*.

Achōres, um, scurf. *Ἀχῶρες*.

Achras, a wild pear-tree.

Ἀχράς.

Acia, a needle-full of thread.

Fr. *acus*. Titinnius has "*Acus aciasque*."

Acidus, sour, tart. Fr. *aceo*. As *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

Acies, the sharp edge or point of anything, as of a sword or spear. And hence used for a battalion, and an army in battle array. Also, the point of the eye, the pupil; &c. Fr. *ἀκίς*, a point; gen. *ἀκίδος*, *ἀκίος*.

Acīnāces, a scimitar. *Ἀκινάκης*.

Acīnus, a berry, stone, kernel.

Fr. *ἀκίς*, a point. As acute or pointed; from its sharp extremities. At first, perhaps, applied

particularly to grape-stones, and then applied generally. ¶ Al. from *aceo*. Whiter: "Because the stones, in comparison of the fruit, are sharp or hard to bite."

Acīpenser, ———

Actis, *īdis*, a kind of short dart or arrow. Fr. ἀγκυλῖς, (ἀγκλῖς, ἀκλῖς,) considered the same as ἀγκύλη, which means both the thong of a javelin, and a javelin. Festus says that the *aclides* were fastened with thongs.

Acna or *Acnua*, a measure of land. Fr. ἀκναῖα, ἀκνα.

Acōlūthus, *Acōlītus*, an inferior priest. Ἀκόλουθος.

Acōnītum, wolf's bane. Ἀκόνιτον.

Acosmos, without ornament. Ἄκοσμος.

Acquīro, I gain, acquire. That is, (*quæro*) I seek so as to come (*ad*) at what I seek.

Acrēdūla, a woodlark, or some such bird. Ab *acri* cantu, from its sharp or shrill note. Some read *agredula* fr. *ager*, *agri*.

Acrīmōnia, tartness, sourness. Fr. *acer*, *acris*. So *Castimonia*. *Monia* is perhaps from the Greek, as in ἀδημόνια.

Acroāma, *ātis*, a concert, opera; a musician, &c. Ἀκροάμα.

Acroāsis, a lecture. Ἀκρόασις.

Acta, the sea-shore; retreat by the sea-shore. Ἀκτῆ.

Actio, a thing done or doing, act, action; business; action at law; the act of delivering a speech; &c. Fr. *ago*, *agtum*, *actum*.

Actor, an actor or performer of plays; a pleader or agent at the bar; an agent, steward, &c. See above.

Actuāria navis, a light galley. Fr. *actum*, &c. As being easily driven by the wind; or as being driven on by oars as well as sails.

Actuārius, one who writes out (*acta*) acts, deeds, decrees, &c.

Actum est, the business or evil is done, all is over, we are undone.

Actus, the right of driving a beast or waggon not loaded; a road between fields for beasts of burden, &c. to pass, i. e. *agi*, to be driven; the space of ground which oxen passed at one stretch without stopping. A part of the action or performance of a play, an act, like Gr. δράμα fr. δράω. Fr. *ago*, *agtum*, *actum*.

Actūtum, immediately. Fr. *ago*, *actus*, as *Cinctus*, *Cinctutus*. "Ab *actu*, id est, celeritate," says Priscian. Vossius: "*Actutum* est tam cito quàm *agere* possis: ut Mox tam cito quàm possis movere."

Acūleus, a sting. Fr. *acuo*.

Acūmen, sharpness, or sharp point. Fr. *acuo*.

Acuo, I whet, sharpen, point. Fr. ἀκίζω, fut. ἀκίσω, ἀκισῶ, whence *acuo*, as ἰδίω, vidUo. ¶ Al. from *acus*, a needle.

Acus, *ūs*, a needle, bodkin. The needle fish. Fr. ἀκίς, a sharp point. Or fr. *acuo*, whence the dative is *acui*.

Acus, *ēris*, chaff. Fr. ἄχυρον, Doric for ἄχυρον.

Ad, at, about, near, a place. Also, in a direction near to or about a place, to, unto. So ὑπὸ, under, is used in a sense of motion, as in ὑπὸ Ἰλιον ἦλθεν. We say, To aim AT a mark. *Ad* is shortened from *opud*, as *Vis* from *Volis*. ¶ Jamieson refers it to *Mæso-Goth. at*. ¶ *Al.* for *ed* from ἔσται, *Æol.* ἔττει, as πῖστις, *Æol.* πῖττις: whence ἔττ', *et, ed*. Or from ἐς δὲ, ἐσδ', ἰδδ'. ¶ "From Hebrew עַד." V.¹

Ad, in composition, increases the force of words. For, if I put anything (*ad*) to another, I increase that other thing.

Adæro, I value, appraise, rate, assess; compute, calculate. *Fr. as, aris*, money. I rate (*ad as*) according to the money a person has.

Adāgium, a proverb, saying. As being suited (*ad agendum*) for action, for the purposes of life. Or as being carried from its proper to a different signification.

Adāmas, *antis*, a diamond, adamant. Ἀδάμας, αἰτός.

Adaxint, for *adaxerint*, *fr. ago*, *pl. agsi, ari*. So *Rego*, *Rexi*. See *Axim*.

Adbūto, I go near to. *Fr. beto*.

Addico, I adjudge, sentence, assign, devote, make over; I sell, make over by private contract; &c. That is, I (*dico*) declare that a thing belongs (*ad*) to any one.

Addo, I add. That is, I place

a thing (*ad*) near to or by another. See *Abdo*.

Adduco, I draw tight or straight. That is, I draw towards myself.

Aded, to such a degree, to such a pass. From *ad eò*. *Ad* is joined to an adverb, as in *Adhuc*, and as we say in English *Hereto*, *Hitherto*, *Therefore*.

Adeps, *adīpis*, fat, grease. *Fr. adipio fr. apio*, I join. From its cohering together or with the flesh. So *Gr. δημὸς* from *δέω*, *δέδημαι*, to bind.

Adeptus, for *adaptus*, *fr. adapiscor, adipiscor*.

Adesdum, come hither. *Dum* is a particle, as in *Ehodum*.

Adhibeo, I adopt, apply, employ, use; I use, behave to. That is, (*habeo*) I hold anything in my hand (*ad meos usus*), for the purpose of using it. *Forcellini* explains it "utor re aliquā *ad aliquid faciendum*." Or *adhibeo* is to hold forward one thing to another, and as it were present it to it; to bring it to another thing and apply it. Thus "Adhibere prudentias *ad omnes res*."

Adhuc, up to this point, hitherto. See *Aded*.

Adjectivum nomen, an adjective noun. As being (*adjectum*) added or applied to a substantive.

Adigo, I drive. *Fr. ago*.

Adjiciādis cæna, a public dinner, a splendid feast. "Those, who read *adjiciādis*, suppose it so called either because some new, luscious, and foreign dishes (*adjiciebantur*) were added

¹ *Al.* contracted from *agitur*, from *ago*, I drive, drive to. As perhaps from *ἀγω*, *pl. ἀγα*, is *ἀγρι*. From *agitur* we have *agit*, *agt*, then *at*, (as *Atque*, *Atq'*, *Atc*, *Ac*.) and *ad*.

or introduced to the feast; or from the mode of expression, *Adjicere cœnam*, for *Indicere*. Tacitus: ‘*Rhescuporia sanciendo, ut dictitabat, fœderi convivium adjicit.*’ Those, who read *aditialis*, derive it fr. *aditum*; these entertainments being particularly given on the entrance to a magisterial office.” F. “*Quòd adjiceretur publicæ lætitiæ.*”
 Answ.

Adïmo, I take away. Fr. *emo*, I take. *Emo ex alio ad me*, I take from another to myself.

Adïpiscor, I get, obtain. Fr. *apiscor*.

Adjumentum, help. For *adjovamentum*.

Adjutus, helped. Fr. *juvo*, *juvitum*, *jutum*.

Admïnïcûlum, a prop, stay, support. For *admaniculum* fr. *manus*. That to which I apply my hands, that which I hold by. Cicero: “*Vites claviculis admïnïcula tanquam manibus apprehendunt, atque ita se erigunt ut animantes.*”

Admissarius equus est qui ad sobolem creandam equabus *admittitur*.

Admitto, I place near or by any one; I introduce to another; admit to my own presence, receive; admit to my own attention or approbation, give heed to, approve, allow. *Mitto* in its compounds usually means to place. For, what is put in a place, is sent or conveyed to that place from another. The primitive *ἔω* in Greek is to place as well as to send.

Admitto facinus, I commit a crime. Forcellini: “It is taken from this, that he, who sins, admits or introduces sin into his mind.” The full expression is *Admitto facinus in me*. Cicero: “*Qualis quisque sit, quid agat, quid IN SE admittat.*” Again: “*Ea IN TE admisisti, quæ audire non posses.*” Hence perhaps the proper meaning is to receive or give a crime a place in the mind, to harbour, allow, adopt it.

Admòdum, just, exactly, entirely, altogether. That is, *ad modum justum*, up to the just and proper measure; simply, up to the measure.

Adòleo, I burn in sacrifices. Properly said of burning odors. Fr. *oleo*, I send forth an odor. *Ad* may be *ad aras*. Or it increases the signification.

Adòlescens, one growing, one still growing, or still growing in strength and vigor: a young man. From *adolesco*. Cicero calls Brutus and Cassius *adolescentes* at the age of 40.

Adòlesco, I grow, grow up; grow in strength. *Olesco* is from *oleo*, I grow.

Adònis, Adonis. **Adonis*.

Adopto, I desire, choose, select, adopt. That is, (*opto*) I desire to be (*ad me*) by me. Or *ad* is very much.

Ador: See Appendix.

Adòrea, an allowance (*adoris*) of wheat or corn to an army after gaining a victory; victory, glory.

Adòrior, I set about, take in hand. That is, *orior ad rem*

aggrendendam. Also, I invade. That is, I RISE out of ambush (*ad hostes invadendos*) to attack.

Adōro, I adore, venerate. Fr. *oro*, I pray to. ¶ Al. from *os, oris*. I move my hand (*ad os*) to my mouth by way of reverence.

Adrastīa, Nemesis. Ἀδραστίαια.

Adscisco, I approve, admit, receive. Fr. *scisco*. As properly said of Senātors decreeing or sanctioning.

Adsum, I am by or near another; I help; attend to.

Adventītius, foreign, derived from abroad. That is, which comes to us from abroad. So Gr. ἐπιηλυς.

Adverbium, an adverb. As being joined (*ad verba*) to other words and having no meaning by itself.

Adversāria, orum, a note book, memorandum book, post-ing-book. From *adversa*, occurrences to which (*advertimus mentem*) we turn our mind so as to note them down. Tacitus: "Quoties novum aliquid *advertat*."¹

Adversārius, one who bids against us at an auction, opposes us in a court of justice or in the field. Fr. *adversor*.

Adversus, turned towards, facing, or right opposite to another; opposite, opposed, hostile. Fr. *verto*.

Adverto, I warn, admonish. That is, I TURN the mind of another TO a circumstance.

Adūlo, Adūlor: See Appendix.

Adulter, an adulterer. For *adalter*, as Taberna, Contubernalis. One who betakes himself (*ad alteram*) to another wife, or (*ad alterius*) to another's wife.

Adultus, grown up, full grown. Fr. *adoleo*, (whence *Adolesco*), *adolitum, adoltum*.

Adumbrātus, shadowed, sketched, traced out faintly, represented; drawn from the original, not the original itself, counterfeit. Fr. *umbra*.

Advocātus, a friend called on by another to assist him with his advice or presence in court; &c.

Adytum, the innermost part a temple. Ἄδυτον.

Ædēpol: See Edepol.

Ædificō, I build a house. *Ædem facio*.

Ædilis, a magistrate whose business it was originally to preserve the decrees of the people (in *æde*) in the temple of Ceres; and to superintend the repairs (*ædium*) of the temples and other public buildings. Afterwards their office was enlarged, and they regulated the markets, games, weights and measures; &c.

Ædis, Ædes, a house, habitation; a temple. For *ætis* fr.

¹ "Becman derives the idea from the things noted being *adversa*, cast before us, ready at hand. But it is from the notion of putting things down in the *adversa* pagina. In this page the Romans noted their expenses, as in the *aversa* pagina they noted their receipts. If the pages agreed, that is, if the receipts and payments were equal, they called it, *Utramque paginam facere*." V.

αἶρος, a house, which is used by Pindar.¹

Ædiūmus, the keeper or overseer of a temple. Fr. *ædes*; as Finis, Finitimus.

Ædituus, the same as *Æditimus*, and from *ædes*.

Ædon, a nightingale. Ἄδων.

Æger, weak, infirm, sick. For *ægrus* from *ἀεργός*, transp. *ἀεργός*. That is, incapable of work or action. ¶ Al. from *αὔγος*, the Cretan form of *ἄλγος*, pain.²

Ægilops, a sty. Also, darnel. Αἰγίλωψ.

Ægis, a shield. And perhaps a storm. Αἰγίς.

Ægoceros, Capricorn. Αἰγόκερος.

Ægrè, ill. Fr. *æger, ra*. Hoc mihi *ægrè* est, I bear it ill, I am displeased at it.

Ælurus, a cat. Αἰλουρος.

Æmulus, a rival; invidious; that which rivals or is of equal worth with. Fr. *αἷμα*, blood. That is, lively, alert, ardent, sanguine, as Sanguine is from Sanguis.³

Æneātor, a trumpeter, one who sounds (*æneam tubam*) a brazen trumpet.

Æneus, brazen. For *ærineus* fr. *as, aris*.

Ænigma, *ἄτις*, a riddle. Αἰνίγμα.

Æon, an imaginary deity said to exist from eternity. Αἰών.

Æquīpāro, I make equal.

Æquē parem facio.

Æquor, any level or smooth surface, a plain, flat; the plain surface of the sea, the sea. Fr. *æquus*. Pindar has *πόντου πλακάκα*.

Æquus, just, equal; having just or equal proportions; like, similar, uniform, even, plain, even-tempered, &c. Fr. *εἰκώς*, just. Or rather from *αἰκώς* for *εἰκώς*, as *ai* was said as well as *ei*.

Ær, the air. Ἄηρ.

Ærārium, a place where the public money was kept. Fr. *as, aris*, money.

Æro, ὄπισ, a basket or bag. Fr. *αἶρων*, raising, bearing, carrying. ¶ Al. from *as, aris*. A money bag.

Ærūgo, rust (*aris*) of copper; verdigrise; poison; malice or spite, which poison and eat away like rust. *Go*, as in Salsugo.

Ærumna, toil, trouble, misery. For *aromna* fr. *αιρομένη*, raised. As anciently said of a stick on which pedlars raised or carried their fardels; and metaphorically applied to toil and labor. ¶ Al. from *αιρομένη* or *αιερομένη*, raised, hung up, suspended. From the notion of suspense and anxiety. ¶ Al. fr. *αιρομένη*, as the Greeks say *αἰρεσθαι κίνδυνον*, to undertake danger. ¶ Al. from *as, aris*. Toil arising from digging the copper mines.

¹ Al. from *ἔδος*, a seat, or from *ἦθος*, an abode. But neither of these accounts for the diphthong.

² "Ex Græco *ἀνεργόν*," says Festus. Thence *ἀνεργόν*, whence *ægrum*. Hesychius explains *ἀνεργόν* (inter alia) by *φαῦλον, κακόν*.

³ Haigh says: "From *αἰμβλος*, pleasing, gay, enticing." ¶ Some consider it a corruption from *ἄμλλα*, a contest. Perhaps through *αἰμλα*, whence *æmulus*, as *Æsculapius* from *Αἰσκληπίος*. Or from *ἐφάμλλος*, whence *ἐμλλος*, *ἀέμλλος*.

Ætym.

B

Ærusco, I get money by false tales of distress, &c. Fr. *æs*, *æris*. "Not from the idea of the antiquity of copper money, but because *æru* was used of money of the lowest kind." V.

Æs, *æris*, brass. Fr. *αἰς*, splendor. *Æs* in Greek would be *αἰς*. Homer has *αἰθρα χαλκῶν*, glittering brass. And Calimachus *διαυγία χαλκῶν*, transparent brass. *Æris* might have been originally *æsis*. Or *æs* made *æris* on the model of Thus, Thuris; Mus, Muris. "Germ. *ær*, brass. Anglo-Sax. *ar*, *ær*, Franc. *er*, Island. *ær*. We now say *erz*. Hence Goth. *aiz*, money. Germ. *eren*, brazen. All perhaps from Lat. *æs*, *æris*, *æsis*." W.

Æscülāpius, son of Apollo. *Αἰσκληπίος*.

Æscūlus, *Æscūlus*: See Appendix.

Æstas, the summer. Fr. *æstus*.

Æstimo, I value, estimate. Fr. *æs*, money; *timo* being considered as a termination, somewhat as *timus* in *Æditimus*, *Maritimus*. So from Germ. *ær*, brass, money, Wachter derives Germ. *wæren*, "taxare, pecuniâ æstimare." Or *æs* may be viewed here as meaning a counter. Facciolati: "*Æra* dicebantur etiam nummi quibus calculones in subducendis rationibus utebantur." As then from *Calculus* is *Calculo*, to count, so from *æs* may be *æstimo*, to count.¹

¹ "From *æs*, money, *τιμῶ*, I value," says Vossius. But this is a hybrid compound, and I in *τιμῶ* is long.

Æstuārium, a creek or arm of the sea, in which the tide ebbs and flows; a frith. For the sea (*æstuat*) is violent there from the narrowness of the place. See *Fretum*.

Æstuo, I am hot, boil, rage, &c. Fr. *æstus*.

Æstus, heat, hot weather. Fr. *αἰστός*, burnt. Or at least from *αἰστῶν* pp. of *αἶθω*, I burn.

Ætus, an age; age, &c. For *ævitas* fr. *ævum*.

Æternus, eternal, lasting for ages or all ages. For *æviternus* fr. *ævum*, like *Semper*, *Sempiternus*. Or fr. *ævitas*, whence *ætas*.

Æther, the ether, air, heavens. *Αἰθήρ*.

Æthra, the pure ether, serene sky; the sky. *Αἰθήρα*.

Ætia, *orum*, causes. *Αἴτια*.

Ævum, length of time, an age, generation, &c. Fr. *αἰών*, whence *æum*, and *ævum*, as *boëes*, *bo Ves*.

Affābilis, one easy to be spoken to, courteous. Fr. *for*, *faris*. As *Mirror*, *Mirabilis*.

Affābrè, skilfully, exquisitely. Fr. *faber*, *ri*. *Ad modum fabri*. Workman-like. Or *ad is*, very.

Affānia: See Appendix.

Affūtim, largely, abundantly. Fr. *ἀφάρως*, inexpressibly. Calimachus: *Διψάσας ἀφάρων τι*. ¶ Or for *adfatim* from *fatim*. That of which much may be spoken.

Affectatio, an ardent desire to obtain or accomplish anything; over-eagerness and over-study to do anything. Fr. *affecto*.

Affectio, influence on or emotion of the mind through love, anger, desire, natural affection. *Quâ afficitur animus*. Also, the materials or elements by which bodies are MADE, or mode by which they are MADE, natural state, constitution, disposition, &c. Or *ad* expresses the objects to which things are fitted by nature.

Affecto, I endeavour to do anything with zeal, or with a too great or forced zeal. Some explain it, *habeo animum primum ad faciendum*, I am bent on doing anything. For verbs formed from supines often increase the force of the word, as *Pulso*, Ito. Or rather, *ad* has here the sense of, very much, too much: and *affecto* corresponds to our expression, To Over-do a thing.

Affectus, influenced, moved, acted on by love, anger, &c. See *Affectio* and *Afficio*. Made or constituted by nature, naturally disposed or inclined to anything. See *Affectio*. Affected, afflicted, worn out by sickness, ill-treatment, &c. See *Afficio*. Almost finished, nearly DONE or concluded, but not quite. *Gellius*: "Non confecto anno sed *affecto*." *Ad* seems here to mean, nearly. So as a preposition it means near to. This phrase is applied also to persons nearly worn out by sickness. *Suetonius*: "Jam quidem *affectum*, sed tamen spirantem adhuc Augustum." That is, On the point of death, but still breathing.

Afficio, I affect, influence,

move. *Quintilian*: "Primum est ut *afficiamur*, antequam *afficere* conemur." Hence *afficio* is used of affecting or moving with pleasure or pain: as *Afficio* aliquem lætitiâ, dolore. Hence *afficio* is said of anything which makes a change in or exerts a power over another, So the body is said *affici* morbo, to be acted on by, or afflicted with disease; and the face is said *affici* medicamine, to be acted on by paint, to be painted. *Afficio* seems to be primarily put for, *impello ad faciendum*, I excite or stimulate another to action. Some suppose *facio ad* here to mean, I act towards or upon, work upon, produce an effect on. But these words do not seem to admit such a sense.

Affinis, adjoining. That is, dwelling (*ad fines*) at or by the boundaries of another's estate or dwelling. Also, one joined or allied to another by marriage; or in crime, an accomplice.

Affirmo, I make firm or sure; I say firmly or positively. Fr. *firmus*.

Afflicto, from *affligo*, *afflictum*.

Affligo: See *Fligo*.

Affluens, abundant. From the notion of things flowing copiously. *Ad* increases the force.

Africus, the south-west wind. As blowing from *Africa*.

Agâga, a piap. Fr. *âyaya* or *ÿyaya* pm. of *âyw*, used in the same sense. But the reading is dubious.

Agâpē, love; a love seat. 'A-γάρη.

Agāso, an ostler, groom.
'Αγάζων.

Age, come on. ἄγε.

Agēma, a brigade. ἄγημα.

Ager, ἄγρι, a field, farm, &c.

ἄγρός.

Agger, a heap. Fr. *aggero*.

Aggēro, I heap. That is, I CARRY one thing TO another.

Aggrāvō, I make heavier, add to the weight of.

Aggrēdior, I enter upon, set about. That is, *gradior ad*, I come to a thing.

Agilis, nimble, active. That is, able or apt (*agere se*) to drive himself forward. Or able (*agere*) to do or execute.

Agīna, that into which the beam of a balance (*ugitur*) is driven, or in which it is worked or turned.

Agilo, I drive much, stimulate; drive about; harass; spend or pass the time, &c. Fr. *ago*, *agitum*, whence *agtum*, *actum*.

Aglaspīdes, having splendid shields. ἄγλασπίδες.

Agmen, anything being led, drawn, or driven; an army on march; troop, band; the act of driving or drawing. For *agimen* fr. *ago*. So *Tego*, *Tegimen*, *Tegmen*.

Agnōmen, a name or title bestowed for some particular action, as Germanicus, Africanus. For *adgnomen*. That which is added to a name. *Nomen* is properly *gnomen*.

Agnosco, I know, recognize, own. For *adgnosco*. *Gnosco* fr. γινώσκω, γνώσκω.

Agnus, a lamb. Fr. ἄγνός,

pure. As being a pure oblation or sacrifice. The aspirate dropt, as in *Ulcus* from ἕλκος. ¶ *Al*. from ἀγμένος, led; whence *agmenus*, *agnus*. As being led, in a general sense. Or as being led to be sacrificed. *Isaiah*: "He was LED as a lamb to the slaughter." ¶ *Quayle* refers to Celt. *oan*, *uan*.¹

Ago, I lead, drive, drive about; I drive on or spend the time. ἄγω.

Ago, I do, act. Fr. ἄγω. That is, I carry on, carry forward a work, am driving it on, am about it. Thus *peractus* may be understood, as carried through, done. So *Nepos* has "Hæc dum GERUNTUR." Others understand it, I drive myself to act, *ago me ad faciendum*.

Agon, a contest. ἄγων.

Agōnālia, *um*: See *Appendix*.

Agōrānōmus, a magistrate who presided over the market. ἄγορανόμος.

Agrestis, rustic; unpolished. Fr. *ager*, i. e. *agrus*, *agri*.

Agrimonia, ———

Agrippa, ———

Agyieus, an epithet of *Apollo*. ἄγυιεύς.

Ah, *Aha*, interjections. From the sound. Or from *ā*. "Hebr. *ah*, *ahah*. Germ. *ach*." *W*.

Ahēneus, brazen. For *ācneus*, *æneus*.

Ahēnum, a caldron. For *aheneum* *vas*, a brazen vessel.

Ai, alas. Αἶ.

¹ The derivations of *agnus* from ἀγνός or ἄγνός in no way account for the *G*.

Ain', do you say so? do you speak? For *ais-ne*?

Aio, I say, speak. Fr. *aïω*, formed from *ἄω*, whence *aïω*, I cry out, and *αὐδῆ*, the voice. From this word *aïω* is *aïnos*, a word; and hence a fable, as *Fabula* is from *For*, *Faris*. ¶ “*Pezronius* derives *aio* or *ajo* from Germ. *jah*, Goth. *ja*, by metathesis.” W. It is perhaps allied to Engl. *ay* and *yea*.

Aius, a God so called from a voice which (*aiebat*) announced to the Romans that the Gauls were approaching the city. Cicero: “*Aius iste Loquens aiebat et loquebatur.*”

Ala, a wing; wing of an army; wing of a building. For *axilla*, says Cicero; as *Maxilla*, *Mala*; *Vexillum*, *Velum*. But whence is *axilla*? From *axula*. Whence *axula*? Fr. *ἄξω*, fut. of *ἀτσω*, *ἄσσω*, I rush impetuously. ¶ Or from *ago*, *axi*. Quâ avis agit seu impellit se. ¶ Some consider the armpit the primary meaning, and derive *axula* from *μασχάλη*, whence (omitting M) *ἀσχάλη*, *ἄχσάλη*, *axala*, *axula*. ¶ Quayle refers *axilla* to Celt. *asguill*, (*agsuill*). ¶ Others suppose *alu* put for *avila* fr. *avis*. That which pertains to a bird. The wing being its distinguishing feature. Whence a bird is called *Ales*. ¶ “From Hebr. *ahla*, a leaf.” Tt.

Ala, an armpit. “Because it answers to the pit under the wing of a bird.” Tt. “Because hairs grow on it like FEATHERS.” F. “*Ala* ab avibus ad homines ob QUALEM CUN-

QUE humèrorum cum *alis* similitudinem profecta videtur.” Wachter, who adds that Hebr. *azil*, Anglo-Sax. *earle*, is an arm.

Alābarches. Donnegan: “*Ἀλαβάρχη*, a writing-master; a scrivener; a toll-gatherer. From *ἄλαβα*, ink; and *ἄρχω*.” Vossius: “What this word means, is disputed. Cicero calls Pompey so. And Juvenal has: ‘*Atque triumphales inter, quos ausus habere Nescio quis, titulos Ægyptius aut Alabarches.*’ Some write *Halabarches* from *ἄλως ἄρχος*, the prefect of the salt. But thus it should be *Haliarches*. Cujacius thinks that *Alabarches* is called from *ἄρχος* and *ἄλαβα*, ink. That is, *præfectus scripturæ*, a scrivener, a prefect of the taxes paid for feeding cattle in the public pastures. Cicero then called Pompey so, as having instituted taxes in many parts of Asia. Fuller asserts that this was much too low an office for this Governor, and derives *Alabarches* from the Arabic, so as to make it mean Sub-prefect. Some MSS. read *Arabarches*. If we adopt this reading, we are not to consider Cicero as calling Pompey so for levying taxes from the Arabs, as Alciatus says; but because he had subdued the Arabs. And thus the word will be of the same nature as *Asiarches* in Strabo. Or perhaps *Arabarches* may have been put for *Alabarches*; as we find *Palilia* and *Parilia*.”

Alābastrum, an alabaster box of ointment. *Ἀλάβαστρον*.

Alacer or *Alacris*, brisk, lively, alert, blithe, gay. *Alacris* is for *adacris*, (as *Ulysses* from *Ὀδυσσεύς*) fr. *ἀδακρῖς*, without tears. ¶ *Al.* from *ala*. But the first *A* in *ala* is long.

Alāpa, a slap on the cheek, cuff on the ear. From Hebr. *al aph*, upon the face. For *alāpha*.

Alaternus, —————

Alauda, a lark. A Gaulish word, as *Pliny* informs us. The French to this day, says *Vossius*, say *alouette*.

Alba, a pearl. As being (*alba*) white.

Albārium, whitewash, plaster. Fr. *albus*.

Albugo, a white speck on the eye. Fr. *albus*. As *Salsus*, *Salsugo*.

Album, a whited table in which the *Prætors* entered their edicts, actions, &c. A register. Fr. *albus*.

Alburnum, the white sap or inner bark of trees. Fr. *albus*.

Alburnus, a small white fish, supposed to be a *bleak* or a *hlay*. Fr. *albus*. As *Tacitus*, *Taciturnus*.

Albus, white. Fr. *ἀλβός*, as *ἄμφο*, *amBo*. "In *Celtic alb*." *W*.

Alcæicum metrum, the *Alcaic metre*, invented by the poet *Alcæus*. *Ἀλκαϊκόν*.

Alce or *Alces*, an elk. *Ἀλκή*.

Alcēdo, *Halcēdo*, a halcyon, kingfisher. *Vossius*: "Fr. *κείνω ἐν ἅλῃ*, to lie in the sea; as *ἀλκυών* is said from *κύνειν ἐν ἅλῃ*, to brood in the sea." I suspect there was a word *ἀλκυηδών*, the

same as *ἀλκυών*; formed from *ἅλῃ* and *κύνειν*. Fr. *ἀλκυηδών*, *ἀλκυηδών*, *ἀλκηδών*, is *alcedo*.

Alcēdōnia, *orunt*, halcyon days, days of quiet and calm. For it was believed that there is always a calm during the incubation of the *alcedo*.

Alcyon, *Halcyon*, a kingfisher. *Ἀλκυών*, *ἀλκυών*.

Alca: See *Appendix*.

Alec and *Halec*, a kind of pickle, brine. Also, a herring or some small fish pickled. Fr. *ἀλυκός*, salted; or *ἀλυκίς*, pickle, brine.

Alecto, one of the *Furies*. *Ἀληκτώ*.

Ales. "From *ala*. It differs from a bird, as a species from a genus. For some birds are *Oscines*, others are *Alites*; some give omens by their mouth, others (*alis*) by their wings." *V*. "Ales is a general name for such animals as have wings or feathers; *Volucris* is said of all that flies, whether it has feathers or not." *F*.

Alga, sea-weed. Fr. *ἀλική*, marine; whence *alca*, *alga*. ¶ *Al.* for *alliga* fr. *alligo*, as involving the feet of swimmers.

Algeo, I am grievously cold, am chill. Fr. *ἀλγίω*, I am in pain.

Alibi, elsewhere. For *aliubi* fr. *alius* and *ubi*. ¶ *Al.* from *alis*, (an old form of *alius*) whence *alibus*, *alibu*', *alibi*. ¶ *Al.* from *ἄλλοθι*, *Æol.* *ἄλλοφι*.

Alēca, a kind of corn resembling wheat. Pottage made of corn. Fr. *alo*. So *Unica*, *Tetrica*, *Manica*.

Alicārius, one who grinds or

bakes *alicam*. Hence *Alicaria* Meretrices were harlots who took their stand before the shops of the *alicarii*. Plautus calls them "pistorum amicas."

Alicubi, somewhere. For *aliquubi*, fr. *aliquis* and *ubi*.

Alicula, a kind of short cloak. Fr. ἄλιξ, ἄλλικος, (which Hesychius explains a tunic with sleeves,); corrupted to ἄλιξ, ἄλικος. Some write it *allicula*: but Martial has the first syllable short.¹

Alicunde, from some place. For *aliquunde*, fr. *aliquis* and *unde*. Properly, from some whence. See *Alicubi*.

Alieno, I make (*alienum*) different, estrange; I make another's, transfer.

Alienum æs, debt. Money which belongs to another.

Alienus, belonging to another, derived from another source, foreign; different from; at variance with, &c. Fr. *alius*. As Terra, Terrenus.

Alioqui, *Alioquin*, in any other way, in other respects; in any other way but this, else. So from Ceterus is Ceteroqui, Ceteroquin. But what is *qui*? Is it the ablative of *Quis*? That is, *alio qui* or *quo*, *alio aliquo*, modo. But whence then the N in *quin*? Or is *qui* abridged from *quin*, and does *quin* mean "nay, moreover," as in Virgil: "Ausus quin etiam voces jacitare per umbram," &c. Thus

we have in Livy: "Exercitum reducit ad Ceneum oppidum in potestatem redigendum, et *alioqui* opportunè situm."

Aliptes, an anointer for the bath. Ἀλιπτης.

Aliquandiu, for some while. From *diu*, a space of time, modified by *aliquam* or *aliquantum*. So *Aliquamvultus* in Cicero is *Aliquam-multus* or *Aliquantum-multus*.

Aliquando, sometimes. From *aliquis* and *quando*. At some whiles. So *Alicunde*, *Alicubi*. ¶ Or from *alis*, or *alius*, some. See *Aliquis* and *Aliquot*.

Aliquantus, somewhat. *Quantus* is for "tantus *quantus*." *Ali* is some, as in *Aliquot*, *Aliquis*, &c.

Aliquis, somebody, some one. For *alius* or *alis quis*. *Quis* is here any one, from the enclitic τις, Æol. τις. *Aliquis* seems to mean at full "hic aut *alius quis*."

Aliquot, some, some certain, a few. For *aliqui-quot*, *aliqui* tot *quot* sint, some as many as there may be. Or, if *aliquot* is from *alis* or *alius* and *quot*, then *alis* or *alius* is here used for "some," as in *Aliquis*.

Alis, neut. *alid*, abridged from *alius*, *aliud*.

Aliter, in another way, in any other way. Fr. *alis*.

Aliubi: See *Alibi*.

Alius, another; different. Fr. ἄλλος, as φύλον, follum. In Celtic *eile*.

Allecto, I allure. Fr. *allicio*, *allectum*.

Allēgo, I send to any place. For *adlēgo*. Also, I allege or

¹ "Genus vestis brevioris, ita dictæ quòd quasdam lacinias velut *alas* habebat. Erat e chlamydam genere." F.

adduce by way of excuse or proof. Here *lego* is used like *Mitto* in composition for *Pono*. As we say *To Submit* a proposition to another. See *Admitto*.

Allēgōria, an allegory. ἄλληγορία.

Allēluia, halleluia. Gr. ἀλληλουϊα. From the Hebrew.

Allicio, I deceive, allure. Fr. *lacio*.

Allido, I dash to the ground, severely injure. That is, *lædo* impingendo *ad* aliquid, I hurt by dashing against anything.

Allifāna (pocula), cups made at *Allifa*, a town of Samnium.

Allium, garlic. Soft for *ag-ium*, from ἄγλις, a clove of garlic.

Allōphŷlus, a stranger. ἄλλόφυλος.

Allūdo, I allude to, make allusion to. That is, I refer to a thing in a playful manner. Thus: Some refer *Adolescens* to ἀδολισχῶν, fond of chit-chat. This is not a derivation, but an ALLUSION.

Alluo, I lave, flow just by. Fr. *luo*, fr. λούω, I wash.

Allus, *Hallus*,——

Allūvies, a landflood. For *alluies* fr. *alluo*. From the washing of places before dry by overflowing waters. See *Diluvium*.

Almus, nourishing, cherishing, genial. For *alimus* fr. *alo*. As *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. So Gr. τροφίμος from τροφή. "It is said of the Gods, particularly of such as are thought to give life or food to men, as of *Venus*

and *Ceres*; and of others also, to whom it is less applicable, by way of an honorary or respectful title, in which way it is applied to priests." F.

Alnus, an alder-tree. "From Hebr. *alon*." Tt. "Germ. *els*, *elr*, Anglo-Sax. *alr*, *alr*, Engl. *alder*." W.

Alo, I support, maintain, nourish. "Germ. *alen*, nutrire, educare. Lat. *alere*, Scandis antiquis *ala*. Convenit Hebr. *alah*." W. Perhaps *alo* is from a verb ἄλω, whence ἄλθω and ἄλδω, viz. through ἄλθην and ἄλδην. Perhaps this verb ἄλω is still extant in ἀλέα, heat; by which plants and other things are nourished.

Aloë, an aloes-tree. Ἄλόη.

Alōgus, absurd. ἄλογος.

Alōsa, *Alausa*, perhaps the chadfish. "Gallis hodieque est *alose*. Et inde accepit *Gallus Ausonius*." V.

Alpha, the first Greek letter. Ἄλφα.

Alphābētum, the alphabet. Fr. ἄλφα βῆτα.

Alphus, the leprosy. Ἄλφος.

Alsius, and *Alsus*, cold. Fr. *algeo*, *algsi*, *alsi*, *alsum*.

Allāni venti, winds rising from land, as *Pliny* explains them. Blowing from land (in *altum*) to the sea. So Greek ἀπόγαιοι. *Isidorus* explains them of winds blowing (ab *alto*) from the sea. *Vitruvius* however explains the *Allanus ventus* of the South-west or South by West.

Allāre and *Altar*, an altar on which sacrifices were made to the *Dii Superi* as opposed to

Aræ on which sacrifices were made to the Dii Inferi. Fr. *altus*, as *Lucus*, *Lucar* and *Lucare*. These sacrifices being offered (*altis locis*) on high places; or, as Festus explains it, in *ædificiis à terrâ exaltatis*. Whereas the sacrifices on the Aræ were offered in low places, or, as Festus explains it, in *efossâ terrâ*. ¶ Al. from *alta ara*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *altar*.

Alter, one of two, one of more, another, different. "Every body perceives," says Ihre, "that the first part is fr. *alius*: but what the meaning of the latter part is, is not equally obvious, unless it is viewed as equivalent to *Eorum*. So that *Alter* is *Alius eorum*, [the other of them,]; *Uter* is *Quis eorum*; *Neuter* is *Nullus eorum*. The Greeks have the same termination, with the addition of *ος*: *ἕτερος*, *πρότερος*, *ἑκάτερος*. In Mæso-Gothic, evidently in the same sense, the synonymous words end in *thar*. That the Greek and also the Latin owe theirs to the Goths, is evident from this, that *thera* (of them,) remains among us only. Thus: Gods *thera*, is Their goods, *Bona eorum*: *Thera skip*, Their ships, *Eorum naves*." Some Latin Etymologists derive *alter* from two Greek words, *ἄλλος ἕτερος*. Others refer it to *ἀλλότριος*, the Æolic form of *ἀλλότριος*, foreign, different: i. e. one as different from another.

Altercor, I debate (cum *altero*) with another, I dispute, *Etym.*

jangle. It is for *altericor*. Or for *alternicor* from *alternus*.

Altercum, henbane. An Arabian word, as Pliny informs us, lib. 25, 17.¹

Alternus, one after (*alterum*) another, reciprocal.

Altis, which may be or is being reared, fed or fattened. Fr. *alo*, *alatum*, *altum*.

Altinsecus, on one side or other; on either side; on both sides. For *alterinsecus*. See *Secus*.

Altus, high. For *alitus* fr. *alo*. Reared, brought up. "Qui in longitudinem excrevit," says Nagel. When Euripides says, *Καλῶς τροφᾷσιν, ὡς τις πτόρθος, ἠύξομην, πύξομην* refers to height as well as to bulk. Herodotus: *Αἱ δὲ παραντίχ' ἀνά τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἔβλαστον*: Ran up and flourished. ¶ The Armoric and Germ. is *alt*. Wachter refers *alt* and *altus* to the northern *alen*, to grow: "ut prius sit cretus in altum, mox omnis excelsus."

Altus, deep. For the deeper the water, the greater is the distance of the surface from the bottom; that is, the HIGHER is the water.

Alūcīnor, *Allūcīnor*, *Hallūcīnor*, I blunder, mistake. "Fr. *άλύω*, I wander. Or from *à luce* aberro. Or from directing the mind (*σις ἄλλο*) towards something else than what we have in hand. [Or, in the same

¹ Hence the derivation of Scribonius Largus is erroneous: "Ex eo, quod, qui eam biberint, caput grave venisque distentum habent, et mente abalienantur cum quâdam verborum altercatione."

sense, from *aliud*, for *aliucinor*.] Or from striking (*hallum*) the great toe against anything, or blundering." V. *Cinor*, as in *Sermocinor*, *Latrocinor*, *Balbu-cinor*.

Alveäre, a beehive. Fr. *al-veus*.

Alveus, the channel or bed of a river; a ditch, trench; the hull or hulk of a ship, as being in the form of the *alveus*; a ship, bark; beehive; gaming-board. Fr. *alvus*. The *alveus* of a river is its *alvus*. *Alveus* is properly "pertinens ad *alvum*." So *Ferrum*, *Ferreus*. ¶ Al. for *alveus*, *allveus*, ab *alvendo* ripas.

Alum, and *Halus*, the herb comfrey. A Gaulish word. Pliny: "*Halus*, quam GALLI sic vocant. . . ."

Alūmen, alum, a kind of mineral salt. For *halumen* fr. ἅλς, ἅλως, salt. ¶ "From Arab. *alum*." Tt.

Alumnus, one who is reared up, as a fosterchild, pupil, &c. Also, one who rears. Fr. *alo*, whence *alomenus*, (like τῶπτω, τυπτόμενος,) *alumnus*. See *Autumnus*.

Alūta, tawed or tanned leather. A shoe. For *aluminata*, as dyed with *alumen*. ¶ Al. for *abluta*, (as *Obmitto*, *Omitto*), well soaked and cleansed.

Alvus, the belly, abdomen. The excrement. The womb. A beehive, as made in the form of the *alvus*. For *aluus*, (as *Solvo*, *Volvo*, for *Soluo*, *Voluo*), *abluius*. "Quia sordes eā *abluntur*." V. We have in

Virgil *Proluvies alvi* from *pro-luo*. ¶ "From *alo*. As being the place where the nourishment of the body is first deposited." Tt. As from *Cado* is *Cadivus*, from *alo* might be *alivus*, *alvus*. Some understand it as said primarily of the womb. ¶ Al. from ἄλοξ, a furrow, channel; whence *alvox*, (as V is added in *Sylva* and *Arvum*), whence *alvos*, (as *vulpeS* from ἄλώπηξ,) then *alvus*.

Am—, around, about. Ab-breviated fr. *amb—*.

Amalthæum, a library containing abundance of books or of learning. It is written in one place by *Cicero* in Greek letters, Ἀμαλθηϊον.

Amando, I dismiss. That is, (*mando*) I enjoin to go or I send (*à*) from me.

Amānuensis, an amanuensis. A servant *à manu*.

Amārācus, sweet-marjoram. Ἀμάρακος.

Amārantus, the amaranth. Ἀμάραντος.

Amārus, bitter. Fr. ἀλμῆεις, salted; saline;¹ Dor. ἀλμάεις, whence *almaus*, *almaRus*, (as *νυμφάων*, *nymphaRum*), then *amarus*, somewhat as *Stimulus* for *StiGmulus*. ¶ Al. from *māre*, the salt sea. ¶ "From the Chaldaic *amrar*, [transp. *amarr*,] to be bitter." V.

Amb—, for *ambi*.

Ambactus, a hired-servant. Fr. *amb—* and *ago*. One who is driven about at the will of his

¹ "Ἄλμυρος, saline, salted; bitter." Dn.

master. Dacier explains it “ὁ ἀμφιφερόμενος, ὁ περιφόρητος, circumactus et nunquam consistens, qui hac et illac circumducitur mercedis gratiâ.” Cæsar has: “Plurimos circa se *ambactos* clientesque habet:” where *ambactus* is believed to be a Gaulic word. “In the old Belgic language *ambacht* signifies jurisdiction.” V. “*Ambacti* is a Belgic word, from *ambachten*, ministrare, which is derived from *umb*, *amb*, *emb*, around, about, and *achten*, to follow.” W.

Ambāges, *um*, windings, turnings; round-about stories, shifts, quirks. Fr. *ambi* and *ago*. Drivings round and round.

Ambarvālis hostia, a victim which was led around the fields for the prosperity of which it was going to be sacrificed. Fr. *amb*— and *arvum*. Virgil: “Terque novas circūm felix eat hostia fruges.”

Ambe, the same as *Ambi*.

Ambegna hostia, a sacrifice led to the altar accompanied with a lamb on both sides of it. Fr. *ambi* and *agnus*.

Ambens, for *ambiens*, encircling; or *ambedens*, eating round.

Ambi, around, about; on both sides; in two directions. For *amphi* (as ἀμφω, *amBo*.) fr. ἀμφι, ἀμφις.

Ambiga, a little pyramidal vessel. Fr. ἀμβιξ, ἀμβικος.

Ambigo, I doubt, am in doubt. Fr. *amb* and *ago*. I drive myself, or go, in two directions or two different ways.

Ambio, I go round or about; encircle; hunt after favor or votes; sue earnestly. Fr. *ambi* and *eo*.

Ambitio, a going round; canvassing for posts of honor; desire of honor or popularity, ambition; parade, show, &c. Fr. *ambio*, *ambitum*.

Ambo, both. Ἄμφω.

Ambo, a pulpit. Ἄμβων is used in this sense.

Ambrōsia, the food of the Gods. Ἄμβροσια.

Ambrōsius, as sweet as *ambrosia*.

Ambūbaia, musical girls who prostituted themselves at Rome. As some say, from *ambu*, (See *Ambi*) about, and *Baia*. As born about *Baia*, a maritime town of Campania. ¶ But it is probably a Syriac word. “In Syriac *abbub* is a pipe; the Arabians insert N, *anub*.” V.

Ambūlo, I walk. For *ampulo* fr. ἀμολῶ, versor in loco. ¶ Al. from *ambi*. That is, I go ABOUT. *Ulo*, as in *Ustulo*, *Postulo*, and perhaps in *Ejulo*.

Ambūro, I burn all about. That is, *amb-uro*, or *am-buro*. See *Comburo*.

Amellus: See Appendix.

Amen, verily. Ἀμήν. From the Hebrew.

Amens, mad. That is, one who is (à mente) far from his right mind.

Amentum, a strap to which javelins were tied to throw them with greater violence. For *apimentum* fr. *apio*, *apitum*, I bind,

tie, as *Monio*, *Monitum*, *Mòni-mentum*. ¶ *Al.* for *amen* (as *Momen*, *Momentum*) for *am-men* fr. *ἀμμη*, a chain. See *Ex-amen*.

Ames, *ētis*, a pole or staff to stay up nets. For *amis* fr. *ἀμμις*. ¶ Or fr. *am*—, and *eo*. From a net going round the poles. Compare *Comes*, *Trames*.

Amēthystus, an amethyst. 'Α-μέθυστος.

Amīcio, I clothe, dress. For *amjicio*, fr. *am*— and *jacio*. I throw round me.

Amictus, clothing. Fr. *ami-cio*, *amicitum*, *amictum*.

Amācus, a friend. That is, one who loves. Fr. *amo*, as *Pudet*, *Pudicus*. So *φίλος* fr. *φιλά*.

Amīta, an aunt by the father's side. In Arabic *am* is uncle, *ammāt* is aunt. The Saxon *eama* is uncle. Fairfax: "Daughter, says she, fly, fly, behold thy dame Foreshows the treason of thy wretched *eame*." "From the Arabic *am*, uncle, is Lat. *amīta*, whence the Norman *ante* [for *amte*] and Engl. *aunt*." W. ¶ *Al.* from *avus*, for *avimita*. As *Avunculus* from *avus*.

Amitto, I send away from me, dismiss, let go; suffer to go, let slip, lose.

Ammōdytis, a serpent living among the sand. 'Αμμοδύτης.

Ammōniācus sal, sal-ammoniāc. 'Αμμωνιακόν.

Amnestia, an amnesty. 'Αμνηστία.

Amnis, a river. From *Cel-*

tic *avon*,¹ whence *avnis*, *am-nis*, somewhat as so *Maus* for so *Paus*. ¶ *Al.* from *am* and *no*. Qui circumfluit. Wachter calls this an "etymologia percommo-da." He derives the Germ. *am* from *amnis*. ¶ *Al.* from *am* simply. From its circuitous course. ¶ *Al.* for *ambnis* fr. *ambio* or *ambe*.

Amo, I love. Properly, I kiss or salute. Plautus: "Sine te *amem*." And so *φιλέω* is properly to kiss. Thus *amo* is fr. *ἀμῶ*, *ἀμῶ*, I bring together, I grasp; translated by *Damm* "colligo; constringo." So *ἀμυσάμενος* in *Od.* 1, 247, is explained by the Scholiast, *συνελών χειρῶν καὶ συναγωγῶν*. So *ἀσπάζομαι*, I salute, is from *a*, together (as in *ἀλοχος*); and *σπάω*, I draw. ¶ *Al.* from *am*—, (as in *Amicio*) around. I embrace, "amplector." ¶ *Al.* from *a*, much; and *μάω*, *μῶ*, I desire.

Amicus, pleasant, charming. Fr. *amo*. *Amicus* being a termination. Or thus: As from *Alō* is *Alomenus*, *Alumnus*: so from *Amo* may be *Amomenus*, *Amo-ënus*, *Amœnus*. ¶ *Al.* from *ἀμνος*, whence *ἀμνίον*, *ἐμνίον*, better. But this does not account for the diphthong.²

Amōlior, I put (*ā*) out of the

¹ Classical Journal, 3, 121.

² *Al.* from the notion of retreats (procul à mœnibus urbis) far from the walls of a city. But *A* is short. This opposes also another derivation: from the notion of retreats (à mœnibus) from the offices of life or burdens of the city: "Quod immunes ibi essent ab oneribus urbanis," says Isaac Vossius.

way (cum quâdam mole) with an effort or difficulty. *Amolior* me, I retire.

Amōmum, a small shrub growing in Armenia, used in embalming; hence used for an ointment. Ἀμῶμον.

Ampecto, I beat. From *am—* and *pecto*, I dress wool. So we say, I give a person a good dressing. But the reading of the word is dubious.

Amphibium, an amphibious animal. Ἀμφίβιον.

Amphibōlia, a discourse of dubious meaning, equivocation. Ἀμφίβολια.

Amphisbæna, a serpent which had the power of moving either way. Ἀμφίσβαινα.

Amphitāpa, a garment frizzed or shagged on both sides. Ἀμφιτάπης.

Amphitheatrum, an amphitheatre. Ἀμφιθέατρον.

Amphōra, a vessel, flask, bottle. Fr. ἀμφορεύς. Or, more immediately, from accus. ἀμφορέα, ἀμφορέα.

Amplector, I clasp. Fr. *am—* and *plecto*. I fold myself about another. So *Complector*.

Amplexor, fr. *plecto*, *plexum*. See above.

Amplifico, I enlarge. *Amplum* or *amplius facio*.

Amplio, I encrease. *Amplius facio*.

Amplio, I delay judgment, adjourn. Fr. *amplius*. For the prætor pronounced the word *Amplius*, when the Judices declared that a trial must be heard further or more largely another day.

Amplus, full, large. Fr. ἀνάπλωος, ἀμπλώος.

Ampulla, a flask, flagon. As from *Puera* is *Puerula*, *Puella*, so from *amphora* may be *amphorula*, *ampholla*, whence *ampolla*, *ampulla*. ¶ Wachter: "Germ. *Bulle*, a bowl. From *boll*, a ball or sphere, and hence anything spherical. Whence also is Latin *ampulla*." But *am*, around, seems thus to be needlessly prefixed. ¶ Others refer *ampulla* to ὀμφαλός or τὸ ἄμβων, which both mean a boss. Others to *amb* and *olla*: for *ambolla*. Others to *amb* merely. Others to ἄμβρεξ, ἰκος, a cup with a narrow mouth. ¶ "Benson," says Wachter, "notices the Anglo-Sax. *ampellan*, *ampollan*, *ampullan*."

Ampullæ, bombast. Word swelling out as the *ampulla* did in the middle.

Ampūto, I lop off around or about. *Am-puto*.

Amsēgetes, those whose land lies by the high way. That is, those (*am—*) about or around whose (*segetes*) cornfields the high way runs.

Amtruo, *Amptruo*, I turn or wheel round in the dance. Fr. *trua*, a ladle for stirring things round in a pot.

Amūletum, a charm, spell. For *amolatum* fr. *amolior*. That which sends away or dispels poison or enchantment.

Amurca, lees of oil. For *amurga* fr. ἀμοργή.

Amussis: See Appendix.

Amygdāla, an almond. Ἀμυγδάλη.

Amylum, a kind of frumenty.
'Αμυλον.

Amystis, a mode of drinking without drawing the breath; a bumper. 'Αμυστις.

An, whether? whether. From *an*, if. *An* is properly, Quæro *an*, I ask if. Shakspeare frequently uses *an* in the sense of If.

Ana, in equal parts. 'Ανά.

Anabasius, a courier. 'Αναβάς.

Anabāthrum, a pulpit. 'Ανάβαθρον.

Anāchōrēta, a hermit. 'Αναχωρητής.

Anādēma, *atis*, a garland, riband. 'Ανάδημα.

Anāglypta, *orum*, plate embossed. 'Ανάγλυπτα.

Anagnosta, a person employed to read to another. 'Αναγνώστης.

Anālecta, a slave who collects the fragments which are left at table. 'Αναλέκτης.

Anālectrides, little pillows or stuffings which girls set on their shoulders to correct their shape. 'Αναλέκτριδες. But the reading is doubtful.

Anālogia, proportion, resemblance. 'Αναλογία.

Anancæum: See Appendix.

Anapæstus, an anapæst. 'Αναπαιστός.

Anas, *ātis*, a duck. Fr. *n̄ssa*, Æol. *n̄σσα*, transp. *ἀνάσσ*. ¶ Some suppose the *A* added; and *natis* to come fr. *nato*, to swim. Anacreon: "Ἴδε πῶς ν̄σσα κολυμβᾷ. So *n̄σσα* is fr. *n̄aw*, *n̄swa*, to swim.

Anāthēma, *atis*, a votive offering. 'Ανάθημα.


Anāthēma, excommunication. 'Ανάθημα.

Anāōcismus, compound interest. 'Ανατοκισμός.

Anāōmia, anatomy. 'Ανατομική.

Ancāla, the ham of the leg behind the knee. 'Αγκάλη.

Anceps, *ancipitis*, having two heads, or a head on either side. Soft for *anceps* fr. *am*—, and *caput*, *capitis*. So *Biceps*. In its other senses it is referred to *am*, and *cipio*, *capitum*. As seizing us and drawing us both ways, or as capable of being laid hold of on both sides. Hence the notion of doubtful, controverted, hazardous, &c. So *Præceps*, *Princeps*, *Particeps*.

Ancile, a small oval shield. For *ancisile* i. e. *amcisile*, fr. *am*—, and *casum*. Forcellini: "Extimam oram UNDEQUAQUE RECISAM habet minutis *incisuris*." Ovid: "Idque *ancile* vocat quod AB OMNI PARTE RECISUM est." Dacier thinks that the following figure will represent Plutarch's description of it: 

Ancilla, a maid-servant. Diminutive of *ancula*, from *anculo*, i. e. *amcolo*. See *Anclo*.

¹ Plutarch: 'Αγκλία καλοῦσι διὰ τὸ σχῆμα κύκλος γὰρ οὐκ ἔστιν, οὐδὲ ἀποδίδωσιν, ὥς πέλτη, τὴν περιφερείαν, ἀλλ' ἐκτομὴν ἔχει γραμμῆς ἐλικοειδοῦς, ἥς αἱ κεραῖαι καμπὰς ἔχουσαι καὶ συνεπιστρέφουσαι τῇ πυκνότητι πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἐγκυλον τὸ σχῆμα ποιοῦσιν. Some refer *ancile* to *agkōs*, allied to *agkīlos*, bent. As *Cubo*, *Cubile*. Others to *am* and *cheilos*, a lip. As having a lip all round.

Ancīsus, cut round the edges. For *am-cisus*.

Anclo, I wait on, serve. For *anculo*, i. e. *amcolo*.

Anclo, I draw out; drain. But it should in this sense be written *antlo*, from *ἀντλώ*.

Ancōn, a promontory. Also, the elbow of a rule where the base and perpendicular meet so as to form a right angle, as in the letter L. *Ἀγκών*.

Ancōra, an anchor. *Ἀγκύρα*.

Ancūli and *Ancūla*, Gods and Goddesses who ministered to the *Dii majorum gentium*. *Anculi* is for *ancoli*, *amcoli*; fr. *am-colo*. As attending about others. Gr. *ἀμφίπολοι*.

Ancus, one whose arms are so curved that he cannot straighten them. From a word *ἄγκος*, allied to *ἄγκων*, the arm held in a bent position. Or from *ἄγκος*, allied to *ἄγκύλος*, bent.

Andābāta, a fencer who fought hoodwinked on horseback. For *antabata* fr. *ἀνταβάτης*, one who attacks another in front. But, as the idea of fighting on horseback is more prominent, *andabata* is better supposed to be put for *antunabata*, from *ἀνταναβάτης*, one who mounts against another. Or *D* is inserted, as in *Indigeo*; and *andabata* is put for *anabata* from *αναβάτης*, one who mounts a horse.

Andrachne, the herb purslain. *Ἀνδράχη*.

Andrōgŷnus, an hermaphrodite. *Ἀνδρόγυνος*.

Andron, that part of the house in which the men resided. *Ἀνδρών*. Festus explains it "pars domūs LONGITUDINE ANGUSTIOR, in quā viri morantur." This explanation leads us to the senses of *andron*, where it means a passage or long gallery; and a long narrow space left between the walls of two houses for the rain to pass.

Andronium, "Gr. *ἀνδρόνιον*, a kind of plaster used for carbuncles, invented by the physician *Andron*." Tt.

Anēthum, dill. *Ἄνηθον*.

Anfractus, *ús*, a winding. For *am-fractus* fr. *am—*, around. That which is interrupted by breaks in its circuit.

Angarīa, a compelled provision or charge for horses, carriages, &c. for the public service. *Ἀγγαρία*.

Angario, I press horses, teams, &c. for the public service. *Ἀγγαριάζω*.

Angēlus, an angel. *Ἄγγελος*, a messenger.

Angerona: See Appendix.

Angīna, a quinsy. Fr. *ango*, I strangle.

Angiportus, a narrow way or passage. For *angustiportus*. See *portus*. ¶ Or *angi* is fr. *ango*, I press close, contract, *ἄγχω*.

Ango, I press close, strangle; tighten, straighten; reduce to straights, press hard, oppress, afflict. *ἄγχω*. Wachter refers to Germ. *angen*, and deduces

* *Ancōn* is used in various other technical senses, which are all referable to the Greek *ἀγκών*.

all from "the primitive Celtic *eng*, arctus, constrictus."

Angor, affliction, anguish. Fr. *ango*.

Anguilla, an eel. Fr. *anguis*. As being of the same form. ¶ Or from ἄγγελος, whence *engueta*, as from λιχῶ is liNGUa. See *Anguis*. Or from ἄγγελος might have been *engueta*, *enguella*.

Anguimānus, an elephant. "As moving its proboscis, which is in fact its (*manus*) hand, every way like (*anguis*) a snake." F.

Anguis, a snake. Fr. ἄχις, whence *enguis*, as from λιχῶ is liNGUa; thence *anguis*, as *Anguilla* from Ἐγγελλος, and as *Annus* from Ἐννος. ¶ Al. from a word ἀγκῶς, crooked, curved; allied to ἀγκύλος.

Angulus, a corner. Fr. ἄγκυλος, curved. ¶ "Ancient British *ongl*. This, as well as *angulus*, from *engen*, arctare." W.

Angustus, narrow. Fr. *angor*, as *Robustus*, *Onustus*. That is, pressed close. See *Ango*.

Anhēlo, I pant, puff. Soft for *anhelo*, i. e. *anhalo*, I pant all over.

Anīma, breath; life; the soul. Fr. *animus*, or fr. ἄνεμος, wind. See *Animōs*.

Anīmadverto, I take notice of; I notice crimes in a judicial manner, I punish. *Verto animam ad*.

Animā, an animal. For *animale* fr. *animalis*.

Animālis, having breath. Fr. *anima*.

Anīmītus, cordially. Ex *animō*. So *Funditus*.

Anīmus, wind, breath; life; spirit, mind; bold spirit, courage; disposition of the mind generally. Fr. ἄνεμος, wind. Compare ψύχω, to breathe or blow, and ψυχή, the breath and the soul. So *Spiritus*, the spirit, and *Spiro*.

Anīsum, anise. Ἄνισον.

Annāles, annals. Fr. *annus*. Histories of things done from one year to another.

Annīversārius, yearly. Fr. *annus* and *versus*. Returning with the revolution of the year.

Annōna, the year's increase, produce of the year, provisions; the price of provisions; scarcity or abundance of provisions. Fr. *annus*. As *Pomum*, *Pomona*.

Annōtīnus, of a year; yearly. Fr. *annus*. So *Serus*, *Serotīnus*.

Annūlus, *Anūlus*, a ring for the finger; &c. *Anulus* appears to be a diminutive of *anus*, which is referred to *an*, around. *An* being the same as *am*, as in *Anfractus*, *Ancile*, *Anhelo*, &c. From *an*, around, or *aneo*, to go round, might have been *anus*, a round figure, a circle, a ring. See *Anus*, i.

Annuo, I nod to, I beckon; I assent to by a nod. For *adnuo*.

Annus, a year. For *ennus* fr. ἔννος, or ἔνος, a year. ¶ Al. from *anus*, a circle. (See *Anulus*.) As revolving round and round.

Anōmālia, an irregularity. Ἀνωμαλία.

Anquiro, I search about. For *am-quero*.

Ansa, the handle of a cup. For *hansa* from *hansum* supine of *hando*, whence *prehendo*. By which we lay hold of.

Anser, a goose. For *hanser*, *chanser*, from *χανός*, (*χάνς*) gen. of *χάν*, Doric of *χῆν*, a goose. ¶ Or from the north. "Ancient and modern German, *ganz*, *gant*, *gans*, Armoric *gan*, [Engl. *gander*,] Lat. *anser* for *canser*." W.

Antæ, *arum*, the posts or cheeks of a door; pillars at the sides of the gates, projecting a little without the wall. Fr. *ante*. Vitruvius: "In *antis* erit *ædes*, *cum* habebit IN FRONTE *antas* *parietum*, qui cellam circumcludunt," &c.

Antarius funis, in Vitruvius, is explained by Ainsworth "funis qui ad *antes* pertinet." Vossius: "Scaliger thinks that *antarii* funes are from *ante*. But they are ropes which belong to the *antes*. Or they are from *ἀνταίγα*, I raise anything against." Or simply from *ἀντί*.

Ante, before, opposite to. Fr. *ἀντα* or *ἀντί*.

Antea, formerly, aforeside. *Ante ea* negotia aut tempora. Or rather, for *ante* id factum *eâ* tempestate. So *Antehac*, *Posthac*.

Antecello, I surpass. Fr. *cello*, I drive. I drive before another, I take the lead, like *Anteeco*.

Antefero, I prefer. That is, I bear in my mind one thing before another.

Etym.

Antehabeo, I prefer. That is, I hold one thing in estimation before another.

Antehac, formerly, aforeside. See *Antidea*.

Antelógium, a prologue. Fr. *ante*, and *λόγος*, a speech.

Antenna, *Antenna*: See Appendix.

Antepagmenta, or *Antipagmenta*, garnishing in carved work set on door-posts. Fr. *antæ*, and *pago* whence *pango*. Quod *adpangitur antis*. Or from *ante*. Gloss.: "Antipagmenta, *προπήγματα*."

Antepōno, I prefer. That is, I set one thing in my mind before another.

Antequam, before that, before. For *ante quam* horam. Properly, *ante horam* quâ horâ. Or it is a translation of the Greek *πρὶν ἤ*. So *Postquam*, *Prisquam*.

Antērides, buttresses, props. Ἀντηρίδες.

Anterior, fore, foremost. Comparative of *anterus* from *ante*.

Antes, ium: See Appendix.

Antestor, I call another to be a witness to an arrest, &c. by touching the ear. For *antestor*, I make a witness before the trial comes on. Thus *antestari* is explained by Priscian *προδιαμαρτυρηθῆναι*.¹

Anthias, some fish. Ἀνθίας.

Anthrax, a carbuncle. Ἀνθραξ.

¹ Al. for *am-testor*. But the reason is not apparent.

Antia, forelocks. Fr. *ante*.

Anti—, against. 'Αντί.

Antichthōnes, the antipodes. 'Αντίχθονες.

Anticipo, I take or take in hand before another, get the start of, thwart. For *ante-capio*. So *Occupo*.

Anticus, one who is right against us. Fr. *ante*. So *Post*, *Posticus*.

Antidea, before this. For *ante id factum eâ tempestate*.¹ So *Postidea*. ¶ Al. for *antea*, *anteDea*, *antidea*.

Antideo, for *ante id factum eo tempore*. ¶ Al. for *Anteeo*, like *Antehac*. D, as *Reeo*, *Redeo*.

Antidōtum, an antidote. 'Αντίδοτον.

Antigēriō, particularly, very much: i. e., so that one thing (*geritur*) is done (*ante*) before anything else.

Antipōdes, the antipodes. 'Αντίποδες.

Antiquo, I annul, repeal. Fr. *antiquus*. I make old and obsolete; I set aside as being obsolete. On the other hand, *antiquo* is sometimes used of rejecting a new law and keeping to the old one. *Antiqua probo*, nihil novi statui volo. In *antiquum morem reduco*.

Antiquus, old, ancient; old-fashioned; antique. Fr. *ante*. That which was in the ages before us. It was formerly written *anticus*. As *Amicus*, *Pudicus*.

Antistes, *stītis*, a president;

chief priest; prelate. Fr. *antesto*. As standing before others. Or fr. *sisto*, *stīti*.

Antlia, a pump. 'Αντλία.

Antlo: See *Anglo*.

Antrum, a cave. 'Αντρον.

Anūlus: See *Annulus*.

Anus, *ús*, an old woman. Fr. *énos*, a year, as *Annus* from 'Εννοσ. That is, one in years or full of years. So *Vetus* from 'Ετος, *Senex* from 'Ενος. ¶ Al. from *άνους*, silly.

Anus, *i*, τὸ τρήμα. A formâ orbiculari. Vide *Annulus*.

Anxius, harassed, disquieted. Fr. *ango*, *anxi*.

Apáge, avaunt. 'Απαγε.

Apáia or *Hāpála* ova, eggs boiled soft. 'Απαλά αἶα.

Aparctias, the north wind. 'Απαρκτηας.

Apēliōtes, the east wind. 'Απελιώτης.

Aper, *ri*, a wild boar. From the North. "Germ. *eber*, a wild boar. Lat. *aper*, Franc. *ebir*, *eber*. Old Germ. *baer*, Anglo-Sax. *bar*, *bare*. E, a, increase the force of *baer*, wild. So that *eber*, *aper*, is a very wild boar." W. ¶ Some consider *aper* or *aprus* put for *caprus*, from *κάπρος*, as *αἶα* was put for *γαῖα*, *εἶβω* for *λείβω*.

Apērio, I open. For *adpario*. From *pario*, I produce to the light. So *Comperio*, *Operio*.

Aper, *āpīcis*, a little woollen tuft or tassel which the High-priest wore on the top of his cap. As tied with thread: from *apo* or *apio*, I bind, tie. Hence *aper* was used of the top or tip

¹ Classical Journal, No. 30, p. 352.

of anything. So of the mark or accent on the top of letters, as *Vēnit*, *Vēnit*; *Mālus*, *Mālus*, &c. Hence it was used of letters themselves; and even of letters or epistles.

Aperābo, *ōnis*, a kind of sausage. Fr. *aper*. As being tasted. Varro: "Quōd in hoc *farcimine summo quiddam eminet, ab eo, ut in capite aper, aperābo dicta.*"

Aphractus, an open vessel without decks or hatches. 'Αφρακτός.

Aphrodisia, a festival of Venus. 'Αφροδισία.

Aphrōdīta, Venus. 'Αφροδίτη.

Apīanæ uvæ, muscadel grapes. Fr. *apis*. Pliny: "*Apianis apes dedere cognomen, præcipuè earum avidæ.*" *Apiana* is also chamomile, and for the same reason.

Apiastrum, balm, mint. Fr. *apis*. From bees being fond of it. Also, wild parsley, from *apium*.

Apīca ovis, a kind of sheep which has no wool on the belly. From *ἀπικος*, having no wool.

Apīna, trifles. See the account given by Pliny of this word under *Tricæ*.

Apinārius, a trifler, buffoon. Fr. *apīna*.

Apio: See *Apo*.

Apis, a bee. Fr. *apo* or *apio*. From the notion of bees hanging together in clusters. Virgil: "*Pedibus CONNEXÆ ad limina pendent.*" ¶ Al. for *opis*, *ophis* fr. ὄφις, a serpent. Anacreon represents Cupid thus

speaking of a bee stinging him: "*Οφίς μ' ἔτυψε μικρός*: A small serpent has struck me."

Apiscor, I get, gain. Fr. *apio*, I tie, join. It seems to mean properly, I come up to a thing, JOIN MYSELF to it, touch it. Like Gr. ἀπτομαι, to touch, from ἀπτω, to join. Plautus: "*Sine me hominem apisci.*" To come up to, To overtake.

Apium, parsley. Fr. *apio*, as binding or crowning the head of conquerors at the games. Or as tying or weaving festive crowns. Horace: "*Est in horto, Philli, NECTENDIS apium coronis.*"

Aplūda, *Applūda*, chaff, husks; bran. Fr. *ad-plaudo*. As Claudio, Occludo. As being separated from the corn by dashing it with the hands. "*Applaudo* is properly, I dash one thing with another so as to produce a sound." F.¹

Aplustre, an ornament of a ship fixed up on the top of the stern. Fr. ἀπλαστον, the highest part of the stern. As θρίμβος, triUmphus.

Apo or *Apio*, I bind, tie. Fr. ἀπτω, I join, connect, fut. 2. ἀπίω, or ἀπίω, ἀπῶ.

Apocryphus, apocryphal. 'Απόκρυφος.

Apōdixis, a demonstration. 'Απόδειξις.

¹ Isaac Vossius supposes *apis* put for *abis*, and quotes the gloss of Hesychius: 'Αβεις' ἔχεις. Understanding ἔχεις to mean Serpents. Others understand it to mean, You have.

² Wachter refers to Celt. *blaud*, farina.

Apodytērion, the undressing room in baths. 'Αποδυτήριον.

Apōlactīzo, I kick. 'Απολακτίζω.

Apōlecti, parts of the tunny-fish cut for salting; and the tunny-fish themselves. Also, the principal Senators. 'Απόλεκτοι.

Apollināris: See Appendix.

Apollo, Apollo. 'Απόλλων.

Apōlōgus, a story contrived to teach some moral truth. 'Απόλογος.

Apōphōrēta, presents given to guests at feasts to carry home with them. 'Αποφώρητα.

Apōplexia, apoplexy. 'Αποπληξία.

Apōriātio, doubt. Fr. ἀπορία.

Apostāta, an apostate. 'Αποστάτης.

Apostōlus, an apostle. 'Απόστολος.

Apōthēca, a storehouse; safe; winecellar. 'Αποθήκη.

Appāratè, sumptuously. Fr. *adparare*. With great preparation.

Appārītor, a beadle, serjeant, marshal. Qui *paret* i. e. adest magistratui. See Pareo.

Appello, as, I call to, call; I call upon, entreat, appeal to. Hence, I address or speak to, generally. As from *Duco*, is, we have *Educo*, as, so from *pello*, is, we may have *Appello*, as. Accordingly Ainsworth explains *appello*, "ad me pello," that is, I urge to come to me, and so call to. So *Accieo*, I call, is *Cieo ad me*. So *καλέω*, I call, is from *κέλλω*, I drive,

urge, fut. 2. *καλέω* or *καλώ*. Damm: "Καλέω, venire jubeo, voco. Α κέλω. Homer: Αὐτός σε καλεῖ, hortatur ut ad se venias." Lennep: "Καλέω differs only in form from κέλλω, I impel." ¶ *Al.* from *πελάω*, *πελώ*, I draw near. ¶ "From Hebrew *PLL*, i. e. *pīlel*, to address." Becman.

Appendix, an addition. Fr. *adpendeo*. That which hangs at the side of something else.

Appēto, I vehemently desire. I aim at, assail, attack, strike at. Hence, I come near to or I come up to anything. Tacitus: "Appetente jam luce." Light now coming up, It becoming now light.

Appias, *ādis*, Venus to whom a temple was built at the *Appia* Aqua. Hence prostitutes were called *Appiades*.

Appiōsus, ———

Applico, I apply, attach, bring near or in contact with; apply to for help. Properly, (*plico*) I twine one thing (*ad*) about another. Or, I bring one thing to another and twine them so that they become attached.

Applōdo, for *adplaudo*.

Apprīmè, particularly. Fr. *ad* and *primus*. In the very first place. *Ad* increases the sense.

Aprīcus, sunny, exposed to the sun. From *aperio*, whence *apericus*, *apricus*, as *Amicus*, *Pudicus*, *Anticus*. Open and so exposed to the sun.

Aprilis: See Appendix.

Apronia, ———

Aprugnus, belonging to a

boar. Fr. *aper, apri*. See Abiegnus.

Apto, I fit, adapt. That is, I make one thing (*aptum*) fitted to another. Or *apto* is fr. *apio, aptum*, as *Verto, Versum, Verso*.

Aptus, bound or fastened close, attached closely, adhering tightly; well suited, fitted, apposite, proper, convenient. Fr. *apio, apitum, aptum*. ¶ Al. from *ἀπτός*; fr. *ἵπται* pp. of *ἄπτω*.

Aptud, at, close by, near. For *apnt* fr. *apio, apitum*, to join. As from *Jungo* is *Juxta*. ¶ Al. soft for *adpud* from *ad pedes*. At the feet of another.

Apūrinus, having no or little kernel. *Ἀπύρινος*.

Aqua, water. Fr. *αἰκνία*, equal, level; as *Æquor* from *Æquus*. Hence *αἰκνία*, (as from *αἰκνίος* is *δακνίος*, whence *Socius*), *aqua*. ¶ Al. from *ἀχλά*, Doric of *ἄχλη*, sound. From the murmur of flowing water. ¶ Al. from the North. "*Acha*, (Germ.) a stream, and all flowing water. Horn. in *Lex*. Ant. Brit.: '*Aches*, rivus, flumen.' Gloss. Keron.: '*Flumina, aha*.' Streams were called by the Goths *ah-wa*." W.¹

Aquāticūlus, the lower part of the belly; the stomach, ventricle. "Quia, ut *aqualis* aquam, sic ea pars urinam fun-

dat." V. "As being the cistern and containers of the excrements." Tt.

Aquālis, a waterpot, ewer. Fr. *aqua*. As *Æqua, Æqualis*.

Aquāriōlus, qui se præbet ministrum meretrici. "Propriè, quòd *aquam* ferret meretrici, quā *Veneri* operata indigeret ad sese eluendam. Hinc apud *Plautum* meretrix: *Aggerundāque aquā* suat viri duo defessi. *Savaro* scribit *aquariolos* dictos, quia ad *aquas* versantur meretricum gratiā quæ olim cellas suas in actā seu littore constituebant. *Cicero*: In actā cum mulierculis jacebat ebrius." V.

Aquifōlius, having sharp pointed leaves. Fr. *acuífolius*. *Acuus* from *acu*, as *Noceo, Nocuus*.

Aquīla, an eagle. Fr. *aquilus*. From its tawny color. *Homer* has *αἰτὸς αἰθων*, a tawny eagle. ¶ Al. from *ἀγὼρ*, the Cretan word for eagle; whence *aquor*, (as perhaps loQUor from *λόγος*) and *aquila*, somewhat as *Viola* from *ἴον*. *Dacier* thus: "*Agor*, R changed to L, *agol, agul, agul, aquila*."

Aquīla, a silver eagle with expanded wings placed on the top of a spear, and used as the standard of the Roman legions. Hence *aquila* is used for a legion.

Aquīlex, aquīlēgis and *aquīlīcis*, one skilled (*legendo*) in seeking out and collecting or (*eliciendo*) in bringing out (*venas aquarum*) springs to form aqueducts.

Aquīlicium is said, when

¹ " *Aqua* is from the pure monosyllable in our language, *A*, water. Then *AA*, flowing water. Then *AHA*. Then from *AHVA* is *AQUA*." *Stiernhielm*, as quoted by *Wachter* on *Acha*. ¶ Al. from *ἀχλά*, the pouring, the stream.

(*aqua*) water (*elicitur*) is drawn down from Heaven by prayers in a time of drought.

Aquilo, the north-wind. Soft for *aquiro* (as *λείπιον*, *liLium*) fr. *ἀκίρως*, which is explained by Hesychius *ὁ βορρᾶς*, the north wind. ¶ Wachter understands *aquilo* to mean properly the north, and derives it from *aquilus*: "Quia nox ATRA ibi dominatur." ¶ Al. from *aquila*. The rapid blasts of this wind being compared to an eagle. This would be very well as a poetical allusion, but is hardly solid enough to allow of a word to be founded on it.

Aquilus, dark, dun, tawny. From *aqua*. That is, somewhat of the color of water. Homer has *μέλαν ὕδωρ*, black water. ¶ Al. from *aquila*. From the tawny color of the eagle.

Aquiminarium, a ewer, basin. As containing (*aquam*) water for washing (*manus*) the hands. Plautus: "Date *aquam manibus*."

Ara, an altar. Fr. *αἶρω*, I raise. Or from *ἀερω*, I raise. ¶ Al. from *ἀρά*, a prayer, imprecation. ¶ Al. cut down from *acerra*, which is explained by Festus, "*ara* quæ ante mortuum poni solebat, in quâ odores incendebantur."¹

¹ Varro says that *ara* was anciently written *asa*; and Macrobius suggests that *asa* was for *ansa*, as being that which was handled. Virgil: "Talibus orantem dicitis *arasque TENENTEM*." Plautus: "TENET *aram* hanc: TENEO: Dejura te mihi argentum daturum."

Arābarches: See *Alabarches*: *Arachnē*, a kind of sundial. Fr. *ἀράχνη*, a spider. Its lines representing those of a spider's web.

Arānea, a spider. Soft for *arachnea* fr. *ἀράχνη*. Or from the adjective *ἀράχνηος*, *ἀράχνηια*, whence *arachnea*.

Arātrum, a plough. Fr. *aro*, *aratum*.

Arbiter, a referee, arbitrator. Soft for *adbiter* fr. *bito*, I go. One to whom parties go for his opinion. It is used also for a spy, a seer, a witness to a sight. That is, one who goes to a place to be on the look out, and see what is going on. Plautus: "Mihi *arbitri* vicini sunt, meæ quid fiat domi."

Arbitror, I judge a case, am of opinion. Ago partes *arbitri*.

Arbor, a tree. For *arvor* fr. *arvum*. Exodus: "The hail brake every TREE of the FIELD." Ezekiel: "The TREE of the FIELD shall yield her fruit." "All the TREES of the FIELD shall know, &c." Joel: "All the TREES of the FIELD are withered." *Arvum*, as well as FIELD in these passages, may mean tillable ground, covered by nature or planted by man with trees.

Arbustum, a plantation, shrubbery. Fr. *arbos*, whence *arbo-setum*, *arbo-stum*, *arbustum*. As *Salix*, *Salicis*, *Salicetum*, *Salic-tum*.

Arbūtus, _____

Ara, a chest, coffer, desk. Fr. *arceo* or *ἀρξίω*, I keep in,

shut in. ¶ Or fr. ἀρκος allied to ἔρκος, that which incloses. Ἀρκίω and ἔρκίω were allied. ¶ Wachter notices the Welsh *arch*, Anglo-Sax. *earc*, *erce*. And Goth. *arka*, “loculi.”

Arca, a kind of square boundary to grounds, constructed in the form (*arca*) of a chest.

Arcānus, secret, close. As kept (*arcā*) in a chest. So *Oppidum*, *Oppidanus*.

Arceo, I keep off, ward off; I keep in, restrain. Ἀρκίω.

Arcāra, a sedan, litter. Fr. *arca*. As being closed in on all sides like a chest. *Era*, as in Ἐσπίρα, *Patera*. ¶ Al. from *arcus*, from its being arched.

Arcesso, I call for, invite, summon; summon to a court of justice. Fr. *arcio* for *adcio* (as *Arbiter* was said for *Adbiter*, *Asfari* for *Affari*) fr. *cio*. From *arcio* was *arcesso*, as *Capio*, *Cappesso*. Compare *Accio*.

Archaicus, old-fashioned, plain. Ἀρχαϊκός.

Archangelus, an archangel. Ἀρχάγγελος.

Archibuleum metrum, a metre said to have been not so much invented as used by some poet named *Archibulus*.

Archeōta, *Archiōta*, a keeper of records. Ἀρχιωτής.

Archētypon, an original copy. Ἀρχέτυπον.

Archiātrus, a chief physician. Ἀρχιατρός.

Archimāgirus, a chief cook. Ἀρχιμάγειρος.

Archimandrīta, the chief of a convent. Ἀρχιμανδρίτης.

Architectus, a contriver of a building, architect; deviser, author of anything. Ἀρχιτέκτων.

Archivum, a place where the public records were kept. For *archium* fr. ἀρχίον.

Archon, a chief-magistrate at Athens. Ἀρχων.

Arcio: See *Arcesso*.

Arciva or *Arcula avis*, a bird which in the auspices forbade anything to be done. Fr. *arceo*, I drive off, repel, forbid.

Arcto, I draw close or tight. *Arctum* facio.

Arctophylax, a constellation near the Greater Bear. Ἀρχτοφύλαξ.

Arctos, the constellation of the Bear. Ἀρκτος.

Arcturus, a star in the constellation of Bootes. Ἀρκτούρος.

Arctus, restrained, confined, tight, close. Fr. *arceo*, *arctum*, *arctum*, to keep in, restrain.

Arcuo, I bend in the form (*arcus*) of a bow, I curve.

Arcus, a bow; an arch. From ἔρκος, that which shuts in, incloses. The inclosure made by the teeth is called by Homer ἔρκος ὀδόντων. A for E, as in *Annus* from Ἔννος. And aspirate dropt, as in *Ulcus* from Ἐλκος. ¶ Al. ab *arcendis* hostibus. ¶ Festus understands an arch to be the primary meaning: “Quia continet se. *Ar cere* est continere.”

Ardea, a heron, hern. For *erdea* fr. ἔραδιός, ἔρδιός. So *Annus* from Ἔννος.

Ardelio, a busybody, intermeddler, trifler. Fr. ἀρδαλος,

vain, futile. Hesychius: 'Ἄγ-
λάλους· εἰκαίους.¹

Ardeo, I glow, burn, blaze ;
glow with heat or fervor ;
with the fervor of passion, love,
&c. Fr. *aridus*, *ardus*. Pro-
perly, to be dried up, scorched
with heat ; and hence to glow,
to burn with heat.

Arduus, high, lofty, steep.
Fr. ἄρδην, high, aloft. As Muto,
Mutuus. ¶ Al. from Goth.
hard, difficult.

Area: See Appendix.

Area, the scald on the head,
leaving (*aream*) a large flat
place on it, without hair. Mar-
tial: "Nec ullus In longâ pilus
areâ notatur."

Arēna, *Hārēna*, sand, grit.
Fr. *areo*. As Habeo, Habena.
Horace has *Arentes arenas*.²

Arēna, the part of the amphi-
theatre where the gladiators
fought, which was covered with
SAND.

Areo: See Appendix.

Areōpāgus, a council of judges
which met on Mars-Hill at
Athens. Ἀρειοπάγος.

Arepennis, *Arpennis*, *Arpen-
tum*, half an acre. Columella
states it to be a Gaulish word.
And the French to this day, ob-
serves H. Stephens, say *arpent*.

¹ Al. from *ardea*. Like the *ardea*,
flitting about and roving everywhere.
Al. from *ardere*. "Quod ardore quodam
omnia occipiat, nihil peragat." Ainsw.

² It is an objection, but not an insupe-
rable one, that the A in *areo* is long. And
also that *harena* was a common mode of
writing. Varro says that *harena* was the
Etruscan *fasena*. *Asena* might come
fr. ἄσσω fut. of ἄζω, I dry. Or from ἄζαινω,
I dry ; whence ἄζαινα, *azena*, *asena*.

Ares, Mars. Ἄρης.

Arētalōgus. "Fr. ἀρετή, vir-
tue ; λόγος, a discourse. Not
as if such a person were a true
philosopher, but that he dis-
puted at table very grandly
about virtue among persons
stuffed with good eating. Or it
is for *arestalogus*, from ἀρεστά,
pleasing or pleasant things, and
λόγος, a discourse. One who
says pleasant or agreeable things.
The word was coined by the
Romans." V. It is explained
by Forcellini, "PLACITA LO-
QUENS ad sui ostentationem et
aliorum oblectationem."

Arēum iudicium, the judg-
ment of the court of Areopagus.
See Areopagus. Ἀρείος means,
appertaining to Mars.

Argēi, places at Rome where
were the remains of certain illu-
strious Argives. From Ἀργεῖος,
Argives.³

Argennum, white, or very
white silver. Fr. ἀργεννόν,
white.

Argentāria, a banking-house.
Fr. *argentum*.

Argentum, silver. Fr. *argens*,
entis, from *argeo* formed from
ἀργός, white, whence ἄργυρος,
silver. Or from ἀργήεις, ἀργής,
gen. ἀργήεντος, white.

Argestes, the North-west
wind. Ἀργέστης.

Argilla, white clay. Ἀργίλλ-
λος.

³ *Argei* was also put for wicker sta-
tues of thirty men of ancient times
thrown annually into the Tiber by the
Vestals. Whether with any allusion to
the same Argives, seems altogether un-
known.

Argūmentum, an argument, reason, proof; matter taken in hand to prove; a subject for treating of and proving, theme, argument; the device or subject of a picture. Fr. *arguo*, I prove.

Arguo, I make clear or evident, prove; prove another to be guilty, convict; impeach. Fr. *ἀργός*, white, clear. ¶ Al. from *ἀγορεύω*, I discourse, contracted to *ἀγγύω*.

Argūtus, quick, ready, ingenious, smart, witty; too ready in talking, chattering, noisy, loud, clamorous, piping, shrill. Fr. *arguo*, *argutum*. Properly, one who is ready at proving anything. The sense of shrill may be from that of clear, as *Arguo* is to make clear.

Argyraspides, a company of soldiers with silver shields. *Ἀργυράσπιδες*.

Aridus, dry. Fr. *areo*. As *Liveo*, *Lividus*.

Aries, a ram; a battering-ram, having a head and horns like those of a ram. Fr. *ἑρπᾶς* or *ἑρπᾶς*, or *ἑρπᾶς*, or *ἑρπᾶς*, a ram. *Ares* appears to have been the ancient word. ¶ Al. from *Ἄρης*, *Ἄρεος*, Mars, or from *ἄρειος*, warlike. As being an animal disposed to fight.

Arieto, I push or butt as a ram. Fr. *aries*, *ietis*.

Aritator, *Arrilator*, a broker who in buying, instead of paying on the spot, puts it off by giving (*arram*) a pledge.

Ariolus: See *Hariolus*.

Arista: See *Appendix*.

Aristolochia, the herb heartwort. *Ἀριστολόχεια*.

Etym.

Arithmētica, arithmetic. *Ἀριθμητική*.

Arma, orum, arms, armour, instruments or implements of war; implements of agriculture, &c. The proper meaning seems to be that of instruments; and *arma* seems to come from *ἄρμαι* pp. of *ἄρω*, I fit out, *ἰνστρο*, whence *ἄρματα* are implements or instruments. ¶ Al. from *armus*, as properly said of such armour as protected the arms.¹ ¶ Al. from *arcima* fr. *arceo*. Instruments for repelling. So *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*.

Armāmaxa, a Persian chariot or litter. *Ἀρμάμαξα*.

Armāmenta, orum, implements of agriculture, shipping, &c. Fr. *armo, ure*, from *arma*. We have *Oblectamentum* from *Oblecto*.

Armāmentārium, an arsenal, place where the implements of war are deposited. Fr. *armamenta*. See *Arma*.

Armārium, a place where any (*arma*) articles of dress, &c., are deposited.

Armentum, cattle, herd of cattle. For *aramentum* fr. *aro*. As useful for ploughing.

Armilausa, ———

Armilla, a bracelet or ring worn (*lævo armo*) on the left arm by soldiers who had dis-

¹ Wachter too remotely: "Cùm brachia sint arma hominis prima et naturalia, quibus a naturâ ad propellendas injurias præ ceteris animantibus instructus est, nomen suum omnibus instrumentis, quibus injuria propellitur, communicare potuerunt."

tinguished themselves in battle ; and by women.

Armillum, a vessel for wine carried (super *armos*) on the shoulders at sacrifices.

Armo, I equip, fit out, especially (*armis*) with armour. Or *armo* may be from a word ἄρμῖω, ἄρμῶ, formed from ἄρω, ἄγμαί. See *Arma*.

Armoracia : See *Appendix*.

Armus, an arm or shoulder. "Fr. ἄρμῶς, compages. For it signifies properly the knitting of the shoulder with the arm." F. "Tota compago ab humeris usque ad pugnus. Brachium quid est nisi talis compago?" W. ¶ Ἄρμῶι, the upper part of the shoulders, is quoted by *Donnegan*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Goth. *arm*, Anglo-Sax. *earm*, *eorm*." W.

Aro, I plough. Ἀρόω, ἄρῶ.

Arōma, ἄρις, a sweet spice or herb. Ἀρωμα.

Arquātus, arched. For *arcuatus*.

Arquatus morbus, the jaundice. "Because the color of the eyes is like (*arcus*) a rainbow, or from the rainbow-like arch which is under the eyelid in this disease." Tt.

Arquus, the same as *arcus*.

Arra : See *Arrha*.

Arrha, *Arra*, abbreviated from *arrhābo*.

Arrhābo, a token or pledge ; an earnest or earnestpenny given in token of payment. Ἀρραβών.

Arrigo, I lift or raise up ; raise another's spirits, encourage. For *adrego*. I raise

right up or upright. See *Rego* and *Rectus*.

Arrilator : See *Arilator*.

Arrōgantia, pride, presumption. Fr. *arrogans*, *antis*.

Arrōgo, I claim to myself ; claim more than I have a right to, arrogate. I arrogate unreasonably. Valde *rogo* quod juris mei est, I ask my right, I ask to be given to me. So we use to Ask of claiming. Todd : "To Ask: to DEMAND, to CLAIM. As, To ask a price for goods. Dryden: He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves, Their funeral honors CLAIM'D and ASK'D their quiet graves."

Arrōgo, I confer or bestow on another. Horace: "Fortuna . . . Laudem et optatum peractis Imperiis decus arroga-vit." That is, decreed, assigned by vote or decree. See *Rogo*.

Arrōgo, I adopt, take another as my son by adoption. Fr. *rogo*. For it was necessary (*rogare*) to ask the people or to propose a bill to the people to be able to do so.

Arrugia, a gold-mine. Apparently corrupted from *aurorugia*, from ἄυρον or *aurum*, and ὄρυγῆ, a digging.

Ars, *artis*, contrivance, method, skill, science, industry, occupation. Fr. ἄρται pp. of ἄρω, I fit one thing to another. Or. fr. ἀρτέω, whence ἀρτέομαι, I put in order, prepare. *Facciolati*: "From ἄγω, whence a word ἄρς, ἀρτός, *ars*, *artis*, nec-tendi et aptē copulandi ratio."

Arsenicum, arsenic. Ἀρσενικόν.

Artāba, an Egyptian measure.

Ἀρτάβη.

Artemisia: See Appendix.

Artēmon, the mizzen-sail; pulley of a crane. Ἀρτέμων.

Artēria, the gullet, windpipe; an artery. Ἀρτηρία.

Arthritis, the gout. Ἀρθρίτις.

Articūlātīm, piece-meal. Fr. *articulus*. Joint by joint, limb by limb.

Articūlo, I utter distinctly. That is, *divido* in *articulos*. I bring out my words syllable by syllable.

Articūlus, a small (*artus*) joint, limb, or knot; a small limb or clause of speech; a small portion of time, instant, moment; the fit moment, the nick of time; the hinge on which a cause hangs, the important point; a case or point in a law, a law being made up of several cases or points. Julian: "Non possunt omnes *articuli* singulatim legibus comprehendi." A law cannot state singly every possible case which may belong to it.

Artifex, *artifīcis*, an artificer, artist. Qui *fucit* aliquid *arte* seu per *artem*.

Artio, I drive in so as to fit tight. For *arctio* fr. *arctus*.

Artōcōpus, a breadcutter. Ἀρτοκόπος.

Artōcreas, a meatpie. Ἀρτόκρεας.

Artōlāgānus, a cheesecake, pancake. Ἀρτολάγανος.

Artopta, a vessel in which bread is baked. Ἀρτόπτης.

Artōtūrītā, heretics who offered on the altar (*ἀγρον*) bread and (*τυρόν*) cheese.

Artuātus, torn to pieces. Fr. *artus*. Torn limb by limb.

Artus: for *arctus*.

Artus, *ūs*, a joint; limb; knot. Fr. *άρται* pp. of *ἄρων*, I knit, join. As from a. l. p. *ἄρθην* is *ἄρθρον*, a joint. ¶ Al. from *arto*, i. e. *arcto*, *coarcto*, *arctè* compingo.

Arvāles Fratres, a college or priesthood who made public sacrifices for the prosperity (*arvorum*) of the fields.

Arvīna, fat, grease, suet. Fr. *arvis*, (as *Ovis*, *Ovina*), soft for *arvix*. Or for *arvigina* from *arvix*, *arvigis*. Properly, the fat of rams. ¶ Hesychius states that the Sicilians said *ἄρβίνα* for flesh.

Arvix, a ram. Fr. *ἄριξ*. *V* added as in *Sylva*, *Arvum*.

Aruncus, a goat's beard. For *arungus* fr. *ἄρυγγος*, Doric for *ἤρυγγος*. So *Spelunca* from *Σπήλυγα*.

Arundo: See Appendix.

Aruspex, *Hāruspex*, *icis*, a soothsayer. Fr. *arvix* or *arvis*, a ram, was *arviga*, a victim at a sacrifice, that victim being properly a ram. From *arviga*, *aruiga*, *aruga*, and *specio*, was *arugispex*, *aruspex*, one who augured from victims as they were slain. ¶ Al. from *ara* and *specio*. From observing the entrails on the altar. But *A* should thus rather be long.

Arvum, a field ploughed but not yet sown; ground which may be ploughed; a field gene-

rally. As from *Çado* is *Cadivum*, so from *aro* is *arivum*, whence *arvum*. ¶ Wachter states the Celt. *erw* to be the same as *arvum*, and refers both to Celt. *ar*, terra, *arvum*. He notices also the northern *orva*, *urva*, to plough.

Arx, *arcis*, a lofty place, height, steep; citadel. Fr. *ἄκρα*, (transp. *ἄρκα*) the summit of a mountain, and also a citadel. ¶ Or fr. *ἔρκος*, an inclosed place. ¶ Or fr. *arceo*, or *ἀρκέω*. A place for repelling enemies. ¶ Or fr. *ἀρήγω*, *ἀρήξω*, (*ἄρξω*), to repel or to defend.

As, *assis*: See Appendix.

Asārōtum, floor variegated with pebbles or tiles of different colors. *Ἀσάρωτον*.

Ascaules, a bagpiper. *Ἀσκαύλης*.

Ascendo, I mount. For *ad-scando*.

Ascia, a chip-axe. For *ascina*, *acsina*, *ἄξινα*. ¶ Or for *acsia*, *axia*, from *ἄξω* fut. of *ἄγω*, I break. ¶ Or from the North. Anglo-Sax. *æx*, *ear*, *æce*, *acse*, *acas*, *acase*.¹ *Acse*, transp. *asce*, would give *uscia*. Or *ascia*, transp. *acsia*, would flow from *acse*.

Ascōpēra, a leathern bag. *Ἀσκοπήρα*.

Asellus, a young ass. For *asinellus* fr. *asinus*. Also, some fish, From its being, says Varro, of the color of the ass. See above.

Asīlus, ———

Asīnus, an ass. From *ἀσινής*, harmless. ¶ Al. from the north. "Welsh and Armoric *asen*, Goth. *asil*, Germ. *esel*, Anglo-Sax. *assa*." W.²

Asīnus, a mill-stone. Like Gr. *ὄνος*, which embraces both of the senses of *asinus*.

Asio: See Appendix.

Asōtus, prodigal. *Ἀσωτος*.

Aspārāgus, asparagus. *Ἀσπάραγος*.

Asper, rough, rugged, harsh. For *asperus* fr. *ἄσπορος*, unfit for sowing, as properly applied to rugged or craggy places.

Aspernor, I shun, avoid, despise. For *adspetnor* fr. *sperno*. *Ad* amplifies.

Aspīro, I breathe or blow upon. I favor, am propitious to, from the notion of gales blowing on the sails of a ship. I aspire to, desire to approach or come up to, from the notion of panting after anything. I approach or come up to, properly to that which I have panted after. For *adspiro*. Celsus: "Ut ne *ad eum frigus aspiet*."

Aspis, an asp. *Ἀσπίς*.

Asprātiles pisces, scale-fish. Fr. *aspero*, *aspro*, *avi*. The scales being rough. So *Volo*, *Volatiles*.

Assēcla, a lackey, menial. For *adsecula*, *adsequula*, fr. *adsequor*.

Assefolium, ———

Assentior, I agree to, assent. That is, (*sentio*) I think (*ad*)

¹ Wachter in *Axt*.

² "From Hebr. *athon*, as Greek *τίδος* for *Θεός*." Ainsw.

according to the standard of another.

Assentor, I agree to, like *assentio*. Also, I agree with another for the sake of fawning and flattery, I flatter.

Asser, a small beam; pole, lever. Fr. *assero*, I join, apply to, lay close with. "Quod *asseritur* i. e. adjungitur parieti trabibusque," says Ainsworth. That is, from *assero*, as from *Aggero* is *Agger*. In Greek *στρωτήρες* (from *στρώω*, *ἔστρωται*, to strew,) are joists which rest on the larger beams in floors and ceilings: and laths which support the tiles of roofs. And *Vossius* explains *assereres* "crassior angustaque materies, quæ trabibus insterni solet." Gloss. *Philox.*: "*Asseres*, *κοντοί, δοκοί, στρωτήρες.*" Gloss. *Cyrill.*: "*Στρωτήρες, asseres.*"

Assero manu, I take another by the hand, and (*adsero mihi*, join to myself, or) draw near me, and place my hand on his head, and so declare him free. Hence *assero* in *libertatem*, I make a slave free. And *assero* simply.

Assero, I claim. Properly, I join to or connect with myself, I take to myself. Also, I maintain, defend, vindicate. I maintain an argument, affirm, assert.

Assero, I assign, attribute. *Seneca*: "Hæc non nego sentire sapientem: nec enim lapidis illi duritiam *asserimus*:" Nor do we connect or couple with a wise man the idea of unfeelingness. *Forcellini* explains it by "adjungo."

Asservō, I assert positively. That is, I affirm (*severè*) rigidly. *Ad* amplifies.

Assiduus, diligent, incessant, perpetual. Fr. *adsedeo*, as *Muto*, *Mutuus*. From the notion of sitting closely at any occupation. But *assiduus* was used anciently for a wealthy man or one of the higher class, and is derived by some from *asses duo* i. e. *do*. *Charisius*: "Cum a *Servio* populus in quinque classes esset divisus ut tributum, prout quisque possideret, inferret; ditiores, qui *asses dabant*, *assidui* dicti sunt." *Becman* derives it in this sense also from *adsedeo*. As properly said of one who has nothing to do but to sit idly at home, opposed to the poor who toil and work. *Gellius* uses *assiduus* of a writer of the higher class: "Classicus *assiduusque* aliquis scriptor."

Assigno, I assign, appoint, allot, distribute, bestow. Fr. *signum*. Properly said of fields marked out by certain boundaries and distributed to individuals.

Assigno, I impute, attribute, ascribe, lay the blame on. Fr. *signum*. I mark or set down a thing (*ad*) to the account of another.

Assis, a board, plank. Soft for *axis*. *Assis* and *axis* are frequently confounded.

Assisto, I assist, help. That is, (*sisto*) I stop or stand (*ad*) by the side of another.

Asso, I roast, broil. *Assum* facio. As *Arcto* is *Arctum* facio. See *Assus*.

Assuēfācio, I accustom. *Assuetum facio*, *assuetifacio*.

Assūla, a thin (*assis* or *usser*;) board; a lath, shingle; a splinter, shiver.

Assūlātīm, in pieces, to atoms. Fr. *assula*. In shivers or splinters.

Assus, dry; roasted, broiled. For *arsus*¹ from *ardeo*, *arsum*. As *Pansum* becomes *Passum*. That is, scorched, burnt up. *Assa nutrix*, is a dry-nurse. *Assi lapides*, a dry wall, wall without cement. And hence perhaps *assa vox* is said of the voice in singing unaccompanied with any musical instrument; and *assa tibia* of a flute unaccompanied by the human voice. Some understand these last senses to flow from the notion of things broiled, which have only their own juices unmixed with any other.

Ast, but. "For *at*," says Vossius, but Tooke justly argues: "It is contrary to the customary progress of corruption in words to derive *ast* from *at*. I am not at all afraid of being ridiculed for the following derivation by any one who will give himself the trouble to trace the words (corresponding with BUT) of any language to their source: — *Adsit*, *Adst*, *Ast*, *At*." That is, let it be, grant it, nevertheless, and yet.

Aster, a star. Ἀστήρ. Hence various birds, fishes, earths, gems, &c. are called by this

name or by derivatives from it, (as *Asteria*, *Asterias*, &c.) as being of a bright color or as being marked like stars.

Astēriscus, an asterisk or mark in form like a little star. Ἀστειρίσκος.

Astipūlātor. Adam: "*Stipulator* was the person who required the promise or obligation in a bargain or stipulation. Sometimes, for the sake of greater security, there was a second person who required the promise or obligation to be repeated to him, called *astipulator*. Hence *Astipulari irato consuli*, in Livy: To humor or assist." Forcellini understands *stipulator* here to be the person who MADE the promise; *astipulator* to be one who stood by him and MADE a similar promise.

Astrāba, a saddle-bow. Ἀστράβη.

Astrāa, the Goddess of justice. Ἀστράα.

Astrāgālus, a wave or wreath about a pillar. Ἀστράγαλος.

Astrōlōgus, an astrologer. Ἀστρολόγος.

Astrōnōmus, an astronomer. Ἀστρονόμος.

Astrum, a star, constellation. Ἀστρον.

Astu, the city of Athens. Ἀστυ.

Astūla: See Appendix.

Astur, a kind of hawk. Fr. ἄστυρας. See Aster.

Asturco, a genet, a small-sized well-proportioned Spanish horse. From *Astur*, as coming from *Asturia*, a province of Spain.

¹ Al. from ἄζω, ἕδω, ἕδω. Or from ἄσαι pp. of ἄζω.

Astus, craft, cunning. Fr. *ἄστυ*, a city. Men living in a city being usually more acute and subtle than men living in the country. Wachter: "Urbanitas ab Urbe, Civilitas a Civitate, et *Astutia* (quæ Civilitatis nomen fuit, antequam ob CALLIDA civium ingenia in^o malam partem sumeretur) ab *ἄστυ*."

Astūtus, crafty. Fr. *astus*.

Asyla, ———

Asylum, an asylum, sanctuary. *ἄσυλον*.

Asymbōlus, scot-free. *ἄσύμβολος*.

At, but. Shortened from *ἀτάε*, or from *ust*.

Atābūlus, a very cold wind peculiar to Apulia. From a word *ἀτάβολος*, throwing out harm.

Atat or *At at*, an interjection of surprise, &c. From *ιαταταί*. ¶ Al. from *at*. The speaker is to be supposed to have been thinking of something else, to be interrupted, and to cry out abruptly—"But, but—"

Atāvus, a fourth grandfather. Soft for *adavus* fr. *avus*. *Ad* increases the number. So *Adnepos* and *Atnepos*.¹

Atellāna, a kind of play or interlude full of mirth and humor. From *Atella*, a town of the Osci, where it was at first performed.

Ater, coal-black, sable, brown. For *ather*, fr. *αἰθῶς*, Æol. *αἰθῶρ*, *ἄθῶρ*, blackened by fire. So *Atrium* from *Ἀἴθριον*.

Athēnæum, a place for philosophical study or for declamation. *Ἀθήναιον*.

Atheus, atheist. *ἄθεος*.

Athlētā, a wrestler. *Ἀθλητής*.

Athlon, a prize for the successful combatant, fr. *ἄθλον*. *Athla* are the labors, exertions, pursuits of life, fr. *ἄθλα*, contests.

Atlantion, the lowermost joint of the neck. From *Atlas*, *Atlantis*. As sustaining the rest of the joints of the neck, and as principally sustaining burdens placed on the back, as *Atlas* did the world.

Atōmus, an atom, mite. *ἄτομος*.

Atque, and. Soft for *adque*. As *Atavus* for *Adavus*. That is, (*que*) and (*ad*) in addition to or besides this. Et *ad hoc*. *Adque* is written in ancient inscriptions for *atque*. ¶ Others consider *atque* to mean "but and." As in the Translation of the Bible we find "BUT AND if that idle servant," &c.

Atqui, *Atquin*, but, but yet, however. From *at*. Compare *Alioqui*, *Alioquin*.

Atrāmentum, ink. Fr. *ater*, *atra*, whence a verb *atro*, *avi*.

Atrīcāpilla, a bird (*atris capillis*) with black feathers on its head, a blackcap, titling.

Atriplex, *Atriplexum*: See Appendix.

Atrium, a courtyard, a large oblong square surrounded with arched galleries. For *athrium* fr. *αἴθριον*, *ἄθριον*, as being in the open air, sub dio. Somewhat as the Greeks said *αἴ-*

¹ Wachter deduces it from *atta avi*. *Atta* being from Gr. *ἄτρα*, father.

θουσα. ¶ Al. from *ater, atra*, as black with smoke. The family statues were placed here. Juvenal speaks of them as “*FUMOSOS cum dictatore magistrōs.*”

Atrōphus, wasting with atrophy. *Ἄτροφος.*

Atrōpos, one of the Fates. *Ἄτροπος.*

Atrōtus, invulnerable. *Ἄτρωτος.*

Atrōx, ōcis, raw, crude; hence, like Gr. *ἄμωδς*, hard in temper, unyielding, fierce, cruel. Fr. *ἄτρωξ*, raw.

Attāgen, a heathcock or woodcock. *Ἄτταγῆν.*

Attālicus is applied to anything splendid, rich, or ample, from the splendor and wealth of *Attalus*.

Attāmino, I defile. For *ad-tamino*. So *Contamino*. *Tamino* is fr. *tamen, inis*, for *tagimen* fr. *tago, tango*. Compare *Contages*.

Attat, Attāte, the same as *atat*.

Attēgia, a hut. Fr. *ad-tego*. Forcellini thinks it is a Moorish word from the line in Juvenal: “*Dirue MAURORUM attegias, castella Brigantum.*” But is *Castella* then a British word?

Attempēro, I apply just (*ad tempus*) in the proper time or place. *Tempus* formerly made *temperis*. See *Tempero*.

Attendo, I attend to. That is, *attendo animum ad*, I stretch my mind to a thing.

Atticē, es, a kind of ochre. As found in the mines of *Attica*.

Atticurgēs, is, done in the Attic style. *Ἀττικουργῆς.*

Attiguus, touching upon, bordering upon. Fr. *attingo, at-tigi*. As *Muto, Mutuus*.

Attilus, ———

Attōno, I amaze, astonish. Fr. *tono*. Properly, I thunder on another, amaze as if with thundering. Hence *attonitus*, thunderstruck, amazed.

Attūbus, the same as *Atypus*: and from *ἄτροπος*, whence *atubus, attubus*.

Atypus, stuttering, stammering. *Ἄτυπος.*

Au, Ahu, an interjection of fear, censure, &c. Formed from the sound. Priscian puts it among the interjections whose sound answers to the sense.

Avārus, covetous. Fr. *aveo*.

Aucella, a little bird. For *avcella, avicella* fr. *avis*.

Auceps, aucūpis, a bird-catcher, fowler. For *avceps, avcupis*. From *avis* and *capio*. *Avcupis* for *avcapis* as *Occapo, Occupo*.

Auctifīco, I make larger. *Auctius facio*.

Auctio, an auction. Fr. *augēo, augtum, auctum*. For in an auction a sum is proposed, and the bidders increase it, or bid above it.

Auctor, one who creates or makes; one who is the cause or author of anything. Virgil: “*Auctorem frugum tempestatumque potentem.*” So it is used of a founder or leader of a race. Virgil: “*Nec tibi Diva parens, generis nec Dardanūs auctor.*” So of an author or writer of a book. *Auc-*

tor is also one who authorizes, advises, directs the doing of anything. That is, the AUTHOR of its being done. "Auctor is from *augeo*, *auctum*; and properly means one who (*auget*) increases, i. e. generates and produces." F. Thus Lucretius: "Quodcunque alias ex se res *auget* alitque." Thus Ainsworth says it means properly an increaser or enlarger: and adds: "Quia *augere* fit creando, efficiendo, vel instituendo aliquid, patris, effectoris, et institutoris notionem induit. Cùmque talem causam multum pollere oporteat, sæpe denotat cuius virtute, consilio, suasu vel testimonio aliquid fiat." ¶ Some write it *autor*, supposing that it was afterwards changed for softness into *auCtor*; and derive *autor* fr. *αὐτός*, Æol. *αὐτόγ*, of himself, acting after his own will.

Auctor, the seller in an auction. Forcellini: "Qui enim tradit alteri quidpiam, eum *auget* eâ re et ditiozem facit." Others explain it from his being the AUTHOR of the buyer's purchasing.

Auctōrumentum, wages or hire given to induce persons to fight as gladiators or to perform any other service; the stipulating or contracting with such; any reward or hire. Fr. *auctoro*.

Auctōrātus, hired; obligated to serve for hire. Fr. *auctoro*.

Auctōritas, the act of authorizing a measure or giving authority to act. (See *Auctor*.)

Etym.

Livy: "Tribuni plebis ex *auctoritate* senatûs ad populum tulerunt ut" &c.: 'The tribunes of the people by the authority of the senate proposed to the people that' &c. So, Servus ab *auctoritate*: a servant authorized to act, delegated or commissioned. Hence *auctoritas* is any charge, office, commission; power to act, jurisdiction, authority. Julian: "Interponere *auctoritatem* tutoris." *Auctoritas* is also weight, influence, force, properly as belonging to such as have jurisdiction or authority: or from the notion of advising and directing which *auctor* has. Cicero: "Bibliothecas omnium philosophorum unus mihi videtur XII. tabularum libellus *auctoritatis* pondere superare." So it is applied to the weight and influence which men of probity, talent, wealth, have on the mind of others. Cicero: "Ejus *auctoritas* magna est apud me." *Auctoritas* is also the power and dominion over any property, right to any privilege, &c. Cicero: "Aquæ ductus, iter, actus a patre; sed rata *auctoritas* harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur."

Auctōro me, I let myself out for hire, I engage to fight as a gladiator for pay; I engage or bind myself. Fr. *auctor*, a seller. I sell myself. Vossius explains it otherwise: "*Auctorare* est aliquem sibi obligare, adeo ut quis non ampliùs sit sui arbitrii, sed alio res agat *auctore*."

Auctōro, I am (*auctor*) the

F

author of. Velleius: "Romanis certam victoriam, partibus suis excidium, sibi turpissimam mortem pessimo auctoravit facinore." Forcellini explains it otherwise: "Auctorare sibi mortem, est Mortem quasi mercede sibi quærere et arcessere." See above.

Aucupium, birdcatching. Fr. *auceps*, *aucupis*.

Aucupor, I go a fowling, I seek after birds; generally, I seek after, watch curiously, go in quest of. Fr. *auceps*, *aucupis*.

Audax, daring, bold, confident. Fr. *audeo*. As *Fallax*.

Audeo, I dare, adventure. Fr. *aveo*, I am desirous, ardent; whence *avidus*, *avideo*, *avdeo*, *audeo*, as *Aviceps*, *Auceps*, *Auceps*. So *Gavidus*, *Gavideo*, *Gaudeo*.

Audio, I hear, hearken. Fr. *αὐδή*, a voice or sound. That is, I perceive a sound. ¶ As *αἰώ* from *ἄω* is to hear; so *αὐώ* from *ἄω* might be the same. Then from *αὐδήν* (as in *Ἄρδην*) would be *audio*.

Ave, hail! From a Hebrew word, signifying To live, which produced *Eva* or *Chava*, *Eve*; that is, The mother of all LIVING. Or rather from *avo*, which, as we learn from *Plautus*, was a Phœnician term of salutation. "*Avo donni*," says the Phœnician. *Donni* is the same as Hebrew *Adonai*.¹

¹ "*Have* or *Ave* is nothing but *Habe*, have, possess, —riches, honor, health." *Whiter*.

Avellāna, a hazlenut. As being very common about *Avella* or *Abella*, a town of *Campania*.

Avēna: See Appendix.

Aveo, I long for, covet. Fr. *αἰώ*, same as *ἄω*, I pant after, I seek. *Hesychius*: "*Αἰ ζήτω*."

Avernus, a lake in *Campania*, of an offensive nature, and used for Hell. For *ἄορνος*, *ἄβορνος*, without birds. *Lucretius*: "*Averna* vocantur; nomen id ab re Impositum est, quia sunt avibus contraria cunctis."

Averrunco, I turn away, avert. Fr. *verrunco*, I turn; which see. ¶ *Al.* from *ἀπερύκω*, *ἀπερύκω*.

Avorsor, I turn from in disgust. Fr. *verto*, *versum*.

Averta. "A cloak-bag carried behind a horse. From its being carried on the (*aversa*) hinder part of the horse." *F.* But others understand it of a poitrel or headstall of a bridle to which the reins are fastened, and derive it (ab *avertendo*) from its turning the horse away from the direct course at the will of the rider.

Aufero, I take away. For *abfero*, whence *avfero*, *aufero*. So *Auceps*, *Auceps*; *Abfugio*, *Aufugio*.

Augeo, I increase, enlarge. Fr. *αὐξίω*, fut. *αὐξήσω*: whence *augeo*, for softness *augeo*. *Lenep* conjectures that *αὐξίω* came from an obsolete verb *αὐγῶ*, whence *augeo* would flow less remotely.

Augur, *ūris*, a soothsayer, one who professes to foretell events by the manner in which

(*aves se gerunt*) birds carry themselves in flying. For *auguris* is for *avigeris*, as *Aucupis* is for *Avicapis*, *Auspicium* for *Avispicium*.

Augūrāle, a place in a camp where the general made his (*auguria*) auguries. It is supposed to have been near the *prætorium* or to have been the *prætorium* itself.

Augustāles ludi, games instituted by *Augustus*.

Augustus, august, venerable, sacred. Fr. *augur*. As consecrated by an augur. So *Robur*, *Robustus*.

Augustus. Octavius Cæsar received this appellation from the Senate, and hence the month *Sextilis* was called so, as in this month Octavius entered on his first consulate, reduced Egypt, &c. Hence *augustus* became applied by way of honorary distinction, as in *Augusta Charta*, as we say *Royal Paper*; &c.

Avia, a grandmother. Allied to *avus*.

Avīdus, eager, desirous; greedy of money. Fr. *aveo*.

Avīs, a bird. For *āis*, (as *Ovis* for *Oīs*), fr. *αἰσσω*, I rush; or fr. *αἰσσω* fut. of *αἰσω* whence *αἰσσω*. As *ὄρνις* fr. *ὄρνω*. ¶ “From *αῦω*, (*avo*), to cry out, to chirp.” Haigh. ¶ “From Hebr. *oph*, flying, or *aph*, he fled.” V.

Avītus, ancient. That is, belonging to our (*avi*) grandfathers.

Avius, solitary, lonely, impassable. That is, remote (*à viā*) from the public way.

Aula, a hall, courtyard; a palace, as having many halls or courtyards. Also, a stall, shed. *Αὐλή*.

Aula, a pot. See Appendix.

Aulæum, arras, tapestry, painted curtains. As used in (*aulis*) the halls of the rich. Also, the curtain of a theatre.

Aular, the cover (*aulæ*) of a pot.

Aulax, a furrow. *Αὐλαξ*.

Aulētes, a piper. *Αὐλήτης*.

Aulīci, the servants or ministers (*aulæ*) of a palace, courtiers.

Aulix. “It seems to be the same as *Aulax*.” F.

Aulædus, a piper. *Αὐλαδός*.

Aura, a gentle gale, breeze, wind. *Ἄρα*.

Aura, splendor. Allied to *Aurum*.

Aurāta, a fish called also *Chrysophrys*, as having golden brows. Ovid: “*Et auri Chrysophrys imitata decus*.”

Aurātus, gilt, gilded. That is, covered (*auro*) with gold.

Aurea, a bridle: See *Orea*.

Aurīchalcum, latten or yellow brass. Corrupted from *orichalcum*, *ὀρείχαλκος*.

Aurīga, a charioteer. For *aureiga* fr. *aureā ago*, as driving horses with a bridle. ¶ Al. from *ὀρείγας*, a muledriver. As *Aurichalcum* is a corruption of *Orichalcum*.

Aurīgo, same as *Aurugo*. So *Origo*.

Aurīpigmentum, a kind of ochre of the color (*auri*) of gold, and useful (*pigmentis*) for painters' colors.

Auris, an ear. Fr. *αὔς*, the Cretan form of *οὐς*. From *αὔς* is *auris*, as from *Mus* is *Muris*. Or at once from *οὐς*, for we have *hAUd* from *OYδ*. ¶ *Al.* from *αὔω*, considered the same as *αἰώ*, to hear. ¶ *Al.* from the north. “*Ohr*, (Germ.), Gr. *οὐς*, Lat. *auris* and *ausis*, Goth. *auso*, Engl. *ear*, Dutch *or*, *ora*, Belg. *oor*, Island. *eyra*.” W.¹

Auritus, having long ears; having quick hearing. Fr. *auris*.

Aurōra, the dawn, the morning. Fr. *αὔρα* and *ἄρα*, the hour when the morning breezes blow. ¶ Or fr. *aurum* and *hora*. The hour or time of gold, the golden time.

Aurūgo, the jaundice. Fr. *aurum*, as *Æris*, *Ærūgo*. From the color (*auri*) of gold which the face of a jaundiced person assumes.

Aurum, gold. Fr. *αὔω*, to shine: whence a word *αὐρὸν* splendid. Donnegan has “*Αὔρον*, gold.” Turton notices the Welsh *aur*, gold.

Ausculto, I listen. For *auribuscullo*. *Culto* from *colo*, as *Oculo*, *Occultum*, *Occulto*. That is, *multum colo* aliquem *auribus*, I heed or attend to another with my ears.

Ausim, for *ausirim* fr. *audeo*, *audsi*, *ausi*.

Auspex, *auspīcis*, one who foretels events, a soothsayer. For *avspex*, *avispex* (See Au-

ceps), ab *inspiciendis avibus*. A leader, guide, head, as the principal magistrates alone had the right to take (*auspiciu*) the auspices. So *auspices* is applied to the Gods, as it was under their guidance that undertakings were supposed to be made. *Auspex* is used of a matchmaker, being the chief or principal part in it; or as the marriage is made by his guidance or superintendance.

Auspīcium, the guidance or superintendance of another; the authority or sway of one person over another: See above.

Auspīcor, I begin, undertake. Because in all undertakings the ancients began by consulting (*auspices*) the soothsayers.

Auster, the south wind. Turton: “Fr. *αὐστῆρ* fr. *αὔω*, [*αὔσται*,] to burn. This wind is hot² and moist and productive of putrid fevers.” *Αύσταλέος* is sun-burnt.³

Austerus, dry, harsh, severe. *Αύστηρός*.

Ausum, an attempt. Fr. *au-deo*, *audsum*, *ausum*.

Aut, or, or else, else. Fr. *αὐτε* or *αὐτάρ*, on the contrary, otherwise.⁴

² So Forcellini explains it, “*ventus meridionalis humidus et CALIDUS.*”^{*}

³ *Al.* from *αὔω*, *ἄω*, I blow. But this is too general a meaning.

⁴ *Al.* from the North. Goth. *aiththau*, Anglo-Sax. *oththe*.†

¹ Helvigius refers *auris* to *ἀρῶ*, (*αἰρῶ*,) I draw in: “*Quia sonum hauriunt aures.*”

* Virgil, it is true, calls it “*frigidus.*” But Martyn solves this difficulty on *Georg.* 3, 279.

† Wachter in *Oder*.

Autem, but. Fr. *avre*, but. The Latins say *Decem* from *δέκα*.

Authenta, one who is his own master. *Αὐθέντης*.

Authenticus, real, genuine, original. *Αὐθεντικός*.

Authepsa, a stewpan or boiler, containing in itself a receptacle for the coals to boil with. *Αὐθέψης*.

Autochthones, people coëval with the country they dwell in. *Αὐτόχθονες*.

Autographus, written with one's own hand. *Αὐτόγραφος*.

Autōmaton, a machine which has the power of motion within itself. *Αὐτόματον*.

Autumnus, autumn, the time of harvest and vintage. For *auctumnus* (like *Alumnus*) fr. *augeo*, *auctum*. *Quia auget homines fructibus*. See *Auxilium*.

Autūmo: See Appendix.

Avuncūlus, a maternal uncle. Dimin. of *avus*. Scaliger: "Paris fratri, cūm patruī nomen, quasi patrem alterum, attribuerent, matris fratrem quasi remotiorem PUSILLUM *avum* appellarunt."

Avus, a grandfather. For *abus* fr. *αβᾶ* or *αββα*, a father; traced to the oriental *ab*. ¶ Or fr. *απφὺς*, *αφὺς*, a father.

Auxilium, help; military succour, applied to auxiliary troops. Fr. *augeo*, *auxi*. As it augments the resources of another. *Auget aliquem subsidiis*. "*Augere aliquem aliquā re, est instruere, ornare, rem aliquam alicui subjicere, quā instructor, major, honoratio fiat*." F.

Auxim, for *auxerim*, fr. *augeo*, *augsi*, *auxi*.

Axēdo seems, says Forcellini, to be the same as *axis* or *asserculus*, i. e. *axerculus*.

Axēnus, inhospitable. **Ἄξενος*.

Axicia, *Axitia*: See Appendix.

Axilla: See *Ala*.

Axim, the same as *Egerim* from *Egi*. For *axerim* fr. *axi*, i. e. *agsi*.

Axiōma, an axiom, proposition. **Ἄξιωμα*.

Axis, the axletree on which a wheel of a chariot turns; a chariot; the Earth's axis, round which the world is said to move; and which, passing from one pole through the centre of the earth, is terminated by the other; hence put for one of the poles, and specially for the north pole as this is in view, whereas the other is hidden from us. Hence *axis* is put for the heavens above us, the open air; and for any clime or climate. It is fr. *ἄξων*, *ἄξονος*. Or fr. *ἄγω*, *ἄξω*, to carry, whence *ἄξων*.

Axis, a plank, board, &c. Fr. *ἄγω*, *ἄξω*, to carry, and hence bear, support. ¶ *Al*. from *ἄξων*, which seems to be applied in this sense merely to the (*ἄξονες*) tablets and laws of Solon.

Axōnes, tablets on which Solon's laws were engraved. **Ἄξονες*.

Axungia, swine's grease, with which (*axes*) the axletrees of wheels (*unguntur*) are greased.

Azȳmus, unleavened. **Ἄζυμος*.

B

Bābæ, O strange! Βαβαί, παπαί.

Babecalus, *Babæcalus*: See Appendix.

Bacca: See Appendix.

Baccar, *baccāris*, the herb sage of Jerusalem. Βάκκαρις.

Baccha, a female inspired by *Bacchus*, a Bacchanal.

Bacchānal, the festival of *Bacchus*; &c.

Bacchor, I rage or revel as (*Baccha*) a Bacchanal.

Bacchus, the God of wine. Βάκχος.

Bācēlus, *Baceolus*: See Appendix.

Bācūlus, a staff, stick. Diminutive of *bacus*, from βίβακα, (βάκα,) pf. of βάω, I go, move; or, I lean on. Whence also ἄβαξ, ἄβακος, *abacus*. So from βάω, βάζω, pp. βίβακται, is βάκτρον, a stick.¹ ¶ Or for *basiculus* fr. *basis* or βάσις.

Bādīus, of a bay color. Fr. βαίς, g. βαίδος, βᾶδος, a palm-tree.

Bādīzo, I walk, pace. Βαδίζω.

Baticātus, clothed in garments of Spanish wool. From *Batis*, the Guadalquivir. The *Baticæ lanæ* were considered very precious.

Baiæ, warm baths. From *Baiæ*, a city of Campania, abounding in warm springs. Horace: "Nullus in orbe locus *Baiis* præluceat amœnis."

¹ Al. from πᾶω, pf. πέτακα, (πάκα,) I press, beat; whence παίω. ¶ "From Germ. *bochen*, to beat." W.

¶ Wachter refers it to Germ. *bæhen*, fomentare.

Bājūlus, a carrier, porter. Fr. βαδιῶ fut. of βαδίξω, I go. Whence a word *badius*, *badiulus*, *bajulus*. As SOLDIER we pronounce soldier.

Bālæna, a kind of whale. Fr. φάλαινα, as ἄμφω, amBo.

Bālænāria virga. "A rod made from the cartilage (*bālænarum*) of whales. But others read and explain it otherwise." F.

Bālānus, a kind of mast or acorn; a kind of chesnut called behn from which a precious ointment was extracted; &c. Βάλανος.

Bālātro, a sorry or worthless fellow. For *baratro*, (as λείπιον, liLium,) *barathro*, from *barathrum* or βάραθρον. One with a great belly or maw. Horace: "Pernicies *barathrumque* macelli." Others understand it of one who deserves to be cast into a (*barathrum*) pit. Somewhat like Verbero, onis, one who deserves to be beaten. ¶ Al. from a contemptible fellow called *Balatro*.²

Bālaustium, the flower of the pomegranate. Βαλαύστιον.

Balbus, stammering, stuttering, lispng. "From Hebrew *balbel*, to babble." Tt. ¶ Al.

² Dacier: "*Balatro* is a word totally misexplained. As from καλέω is καλίστρον, so from βάλλω, βαλάξω, is βαλάστρον, βαλάστρων, whence *balastro*, *balatro*, one who poured out water for the service of prostitutes when bathing. Hence men of any low employment were called *balatrones*. Or it may be from βάλλω, βαλάξω, to dance. So as to mean a dancer. Horace joins *Balatrones* with *Mimæ*."

for *bambus* fr. βαμβάω (whence βαμβάινω), βαμβῶ, I stammer.

Bālīnea, *Bālīneum*, a bath. Fr. βαλανῖον.

Baliōlus, of a tawny color. Fr. *balius*, for *badius*.

Ballista, *Bālīsta*, a kind of cross-bow. Fr. βάλλω, I throw.

Ballistea, *orum*, ballads, light airy songs, or rather songs sung in dances. Βαλλιστήια.

Ballūca, *Bālūca*, *Bālūx*, *ūcis*, gold-dust or gold-ore. Pliny supposes it to be a Spanish word, and Martial has "*balucis malleator HISPANÆ*."¹

Balneum, a bath. For *bali-neum*.

Bālo, I bleat. Fr. βάλω Doric form of μῆλον, a sheep.

Balsātum, the balsam tree; its gum. Βάλσαμον.

Balteus, a belt. Probably a Northern word. "Lat. *balteus*. Anglo-Sax. Engl. Suec. Island. Germ. with great consent *belt*." W. ¶ Or suppose βάλλω has the sense of ἀμφιβάλλω, I cast round; then from βάλλω, pp. βίβαλται, we might have *balteus*.

Bālūx: See *Balluca*.

Bambātus, pickled. Fr. βάμβα, the Syracusan form of βάμμα, an immersion. But the word is supposed to be a corruption.

Bambālio, a stammerer. Fr. βαμβάλιω fut. of βαμβάλιζω, I stammer.

Bamplus, ———

Banchus, ———

Bāphia, *orum*, a dye-house. Βαφεία.

Bapta, the priests of Cotytto, the goddess of lewdness. Βάπται.

Baptisma, a washing; baptism. Βάπτισμα.

Baptista, a baptizer. Βαπτιστής.

Bapfizo, I wash. Βαπτίζω.

Bārāthrum, a deep pit, gulph; maw, belly. Βάραθρον.

Barba, a beard. Fr. *pariā*, a cheek; whence *bariā*, (as *Bibo* from *Πλω*,) *bariVa*, (See *Saliva*,) *barva*, *barba*. So *Πλω* becomes *BiBo*. Virgil: "Tum mihi prima GENAS vestibat flore juventa." ¶ Al. from βαρεῖα: as indicating gravity and authority. Hence *bariVa*, *barva*, *barba*. ¶ "Armoric *barf*, *barv*. Lat. *barba*. From Celt. *bar*, a man. It belonging to men, not to women." W.

Barbāricus, Phrygian. For the Phrygians were specially called *Barbari*. *Barbaricarii* were embroiderers; for the Phrygians were supposed to have invented the art of embroidering.

Barbārus, barbarian, wild, uncivilized. Βάρβαρος.

Barbāta, an ospray. From its (*barba*) beard. Properly, bearded.

Barbītos, a lute, lyre. Βάρβιτος.

Barbus, a mullet. Fr. *barba*. "Quia est velut *barbatus*." W. Hence it is called also *Mullus barbatus*.

Barca, a bark, barge. Referred by some to βάρης, whence

¹ Hesychius explains βάλλεκα by ψήφον, a pebble.

βαρκὸς, βαρκή, βαρκή. ¶ But it is probably a Northern word.

Germ. *bark*.¹

Bardaicus, made by the *Bardei* or *Bardæi*, a people of Illyria.

Bardi, poets of ancient Gaul, bards. From the Celtic.

Bardocucullus, a cowl or hood worn by the *Bardi* in ancient Gaul. Or by the *Bardei* in Illyria. See *Cucullus*.

Bardus, heavy, dull. Fr. βαρδὺς, transp. βαρδύς, whence βαρδιστος.

Bāris, an Egyptian boat.

Bāris.

Bāro, *Vāro*: See Appendix.

Barrio, said (de barro) of an elephant uttering its voice.

Barritus, a loud noise raised by barbarians on engaging with an enemy. A foreign and barbarian word. Ammianus: "Pro terrifico fremitu, quem BARBARI dicunt *barritum*." So Tacitus of the Germans: "Sunt illis hæc quoque carmina, quorum relatu, quem *barritum* vocant, accendunt animos."

Barrus, an elephant. "The Chaldee *beira*, Indian *barre*, is an elephant." W.

Barrus. On the line of Horace, "Quid tibi vis, mulier, nigris dignissima *barris*?" the Delphin editor remarks: "Digna amatoribus similibus ELEPHANTIS qui odore sunt graves, formâ truces, mole terribiles." Gesner's Edition thus notes: "Nigris pro Æthiopicis. Opor-

tet autem *barros* esse bene matoniatos."

Barÿcæ or *Barūcæ* ædes, *Barÿcēphāla*, buildings with low walls, but broad spacious roofs. From βαρὺς; and βαρὺς, κεφαλή. Having heavy heads. Vitruvius: "Cum raras habeant columnas, non possunt in magnam altitudinem attolli, ne PONDERE ipso fatiscant. Itaque humiles fiunt et latæ."

Bascauda, a basket. A British word. Martial: "Barbara de pictis veni *bascauda* BRITANNIS. Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam." Welsh *basged*, Engl. *basket*.

Bāsilia, *orum*, accounts of kings. Βασιλεια.

Bāsīlica, a public building with spacious halls and porticoes; cloisters; a church. Fr. βασιλική, a palace.

Bāsīlicon, a kind of plaster. Properly, the royal plaster, from βασιλικόν, royal. So it is used for a walnut. That is, the royal nut.

Bāsīlicum, a princely robe. Fr. *basilicus*.

Bāsīlicus, kingly, princely. From βασιλικός. *Basilicus* jactus, is the fortunate throw of the dice, called otherwise *Venerius jactus*.

Bāsīlisca, a herb supposed to be an antidote to the poison (*basilisci*) of the basilisk.

Bāsīliscus, a basilisk or cockatrice. Βασιλίσκος.

Bāsis, the base of a column; pedestal of a statue. Βάσις.

Bāsium, a kiss. Some refer it to βάσις fr. βᾶω, βᾶσω, whence

¹ See Wachter in *Bark* and *Færge*.

βαίω. Hesychius explains *βαίειν* by *φιλεῖν*. As *βάω* (like *πάω*) meant to press, (whence *βάσις*, a base, on which anything presses,) it might easily mean to press with the lips, and so to kiss. Or say that *basium* is for *pasium* fr. *πάω*, *πάσω*. See *Batuo*. ¶ The Irish *bus*, a mouth, and our *buss*, a kiss, have been proposed. Others refer *buss*, written *basse* by Chaucer, to *basium*. From the Punic *besas* Caninius derives *basium*. There is an evident alliance between these words.

Bassāreus, Bacchus. *Βασσαρεύς*.

Bastāga, portorage. *Βασταγή*.

Basterna, a litter for women. Fr. *βαστάζω*, I carry; fut. *βαστάσω*, *βασταῶ*, *βαστώ*. Hence *basterna*, like *Caverna*. Vossius states that the later Greeks said *βαστεῖν* for *βαστάζειν*.¹

Bat, pish, tush. It is used in *Plautus* by one speaker jesting at the 'At' of another: CA. At. PS. *Bat*. Vossius however refers it to the sound, which he supposes produced the Greek *βαττολογία*, vain babbling.

Bātia, a skate. Allied to Gr. *βατίς*.

Bātillum, *Vātillum*, a fire-shovel, warming-pan, chafing-dish; shovel or spade; an instrument to cut off the ears of corn and leave the straw stand-

ing, as being in the form of the *batillum*. A diminutive of *batinum* from the Sicilian *βατάνιον*, a dish or pan.

Batiola: See Appendix.

Bātuo, idem quod *βινίω*. *Βατεύω*.

Batuo, I beat, batter, thump; I fence, from the notion of one person striking another in fencing. "Fr. *κατάσσω*, I strike," says Vossius. Rather, from *πατάω*, whence *κατάσσω*. Or from *πατεύω* the same as *πατάω*. *Πατεύω* from *πάω*, to press, was as easy to form as *βατάω* from *βάω*. ¶ "From *βατέω*, the same as *πατέω*, I tread, stamp," says Isaac Vossius. And that *βατεῖν* was said at Delphi for *πατεῖν*, *Plutarch* informs us. But *πατέω* is better taken in the sense of beating, from *πάω*, to press, pp. *πίκαται*, whence *πάτος*, *κατάσσω*, &c. ¶ Todd: "BAT, a stick. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages: as *Battre*, French, to beat; *Battle*, *Beat*, &c." Wachter mentions Germ. *batten*, Welsh *baddu*, Hebr. *phatah*. Also Scyth. *pata*, to kill.

Baubor, I bark, bough or bay. From the sound *bau*: or it is allied to *βαύζω*, *βαύω*.

Baxeæ, shoes or slippers. Fr. *πάξ*, a shoe. ¶ Or fr. *βαξῶ*, Doric form of *βήσω*, fut. 1. of *βάω*, I go, walk.

Bdellium, a tree yielding a sweet gum. *Βδέλλιον*.

Beātus, blessed, made happy,

G

¹ "Germ. *bast*, sellæ vel clitellæ jumentorum quibus onera imponuntur. A *βαστάζω*." W.

Etym.

blessed with wealth, &c. Fr. *beo*.

Becco, the beak of a gamecock. A Northern word. *Beik*, *beck*, Dutch; *beak* Engl.

Bedella: See Appendix.

Bee, the sound of sheep. *Bé*.

Bellāria, orum, sweet-meats, candied fruits, &c. Fr. *bellus*, nice. Terence: "Unumquid-que quod erit *bellissimum* car-pam."

Bellis: See Appendix.

Bellōna, the Goddess (*belli*) of war.

Bellōnāria, night-shade. As taken by the *Bellonarii* to inspire them with enthusiasm.

Bellōnārii, priests of *Bellona*.

Bellua, a large and formidable beast or fish; any brute animal. Fr. *bellum*, as Muto, Mutua. As being perpetually at war with other animals. Thus the epithets given to the *bellua* are *Immanis*, *Fera*, *Vasta*, *Sæva*, &c.

Bellum, war. For *duellum*, as *Bis* for *Duis*. A fight between two persons or two armies. "U was often pronounced like W, in rapid pronunciation, and when following a consonant; as *duellum* was pronounced *dwellum*, *dbellum*, [as we say Willy and Billy] whence *bellum*." Walker's Scheller. ¶ Al. from the Celtic *fel*,¹ contest. ¶ Al. from *βέλος*, a weapon.

Bellus, pretty, charming, fine, neat, nice, &c. For *bonellus*

diminutive of *bonus*. ¶ Al. from *benè*, for *benellus*.

Bēli oculus, a gem of a greenish color and enclosing a sort of pupil. From the King or the God *Belus*.

Bendidia, orum, a festival of Minerva. *Βενδιδία*.

Bēne, well. For *bonè* from *bonus*. Compare *Benignus*. ¶ Al. from *beo*.

Bēnignus, kind, liberal, &c. For *benigenus* fr. *bene*, or *benus* for *bonus*, and *geno*, *genui*. One whose nature is good or is naturally well disposed. So *Malus*, *Malignus*.

Benna, a kind of travelling vehicle. A Northern word. We have it in our word *bin* or *bim*, a chest or basket.

Beo, I make happy, bless; bless with wealth, enrich. The latter sense is perhaps the proper one; as *beo* seems to be derived from *βίος*, the provisions of life, means of living. ¶ Al. from *βίω*, (whence *βείομαι*) to go, to go on, taken actively. I cause to go on, to succeed. Vossius: "Eundi et procedendi verba prope in omnibus linguis usurpantur, cum bene res habet." ¶ Al. from *βύω*, to fill full, and so satisfy.²

Berber, the same as *Vervex*.

Bēryllus, a beryl. *Βήρυλλος*.

Bes, *bessis*, eight ounces or two thirds of an as; eight inches, or two thirds of a foot; two

² Al. from *φάω*, I make to shine, I make bright, applied particularly to lighting up the face with joy.

¹ Wachter in *Duell*.

thirds. For *dues, duessis*, (as *Duellum, Bellum*; *Duis, Bis*), fr. *duo* and *as, assis*. Properly, two parts of an *As*. The whole *As* is tacitly supposed to be divided into three parts. "Ex tribus assis partibus, quæ sunt trientes, duas continet." F. So the later Greeks for *Bes* said *δίμοιρον*, "which signifies," says Forcellini, "two parts of a whole which is divided into THREE."¹

Bestia: See Appendix.

Bestiarius, one who fought with wild beasts at the public games. Fr. *bestia*.

Bēta, the second letter of the Greek alphabet. *Bῆτα*.

Bēta, beet. From the resemblance of its seed, when it swells out, to the letter B. Columella: "Nomine tum Graio ceu litera proxima primæ Pangitur in cerâ docti mucrone magistri; Sic et humo pingui ferratæ cuspidis ictu Deprimitur folio viridis, pede candida beta."

Bētālis. "Petronius: Longè tibi sit comula ista *betalis*. That is, soft and diffused like (*beta*) beet. Others read *bessalis*, of small value, fr. *bes, bessis*." F.

Bētizo, I am languid. From the soft and tender stalk and leaves of the *beta*. Catullus: "LANGUIDIOR tenerâ betâ."

Bēto, Bīto, I go, walk. Fr. *βάω, βίβηται*, to go. Or fr. *βέω, βίβεται*, as *θείω, τίθεται*. *Βελομαι* is in use. ¶ "Fr. *βατώ*, same as *πατώ*, I tread." Ainsw. *Βατεῖν* is explained by Hesychius *πορεύειν, πορεύειν*.

Bētōnica, Vētōnica, Vettōnica, the herb betony. Pliny: "*Vettones* in Hispaniâ invenere eam, quæ *vettonica* dicitur in Galliâ." Turton mentions Welsh *betwn*.

Bētūla, Bētulla, a birch-tree. From the British *bedu*, says Vossius. From the Celtic *beitha*, says Quayle.² "*Betula* seems to have sprung in Belgic Gaul from the Germ. *wit*, white; and to signify nothing but ALBULA. Pliny calls it *Gallica arbor*." W.

Biarchus, a victualler. *Βίαρχος*.

Biblia, the Bible. From *Βιβλία*, the Books.

Bibliōpōla, a bookseller. *Βιβλιοπώλης*.

Bibliōthēca, a library, book-shelf. *Βιβλιοθήκη*.

Biblus, an Egyptian plant, of the bark of which paper was first made. *Βίβλος, βύβλος*.

Bībo, I drink. Fr. *πίω*; whence *bio, biBo*, as from *βιῶ, vio*, is *viVo*.

Biclinium, a dining-room with two couches in it: See *Triclinium*.

Bīdens, having two teeth. Fr. *bis* and *dens*. It is said of a hoe or drag to break up clods with. It is said also of a sheep fit for

¹ Vossius supposes that, the first seven parts of the *As* having been formed by increasing the sum, the Latins stopped here, and formed all the rest by decreasing it. So that *bes* is from *de asse*. ¶ Varro says: "A duodecim una demta uncia, deunx; demto sextante, dextans; demto quadrante, dodrans"—So far, so good—he adds: "demto triente, *bes*, olim *des*." What a falling off is here!

² Classical Journal, §, 121.

a sacrifice; such sheep being chosen for the purpose as had two teeth prominent among the rest, or longer than the rest. Festus: "*Bidentes*, *DUOS dentes longiores ceteris habentes.*" For *Longiores* Servius has *Eminentiores*; *Isidorus* has *Altiores*. *Bidens* is here better thought to be put for *biens* (as *D* is added in *proDes*, *meDulla*.) for *biennis*; the victim being required to be two years old. *Bidens* is said also of any sheep, of one not intended for the sacrifices.

Bidental, a place which has been blasted with lightning, for the expiation of which a *bidens* has been sacrificed. By this sacrifice the spot became sacred and devoted to religion. *Bidental* is used also for a man struck with lightning and requiring expiation.

Biduum, the period of two days. For *bidium*, fr. *bis* and *dies*.

Bifariam, in two ways, places, or parts. The fem. acc. of *bifarius*. Used adverbially. *Bifarius* is fr. *bis* and *furi*, to speak, in imitation of the Greek *διφάσιος* fr. *δις*, twice, and *φάω*, I speak.

Bifidus, split into two parts. Fr. *bis*, and *fido*, *findo*.

Biga, a chariot drawn by two horses; a pair of horses yoked to a chariot. Fr. *bis* and *ago*. For *biaga*. ¶ Or for *bijuga*. See *Quadrigæ*.

Bigerriga, *Bigerrica*, a kind of coarse garment, worn by the *Bigerri* a people at the Pyrenees.

Bilinguis, deceitful. From *bis*, *lingua*. That is, double-tongued.

Bilis, gall, bile. Ainsworth: "From *φαῦλος*, bad; juice being understood." We have *Vilis* also from *φαῦλος*.

Bilix, *icis*, woven with a double thread. Fr. *bis* and *licium*.

Bimus, of two years, of two years old. Fr. *bis*, somewhat as *Bini* from *Bis*. That *Annus* should be understood in *bimus* is remarkable; as it is as much needed as *ἔτος* in *διετής*. *Bimus* however cannot be put for *bianus*, as some suppose. Perhaps, as *Imus* is a termination in *Alimus*, (whence *Almus*.) so from *bis* and *annus* is *biennimus*, thence *bimus*, as *Brevissima* becomes *Bruma*. We have also *Trimus*, *Quadrimus*.

Bini, two, two by two. Fr. *bis*. So *Trini*.

Biōthānātus, one who lays violent hands on himself. *Βιοθάνατος*.

Bipālium, a mattock or pick-axe with two bills. Fr. *bis* and *pala*.

Bipennis (*securis*), a double-edged battle-axe. For *bipinnis*, from *bis*; and *pinna*, a point, whence *pinna* is applied to the points of temples and walls. Some contend that *penna* meant a point, as well as *pinna*. See *Pinna*.

Birrus: See *Burrus*.

Bis, twice. For *duis* (as *Duellum*, *Bellum*) fr. *duo*.

Bison, a kind of wild ox. Gr. *βίσων*. It is a German

animal, and, we may suppose, of German origin.

Bispellio, *Bipellio*, crafty. From *bis* and *pellis*. Having two skins. So *Versipellis*.

Bissexus dies, the bissextile or intercalary day, which was added every fourth year (i. e. leap-year), when the 24th and 25th of February were both styled the 6th of the calends of March.

Bito: See *Beto*.

Bītua, Scythian women who had two pupils in each eye. Fr. *bis* and *tueor*. But the word is of doubtful reading.

Bītūmen, a fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth or scummed from lakes. For *pitūmen* fr. *πίτευμα* or *πίττωμα*, pitch. ¶ Al. from *πίτυς*, pine. "That is, pitch. As flowing from the pine tree." Tt.

Blæsus, stammering, lispings, mispronouncing the R. *Βλαίσος*.

Blāndior, I soothe, caress, flatter. That is, I speak (*blānda*) soothing words to a person.

Blāndus, soothing, flattering, mild, gentle, placid. For *phlāndus* (as *Φάλανα*, *Balæna*) fr. *φλαδῶ*, Doric form of *φληδῶ*, I trifle, speak triflingly. Hence, I speak unmeaning idle words, caress, flatter. The N added as in *Splendeo* from *Σπληδέω*. ¶ Or for *plāndus* fr. *πλανᾶω*, I make to wander, deceive. From *πλανᾶω* might be formed *πλανᾶδην*, *πλᾶνδην*. Or *πλανᾶω*, *plānidus*.

Blāsp̄hēto, I speak evil of, blaspheme. *Βλασφημῶ*.

Blātēro, I babble, talk idly,

prate. It is applied also to the sounds made by camels, frogs, and rams. *Blateren* was a Teutonic verb signifying to talk idly. In the North of England, says Todd, to *blather* is to talk nonsense. Forcellini refers *blatero* to *blatio*, I talk idly. All these words were perhaps formed from the sound *blat*. We apply *bleating* to sheep.

Blātio: See *Blatero*.

Blatta, a moth or worm which eats clothes or books. For *blapta* fr. *βλάπτω*, I hurt. It is used also for a chafer or beetle.

Blatta: See Appendix.

Blattāria, the herb purple or moth-mullein. As harbouring *blattas*.

Blendius, some small sea fish. "Every edition of Pliny, except that of Harduin, has *blenius*, which is a more probable reading; for Athenæus calls it *βέλιεννος*, and Oppian *βλέννος*." F.

Blennus, foolish. Fr. *βλέννα*, mucus from the nose. Hence the Romans spoke of a quick man as a man *Emunctæ naris*. *Blenni dentes* in Plautus is translated, teeth full of a kind of mucous filth.

Blīteus, as insipid as the herb *βλίτον*, *blitum*, *blit*.

Boa: See Appendix.

Boa: See Appendix.

Boōthi, assistants, deputies. *Βοητοί*.

Boiæ, a collar or yoke about the neck with which slaves were punished. Fr. *βόειαι*, appertaining to oxen. As made of ox-hide. ¶ "Cangius has *boğa*."

Boia or *boja* was an iron or wooden circle, from *bügen*, to curve." W.

Bōlētar, a vessel to serve up (*boletos*) mushrooms in. Hence any vessel.

Bōlētus, a mushroom of the finest sort. *Βωλίτης*.

Bōlōnæ, fishermen who buy whole draughts of fish to sell again or who deal in large fish. Fr. *βόλος*, a draught of fishes; and *ἀνέω* or *ἀνείομαι*, I buy.

Bōlus, a throw or cast; cast of a net, draught of fishes; any prey or gain. Fr. *βόλος*. "Tangere or Multare aliquem *bolo*, is to circumvent, deceive; a metaphor taken from fishermen deceiving fishes with a net." F.

Bōlus, a morsel, bit. Fr. *βῶλος*, a lump.

Bombax, an interjection of contempt or negligence. *Βομβάξ*.

Bombus, the humming or buzzing of bees; the blast of a trumpet. *Βόμβος*.

Bombyx, the Greek *Βόμβυξ*. A silk-worm. But it is doubted whether this silk-worm was the same as ours. The word is used for a garment made from the silk spun by the *bombyx*. And for cotton, as made from the down or wool on leaves, which in its softness resembled the silk spun by the *bombyx*.

Bōnus, good. For *vonus* fr. *δνάω*, *όνῶ*, *Vonῶ*, (as *Vetus* from "Ετος,) I help, am useful. So *χρηστός* is good, from *χράομαι*, pp. *κίχρησται*: Properly, useful. So *bonus* is used by Virgil: "At myrtus validis hastilibus

et bona bello Cornus." That is, useful for.¹ ¶ Al. for *benus* (whence *bene*) from *beo*. That which blesses us or makes us happy. Hence *bonus* became ramified into numerous senses. ¶ Al. from *πονῶ*, (as *Buxus* from *Πύξος*,) to labor, to be industrious; goodness being estimated by industry. As the Greek *σπουδαῖος*, diligent, was put for *ἀγαθός*, good.²

Boo, I roar aloud. Fr. *βοῶ*. ¶ Al. from the voice (*boum*) of oxen.

Boōtes, the keeper of the Bear in the heavens. *Βοώτης*.

Bōreas, the North wind. *Βορέας*.

Borra, the North wind. *Βορράς*.

Bos, *bōvis*, an ox or cow. Fr. *βοῦς*, *βοδός*, whence *bōVis*, *boVs*, *bos*. Or *bos* is the Doric *βῶς*.

Boschis, *Boscis*, *Boscas*, a marsh bird. *Βοσκάς*.

Bostrychus, a lock of hair. *Βόστρυχος*.

Bōthygnus, a kind of comet in the form of a pit. *Βόθυγνος*.

Bōtrōnātum, an article of female dress, consisting of pearls, put together so as to resemble a (*βότρυς*) cluster of grapes.

¹ So Wachter derives Germ. *BASS*; *bonus*, from *BATTEN*, *juvare*.

² It is objected that *duenus* and *duonus* were the original forms of *benus* and *bonus*. But it may be answered that *duenus* and *duonus* were used, not as the original forms of *benus* and *bonus*, but as imitative of *Duellum* the original form of *Bellum*, and of *Duis* the original form of *Bis*.

Bōtryo, a bunch of grapes or of preserved grapes.¹ *Βοτρυών*.

Bōtūlus, a sausage. For *bothulus* fr. *βύβαλον*,² which, says Vossius, the ancients explain by *βύσμα*, a cramming or stuffing. As Farcimen from Farcio. ¶ Al. from *βοτός*, food.

Bōvīle, an ox-stall. Fr. *bos*, *bovis*. So Cubile.

Bōvīnor, I shuffle, shift, am inconstant. Fr. *boves*. Taken from lean oxen taking breath in ploughing. See *Strigosus*, which *Lucilius* joins with *Bovinator*.

Bōvo, I roar aloud. Fr. *bos*, *bovis*. Or fr. *βοῶ*.

Brābēum, *Brābium*, *Brāvīum*, the meed of victory. *Βραβείον*.

Brābeuta, one who presided at the public games and distributed the prizes to the victors. *Βραβευτής*.

Brāca, *Bracca*, breeches, trowsers. Todd: "*Brek*, old Goth., the knee; *brok*, the covering or breeches. *Brag*, Celt. *Brec*, Sax., whence *breeks*, still a common word for breeches in the north of England." Wachter: "Germ. *bruch*, Anglo-Sax. *brac*, Belg. *broek*. Hence Gr. *βράκα*, Lat. *bracca*. *Diodorus* says they were so called by the Gauls and the Germans. *Lucan* attributes the origin of them to the Sarmatians. *Sperling* explains them as being divided between the thighs.

¹ "Alii intelligunt liquamen ex ovæ piaciū, quia ova sic condita ita mutuò adherescunt, ut in uvâ acini." F.

² *Βύβαλον* is from *βῶν*, *ιβύθην*.

The word is not from *brechen*, to break, but from *brechen*, to rend or cut." *Theocritus* speaks of water *βράκη* such as women wear. Some write it *bracha*, referring it to *βραχὺς*, short.

Brāchium, the arm. *Βραχίον*. ¶ Wachter refers both the Greek and Latin to Celtic *braich* or *brech*, from *brechen*, to break. The arm being broken in the middle.

Bractea, a thin leaf or plate of gold, &c. Fr. *βράχω*, pp. *βέβρακται*, I crack, crackle. *Virgil*: "Leni CREPITABAT *bractea* vento."

Branchia, the gill of a fish. *Βράγχιον*.

Brassica: See Appendix.

Brēvia (loca), shallows, shoals. Fr. *brevis*, in imitation of Gr. *βραχέα* from *βραχὺς*. Places where the water is short.

Brēvis, short. From *βραχὺς*, *brachis*, might be *brahis*, as *veCHO* became *veHo*. Then, as *δαῖς* became *dEVir*, (whence *Levir*), *brahis* might become *brevhis*, *brevis*.

Bria, ———

Brīmo, *Hecate*. *Βριμώ*.

Brisa, a lump of trodden or pressed grapes, with which was made a second sort of wine. Fr. *βρίζα*, *βρίσω*, explained by *Hesychius*, to press. Our word *bruise* seems not remote. ¶ Al. for *brysa* fr. *βρύω*, *βρύσω*, to make to flow out. "Quia, cum calcatur, vini liquorem effundit." F.

Broccus, *Brochus*, having one's teeth standing out. Fr.

προεχῆς, projecting, or a word
πρόοχος, like ἔροχος.

Brōmius, Bacchus. *Βρόμιος*.

Brōmōsus, fetid, smelling
strong. Fr. *βρῶμος*, stink.

Brūchus, a kind of locust.

Βροῦχος, βροῦκος.

Brūna, the shortest day of
the year, the winter solstice;
winter. For *brevissima*, whence
brevima, (as *Exterrima*, *Exti-*
ma), *breuma*, (as *Aviceps*, *Au-*
ceps), *bruma*. Or for *brevissu-*
ma, *breuma*. Haigh seems to
understand by *hruma*, *brevissima*
TEMPESTAS: "Because the
days are then shortest."

Bruttiāni, slaves whose busi-
ness it was to attend on the
provincial magistrates, and to
be runners or letter-carriers.
From the *Bruttii*, a people of
Italy, who were the first to join
with Hannibal, and were hence
degraded by the people of Rome.
Gellius, 10, 3.¹

Brūtus, dull, senseless. From
βαρύτης, (βρύτης), heaviness.
Hence *bruta*, senseless things,
is applied to brutes. ¶ "From
Chald. *briut*, folly." Tt.

Bryōnia, a wild vine. *Βρυω-*
νία.

Bu—, a prefix expressing
hugeness. From *βου—*.

Būbālus, a wild animal in
Africa, like a calf and stag.
Βούβαλος.

Būbīle, an ox-stall. Fr. *bu-*
bus dat. pl. of *bos*. We have
also Bovile.

Būbo, a horned owl. From
the sound *bu* which it makes.
Gr. *βίας*. Or from *βίας*,
whence *buo*, and *bubo*, like *πίω*,
biBo. "Monstrum illud noctū
Latinis per imitationem dicitur
bubo, Germanis *uhu*. Unde
nisi a clamore lugubri? Est
enim *bubo*, ut Plinius ait, fune-
bris, nec cantu aliquo vocalis
sed gemitu." W.

Bubsēqua, a herdsman. A
bus sequendis. Or it is for
bovisequa, whence *bovisequa*,
butsequa, *buhsequa*.

Būbulcīto, I declaim more in
the manner (*bubulcorum*) of
herdsmen than of orators.

Būbulcus, a herdsman. Fr.
bubus pl. of *bos*. So *Subulcus*,
Hiulcus, *Petulcus*. Or, as *bu*
in *bubus* is long, *bubulcus* is
for *bunlcus*, for *boviulcus*, *boi-*
ulcus: the second B added as
in biBo.

Būbus, dat. pl. of *bos*. For
bovibus, whence *boibus*, *bubus*,
as *Providens*, *Proīdens*, *Pru-*
dens.

Būcāda, *Būcīda*, one who
(*cāditur*) is beaten with thongs
made from ox-hide. *Bu* is for
bovi, *boi*, from *bovis*.

Bucca, the inner part of the
cheek; the cheek. A flute-
player and a mob-orator, from
their swelling their cheeks.
"From Hebr. *bucca*, hollow,
empty. The interior cavity of
the cheeks. Or from βύζω, I
inflate." V. ¶ Or from φυση-
τική, capable of blowing or in-

¹ Dacier: "Ab ultimis usque sæculis
victoribus is mos fuit ut gentes devictas,
quas penitus nollent excindere, ad vilia
servilia cogerent. Sic Josue Gabaonitas,
quos delere ei nefas erat propter sacra-
mentum, aquatores fecit et lignarios."

flating; cut down to *φουκλή*, *φουκλά*, whence *būca*, as *Φάλαινα*, *Balæna*; and for softness *bucca*.

Buccæa, a mouthful. Fr. *bucca*.

Buceella, a small mouthful or morsel. Fr. *bucca*. Also, bread made like a crown and distributed by the Emperors to the Romans.

Buccellārius, an attendant acting as a body guard of his lord for the sake (*buccellæ*) of bread or a livelihood.

Bucco, õnis. "An arrogant fellow, puffing out (*buccas*) his cheeks; a talker, and particularly one who publishes his praises (*plenis buccis*) with full cheeks." V. "A fool, blockhead. For such, as have (*magnas buccas*) large cheeks, are usually blockheads." F. ¶ Al. from *βεκκός*, foolish.

Buccūla, a little cheek; the beaver of a helmet as covering the cheeks; the boss of a shield as bearing the face of a man whose cheek is in the middle; a shield itself. Fr. *bucca*.

Būcerus, having ox-horns or great horns. *Βούκερας*.

Būcētum, a pasture for cattle. For *bovicetum*, as *Providens, Prudens*. But the word seems badly formed. For the C in *Fruticetum, Salicetum*, is from *FrutiCis, SaliCis*.

Būcīna, Buccīna, a trumpet, horn. Fr. *βουκίνη*, as *Τρυπάνη, Trutina*.

Būcōlicus, pastoral. *Βουκολικός*.

Būcūla, a heifer. For *bovicula*, as *Providens, Prudens*.

Etym.

Būfo, a toad. "From Germ. *puffen*, to puff. *Rana inflata*." W. ¶ Al. from *βύβος*, full, loaded, large.

Būglossa, the herb ox-tongue. *Βούγλωσσος*.

Bulbus, a bulb, bulbous root; onion, leek, &c. *Βολβός*.

Būlē, a Senate. *Βουλή*.

Bulga, a leathern bag, budget. For *bolga* fr. *βολγός*, Æolic form of *μολγός*. "*Balg, beig, balg*, &c. a leathern sack. A very ancient Celtic word, used by the Gauls, Britons, Goths, Saxons, and Franks." W.

Būlimans, famished. *Βουλιμίων*.

Bulla, a bubble in water; and, from the form, the head of a nail or studd; a boss or ornament in the shape of a heart worn round the neck by children until they were seventeen years old. Fr. *φυσάλη*, same as *φυσάλης*, a bubble. Hence *phusla, busla*, (as *Φάλαινα, Balæna*) *bullæ*. ¶ Al. from *βολή, βολά, βολλά*, a throw. As said of a bubble made by throwing a stone in the water. ¶ Or from *πάλλα*, a round ball, Æol. *πόλλα*, whence *bolla, bulla*. Or from the northern *boll*, a ball, sphere.¹

Būmamma, a kind of large grape swelling like a teat. Fr. *βου—*, a prefix expressing magnitude, and *mamma*.

Būmastus, the same as *Bumamma*. *Βούμαστος*.

¹ Varro refers it to *βουλή*: the *bullæ* being given at a time when persons came to years of prudence.

Burdo, a mule engendered of a horse and she-ass. "From Hebr. *pered*, (*perd*,) the same as *burdo*." Becman. ¶ "From Germ. *burden*, to carry a burden." W. The word *burdo* is "vox cadentis Latinitatis."

Būra, *Būris*, a crooked piece of wood forming the trunk or principal part of the plough and lying between the beam and the plough-share. Quayle explains it the curved hinder part of the plough, called the plough-tail or plough-handle. "From βούρα, [βουρά,] as being curved like the tail of an ox. Rather, for *bunis*, (as μὸΝά, μὸΡά; δειΝός, διRus,) Æolic for ὕνις, a plough-share." V. From ὕνις might be *vunis*, *bunis*, then *buris*.

Burgus, a castle, fort; a town shut in by a fort. Fr. *πύργος*, a tower; or from the northern languages, in which we have *burg*, *burgh*, *burh*, for a citadel or city.

Būricus, *Burrīcus*, a little sorry horse. For *purricus*, from *πύρριχος*, of a red color.

Burræ: See Appendix.

Burrio, said of the humming noise made by ants, and formed from the sound *burr*. But the reading is disputed.

Burrus, red, ruddy. Πυρρός.

Burrus, a coarse outer garment (*burri coloris*) of a red color.

Būsēqua, for *buḡsequa*: or for *bovisēqua*, *boisequa*.

Bustuārii, gladiators who fought at the (*bustum*) grave of

some great man, in honor of his memory.

Bustum, a place where the bodies of the dead were burnt and buried; a tomb. Fr. *buero*, (whence *Combuero*,) *bustum*, as Uro, Ustum.

Būteo, ———

Būthysia, a sacrifice of oxen. Βουθυσία.

Būtio, ———

Būtjrum, butter. Βούτυρον.

Buxeus, of a pale yellow color like that of the *burus*.

Burus, the box-tree, box-wood. Πύξος.

Byrsa, a hide. Βύρσα.

Byssus, a kind of fine flax or lint. Βύσσος.

C.

Cāballus, a pack-horse. Καβάλλης.

Cācābātus, blacked like a (*cacabus*) kettle.

Cācābo, I cry like a (*κακκάβα*) partridge.

Cācābus, *Caccābus*, a pot, kettle. Κάκκαβος.

Cāchinno, I laugh right out. For *cachino* from *καχανῶ* (as *Fascinus* from *βάσκανος*) fut. of *καχαίνω*¹ same as *καχάζω*.

Cāco, I go to stool. Κακῶ. Celt. *kek*.

Cācoēthes, a bad habit. Τὸ κακόηθες.

Cācozēlus, a bad imitator. Κακόζηλος.

Cācūla, the slave of a common soldier, a soldier's drudge.

¹ So *καχαίνω* exists as well as *καχάζω*.

Fr. *κακός*, timid, runaway. "*Caculæ* non sunt in numero militum, sed imbellium et qui primi fugam capessere solent." Scal.

Cācūmen, the sharp point or top of anything. For *acacumen* (as *Rarus* for *Ararus*, *Lamina* for *Elamina*,) reduplicated from *acumen*; or from an Æolic word *ἀκῶα*, *ἀκακῶα*; or fr. *ἀκῆα*, whence *ἀκακῆα*, *ἀκακούμενον*, pointed. ¶ Al. for *coacumen*, as said of divers things converging to a point. "*Ubi acumina* in unum *coeant*." Ainsw.¹

Cādāver, a dead body. Fr. *cado*. As a dead body cannot support itself. Or as being made to FALL in battle. Virgil: "*Belloque caduci Dardanidæ*." The Greeks say *πέσημα* and *πτῶμα* from *πεσῆω* and *πτῶω*, to fall. And perhaps *Carcass* is *Carocasa*.

Cādīvus, falling of itself. Fr. *cado*. As *Subseco*, *Subsecivus*.

Cādo, I fall. Fr. *κάτω*, downwards; or *κατέω*, *κατῶ* same as *κάτειμι*, I go down. ¶ Al. from *χαδῶ* fut. 2. of *χάζω*, I fall back, yield. ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *kadym*.²

Cādūceum, *Cādūceus*, a herald's staff; the staff of Mercury with the figure of two snakes twisted about it. For *caruceum*, *καρύκειον*, the Syracusan form of *κηρόκειον*.

Cādūcus, ready to fall; that under which one is ready to fall,

as in *Morbus caducus*, the falling sickness; &c. From *cado*.

Cādurcum, a blanket or quilt; or a cushion or mattress. From the *Cadurci*, a people of Gaul. Pliny: "*Nullum est candidius linum lanæve similis; sicut in culcitis præcipuam gloriam Cadurci obtinent Galliarum*."

Cādus, a cask; measure. *Κάδος*. "Hebr. *kadh*, Germ. *cad*." W.

Cæcias, the north-east wind. *Καικίας*.

Cæcus, blind. From a word *ἄοκκος*, as Sophocles has *ἀνόμματος*, without eyes; transp. *κάοκος*, whence *cæcus*, as *μούσαο*, *musæ*. Somewhat similarly from *ἴσκα* we have *σκίω*, *scio*.

Cædes, a cutting, felling, killing, &c. From *cædo*.

Cædo, I cut, fell, kill. From *καίδην* formed from *κίκαται* pp. of *καίω*, (whence *καίνω*, I kill) same as *κάω*, *κέω*, *καίζω*, I split. ¶ Or fr. *καίδην* (transp. *καίδην*) formed from *κεκίεται* pp. of *καίζω*. ¶ Al. from *παίω*, to beat; Æol. *καίω*, as *πόσος*, Æol. *κόσος*.

Cæl, short for *cælum*, heaven. As *δῶ* for *δῶμα*.

Cælebs, *Cælebs*, *ibis*, unmarried, single. And a widower. Fr. *κοίλιψ* for *κοιτόλιψ*, "*carens concubitu*," as *κερχόλιψ* is one who is without a tail.

Cælo or *Cælo*, I carve, engrave, emboss. Fr. *κοιλῶ*, I hollow, excavate. Compare *γλύφω* with *γλάφω*, *γλαφυρός*. ¶ Or for *cæsulo* fr. *cæsum*, as *Ustulo* from *Ustum*, *Postulo* from *Postum*.

¹ Al. for *acumen*, as some derive *Caula* from *Aula* or *αὐλή*.

² *Classical Journal*, Vol. 3, p. 121.

Cælum, Cælum, the heaven. Fr. κοῖλον, hollow. That is, the concave of the sky. ¶ Al. from *calo*. Embossed with stars.

Cæmentum; stones as they come from the quarry, as CUT OFF from larger stones. For *cædimentum* from *cædo*, as Monæo, Monumentum. It is translated also any stuff of which walls are built, as stones, rubbish, &c. But that it does not properly mean "cement" is evident from Livy: "*Cæmenta muri non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto.*"

Cæna. See Cœna.

Cæpa, Cæpe, Cēpa, Cēpe, an onion. "Saumaise thinks that the Æolians for γήτιον said also γήπιον, whence *cæpe*. Or that *cæpe* is from the Æolic γῆψυ for γῆβυ; or even from γαίψυ, for the Æolians changed η into αι, as σκηνη, σκαινη whence Scæna." V. ¶ Donnegan in his Lexicon has: "*Κάπια*, onions." ¶ Some in too general a sense refer *cæpa* to κηπος; so as to mean garden stuff.

Cærimonia, Cærēmōnia, Cē-remōnia, sacred rites, solemn worship, religious ceremony, state. From *cerus*,² sacred. Wachter: "Germ. *her*, sacred; from *ispōs*, whence *cerus* and *cerimonia*." Or *cerus* is from *ipōs*, same as *ispōs*; the aspirate changed to C, as *Ἐτερος*, *Ceterus*; and I to E, as in *Vena* from *Ἰνός*. From *cerus* is *cerimonia*, as from *Sanctus* is *Sanctimonia*. ¶ Al. from the town

Cære, to which the Romans carried their sacred utensils in the war with Gaul. Livy calls *Cære* "sacrarium populi Romani, diversorium sacerdotum, ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum." By way therefore of recompence, says Vossius, the Romans are thought to have given to their sacred rites the name of *cærimonia* from *Cære*.²

Cærītes tabulæ. "*Cærītes*, a people of Italy, near *Cære*; who, from entertaining the Vestal Virgins, when they fled from Rome in the invasions of the Gauls, were rewarded with the freedom of the city of Rome, but without liberty to vote in their elections or to execute any office in the state. Hence 'In *Cærītum tabulas* referre aliquem' was applied to a citizen deprived of his right of voting." Ainsw.

Cærūlus, Cærūlus, Cærūleus, sky-blue. Soft for *calulus*, from *cælum*, the sky. So *meRīdies* for *meDīdies*.

Cæsāries, hair. From *cædo*, *cæsum*; as *Luxuries* from *Luxus*. From the hair being cut; whence it is more properly applied to men's hair, but not more truly so. Or *cædo* is, to tear to pieces or mangle, to divide; as from *κτείνω*, future *κτενῶ*, is *κτελες*, *κτενός*, a comb.

Cæsīcius. Plautus: "*Tunicam spissam, linteolum cæsīcium.*" "Fine linen cut about

¹ See Vossius in Etymol. ad Cærimonia.

² Al. for *gerimonia* from *gero*, as *Queror*, *Querimonia*. As applied to such sacred things as were carried in the processions. ¶ Al. for *cælimonia* from *cælum*.

the edge. From *cædo*, *cæsum*. But Nonius will have it to have been whited, by beating in the buck." Ainsw. "Crediderim ad esse, cui TONSI sunt villi, quod ait Virgilius." Bailey.

Cæsius: See Appendix.

Cæspes, *Cespes*, a turf, sod. For *cæsipes* fr. *cædo*, *cæsum*. Festus explains it: "Terra in modum lateris *cæsa* cum herbâ." *Pes* is a termination, as perhaps in *Sospes*, and as *Pis* in *Cuspis*, and *Ber* in *Saluber*. ¶ "Cæspites, quod cæsione petantur," says Martini. ¶ Al. from *σκέπω*, (whence *σκέπαρον*) I dig, &c. like *σκάπτω*. *Σκέπω*, *κίεσσω*, whence *cespes*.

Cæstus, gauntlets, boxing gloves. Fr. *cædo*, *cæsum*, to strike, beat. ¶ Al. from *κείκισται* pp. of *καίω*, I beat. See *Cædes* and *Cajo*.

Cætërus. See *Ceterus*.

Caia, a stick. See *Cajo*.

Cajo, I beat. For *caio*, *καίω*. See *Cædo*. ¶ Al. from *καίω*, Æol. *καίω*, as *πίσος*, Æol. *κόσος*.

Caior, the boy or servant of *Caius*. For *Caii poer* from *πίρ* whence *puer*.

Cāla, a staff. *Κάλον*.

Cālabra curia, a place of convocation for the appointment of festivals, games, and sacrifices. Fr. *calo*, I call.

Cālabrica: See Appendix.

Calamenta: See Appendix.

Cālāmister, —trum, an iron to curl the hair with. From *καλαμίς*, the same; whence *καλαμίζω*, pp. *κεκαλάμισται*.

Cālāmītas, a storm which

breaks (*calamos*) the reeds or stalks of corn; a violent assault of fortune, a misfortune, &c.

Cālāmus, a reed, &c. *Κάλαμος*.

Cālāthus, a basket. *Κάλαθος*.

Cālātor, a crier, clerk, herald, public servant. It is applied also to a private servant.¹ Fr. *calo*, I call.

Calcar, a spur. As tied (*calci*) to the heel.

Calceus, a shoe. From *calx*, *calcis*. "For it covers the heel contrarily to the *Solea* which covers only the sole of the feet." V. ¶ Al. from *calco*.

Calcitro, I kick. That is, I strike (*calce*) with the heel. So *Monstro*, *Lustro*.

Calco, I tread. That is, I press (*calce*) with the heel.

Calcūlo, I calculate. Fr. *calculus*, a pebble, counter.

Calcūlus, a pebble. Fr. *calx*, *calcis*, a stone.

Caldus, hot. For *calidus*.

Cālĕfacio, I heat. For *calere facio*. So *Candefacio*.

Cālendæ, the calends or first day of each month. Fr. *calo*, I call. Varro: "Primi dies mensium nominatæ *Calendæ* ab eo, quod iis *calentur* ejus mensis

¹ "Sed et in privatis familiis *calatores* fuere. Festus docet hoc nomine omne servorum genus significari, quia semper vocari possunt ob necessitudinem servitutis. Alii dicunt *calatorem* esse qui nomina dictat domino, qui et nomenclator appellatur. Alii eum qui alios vocat ad ministerium. Verius puto servos privatos a similitudine publicorum nomen accepisse, quod ultro citroque cum mandatis a domino mitterentur." V.

nouæ a pontificibus, quinctæne an septimanæ sint futuræ, in Capitolio in curiâ calabrâ sic: Dies te quinque *calo*, Juno Novella: Septem te dies *calo*, Juno Novella.”

Călendărium, a calendar; a book in which was registered an account of the interest on money which was paid on the calends of each month. See above.

Căleo, I am warm or hot. Fr. κάλεος, Doric of κήλεος, burning; or καλώ Doric of κηλώω, I burn. The A should thus be rather long. ¶ Or from χαλέω,¹ χαλάω, I relax, or am relaxed. As from χαλίω is χλίω, χλαινω, I heat. ¶ Some, who suppose the C to be prefixed to Caula and Cacumen, derive it from ἀλέα, the heat of the sun.

Căliendrum, an ornament for a woman's head. Fr. κάλλυντρον, an ornament, whence *caliuntrum*, (as ἄλλος, alius,) *caliundrum*, *caliendrum*.

Căliga, a half boot set with nails and worn by the common soldiers. Fr. κάλον, wood; whence *calica*, (like Manica,) then *caliga*. ¶ “Fr. *calx*, *calcis*, whence *calcia*, *calica*, *caliga*.” V. ¶ Al. for *calyga* from a word καλυγή formed from καλυγῶ fut. 2. of καλύσσω, (whence κάλυξ, υκος,) I cover.

Călīgo, darkness. Fr. κάω, I burn; whence κάελος, κᾶλος, burnt black, black; whence *ca-*

līgo, blackness, darkness. *Igo*, as in Origo, Vertigo. ¶ Al. for *calygo* fr. καλύγη or καλλύγη for καταλύγη from λύγη, darkness. ¶ Al. by transp. for *actīgo* from ἀχλὺς, darkness. As *Verto*, *Vertigo*.

Calim. See *Clam*.

Călix, a cup, &c. Fr. κύλιξ, as cAnis from κῆνός.

Callaicus, pertaining to the *Callaici* or *Gallaici*, the inhabitants of *Gallicia* in Spain.

Callaicus or *Callainus*: See Appendix.

Callais: See *Callaicus*.

Calleo, said of any thing hard or callous. From *callum*. Hence it is transferred to the mind. Sulpicius: “In illis rebus exercitatus animus *callere* jam debet.” Hence *callere* is to be well practised or versed in, to know well by experience, to be skilful or cunning. Properly, to be hardened in or inured to. “Quoniam, sicut pes vel manus ex longo labore *callum* obducit, ita mens longâ experientiâ colligit habitum quendam rerum in quibus versatur.” F. This is confirmed by Plautus: “Satin’ ea tenes? Magis *calleo* quàm aprugnum *callum* *callet*.” From *calleo* is *callidus*;² which is well explained by Cicero: “Is, cujus,

² Tooke contends that *callidus* (and of course *calleo*) is from the northern verb *scylan*, whence our word Skill. “And it is not unentertaining,” he adds, “to observe how the Latin etymologists twist and turn and writhe under the word.” This censure is most unreasonable.

¹ “Καλέπτω, from χαλέω same as χαλάω.” Lennep.

tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu *concalluit*.”

Callidus, practised, experienced, shrewd. Fr. *calleo*, as *Caleo*, *Calidus*.

Calliōpe, one of the Muses. Καλλιόπη.

Callis, a beaten track, made by beasts. From a word *callus*, hard; whence *callum*, which see. Or, at least, from the same word which produced *callum*. ¶ Or from *callum* itself. As trodden by the *callum* of the feet of beasts. So *πέδον* is perhaps from *πῆς*, *πιδός*.

Callum, hardness or roughness of the skin or flesh; calousness. From a word *callus*, hard; formed from *κᾶλον*, or rather *κάλλον*, (whence *κάλλιος*;) wood; as *Durus*, hard, from *δοῦρυ*, wood. ¶ Al. from *κάλη*, Doric of *κῆλη*, a tumor.

Cālo; I call, summon. Καλώ. “Island. *Kala*, Suec. *Kalla*.” W.

Cālo, a slave employed in bringing wood and stakes for an army. Fr. *κᾶλον*, wood; or *cala*, a club, &c.

Cālōphanta, a hypocrite. Καλοφάντης.

Cālor, heat. Fr. *caleo*, as *Ardeo*, *Ardor*.

Calpar, an earthen wine vessel. Fr. *κάλπη*, an urn, &c.

Caltha, the marigold. Fr. *κάλχα*, as *ὄρνιχες* and *ὄρνιθες* were interchanged.

Calva, a scalp, scull. Fr. *καλυφή*, *καλφή*, a covering; whence *calpha*, *calva*. ¶ Al. from *κεφαλή*, *κεφή*, the head; whence *καλφά*, *calfa*, *calva*. ¶ Al. from *calvus*. The head without the hair.

Cālumnia, false accusation, slander; a cavil, quirk. Fr. *caluo*, *calvo*, I deceive, mislead. ¶ Or from *καλέω*, I accuse, whence *καλουμένη*, *calumina*, *calumnia*.¹

Calvo, I deceive, mislead. Fr. *καλύπτω*, I conceal, pf. *κεκάλυφα*, whence a verb *καλύφω*, *κάλφω*. That is, I conceal or cover my motive, act towards in a covert manner. Similarly *κλέπτω* is translated by Donnegan “to conceal; to steal; to mislead or deceive.” “*Κλέπτω*,” says Lennep, “videtur dici a *TEGENDO*, quod clam fit et *TECTÈ*.” ¶ Vossius: “Fr. *calvus*. I deceive like bald men; who, when going to fight, assail the hair of others; whereas, having no hair themselves, they elude the assault of others. So Nonius, who confines it to the stage: *Calvitur* tractum est a *calvis* mimis quòd sint omnibus frustratui.”

Calvus, bald; shorn. From *calva*. That is, one who has merely the *calva*. Hence it was afterwards applied more loosely to one who is bald. *Calva* is defined by Forcellini “*Os capitis CARNE vel capillis nudatum*.” ¶ Al. for *calphus*, for *alphus* (as the C has been thought to be prefixed to *Caula*, *Cacumen*, *Caleo*), from *ἀλφός*, white; as *φαλακρός*, bald, is from *φαλός*,

¹ “*Σηλατεύω*, from *σήλη*, to inscribe on a pillar: a term either of honor or reproach, unlike the Latin *calumnior* for *columnia* from *columna*, by the same analogy, but which is used only in a bad sense.” Class. Journ. No. 66.

white. ¶ Al. for *carvus* fr. *καρῶ* fut. 2. of *κείρω*, I shear. As piLgrim is for piRgrim from peRegrinus. ¶ “From Chald. *kalaph*, to make bare.” Tt.

Calx, a heel. Fr. *callum*, whence *callix*, (as Matrix,) *calx*, the hard part of the foot, the heel. ¶ Al. from *calco*. ¶ Al. from *λάξ*, with the heel. Hence *lacs*, by transp. *calx*, thence *calx*, as *ΑίαΣ*, *AjaX*. ¶ Al. for *alx*, *ἀλξ* for *λάξ*. C being here prefixed, as some suppose it prefixed to *Caula*, *Cacumen*, &c. ¶ Or fr. *calx*, the end of a course.

Calx, limestone, lime, mortar. Fr. *χάλιξ*, *χάλξ*, a flintstone; or, as it is translated by Schneider, “limestone.” ¶ Al. from the northern languages. Germ. *kalch*, *kalk*; Engl. *chalk*.

Calx, the end of a course, goal. “Either metaphorically, in relation to the heel; or rather because it consisted of a white line drawn with (*calx*) mortar or some kind of chalk.” V.

Calx, a die. Fr. *χαλλίξ*, *χάλξ*, a pebble.

Calyba, a hut. *Καλύβη*.

Calyx, the cup or calix of a flower. *Κάλυξ*.

Cambio, *campsi*, I change, exchange, barter. From *καταμίβω*, *κατμίβω*, *καμείβω*, *κάμβω* or by transp. *καμβείω*. ¶ Wachter says it is manifestly from Germ. *cam*, the hand, and explains *cambio* “de manu in manum trado.”¹

¹ Al. from *κάμπω*, fut. 2. *καμβῶ* but the senses are not analogous.

Cāmēlus, a camel. *Κάμηλος*.

Cāmēna, *Cāmagna*: See Appendix.

Cāmēra, a vault, arched roof or ceiling; an upper gallery. Fr. *καμάρα*, as it is also written.

Cāmīnus, a furnace. *Κάμινος*.

Camārus, *Camārus*, a kind of crab-fish. *Κάμμαρος*, *Κάμαρος*.

Campāgus, a kind of shoe or buskin worn by senators and emperors. A word of a later age. “From the many (*καμπαι*) twinings of the lachets which wrapped round the leg crosswise and like network.” Salm.

Campāna, a bell. A word of very late date, and derived from the circumstance of Paulinus, bishop of Nola, a city of *Campania*, in the time of Jerome, having been the first to introduce bells into churches.

Campe, *Campra*, a caterpillar. Also, a dolphin or sea horse. *Κάμπη*.

Campestre, a girdle or pair of drawers worn by those who contended naked in the *Campus Martius*.

Campso, I bend. Fr. *κάμψω* fut. of *κάμπω*.

Campter, the winding of a goal in a course. *Καμπτήρ*.

Campus, a plain, open field, &c. “I embrace Scaliger’s opinion that a plain or level place was called *campus* from the notion of the circus or riding-course which was called by the Sicilians *καμπός* from *καμπή*, the act of bending or turning round horses; whence

the goal or pillar, round which the chariots turned in a course, was called *καμπτήρ*." V.

Camum, a kind of beverage, mentioned by Ulpian. From the Gothic.¹

Cāmūrus, crooked, crumpled. Fr. *κίκαμμαι*, *κίκαμαι* pf. pass. of *κάρπτω*, I bend. Or for *cammurus*. Or fr. *κίκαμαι* pf. pass. of *κάω*, whence *κάπτω*. ¶ Macrobius states it to be a foreign word. "Cam in Welsh is crooked; and cam in Lancashire is awry. Cam, Gaelic, is crooked." Todd.

Cāmus, a kind of bridle or bit, a snaffle. Hence, a cord or chain with which slaves and malefactors were fastened to the fork and gallows which they were obliged to carry. *Καμὸς*, Doric of *κηρός*.

Cānālīcōlōs: See Appendix.

Cānālis, a conduit pipe; bed of a river; &c. Fr. *χάνος*, an opening, cavity. As Aqua, Aqualis. ¶ Or fr. *κάνα*, (a word existing as well as *κάννα*) a reed. Virgil: "Mellaque ARUNDINIS inferre canali- bus."

Cancellārius, a porter or waiter in the Emperor's court (ad *cancellos*) at the grated door. "Etiam tribunalia habebant *cancelata* septa, quibus excluderentur torbæ; atque iis præpositi *Cancellarii* dieti; secretaries, scribes, notaries." F.

Cancelli: See Appendix.

Cancello, I cross out, erase. Fr. *cancelli*.

Cancer, a crab. For *cancerus* fr. *καρκίνος*, *κάρκινος*, by transp. *κάνκρος*. Also, a cancer. From the same Greek word.

Candēla, a torch, made by besmearing cord with pitch, wax or tallow. Fr. *candēo*, as *Suadeo*, *Suadēla*. From its shiny color. "Candēo dicitur et de iis rebus quæ igneo colore splendent." F.

Candēlabrum, a candlestick. Fr. *candēla*.

Candēo, I am white or shiny; glisten. Fr. *γανθῶω* or *γανθῶω*,² I shine. From *γανθῶω* may have been also *cando*, (whence *Accendo*.) I make to shine. Or *cando* was formed from *candēo*, as *Fugo* from *Fugio*; that is, *Fugere facio*. ¶ Al. from *cano*, whence *canidus*, *canideo*, *candēo*, as *Aveo*, *Avidus*, *Avideo*, *Audeo*.

Candīdātus, a candidate for a post of honor or preferment. Fr. *candidus*. That is, arrayed in a white garment, which was the dress of candidates.

Candīdus, white. Fr. *candēo*, as *Caleo*, *Calidus*.

Cando: See *Candēo*.

Cāneo, I am hoary, white. From *γανθῶω*, I am white. ¶ *Wachter* notices Celtic *can*, white.

Cānēphōra, a maid bearing a basket. *Κανήφορος*.

Cānica, wheat-bran. Fr. *canis*. From its being mixed up with dogs'-meat.

² See *Mordeo*. *Γανθῶω* is explained *ἀμύρω* by *Hesychius*.

¹ See *Wachter* in *Bier*.
Etym.

Cānis, a dog. Fr. κύνος gen. of κύων, a dog; as κτιλιξ, cAlix. *Canis* was also the lowest throw at dice. "Because," says Vossius; "it bites, as a dog, the person who throws it." That is, one *canis* bites the body, the other the mind. In the language of Euripides, this throw is καρδίας δηκτήριος.¹

Cānistrum, a basket. Κά- νιστρον.²

Canna, a cane or reed. Κάν- να.

Cannābis, hemp. Κάνναβις.

Cāno, I sing. Fr. χανῶ fut. 2. of χάλω, I open my mouth.³ Burgess: "Vossius objects: 'Immaue distat CANTUS ab HIANDO.' But the inventors i. e. the first users of the names of things took a vast number of them from external signs and adjuncts, and formed them after the shapes and forms of things, and for no other reason. And so *cāno* was formed from the conformation of the mouth, so as to satisfy the sense of vision. Χαλῶν διζυρόν, 'lamenta HIA- RE,' is used by Callimachus of Niobe just turned to stone." ¶ Or χαίνω is to speak; for Hesychius has Χάνομι· εἴπομι. So *cāno* will be here much the

same as λέγω in Anacreon: Θέλω λέγειν Ἀτραίδας. ¶ Al. from κάνα, a reed. I sing on a reed. ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *kanynt*.⁴

Cānon, a rule, canon. Κά- νών.

Cānōrus, melodious, musical, shrill. Fr. *canor*, *ōris*, the sound or melody of song. So *Sonorus*.

Cantābrum, ———

Cantērinum, coarse barley for canterii.

Cantērius or *Canthērius*, a gelding; an ass. Fr. κανθήλιος, a large sumpter ass.

Cantērius, the rafters of a house which extend from the ridge to the eaves. For, when taken on both sides, they resemble a horse's back. (See above.) The Italian carpenters call such *cavalli*, i. e. *caballi*.

Cantērius, a rail or stake with two reeds across to prop up a vine. "For, as the *canterius* sustains a weight on its back, so this sustains the vine." V.

Canthāris, a fly of the beetle species. Κανθαρίς.

Canthārus, a cup or pot; a waterspout. Κάνθαρος.

Canthus, the felly of a wheel, or iron with which a wheel is bound. Fr. *κάνθος*, which is not only described as the orb of the eye, but as the iron or brass upon a wheel. ¶ Quintilian states it to be an African or Spanish word.

¹ Possibly the face of the die, which was called *canis*, had the representation of a dog. Among the Greeks a coin stamped with the figure of an ox was called βούς.

² Stephens has this word from Hesychius. Vossius derives it from κά- νιστρον. From κάνα might come κανίξω as well as κανίξω.

³ Χάνα· ἀνοίξει στόμα. Hesych.

⁴ Classical Journal, Vol. 3, p. 121. *Cāno* is referred by Haigh to γάνω, joy.

Canto, I sing. Fr. *cano*, *canitum*, *cantum*.

Canus, hoary. Fr. *caneo*.

Cāpax, capacious, large. That is, able (*capere*) to hold or contain.

Cāpēdo, a large pot or jug with handles or ears, used at sacrifices. Fr. *capio*; as being taken up or held by its handles. So Torpeo, Torpēdo.

Cāper, *capri*, a he-goat. Quayle refers to Celtic *gaver*.¹ ¶ Hesychius says: “*Κάπρα* αἰ. Τυρρηνολ.” That is, Among the Tyrrhenians *κάπρα* is a goat.

Cāper is used like *Hircus* for the smell arising from the armpits; and called from the smell of the he-goat.

Cāpēre is applied to the wrinkling of the forehead; from the curled forehead or the curled horns of the (*capere*) goat. ¶ Or from *καυτός*, parched, and so wrinkled.

Cāpesso, I take up, undertake. Fr. *capio*, as *Facio*, *Facesso*.

Cāpides, the same as *capedines*. From *capis*, *idis*, which from *capio*, like *capēdo*.

Cāpillus, the hair. From *capitis pilus*, whence *capitipilus*, cut down to *capitlus*, *capillus*. ¶ Or from *capitis pilulus*, *capipilulus*, *capipillus*, *capillus*. ¶ Al. from *κάμπυλος*, *κάπυλος*, curled.

Cāpio, I receive, contain, take, take up; undertake; &c. Fr. *καίω*, *καπῶ* fut. 2. of *κάπτω*. *Κάπτω* is explained (inter alia) by Hesychius ἀποδέχσθαι, to receive; and by the Etymologicum

χαρῆν, to hold or contain. Terence: ‘*Quid turbae est? Aedes nostrae vix capient.*’ Or fr. *κάπτω*, formed from *κάω*, (as *κίω*, *κάπτω*, *σπάπτω*; *δάω*, *δάπτω*) whence *χάζω*, I hold, contain. Or from *κάω*, whence *χάω*; and, as *παῖο* is from *παίω*, *παῖω*, so from *χαίω* we should have *caῖο*. But for *V* we have *P*, *caPio*, as *λαās*, *λαῖs*, *laPis*; and *δαῖs*, *δαῖs*, *daPis*. ¶ Al. from Hebrew *cap* or *caph*, the hollow of the hand. That is, I take in my hand. As from *χειρ* is *ἐγχειρίζω*.

Cāpistērium, a vessel in which grains of corn are put and cleansed by the infusion of water. Fr. *σκαφιστήριον*, as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*.

Cāpistrum, a halter or head-stall for horses. For *capitistrum* fr. *caput*, *capitis*. ¶ Al. from *capio*, (as *Luo*, *Lustrum*); from its holding or detaining them. “*Capī* was used by the ancients for *Impediri*, as *Oculus captus*. So Varro: ‘*Capiuntur sequi matrem*,’ i. e. *impediuntur*, *prohibentur*.” F. ¶ Al. from *κάπη*, a manger. ¶ *Καπίστριον* occurs in Hesychius and Suidas, but is supposed to have been received by the later Greeks from the Latins.

Cāpital, a coif, covering (*capitis*) of the head. Also, a crime committed at the risk (*capitis*) of one’s head or life.

Cāpitālis, pernicious. As affecting one’s (*caput*) head or life.

Cāpitātio, a tribute or tax paid (in *singula capita*) by the head.

¹ Classical Journal, No. 7. p. 121.

Căpitiſm, a woman's stomacher. Varro: "Quodd *capit* pectus; i. e. ut antiqui dicebant, indutu comprehendit."

Căpito, one with a big head. Fr. *caput*, *capitis*.

Căpitoliſm, the Capitol, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which was the citadel and the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Fr. *caput*, *itis*. As being the head of the hills and of the city.

Căpitum or *Căpētum*, fodder. *Καπῆτόν*.

Căpo, *Căpus*, a capon. "Germ. *capp-han*, gallus castratus. Armoric *cabon*, Anglo-Sax. *capur*, Gr. infer. *κάπρον*, Lat. *capo*. Vox Germanica, quæ ceteris clarior et melior, a castratione desumpta est." W.

Căppăris, *Căppări*, a shrub bearing fruit called capers. *Κάπρις*.

Căpra, a she-goat. See Caper.

Căprea, a wild she-goat. Fr. *capra*. As Ferrus, Ferrea.

Căpreolus, a young roe-buck. Fr. *caprea* or *capreus*. Also, a tendril of a vine; from its winding like the horns of roe-bucks. From the same horns *capreolus* is applied to a forked instrument to dig with. So also *capreoli* are applied to cross pieces of timber which hold fast larger beams and keep them together. "Similitudinem in eo esse censet Barbarus, quodd, sicut *capreolus* vitæ, ita ligna illa canterios, complectuntur. Sed magis placet sententia Baldi, qui ita dici censet a *capreolo* animali; quia, ut illi incursant adversis cornibus et renituntur, ita *capreoli*

isti assurgentes capita, seu cornua et frontes, canteriorum ponderibus opponunt." V.

Căpricornus, Capricorn, one of the signs of the Zodiac. Its top part is represented with the fore feet, breast, head, and (*cornibus*) horns (*capri*) of a goat.

Căprifſicus, a wild fig. "This tree was similarly called *καπρις* (a goat) by the Messenians, as Suidas informs us from Pausanias." V. It is accounted for by Turton as being a chief food of goats.

Caprineus, contemptuously applied by Suetonius to Tiberius, as being detestable for his vices in his retreat at *Caprea*. Others derive it à *capro*. From the odious smell of the armpits. But others read differently.

Caprônæ, *Caprônææ*: See Appendix.

Capsa, a chest. Fr. *capio*, *capsum*, (See *Capsa*,) to hold, contain. ¶ Al. from *κάψα*. ¶ Al. from *κάψα*, which however Vossius contends the later Greeks took from the Latins.

Capsa, is, it, for *capsero*, is, it, formed from *capsi*, ancient perfect of *capio*. As *Faxo* from *Facio*, *Facsi*.

Capsus, a driver's box; a stall, pen. See *Capsa*.

Căptiōsus, given to craft and cavil. Fr. *captio*, a sophism, quirk, cavil; made (ad *captiendum*) for taking a person unawares, taking advantage of a person. Or *capio* is here *decapio*, *decipio*.

Căptivus, a captive. One (*captus*) taken prisoner.

Capto, I catch at. Fr. *cupio*, *capitum*, *captum*.

Cāpūlāris, at death's door. Just ready to be carried (in *capulo*) on a bier.

Cāpūla, diminutive of *capis*. See *Capides*.

Cāpūlātor, an officer employed to distribute oil as a dole amongst the people. Fr. *capulo*. "Qui factoribus olei inservit et ex uno in aliud vas oleum vivumque diffundit." F.

Cāpūlo, I deal or tilt out oil from one (*capulā*) vessel into another.

Cāpūlo, I strike, wound. From the (*capulus*) hilt of a sword.

Cāpūlus, the handle or hilt of a sword. Fr. *capio*. That part by which I take or hold it in my hand.

Cāpūlus, a bier, coffin; tomb. Fr. *capio*. (See above.) As holding or containing. ¶ Al. from *capis*, like *capula*. A funeral chest or urn.

Cāput, *cāpitis*, the head. Fr. *capitum*, ancient supine of *capio*, I hold, contain. Thus the Head is defined by Johnson "that part of the animal that CONTAINS the brain or the organ of sensation or thought." ¶ Al. from *κίτω*, (pf. *κίεφα*, whence *κεφαλή*;) same as *σκέτω*, I cover. E. into A, as in *mAneo* from *μᾶνω*, rAtus from rEor. Or from fut. 2. *καπῶ*. ¶ "Belg. *Kopf*, Germ. *Kopf*. The Gotha

and Saxons say *kaubt*, which is nothing but *caubt*." W.²

Cara or *Chara*: See Appendix.

Cārācalla, a name of Antoninus. A Gaulish word. "*Cārācalla* was a cassock or aide-coat, worn by the ancient Gauls, introduced into Rome and lengthened down to the feet by Antoninus who thence obtained the name." F.

Carbāsus, fine flax or linen; a garment, curtain, sail made of it. *Κάρβαρος*.

Carbātina, a coarse kind of shoe. *Καρβατίνα*.

Carbo, a bit of wood burning or burnt, charcoal, coal. After deriving Car, Cart, Chair, &c. from an Anglo-Saxon verb signifying To turn, Tooke adds: "So Char-coal is wood TURNED coal by fire. We borrow nothing here from *Carbo*; but the Latin etymologists must come to us for its meaning, which they cannot find elsewhere. As they must likewise for *Cardeo*, that on which the door is TURNED and RETURNED." ¶ Yet it seems not so misplaced to derive *carbo* from *κάρφα* (as *ἄμφο*, *Ambo*), I parch, dry up. Coal, i. e. Charcoal, is defined by Johnson "the cinder of SCORCHED wood." Though it is true that *κάρφα* is used rather of things parched by the sun than scorched by fire. Or

¹ "Hæc notione habet obscenum sensum apud Plautum." F.

² Al. from *καρον*, the highest part. The aspirate changed to C, as in *Ceterus* from *Ἐρεπος*; and T into A, as in *cAlix* from *κταλιξ*, *cAnis* from *κτρῖς*.

carbo might be explained wood dried and fit for burning. ¶ “From Hebr. *charbah*, burnt or dried.” Tt.

- *Carbunculus*, a small coal. Fr. *carbō*, as *Furunculus* from *Furis*. Also, a gem resembling a hot burning coal. Also, a hot inflammatory red ulcer, a carbuncle.

Carcer, a prison. For *coar-cer*, fr. *coarceo*, *coerceo*. *Fronto* has “*coerceri carcere*.” ¶ Or from *κίρκυρα* for *γέγγυρα*, a prison. ¶ Or from *κάρκαρος*, stated by *Hesychius* to mean chains. ¶ Or from *κάρκαρα*, stated by the same to mean pens for cattle. ¶ Al. from the north.¹

Carcer, a starting-place. As detaining the horses within it as a prison.

- *Carchædonius*, a kind of carbuncle, a precious stone. From *Καρχηδών, όνος*, Carthage, once famous for collecting and dispersing these stones to other parts of the world.

Carchesium, holes through the tunnel in a ship whereby the cords, ropes or shrouds are fastened. Also, a kind of cup narrower in the middle than at the top or bottom. *Καρχήσιον*.

Carcinōma, a cancer. *Καρκίνωμα*.

Cardiæcus, a person laboring under disease in the regions of the heart, called “*cardiacus morbus*” from *καρδιακή*.

¹ Germ. *kerker*, Goth. *karkar*, Welsh *carchar*, Irish *carcan*. After offering a northern derivation of these words, *Wachter* adds: “*Sed præstat vocem Latinis relinquere.*”

Cardo: See Appendix.

Carduëlis, a bird feeding among (*carduos*) thistles. Supposed to be the linnet.

Carduus, *Cardus*, a thistle, teasle. Fr. *caro*, *ère*, I card. As fit for teasing wool. Or fr. *κάρδη* fr. *κίκαρται* pp. of *κείρω*, fut. 2. *καρῶ* whence *caro*, *ère*.

Cārectum, a place where sedges grow. For *caricētum*, from *carex*, *icis*.

Carënum, *Carænum*: See Appendix.

Cāreo, I am without, in want of, free from. Fr. *χάρτω*, Doric of *χηρεύω*, I am deprived, am without. ¶ Or fr. *χάτω*, *χάω*, I am empty. R added, as in *nuRus* fr. *νυός*, uRo from *εύω*. ¶ Or fr. *καρῶ* (i. e. *καρέω*) fut. 2. of *κείρω*. In a neuter sense, I am clipped, cut short of.

Cārex: See Appendix.

Cārīca for *Carica* *ficus*, a Carian fig.

Cāries, rottenness, corruption. Fr. *καρῶ* fut. 2. of *κείρω*, I eat, devour. *Ainsworth* explains it “rottenness in wood or other things, being WORM-EATEN.” ¶ Some may be disposed to derive it from the same *Saxon* word, signifying *To turn*, from which *Tooke* derives *Carbo*.

Cārīna, the keel of a ship. Fr. *καρῶ* fut. 2. of *κείρω*, I cut; like *Ango*, *Angina*. Thus *Grew*: “*Her sharp bill serves for a KEEL to CUT the air before her.*”²

² As the Greeks call a keel *τρῶνις* apparently from *τρέω*, *τέτρονα*, it may be

Cāris, a prawn. *Καρίς*.

Carmen, a card to card wool with. For *carimen* fr. *caro*, *cre*.

Carmen, a verse; verse, poetry; a song. Fr. *cano*, whence *canimen*, *caumen*, and for softness *carmen*, as *Genimen*, *Genmen*, *Germen*. ¶ Al. for *harmen*, (as *Ceterus* for *Heterus*) fr. *ἀρμὸς*, the harmonious proportion of parts.

Carnifex, *icis*, a hangman. Fr. *carnificio*, *carnifacio*. As making living men mere flesh. ¶ Some understand *facio* here to be *conficio*, *interficio*.

Cāro, I card wool. *Vossius*: "Doubtless, as *Scaliger* says, from *κεῖω*, ἔκαρον." That is, from fut. 2. *καρῶ*. *Forcellini* says: "A *κεῖω*, *tondeo*." But *Tondeo* has little to do with *caro*. *Κεῖω* is, I cut in pieces; and so may hence perhaps have meant, to dissipate, distract, separate.

Cāro, *carnis*, the flesh of animals, of birds, beasts, fishes. Fr. *καρῶ*, fut. 2. of *κεῖω*, I devour. Or, I cut in pieces, dissect. From *caro* is *carinis*, (as *Homo*, *Hominis*,) thence *carnis*. ¶ Al. from *κρέατα*, (plural of *κρέας*, flesh,) whence *κρέατα*, *κρέω*, transp. *κίρω*, whence *caro*, as *ἄτῆς* for *ῥέτῆς* from *ῥέορ*. ¶ "From Hebr. *carah*, food." *Tt.*

Carōta: See *Cara* in Appendix:

Carpentārius, a maker (*carpentorum*) of chariots or waggons, a carpenter.

Carpentum, ———

Carpiscūlus: See Appendix.

Cargo, I pull, pluck, gather, crop. Fr. *ἀρπῶ* (as *Ceterus* from *ἔρατος*), i. e. *ἀρπάω* 'same as *ἀρπάω*, I seize. ¶ Or fr. *καρπῶ*, i. e. *καρπῶω*. So *καρπόμεναι* is explained by *Donnegan* "to gather fruits or crops;" and *καρπίζω*, "to gather fruits, to gather."

Carpo, I carp at, find fault with, asperse. That is, I pluck at, pull to pieces.

Carptor, a carver. One who (*carpit*) cuts meat into pieces. *Seneca* has "*carpere* artus in frusta." *Livy* has "in multas parvasque partes *carpere* exercitum," i. e. to parcel out.

Carpus, the wrist. *Καρπός*.

Carrāgo, a fortification made in haste (*ex carris*) of waggons, baggage, &c. And, a camp equipage. So *Farrago*.

Carrūca, a kind of carriage. Fr. *carrus*.

Carrus, a car, cart. *Tooke* derives it from the Saxon word signifying To turn, mentioned in *Carbo*, &c.: "*Car*, *cart*, *chariot*, &c. and the Latin *carrus* are the same participle. This word was first introduced into the Roman language by *Cæsar*, who learned it in the war with the Germans. *Vossius* mistakingly supposes it derived from *currus*." *Wachter*

as well to remind the reader of the northern word for turning, from which *Tooke* derives *Car*, *Char*, *Carbo*, *Cardo*, &c. See *Carbo*.

¹ A word acknowledged by *Donnegan*.

refers it to Germ. *karren*, to carry: and adds: "In Germ. *karr*. It is a Celtic word, which in the Armoric and Irish still exists as *carr*."¹

Carthāgo, Carthage. From *Καρχιδών*, Doric *Καρχιδών*, transposed *Καρδῶχων*, was *Cardago*, *Carthago*. Al. for *Carthāgo* (as *δενίχες* and *δενίδες* were commuted) from *Καρχιδών*.

Cartilāgo, cartilage, gristle. Fr. *κάρτος*, for *κράτος* whence *κραιπέδος*, firm, solid.²

Cārus, dear, expensive, precious; dear, beloved, very precious. Fr. *καρδς*, Doric of *κηρδς* fr. *κηρ*, want.³ That of which there is want. As Dear and Dearth are allied. ¶ Or from *careo*, I am wanting. Or fr. *κηρδς*, Dor. *χᾶρδς*, bereft, deprived. ¶ Al. from *κᾶρῶ* fut. 2. of *κείρω*, I clip, cut short. ¶ If "dear, deloved" is the primary sense, we may refer it to *κηρ*, the heart; Æol. *κᾶρ*. "Qui nobis cordi est." ¶ The Celtic *Kar*,⁴ or *Kara*, *Karid*,⁵ is friendly.

Cāryātides, images of women, used for supporters in buildings, &c. *Καρυάτιδες*.

Cāryōtia, *Cāryōtis*, a kind of date. *Καρυώτις*.

¹ Haigh: "Fr. *κραιπέδος*, strong: by syncope *καρδς*."

² Al. for *cartilago* from *carnis*. But why N into T? It is not much to the purpose that CaTamitus has probably been corrupted from GaNymēda.

³ "Κηρ, fate, destiny; misfortune; unhappiness; want," &c. Donnegan.

⁴ Wachter in Kar.

⁵ Classical Journal, III, 121.

Cāsa, a hut, cottage. Fr. *χάσω* fut. of *χάζω*, I contain; or for *gasa* fr. *γάσω* fut. of *γάω*, (whence *γαστήρ*,) I contain. ¶ "From Hebr. *casa*, he covered; whence also *κασᾶς*, a carpet or coverlet." V. Our word *case*, as in Book-case, Knife-case, is allied. *Kasā* Germ. is the same as Lat. *casa*.⁶

Cascus: See Appendix.

Cāseus, cheese. Probably a Celtic word. Germ. *kaes*, Sax. *cese*, Welsh *caws*. Pliny: "MIRUM BARBARAS GENTES, quæ lacte vivunt, ignorare aut spernere tot sæculis casei dotem, densantes id alioquin in acrem jucundum et pingue butyrum." But this seems not true of all the barbarous nations. For Strabo says of the British that they were so much more barbarous than the Celts that they did not know how to make cheese.

Cāsia, an aromatic shrub. *Κασία*.

Cassis, a hunter's net. Fr. *κίχασσαι* pp. of *χάζω*, I hold, contain. Or, I take. Or fr. *χάω*, I have gaps. So *γαγγάμη*, a net, is from *γάω*, same as *χάω*. ¶ Al. from *cassus*. From its empty or hollow meshes.

Cassis, a helmet. Fr. *χάζω*, *κίχασσαι*, to contain. See *Casa* and *Cassis* above. ¶ Al. for *carassis* fr. *κάρα*, the head. A covering for the head. As *κέρυς* fr. *κέρ*, the head. ¶ Al. from *cassus*. Facciolati: "Quod *cassa*, i. e. *vacua*, sit ad caput

⁶ Wachter in *Kasa*.

recipiendum." ¶ Goth. *kas* is a vessel.¹

Cassita, a lark. From its tuft resembling a (*cassis*) helmet. So it is called *Galerita* from *Galērus*.

Cassus, void, wanting; void, empty; vain, frivolous. Fr. *κέχασται* pp. of *χάω*, I am empty. ¶ Al. for *carsus* fr. *caro*, *carsi* anciently for *carui*; somewhat as *Jussus* for *Jubsus* from *Jubeo*, *Jubsi*.

Castanea, a chestnut tree. *Κάστανον*.

Castellum, a fortress. That is, a little *castrum*. Also, a reservoir of water, supplying water through pipes. "Appellatur *castellum*, quia altius cetero opere assurgit, et latius extenditur, ut militaris *castelli* figuram referat." F.

Casteria: See Appendix.

Castigo, I chastise, punish. Fr. *κάστιγα* for *κατέστιγα* pf. mid. of *κατασίζω*, I prick, goad, brand. ¶ Or fr. *καστός* Doric for *καστός*, a thong. I beat with thongs. ¶ Or fr. *καστός*, a stick.

Castimonia, chastity. Fr. *castus*; as *Sanctus*, *Sanctimonia*.

Castor, a beaver. *Κάστωρ*.

Castra, the order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field. Fr. *καταστρώω*, *καταστρώω*, *καστρώω*, I spread on the ground. As fr. *στρώω* is *στρωτός*, "properly, a camp," says Donnegan. ¶ Al. for *casitra* from *casa*. "*Casarum*

conjunctio," says Scaliger. As *Vicus* is a collection (*οίκων*) of houses. *Tra*, as in *Claustra*. ¶ Al. from *castrum*, a fort. Being so many fortresses, and, like a fortress, being fortified by a wall and ditch.

Castro, I castrate. Fr. *στερέω*, *στερῶ*, I bereave; whence *καταστερῶ*, *καστερῶ*, *castro*. ¶ Al. from *castus*. *Castum* facio.

Castrum, a castle, fort. Properly, apparently, a tent, fortified by a ditch and wall; and so applied at length to a fort. See *Castra*. ¶ Or from *κέχασται* pp. of *χάω*, I retire. A place to which troops retire for security. Or *χάω* is to make to retire. "Primo exstruī cœpta sunt hujusmodi loca ad custodiam regionis, ARCENDOSQUE hostes." F.

Castus, chaste, continent, &c. Fr. *κέχασται* pp. of *χάω*, I draw back, retire. *Castus* is one who retires or abstains from any kind of vice. Varro explains it in one passage as signifying "a furtis et rapinis abstinens." ¶ Al. from *κέχασται*, "he is adorned;" as applied to the mind, with the graces of virtue.

Câsus, a misfortune, mishap. Fr. *cado*, *câsum*. Gr. *πτῶμα*. As that which befalls us, or which falls out or happens. Some explain it as a falling from a former state of happiness or wealth.

Câsus, a case of nouns. *Festus*: "Quia vocabulorum formæ in aliam atque aliam CADUNT effigiem."

¹ Wachter in Topfer.

Cătăclăsta, a close garment. Or, a garment shut up except on high days and holidays. Κατακλειστός.

Cătălogus, an enumeration. Κατάλογος.

Cătămītus, a corruption of Γανυμήδης, *Ganymēdes*. In C for Γ, and T for Δ, there is nothing new. But in T for N is a greater difference. (See *Cartilāgo*.) Some derive it from κατὰ and μισθός, for *catamisthus*, *catamithus*: "puer meritorius." But some latitude must be allowed to ancient and popular corruptions.

Cătăphracta, suit of armor, breastplate, &c. Fr. κατάφρακτος, armed.

Cătăpulta, a catapult. Καταπίλτης.

Cătăracta, *Cătarrhacta*, a cataract; dam; portcullis. Καταράκτης, καταρράκτης.

Cătascōpus, a spy. Κατάσκοπος.

Cătasta, a cage or stall in which slaves were exposed to sale that their limbs might be exhibited. Also, some machine in which criminals were placed to be tortured. Fr. καταστάω, καταστῶ, I place, fix.

Cătastus, a slave purchased from the *catasta*. But the reading is much disputed.

Cătax, crippled. Fr. κατάγω, κατάξω, I break. The Greeks say καταγῶς τοὺς πόδας. ¶ Al. for *cadax*, fr. *cado*. One who is perpetually slipping.

Cătēchēsis, *Cătēchizo*, &c. Greek words.

Cătēia, a missile weapon.

Of northern origin. Virgil: "TEUTONICO ritu soliti torquere *cateias*."¹

Cătella, a little chain. For *catenella* fr. *catēna*.

Cătēna, a chain. Fr. δέω, to bind; whence καταδέω, καδέω, then *cadena*, as Habeo, Habena. ¶ Or from κατέω, I let down, suspend. ¶ Al. for *canitena*, from *cunes teneo*. As properly a dog-chain.²

Cătēra, a troop, battalion. Of northern origin. Vegetius: "Macedones, Græci, Dardani PHALANGES habuerunt; Galli atque Celtiberi pluresque barbaricæ nationes *catervis* utebantur in prælio; Romani LEGIONES habent." "Cat, war, warfare, battle, was an old Celtic word. Bohn in *Lex. Ant. Brit.*: 'Cad, a fight: *Catorfa*, *catyrfa*, a military crowd, from *Tyrfa*, turba.' Hence *catēra*." W.³

Cătēdra, a seat, chair. Καθέδρα.

Cătēdōlicus, universal. Καθολικός.

Cătillo, I lick (*catillos*) dishes, feed greedily. ¶ Or, I go about licking dishes as a (*catillus*) whelp.

Cătillus, a little (*catinus*) dish. For *catinellus*. Also, a whelp. Fr. *catulus*.

¹ Wachter refers it to the Belgic *katēn*; which is the same as the Swedish *kasta* and our *cast*, the first T (as Wachter says) being softened into S.

² Al. from κατ' ἑνα, i. e. εἰς καθ' ἑνα. A chain consisting of links one after the other.

³ Al. from εἶρω, I link, join, arrange; whence καταεἶρω, then *caterca*, as *Sylva*, Arvum. Al. from καταρῶω.

Cātinum, Cātinus, a large dish or platter. From the Sicilian *κάτινον* or *κάτανον*. ¶ Al. from *κέχεται* pp. of *χάω, χάζω*, I hold, contain.

Catlaster, a grown boy, stripping. For *catulaster* fr. *catulus*, (as *Poëta, Poëtaster*) a whelp. A grown cub.

Catomidio: See Appendix.

Cātōnium, the shades below. Fr. *κάτω*, below.

Catta, a kind of ship. Of northern origin. Bryant: "There are vessels at this day, which are common upon the northern parts of the English coast, and are called *cats*."

Cātūlus: See Appendix.

Cātūlus, a give or iron collar worn by slaves. Dacier: "It seems to have meant at first a (*catuli*) dog's collar. As *σκύλαξ* is used for a puppy and an iron chain."

Catumeum: See Appendix.

Catus, a cat. Todd: "Sax. *cat*, Teutonic *katz*, Persian and modern French *chat*, low Latin *catus, cattus*." ¶ Some refer it to *catus*, cunning.

Cātus, cunning, artful. For *cavitus* fr. *caveo, cavitum*, I am wary. ¶ Al. from *κέχεται* pp. of *χάω, χάζω*, I retire, get away. ¶ But Varro says that *catus* properly signifies acute, shrill; and that the sense of acute, cunning, is metaphorical. Ennius: "Jam *cata* signa ferè sonitum dare voce parabant." We might thus refer *catus* to a word *καρδς* formed from *κέχεται* from the verb *χάω*, from which have arisen various words expressive

of sharpness or cutting, as *σχάω, σχάζω, κάρχατος* (for *χάρος* by redupl.), *χαράσσω, σκάριφος*, &c.

Cauda, a tail. For *cavda, cavida* (as from *Aviceps* is *Auceps*) fr. *caveo* (as *Aveo, Avida*): As being that which Nature has provided to animals for a guard or protection of the hinder parts of their bodies. Hence applied improperly to the tails of fishes, birds, &c. ¶ "Fr. *cado*. Because it hangs or falls down behind." Tt. From *cado* is *cadiva*, whence *cadva, cadua, cauda*.

Cauder: See Appendix.

Cāvea, a hollow place, cave, den. Fr. *cavus*. Also, the cavity or hollow made by the seats of the theatres; the seats themselves; the theatre; and amphitheatre. "*Cavea* nomine cūm theatrum, tum amphitheatrum dictum, quod interior pars *concaeva* esset, capaci quādam profunditate." V.

Cāveo, I beware, take heed, avoid; I see to, look to, provide for. Fr. *χαίω*, (from *χάω*, whence *χάζω*) I retire, get away. Thus *caveo* is defined by Forcellini "fugito, declino, evito." *Caveo* is from *χαίω*, as *γαίω, γαVio; παίω, παVio*.

Cāverna, a hollow place; cavern. Fr. *carus*. So *Laterna, Æterna*.

Cāvillor, I reason unfairly, argue captiously, quibble. Fr. *caveo*, as *Sorbeo, Sorbillo*. Explained well by Scheide: "*Caveo* mihi ac *SUBTERFUGIO* identidem." And by Vossius: "*TERGIVERSOR* ne vera cogar

agnoscere." ¶ Al. from *capus*, hollow, vain, futile. "Cavillor: subtiles et INANES quæstiones moveo." F.

Caula, a sheepfold, pen. Fr. *αὐλή*, *αὐλά*. As S is not only put for H as in Sex from *ἔξ*, but is added as in Si from *εἰ*; so C may be not only put for H as in Ceterus from *ἕτερος*, but added as in the case before us. ¶ Al. for *caveola*, fr. *ca-vus*. "Lucretius favors this opinion, who often uses *caula* for a hollow place: Per *caulas* corporis omnes, &c." V. But in such cases the use may be metaphorical.

Caulis, the stalk or stem of a shrub or herb; specially, a cabbage stalk. *Καυλός*.

Cauua, figs. From *Cauuos*, a town of Caria.

Cāvo, I hollow. Fr. *χάω*, (as *Δίος*, DiVus,) whence *χαίνω*, I open, gape. Or fr. *κάω*, whence *κάπτω*, (as *δάω*, *δάπτω*,) *σκάπτω*, I excavate. ¶ "In Celtic *kaw* is hollow." W.

Caupo, a vintner, innkeeper, huckster. Fr. *καύπη* for *κάπη*, (as *νοῦσος* for *νόσος*,) a manger, and hence a stall; and a stall for provisions; whence *κάπηλος*, which is much the same as *caupo*. Lennep: "*Κάπη* propriè notat præsepe unde animalia edunt; transit ad locum ubi pasculentur animalia, TUM UBI ESCULENTA PROSTANT VENALIA." "Goth. *kaupan*, Germ. *kaufen*, is to buy, traffic." W.

Caupōna, an inn. Fr. *caupo*, *ōnis*.

Caurus, *Cōrus*, the north-west

wind. Parkhurst: "From the Hebrew *KR*, cold. Virgil: Spirantes FRIGORA *cauræ*." ¶ The word *χᾶρος* occurs in the New Testament for the north-west. Whether this be formed from the Latin, or the Latin from the Greek word, the reader will decide.

Causa, *Causa*, a cause, reason, motive; alleged cause, pretext, excuse; reason of debate, cause of accusation or trial. A cause, suit, lawsuit. "Sensus a causâ quæ in quæstione est ad causam litigiosam translatus. Ut Gr. *αἴτια*." W. A side, party, the ground or principle of support or opposition, as we speak of The Protestant cause. Cause or ground of ailment or disease; &c. Fr. *καύσω* fut. of *καύω*, *καίω*, I burn, inflame, kindle. As inflaming or exciting to action. That is, from *καῦσις*, as *pausa* from *παῦσις*. ¶ Or for *causa* fr. *caveo*, *causi*, *causum*, as *Jubeo*, *Jubsi*, *Jubsum*. The first sense of *causa* being supposed to be, excuse, pretext. "*Causam* dicere, significat excusationem afferre, utcumque se. DEFENDERE." F. *Caveo* bearing here the same sense as in *Cavillor*; i. e. subterfugio.¹

Causia, a broadbrimmed hat. *Kavola*. Also, a mantlet or

¹ Vossius gives another reason for its derivation from *caveo*: "Cum, ut *cavere* juris vox est; ita et *causa* sit, immo *causidici* vocentur, quia *causas* rerum plurimum expediunt." But *careo*, even as a law term, never seems to be connected in meaning with *causa*.

covered way used in sieges. "Quis, sicut *causis* solem, ita vinea saxa et tela, capiti defendant." F.

Causor, I plead or pretend (*causam*) an excuse.

Causticus, caustic. *Καυστικός*.

Cauter, *Cauterium*, *Cauterizo*: Greek words.

Cautes, a ragged rock. Fr. *caveo*, *cautum*. Applied primarily to a dangerous crag on the sea-shore or out at sea, of which it is necessary for a pilot to be wary. Cæsar: "Naves nihil saxa et *cautes* TIME-BANT." ¶ Al. from *cavatus*, *cavus*, *cautus*.

Cautus, wary, provident. Legally provided against assault, legally secured. Fr. *caveo*, *cavatum*, *cautum*.

Cavus, hollow. Fr. *cavo*.

Ce, a postfix, as in *Hicce*. From *κη*, or *κς*, or *γς*.

Cædo, I give place, yield, retire, depart, go; yield, give up. Fr. *χηδία*, *χηδῶ*, formed from *κέχθηα*¹ Ionic of *κέχθηα* pf. mid. of *χάζω*.

Cædo, give me, fetch me, show me; explain to me, tell me. Also, pardon me. That is, *cædo* veniam. Formed from *cædo*, or allied to it. The difference in the quantity of the first syllable may well be accounted for by *cædo* becoming a quick word in conversation.

Cædrus, the cedar tree. *Κέδρος*.

Cælano, one of the Harpies. Fr. *καλαινός*, black.

Cëlëber, *cëlëbris*, renowned, famous, talked of, much resorted to, frequented, as in Cicero: "Loci plani an montuosi, *celebres* an deserti." From *κλέος*, *εος*, transp. *κέλος*, *εος*, renown. *Ber*, *bris*, as in *Saluber*, *Salubris*; *Funebris*; &c. ¶ Some suppose *celeber* to mean swift, as in Accius: "*Celebri* gradu gressum accelerasse decet." Here it may be referred to *κελῶ* (fut. of *κέλλω*), whence *celer*.

Cëlër, swift. Fr. *κελῶ* (whence *κέλης*, a race-horse) fut. of *κέλλω*, I urge, impel. As *ώκως* fr. *άκα* pf. of *άθω*. Or at once fr. *κέλης*, *Æol.* *κέληρ*.

Cëlëres, three hundred horsemen chosen by Romulus as a body guard. From their rapidity. Or fr. *κέλης*, *Æol.* *κέληρ*, a race horse; whence *κελητίς*, I ride on horseback.

Cëles, a swift-sailing vessel; a race-horse. *Κέλης*.

Celtu: See Appendix.

Cello, (whence *antecello*, &c.) I move, drive, urge. *Κέλλω*.

Cëlo, I hide, secrete, conceal. From a verb *χηλάω*, *χηλῶ*, formed from *χηλός*, a box, chest. ¶ Al. from *κλείω*, I shut up; transp. *κείλω*, whence *celo*, as from *Λεῖος* is *Lëvis*. ¶ Wachter refers to Celtic *celu*, Quayle to Celtic *kelym*.² ¶ "From the Chaldee *CL A*." V.

Cëlox, a fly-boat. Fr. *κέλης*. *Celsus*, erect, lofty, high.

¹ From *κέθηα* (perf. mid. of *κάζω* same as *χάζω*) is *κέθος*.

² Wachter in Helen. Quayle in Classical Journal, Vol. 3.

Fr. *cello, colsum*, I move, move up. So Excelsus from Excello.

Cenchrus, a kind of snake.

Κεγχρίς.

Censeo seems to mean properly, as Recenseo does, I count, reckon. The Romans were ordered by Servius "*censere bona sua*," to sum up or count their goods and declare the sum to him. The business of the Censors was "*censere populi ævitates, soboles, et pecunias*," to count or compute the ages, children, and property of the people, that they might fix what each man should pay to the state. Hence *censeo* is, I assess, tax, rate. Again, from meaning to reckon, *censeo* (like *λογίζομαι*) is, I estimate, reason, come to a conclusion, judge, think, (as we say, I reckon so); hence, I determine, resolve; and, in regard to a legislative body, I decree. Fr. *κένσαι*, to prick. Thus *Dispungo* is explained by Forcellini "*supputo sive numero, quasi PUNCTO NOTO*." Haigh explains it similarly in its sense of decreeing: "*Censeo* might at first mean to vote by a point or mark, and thereby show one's choice or opinion."

¶ Others suppose N added as in *Franço*, &c., and *censeo* to be put for *ceseo* from the Hebrew *CS*, he computed. ¶ Jones: "The origin of *censeo* is perhaps *γένεσις*, (*γένις*), production: and signifies to number one's family or effects."

Censor, one who (*censet*) rates or assesses the people.

Census, a valuation or as-

essment of estates; a cessing, taxing; a book of rates or assessments; goods, effects, property assessed. Fr. *censeo, censum*.

Centaurēum, the herb centaur. *Κενταυριών*.

Centaurus, a centaur. *Κένταυρος*.

Centimālis or *Centimalis* fistula, a surgical instrument. Facciolati: "*Α κέντημα, α κεντίω, pungo*. Est enim apta ad *paracentēsin*."

Centō, ōnis, a patched garment made up of several shreds or rags of various colors; a composition formed by joining scraps from different authors. Soft for *centro* fr. *κέντρων, ανος*, as *Flagellum* for *FlagRellum*, *Flagito* for *FlagRito*. ¶ Or from *κεντίω, κεντώ*, whence *κέντρων*.

Centrum, the centre or middle point of a circle or sphere. A hard knot in timber or marble which mars tools. *Κέντρον*.

Centum, hundred. Fr. *εκατόν*, whence *εκντόν* (as vice versâ *τετύφΑται* for *τέτυφΝται*), then *κεντόν, centum*. Or N is added, as in *deNsus*: then from *εκατόν* we have *κατόν, κετόν, cetum, centum*. Or *εκατόν, έκτόν, κετόν*.²

Centūria, applied to a squadron of a (*centum*) hundred

¹ It might be referred to *κεντίω* for another cause; for Forcellini defines it "instrumentam multis FORAMINIBUS minutisque pertusum."

² Haigh: "Fr. *κεντίω, κεντώ*, to prick. Because they probably made a point at every hundred."

horse, to the subdivision of the Romans into hundreds, &c.

Centurio, a captain over a (*centum*) hundred infantry.

Centussis, a hundred asses. Fr. *centum asses*. As *Insalto*, *Insulto*.

Cępa. See *Cępa*.

Cęra, wax; a bust or image of wax; a waxen tablet, register, roll, paper, will. *Κήρος*. "Celt. *keir*." Quayle.

Cęrastes, a horned serpent. *Κεράστης*.

Cęraus, a cherry-tree. *Κίρατος*.

Cęraules, a trumpeter. *Κεραύλης*.

Cęraunus, *Cęraunia* gemma, the thunderstone. Fr. *κεραυνός*, thunder.

Cerbęrus, the infernal dog. *Κήβερος*.

Cercępithęcus, a marmoset. *Κερκοπιθήκος*.

Cercops, *ōpis*, a monkey. *Κήκωψ*.

Cercūrus, a kind of light ship. *Κήκουρος*.

Cerdo, a mean mechanic. Fr. *κέρδος*, gain. One who by every possible way gets gain in trade.

Cęrębrōsus, crazy, headstrong, passionate. As affected in the (*cerebrum*) brain.

Cęrębrum, the brain; the mind, sense. Fr. *κίρας*, which Hesychius interprets (*inter alia*) *κεφαλή*, the head. *Brum*, as in *Candelabrum*.

Cęręmōnia. See *Cęrimonia*.

Cęres: See Appendix.

Cęreus, a wax light. Fr. *cera*.

Cęrintha, a kind of honey-suckle. *Κηρήθη*:

Cerno, I sift; toss about; I distinguish, judge between. decide, determine; resolve, am determined; discern, descry; perceive, comprehend. Fr. *κρίνω*, (*κρίνω*) I sift; and, I judge. The perfect *crevi* is from *creno* transposed from *cerno*, as *Sperno*, *Spreno*, *Sprevi*.

Cerno, I contend, fight. That is, I determine or settle a dispute by fighting. Or, I determine or settle my life by fighting: for Ennius has: "Nanter sub armis malim VITAM *cernere*, Quam &c." *Cerno* may be to endanger, as *Discrimen* is danger from *cerno*.

Cerno *hęreditatem* is explained by Varro: *CONSTITUO* me *hęredem esse*. "*Cernere est*, *decernere se hęredem esse et hęreditatem acceptare*." F.

Cernuus, hanging down the head, bowing forwards. Fr. *cerno*, as *Irrigo*, *Irriguus*; *Pasco*, *Pascuus*. For "*cernuus terrę*." "*Quod terram cernat*," says Nonius. ¶ Al. from *κίρας*, the head. (See *Cerebrum*.) Falling on the head. As *κυβιστάω* from *κύβη*.

Cęrōma, an oil tempered with wax, with which wrestlers were anointed. *Κήρωμα*.

Cęrritus, frenzical. For *ceręritus*, i. e. *percussus a Cerere*, struck by Ceres. ¶ Al. from *κίρας*, the head. (See *Cerebrum*.) Affected in the head.

Cęrrus, ———

Certo, I contend, strive. For *cernito* from *cerno*, supine *cer-*

nitum, to contend. Al. from *cretum* (supine of *cerno*), transp. *certum*.

Certus, determined, resolved; established; having a thing well established, well founded, sure, certain, &c. From *cerno*, *cernitum*, *certum*.

Cērūchi, the cords or ropes by which the two ends of the sailyards are managed. Κερῶνχοι.

Cervical, a pillow. Fr. *cervix*, *icis*.

Cervisia, a kind of beer or ale. A Gaulish word. Pliny: "Zythum in Ægypto, ceria in Hispaniâ, *cervisia* et plura genera in Galliâ aliisque provinciis."

Cervix, ———

Cerussa: See Appendix.

Cervus, a stag. Fr. *κέρας*, a horn, whence *cerivus*, *cervus*. See *Arvum*. Homer. has ἔλαφον καράον.

Cercus, a forked stake, palisade; a forked beam with which cottages were propped. As resembling the horns (*cervorum*) of stags.

Cespes: See *Cæspera*.

Cesso, I give over, intermit; am tardy. Fr. *cedo*, *cedum*, *cessum*.

Cestus, the girdle of Venus. Κεστός.

Cēte, large sea-fishes. Κήτη. *Cētēōqui*, otherwise. See *Alioqui*.

Cētērūm, but. That is, otherwise. Fr. *ceterus*. As ἀλλά from ἄλλος.

Cetērus, other. From ἕτερος, the aspirate changed to C, as otherwise to S. ¶ Al. from καὶ ἕτερος, οἰἔτερος. But Forcellini states the reading of *cēterus* to be entirely preferable.

Cetra, a short square leathern target, used by the Moors and Spaniards. "It might seem to be put for *ceutra*, κείτρα; fr. κέκνυται pp. of κεύθω, I hide. But it is plainly a Moorish word." V.

Ceu, like as. For *ceut*, from κεύτ', i. e. κεύτε, καὶ εὐτε, "and just as." ¶ "From Hebr. *kē*." V.

Cēvo, to wag the tail as a dog; to fawn, like Gr. σαίνω. Fr. *cieo*, *cievi*, whence *cieveo*, *ceveo*. ¶ Al. from *cevi* pf. of a verb *ceo*, κίω, allied to κίω, I move. Lennep: "Κέλλω, impello: a μοτυ qui originali ejus verbo κίω designatur."³

Chalcidicum: See Appendix.

Chālo, I let down, slacken. Χαλῶ.

Chālybs, steel; a sword. Χάλυψ.

Chāmāleon, a chameleon. Χαμαιλέων.

Chāmūlcus, a cart. Χαμοῦλκος.

Chāos, a vast depth, &c. Χάος.

¹ "The derivation of *cervisia* from *Ceris vis*, was that of men who were ignorant that very many Latin words are to be sought from the Celts. Hence the many ridiculous etymologies of Varro and Isidorus." Leibnit, quoted by Wachter, who mentions the Celtic *ciwaf*, which is the same as *cervisia*.

³ Etiam, clunea μονοχο ἀφροδιαστικῶς.

² Al. for *secco* fr. σείω, to shake.

Chācter, a mark impressed on anything; character or style of writing. *Χαρακτήρ*.

Chāraso, I scratch. Fr. *χαράσσω* fut. of *χαράσσω*.

Chārisma, *Chāristia*, *Chāristicon*: Greek words.

Chārites, the Graces. *Χάριτες*.

Chāron, Charon. *Χάρων*.

Charōnium, hell. From *χάρωνειον*, which Donnegan explains "a dark cavern or grotto, seeming a passage to the infernal regions." But the reading is dubious.

Charta, paper; a book, &c. *Χάρτης*.

Chārybdis, Charybdis. *Χάρυβδις*.

Chasma, a yawning, opening. *Χάσμα*.

Chēla, the arms of a scorpion, claws of a crab-fish. *Χηλαί*.

Chēlydrus, a kind of water-snake. *Χέλυδρος*.

Chēlys, a harp, &c. *Χέλυς*.

Chīiarches, a commander over a thousand men. *Χιλίάρχης*.

Chimæra, the monster. *Χίμαιρα*.

Chīrāgra, the gout in the hand, &c. *Χειράγρα*.

Chīrōgraphum, a hand-writing; note of hand, &c. *Χειρόγραφον*.

Chīrōpōmon, a graceful gesticulator. *Χειρονομῶν*.

Chlām̄ys, a cloak. *Χλαμύς*.

Chōrāgus, one who had the charge of furnishing dresses, &c. to the actors. *Χοραγός*, Doric for *χορηγός*.

Chōraules, a minstrel. *Χοραύλης*.

Etym.

Chorda, the string of a musical instrument; a cord. *Χορδή*.

Chordus, *Cordus*, _____

Chōrēa, a dance. *Χορεία*.

Chōrēus, a trochee. *Χορείος*.

Chors, *chortis*; and *Cors*, *cortis*, a yard, pen, fold, coop. Fr. *χόρτος*. ¶ Or for *cohors*, the same as *chors*.

Chōrus, a chorus, dance, &c. *Χορός*.

Chrestus, a mistaken mode of writing *Christus* by the Romans.

Christus, JESUS CHRIST. *Χριστός*.

Chrōnica, chronicles. *Χρονικά*.

Chrysolithus, a chrysolite. *Χρυσόλιθος*.

Cībōrium, a large drinking cup. *Κιβώριον*.

Cibus: See Appendix.

Cicāda: See Appendix.

Cicātrix, a scar. Properly, a scar from a burn. For *cica-trix*. From *καυτήρ*, *ἦρος*, whence *καυτηρίζω*, I burn with a hot iron; fut. *καυτηρίσω*, Æol. *καυτηρίξω*, *καυτηρίξω*, redupl. *κικαυτηρίξω*.

Ciccus. Plautus: "Eluas tu an exungare, *ciccum* non interduim?" I would not give a straw. Fr. *κίκκος*, explained by Donnegan, "the paring of fruit; metaph. a worthless thing."

Cicer, a vetch, chick-pea. "From Hebr. *kikkar*, a round mass." Tt.

Cichōrēum, the herb succory. *Κικχόρειον*.

Cicindēla, a glow-worm. From *candeo*, redupl. *cicandeo*, (as Titillo from *τίλλω*, Peperci

L

from Parco,) whence *cicandela*, *cicindela*.

Cicōnia : See Appendix.

Cicur, tame, mild. From a word πέκος, (the same as πέπων, mild,) Æol. πέπαρ, κέπαρ, whence *cicor*, (as Iber was formerly I-E-ber; and as nlger, pllco, for nEger, plEco,) then *cicur*.

Cicūta, ———

Cieo, I move, stir, rouse, excite; call upon, summon, i. e. make to move. As “*Ciere aliquem in pugnam.*” Fr. κίω, from κίω whence *cio*.

Cilicium (textum), a close cloth made of goats’ hair. “As being best woven from the hair of the *Cilician* goats, which was long and shaggy.” V.

Cilium, the utmost edge of the eyelid from which the eyelashes grow; the eyelid itself. Fr. χείλος, εος, an edge, rim. ¶ Or from κιλῶ fut. of κίλλω, I move. From the perpetual motion of this part. Or the second λ in κίλλω is changed to I, as ἄλλος becomea alIus.

Cillus, an ass. Κιλιάς.

Cimex, ———

Cinædus, wanton, &c. Κίναϊδος.

Cināra, an artichoke. Κινάρα.

Cincinnus, a curled lock of hair. Fr. κίκιννος.

Cingo, I gird, tie about, encompass. Fr. *circumago*, (I drive or draw round,) cut down into *cimgo*, *cingo*. ¶ Al. soft for *zingo*, changed from *zongo*, (as clnis from xOuis, Imbris from *Oμβρος,) from *zona* or *zonά ago*, as from Lite or Lite-

ago is Litigo; from Jure or Jure-ago is Jurgo; from Mitis is Mitigo; from Purus is Purgo,

Cinīfes, *Cynīphes*, *Scynīphes*, *Scinīfes*, small flies or gnats, Fr. κνίπες and σκνίπες.

Cinīflo, one who (*cineres flat*) blows up the embers to heat the iron for women to frizzle their hair.

Cinis, ashes. Fr. κόνις. We have Imbris from *Oμβρος.

Cinnānōmum, cinnamon. Κιννάμωμον.

Cinnānum, cinnamon. Κιννάμωμον.

Cinnus: See Appendix.

Cio, I move, stir, excite. Fr. κίω, I move,

Cippus, a little square pillar, gravestone. “From the Syriac and Chaldaic *cip* and *cipa*, a stone, whence Peter was called *Cephas*.” V. *Cippus* is also a sharp stake or palisade, mentioned by Cæsar in the Gallic War, (7,73) and seems to be a Gallic word. “Hos [vallos] *cippos* [Romani] appellabant,” says Cæsar.

Circā, around. Fr. κίρκος, a circle.

Circensis, relating to the *Circus*. “*Circense tomentum*” was coarse flocks or stuffing sold in the *Circus* to the poorer sort to make beds of. Turnebus supposes it so called as having been strewed on the ground originally at the Ludi *Circenses*.

Circinus, a pair of compasses. An instrument with which (*circi*) circles are described.

Circiter, about, somewhere about. Fr. *circā*, around, about.

Circītis olea, a kind of oblong olive. Fr. *κερκίς*, same as Lat. **RADIUS**, which is another name of this olive.

Circūtor, a watchman, soldier on guard, overseer. Fr. *circūm itum*. One who goes round.

Circius ventus. "It is called *Cercius* by Cato. It is doubtful which way it should be written. Salmasius thinks it is a Sicilian word, and reads *Κερκίαν* for *Δερκίαν* in Theophrastus on Winds. Some derive it from *circus* or *κίρκος*, from the boisterous nature of this whirlwind. Cambden derives it from the Celtic, as according to Gellius and Seneca it blows from Gaul through Italy, and as *cyrch* means among the British, impetuosity or violence." V.

Circulātor, a mountebank, &c. As getting round them (*circulos*) crowds of men. Or because (*circulat*) he wanders about.

Circūlus, a circle; anything circular. Fr. *circus*.

Circūm, around. Fr. *κίρκος*, a circle.

Circumfōrāneus, a quack doctor. *Circūm fora* versans.

Circus, a circle; the Circus, as being round. *Κίρκος*.

Cīris, a kind of lark. "The Poets fable that Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was metamorphosed: and was called *Cīris*, as having privily cut her father's hair on which the fate of his kingdom rested. Fr. *κείρω*, I cut. Ovid: Plumis in avem mutata vocatur *Cīris*, et a TON-

so est hoc nomen adepta capillo." F.

Cirnea, a can, jug. Fr. *κίρνα*, I mix. As *κρατήρ* fr. *κείρω*, *κείω*.

Cirrus, "a lock or curl of hair; also, the tuft of feathers or crest on the heads of certain birds; also, a fringe or border at the end garments." F. "*Κίρρος*, same as *σκήρρος*, *scirrhus*, a hard knotty tumor. Hence *cirrus*, a knot of hair." Salmas. ¶ "From *κόςρος* Æol. of *κέρρος*." Salm. As *ὄμβρος*, Imbris."

Cis, on this side. Fr. *κίσις*, *κείσις*, "ad illum locum," to that point and no further. So that whatever is within the space extending to that point, is (*cis*) on this side of it. ¶ Al. from *κείρω*, fut. of *κείω*, I sever, part. ¶ Or suppose,—as S is put for H in Sic for Hic, and as C takes the place of H in Ceterus from *Ἐρετος*,—so *cis* is for *his*, i. e. in *his* locis, opposed to "in illis locis." See Uls.

Cisium: See Appendix.

Cisōrium, the edge of a weapon. Fr. *cisum* for *casum*. With which we cut.

Cista, a chest, box. *Κίστη*. Todd: "Sax. *cest*, Germ. *kist*, Welsh *cist*."

Cisterna, a cistern. Fr. *cista*, as *Laterna*, *Lucerna*.

Cīter, on this side. Fr. *cis*, whence *cister*, as Sub, Subter. Then from *cister* is *cisterus*, whence *citerus*.

¹ Al. from a verb *κίρω*, to curve; perf. *κέρρωκα*, whence *κίρκος*, a circle. Forcellini defines *cirrus* "capillus contortus."

Cithāra, a harp. *Κιθάρα*.
Citō, speedily, soon. Fr. *ci-*
tus.

Cito, I move, excite, rouse ;
 summon, i. e. make to go. Fr.
cio, *citum*.

Citrā, on this side. That is,
 ex *citerā* parte.

Citrus, the citron tree. "A
 Latin word, which the Romans
 received not from the Greeks,
 but from the Africans. The
 ancient Greeks did not use the
 word *κίτρος*. The most ancient
 Grecian who used the word *κί-*
τριον is Juba, as appears from
 Athenæus." V.

Citus, moved, excited. Ex-
 cited or exciting myself in my
 course, quick. From *cio*.

Civilis, courteous, polite.
 Acting as becomes (*civem*) a
 citizen. So *ἀστυίος* for *ἀσ-*
τός.

Civis, a citizen. Fr. *coëo*,
coïvi, *coivi*, *civi*, as *Οἶνος*, *Vo-*
inum, *Vinum*. Isidorus: "*Cives*
vocati quòd in unum coeuntes
vivant, ut vita communis et or-
natio sit et tutior." ¶ Al.
 from *civi* pf. of *cio* or *cieo*.
 "Quia cives sunt VOCATI in
 unum corpus." V.²

Civitas, an assemblage (*ci-*
vium) of citizens, a city.

Clādes, overthrow, destruc-
 tion, disaster. Fr. *κλάειν* formed
 fr. *κέκλασται* pp. of *κλάω*, to
 break ; whence *κλαδαρός* is bro-

ken or fragile. ¶ Or from
κλαδάω, *ω*, to cut off young
 shoots, amputate, destroy. ¶ Or
 from *κλάδος*, a young shoot.
 Said properly of young shoots
 overwhelmed, as *Calamitas* from
Calamus.

Clam, privily, secretly. Fr.
κλέμμα, anything taken or done
 by stealth. That is, *κατὰ κλέμ-*
μα, by stealth. ¶ Festus says
 that it was anciently written *ca-*
lim ; and some therefore refer
clam to *κάλυμμα*, formed from
κεκάλυμμα pp. of *καλύπτω*, I
 cover. However, it is not at
 all certain that *clam* was the
 same word as *calim*.

Clāno, I cry out, cry aloud.
 Fr. *κέκλάμαι*, Doric of *κέκλη-*
μαι, pp. of *καλέω*, I call, call
 out. ¶ Al. from *κλαῦμα*, a
 whining, crying. ¶ Al. from
κλάζω, I utter a loud cry.

Clancūlum, privily. A di-
 minutive for *clamculum*, fr.
clam. So from *Senatus* is *Se-*
naticulum, *Senaculum*.

Clandestīnus, secret, hidden.
 For *clamdestinus* fr. *clam*. If
 D is inserted, (as in *Indigeo*)
clandestinus may be compared
 with *Intestinus*.

Clango, I sound as a trumpet.
Κλάγγω.

Clarīgo, I demand with a
 loud voice amends of an enemy
 for injuries done. Fr. *clarus*,
 as *Mitis*, *Mitigo* ; or fr. *clarè*
ago, as from *Lite-ago* is *Litigo*.
 Pliny: "*Cùm ad hostes clari-*
gatumque mitterentur, id est,
res raptas clarè repetitum."

Clārus, sheeny, bright, splen-
 did, famous. Fr. *γλαρός* or

¹ So from *Vexi*, the perfect of *Veho*,
 is *Vexillum* ; from *Anxi* is *Anxius*. So
 perhaps from *Nosco*, *Novi*, is *Novimen*.

² Vossius adds: "A *κίω*, *eo*, *vado* :
 quòd in unum VENIANT coetum."

γλαυρός,¹ formed fr. γλάω or γλαῖω, whence γλαυκός, bright, and γλάυσσω, I shine. Compare Gloria.

Classicum, the sound of a trumpet; a trumpet. As being used to call the (*classes*) classes of the Roman people to an assembly. Or *classicus* was the primary word; one whose business it was to do so, a trumpeter.

Classicus, belonging to the *Classici*, those of the first and highest (*classis*) class of Roman writers. Hence "*classici* scriptores."

Classis. "A class, company, order, or rank of citizens; one of the five DIVISIONS of the Roman people made by Servius. A fleet of ships of war; an armament. It was formerly said of land forces." F. From κέλασσαι pp. of κλάω, to break. A fraction of the citizens, or of an army, or of a navy, as a squadron. ¶ Al. from κλάσσις, Dor. of κλησσις for κλησις, a convocation or summoning of the citizens to a meeting, or of soldiers to the field, or of sailors to the sea. ¶ Al. for *calassis* fr. *calo*, I call, summon.

Clāthri, *Clāthra*, balusters. Κλαῖθρα, Doric of κληῖθρα.

Clāva, a club, cudgel. For *claa*, (as *δῖς*, *οῦ*) fr. κλάω, to break, and so mutilate; whence κλαμβός is mutilated. ¶ Al. from κολάπτω, to beat; fut. *ε*.

κολαβῶ, κλαβῶ, whence *claba*, *clava*. Or from pf. κειόλαφα, whence κολαφή, κλαφή, κλαφά, *clava*. ¶ Al. from κλάδος, a stick; whence *cladiva*, (as *Cadiva*), *clava*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Kolb Germ. dicitur Latinis *clava*, Cambris Celticâ linguâ utentibus *clowpa*, Suecis *klubba*, Anglis *club*, Sorabis *klapa*." W. ¶ Vossius refers to the Hebrew *CLPH*, to strike.

Claudico, I halt, limp. Fr. *claudus*. As *Fodico*.

Claudo, I shut, close. Fr. κληίζω, fut. *ε*. κληιδῶ, Dor. κλαϊδῶ, whence *clavido*, then *claudo*, as *Aviceps*, *Auceps*.

Claudus, lame. That is, mutilated. Fr. κλάω or κλαέω, to mutilate; whence *claidus*, (as *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*), *clavidus*, then *claudus*, as *Aviceps*, *Auceps*. ¶ Al. for *cladus* fr. κλάδην from κέκλασται pp. of κλάω.

Clāvis, a key. Fr. κλεις, Ion. κληῖς, Dor. κλαῖς, whence *clavis*, as *δῖς*, *οῦ*.

Clastrum, a bar, bolt. Fr. *claudo*, *clausum*, as *Rado*, *Rasum*, *Rastrum*. *Trum* is from Gr. τρον, as in *Κλήιστρον*; or is from *τερον*, τρον, as in *δέξω*, *δεξιτερον*.

Clausula, a short sentence in conclusion, a finishing clause. Fr. *claudo*, *clausum*.

Clāvus, a nail; hence, anything fixed to another, as a rudder to a ship, a corn on the foot, a stripe or stud of purple with which the robes of the Senators and Equites were

¹ "CLEAR: Dutch, *klaar*; Germ. *klar*; Welsh *clær*; Lat. *clarus*; Gr. γλαυρός." Todd. Γλαυρός is in Hesychius.

adorned. Fr. κλείω, I shut in; Ion. κλήϊω, Dor. κλαΐω, κλάω, whence *clavus*. Cato has, “*Clavis corneis OCCLUDERE.*” Ainsworth says: “A *claudendo*. Quòd *claudat*, figat, contineat.” From *claudo* might be *claudivus*, (as Cado, Cadivus,) thence *clivus*, *clavus*. ¶ Al. from κολλάπτω, to thump; fut. 2. κολαβῶ, κλαβῶ.¹

Clemens, placid, calm, gentle. Fr. κέκλημαι pp. of κλάω, to break. Suetonius has “*FRACTÆ iræ*,” broken, appeased, allayed. *Ens*, somewhat as in *Clieus*, *Triens*, and in participles as *Providens*. ¶ Al. from κηλέω, (κλήμων,) formed from κηλήμαι, pp. of κηλέω, to soothe, calm. ¶ Al. from τλήμων, Æol. κλήμων, enduring, patient.

Clepo, *clepsi*, I thief. Fr. κλεπῶ fut. 2. of κλέπτω, ψω.

Clepsydra, a water hour glass. Κλεψύδρα.

Clericus, a clergyman. Κληρικός.

Clibanarius, a cuirassier. “A soldier armed with a breastplate, formed not of rings or plates, but of solid iron bent back somehow in the form of a *clibanus*.” F. “Unless it is a Persian word. Ammianus: ‘Sparsi cataphracti equites, quos *clibanarios* dicitant PERSÆ.’ This however may be understood as implying that the Persians call the cataphracts by a term answering to the Greek term *clibinarii*; and that they

were so called by the Persians from some kind of resemblance to the *clibanus*.” V.

Clībānus, a portable oven. Κλίβανος.

Clieus, *entis*, one under the protection of a patron. For *clyeus* fr. κλύων, οντος, listening to, attending to, i. e. the advice of his patron. ¶ Or fr. κλείων, οντος, celebrating, honoring. “Quòd *clientes* patronos colerent et honorarent.” V. ¶ Al. from καλέω, καλείω, κλείω, I call upon, appeal to.

Clīma, a clime. Κλίμα.

Clīnicus, a bed-rid person; a physician attending such. Κλινικός. Also, a gravedigger: fr. κλίη, a bed. For they carried out the dead on litters.

Clīno, I bend. Κλίνω.

Clīo, the Muse. Κλειώ.

Clītella, dorsels set on the backs of beasts of burden, that they may carry their loads with greater ease. Fr. κέκλιται pp. of κλίω. As intended for loads to rest upon.² ¶ Al. for *cillitella* fr. *cillus*, an ass. ¶ Al. from κλιτύς, a sloping.

Clīvus, the slope of a hill; a steep, cliff. Fr. κλιτύς, Æol. κλιτύς. ¶ As from *Subseco* is *Subsecivus*, and from *Cado* *Cadivus*, so from *clino*, (whence *inclino*,) might be *clivivus*, thence *clivus*. ¶ Al. from the north. Anglo-Sax. *clif*, Engl. *cliff*, Germ. *klippe* and *cleve*. All perhaps allied to our verb

¹ “Fr. κέλλω, I drive; fut. κελῶ, whence κέλλω, κέλλω.” Scheide.

² “Κλίω, a place for reposing in or resting upon. Ἀσπίσι κεκλιμένοι, leaning on their shields.” Donnegan.

To *cleave*. The Germ. *cleve* Wachter refers to the Island. *klifia*, to climb.

Cloāca, a sink. For *cluaca* fr. *cluo*, I cleanse. ¶ Al. for *colluaca* fr. *colluo*, I rinse.

Clōdo, for *claudo*. As

Clostrum, for *claustrum*.

Clōtho, one of the Fates. Κλωθώ.

Cluacīna, or *Cloacīna*: See Appendix.

Cluden, a sword or dagger used on the stage, and so contrived that, in seeming to penetrate the body, the blade in reality slid back into the hilt and (*cludi* soleret) was inclosed in it. But the reading is disputed.

Clūdo, I shut. For *claudo*. So *Cludus* for *Claudus*.

Clueo, I am esteemed, am famous. Fr. κλύω, κλυέω, I am heard of.

Clunācūlum: See Appendix.

Clūnis, the buttock. Fr. *cluo*, to cleanse. "As being the parts through which the fæces of the body are ejected." Tt. ¶ Al. from γλουτινός, whence a word γλουτινός, γλουνός, hence *glunis*, *clunis*.

Cluo, same as *Clueo*, which see.

Cluo, I cleanse. Shortened from *colluo*. ¶ Or from κλύζω, I wash, rinse; fut. κλύσω, κλυῶ.

Clūsilis, easily shut. Fr. *cludo*, *clusum*.

Clypeus, a shield. Fr. κάλυπτω, κάλυπω, κλύπω, to hide, cover. Or for *clybeus* from fut. 2. κλυβῶ, κλυβῶ. ¶ Al. soft for *clypheus* fr. γλύφω, I embellish; whence *glypho*, *clypho*.

As having figures embossed on it. ¶ Al. from κύκλος, an orb; transp. κλύκος, whence *clypus*, as from λύκος is *lupus*.¹

Clysmus, *Clyster*, &c. Greek words.

Co—, for *con—*, *com—*.

Coa vestis, a vest from the island of *Cos*.

Coactilia, felt. Fr. *cogo*, *coactum*. That is, wool or hair stuffed close. So πλίγμα from πλέω.

Coagmentum, a fastening of things together. For *coagmentum* fr. *coago*, *cogo*, I drive together.

Coāgūlum, whatever fastens or binds; runnet used in thickening or curdling milk. Fr. *coago*, *cogo*.

Coāleo, *Coālesco*, I grow together, unite, &c. From *co*; *alo*, I nourish. ¶ Al. short for *coadoleo*, *coadolesco*.

Coaxo, I croak as a frog. From κωξ, the sound of frogs.

Coccum, the grain with which cloth is dyed of a scarlet color. A thread or piece of cloth dyed with it. Κόκκος.

Cocētum, a kind of cake made of honey and poppy. Fr. κυκητόν, mixed.

Cochlea, a snail; periwinkle; anything in a periwinkle or spiral form, as the screw or spindle of a press, a pair of winding stairs, a pump to draw out water. Κοχλίας.

Cochleare, *Cochlear*, a spoon.

¹ Al. from κλεπῶ fut. 2. of κλέπτω, I steal. "Quia abscondit et furatur quodammodo laevam partem hominis." F.

From the *cochlea*, whose shell its bowl represents. Or because shells were used for spoons.

Cōcles, blind of one eye. From *Κύκλωψ*, (a Cyclops, as having one eye only) whence *κόκλωψ*, as *μΤλη*, *mOla*; *νΤκτὸς*, *nOctis*; hence *cocles*, by giving it a Latin termination, somewhat as from *ἀλώπηξ* is *volpeS*.

Cōcyltus, a river of Hell. *Κωκυτός*.

Cōda, for *cauda*. So *Clodo*.

Cōdex, for *caudex*. (See *Coda*.) The stump or stock of a tree. Also, a book, or volume; being anciently made of boards, smeared with wax; as some at this day. "*Cōdex*, a paper book; called (à *codicibus*) from the trunks of trees; THE BARK whereof being stripped off served the ancients to write their books on." Black. Also, a book of accounts, a memorandum book. And, a will.

Cōdicillus, dimin. of *codex*, *icis*.

Cālē-Syria, hollow-Syria, as lying low between the high mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. Fr. *κόλη*, hollow.

Cælo. See *Cælo*.

Cælum. See *Cælum*.

Cæna, a dinner, the principal meal of the Romans. Fr. *κοινή* i. e. *δαίς*, an entertainment taken in common with one's family or friends. *Communis victus*. ¶ Al. from *αἶκνον*, (same as *αἶκλον*) a supper; transp. *καῖνον*.

Cænum, dirt, mire. Fr. *κοινόν*, unclean. Or *κοινόν* is common. Common refuse.

Capio, I begin. Usually re-

ferred to *cepi* pf. of *capio*, I take in hand, I undertake. But the diphthong is thus unaccounted for. Perhaps, as *Capio* is from *κάω* or *χάω*, so from *χόλω*, (whence *χοῖνιξ*), the same as *χάω*, is *capio*. Or, as *ἀπτομαι* is to undertake from *ἀπτω*, whence *apio*; suppose that from *coapio*, *coëpio*, (as *coArceo*, *coEroceo*,) is *capio*, to undertake. Or may *capio* be for *concipio*, cut down to *coipio*, whence *coepio*, as *coItus*, *coEtus*?

Coërceo, I environ, keep in. For *coarceo*.

Caro, same as *Curo*, which see.

Cætus, an assembly. For *coitus* (as *κοῖτα*, *ρᾶνα*) fr. *coeo*, *coitum*.

Cōgito, I ponder, consider, think. For *coagito*, as *Coago*, *Cogo*. Sallust: "Mibi multum animo *agitanti* consilium fuit." Horace: "Hæc ego mecum *Compressis agito* labris." *Con* in *cogito* refers to the variety of subjects, or increases the force of *agito*.

Cognātus, related by birth. *Gnatus* from *gnascor*.

Cognitus, known well. For *cognōtus* from *gnosco*.

Cōgo, I drive together, compel, collect together. For *coago*. So *Compello* is used. Or *co* in *cogo* increases the force, as in *Comprobo*.

Cohibeo, for *Cohabeo*, I hold, hold in, hold off.

Cohors, *ortis*, a coop, small inclosure. Fr. *co*, and *hortus* for *chortus*, *χάρτος*, (as *Hir* from

Χείρ,) an inclosure. ¶ Al. from *co*, and *hors*, fr. ἵπος, (as *Mors* from *Μόρος*) a boundary. ¶ Al. from χόρτος, *chortus*, lengthened into *cohortus*, somewhat as *Vehemens* for *Vemens*.

Cohors, *ortis*, a band of soldiers or of men. Varro: "Quòd, ut *cohors* in villâ ex pluribus tectis conjungitur et quiddam fit unum; sic hæc ex manipulis copulatur *cohors*." Vossius: "Quòd, ut villica *cohors*, ita militaris etiam *cohors* rotunda esse solet, quomodo *GLOVUS* militum dicitur." ¶ Al. from *cohortor*. From the idea of mutual excitement.

Cōlāphus, a blow with the fist. Κόλαφος.

Cōleus, testiculus. Α κουλεός, unde et *Culeus*.

Cōliphium, a kind of dry diet which wrestlers took, to make themselves strong and firm-fleshed. Fr. κῶλον, a limb; ἴφι, strongly, robustly. As making the limbs robust. ¶ "Salmasius deduces it fr. κωλήπια, the ends of the limbs of animals; fr. κώληψ, ἦπος, the ham or ankle-bone. For they made use of the pieces of meat which had least juice and moisture." F.

Cōlis, for *caulis*. As *Cauda*, *Coda*.

Collēga, a copartner in office. For *comlēga* fr. *lēgo*, as. One to whom the care of a business (*legatur*) is intrusted (*cum*) with another. Plautus: "*Legatum* est tibi negotium."

Collēgium, said properly of a partnership in OFFICE. Thus
Etym.

Livy of the two Consuls: "Nil concordi *collegio* firmitus ad rem publicam tuendam esse." Hence of a partnership in any business. Fr. *collega*. We say a Committee from *Mitto*, which is the same as *Lēgo*. ¶ Al. from *lex*, *lēgis*. As said of men under the same laws and regulations.

Collīciā, gutters or drains in the fields. Fr. *lacio*, I draw, lead. ¶ With *collīciā* is con-founded *collīquīā*, which is referred to *liquor*, I drop, run, flow.

Collīdo, I dash against, clash, bruise. Fr. *ledo*. That is, (*ledo*) I hurt by bringing into contact (*cum*) with.

Collīneo, I aim at or hit a mark. That is, I aim, my eyes keeping on straight (*cum lineā rectā*) with a right line.

Collis, a hillock, hill. Fr. κολωνός, κολνός, (as from Κορώνη is "Cornix") whence *colnis*, and for softness *collis*, as ὄστᾶ became ὄσθα, as θάρσος became θάρρος, as σμύρνα or μύρνα became μύρρα, and as Pollucis is for Polducis from Πολυδεύκης, Πολδεύκης. ¶ Al. from *collum*, a neck. As λόφος is not only a neck, but also a hillock.¹

Collūco, I cut away trees so as to give (*lucem*) light. See *Interluco*. ¶ "From Germ. *lucke*, an opening; allied to *λακίς*, a cleft." W.

Collum, the neck. Fr. *collis*, a hill. "Because it rises from

¹ "Fr. κωλύω, to hinder." Haigh.

the shoulders like a hill." Tt. It rises above the body, as a hill rises above the plain country. The Greeks reverse this comparison in their word *λόφος*: "*Λόφος*, the upper part of the neck of an animal—the crest, summit, or high peak of a mountain—a hill or eminence." Dn.¹

Collustro: See *Illustro*.

Collūvies, a conflux of different impurities, properly of offscourings. For *colluies* fr. *luo*, I rinse. See *Alluvies*, *Diluvium*. So *Exuviæ* from *Exuo*.

Collūbus, the exchange of coins of different kinds or of different countries. The profit or loss in such exchange. *Κόλλυβος*.

Collūtra, a bun, roll. *Κολλύτρα*.

Collūrium, an external application for sore eyes, made in small round cakes; an internal application for fistulas. *Κολλύριον*.

Cōlo, I strain liquor through a cloth or sieve. Fr. *ύλέω*, *ύλώ*, same as *ύλιζω*, I strain, filter. Whence *culo*, (as *Ceterus* from *εἶτερος*,) and *colo*, as *μῆλη*, *mOla*. ¶ Al. from *χυλόω*, *χυλώ*, I squeeze out juice. *Χύλος* in *Hippocrates*, says *Donnegan*, means the expressed and STRAINED juice of barley, called STRAINED ptisan. ¶ Al. from *κουλεύς*, whence *culeus*, a sack. As *σακκεύω*, I strain, fr. *σάκκος*.²

Cōlo seems primarily to mean,

I clip, prune, as *Cicero* has "*Colere vitem*;" and to come from *κολάζω*, fut. *κολάσω*, *κολάω*, *κολῶ*,³ I clip, prune. Hence *colo* means, I clear from excrescences, I trim; as we speak of a bird PRUNING its feathers. Hence, I adjust, make neat, dress, as *Dryden* uses the word *Prune*: "Grows a fop, PRUNES up, &c." Hence, I pay great attention to, study, pursue; regard, honor, venerate. In regard to the fields, it means, I am attentive and sedulous about cultivating or tilling them. Lastly, it means, I frequent a spot, "assiduous sum in loco aliquo," as *Forcellini* explains it; and hence, I dwell in, inhabit.

Cōlobicus, mutilated. Fr. *κολοβός*.

Cōlocāsia, the Egyptian bean. *Κολοκασία*.

Cōlon, the longest of the intestines; the disease of it, the colic. *Κόλον*.

Cōlon, the member of a sentence. *Κῶλον*.

Cōlōnia, a colony or plantation which persons are sent to till and to dwell in. Fr. *colo*; or nearer fr. *colōnus*, a tiller of the ground.

Cōlōnus, a tiller, husbandman, labourer, farmer, &c. Fr. *colo*.

Cōlor, *Cōlos*, a color, complexion, tint, hue; false color given to a thing, pretext, cloak. Fr. *χρῶς*, the color; or more properly, as *Damm* explains it,

¹ Al. from *κῶλον*, a limb. The neck being one of the chief. In Greek *κῶλον* is applied specially to the foot.

² "*Colunt a κωλύω*, arceo: quòd sor-des colando ARCENTUR." *Ainaw*.

³ *Hægh* refers *colo* to *καλῶς*, fair. As *δαμῶ*, *dOmo*.

a surface with its color; whence *croor* (as *κρύοΣ*, *cruoR*); by transp. *coror*; and for softness *color*, somewhat as fr. *λίπιον* is *lilium*. Or fr. *χρόος*, whence *coros*, *colos*. ¶ Al. from *χλός* (whence *cloor*, *color*), a greenish yellow color. Hence transferred to color generally. ¶ Al. from *colo*, to pay attention to, adorn, embellish. But the sense of "embellishment, ornament, dress," is rather, as Forcellini remarks, a metaphorical meaning derived from those above. ¶ Al. from *χυλός*, any extracted juice, and so paint: Æol. *χυλός*, whence *color*, as *μτλη*, *mOla*.

Cōlossus, an enormous statue. *Κολοσσός*.

Cōlostra: See Appendix.

Cōluber, a snake. Haigh: "Fr. *καλύβη*, a covering, a cavern. Because it is fond of holes and secret retreats." *Καλύβη* might have been written *καλύβη* by the Æolians. "The Æolians said *θρΟσίως* for *θρΑσίως*, *βρΟδέως* for *βρΑδέως*, &c." V.

Cōlum, a strainer. See *Cōlo*.

Cōlumba, a dove. Fr. *κολυμβῶ*, to dive, duck. Ovid: "Oscula dat cupido blanda *columba* mari." Turton explains it of its swimming motion in the air. Aristotle uses *κολυμβίς* of a dab-chick. ¶ The Encycl. Britannica refers to the British words *k'lommen*, *kylobman*, *kolm*, which signify the same as *columba*. We may add *culver*.

Cōlubar, a kind of collar put

round the necks of slaves as a punishment, a kind of pillory. "From its likeness to the holes of dovecots or places where (*columbæ*) doves build their nests." F.

Cōlumbārium, a pigeon-hole, dovecot. And, from likeness to it, the mortise-holes in which the ends of rafters are fastened in buildings; &c. Fr. *columba*.

Cōlumella, a small pillar. For *columnella*.

Cōlūmen, the principal beam extending along the roof of a house, and on which all the parts of the roof depend; used also in an extended sense for the top or roof of a house. Metaphorically, the principal, head, or chief of a party; and a prop, stay, support. Fr. *columis*. "Quod domum *columem* præstat." Ainsw.

Cōlūmis, whole, sound, safe, healthy. For *holumis* (as Ceterus for Heterus) fr. *ὅλος*, whole, sound. Or perhaps from a word *ὄλιμος* or *ὄλυμος*. ¶ Al. from the Chaldee *KLYM*, strong, sound.¹

Cōlumna, a pillar. For *columna* fr. *columen*, *inis*, a prop, support.

Cōlumnārii, bankrupts, spendthrifts, &c. who were prosecuted at the *columna Mænia*.

Cōlūri, the colures. *Κόλουροι*.

Cōlūria, pilasters. "Fr. *κόλουρος*, having the tail mutilated.

¹ Haigh: "Properly, under shelter. Fr. *κόλυμμα*, (*κόλυμα*), a covering." ¶ "A barbarico *kal*, *hail*, [whence our *hale*,] sanus." W.

For on the top they are without the proper ornaments of pillars. [Or merely fr. *κολούω*, mutilo.] Some read *collyria*. For the figure of the *collyria* approaches nearly to that of a column." F.

Cōlurnus, of the hazel-tree. For *corylurnus* fr. *corylus*, as Tacitus, Taciturnus. ¶ Al. transposed for *corulnus*, *corulinus*, fr. *corylus*.

Cōlus, a distaff. Fr. *cōlo*, to labor at. So Forcellini defines *colo*, "studium, operam, laborem pono in re aliquā perficiendā, assiduus sum circa rem aliquam." Rather in the sense of Ovid: "Creditur et LANAS excoluisse rudes," where *excolo* seems to mean to trim. Others understand *colo* here to adorn. "Quia eā nentur quæ ad ORNATUM pertinent." V.

Cōlustra: See Colostra in Appendix.

Com—: See Cum.

Cōma, the hair of the head; the leaf of a tree, which is to the tree what the hair is to the head. *Κόμη*.

Combīno, I combine. *Bina* conjungo.

Combūro, I burn up. Fr. *καῖω*, I burn. ¶ Al. for *comūro*.

Cōmē, a village. *Κόμη*.

Cōmes, *cōmitis*, a companion. *Comitis* is fr. *com* and *itum* supine of *eo*. One who goes with another.

Cōmestus, eaten up. Fr. *edo*, *estum*.

Cōmētes, a comet. *Κομήτης*.

Cōmicus, relating to or befitting comedy. *Κωμικός*.

Cōminus, hand to hand, in

close combat; close at hand, forthwith. From *co* and *manus*. *Manus cum manu*. Compare Eminus.

Cōmis, courteous, mild, affable. Fr. *cōmo*, I trim, polish, as Quintilian has "*Comere et expolire orationem*." Hence *comis* is much the same as our word Polite from Polio. ¶ Al. from *κομμῶ*, I adorn with care. ¶ Al. for *cosmis* fr. *κοσμῶ*, I adorn. ¶ Al. from *κῶμος*, festivity, hilarity. ¶ Al. from *com*, i. e. *cum*, and *eo*. Somewhat as the Greeks use *συμπροβήθημαι* for, I am obsequious or complaisant. But O would be short, as in Comes.

Cōmissor, I banquet; revel. For *comassor* fr. *καμάζω*; *καμάδω*, *καμάσσω*. Or *comissor* is fr. *κῶμος*, a revelling, whence *comissor*, as from Pater is Patrisso. Or a word *καμίζω* may have existed, of the same sense as *καμάζω*.

Cōmites (plural of *comes*) were persons who attended on the magistrates on their journey to the provinces. And hence, under the later Emperors, *comites* were counts or persons who attended the Emperors in their expeditions.

Cōmitia, a public meeting of the people for voting. Fr. *com*, and *itum* supine of *eo*. See Comes.

Cōmitiālis morbus, the falling sickness. For, if any one was seized with this disease at the time of holding the *comitia*, the meeting was suspended.

Cōmitor, I go along with,

accompany. Fr. *comes*, *itis*; or at once from *com*, and *itum* supine of *eo*.

Comma, a comma. *Κόμμα*.

Commendo, I commit or recommend to another's care, recommend, praise. Fr. *mando*.

Commentārius, a book of short comments, reflections, memoirs. Fr. *commentari*.

Commentor, I meditate, muse on; plan, contrive; make reflections, comment. Fr. *mens*, *mentis*. I put things together in my mind. ¶ Or from a verb *meno*, supine *mentum*; from *μῆνός*. "Μῆνός, in the plural, projects, purposes, designs." Du. Hence *comminiscor*, I devise, contrive.

Comminiscor: See *Commentor*.

Commi, gen. *Κόμμι*.

Commissura, a joint. Fr. *committo*, *commissum*, to join.

Committo. *Mitto* in compounds often means to place. See the first *Admitto*. Hence *committo* is to place together or join. As in Virgil: "Manum *committere* Teucris." Hence the expressions *Committere pugnam*, *prælium*, *bellum*, *rixam*, *quadrigas*, &c. mean to join battle with another, to join one's car with that of another, side by side in action. *Committo* is also to consign, entrust, trust. As in "*committere se populo, periculo*," &c. That is, to PLACE oneself so as to come into contact WITH.

Committo, I do, commit, as in *Committere flagitium*, *adulterium*, &c. Ernesti supposes

this notion to arise from a battle which is said *committi*. (See above.) That is, as we say *Committere bellum*, so we may say *Committere adulterium*, &c.

Commōdo, I tender service to; accommodate, supply, give, lend. That is, I profit, help; from *commodum*.

Commōdum, convenience, advantage, profit; reward, stipend. Neuter of *commodus*.

Commōdus, proper, fitting, meet, convenient, suitable; accommodating, agreeable, obliging. That is, being *cum modo*, as Cicero uses *Bono modo*: "Hæc tibi tam sunt defendenda quàm mœnia; mihi autem bono modo, tantum quantum videbitur." That is, as far as shall seem proper or convenient.

Commūnīco, I share with any one, or make another share with me, impart, &c. That is, *facio communem*.

Commūnio, mutual participation in the same privileges, &c. Fr. *communis*. ¶ Al. from *mune*, pl. *munia*, office, function; or fr. *munus*, boon, favor.

Commūnis seems properly to refer to (*munia*) offices or duties common to individuals, or to individuals having offices or duties in common. Cicero: "Ut *commune officium* censuræ *communi* animo defenderent." Hence it is extended to the offices or duties of general society; and to the inhabitants of a town or of a country fulfilling mutual duties; and lastly to all the human race. General, common, uni-

versal. ¶ Al. from *munia*. Within the same walls as another. ¶ “From Germ. *mene*, common, the Latin *communis*, which can hardly be accommodated to the Latin language, seems to originate.” W.

Cōma, I comb, dress, or adorn, the hair; I trim, polish. Fr. *κομῶω*, *κομῶ*, I dress, adorn with care. ¶ Al. from *κομῶω*, *κομῶ*, I attire, adorn. But O would be short. ¶ Al. from *κοσμῶω*, *κοσμῶ*, I arrange, adorn. ¶ Al. from *cōma*.

Cōmædia, comedy. *Κωμῶδία*, i. e. *κωμῶδία*.

Compactus, joined closely or firmly together. Fr. *pango*, *pactum*.

Compāges, a joining together. Fr. *πάγω*, Doric of *πήγα*, I fix. Or from *compago*, *compango*.

Compāra, I liken. That is, I make (*compar*) like with.

Compello, as, I call, summon. Also, I accost, address; accost so as to interrogate, reprove. Fr. *pello*, I urge, i. e. urge to come to me. See *Appello*. *Com* increases the force, as in *Comprobo*. ¶ Al. from *πελάω*, *πελῶ*, to approach. ¶ “From Hebrew *PLL*, i. e. *pilel*, to address.” *Becman*.

Compendium, a saving, gain got by saving, profit, advantage; a saving of trouble, a short cut, a short way or method. Fr. *pendo*. *Vossius* says: “*Compendium* is properly, when by adding anything the scales are made equal again, so that we should lose nothing. *Dispendium* is when anything is taken

away from the weight to our loss. *Interpendium* is, when one scale does not overbalance the other.” This is hardly satisfactory. Perhaps *dispendium* is a paying away money in different directions, and so a wasting of it: and *compendium* is opposed to (*dispendium*) a waste, and means a saving. *Black*: “A *compendium* denotes that in which several things (*penduntur*) are weighed or considered together: hence it signifies a concise view of any science.” Hence again might follow a general notion of saving.

Compensio, I weigh one thing against another, counterbalance, match, compensate, requite. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*.

Compensio, I shorten the way. See *Compendium*.

Compēndzno, I adjourn until (*perendie*) the third day.

Compērio, I find out, discover, ascertain. Fr. *pario*, I bring to light. See *Aperio*.

Compērnis, bowlegged. Having the (*pernas*) legs together. *Ennius* applies *perna* to the human leg: “*His pernas succidit iniqua superbia. Pœni.*”

Compes, *pēdis*, a fetter. As fastening (*pedes*) the feet together.

Compesco, I restrain, check. For *compasco*, properly in allusion to sheep. I cause sheep to feed together, and keep them from rambling. So *Dispesco* is to lead sheep into different pastures so as to keep them asunder. ¶ Or perhaps *pasco*

is here fr. *πάω*,¹ in the sense of, I press; I press tight together, curb.

Compētītio, a seeking or aiming at the same thing as another. Fr. *peto*.

Compēto, said of one thing suiting another, i. e. aiming at or tending to the same point. Suetonius: "Tanto animo nequaquam corpus *competiit*." So of one thing which meets, coincides with, joins with another. Varro: "Ubi viæ *competunt*."

Compingo, I fasten together. Also, I jam one thing against another, thrust. Fr. *pango*. So *Impingo*.

Compitum, a place where two or more ways (*competunt*) meet. Varro: "Ubi viæ *competunt*."

Complector, I embrace, &c. See *Amplector*.

Compleo, I fill up. Fr. *πλέω*, I fill. So *Impleo*, &c.

Complex, *icis*, an accomplice. Fr. *plico*. As entangled or implicated in the same crime.

Compŕodo, for *complaudo*.

Compos, *otis*, having power over, being master of. Fr. *potis*, whence *potior*, *potestas*. Virgil: "At non Evandrum *potis* est vis ulla tenere."

Compŕito, I reckon. Fr. *puto*, I estimate.

Con—, for *com—*. For softness, as *Concavus* for *Comcavus*.

Concentus, a concert of music. Fr. *cantus*.

Concepta verba, a set form of words. Fr. *capio*. "Verba certâ formulâ comprehensa." F. But *conceptæ* or *conceptivæ ferriæ* are thus explained by Varro: "Quæ non habebant certos et constitutos dies; sed a sacerdotibus *conicipiebantur* in dies certos vel etiã incertos." Here also, however, *conicipere* may have reference to the wording in which the festivals were announced or declared.

Concha, a shell-fish; a shell; anything in its form. *Κόγχη*.

Conchis, a bean boiled in the (*concha*) shell or pod.

Conchylium, a kind of shell-fish from which purple dye was made; purple. *Κογχύλιον*.

Concilio, I join together, unite, attach. Fr. *concieo*, whence *conciium*, *concilium*, (as *Filius* for *Fius*), a calling together, uniting; thence *concilio*. Compare *Auxilium* from *Auxi*. ¶ *Al.* for *concalio* from *καλέω*, or from *συγκαλέω*, to call together, assemble. ¶ *Al.* from *cilium*, an eyelid; as properly applicable to the drawing together of the eyelids.²

Concilio, I attach (See above)

² Varro states that, when a garment is beaten close by a fuller, it is said *conciari*. Hence this is thought to be its primary meaning, whence those of uniting, joining together; and it is referred to *κίλιος*, *Æol.* for *κίλιος*, (as *kōs* for *pōs*; and as *κίλιος* and *κίλιος* are interchanged,) I condense. But the *π* in *κίλιος* is long. Or to *cilium*, hair; as properly said of hairs stuffed together. But *cilium* is the hair of the eyelids, if it means hair in any way. Or to *κίλικιον*, hair-cloth. But it would be thus *conciilio*, as Tertullian

¹ Whence *πήγω*, *πήγνυμι*, *πατέω*, *πατάσσω*, &c. See Lennep in *πατέω*.

another to myself by kind offices, I conciliate the favor of, conciliate. Also, I attach one person to another in marriage. Suetonius: "Existimabatur filiam suam Cæsari *conciliare*." Also, I procure, get. Cicero: "*Concilio* mihi amorem ab omnibus." That is, I attach to myself. Also, I procure, produce. Cicero: "*Gloriam conciliat* magnitudo negotii." That is, attaches to itself or to the person who is the object of it. Thus it is used of a broker purchasing for another. Plautus: "*Conciliaverunt* mihi peregrinum Spartanum." Hence "*Rectè concilio*" is to make a good bargain. Thus also "*Concilio* alicui nuptias, toros jugales" is, I procure marriage for another, bring about a marriage.

Concilium, a uniting together, assembling; an assembly. See *Concilio*.

Concinens, concordant. For *concanens*, singing harmoniously together; harmonious.

Concinnus, nicely fitted, neat, elegant, trim. Fr. *cinnus*¹ fr. *κίκιννος*, *cincinnatius*. As properly applied to locks of hair well adjusted. ¶ Or from *cinnus*, a mixture of different things, a hodgepodge.

Concio, a calling together;

has *conciliatus*. Or to *salio*, in reference to fullers leaping upon clothes to condense them: as Seneca speaks of *Saltus fullonius*. But it would thus be *conSilio*.

¹ *Cinnus* is read in a passage of Plautus and in one of Cicero in the sense of *cincinnatius*. But most MSS. have *cincinnatius*.

assembly; place of it; harangue in an assembly. Fr. *cio*, *cio*. ¶ Some write *contio*, for *comtio*, *comitio*. See *Comitium*.

Concipilo: See Appendix.

Conclāve, any apartment under lock and key. Fr. *clavis*.

Concors, *cordis*, joined together in (*corde*) heart or mind.

Concrētus, condensed, thick. Said of things which have as it were grown together. Fr. *creasco*, *cretum*.

Concūtio, for *conquutio*, *conquatio*.

Condālium, a kind of ring. For brevity, for *condulium*, (somewhat as *cAnis* from *κἄνις*), from *κόνδυλος*, a joint of the finger. The Greeks say *δακτύλιον* from *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Festus says that *condulus* meant a ring.

Condemno, for *condamno*.

Condio, I season, salt, pickle. Fr. *duo*, fr. *δύω*, to give, as in *Perduim*. Here *duo* or *do* means to put; as in *Abdo*, *Condo*, &c. And *condio* is, I put together, I mix ingredients to season. Somewhat as *ἀρτύω* fr. *ἄρω*, *ἄρται*, to prepare. ¶ *Al*. from *γανδύω*,² I season, a word from which *γανδύματα* (which is noticed by Isaac Vossius) would flow.

Conditio, the nature, quality, circumstance under which things (*condita sunt*) are framed. As

² A word which might be formed from *γάνος*, pleasure (as *ἡδύσματα* are spices from *ἡδύς*), as *γανδύω* (I shine) fr. *γάνος*, brightness.

Conditio vivendi, &c. Thus Ulpian: "Naturâ rerum *conditum* est ut plura sicut negotia quàm vocabula."

Conditio, a stipulation, law, contract, under which things (*conduntur*) are settled or established.

Condo, I lay up things together, treasure up, lay by, hide, *recondo*; I lay bricks, &c., together in building, I build, construct, found, establish; I put words together, write, compose, (as this is from *Compono*,) compile. Fr. *do*, I place, put, as in *Abdo*, *Obdo*, *Addo*.

Condono, I pardon. Properly, I (*dono*) give up entirely, remit. Cicero: "Pecunias creditas debitoribus *condonandas* putant."

Conduco, I hire for use. That is, *duco* mihi, I draw to myself, engage, "concilio." Perhaps *con* refers to more than one. *Conducere* militem, præceptores, &c.

Conduſ, a steward, butler. *Qui condendis cibis præponitur*.

Confarreo, said of persons marrying by the ceremony of eating a cake (*farris*) of meal together.

Confertus, crammed full, crowded, thick. Fr. *confarcio*, *confercio*, *confercitus*.

Confestim, forthwith. Allied to *fecino*. *Confestim*, like *Confertim* and *Confusim*.

Conficio, I do thoroughly, do up, destroy; dispatch, kill. Fr. *facio*. So Gr. καταργάζομαι.

Etym.

Conflicto, I afflict, trouble. Fr. *confligo*, *conflictum*. Said properly of one thing continually striking against and bruising another.

Conflictor, I struggle with. That is, I come into clashing or collision with. See above.

Confrāgōsus, broken, craggy, rugged. Fr. *frago*, *frango*.

Confuto, I confute. See *Futo*.

Conger, *Congrus*, *ri*, a conger-pel. Γύγγρος.

Congius, a measure of liquids. Fr. κογγίον. "Κόγγη, a concave shell used as a ladle or for measuring." Dn. ¶ Al. from χοῖνιξ, χοίνικος, a measure for corn; whence χοίνικος, *concius*, *congius*; or whence κοινχίος, *conchius*, *congius*.

Congraco, I make merry, drink with others like the (*Græci*) Greeks. See *Græcor*.

Congruo, said of persons meeting together; hence agreeing, suiting each other, harmonizing. For *conruo*; G being added for softness. ¶ Or by metaphor fr. *grus*, *gruis*. *Festus*: "Congruere, a *gruibus*, quæ se non segregant, sive cum volant, sive cum pascuntur." The mode of the flying of cranes together in the form of a wedge is well known.

Conſicio, I guess, divine. That is, I throw together various things in my mind, and consider which is most probable. Or I aim at; as the Latins say *Teli conjectus*.

Conisco: "I butt with the

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head and horns, as lambs and kids do in sport; frisk up and down, and raise the dust. Fr. *κόνης*, dust, or *κονίζω*, I raise the dust. Some read *conisso*. Some *corusco* or *corusso*, fr. *κορύσσω*, I excite, irritate." F. Rather, in the latter case, fr. *κορύσσω*, in the sense of *κορύπτω*, I strike with the horns. From *κόνης* would be *conisco*, somewhat as from *Æris* is *Ærusco*.

Conjūgātio, a conjugating. Fr. *jugo*. Scheller: "To *conjugate* means to fasten together and connect all the parts of a whole. When therefore we say that a person can *conjugate*, it means no more than that he knows of every verb each personal termination in each number, tense, and mode, can form them at pleasure, and repeat them separately or combined with more."

Conjux, *ūgis*, or *Conjux*, a husband, wife. Fr. *jugo* and *iungo*, *junxi*, I couple.

Conniveo, I wink or twinkle with the eyes; wink or connive at, dissemble. Fr. *νεύω*, *νύω*, *nyeo*, *nyŷeo*. *Νεύω* is in a general sense "inclino," to bend or tend downwards; and, when applied to the eye, is to close the eye; hence, to close the eye frequently, which is winking. Wachter explains the German Nicken "INCLINARE caput vel PALPEBRAS," and observes that the Latin *Nicto* is said "de NUTU cervicis et OCULORUM." Homer: Ἡ, καὶ κινύεισιν ἐπ' ὄφρυσι νεύσει Κροτιάων. The Gothic for *νεύω* is

hneivōan,¹ which is not far from *niveo*.²

Cōnōpeum, a canopy, curtain. *Κωνοπέιον*.

Cōnor, I strive, endeavour. Fr. *κανάω*, *κανάω*, to twist or turn about. Torqueo me in omnes partes. ¶ Or from *κονέω*, poet. *κονέω*, *κονέω*, to haste, speed. ¶ Al. from *cōnus*, in a metaphorical sense. From the efforts of the mind being directed to one point, as in the *cone* numerous lines converge to one point. ¶ Or fr. Anglo-Sax. *con*, *coon*, Germ. *kun*, brave, daring.

Conquīnisco, caput inclino. Proprie, ut faciunt exoneraturi ventrem. Pro *concupisco*, a *conuo*, stercus facio; a *canum*, ut *Punio* a *Pœna*. *Compara Inquino*.

Conscientia, conscience. From the phrase, *Consciens sum mihi beneficienti aut malefacienti*. So Gr. *συνειδήσις*.

Consentāneus, agreeable, suitable. Fr. *consentio*.

Consentes Dii, so called from *consentio*, as agreeing; or formed like *presentes*, as being together or meeting.

Consęquor, I obtain. That is, I follow until I come up (*cum*) with.

Consīdĕro, I meditate, think of. Fr. *considerare* infin. of *consīdo*, I settle or fix my mind on a thing. We say To settle to a thing. In Greek *ἐπίσταμαι*, I know, is referred by Matthiæ

¹ Wachter in Neigen.

² Al. from *νέφος*, *νέφες*, obscurity, obscuration.

to ἐφίστημι τὸν νοῦν. So Herodotus has ἐπιθέσθαι ναυτιλίῃσι μακρῆσι, i. e. νοῦν. From *considerere* is *considero*, as from *Desidere* is *Desidero*, from *Recipere* is *Recipero*, *Recupero*. ¶ Al. from *sidus, sideris*. A metaphor taken from contemplating the heavenly bodies. Compare *Contemplor*. ¶ Al. from *εἶδω*, I look at. S added, as in *Si* from *si*.

Consilium, deliberation, counsel. For *consulium* fr. *consulo*, as *Exilium* from *Exulo*. Or, if *consulo* is from *consilium, consilium* is for *considium*, (as oLeo for oDeo) fr. *consideo, consedeo*, to sit together and deliberate. ¶ Al. from *consileo*, from mutual silence. See *Consulo*.

Consōbrīni. See *Sobrinus*.

Constans, firm, fixed, constant. Fr. *sto*, I stand still or fixed.

Consterno, as, I alarm, terrify. Fr. *sterno*, transferred to the mind.

Consuālia, games in honor of the God *Consus*.

Consul, ūlis, a consul. "Fr. *consulo*, I consult; or, I provide for, take care of [i. e. the republic]; or, I judge, determine. The first seems most true. For, whereas the first *consuls* succeeded to the regal power, they thought it best to be called by a popular name, by which they intimated that they did not direct the republic after their own will, but that they ruled at the advice and will of the Senate and people." F.

Consulo, ui, I deliberate, discuss, examine, look to, provide

for. I advise with; I take the advice of, consult, ask the opinion of. "A *salio*: propriè cùm plures eādē de re, quasi *consilientes*, sententias et *consilia* sua conjungunt." F. "Quia, qui *consulunt*, rationibus in *UNAM* sententiam *saliant*." Ainsw. Some, deriving it from *salio*, refer it to fullers leaping upon clothes to press them close; and suppose the sense of coming together and so debating to be metaphorical. (See *Concilio*.) ¶ Or fr. *consilium*, whence *consilio*, then *consulo*, as *Occapio, Occupo*. ¶ Al. from *consileo*. "A mutuo silentio, secundum Festum. Quia *consilia* solent clam haberi, et sæpe in aurem susurrari." W.¹

Consulto, I ask advice, &c. Fr. *consulo, consultum*.

Consummo, I sum up together, sum up; metaphorically, I fill up, complete, finish. Fr. *summa*, a sum.

Consus,——

Contāges, Contāgio, pollution by the touch or by contact, contagion. Fr. *tago*, whence *tango*.

Contāmīno, I pollute, defile. *Tamino* is fr. *tamen, taminis*, for *tagimen* fr. *tago, tango*. Properly, I pollute by contact. Compare *Contages*.

Contemplor, I look steadfastly on, gaze on. As *templum* was a portion of the heavens marked out by the augurs to observe attentively and to

¹ Al. from *sella*, a senatorial chair. But it should be thus *consullo*,

take their auguries from it, *contemplor* is properly to observe attentively such a spot, and thence generally to gaze on any thing.

Contentio, contest. Fr. *tendo*, *tentum*. A straining or exertion of persons together.

Contentus, contented. Fr. *conteneo*, *contentum*. "Qui *continet se in eo quod habet.*" F.

Conticinium, the part of the night which is between cock-crowing and the dawn. Fr. *conticeo*. When all things are still.

Contiguus, joining on. For *contigo* for *contago*, *contango*. Touching.

Continens, i. e. *terra*, a continent. Said of one land which (*continet*) holds on with other lands, and is not disjointed from them by the sea. Or as said of land joining on with a peninsula.

Continentia, temperance. Quâ nos *continemus*.

Contingit, it falls out to us. For *contangit*. That is, it comes close with and touches, it meets, strikes against us in our way.

Continuè, immediately. Fr. *contineo*. Said of things done so as to join on with the present moment.

Continuus, continual. Fr. *contineo*. As said of things joining on with each other without intermission.

Contor, I explore, investigate, enquire. *Conto* aquam exploro.

Contra, right opposite to,

against, &c. Fr. *con*, with; as we use With in Withstand. *Tra*, as in Extra.

Contröversia, dispute. Fr. *contro* same as *contra*, (like Intro and Intra,) *versus*. Compare Adversus.

Contubernium, a certain number of soldiers billeted in the same (*taberna*) tent. Hence, a number of persons living together under the same roof. For *contabernium*.

Contumax, insolent, haughty, froward, stubborn. Fr. *tumeo*. Phædrus: "*Tumens inani graculus superbiâ.*" ¶ Al. for *contemax* fr. *contemno*, *contemo*. Contemptuous.

Contumelia, insolent affront. Fr. *contumeo*, whence *contumax*. ¶ Al. from *contemno*, *contemo*.

Contus, a long pole to propel vessels or explore the depth of water. A long pike. Κορβίς.

Conventum, a covenant, to make which persons (*conveniunt*) meet together.

Convexus, gently sloping, arched, vaulted, convex. For *condeverus*. Black explains Convex "carried or bended down on each side." See Deverus.

Conviciium, a noise arising from many voices at once; or the sound of a violent voice, (*con* here expressing vehemence) abuse, reproof. For *convocium* fr. *vox*, *vocis*. As *inquillia* from *incOlo*; and *illico* from *lOcus*. ¶ Al. from *vicus*. As a noise arising from numerous streets. ¶ Al. from *vices*, as referring to alternate abuse. But the *l* is here short.

Convinco, I convince, prove manifestly. That is, *vinco* verbis.

Convīta, a guest. Fr. *convivo*, which is used in the same modified sense. Plautus: "Misiisti Sosiam, ut HODIE tecum *conviverem*."

Cōnus, a cone. *Κώνος*.

Cōpa, a hostess. For *caupa*, as *Caupo*, *Copo*.

Cōphīnus, a twig-basket. *Κόφινος*.

Cōpia, plenty, store, resources. For *coopia* from *coopes*. ¶ Al. from *coapia* fr. *apio*, I join. As *Coago*, *Cogo*. See *Copula*.

Cōpiāta, persons employed to carry out dead bodies in the night to be buried. Fr. *κεκοπιᾶται* pp. of *κοπιᾶω*, I labor. Forcellini explains it by *κοπιᾶται*.

Cōpis, *īdis*, a kind of falchion. *Κοπίς*.

Cōpo, for *caupo*. As *Caudex*, *Codex*.

Coprea, a jester, buffoon. "Fr. *κόπρος*, dung; whence *κόπριος ἀνήρ*, a man as vile as dung. For such men do and suffer any thing, if they can but get money." F.

Cops, *cōpis*, abundant, rich. See *Copia*.

Copta, a kind of hard biscuit. *Κόπτη*.

Cōpūta, a tie, band, fetter. For *coopula* fr. *coopio*; *apio*, I join. *Ula*, as in *Muscipula*.¹

¹ Al. for *copla*, transposed from *ploca*, fr. *πλοκή*, a braiding. As *ÆscUlpianus* from *Ἄσκληπιός*. ¶ Al. for *compula* fr. *compello*, *compuli*.

Cōquīna, a kitchen. Where things (*coquuntur*) are cooked.

Cōquo, I cook or dress victuals. Fr. *κυκάω*, *κυκῶ*, I stir up, mix together. ¶ Or fr. *πέπτω*, I cook; pf. mid. *πέποκα*, *πόκα*; *Æol.* *κόκα*, as *κῶς* for *πῶς*. ¶ Al. from *κόπτω*, to cut; fut. 2. *κοπῶ*, *Æol.* *κοκῶ*. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. *coc*, Germ. *coch*, is cook. And Germ. *cochen* is to cook.

Cōquus, a cook. Fr. *coquo*.

Cor, *cordis*, the heart. *Cor-dis* is for *cardis* (as *dOmo* from *δἈμῶ*) fr. *καρδία*. ¶ Or *cor* is fr. *κῆρ*.²

Cōra, the pupil of the eye. *Κόρη*.

Coralium, *Corallium*, *Curalium*, *Corallum*, coral. *Κοράλιον*, *κοράλλιον*, *κουράλιον*, *κόραλλον*, *κάραλλον*.

Cōram, in presence of, before. Fr. *κούραν* poet. for *κόραν*, i. e. *κατὰ κόραν*; *κόρα*, the pupil of the eye, being taken for the eye itself. So that *κατὰ κόραν* will be, "ob oculum;" or eye to eye, as the French say *Tête-à-tête*. ¶ Al. from *χώρων*, i. e. *κατὰ χώραν*, to the place. As said of a person brought to the place where another is, and put before him. ¶ Al. for *corim* from *co*, and *os*, *oris*. That is, Face to face. Compare *Cominus*.³

² Wachter refers to Anglo-Sax. *heorte*, heart.

³ L'Éveque (as quoted with approbation by *Tooke*) supposes *coram* to be a Slavonic word. He thinks it limited to the presence of some particular person, and that in a confined or closed place;

Corbis, a twig-basket. Fr. *γυρός*, curved; whence *gurbis*, (as Pis in Cuspis,) *curbis*, then *corbis*, as *ντκρός*, nOctis. ¶ Al. for *curbis* fr. *curvus*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *corb*.¹

Corbita, a large ship for traffic. Fr. *corbis*, as Avus, Avita. "Quod in malo ejus παράσημον sive signum esset *corbis*, contra quàm in aliis navibus fiebat, quarum παράσημα erant in prorâ." V. This is supplied by Festus.

Corcūlum, a little heart. For *cardiculum*.

Corda: See Chorda.

Cordātus, brave; prudent. Præditus *corde* forti vel prudenti.

Cordax, *ācis*, a dance used in comedies. *Κόρδαξ*.

Corium, the skin or hide of a beast. Fr. *χόριον*, which is thought by Donnegan to mean the same as *corium* in Theocr. 10, 11; but Kiessling translates it "exta." Donnegan (in *χοροσίδης*) says that *χόριον* is applied to several membranes; whence *corium* might have been carried on to mean a skin or hide. ¶ Al. from *χέκορα*, (*χόρα*), pf. mid. of *κέλω*, to clip off, cut off. Or even to strip off: see *Cortex*. *Corium* seems used of hides stripped from animals. Compare *Cortex* from *χέκοραι*.

and to come from *Korami* or Mejdou *Korami*. "Parceque," he says, "la clôture des habitations étoit souvent faite d'écorce, *Kora*."

¹ Al. from *κόφινος*, *κόφνος*; whence *κόφνος*, *conbus* (as *ἄμφω*, amBo), *corbus*, as Genimen, GeNmen, GeRmen; Canimen, CaNmen, CaRmen.

Gr. *δίρμα* is a hide from *δέρω*, *δίδερμαι*, to strip off. ¶ Al. from the north. Germ. *kur*, *kor*, French *cuir*, is skin, hide; and Germ. *kurass*, Fr. *cuirasse*, Engl. *cuirass*, is a breastplate of hide, as *Lorica* from *Lorum*. Wachter however refers the German to the Latin word.

Cornicen, *īnis*, one that blows a horn. *Cornicinis* is from *cornu cano*. As *Fidicen*, *īnis*.

Corniculārius, a name of rank in the army, a petty officer, cornet. As distinguished by the *corniculum*, a little horn, an ornament presented by their generals to soldiers as a mark of merit.

Cornix, *īcis*, a crow or rook. Fr. *κορώνη*, *κόρη*, whence *cornix*, as from *Mater*, *Matris* or from *Μήτρα*, is *Matrix*, *īcis*.

Cornu, a horn; anything made of horn, as a hoof, lantern, &c. So, a trumpet, horn, as formerly made of horn. Anything in the form of a horn, as the horn of the moon; the wing of an army. "Quia tota acies sæpe ita disponitur, ut mediâ sinuatâ, curvatâque utrinque extremâ, Lunæ in cornua crescentis figura referatur." F. So it is said of streams, as winding like horns. Wachter: "*Horn*, German; a very ancient word. Hebr. *keren*, Syr. *karna*, Arab. *karn*, Gr. *κέρας*, Lat. *cornu*, Armoric *corn*, *cern*, Goth. *haurn*." As we find *ἀκρας*, *ἀκρων*, *εὐκρας*, *εὐκρων*, from *κέρας*; so from a word *κέρας*, neuter *κέρων*, transp. *κέρνω*, might be formed *cornu*, as from *Κερ-*

κυρα is formed COrcyra. Or fr. *κερός*, neut. *κερόν*, *κεροῦν*, transp. *κεροῦ*.

Cornus, the cornel-tree. For *carnus* fr. *κρᾶνία*, *καρνία*, as from *κέρδία* is perhaps cOrdis. ¶ Forcellini seems to derive it fr. *cornu*: "Cornus est materiei præduræ et cornu similis." So Turton: "From the hardness of its wood and branches, which are like HORN."

Cōrolla, a little crown. For *coronella*.

Cōrollarium, something given over and above what is due, so named from its being customary to present distinguished actors and singers with a *corolla* over and above their usual hire. Hence it means a corollary to a proposition, &c.

Cōrōna, a crown, garland. Donnegan gives a "crown" as one of the meanings of *κορώνη*; and says elsewhere: "Χορός properly imports the circular movement of dancers in a ring. It is interpreted by Hesychius *κύκλος* and *στέφανος*. The derivative *χορῶνός*; a circular wreath or crown, occurs in Athenæus 15; and from the same origin *chorona* for *corona*, Cic. Orat. 48, and Quintil. I. 5."

Cōrōna, a ring or circling crowd of people. A ring of troops investing a place. A chain of hills extending in a circle. See above.

Cōrōna, the extremity of anything, especially if curved; as the highest projection of a wall or column, a cornice; &c. *Κορώνη*, *κορωνίς*.

Cōrōnis, *ἴδης*, the finish of anything. *Κορωνίς*.

Cōrōno, I crown; surround, &c. See the first and second *Corona*.

Corpulentus, one of a large (*corpus*) body. So *Vinum*, *Vinolentus*.

Corpus, a body. Fr. *χεῖρος*, a body; whence *croPus*, (as *λαῖας*, laPis) transp. *corpus*. ¶ Al. from *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree; Æol. *κορμός*. ¶ Wachter: "*Corper*, Germ., a body both living and dead. With the Welsh *corf* is a body or trunk of a body. The Sueci have *kropp* and the Islandi *krof* in the same sense. The English use *corps* of a dead body only. The French of a living one also. It is doubted whether the Latins took it from the Barbarians, or these from them. Pezronius contends for a Celtic, Stiler for a German, origin." Quayle refers to Celtic *corp*.

Corrigia, the latchet by which the shoe was fixed on, or more properly (*solebat corrigi*) was regulated.

Corrigo, I put straight or right, direct. See *Rego*.

Corrogo, I bring or get together by entreaty. Fr. *rogo*.

Corrūda, ———

Corrumpto pecuniâ, &c., I bribe. That is, I spoil, contaminate by means of money.

Cors: See *Chors*.

Cortex, the bark or rind of a tree. Fr. *κορτός*,¹ shorn, cut off; or capable of being so.

¹ Fr. *κείκορται* pp. of *κείρω*.

Or *κορτὸς* is stripped off. *Budæus* gives "erado, stringo" as meanings of *κείρω*; which apply better.¹

Cortīna, a dying vat, a cauldron or kettle in which wood was dyed. Hence, the tripod from which the priestess of *Apollo* prophesied. For *cortīna* fr. *κέρωται* (whence *χρωτίζω*) pp. of *κέρω* or *κρωζω*, I colour, dye.

Cōrusco, I brandish; quiver, vibrate; flash, glitter, in reference to the vibration of light. Fr. *κόρυς*, a helmet. From its vibrations. Whence *κορυβαίξ*, *κορυβαίολος*, translated by *Donnegan* "a warrior wearing a helmet with a WAVING plume."²

Corvus, a raven. A grapple-iron, pointed like a raven's beak. For *κόραξ*, *corVax*, (as *arVum*, *sylVa*,) hence *corvus*. Or from *κοράκσιος*, whence *coracivus*, *corcivus*, *corvus*.

Cōrybantes, priests of *Cybele*. *Κορύβαντες*.

Cōrylus, a hazel. *Forcellini*, *Ainsworth*, and *Turton* refer it to Gr. *κόρυλος*, which is however not in *Stephens*. *Vossius* in his *Changes of Letters* has: "A mutatur in O. *Corylus* à *κάρυλος*."

Cōrymbus, a bunch or cluster of ivy-berries, &c. *Κόρυμβος*.

Cōryphæus, a leader, head of a party. *Κορυφαῖος*.

Cōrytos, a quiver. *Γωρυτός*.

Cos, *cōtis*, a rock, large

stone; a grindstone, whetstone. *Colis* is for *cautis*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*. *Cos* for *cots*, *cotes*.

Cosmēta, a slave who had the care of the wardrobe. *Κοσμητής*, *κοσμητά*.

Cosmiānus, belonging to a perfumer called *Cosmos*. *Juveal*: "Cosmi toto mergatur aheno."

Cossim, on both the hips. For *corim* fr. *coxa*.

Cossis, *Cossus*: See Appendix.

Costa, a rib; a side. From *coaxata*, *coassata*, planked together; whence *cossata*, *costa*. The ribs are planked together. ¶ Al. for *composta*, or *congesta*. The *costæ* are *compositæ* and *congestæ*. ¶ Al. from *κυστή* fr. *κίχυσται* pf. pass. of *κύω*, whence *κύτος*, capacity, hollowness, cavity. As *νῆκτος*, *ηOctis*. ¶ *Lhuud* notices the *Armoric kosten*.³

Costum, spikenard. *Κόστος*.

Cōlhurnus, a buskin. *Κόλορηρος*.

Cōlōneum, *Cōtōnium malum*, a quince. Altered from *cytonium*, *cydonium*, *κυδώνιον*, from *Cydon*, a city of *Crete*.

Cottābus, the sound made by lashing hides with a whip. Fr. *κότταβος*, the sound made by dashing wine into a cup. Or *κότταβος* (fr. *κόπτω*, *Æol. κόττω*,) was also the same as *cottabus*.

Cottāna, *Cōtāna*, *Cōtōna*, &c., a kind of small dry fig. From the *Hebr. caton*, small. *Martial*: "PARVAQUE venerunt cottana." And, "Si majora forent cottana, ficus erat." *Hesychius* has *κόττανα*.

¹ Others derive *corcivus* from *corcum tegeo*. As covering the skin or inner rind of the tree.

² Al. from *κορύσσω*, to butt with horns.

³ Al. from *consto*, *costo*, to stand firm. Al. from *δσρᾶ*, bones.

Coturnix, a quail. Fr. ὄρνυξ, ὄρνυγος, whence ὄρνυγιῶς, transp. γοτυρινῶς, γοτυρινός, whence *coturnix*, like *Cornix*. ¶ Al. from γόρνυξ, (in Hesychius; same as ὄρνυξ,) whence γότυρξ, *coturx*. Compare *Spinturnix*.

Cōtyla, a vessel or measure. Κοτύλη.

Cōtytto, the Goddess of impudence and debauchery. Κότυτος and Κοτυττώ. “*Kotys deia*, says Rudbeck, is with us the goddess of love. He derives the name from Goth. *kota*, to be lascivious.” Jamieson.

Cōvīnus, a warlike chariot or car in use among the Britons. Therefore a British word. Vossius says: “*Sanè cowain hodieque Britannis est, in vehiculo vehere.*”

Coxa, the joint of the hip. For *coaxa*, fr. *coago*, *coaxi*, to drive together, to join. ¶ Al. from *coaxo*, *coasso*, I plank together.

Coxendix, the huckle-bone. Apparently from the same root as *coxa*.

Crābro, a hornet. For *cera-bro*, fr. *κίρας*, a horn; whence we call it a Hornet. *Bro*, as *Brus* in *Crebrus*, that is *Creber*, and *Brum* in *Cribrum*, *Candelabrum*. ¶ Or for *cracibro* fr. *craceo*, used by Ennius in the sense of *graceo*, whence *gracilis*, slender, slender-waisted.

Craceo. See *Crabro* and *Gracilis*.

Crambē, a kind of colewort. Κράμβη.

Crāpūla, a surfeit. Κραιπάλη. As στραγγαλιῶ, strangulo. *Etym.*

Cras, tomorrow. Fr. κρᾶσις, a mixing, coalescing. Somewhat as ἐχθὴς is “yesterday,” from ἐχθην a. l. p. of ἐχω; so as to express a holding or joining on with the day present. ¶ Al. from κράσις, i. e. κατὰ κράσις, “ob oculos.”

Crassus, fat, gross, thick, coarse, big. Fr. κρᾶσις,¹ (as Κρήσσα from Κρής) Doric for κρήσις from κρέας, flesh. “A multâ carne.” V. ¶ Al. from Germ. *gross*, gross.

Crastīnus, of tomorrow. Fr. *cras*. As *Diu*, *Diutīnus*.

Crāter, *Crātēra*, a bowl, goblet, basin; the basin or hollow on the top of Ætna. Κρατήρ.

Crātes, a hurdle. Fr. the Germ. *kræt*, a wicker basket. Compare our *crate*, *grate*, *grating*. ¶ Or, if the German is from the Latin, *crates* is (“*haud dubiè*,” says Wachter) fr. κρατέω, κρατῶ, to hold firmly. “A κρατέω, teneo, vincio, apprehendo,” says Dacier. From its wattled nature. But the A in κρατῶ is short. ¶ Al. from κίραται, pp. of κράω for κερᾶω, I mix; as made of twigs intermixed or blended with one another, i. e. wattled.

Crēber, thick, close, frequent. For *creviber* (as *Crementum* for *Crevimentum*, *Nomen* for *Novimen*) fr. *creresco*, *crevi*, which is said of things becoming thicker or more numerous. Cicero: “*Mihi absenti creverunt amici.*” *Ber*, as in *Celeber*;

¹ Donnegan has the word.

Facio, Faciber, Faber; Mulceo, Mulciber. Compare also *brum* in *crebrum* with *Cribrum*, *Candelabrum*, *Cerebrum*.

Crēdo, I lend or trust money to; entrust or consign to one's care; I trust another's assertions, &c. Fr. *χρηδῶ* fut. 2. of *χρήζω*, same as *χράω*, I give as a loan, lend.

Crēdūlus, easy of belief. Qui facile credit.

Crēmentum, an increase. For *crevimentum* fr. *creasco*, *crevi*, as *Novi*, *Novimen*, *Nomen*.

Crēmnia, drysticks for burning. Fr. *cremo*.

Crēmo: See Appendix.

Crēmor, thick juice. From *κίρμαι*, *κρίμαι*, pp. of *κρίνω*, to sever. "Propriè est pingue illud quod a lacte SECERNITUR." F. ¶ Al. from the north. Germ. *kreima*,¹ Engl. *cream*.

Crenæ, ———

Creo, I make, create, form. Fr. *χείρ*, the hand, gen. *χερός*, whence a word *χερέω*, *χράω*, *creo*, I form or model with the hand, "tracto manu." *Cereo* (the same as *creo*) is mentioned by Varro. ¶ Al. from *κράω*, whence *κράϊνω*, (as *βαίνω* from *βάω*.) I effect, complete. ¶ Al. from *κράω*, *κράω*, I mix. That is, I bring into being, by properly mixing the constituent parts.²

Crēperus, uncertain, doubtful. From *κρέφας*, obscurity; changed to *crephas* to suit the ear, (Com-

pare *Crisso* and *Groma*) and to *crepas* by dropping the aspirate.

Crēpida, a slipper, sandal; shoe. Fr. *κηπίς*, gen. *κηπίδος*. ¶ Al. from *crepo*. From the noise of slippers.

Crēpido, the foundation or ground of a pillar. *Κρηπίς*, *ἰδος*.

Crēpido, the edge or brink of a bank, the brow of a rock; a rock. Fr. *κηπίς*, *ἰδος*, which Donnegan translates (inter alia) "the bank of a river."³ On the words of Festus, "*Crepidines*, saxa prominentia," Dacier remarks: "Propriè, BASIS saxorum." Referring to *κηπίς*, a base. ¶ Or from *crepo*, as from *Libet* is *Libido*. Against which the waves (*crepant*) rattle as they beat. "Littus ab undis verberatum fragorem edit," W.

Crēpītāculum, a child's rattle. Fr. *crepo*, *crepitem*, *crepito*.

Crēpo, I make a noise, rattle, clatter, &c. Fr. *κρέπω*, I beat, knock.⁴ P from K, as *λύκος*, *lupus*.

Crēpundia, children's playthings, as bells, rattles, &c. Fr. *crepo*. See *Crepitaculum*.

Crēpusculum, the twilight. Fr. *κρέφας*, twilight. See *Creperus*.

Cresco, I increase. For *crascesco* or *crudesco*.

Cressa, a Cretan woman. *Κρήσσα*.

Crēta, chalk. "From the island of *Crete*; either because

¹ Todd's Johnson in *Cream*.

² Al. from *κρίνω*, of the same meaning as *creo*; fut. *κρίσω*, *κρίω*, whence *crio*, (somewhat as from *κρέφας* is *creperus*.) *creo*.

³ "Κρηπίς dicitur etiam τὸ περίβημα τῶν ἐγγύτων πλανούτων, ut docet Hesychius. Quibus verbis videtur significare ΜΑΒΟΙΝΕΜ illarum placantarum." Steph.

⁴ "Βόην πτέρουσι κρέκων, To produce a noise by striking with the wings." Du.

the best chalk came from it, or from places near it, chiefly from Cimōlus [whence Cimolia Terra is chalk]; or because, wherever it came from, it was imported by the Cretan merchants, which was a sufficient reason for this name to be given to it." F. Compare Eretria.

Crētio, the formality of entering on an inheritance. Actus *cernendi* hæreditatem. Fr. *cerno*, *cretum*.

Crētūra, the siftings of corn. Fr. *cerno*, *cretum*.

Crētus, born, sprung. "From *creatus* by syncope, if we consider the meaning; from *creasco*, *cretum*, if we consider analogy." F.

Crībrum, a sieve. For *cernibrum* or *crevibrum* fr. *cerno*, *crevi*, to sift. As *Brum* is added in *Cerebrum*, *Candelabrum*. ¶ Or for *crinibrum* fr. *κρίνω*, to sift. Compare *Crinis*, *Crimen*, *Discrimen*. ¶ "From Hebr. *crib*." Tt.

Crīmen, a charge, accusation, arraignment; the fault or crime, the subject of the charge. Fr. *κρίμα*, condemnation. ¶ Al. for *criminen* fr. *κρίνω*.

Criminor, I accuse. Fr. *crimen*, *inis*.

Crīnis, the hair. Fr. *κρίνω*, to separate. Properly said of the hair divided into locks and tresses. "Propriè notat pilos DISCRIMINATOS." V.

Crispus, curled, wreathed, waved. Tooke: "From the Anglo-Saxon *cirspan*, [transp. *crispan*], to curl, wreath; whence Engl. *crisp*."

Crisso, libidinosè lumbis et femoribus fluctuò; propriè mulierum, ut Ceevò virorum. "Omnino a κρίζω, quod inter alia notat, libidine prurio." V. *Κρίζω*, fut. *κρίσω*, unde *crisso*, et euphoniæ gratiâ *crisso*. Seu a *κρίζω*, *κρίσδα*, *κρίδω*, *κρίσσα*. ¶ Aut a *κινύσσω*, moveo; unde *κνύσσω*, *cnysso*, *cnisso*, *crisso*.

Crista, the tuft or plume on the head of a bird; the crest or plume on the top of a helmet. For *crysta*, (as *Sylva*, *Silva*) from *κορυστή*, (*κρυστή*), lifted up, raised. ¶ Al. from *κόρυς*, a helmet with a horse-hair crest; whence *κορύσσω*, I arm with the *κόρυς*; pp. *κεκόρυσται*, whence *κορυστή*, *κρυστή*. ¶ Todd notices Sax. *cræsta*.

Crīticus, a critic. *Κριτικός*.

Crōbŷlus, a knot of hair on the forehead. *Κράβυλος*.

Crōcio, I croak like a raven. Fr. *κράζω*, pf. *κέκραχα*, *κράχα*. ¶ Al. from *κόραξ*, *κόρακος*, (*κρόκος*), the raven. ¶ Al. from the sound.

Crōcōdīlus, a crocodile. *Κροκόδειλος*.

Crōcōta, a woman's garment of a saffron color. *Κροκωτός*; or *κροκωτή*.

Crōcotta, a mongrel beast in Æthiopia. Written by the Greek writers *κροκόττας*, *κροκούττας*.

Crōcum, *Crōcus*, saffron. *Κρόκον*, *κρόκος*.

Crōtālum, a kettle-drum, cymbal. *Κρόταλον*.

Crūcio, I torture, afflict, dis-

Camb. *crych*, Belg. *kroes*. Cognata cum Lat. *crispus*." W.

¹ "Kraus, (Germ.) *crispus*, tortus.

made in the dative *quoi*, from Gr. λόγῳ, i. e. λόγῳ. Valpy states that Domino was anciently Dominoi. ¶ Al. from *cois*, dat. *coii*: See Cuius. Or from κῶ i. e. κῶι, *quoi*.

Cūjas, of what country. Fr. *cujus*. As from Noster, Nostra, is Nostras.

Cūjus, of whom, of what. For *cuius*, *quius* or *quiius*, from *qui*, *quis*, as from Ille is Illius. ¶ Or, as *cujus* was anciently written *quoius* or *quojus*, from an ancient nominative *quos*, whence *quoius*, *quojus*. ¶ If *quis* is from κῶς, whence κῶις, *quis*;—then from *cois* we should have *coiius*, *quoius*, *quojus*. ¶ Jamieson notices Mæso-Goth. *quhis*.

Culcīta, the tick of a bed, mattress, cushion, pillow. Fr. *calco*, as Lubricus from Lābor. As made up of wool, feathers, &c. trodden down hard. Somewhat as στῖβας fr. στῖβω, ἔστῖβον.

Cūleus, a sack or bag; a liquid measure. Fr. *κουλεὺς*, as μῦσα, mUsa.

Cūlex, icis, a gnat. For *cutilex*, *cutilicis*, fr. *cutis* and *lacio*, whence *laccio*. As fretting the skin.

Cūligna, a bowl. Κυλίχνη.

Cūlina, a kitchen, place where meat is dressed. For *colina* fr. κόλον, food. Where food is prepared. ¶ Al. for *coquina*, *coquulina*, fr. *coquo*. A place for cooking. ¶ Al. from *colo*. “Quod ibi *colabant* ignem,” says Varro. Or, quod ibi *colabant* (i. e. at-

tended to, were busy about) *cibos*.

Culmen, the roof of a house, as covered (*culmis*) with reeds. Sidonius: “Et casa cui *CULMO CULMINA* tecta forent.” Also, the top or ridge of a house; the summit of anything.

Culmus, a stalk of corn. For *calmus* fr. κάλαμος or καλάμη. As Μαλακῶ, Mulceo. It would seem that κάλαμος and μαλακός were changed to κόλομος and μολοκός (as we find both μολοχῆ and μαλαχῆ), whence Colmus and Molceo, Culmus and Mulceo.

Culpa, a fault, offence; blame. Fr. *πλοκή*, entanglement; i. e. in error. As ἀμπλακίω, to err, is not ill derived fr. α or ἀνά and πλέω, α. 2. ἔπλακον. Fr. *πλοκή*, *πλοκά*, transp. *κλοπά*, (as *Μορφα*, *Forma*), *κολπά*, will be *colpa*, *culpa*. Or thus: *πλοκά*, *πολλά*, *κολπά*, *culpa*. ¶ Al. from *κλοπή*, explained by Domegan, “theft—an action performed by stealth.” Hence *κολπή*, *colpa*, *culpa*. “Fraus,” guile, dishonesty, is explained generally by Forcellini as “a fault, offence, trespass, crime.” ¶ Al. from the oriental *chalaph*, *calph*, to pass beyond, transgress.

Cultello, I cut even or reduce to a level by measuring with a plumb-line, and cutting off the higher parts (*cultello*) with a knife. “*Cultri* enim nomine intelligitur vomer, qui rectus terram in arando secat.” F.

Culter, a knife. Properly, a pruning knife. Fr. *colo*, *cultum*, to prune. ¶ Al. from *κολούω*, to mutilate; pf. *κεκό-*

λουται, κίμαλται, whence *colter*, *culter*. ¶ Al. from κίλλω, to drive; pp. κίκοιται. For *culter* is used of the coulter of a plough. Hence some derive *culter* fr. *colo*, *cultum*, i. e. *colo* terram.

Cultum, supine of *colo*. For *colitum*, *coltum*.

Culullus, a pot, jug. Fr. κύλιξ, κύλικος, a cup; whence *culiculus*, *culiculus*, *culillus*, *culullus*.¹

Cūlus, the fundament. Fr. κωλή, the haunch or hind-quarter of an animal. So from φῶρος is *fūris*.

Cūm, when. For *quom*, *quom*. That is, *Secundum* or *In quom* diem. Somewhat as ὄτε is for ὄτε, ὄτε, i. e. χρόνω. ¶ Al. from και ὄν, i. e. και ὄν κατὰ χρόνον. See *Tum*.

Cūm ... *tum* ..., both ... and ... Thus, "*Cūm* amavit me, *tum* auxit beneficiis," When he did the one, at the same time he did the other. He did both the one and the other at the same time.

Cum, with. For *com*, as' in *Commendo*, *Committo*. Fr. ὁμοῦ, together with; whence ὁμ, *com*, as *Ceterus* from ἕτερος. ¶ Al. from σύν, whence *sum*, as in *librum* from λόγος; then *cum*.

Cum in composition increases the force of the simple verb, as in *Comprobo*, *Collaudo*. If one thing is put (*cum*) with another, that other thing is increased.

Cūmpera, a corn-basket, meal-tub. Fr. κέχυμαι pp. of χύω, to pour, or to heap up. *Ēra*,

as in *Arcera*, *Patera*. ¶ Or fr. κέχυμαι pp. of χύω, I heap up. As from ὤμος is *Humerus*.

Cūmīnum, the herb cummin. Κόμινον.

Cūmūlus, a heap. Fr. *cumpus* fr. κέχυμαι pp. of χύω, same as χύω, χόω, to heap up. ¶ Or fr. χῶμα, a mound. As from ὤμος is *Humerus*. ¶ Or fr. κέχυμαι pp. of χύω, to swell.²

Cūnābūla, a cradle in which new-born infants are wrapped up. Some understand it of baby linen. Fr. *cunæ*. As *Venor*, *Venabula*.

Cūna, a cradle. Fr. κοινά, dirty, (as from Ποινῆ is *Punio*.) or fr. *cunio*, I dirty. *Facciolati*: "*Cuna*, in quā pueruli *cununt*." ¶ Al. from κύος, as belonging to infants. But κύος is not an infant, but a foetus.

Cuncti, all together, the whole. Fr. *conjuncti*, *cojuncti*, *councti*.

Cunctor: See *Appendix*.

Cūneus, a wedge. Haigh: "Fr. κώνος, a cone, anything ending in a point." *Eus*, as in *Alveus*, *Ferreus*. Ω into ũ, as φῶρος, *fūris*.

Cūnicūlus, a rabbit. Κόνικλος,³ κόνικλος.⁴ Hence a mine, from the burrowing of a rabbit. *Martial*: "Gaudet in effossis habitare *cuniculus* antris: *Monstravit tacitas hostibus ille vias*."

Cūnīla, savory. Κονίλη.

Cūnio, I make (*cænum*) dung. As *pœna*, *pUnio*.

¹ Al. from *culeus*, together with.

² Mentioned by *Ælian* and *Athenæus*.

³ Mentioned by *Polybius*.

¹ Al. from *culeus*, a bag.

Cūpa, the same as *copa*, *cam-pa*.

Cūpa, *cuppa*, a large cask, butt, vat. Fr. *κύπη*, a hollow; whence *κύπελλον*, a bowl. Todd: "*Cupp*, Sax. *Cup*, Welsh. *Kop*, Dutch. *Kupp*, Iceland. *Kub* and *Kubba*, Pers. *Κύββα*, Greek. in Hesychius." *Κύβη* in Greek is a head from its roundness, to which *cupa* is allied.

Cupēdia, nice dishes, delicate victuals. From *cupa*, *copa*, *caupa*. As being sold at taverns, &c. ¶ Al. from *cupēdo*, strong desire, greediness.

Cupēdo or *Cuppēdo*, strong desire. Fr. *cupere*, somewhat as from *Torpere* is *Torpedo*. Lucretius seems to double the P, to make the U long.

Cupella, a kind of cup. Fr. *κύπελλον*. Or fr. *cupa*.

Cūpido, desire. Fr. *cupio*. As *Lubet*, *Lubido*.

Cūpio, I desire. Fr. *κύπτω* or *κύπω*, or fr. *κυβῶ* fut. 2. of *κύπτω*, I incline myself forwards. As we say, To be inclined to a thing, and as we speak of one's Inclination.

Cūpressus, a cypress. *Κυπάρισσος*.

Cuprum, a kind of copper. For *cyprum*, as coming from *Cyprus*. Whence it is called *Æs Cyprium*.

Cur, why? For *quare*, *quar'*, *gur*, *cur*, as perQUATIO, perCUtio. ¶ Or for *cui rei*.

Cūra, care, anxiety, sorrow; thought, attention, study. Fr. *curo*, and this from *κουρέω*, *κουρῶ* for *κορέω*, *κορῶ*, I take care of.

¶ Al. from *κουρίζω*, which Donnegan' explains, "to rear or bring up boys,—to take care of, to cherish." ¶ Haigh: "From *κῦρος*, authority, command."

¶ Al. from the Gothic *kar*, *kara*, Saxon *car*, *care*, Armoric *cur*.¹

Curcūlio and *Gurgūlio*: See Appendix.

Cūrētēs, certain Cretan priests. *Κύρητες*.

Cūria, a place where the Senate bestowed its (*curam*) attention to the state, sat and consulted. ¶ Or *curia* is fr. *κουρίζω*, to take care of; fut. *κουρίσω*, *κουριῶ*.

Cūria. Romulus divided the people into three tribes, and each tribe into ten *curiæ*; which *curiæ* met together at the *Curiata Comitia* to bestow their (*curam*) attention to public affairs, and to pass laws which were called *Leges Curiatæ*. Some suppose that *curia* was properly a hall or moot-house which belonged to every one of these divisions. But *curia* seems to denote properly rather the divisions of the people than places where they met. ¶ Vossius supposes that these *curiæ* were called from the *curiæ* or chapels where the priests bestowed their (*curam*) attention to sacred things; and from priests being appointed to all of these *curiæ*.

¹ Al. from *κηράω*, *κηρῶ*, whence *κηραίνω*, I have care, anxiety after. But why ū for ē? ¶ Al. from *ἔρα*, care. As *Caula* from *Ἀλά*.

Cūrio, he who performed sacred rites in a *curia* or temple. Also, lean, meagre. That is, wasted (*curá*) with pining.

Curio, a crier, ———

Cūrīōsus, one who is careful or too careful and minute. Qui multam seu nimiam adhibet *curam*.

Cūro, I take care of. See **Cura**.

Curricūlum, a small (*currus*) chariot. A chariot race.

Curro: See Appendix.

Currūca, ———

Currus, a chariot, car. Fr. *curro*. Adam: "The vehicles used in races were called *currus*, (à *currendo*) from their velocity, having only two wheels, by whatever number of horses they were drawn." ¶ Al. from the North. See **Carrus**.

Curtus, curtailed, shortened, mutilated. For *cortus* fr. *κέρταος* pp. of *κέρταω*, to clip. That is, from a word *κέρταος*, clipped. ¶ Al. for *crutus*, (as **Certus** for **Cretus**,) fr. *κέρταος* pp. of *κέρταω*, to batter. ¶ "Anglo-Sax. *scyrst*, *sceort*, Engl. *short*, Belg. *kort*, Lat. *curtus*." W.

Cūrūlis, belonging to a chariot. For *currūlis* fr. *currus*, as **Māmilla** from **Mamma**, **Fārīna** from **Farris**. "Juno *curulis*, i. e. quæ *curru* per *aësa* fertur. *Curules triumphii*, i. e. in quibus triumphator *curru* Urbem invehitur; in ovationibus equo utebantur aut pedibus. *Curules ludi*, i. e. circenses, in quibus *currus* maxime agitabantur." F. The **Sella Curulis**,

Etym.

says Gellius, was a chair of state, placed in a **CHARIOT**, in which the head officers of Rome were carried into council. Whence the term "*Curulis magistratus*" is supposed to originate. "But however right," says Forcellini, "Gellius is in the derivation, (though some derive it from the *Cures*,¹ a town of the Sabines,) in the fact he seems to be mistaken. For Pliny (vii. 43) relates that the Roman people granted to L. Metellus, a man who had filled the highest offices of state and was now old and blind, what they never granted to any one from the building of Rome, that, as often as he went to the Senate, he should be carried (*curru*) in a chariot." However this may be reconciled, Festus writes: "*Curules equi, quadrigales. Curules magistratus appellati sunt, quia curru vehantur.*"

Curvus, curved, crooked. Fr. *κρῦπος*, whence *gurivus*, *gurvus* (as **arVum**, **sylVa**), *curvus*. ¶ Al. from *κρῦπος*, Æol. *κρῦπος*, whence *curvus*. Compare **Clivus**.

Cuspis, the point of a weapon. Fr. *cusum*. "For the end of a spear (*cutitur*) is beaten so as to end in a point. As **Cæsum**, **Cæspes**; so **Cusum**, **Cuspis**." V. ¶ Or, under the same notion, fr. *κίκοψαι* pp. of *κίπτω*, I

¹ "Obstat quod Florus et alii dicunt, Tarquinium Priscum, ut alia imperii decora insigniaque, ita et sellas *curules* ab Ætruscis summasse, non a *Curibus*." V.

beat; whence *κόψις*, *copsis*, *corpis*, *cuspis*. ¶ “From Chald. *caspa*, a shell or bone, with which spears were formerly pointed.” Tt.

Custodio, I guard. Fr. *custos*, *custodis*.

Custos, a guard, keeper. Fr. *custo*, *cumsto*, or for *costos* fr. *costo*, *consto*, I stand with or by another to defend or watch him. So *Assisto* is to help, and *παριστάμαι* is to defend.¹

Cūtis, the skin. Fr. *κύτος* which is used as well as *σκῦτος* or *σκύτος*, whence some derive *cutis*, as *Σφάλλω*, Fallo.

Cŷaneus, of a bright blue color. *Κυάντος*.

Cŷathus, a cup, goblet; liquid measure. *Κύαθος*.

Cybea, a merchant-vessel. Fr. *κύπη*, (in Hesychius) a kind of ship. ¶ Or fr. *κύβη*, whence *κύμβη*, *cymba*, a boat.

Cŷbēdē, Cybele. *Κυβήθη*.

Cŷbēle, Cybele. *Κυβέλη*.

Cŷbium, a square piece of salted tunny fish. *Κύβιον*.

Cŷclas, a robe worn by women, of a round form. *Κυκλάς*.

Cŷclīcus, one who writes of nothing but antiquated stories, as the rape of Helen, &c. *Κύκλικος*.

Cŷclops, a Cyclops. *Κύκλωψ*.

Cŷcnus, *Cygnus*, a swan. *Κόκνος*.

Cŷdōnia mala, quinces. From the city of *Cydon*.

Cŷgnus. See *Cygnus*.

Cŷlīndrus, a cylinder, roller;

a gem of a cylindrical form. *Κύλινδρος*.

Cŷma, a young shoot of cabbage. Fr. *κῦμα*, which is used in this sense.

Cŷmaūtilis, of a cerulean color. That is, of the color (*κυμάτων*) of the waves. “*Hic UNDAS imitatur, habet quoque nomen ab UNDIS*,” says Ovid.

Cŷmba, a pinnace, skiff. *Κύμβη*.

Cŷmbium, a cup resembling a boat. *Κύμβιον*.

Cŷnīcus, like a dog, snarling, churlish. *Κυνικός*. Hence *Cynici*, the Cynics, *Κυνικοί*.

Cŷnīphes. See *Cinifes*.

Cŷnōsūra, the Lesser Bear. *Κυνοσουρά*.

Cŷpārissus, a cypress. *Κυπάρισσος*.

Cŷpēros, the herb galingale. *Κύπειρος*.

Cŷprus, the herb privet. *Κύπρος*.

Cŷthērēa, Venus. Ovid has “*Veneri sacra Cŷthēra*.”

Cŷtīsus, the shrub trefoil. *Κύτισος*.

• D.

Dactŷlus, a date, the fruit of the palm. Also, a dactyl. *Δάκτυλος*.

Dadālus, skilfully wrought; skilful. *Δαίδαλος*.

Dæmon, a good or evil genius. *Δαίμων*.

Dalmātica vestis, a kind of garment with sleeves. As first woven in *Dalmatia*.

Dāma, a doe. Fr. *δέϊμα*, fear, as *κλῆθρον* is a dialectic form of

¹ Al. from *κηδεστής*, used like *κηδεμών*, a protector. Hence *κηδεστής* or *κηστής*.

κλεῖθρον. Horace: "PAVIDE natarunt Æquore *damae*." ¶ Same write *damma* fr. κεμμάς, Æol. νεμμάς, whence *demma*, *damma*.¹

Dānascēna pruna, damsons. As coming from *Damascus*.

Damno, I condemn; give over to another by judgment, bind over. Fr. *damnum*.

Damnum, damage, hurt, loss; loss of goods or life by judgment or condemnation. Fr. δάπανον, cost, expense, waste; whence *dapnum*, *damnum*, as *Supremus*, *Supmus*, *Summus*. *Donnegan* translates δαπανητικός by "ruinous." *Forcellini* thus explains *Dispensium*: "Expense, cost, charge, detriment, loss, damage."

¶ Al. for *dennum* fr. *demo*.

Dan', for *Dasne*?

Dānista, a usurer. Δανιστής.

Daphnē, a laurel. Δάφνη.

Daps, *dāpis*, a feast, banquet; repast, meal, food. *Dapis* is for *daīs* fr. δαῖς, a feast; as *lāas*, *laPis*.

Dapsilis, sumptuous, liberal, abundant. Δαψιλής.

Dardānārius, a forestaller who buys up corn or other commodities to sell them dearer. So called from *Dardanus*, a magician, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Apuleius*, &c. *Columella*: "*Dardaniæ* veniant artes." *Turnebus* adds: "Quasi magicis artibus

annonam in sua horrea convertant et caritatem inducant; eorum instar qui in Legg. XII. Tabb. fruges alienas EXCANTARE dicuntur."

Dārīus, a coin. Δάρειος, Δάρεικος.

Dātātīm, by giving from one to another, as in tossing a ball from hand to hand. Fr. *do*, *datum*.

Dātīvus casus, the dative case. That case which is put after words signifying that we give TO any one. Fr. *do*, *datum*.

De, from. Properly, at a distance from, separately from. It is from δι—, as in διίστημι, I place apart from; διορίζω, I separate one from another. ¶ Al. from δαίω, (*dæo*) I sever. ¶ Al. from —θε, (as Θεός, *Deus*), in εὐρανόθε, from heaven.

De—, as in *Deamo*, signifies very much. It seems here to mean "out," as we say To fight it OUT, &c.; and as *Ex* in *Expugno*. So *De* in *Debello* is to finish a war. Or *de* is here δι, i. e. διὰ, thoroughly.

Dea, a goddess. Fr. θεά. So *Daughter* is allied to θυγάτηρ, i. e. θάύγητηρ. And *Deer* to θήρ. And *Door* to θύρα. So we have *MURDER* and *MURDER*, *BURTHEN* and *BURDEN*. So our *THANK* is *German Dank*.

Dēbeo, I owe, am in debt. For *dehabeo*, as *Debilis* for *Dehabilis*. *De* deprives: Non aut minus habeo. See *Debilis*. ¶ Al. for *de aliis habeo*, *de re alienâ habeo*, I hold what is another's. Somewhat as χρέομαι, to use, is also to borrow. *Pbædrus*:

¹ "Dam-hirsch, caper alpinus, rupicapra. Lat. *dama*, Anglo-Sax. *da*, Angl. *dæc*, Suec. *damlort*. *Dam* est a *Scythica thamb*, arcus. Dicitur de rupicapra, quia cornua habet retrorsum curvata instar arcus, non palmata aut digitata ut cervus." W.

“Reddidi quicquid *debui*,” i. e. *de alieno habui*, or *de alio habui*.

Dēbilis, feeble, infirm. Fr. *de* and *habilis*, capable of or fit for doing anything, as in Ovid: “*Ætas bello habitis*.” *De* expresses privation, as in *Defectus*. It expresses taking (*de*) from.

Dēcānus, one who had the charge of (*decem*) ten men, so as to be himself the eleventh.

Dēcas, the sum of ten. *Δεκάς*.

Dēcem, ten. Fr. *δέκα*, as *Ἑπτὰ*, Septa, Septem.

Dēcember, the tenth month from March. Fr. *decem*. As Septem, September. *Ber*, as in Faber, Mulciber.

Dēcēris, a ship with ten banks of oars. *Δεκάρης*.

Dēcermīna, refuse. Fr. *cerno*, I sever: whence *cernimen*, *cermen*. Compare *Excrementum*.

Dēcet, it is behoving, meet, right, proper. Fr. *δέω*, as *σπίος*, *speCus*.

Dēcīdo, I determine, decide. That is, I cut off the causes of dissension. Some understand it of cutting off something on each side from the parties at issue.

Dēcies, ten times. Fr. *decem* or *δέκα*.

Dēcīmānus, one of the (*decimæ*) tenth legion. A gatherer of the tenth or tithe.

Dēcīmānus, *Dēcūmānus*, the biggest. Ovid: “*Qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes: Posterior nono est undecimoque prior*.” The Greeks called every third wave the greatest; whence they said metaphorically *τρικυμια κακῶν* for the greatest evil. Some suppose

decimanus so called from the number ten being thought sacred by the Pythagoreans.

Dēcīmānus, of a viler or worse sort. “For, what was collected (*decimando*) in tithing, was of a worse kind than that which remained.” V. The genuineness of the reading is doubted.¹

Dēcīmāna porta, the gate in a camp nearest to an enemy. As being the biggest. See above. ¶ Or as being guarded by the troops (*decimæ legionis*) of the tenth legion.

Dēcīmānus limes. Adam: “Vineyards, as fields, were divided by cross-paths, called *Limites*. The breadth of them was determined by law. A path from east to west was called *decumanus limes*, from the measure *denūm* [i. e. *decem*] actuum, of ten furrows.”

Dēcīmo, I take every (*decimum*) tenth man for punishment.

Dēcīmus, tenth. Fr. *decem*, as Septem, Septimus.

Dēcīpio, I deceive. Fr. *capio*, to take, to take unawares. Johnson explains *TO TAKE* (inter alia) “to catch by surprise or artifice—to entrap, to catch in a snare.” *De* means thoroughly. Or *decipio* is to seize and lead (*de*) from the straight path.

Dēcīpūla, a snare, gin. Fr. *decipio*. So *Muscipula*.

Dēcīlāro, I show clearly, say expressly. Fr. *clarus*.

Dēcōctor, a spendthrift. Fr.

¹ “Si modo sana est lectio,” says Forcellini.

decoquo, decoctum. From the notion of boiling things down, boiling away.

Dēcor, comeliness. Fr. *decet.*

Dēcōro, I adorn, deck. Fr. *decus, decōris.*

Dēcŕēpītus, very old, as Decrepita anus, Decrepita ætas. Fr. *decrepo, decrepitem.* Dacier: "A metaphor taken from lamps or candles which, as they are finally going out, make a crackling noise. As Desterto in Persius is To snore for the last time. Thus Decrepitus is elegantly explained by the Glossary *ἐκπνευσκῶς*, one who has made a last puff or noise." As Pope: "Gives one puff more and with that puff expires." ¶ "Nor is it inelegantly deduced from fragile things, which from their age, if moved about, (*crepant*) make a ringing noise." V.

Dēcŕētum, a decree. Fr. *decerno, decretum.* See Cerno, I resolve.¹

Dēcūplus, tenfold. *Δεκαπλοῦς.*

Dēcūria, ten of anything. Also, a number, company, or society of persons whether more or less than ten. So a troop of horse, amounting at first to ten men. Fr. *decem*, as Centum, Centuria.

Dēcūrio, the commander of ten horsemen in a Roman legion. At first in a (*turma*) troop there were three *decuriones*; a troop consisting of 30 horsemen; or of 33, including the *decuriones*.

Afterwards, though only one person commanded a troop, he was called *decurio*. The *De-curiones Municipales* were senators in the colonies, supposed to be so called from every tenth man being chosen in the establishment of a colony to superintend public affairs: or perhaps, one man out of ten alternately.

Dēcus, ōris, a grace, ornament, beauty. That which (*decet*) is becoming. "Quod quamque rem *decet.*" F.

Dēcussis, a piece of money of the value (decem assium) of ten asses, marked with the letter X. Also, the crossing of two lines in the form of X.

Dēdignor, I think not (dignum) worthy, I disdain.

Dēdo, I give up. That is, (*Do*) I give (*de*) away from myself. Or *de* is thoroughly.

Dēfectus, failing, wanting. Fr. *deficio*, which see.

Dēfendo, I hit off, ward off, repel; protect, defend, by warding off. Fr. *fendo*, I hit; whence Offendo.

Dēficio, I fail; am wanting. Fr. *facio.* *De* expresses privation, as in *Debilis, Defloreo, &c.* I have no power to act, I sink. As *ἀπό* in Greek *ἀπέπαω*.

Dēfit, it is wanting. Compare Deficio.

Dēformo, I disfigure. *De* deprives. See Deficio.

Dēfrūtum, new wine boiled down one-half with sweet herbs and spices to make it keep. Fr. *deferveo, I boil off; supine defervitum, defrutum.*

Dēgēnĕro, I degenerate. I

¹ Wachter: "*Cernere* est dividere, separare. Hinc *decretum* videri potest id, quo confecto et definito Senatus surgit et discedit." That is, se separat.

decline (*de meo genere*) from my birth or race.

Dēgo, I lead, pass, or spend my life. For *de-ago*, i. e. vitam, ætatem, tempus. *De* is thoroughly, entirely, as in *Deamo*.

Dējero, I take a solemn oath. Fr. *jūro*, whence *dejūro*, *dejero*. So *Pejero*.

Dein, after that. For *deinde*, from thence.

Deinceps, successively. That is, one taken after this or that; fr. *dein*, *cipio*. Cicero: "Pæon oritur a brevibus *deinceps* tribus, extrema producta, ut *Dömüë-rânt*."

Dēlecto, I allure, delight. Fr. *delicio*, *delectum* from *lacio*. ¶ Al. from *lacto*.

Dēleo, I blot out, efface, destroy. Fr. *leo*, whence *levi*. *Lino*, same as *Leo*, is used in the sense of *Deleo*. Ovid: "Plurima cerno, Me quoque qui feci iudice, digna *LINI*." ¶ Al. for *deoleo*, from *oleo*, whence *aboleo*. ¶ Al. from *δηλέω*, I destroy.¹

Dēlibëro, I weigh, consider, deliberate. That is, I argue, (*liber*) free to choose one thing (*de*) out of two or more. Vossius: "Where this liberty is not, there there is no deliberation. 'Neque enim quisquam,' as Cicero says, '*deliberat* quâ ratione perpetuo victurus sit; quoniam intelligit, sibi moriendi necessitatem incumbere.'" Or *delibero* is "*liberè evagor*," I go over an argument freely and unreservedly. As

Pops: "Expatriate free o'er all this scene of man." ¶ Or *libero* is to free a question from its perplexities, resolve it. ¶ Al. from *libro*, I weigh. But this would be *delibro*.

Dēlibro, I take off the (*librum*) bark, peel.

Delibuo, I anoint, besmear, whence *delibutus*. For *delipuo* fr. *λίπος*, oil. ¶ Or fr. *λιβω* fut. 2. of *λιβω*, I shed, distil.

Dēlicātus, dainty, luxurious, effeminate, neat, elegant. Fr. *delico*, *avi*, fr. *de-lacio*, (as *Ante-cipio*, *Anticipo*, *avi*; *Melli-facio*, *Mellifico*, *avi*; *De-spe-cio*, *Despico*, *avi*;) whence *delicio*, *deliciã*, *delecto*. ¶ Al. for *deliquatus*, clarified, refined. Or, dissolved, made lax or loose, which agrees with the sense of effeminate. Cicero: "Quos nullæ futiles lætitiæ languidia *liquefaciunt voluptatibus*."

Dēliciã, delights, luxuries, &c. Quæ *deliciunt*, i. e. *alliciunt*, *illiciunt*.

Dēlico, I point out, explain. For *deliquo* fr. *liquo*, I make clear; a sense which is observed in *Liquet* and *Liquidum-facio*.

Dēlictum, a fault. From *delinquo*, *delictum*. A failure in duty.

Dēlineo, I trace out the (*lineas*) outlines roughly.

Dēlīnio, I smooth; I charm, seduce. Fr. *lenio*.

Dēlīquium, a failing, defect. Fr. *delinquo*, *deliqui*. As *Reliquiã*.

Dēlīrium, dotage. See *Deliro*.

Dēlīro, I dote, rave. That is, I deviate (*de rectâ lirã*) from the straight furrow, as properly

¹ Wachter mentions the Celt. *dilon*, and quotes Boxborn. in *Lex. Ant. Brit.*: "*Dīen*, delere, loco movere."

said of ploughs moving awry. ¶
Al. from λῆροι, nonsense.

Delphica Mensa was a table made after the fashion of that on which the priestess at *Delphi* sat as she delivered her oracles, and which was elegantly wrought.

Delphin, Delphīnus, a dolphin. Δελφίν.¹

Delōton, a constellation formed like the Greek Δ. Δελτατόν.

Delūbrum, an altar, temple, or sacred place. Fr. *deluo*, as purifying and cleansing the worshippers. So *Polluo*, *Pollubrum*. Some understand it of a fount or place before the chapel or near the altar, where they washed before they performed sacrifice. *Fronto*: “*Delubrum* in quo homines piacula sua deluunt.” Among the Greeks χρίσνῃ was a purification with lustral water, made previously to any religious ceremony.²

Dēmens, tis, out of one's mind.

De mente.

Dēmo, I take away. From *de*; *emo*, I take. As *Adimo*, *Promo*, *Eximo*, &c.

Dēmōlior, I throw or pull down, overthrow. As opposed to *molior*, I build, raise. So *Destruo*.

¹ “Quos Vitruvius memorat ‘delphinus areos’ in machinā hydraulicā creduntur esse pondera quēdam similia iis quae horologii appenduntur; ita dicta quia delphinus capite est crasso et gravi, vel fortasse a figurā. Eādem ratione *delphinus* vocat Plinius ornamenta tricliniorum, lectorum, vasorum ex auro, argento, vel aere.” F.

² Some understand it of an image of a Deity, made (à ligno delibrato) from wood with the bark off,

Dēmum, at length, at last. Fr. τῆμος, then. That is, not till then. *Demus* was used by the ancients.

Dēmum is also used for only, merely. *Trajan*: “*Nobis autem utilitas demum spectanda est.*” In this sense some refer it to *demo*, I take away, except.

Dēnārius, containing ten. Fr. *deni*. Also, a silver coin at first worth ten asses.

Dēni, ten by ten, ten. For *deceni* fr. *decem*. As *Bis*, *Bini*; *Septem*, *Septeni*.

Dēnicāles Feriæ were those on which a family was purified in consequence of a death in it. Fr. *denico*, *deneco*; or from *de* and *νεκρς*, a corpse.

Dēnīque, at last, lastly. For *deinque*, i. e. et *dein*. ¶ Al. for *denuoque*, *denuque*.

Dens, dentis, a tooth. Fr. ὀδοντος, of a tooth, whence ὀδοντος, *dentis*, as *γOru*, g Enu. ¶ Al. from *edens*, *edentis*.

Densus, thick, close. For *dansus*, (as *τάλαντον*, *talEntum*) for *dasus*, *δασός*, thick. N added, as in *liNquo*, *paNgo*, and in our *laNtern*.

Dentāle, the sharebeam of a plough. Fr. *dens, dentis*.

Dēnuo, afresh. For *de novo*, *de nouo*.

Deorsum, downwards. Fr. *devorsum* fr. *vorto, verto*. *De* is here as in “*Susque deque*,” and signifies down from. So in *Despicio*.

Dēpālo, I make clear. Fr. *palam*.

Dēplōrātus, past all cure. Fr. *ploro*. Either, extremely bewailed, or for whom all bewail-

ing is at an end, as useless. In the latter sense *de* is the same as in *Defloresco*. "Cui ultimus luctus persolutus est," says Forcellini.

Dēpōnentia verba, deponent verbs. Fr. *depono*. As laying aside their passive signification or their active form.

Depso, I knead; tan or curry leather. Δεψῶ.

Dēpūtor. Macrobius: "Ad deputatam sibi a naturā sedem." That is, cut off for them by nature, appointed, chosen. Fr. *puto*, as *amputo*. Hence Sulpicius: "Turba colendis agris deputata." Cut off apart from others, chosen out from others, deputed. So Privy-counsellors are from *πρίω*, I cut off. Or *deputo* is, I judge, determine, appoint.

Dēpūtor. Sulpicius: "Accusatores deputari leonibus præcepit." To be cut off from their fellow men and given to lions. Or, to be appointed: See above.

Dērīvo, I turn off (*rivum*) a stream or river (*de*) from its proper channel into another; hence, I turn off one word into another by different inflexion, &c., as from *Dico* I make *Dictio*, from *Homo* I make *Homunculus*, &c. Forcellini explains *derivo*: "Rivi more aquam deduco alioque deflectō."

Dērōgo, I take away, (*rogando*) by making a motion, some clause of a law by a new one; I take from, abate, lessen. See *Abrogo*.

Dēscisco, I alter, change; change my opinion, place, &c.

De here as in *Defloresco*. "Contrarium aliquid scisco et statuo." F.

Dēsēro, I abandon, forsake. *De* expresses the contrary to *sero*, I join.

Dēserta loca, forsaken and uninhabited places. See *Desero*. Some consider *sero* to mean here, I sow. Places not sown, barren spots.

Dēsēs, *dēsīdis*, one who (*desidet*, *desedet*) sits down and gives up exertion.

Dēsūdēro, I miss the absence of, long for, desire. Fr. *desidere* infin. of *desido*, I fix my mind on a thing. As from *Considerare* is *Considero*, from *Recipere* is *Recipero*, *Recupero*.¹

Dēsīdia, sloth. See *Deses*.
Dēsīgno, I trace out (quodam signo) by some mark.

Dēsīno, I leave off. That is, I suffer a thing to be, I leave it untouched further.

Dēsisto, I stand off from a thing, give it over.

Dēsītus, laid aside. Fr. *desino*, *desitum*.

Dēsōlo, I desolate. *Solum* relinquo.

Despicio, I look down from a place upon, I look down upon, despise. For *despecio*.

Dēspondeo, I despair of obtaining, as *Columella* has *Despondere* sapientiam. *De* here negatives *spondeo*, I promise. I cannot promise myself, I despair

¹ "It is certain, says Festus, that it comes from *sidus*, *sideris*. How it came to have its signification, is not so certain; different reasons, and those very far-fetched, being assigned." F.

of. In the phrase: "*Despondeo* animum," animum seems to depend on *Secundum, κατά*. But not so thinks Varro: "*Dictum est eo modo quo Despondere filiam. Quia, quemadmodum, qui filiam alteri uxorem promittit, finem statuit suæ spontis seu voluntatis, h. e. omnem de filiâ voluntatem et curam deponit et in sponsum transfert; ita, qui despondet animum, omnem deponit spem curamque sui.*"

Destino, I fix, make steady or fast. Cæsar: "*Rates ancoris destinabat, ne fluctibus moverentur.*" Also, I fix the state, condition of anything; fix the time of anything being done; destine, doom, assign, appoint, elect, depute. Also, I aim at. Livy: "*Non capita solum hostium vulnerabant, sed quem locum destinassent oris.*" Perhaps from the idea of fixing the arrow. Also, I destine to my use by buying. Plautus: "*Ædes quanti destinat?*" Forcellini explains it, "*suam facit CONSTITUTO pretio.*" Forcellini: "*Destino is perhaps from de and teneo, S being inserted.*" As *Occapio*, *Occupo*; so *Deteneo*, *Detino*. S added somewhat as in *Abstineo* and in *Obstinax*. *De* increases the force. ¶ Some suppose *ino* to be a mere extension of the termination, and derive *destino* from *desto*. *Sto* being here used for *stare facio*.¹

¹ Al. for *destano* (as *μαχᾶνᾱ*, *machina*), for *de-istano* from *ιστάω*, the same as *ιστάμι*, which means to fix, to make steady. ¶ Or from *de*, and *σταίω*, the Cretan form of *ιστάμι*. ¶ Or fr. *στάω*, *σταίω*, (as *Βάω*, *Βαίω*,) fut. *σταῶ*.

Etym.

Destituo, I forsake. Ovid: "*Somnus me destituit.*" *Statuo* is to fix, settle, establish; *destituo* is the opposite, and means to let be in an unsettled state, to let go at random, to neglect. In Suetonius, "*Ingredientem poplites destituebant,*" *destituo* is the opposite of *statuo*, I fix, make steady: "*His knees failed him as he entered.*"

Destituo, I cheat, defraud. Thus in Livy, "*Si spes destituat,*" if hope fail me, cheat me. Or *destituo* is to forsake or abandon one's promises or obligations, and so disappoint. Horace: "*Ex quo destituit Deos Mercede pactâ.*"

Destruo, I overthrow. *De* contradicts the sense of *struo*.

Deterior, worse. Fr. *detero*, I impair. Horace: "*Musa vetat Laudes egregii Cæsaris et tuas Culpâ deterere ingeni.*" So *Detrimentum* from *Detero*.

Detestor, I detest. That is, I imprecate by calling the Gods (*testari*) to witness. Or *de* forms the opposite of *testor*. Hill: "*Detestor* supposes that the sentiment of aversion shows itself by an unwillingness to WITNESS a deed or to see its author."

Detraho, I disparage, speak ill of. That is, I draw or take away from another's character.

Detrecto, I disparage. For *detracto* from *detractum* supine of *detraho*.

Detrecto, I decline to have anything to do with. *De* contradicts the sense of *tracto*, I handle.

Detrimentum, loss, damage.

Fr. *detritum* (as *Monitum*, *Monimentum*,) supine of *detero*, I wear away, impair.

Dēverus, inclining downwards, sloping. As *Deveri montes*. Properly, carried downwards, as *De* means downwards in *Deorsum* and *Despicio*. Fr. *veho*, *vexi*.

Deunx, *uncis*, an as wanting an ounce. Properly, *uncia de asse*. Hence, eleven twelfths of anything.

Deus, a god; GOD. From *θεός*. See *Dea*. ¶ Al. from *Δεός* Æol. for *Zeús*, Jupiter. ¶ Al. from *Διός*, irregular genitive of *Zeús*.

Dextans, ten ounces. For *desextans*, an as wanting (*sex-tante*) two ounces. See *Deunx*.

Dexter, *ēra*, *ērum*, on the right hand; lucky, prosperous; fit, suitable; apt, dexterous. *Δεξιτερός*, whence *δεξιτερός*, *dexterus*.

Dextēra, *Dextra*, the right hand. *Δεξιτέρα*, *δεξτερά*.

Dextrorsum, towards the right hand. For *dextroorsum*.

Di—, expresses separation, disjunction, displacing, scattering, and is from *δια—* or *δι—*.

Diābōlus, the devil. *Διάβολος*.

Diācōnus, a minister, deacon. *Διάκονος*.

Diādēma, a white fillet with which kings used to bind their heads. *Διάδημα*.

Diāta, food, diet. Also, an apartment, room to sup in. Any room. *Διάιτα*.

Diālectica, logic. *Διάλεκτική*.

Diālectus, a dialect. *Διάλεκτος*.

Diālis, belonging to Jove. From *Διός*, of Jove.

Diālōgus, a dialogue. *Διάλογος*.

Dīana, Diana. For *Dia Jana*, whence *Dia-iana*, *Diana*. As Janus was Apollo or the Sun, so *Jana* was the moon. *Dia* is *δία*, divine.¹

Diāpāsōn, a chord including all tones, octave. From *διὰ πασῶν*.

Diārium, provision (*unius diei*) for one day. The journal of one day, of each day.

Diastēma, a space, interval. *Διάστημα*.

Diātrībē, a disputation, or place where it is held. *Διατριβή*.

Dīca, an action at law. *Δίκη*.

Dīcax, witty, quick, keen (in *dicendo*) in speaking.

Dīcis causā, for form's or fashion's sake. *Dicis* is *δίχης*.

Dīco, *avi*, I assign, give up, dedicate, consecrate. Fr. *δικάζω*, fut. *δικάσω*, *δικάω*, *δικῶ*, to judge, judge a thing over to a person, adjudge. ¶ Al. from *dīco*. That is, *dicendo defero*, attribuo. So the I in *Dicax*, *Prædico*, *avi*, *Maledicus*, &c. is short.

Dīco, *dixi*, I say, tell, speak. Fr. *δείκω*, I show. Thus, when Cicero says, "*Dicam quod sentio*," *Dicam* is, I will show you. So in Ovid: "*Illa dies fatum miseræ mihi dixit*," *dixit*

¹ "From Goth. *dij*, a teat; or *dij*, the earth, and *ana* queen." Rudbeck apud Jamieson.

is showed. Cicero: "Ut annales populi R. et monumenta vetustatis LOQUUNTUR." "Dicere is nothing else but to show the thoughts of my mind." V. *Φάω* (whence *φαίλω* and *φημι*) is both to show and to speak. So *Pando* also is used.

Dicrōtum, a light galley with two banks of oars. *Δικροτον*.

Dictamnus, the herb dittany. *Δικταμνος*.

Dictator, a chief magistrate elected on extraordinary occasions and vested with absolute authority. Fr. *dicto*, *dictatum*; *dicto* being taken as a frequentative of *dico*, *dictum*. "Quia crebrò diceret ediceretque quæ utilia essent reipublicæ." V. *Dico* is rather here to suggest, to advise.¹

Dictērion, a sharp saying, jest. From *δεικτήριον*, says Scaliger.² But surely it is from *δηκτήριον*, translated by Donnegan "a cutting sarcasm." Juvenal: "JOCO MORDENTE facetus."

Dicto, I speak or dictate what another may write. Fr. *dico*, *dictum*.

Dictynna, Diana. *Δικτυοννα*.

Dīdo, I spread abroad. That is, I put (See *Abdo*) in different directions.

¹ "Rather, from the office of a MASTER in a school dictating lessons or instructions to his scholars. Whence a *Dictator* is called *Magister populi*. Hence the joke of Julius Cæsar in Suetonius: 'Syllam nesciæ literas qui dictaturam deposuerit.' And Juvenal: 'In tabulam Syllæ si dicant discipuli tres.'" F.

² See Vossius in Etymol.

Dīdymæus, Apollo. *Διδυμαῖος*.

Diērectus. Plautus: "Abi *diērectus*." That is, Go and be hanged. From *di-e-rectā* i. e. viā, in different directions and from the straight road. As *Erro*, I wander, is from *ἔρρω*, whence *ἔρρω*, go and be hanged. ¶ Or from "sub *dio erectus*." That is, hanged up in the open air. ¶ Or from *διαβήκτος*, burst asunder, *disruptus*. Plautus: "Lien *diērectus* est."

Dies, a day. From *Διός*, of Jove, the author of light and the father of day; whence he is called *Dies-pater*, *Diespiter*. Macrobius: "Jovem LUCERTIUM Salii in carmine canunt, et Cretenses *diem Δία* vocant." ¶ Al. from the Punic *dia*, day.³ ¶ Wachter refers to Welsh *diau*, Armoric *di*, a day; and Arabic *dāa*, it shone. Tooke refers *dies* to the Anglo-Sax. *dægan*, whence our *dawn*, *day*, and our old word *daw*.⁴

Diespiter, Jupiter. See *Dies*.

Differtus, stuffed. Fr. *far-cio*, *furtum*.

Difficilis, hard. For *dis-facilis*. *Dis* contradicts, as in *Diffido*, *Dissimilis*.

Digero, I distribute, dispose, put in order, arrange. "In *diversas partes gero*." F. I carry things to their separate and proper situations. So *Dispono*, *Distribuo*.

³ Caninius apud Voss. in Etym.

⁴ Drayton: "The other side from whence the morning *daws*."

Digestio ciborum, "non est quidem concoctio, sed distributio cibi stomacho, excepti in venas et membra corporis, sive concoctus fuerit, sive non." F. From *digero*, *digestum*.

Dīgētus, a finger. From a word *δεικετός* fr. *δείκω* or *δεικέω*, to point to. *Δεικτικὸς δάκτυλος* was specially the forefinger. Or fr. *δεικετός* fr. *δείκω* the same as *δείκω*. ¶ Al. from a word *δείκτης* or *δείγτης*, from *δείκω*, *δέδεικται* or *δέδειγται*. ¶ Al. for *thīgētus* (as *θεός*, *Deus*,) fr. *θίγω*, I touch.

Dignor, I think (*dignum*) worthy. I think a thing worthy to do, I deign to do.

Dignus, worthy or deserving of good or ill. For *dicnus* fr. *δίκη* justice. So *δίκαιος* is used. Sophocles: *Δικαίός εἰμι τῶνδ' ἀπηλλάχθαι κακῶν*: *Dignus sum* &c.

Dijōvis, Jupiter. From *Dius-Jovis*, as *Diana* for *Diva-Jana*.

Dilāpido, I consume, waste. Forcellini: "More *lapidum* huc illac temere jacio. Vel, jactis *lapidibus* discutio, corumpo." Or *dilapido* is properly applied to a building spoiled of the stones which composed it. ¶ Al. from *λαπαδῶ* fut. 2. of *λαπάζω*, I waste, whence *ἀλαπαδνός*. I for A, as *machIna* from *μαχινά*.

Dilīgens, diligent, attentive. Properly, fond of, partial to a pursuit. Compare *Negligens*. See *Diligo*.

Dīligo, I esteem highly. For *dilego*, I choose one apart from

others, I choose one preeminently as my friend.

Dilūcālum, the dawn. Fr. *diluceo*. So *ἀματῶ διαυγάζειν* is, at the break of day.

Dilūvium, a flood. Fr. *diluo*, I wash away. See *Alluvies*, *Colluvies*.

Dimīco, I fight. For *dimaco* (as *μαχινά*, *machIna*) fr. *di* and *μάχη*, a battle. Or fr. *διαμαχία*, *διαμαχῶ*, or *διαμάχομαι*. ¶ Forcellini: "A *mico*. Quia, sicut *micando* digitis controversiæ dirimi solent, ita *micando* gladiis. Ut 'cernere ferro' dixit Virgil." Calpurnius: "Et nunc, alternos magis ut distinguere cantus Positis, ter quisque manus jactate *micantes*. Nec mora, decernunt digitis." Others understand *dimico* of persons brandishing their spears in different directions in battle.

Dimīdius, halved. Divided (in *medio*) in the middle.

Diaccēsis, the administration of a district; the district so administered. *Διοίκησις*.

Diognīta, light-armed soldiers. *Διογμίται* fr. *διογμύς*, pursuit. As equipped for pursuit.

Diōnysia, a festival of Bacchus. *Διονύσια*.

Diōnysus, Bacchus. *Διώνυσος*.

Diōta, a cask with two handles. *Διότη*.

Diphthongus, a diphthong. *Δίφθογγος*.

Diplōma, a writing containing some public order, license. *Δίπλωμα*.

Dipondius, of two pounds. Fr. *di* from *dis*, twice; *pondo*.

It is written also *dupondius*, from *duo pondo*.

Dipsas, a kind of viper. Διψάς.

Diplōta, nouns having but two cases. Διπλωτα.

Diptýcha, registers in which the names of magistrates were inscribed. Διπτύχα.

Dira, curses. That is, *dira* preces, δεινὰ ἀρά.

Dira, the Furies. That is, *Dira* Deæ.

Directarius, a housebreaker. Fr. διαβρήκτης, (διβρήκτης,) one who breaks through.¹

Diribeo, I distribute tablets among the citizens in their assemblies, for them to mark their suffrages on. For *diripeo* from διαβρίπτειν, διαβρίπειν, I cast in different directions, disperse, scatter. Or from fut. 2. διαβρίφειν, διριφειν, as ἀμφο, ἀμφο. ¶ Or *diribeo* is soft for *dihibeo* or *diibeo*, as *Dirimo* for *Diimo*. That is, I hold out or present in different directions.

Dirimo, I sever. For *diimo*, *diemo*, from *emo*, I take, as in *Demo*, *Adimo*. R is added for euphony, as *NuRus* for *Nuus*, *MusaRum* for *Musaum*.

Dirus, dreadful, fell, direful, cruel. For *dirus* fr. δεινός. As μολᾶ, μολα. Vice versâ, *donum* from δῶρον. ¶ Or from δέος, δειός, fear; whence *diRus*, as *νυός*, *nuRus*. Or from δειός a word δειρός, δειρός, might have been formed. ¶ Al. from the Anglo-Sax. *dere*, hurtful, mis-

chievous. Shakspeare: "Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heaven."

Dirus, apt, ready, efficacious. Like Greek δεινός. See above.

Dis—, apart, asunder; asunder on every side, in different directions. From δις, twice, or δισσεῖ, two. Butler: "Dis bears the sense of separation or division, as is the case when a thing is made into two pieces."

Dis, *dītis*, rich. For *dives*, *divitis*.

Discapēdino, I part asunder. See *Intercapedo*.

Discepto, I disputa, debate. Fr. *capto*, i. e. argumentum. Or *capto* is in a sense used by Plautus, thus explained by Forcellini: "*Captare cum aliquo, est captiosus verbis et callidâ vafrâque disputatione cum aliquo contendere.*" Vossius thus accounts for *Discepto*: "Nam seorsim pars quæque aliquid capit ad sui defensionem." ¶ Or is *discepto* from διασκέττω, διασκέττομαι? Or for *dispecto*, from *dispicio*, *dispectum*? By transp. *discepto*.

Discepto, I decide, judge, arbitrate. From the idea of debating with myself. Or *capto*, like *capio*, is here to choose. I choose between different opinions. ¶ Or from διασκέττω. See above.

Discerno, I distinguish between. Fr. *cerno*, I sift, separate.

Discidium, a separation. From *discido*, whence *discindo*.

Disciplīna, instruction. For *discipulīna*. As delivered (*discipulis*) to scholars.

¹ Ulpian derives it from *dirigo*, *directum*: "Qui in aliena cenacula se dirigunt furandi animo."

Discipulus, a learner. Fr. *disco*.

Disco, I learn. Fr. *διδω*, I pursue; or, I penetrate, search into. As *δάω* (same as *διδω*) and *δαλαω* are to learn, from the same notion. From *διδω* would be *διδωω* or *διδωωω*, as from *πίω* is *πιπίωω*. Or from *δαλαω*, to learn; whence *δαλωωω*, *disco*.¹

Discordia, discord. *Cordium dissidium*.

Discrepo, I give inharmonious sounds. Hence it is said of persons varying and differing. Fr. *crepo*. *Dis* expresses separation, as opposed to union. *Discrepo* is much the same as *Dissono* from *Sonus*.

Discrimen, a division, parting, differing, difference. *Crimen* for *cernimen* fr. *cerno*, I sift, separate. Or for *crinimen* fr. *κρίνω*, I sift, separate. See *Crimen* and *Cribrum*. *Discrimen* is also risk, danger. Here *cerno* is to decide a quarrel, to come to a final issue by a fight and so by anything else. Hence the notion of risk and peril. But Forcellini thus: "Quia *discrimen* omne significat, quo ab exitio, morte, &c. exiguo intervallo DIVIDIMUR."

Discus, a quoit; platter. *Δίσκος*.

Discussio, an inquiry, examination. Fr. *discutio*, (i. e. *disquatio*,) *discussum*, I shake

about or sift in different directions.

Disertè, expressly. That is, clearly, expressively. See *Disertus*.

Disertus, clear or expressive in speech, elegant or eloquent. Fr. *disero*, *disertum*. *Sero* is to join. So that *disero* is much the same as *Dispono*, I dispose, arrange; and *Digero*, I put in order.

Dispāro, I sever. *Dis* contradicts *paro*, from *par*, *paris*. I make unequal, I make to disagree. So *Separo*.

Dispendium, expense, cost, loss. See *Compendium*.

Dispenno: See Appendix.

Dispensio, I lay out, dispense, distribute, direct, regulate. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*. See *Expendo*.

Dispertio, I give (*partem*) part to one and part to another; I distribute.

Dispesco, I sever. See *Compesco*.

Dispōno, I put in order, arrange. Properly, I place apart; place one thing here and another there in proper order. "Res plures diversis locis ordine *pono*." F.

Dispūto, I debate, argue. Said of persons who in discourse (*putant diversa*) are of opposite sentiments.

Dissēro, I debate, discuss. *Sero*, as in Virgil: "Multa inter sese vario sermone *serebant*." *Dis* is expressed by "vario sermone." Or, if *dissero* means properly, to reason, one person with himself; then *dissero* is to disjoin ideas, i. e. to separate such as are unlike,

¹ Al. for *dasco* fr. *διδάσκω*, I teach, or *διδάσκομαι*, I am taught. As from *χάσκω* some derive *Hisco* for *Hasco*.

and (disponere) to put them in their proper order. Cicero calls Logic. “Ars bene *disserendi*.” ¶ Hill: “Fr. *sero*, I plant. *Disserere*, in its primitive meaning, is to plant at proper distances, so that each seed may be duly nourished, without interfering with those that are next to it. Or fr. *sero*, I plait. That is, I unplait, unravel what is intricate, explain what is abstruse.”

Dissertatio, a disquisition. Fr. *dissertum* supine of *dissero*, which see.

Dissicio, the same as *dissico*, *disseco*, if indeed it is a true reading.

Dissideo, I am at a distance from; I am at variance with, I disagree with. Fr. *sedeo*. I sit apart from.

Dissidium, disagreement. Fr. *dissideo*.

Dissipo, I scatter here and there. Festus explains *sipo*, or rather *supo*, to throw. Whence also *Insipo*, *Obsipo*. Perhaps *supo* is from *ὑπέω*, *ὑπῶ*, the same as *ὑφίημι*, I send down, let down, let loose, and so let loose upon one. ¶ Or *sipo* might mean, I shake about, sift; and might be allied to Germ. *sieb*, the same as our *sieve*; and Germ. *seiven*, the same as our *sift*. “Gloss. Pez.: Cribro *sipe*.” W. Or *sipo* might be from *σεῖω*, as *laps* from *λάσας*.¹

Dissolutus, dissolute, profligate. “A legibus *solutus* et rectâ vivendi disciplinâ.” F.

Distichon, a couplet. *Δίστιχον*.

Distinguo, I distinguish by marks, I mark, punctuate, variegate, adorn; I discriminate, divide, part. Fr. *di* and *stinguo*, *stingo*, for *stigo* (as Frago, Frango), fr. *στρυῶ* fut. 2. of *στρίζω*, I prick, mark. ¶ Al. from *dis* and *tingo*, I tinge. “*Tingendo* et colorando discrimino.” F.

Disto, I am distant. Properly, I stand apart.

Districtus, bound fast. *Di* is here the same as *διὰ* in *διάδημα*.

Dithyrambus, a poem written in honor of Bacchus. *Διθύραμβος*.

Ditio, rule, power, dominion. For *dicio* fr. *δίχη*. A prescriptive or hereditary right. Or the power of dealing (*ius et iustitiam*) justice. ¶ “From Celt. *tít*, terra. For *ditio* is used of a territory.” W.

Dito, I enrich. Fr. *dis*, *ditis*, rich.

Diu, in the day-time. Fr. *dies*.

Diu, for a long time. Fr. *dies*. That is, all through the day. Forcellini understands it of a continuation of many days.

Diverbium, the colloquial part of a comedy, in which (*diversi verba faciunt*) more than one speak. Opposed to the chorus, where one only speaks.

Diversus, separate, distinct, different. That is, turned different ways.

¹ Hemsterhuis says: “*Σιπέη* ab antiquo *σῖπω*, *σῖπῶ*, unde *sipo*. *Σίρεω* notat, confertim ingerere et infarcire. Hinc *σῖπῆ* *cistella*, in quam edulia confertim injuncta conservantur.” But this is unfounded conjecture.

Dīves, rich. From *Divus*. Like the Gods in ease and affluence. Plautus: "Dei *divites* sunt, Deos decet opulentia."

Dīvidia, grief, pain. As (*dividens*) tearing the mind asunder. Virgil: "Animum nunc huc celerem, nunc *dividit* illuc." So *μείριμα* fr. *μερίω*, *μερίζω*.

Dīvido, I part, sever. For *difido* fr. *di* and *fido*, *findo*. ¶ Al. from *di*, and *vido*, or *viduo*. "The Latins seem to have said first *dividuo*, then *divido*." F. *Viduo* is fr. *ιδιος*, separate, distinct; or *ιδίω*, *ιδιῶ*, I make distinct. See *Vidua*.¹

Dīvīno, I predict, divine. For this is (*divinum*) the property of the Gods and beyond man.

Dīvīnus, relating to or of the nature of (*Divi*) the Gods. As *Libertus*, *Libertinus*.

Dīvītia, riches. Fr. *dives*, *divitis*.

Dium, the open air, the sky. From *Διός*, of Jupiter. Horace: "Manet sub Jove frigido Venator." ¶ Or for *dium* *cælum* or *domicilium*.

Dīvortium, a divorce, by which persons (*divortuntur*) turn different ways.

Diurnus, pertaining to the day. Fr. *diu*, as *Noctu*, *Nocturnus*.

Dīus, divine. From *διος*, as

Juno is called by Homer *δια θεάων*.²

Diūtīnus, lasting. Fr. *diu*, as *Cras*, *Crastinus*.

Diūturnus, lasting. Fr. *diu*. Somewhat as from *Semper* is *Sempiternus*.

Dīvum, the same as *Dium*, and put for it.

Dīvus, a God. For *Dius*. That is, Divine. Thus *Divus* is properly an adjective.

Do, I give. Fr. *δῶ*, *δῶ*, whence *δίδω*, *δίδωμι*.

Dōceo, I teach. Fr. *δέδοκα*, (*δόκα*), pf. mid. of *δίδω* and *δείκω*, I show.³ The first meaning of *doceo* given by Forcellini is, "To show, point out."

Dōchīmus, a foot like *māic-dōchmiāc*. For *dochmius* fr. *δόχμιος*.

Dōcīlis, apt to be taught. Fr. *doceo*.

Doctrīna, instruction. The art of making (*doctum*) learned.

Dōcūmentum, a pattern, warning. That which (*docet*) teaches us. As *Moneo*, *Monumentum*.

Dodra, a potion made up of nine materials. Fr. *dodrans*, a measure of nine ounces. *Ausonius*: "*Dodra ex dodrante est*."

Dōdrans, nine twelfths or three fourths of an *As*. From

¹ Jones says: "The compounds of *vado* retain the A, but with *di* it is changed to I; *divido*, I go asunder,—divide." We may observe that *Jūro* makes *Dejūro* or *Dejēro*.

² Al. from *θεός*. As *Dea* from *Θεά*, *Deus* from *Θεός*. ¶ Al. from *Διός*, of *Jove*; whence *Allos*, *Δίος*, pertaining to *Jove*. But this is the derivation of *δies* above.

³ Al. from *δοκέω*, I think; whence *δόγματα*, the dogmas of the learned. The sense here is too remote.

de-quadrans, i. e. a *quadrans* taken (*de*) from an *As*. Compare *Dextans*, *Quadrans*.

Doga, a boat called a dogger; also, a cup made in the form of such a boat. From *Icel. dugga*, a fishing vessel. ¶ Or fr. *δοχή*, a vessel.

Dogma, an established principle. *Δόγμα*.

Dölābellu, a little hatchet. Fr. *dolabra*, as from *Culter* or *Cultrus* is *Cultellus*.

Dölābra, a chip-axe. Fr. *dolo*, I chip. *As Tero*, *Terebra*.

Döleo, I grieve. Fr. *ταλάω*, I endure, suffer; whence *doleo*, as from *Δαμάω* is *Domo*, or even *Domeo*, whence *Domui*, *Domitum*. Or fr. *τολέω*, the same as *τόλω* or *τόλλω* whence *τόλμη*, and *τολμάω*, and *tolero*. Or, if *τόλμη* is from *τέλω* or *τέλλω* (pp. *τέτολμαι*), *doleo* may be from pf. mid. *τέτολα*. "Goth. *thulan*, Anglo-Sax. *tholian*, Franc. and Dutch *tholen*, *dolen*, is to suffer, sustain, bear. Allied are Gr. *ταλᾶν*, and Lat. *tolero* from *tolo*. The Danes still use *tola*, *taala*, while the Belgians and the Germans say *dulden*." W.¹

Dölium: See Appendix.

Dölo, *āvi*: See Appendix.

Dölo, *ōnis*, a staff with a little rapier in it. *Δόλων*.

Dölo, *ōnis*, the small sail next the foresail in a vessel. *Δόλων*.

Dölor, grief. Fr. *doleo*, as *Algeo*, *Algor*.

Dölus, craft. *Δόλος*.

Dōma, *ātis*, a house-top. So *δῶμα* *Matth. x*, 27.

Dōmesticus, appertaining to (*domum*) a house.

Dōmicilium, a house, place of abode. Fr. *domus*. ¶ *Al.* for *domicolium* fr. *domus* and *colo*.

Dōmīnor, I am lord and master, bear rule. Fr. *dominus*.²

Dōmīnus, a master (*domūs*) of a house; master, lord. ¶ *Al.* from *domo*, I subjugate.

Domnædius, a landlord. That is, *dominus adium*.

Dōmo, I subdue. Fr. *δαμάω*, *ᾶ*.

Dōmus, a house. *Δόμος*.

Dōnēc, while, until. For *donicum*.

Dōnīcum,—

Dōno, I give. See *Donum*.

Dōnum, a gift. For *dorum* fr. *δῶρον*. ¶ Or from *do*. ¶ *Al.* from *δάνος*, a gift. As *Δαμῶ*, *dōmo*.

Dorcas, a doe. *Δορκάς*.

Dormio, I sleep. Fr. *δίδορμαι* pp. of *δέρω*, to strip a skin; whence a word *δόρμα*, a skin, and *dormio*, I lie on a skin. As from *ἐδάρθην* a. 1. p. of *δέρω* is *δαρθάνω*, the same as *dormio*. Homer: *ἐν κίεσιν οἶων Ἐδραθεν ἐν προδρόμῳ*. Virgil: "Cæsarum ovium sub nocte silenti PELLIBUS incubuit stratis SOMNOSQUE petivit." ¶ Or for *dermio* fr. *δέρμα*, a skin.³

Dos, *dōtis*, a dowry, gift. *Δός*.

Dossuārius, said of cattle

¹ Haigh: "Fr. *θολός*, filth, dirt: whence *θολάω*, [or *θολέω*,] to trouble, to disturb."

Etym.

² *Al.* from *δυναμαι*, (transp. *δύμαι*) whence *δυναστής*, a ruler.

³ *Al.* by transp. from Hebr. *radam*, obdormivit.

which carry loads on their back. Fr. *dossum* for *dorsum*.

Drachma, a drachm. Δραχμή.

Drăco, a dragon. Also a vessel for heating water, from its being tortuous like a dragon. And an old hardened vine-branch, for the same reason. Δρακων.

Drăcōnārius, the bearer of the ensign to the cohort, the ensign representing (*draconem*) a dragon.

Drāma, the representation of a play. Δράμα.

Drăpēta, a fugitive. Δραπίτης.

Draucus: See Appendix.

Drōmas, a kind of swift camel. Δρομάς.

Drōmēdārius, the same as *dromas*.

Drōmo, a cutter, yacht. Fr. δρόμος, the act of running.

Drōpax, a medicine to take away hair. Δρώπαξ.

Druīdā, the Druids, priests of Britain and Gaul. A Celtic word.¹

Drungus,——

Drupa, an olive gathered at the period when its color begins to turn. Fr. δρούπειψ, baked or ripened on the tree. ¶ Al. from δρουπετης, δρουπετα, ready to fall from the tree.

Drūādes, the Nymphs of the woods. Δρυάδες.

Duālis, relating to (*duo*) two.

Dūbīto, I doubt. Fr. *dubius*. I am doubtful. ¶ Or

from *duo* and *bīto*, I go. I go two ways, not knowing which to prefer.

Dūbīus, doubtful. For *duius* from *duo*, two. The Greeks say δοιάζω, I am doubtful, from δοιῶ, two. ¶ Or for *duvius* fr. *duo* and *via*. I stand in a way where two roads meet, not knowing which to choose. The Greeks say διατάζω from δις and στάω.

Dūcātus, the office (*ducis*) of a general.

Dūcēni, two hundred. For *ducenteni* from *duo centum*. So *Triceni*.

Dūco, *duxi* for *duci*, I lead, carry, draw. Fr. δείκω, I point, show, i. e. the way; pf. mid. δέδοκα, whence δοκέω, δοκῶ: lengthened to δουκίω, δουκῶ, as *Nóσος*, *Noῦσος*. Or from pf. mid. δέδοικα, whence a word δολίω, *duco*, as pUnio from ποιηή. Or *duco* may come from δείκω or δίκω in the same way that ἀδέτηξ, unexpected, comes from α and δίκω, I expect. Or *duco* may be traced to ἰδάσκω, (as φῆρος, fUris,) formed from ἰδασκα pf. of ἰδῶ, I guide. O dropt, as in *Ramus*. Or even to ἰδηγῶ, transp. ἰδηγῶ, whence *daigo*, *dugo*, (as pCEna, pUnio,) for softness *duco*. *Dūco* is also, I esteem, hold, think, consider; and in this sense either is to be referred to δοκῶ, I think; or is the same as *Duco* in the first sense; ἄγω being similarly used for, I esteem, &c.

Dūdum, for a long while, for some time; a long while ago, some time ago. For *diudum*,

¹ See Wachter in *Druiden*.

from *diu* for a long time, *dum* whilst. Or *dum*, as in *Adesdum*, *Ehodum*.

Duellum, war. Fr. *duo*. Properly, as waged between two men or two armies.

Duim, the same as *dem*. From a word *duo* formed from *δύω* whence *διδωμι*.

Dulciarius, a pastrycook. One who sells (*dulcia*) sweet cakes.

Dulcis, sweet. Fr. γλυκός, transp. γυλκός, whence *gulcis*, then *dulcis*, as *Δᾶ* for *Γᾶ*. ¶ Al. for *delcis*, for *delicis*, from *delicio*, I allure. First *dolcis*, somewhat as *pOndus* from *pEndo*; then *dulcis*.

Dum, whilst. Cut down from *donicum*, i. e. *donec*. As *Vis* is contracted from *Volis*, *Imus* from *Inferissimus*, &c.

Dumtaxat, *Duntaxat*, only; provided. That is, *dum taxat aliquis hoc unum*, i. e. provided one takes into the account this only. *Cæsar*: "Peditatu *dumtaxat* procul ad speciem utitur; equites in aciem mittit." That is, *Peditatu*, ut æstimes merum peditatum... or *meram speciem*.

Dumus, a bush, thorny rough shrub, brier. For *dusmus* fr. *δύωσμαι* pp. of *δύω*, I go into a place of concealment. "Quia SUBREANT eò animalia ut lateant." V. "*Dusmoso* in loco" for "*dumoso* in loco" is quoted by *Festus* from *Andronicus*. ¶ Al. from *δρυμός*, a forest; whence *durmus*, then *dumus*, somewhat as from *Ἐρεμμός* is *Remus*, *Remus*.

Duo, two. *Δύο*.

Dūplex, *dūplicis*, twofold, double; doubleminded, crafty. Fr. *duo*; *plico*, I fold. ¶ Al. from *διπλαξ*.

Dūplus, double. *Διπλοῦς*.

Dūrāteus, wooden. *Δουράτεος*.

Dūrius, wooden. *Δούριος*.

Dūro, I harden; am hardy or strong; stand firm, bear up. Fr. *durus*. "Hebr. *dor*, duravit; Germ. *dauern*, durare." W.

Dūrus, hard. That is, hard like (*δοῦγυ*) timber. ¶ Al. from the North. The Welsh *dewr* is bold, hardy,¹ allied to our *Dare*. Iceland. *thor* is boldness.² Indeed Gr. *θοῦρος* is bold. But these are only secondary senses of *Durus*.³

Dux, *dūcis*, a leader, general. Fr. *duco*, *duxi*.

Dŷnastes, *Dŷnasta*, a lord, ruler. *Δυνάστης*.

E.

E, from. For *ex*, as *A* for *Ab*.

Ea: See Appendix.

Eapse, she herself. For *ea ipsa*. Or *pse* is Gr. *ψέ*.

Ebēnus, the ebon tree; ebony. *Ἐβένος*.

Ebrius, drunk. Fr. *bria*, a cup. As we speak of a person in his cups. *E* seems to strengthen the sense, as in *Edomo*, *Emunio*. Others explain *ebrius*, one who has drunk deeply (*ἔ βριά*) out of his

¹ Wachter in *Darfen* and *Abenteur*.

² Wachter in *Abenteur*.

³ 'Fr. *δυναστες*, fr. *δύη*, calamity," says Haigh.

cup. Thus *Sobrius* is referred to *Seorsim* and *Bria*. ¶ Al. from *ebibrius* fr. *ebibo*. Or from *ebibere*, *ebibre*.

Ebūlus, —————

Ebur, ivory. Fr. *ἐλέφας*, an elephant; abbrev. *ἑφας*, *ephar*, (as *arboS*, *arboR*,) *ebur*, (as *ἀμφο*, *ambo*); then *ebur*, as from *ἑπάρ*, *ἑπάρ* is *jecUr*. ¶ Al. from *e barro*, from an elephant. But *E* in *ebur* is short.

Ecator, by *Castor*! For *en*! *Castor*! *Castor*, be witness. ¶ Or for “*per ædem Castoris*.” As it is written also *Æcator*. See *Edepol*.¹

Ecce, see here she is. For *ecce ea*.

Ecce, behold! For *ence* from *en*. As *Hic*, *Hicce*.²

Eccere, *Ecere*, by *Ceres*! For *En*! *Ceres*! As *Ence*, *Ecce*. See *Ecator*. It is supposed to mean sometimes *Ecce res* or *Ecce rem*. See! behold!

Ecclesia, an assembly, congregation. *Ἐκκλησία*.

Ecdicus, the solicitor of a community. *Ἐκδικος*.

Ecfero, same as *Effero*. *Ἐκφέρω*.

Echēnēis, a small fish, which, by sticking to the rudder or keel of a vessel, was supposed to stop its sailing. *Ἐχηνήϊς*.

Echidna, a female viper. *Ἐχιδνα*.

Echīnus, a sea-urchin; hedgehog; the rough prickly rind of

chestnuts. Also, a vase or vessel. *Ἐχίνος*.

Echo, *Echo*. *Ἠχώ*.

Eclipsis, an eclipse. *Ἐκλειψις*.

Eclōga, a select piece or small poem, an eclogue. *Ἐκλογή*.

Eclōgārius, a book consisting (*ἐκλογῶν*) of selections. Or one who writes or reads (*ἐκλογὰς*) selections.

Ecquis? who? For *ecce quis*, or *en quis*? Or for *et quis*?

Ecstāsis, ecstasy. *Ἐκστασις*.

Ectypus, embossed. *Ἐκτύπος*.

Edentūlus, with few or no teeth. From *e* and *dentes*. One whose teeth are out. *Vinum edentulum* in *Plautus* is very old wine, in allusion to old men who have lost their teeth, or in allusion to the passage of *Alexis*: *Οἶνον τὸν παλαιότατον σκουδάζομεν, ὅτι ΟΥ ΔΑΚΝΕΙ ἀλλὰ ἰλαροὺς ποιεῖ*.

Edēpol, *Edēpol*, by *Pollux*! For “*per ædem Pollucis*.” ¶ Or for *en*! *Deus Pollux*! *Pollux*, be witness.³

Edītus, high, lofty. Fr. *ēdo*. That is, brought out into view, fully exhibited, prominently manifested.

Edo, I eat. *Ἐδω*.

Edo, I give out, put forth, yield, produce; set forth, declare. From *e* and *do*.

Edōmo, I utterly subdue. *E*, as we say *To fight it out*, *To*

¹ Al. for *mecator*. See *Mediusfidius*.

¶ Al. for *necator* from *νή*, by.

² Al. from *ἐκαί*, there. Al. from *ἐκεῖσε*, (*ἐκὸς*), there.

³ Al. for *me Deus Pollux*. See *Mediusfidius*. ¶ Al. for *ne Deum Pollucem*. *Ne* from *νή*, by.

see it out, To beat a person out and out. So Gr. *ἐκπολέμω, ἐκπονίω, &c.*

Edūco, as, I bring forward, bring up, nurture. Fr. dūco. ¶ Al. from dux, dūcis.

Edyllium, Idyllium, an idyl, short pastoral poem. Εἰδύλλιον.

Effertus, crammed. For effartus fr. farcio, fartum.

Effetus, worn out by bringing forth (factum) young; exhausted. So Effleo in Quintilian: "Totos efflevit oculos." Or, not capable of bringing forth. Ex, far from.

Efficax, effectual. Fr. efficio, effacio. Having much power in doing anything. So Audax.

Effigies, an image. Fr. effigo, effingo. ¶ Al. for efficies fr. efficio.

Efflictim, desperately. Adeo ut aliquis sit efflictus.

Effutio: See Futilis.

Egēnus, needy. Fr. egeo.

Egeo: See Appendix.

Egestas, want. Fr. egeo. Somewhat like Tempestatas.

Ego, I. 'Εγώ.

Egrēgius, eminent, surpassing. One chosen (egrege) out of the flock, or apart from the flock.

Ehe or Hehe, ah! From ἔ, alas alas!

Ehem, hah! From hem, or allied to it.

Eheu, alas! From heuheu, heheu. Or e may be from Gr. ἔ, εἰαυ. The Greeks might say ἔ, εἰαυ. Or e may be added to give force to heu.

Eho, ho, holla! From the sound, as our ho, and the Welsh ho! The Greek ἦ, being not

aspirated, is scarcely applicable.

Eia, Eja, ho! away! on! Eia.

Ejūlo, I wail. From hei, alas; whence heiuulo, (as Postulo, Ustulo; see Jubilo,) then hejulo, (as eJus for elus, eJa for ela,) and for softness ejulo. ¶ Al. for eiulo fr. ἰήσιος, (ἦσιος,) doleful.¹

Ejuro, I give up, renounce or resign, swearing that I have discharged my duty.

Ejus, of him. For eius (as ela, eJa,) gen. of eus, (whence ea,) as from Alterus (that is, Alter) is Alterius.

Elēcēbra, a coaxer, wheedler. Fr. elacio. So Illacio, Illicio, Illecebra.

Electāria, electuaries, medicines which dissolve in the mouth. From ἐκλεικτα. As from Emissa is Emissarius.

Electo, I wheedle. Fr. elicio, electum, the same as Illicio.

Electrum, amber. 'Ηλεκτρον.

Elēgans, choice, nice, dainty; fine, neat, elegant. Fr. elego, I pick out, choose. Elego seems to be here of the first conjugation, as Prædico from Dico; Edūco from Dūco. In ancient MSS. we find Eligans.

Elēgēia, Elēgīa, an elegy. 'Ελεγεία.

Elēgus, an elegy. 'Ελεγος.

Elēteides, Bacchanals. From 'Ελελεύς, 'Ελελεύς, Bacchus.

Elementa, first principles,

¹ Al. from ehēu, whence sheulo or ehulo; hence ejulo, as from ἦπαρ, ἦκαρ, Hecar is Jecur.

elements of things. For *ole-menta* (as *gEnu* from *γΟυν*) fr. *oleo*, to grow; or for *alementa* fr. *aleo*, whence *coaleo*. "Quia inde omnia crescut et nascuntur." V. ¶ Al. from a word *eleo*, the same as *oleo* and *aleo*.

Elenchus, the index, or syllabus of a book. Fr. *ἔλεγχος*, a specimen.

Elenchus, a large pearl oblong like a pear. Fr. *ἔλεγχος*. "Not because, as some say, they are (*ἔλεγχος*) a proof of nobility; but because they resemble in figure the labels or billets¹ put on casks to mark the age of the wine." V.

Elēphantus, *Elēphas*, *antis*, an elephant. *Ἐλίφας*.

Elēphas, the elephantiasis, a kind of leprosy. From its covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an (*elephas*) elephant.

Eleuthēria, feasts kept by slaves when set at liberty, in honor of Jupiter Eleutherius. *Ἐλευθέρια*.

Elīces, gutters intended (*elīcere*) to carry off water.

Elīcio, I draw forth, fetch out, elicit. Fr. *lacio*.

Elīdo, I crush, squeeze. Fr. *lado*, I hurt; like *Collido*. *E* increases the force. See *Edo-mo*.

Elīmīno, I publish abroad; i. e. (procul *ē limine*) far from my threshold.

Elīrus, boiled down. Fr. *elicio*, *elīcsi* or *elīxi*, *elīrum*, I draw out, force out. That is, having the virtues or properties drawn out by boiling. ¶ Or from *liqueo*, to melt; pf. *licsi*, *līxi*, *līxum*. Or fr. *liquor*, *eris*, part. *līqsus*, *līxus*.

Ellychnium, a wick. *Ἐλλύχ-νιον*.

Elōco, immediately. That is, from this very place. Plautus: "Nunc *ex hoc loco* ibo." The Greeks say *αὐτόθεν*. See *Illico*.

Elōps, *Hēlops*, some fish. *Ἐλωψ*, *ἔλλωψ*.

Elōgium, a brief saying or sentence, a title, inscription, testimonial in praise or otherwise. For *eclogium* fr. *ἐκλογίω*, same as *ἐκλογίζομαι*, I count over. ¶ Al. for *ellogium* fr. *ἐλλογία*, I put down into my accounts, take an account of. ¶ Or from *ἐκλογισίον*, a selection. As being a selection of the most prominent features of a person's character.

Elōquens, eloquent. That is, speaking out clearly and plainly.

Elūcus: See Appendix.

Elutrio, I cleanse by pouring from one vessel to another. Fr. *elutus*, washed, cleansed.

Elūvies, a sewer; torrent. As (*eluens*) washing away filth. See *Colluvies*.

Elūsium, Elysium. *Ἠλύσιον*.

Em, for *eum*. ¶ It seems allied to Goth. *imma*, Engl. *him*.

Embēma, mosaic work inlaid with pebbles of different

¹ Petronius: "Amphoræ allatæ quarum in cervicibus ΠΙΤΤΑΚΙΑ erant affixa cum hoc titulo? Falernum Opimianum annorum centum."

sizes and colors; an ornamental figure fixed to gold or silver vases. Ἐμβλημα.

Embōlimæus, intercalary. Ἐμβολιμαῖος.

Embōlium and *Embōliārius*. Greek words. See Forcellini ad vocc.

Embractum, panada or caudle. For *emphractum*, (as ἄμΦω, amBo; and some read *emphractum*,) fr. ἔμφρακτον. "Ut intelligatur impensa ex rebus admixtis et coactis atque obduratis; ab ἔμφράττω, ἐπέφρακται, obstruo, obturo, infercio." F.¹

Emendo, I emend. That is, I clear (*e mendis*) from faults.

Emico, I spring forth. Forcellini defines *Mico* "crebro celerique motu agitor, subsilio."

Emineo, I stand out or over, appear aloft, am conspicuous. For *emaneo*. So *Exsto*, I stand out. Ovid: "Signis exstantibus asper Crater." So *Prominens*. ¶ Or from *mineo*.

Eminus, from a distance. *Cominus* is said, when we fight hand to hand. *Eminus*, when we fling our weapon (*e manu*) from our hand. "Gladius a manu non recedit, lancea e manibus emittitur." F.

Emissārius, a spy. That is, one (*emissus*) sent out, commissioned.

Emo, I take, as in *Demo*, *Adimo*, *Promo*, *Interimo*. Also, I buy. Fr. ἐμός, mine; whence ἐμόω, ἐμῶ, I make mine, take to

myself by purchase or otherwise. So from σφέτερος is σφετερίζω, to make one's own. ¶ Al. from ἀμάω, ἀμῶ, I reap, gather.

Emōlior, I accomplish. See *Molior*. *E* as in *Edomo*.

Emōlumentum, labor and expense. From *e* and *molimentum*.

Emōlūmentum, profit, advantage. From *emolo*, or from *e molā*. As derived from grinding. The grist of a mill. Hence transferred to any gain. ¶ Al. from *emolior*. As arising from much toil and labor. But the first O in *emolior* is long.

Emphāsīs, emphasis. Ἐμφασις.

Emphŷteusis, the renting of land upon condition to plant it. Fr. ἐμφύτευσις, the act of planting.

Empēricus, an empiric. Ἐμπειρικός.

Emplastrum, a plaster, salve; a plaster of clay or wax to lay on a graft; whence *emplastrare* is to graft. Ἐμπλαστρον.

Empōrētica charta, coarse paper used by merchants in packing goods. Fr. ἐμπορητικῆ, used by merchants.

Empōrium, a mart. Ἐμποριον.

Empōrus, a merchant. Ἐμπορος.

Emunctæ naris homo, a man of a correct taste. "Quia *emunctæ nares acutius distinctiusque odorantur.*" F.

En, behold! From ἔνι.

Encaustus, a kind of picture doue with fire. Fr. ἐγκαυστός, burnt in.

¹ Wachter derives it from the Germ. *einbrocken*, "intritum facere." Which is allied to our *broken*.

Endo, in. Fr. ἔνδον, within.

Endōpērātor, the same as *imperator*; *endo* being the same as *in*.

Endrōmis, a coarse shaggy garment, worn after gymnastic exercises. Ἐνδρομῆς.

Engōnāsi, the name of a constellation. From ἐν γόνασι, on his knees. Manilius: "ΝΙΧΑ ΓΕΝΥ, et Graio nomine dicta *Engonasi*."

Enim, for. For *etnam*, as the Latins say also *Namque*, and the Greeks καὶ γάρ. *Et-nam* becomes *etnim*, somewhat as *comAnus*, *emAnus* become *comInus*, *emInus*. So *cAdo*, *accIdo*; &c.¹ Then *enim*.

Ennōsigæus, Neptune. Ἐννοσίγαιος.

Enormis, (*e*) out of all just (*norma*) rule and proportion, unsymmetrical, huge, enormous.

Ens, *entis*, being. Fr. εἶμι, I am; particip. εἶς, ἔντος.²

Ensis, a sword. Fr. ἔγχος, which is not only a spear, but a sword.³ From *enchis* is *enhis*, as *veCHo* became *veHo*. *Enhis*, *ensis*, as Ἐξ, *Hex*, becomes *Sex*. Thus from Χαίτη, *Chæta*, is *Hæta*, *Seta*.

Entheātus, divinely inspired. Fr. ἐνθεατός fr. ἐνθεάω, whence ἐνθεάζω. Or fr. *entheo*, a verb formed fr. *entheus*.

Enthēca, a coffer, repository. Ἐνθήκη.

Entheus, inspired. Ἐνθεός.

Enūcleo, I take (*ē*) out (*nu-cleum*) the kernel. Hence, I explain subtilely or logically; i. e. divest an argument of the difficulties which cover it.

Enyo, Bellona. Ἐνωά.

Eo, I go. Ἐω, whence εἶμι.

Eð, thither. That is, in *eo* loco. As we say *There* for *Thither*. So *Quò* is *Whither*. The Greeks say οἶ and ποῖ, i. e. οἶ, πόι, i. e. ὄ, πῶ, which agree with *Eo* and *Quo*.

Eōs, the morning. Ἠώς.

Eōus, eastern. Ἠφώς.

Ephalmātor, a leaper. Fr. ἄλμα, ἔφαλμα, a leaping.

Ephēbus, a youth. Ἐφηβός.

Ephēmēris, a journal. Ἐφημερίς.

Ephippium, a horse-cloth. Ἐφίππιον.

Ephōri, Spartan magistrates. Ἐφοροί.

Ephōtāta, marines. Ἐπιβάται.

Epīcænus, common. Ἐπίκοινος.

Epīcus, epic. Ἐπικός.

Epigramma, an inscription; short poem or epigram. Ἐπίγραμμα.

Epilōgus, a winding up of a speech or play. Ἐπίλογος.

Erimēnia, monthly presents. Ἐπιμήνια δῶρα.

Epīnīciū, songs of victory. Ἐπινίκια.

Epiphōra, a defluxion of humors. Ἐπιφορά.

Epīrhēdiūm, the harness of a cart. Fr. ἐπί, upon; and *rheda*.

¹ Haigh: "From ἀμην, certainly; transp. ἀνήμ." But ἀμην was of very late introduction into the Greek language.

² Al. for *ens*, *ontis*, fr. ὄν, ὄντος.

³ Brunck ad Soph. Aj. 658.

Episcopus, an overseer, governor, bishop. Ἐπίσκοπος.

Epistola, an epistle. Ἐπιστολή.

Epitaphium, an epitaph. Ἐπιτάφιον.

Epitheton, an epithet. Ἐπίθετον.

Epitōmē, an abridgment. Ἐπιτομή.

Epityrum, a kind of salad. Ἐπίτυρον.

Epiurus, a peg or pin. Ἐπίουρος.

Epōdos, an epode, a kind of poem. Ἐπώδος.

Erops, a puet, plover. Ἐροψ.

Epōs, an epic poem. Ἐπός.

Epulæ, victuals, food. For *edipulæ* fr. *edo*, I eat. As from *Disco* is *Discipulus*. ¶ Al. from *ἔπω*, whence *ἀμφέπω*, &c., I prepare. A preparation of food.

Eques, a horseman. Fr. *equus*. Adam: "The *Equites* at first did not form a distinct order in the state. When *Romulus* divided the people into 3 tribes, he chose from each tribe 100 young men, who should serve on HORSEBACK and guard his person. *Tullus* added 300 from the *Albans*. *Tarquinius Priscus* doubled their number. It seems that the *Equites* first began to be reckoned a distinct order before the expulsion of the Kings. After this all those who served on horseback were not properly called *Equites* or Knights, but such only as were chosen into the Equestrian order, and pre-
Etym.

sented with a horse at the public expence."

Equidem, indeed. For *et quidem*. So *Etenim* is *Et enim*. So *Etsi*, *Etiam*. *Terence*: "*Etquidem* jubebit posci." *Etquidem* easily became *equidem*. ¶ Al. for *ego quidem*, as it is usually joined with verbs of the first person. But the sentences, in which it is joined to the other persons, oppose this derivation.

Equiso, a groom. Fr. *equus*.

Equus, a horse. Fr. ἵππος, *Æol.* ἱκκος, whence *icquus*, (as *λεῖΠω*, *liQUi*), *iquus*, *equus*. ¶ Al. from *ἔχῶ*, I carry as a horse; whence *oquus*, *equus*, as *γΟν*, *gEnu*.

Eram, I was. Fr. ἔην, *Æol.* ἕαν, whence *eRAM*, as from *μουσαῶν* is *musaRUM*.

Erānus, a contribution, collection for the indigent. Ἐράνος.

Erāto, the Muse *Erato*. Ἐρατώ.

Erēbus, *Erebus*. Ἐρεβός.

Erēmus, a desert. Ἐρημος.

Eres, *Hères*, a hedge-hog. Fr. χῆγ, gen. χῆγος, *cheros*, whence *heres* (as *Φεῦ*, *Heu*) and *eres*. So *Anser* for *Chanser*.

Eretria, a kind of ceruse. As found about *Eretria* in *Eubœa*.

Ergà, towards. Fr. ὀρέγω, (*ὄργω*), I tend towards. So from Ὄροβος, (*Ὀρβος*), is *Ervum*. Or thus: ὀρέγω, ἔργω, ἔργω.

Ergastulum, a place where slaves were made to work in chains. Fr. ἔργασται pp. of
s

ἐργάζομαι, I work, whence *ἐργαστήριον*.

Ergo, on account of, by reason of. *Ergo* seems to be allied to *ergá*, towards; and to mean, with a view towards, in regard to, with reference to. ¶ Others refer *ergo* to Gr. *ἔργον*: but the application is not obvious.

Ergo, therefore. That is, *ergo hujus* or *cujus rei*: on account of this or which thing. See *ergo* above. ¶ Al. from *ἄραγος ἄν*, (i. e. οὐν) whence *ἄραγ' ἄν*, *argo*, N omitted as in Plato from *Πλάτων*.¹

Ericius, *Hericius*, *Ereceus*, a hedgehog. Also, an engine of war full of sharp spikes. Fr. *eres*, *heres*. As from *Pellis* is *Pellicius* and *Pelliceus*.

Erigo, I set straight up, set upright, erect. Fr. *rego*, whence *rectus*.

Erināceus, *Herināceus*, a hedgehog. Fr. *eres*, *heres*; whence *erinus*, (as *Mare*, *Maris*, *Marinus*) whence *erinaceus*.

Erinnys, a Fury. *Ἐριννύς*.

Ero, I will be. For *eso*, *ἔσω* fut. of *ἔω*, I am, whence *ἔσομαι*. *Esit* for *erit* is in the Twelve Tables. ¶ Or from *ἔσω*, *ἔω* (as *νομίσω*, *νομιῶ*), whence *eRo*, as *νυδς*, *nuRus*; *ἔω*, *uRo*. ¶ Or *ero* was formed from *eram* on the model of *Amabam*, *Amabo*.

Erögo, I lay out, expend. Fr. *rogo*. Properly, I make a motion in the Senate for laying

out the public money. Compare *Abrogo*, *Derogo*, *Prorogo*.

Erro, I stray, wander up and down, wander about; stray, err. Properly, I go ill, I go wrong, and hence I go out of my way. Fr. *ἔρρω*.² In Hom. II. σ, 421, *ἔρρων* is translated by Damm "ægrè gradiens." And in Od. x, 72, *ἔρρω* he translates "facesse hinc ocyùs in malam rem." ¶ Wachter notices *Germ. irren*, to wander.

Erūca, ———

Eructo, I belch. Fr. *ἔρυνκται* pp. of *ἐρεῦγω*.

Erūdio, I instruct. *E rudi* doctum facio.

Ervmum, a vetch. Fr. *ἔρβος*, *ἔρβος*, whence *orvus*, *oroum*, then *ervum*, somewhat as from *γOvo* is *gEnu*. "Germ. *erbs*, *erbes*, *erbis*, Belg. *erwet*." W.

Erÿthrinus, *Erÿthīnus*, a roach. *Ἐρυθρίνος*.

Es, thou art. Fr. *εἰς*. ¶ Al. for *esis*. See *Sum*. ¶ Al. from *ἔσγ*, as *Sum* from *ἔσομαι*.

Esca, food. Fr. *esum* supine of *edo*, I eat. Hence *esica*, *esca*, as *Manus*, *Manica*; and *Manus*, *Manicus*, *Mancus*. ¶ Al. for *vesca* fr. *vescor*. ¶ Al. from *ἔσχω*, from *ἔω*. That by which I exist. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. *as* was "esca."³

Escit, or (as Faber reads) *Escet*, shall be; in *Lucret. I*, 620. Fr. *ἔσχω*, I am.

Escūlus. See *Æsculus*.

² Donnegan translates *ἔρρω*, "I WANDER about in sorrow or mournfully."

³ Wachter in *As*.

¹ Al. from (ϕ) *ἔργον*, by which thing.

Esito, I eat often. Fr. *edo*, *esum*.

Esor, *Isor*, a large fish found in the Rhone. Ἴσοξ is in Hesychius. Yet these are probably Gallic words.

Esse, to be. Contracted from ἔσσεσθαι, "futurum esse." Herodotus has τὰ μέλλοντα ἔσσεσθαι, where ἔσσεσθαι is *esse*. ¶ Al. from *essem*, as formed on the model of *Amarem*, *Amare*. ¶ Jamieson refers to Belg. *weesen*, Anglo-Sax. *wesan*.

Esseda, a war-chariot used by the Belgæ and the Britons. Virgil: "BELGICA vel molli melius feret *esseda* collo." Propertius: "*Esseda* cælatis siste BRITANNA jugis." Of course therefore a northern word.¹

Essem, I should be. Fr. ἔσοίμην, or an active form ἔσοιμι, ἔσοιμ', *essoem*, *essem*.²

Essentia, the being or essence of anything. Fr. *esse*, whence a new participle *essens*, *essentis*. ¶ Al. for *exentia*, (*ecsentia*), from *ex* and *ens*, *entis*.

Est, he is. Fr. ἔστι. ¶ Al. for *esit*. See *Sum*.

Est, he eats; *estis*, ye eat. Perhaps, after *edis* was contracted into *es*, *edit* and *editis* were changed to *est* and *estis*, after the example of *Es*, *Est*,

Estis, of the verb *Sum*. Scheller says: "*Edo*, I eat, takes all the personal terminations of the verb *Sum*, which begin or end in *es*."

Estrix, a woman who is a great eater. Fr. *estum* supine of *edo*, I eat. See *Estus*.

Estus, eaten. As *Comedo*, *Comestus*. Fr. *edo*, *edsi*, *edsum*, *etsum*, transp. *estum*. ¶ Or fr. ἔδω, pp. ἔσται, whence νήστεις, νῆστις, one who has not eaten, hungry.

Esturies, hunger. Fr. *esurio*. *Esturio*, I am hungry. Fr. *esurus* from *edo*. I will to eat. As from δράσω is δρασεῖω.

Et, and, also. Transposed from *τε*. ¶ Or from ἔτι, ἔτ', yet further.

Et, even. This sense comes from that of *Also*. Cicero: "Quàm salutare non modo hominum, sed *etiam* pecudum generi." This sense agrees well with ἔτι, yet further, still more.

Etënim, for. *Et enim*. Καὶ γάρ. *Etësiæ*, periodical winds. Ἐτησίαι.

Ethicus, relating to morals. Ἠθικός.

Ethnicus, heathen. Ἐθνικός. *Ethos*, ethics. Ἠθος.

Etiã, also, likewise. For *etiam*, and now, now further. So *Quonjam*, *Quoniam*.

Etiãmsi, even if. The same as *Etsi*.

Etiãtum, even then. That is, at that time also.

Etsi, even if. As Gr. *si* καί.

Etymon, the true origin of a word. From ἔτυμον, true, real.

¹ "Apud Belgas, ait De laCerde, nunc quoque *kissen* est incitare ad cursum; et his *essedum* est *hessichdum*, quo sermone etiamnum aurigæ Belgici utuntur." Bailey.

² Jamieson states the analogy between the Latin and the Mæso-Gothic: *Essem*, *wesj-au*; *esses*, *wescis*; *esset*, *wes-ei*; *esseim-us*, *weseim-a*; *esset-is*, *weseith*; *essent*, *wesein-a*.

Eu, well done! *Εὖ*.

Euan, Bacchus. For *Euan*,
Εὐαν.

Evangelium, the Gospel.
Εὐαγγέλιον.

Euar, hurra, huzza. For
euax, fr. *εὐάξω* fut. of *εὐάζω*, I
cry out Bacchus.

Eventus, an event. Fr. *evenio*, *eventum*. That which happens.

Evergaea: See Appendix.

Everriculum, a draw or drag net. Fr. *everro*, as sweeping clean away. Camden uses the word Sweep-net. So *Terriculum*.

Euge, bravo! *Εὐγυς*.

Eugēnā, *Eugēnā*, an excellent sort of grapes. Fr. *εὐγένεια* plural of *εὐγένεια*, nobleness.

Eugēra, much the same as *euge*. *Pa* is *πρ*, *πη*, "quodammodo." Some write *Eugēra* from *πα*, *ποι*.

Eugium: See Appendix.

Evidens, manifest. Qui apertè *videtur*. See *Edomo*.

Evius, Bacchus. *Εὐϊός*.

Eumēnides, the Furies. *Εὐμενίδες*.

Eunūchus, a eunuch. *Εὐνοῦχος*.

Euax, *Evoe*, a cry of the Bacchanals. *Εὐοῖ*.

Eurīpus, the strait between Aulis and Eubœa, remarkable for an irregular ebb and flow of its tide. Hence used for any strait, a moat, aqueduct, &c. *Εὐρίπος*.

Eurus, the south-east wind. *Εὐρος*.

Euterpē, one of the muses. *Εὐτέρπη*.

Ex, from. *Ἐξ*.

Ex—, (in composition,) thoroughly. See *Edomo*.

Exactus, perfectly done, accurately done. Participle of *exigo*, I carry through. *Ex*, as *E* in *Edomo*.

Exāgōga, an exportation of goods. *Ἐξαγωγή*. Also, an exporter of goods. *Ἐξαγωγεύς*.

Exāmen, a swarm of bees. Fr. *ἔξαμμα*, fr. *ἔξημα* pp. of *ἔξαιπω*, I join or hang to, append. As hanging to one another, or joined together. So *Apes* from *Apio*. ¶ Or *examēn* is for *exapimen* fr. *exapio*, the same as *ἔξαιπω*. ¶ Or *examinis* is the foundation of the substantive, fr. *ἔξαμμένον*.

Exāmen, the beam of a balance. As that from which the scales are appended. Virgil: "Jupiter ipse duas æquato *examine* lances Sustinet." Hence it means a test, trial, examination. *Examen* is fr. *ἔξαιπω* or *exapio*, I append, connect. See above. Pliny has "Ex quo pendeant *exapta* catenis tintinnabula," connected by chains.

Exāmīno, I examine. See the second *Examen*.

Exantlo, I empty, exhaust; I bear, endure. *Ἐξαντλέω*, *ἔξαντλώ*, in both senses. ¶ Some write *exanclō*, for *exanculo*, fr. *anculo* (whence *ancula* and *ancilla*), I attend upon, serve.

Exaspēro, I provoke, exasperate. That is, I make (*asperum*) sharp in temper.

Exauctōro, I dismiss from military service. The contrary to *auctoro*.

Excanto, I charm anything by song (*ex*) out of its place.

Excelsens, excellent. See *Excello*.

Excello, I excel, outdo. Fr. *cello*, I drive or urge forward. Said properly of one person in a row moving out of it and getting before the rest. Or said properly of one raised high above others. See *Excelsus*.

Excelsus, high. Fr. *celsum* supine of *cello*, I drive, move. Moving up. Compare *Editus*, high.

Excētra, —————

Excidium, ruin. Fr. *excido*, I fall.

Excŕementum, the refuse of the sieve; bran. Refuse, excrement. For *excretimentum* fr. *excretum* sup. of *excerno*, I sift. Or for *excernimentum*, *excrenimentum*, *excrementum*, as *Superrimus*, *Supreimus*, *Supremus*.

Excūbia, watches by night, and (improperly) by day. Fr. *excubo*.

Excūbo, I lie out of doors all night; keep guard.

Excūso, I excuse. For *excauso*. I allege an excuse in order to repel a charge. See *Causor*.

Excūtio, I shake off. For *exquatio*, *exquatio*.

Excŕor, I execrate. For *exsecror*, *exsacror*. I give up as (*sacrum*) devoted to the wrath of Heaven.

Excēdra, a hall, piazza. 'Εξέδρα.

Exemplum, a sample, example; copy, model. Fr. *eximo*,

exemi, I take out, I select, as in *Eximius*. Whence *exemulum*, *exemlum*, *exemplum*. So *templum*, and so *σίμβλον*, a hive, for *σίμβλον* fr. *σίμαλ*, bees. So *μισσημβρία*, and French *nomBre* (whence our Number,) for "nomre," *concomBre* for "concomre." Or from *exemptum*, whence *exemptulum*, *exemptlum*, *exemplum*. ¶ Al. for *exemplum* fr. *ex amplo*. As taken out of a large quantity.

Exentĕro, I disembowel. Fr. *ἐξεντερίω*, or a word *ἐξεντερίω*, *ᾠ*.

Exerceo, I train, practise. Soft for *exergeo* (as *μισΓέω*, *misGeo*.) fr. *ἐξεργίω*, I work a person, fr. *ἔργον*, work. ¶ Al. for *exarceo*. "Quia, quæ *exercentur* seu *excoluntur*; sub certâ lege ac ratione *coërcentur* continenturque." F.

Exercitus, an army. Participle of *exerceo*. As being trained and exercised. *Nepos*: "Effecit at *exercitissimum* haberet *exercitum*."

Exĕro, I put or thrust forth. Fr. *ἐξείρω*, fut. *ἐξερῶ*. As in *Aristoph.*: *Τὴν γλώσσαν ἐξείραρες*. ¶ Or, as *exero* is written also *exsero*, fr. *sero*, formed from *ἔρω*, whence *ἐρύω*, I draw; and whence *ἐξείρω* above. That is, I draw out. So *Avienus* uses *Prosero*, to put forth. Hence also *Præsertim*.

Exhibeo, I hold out, hold forth, display, exhibit. For *exhabeo*.

Exĭgo, I exact, demand, enforce. Fr. *exago*, I thrust or force out.

Exiguus, slender, slight, small. Fr. *exigo*, (as *Ambigo*, *Ambiguus*.) I drive out, beat out. As *ελαχὺς* fr. *ελάω*, I drive, pf. *ἔλαχα*; or fr. *ελάζω*, pf. *ἔλαχα*. ¶ Al. for *ericuius* (as *amurCa* from *ἀμωρΓὰ*) fr. *erseco*, *execo*, *exico*, *ericui*, whence *ericuius*. Cut thin. So *Mutuus*.

Exilis, faint, slight, slender, small. For *exiilis* fr. *exii* pf. of *exeo*; or for *exitilis* fr. *exitum* supine of *exeo*, I pass away, become evanescent. Somewhat as *ἐξίτηλος*, fading, from *ἐξίω*, *ἔξεται*; and *Exitium* from *Exeo*. Cicero: "Nolo verba *exiliter* exanimata *exire*." ¶ Al. for *exigilis*, (*exiilis*, *exilis*.) fr. *exigo*, whence *Exiguus*, which see. ¶ Al. for *execilis* fr. *erseco*, to cut thin; whence *execilis*, *exilis*, *exilis*. ¶ Al. for *exinilis* fr. *ina*. From the fibres wasting away.¹

Exilium, banishment. For *exulium* fr. *exul*, *exulis*. ¶ Al. from *exilio*, *exsilio*, I escape, fly away, fly.

Eximus, choice, excellent. Fr. *exemo*, *eximo*, I choose out from others.

Exin, from thence. For *exinde*. So *Dein*.

Existo, I stand out, stand forth, appear, rise into being. For *existo*.

Existimo, I judge, repute. For *exastimo*.

Exitium, ruin, destruction.

For *exeo*, *exitum*, to go out, expire. As we speak of a candle going out. So *ἐξίτηλος*, fading, from *ἔξεται* pp. of *ἐξίω*.

Exochadium, tuberculum in ano. Ab *ἐξοχή*, eminentia.

Exodium, a dramatic entertainment introduced at the end of a play. *Ἐξόδιον*.

Exoleo, *Exolesco*, I fade, grow out of date. As contrary to *oleo*, I grow. ¶ Or fr. *ἐξολίω*, I waste away.

Exorcismus, *Exorcista*, *Exorcizo*. Greek words.

Exoro, I gain by entreaty. *Ex*, as *E* in *Edomo*.

Exostra, a machine used on the stage, which by turning round exposed a change of scene. Also, a bridge suddenly thrust from a wooden tower on the wall of a besieged city. *Ἐξώστρα*.

Exoticus, foreign. *Ἐξωτικός*.

Expedio, I disentangle, rid; I rid a thing from its difficulties, dispatch, accomplish; get ready necessities for an army, furnish, equip. That is, I take my (*pedem*) foot (*ex*) out of confinement. Contrary to *Impedio*.

Expeditio, a military expedition. Fr. *expedio*, I equip.

Expendo, I lay out, expend. Properly, I pay out of my resources, pay away.

Expensa, charge, cost. Fr. *expendo*, *expensum*.

Expergiscor, I awake. Fr. *expergo*.

Expurgo, I rouse, excite. Fr. *pergo*, I go, proceed; actively, I make to go or proceed.

¹ Hill: "Exilis comes most probably from *ex* and *ile*; intimating the smallness of the flank; and, of course, the comparative thinness of the animal to which it is applied."

Expēriētia, trial, experience. Fr. *experior*; part. *experiens, entis*.

Expērior, I try, attempt. Fr. *perior*, which fr. *περῶ* fut. of *πείρω*, I go through; whence *πειράω, πειρῶ*, I attempt.

Expers, void of, without, destitute. For *expars*. Being without any part in a concern. Ovid: "*Expertem frustra belli, et neutra arma secutum.*"

Expēto, I light, fall. Livy: "*Ut in eum omnes expetant hujusce cladis belli.*" Fr. *πέτω*, I fall; whence *πιπέτω, πίπτω*. ¶ Or fr. *peto*, I aim or tend towards an object.

Expleo, I fill up. Fr. *πλείω, πλήθην*, whence *πλήθω*.

Explicit liber, the book is finished. These words are often put at the end of MSS. *Explico* is here of the third conjugation, and has a neuter sense. Or perhaps *explicit* is shortly written for "*Explicitus est,*" and should have a stop after it: **EXPLICIT. LIBER.** Martial: "*Versibus explicatum est omne duobus opus.*" ¶ Forcellini thinks the expression may be better derived from ancient works being folded up in volumes, which it therefore was necessary (*explicare*) to unfold before they could be read.

Explico, I dispatch, finish. That is, I disentangle, (opposed to *implico*.) rid a thing from its difficulties.

Exploō, I search diligently, spy out. Properly, I ask of a person with tears, like *imploō*, I implore, beg. Hence, I

beg another to give me information; I enquire of or ask anxiously. Silius: "*Mentesque Deorum Explorant super eventu.*" Hence *exploro* means generally to spy out, search into. Damm explains *ἰρέσθαι* in Od. ζ, 298, "*ῬΥΘΕΡΕΡΕ interrogando.*" Homer joins *μεταλλῆσαι καὶ ἰρέσθαι*. And Hesychius explains *ἰρέων* by *ἰρωτήσων, ζητήσων*.

Expōno, I explain, declare. That is, I set forth.

Expressè, explicitly, expressly. Said properly of things forced out so as to be clear to the sight. Tacitus: "*Vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens.*"

Expungo, I efface, expunge. Contrary to *pungo*, I prick marks on wax with a stylus.

Exquīsitus, choice, rare, exquisite. That is, sought out. For *exquasitus*. So *ἕκαστος* fr. *ἕκαστω*.

Exsequiā, Exequiā, a funeral procession; funeral solemnities. Properly, a following to the grave. Fr. *sequor*.

Exsero: See *Exero*.

Exsors, peculiar, extraordinary. Virgil: "*Exsortem ducere honorem.*" That is, which is not made to depend on (*sortes*) lots. Forcellini explains it, "*qui est extra sortem, qui sorti non committitur.*"

Exspecto, I look out for, wait for. Wachter explains it "*de loco in locum prospicio.*"

Exsterno, I terrify. That is, *sterno mentem*. So *Consterno*.

Exstinguo, Extinguo, I put

out, efface, extinguish. Opposed to *stinguo*, for *stiguo*, *stigo* fr. *στῆγῶ* fut. 2. of *στίζω*, I prick; specially, I prick marks on wax with a stylus. See *Expungo*. ¶ Al. from *tinguo*, *tingo*. As said of fire drenched in water. Ovid: "*Tingere* in amne faces."

Exta, the bowels. For *exsecta*, *execta*, *excta*. "Quòd ea Diis *prosecuntur*," says Festus. Or "*exsecuntur*." ¶ Al. from *ἔξερα*, cast forth; fr. *ἔξερα* pp. of *ἔξίω*, *ἔξιημι*.

Extemplo, immediately. For *ex templo*, from the (*templum*) spot. As "*E loco*" is immediately. ¶ Or for *extempulo*, from *tempulum* dimin. of *tempus*. We use *Extempore* in a different sense, but from a similar reason. ¶ Vossius supposes that it was said by the Priests in the temple at the end of the ceremonies: *Ex Templo* i. e. *abscedite*; as they said *Ilicet*, that is, *Ire licet*. And that, as persons went immediately after this, *extemplo* was used to mean immediately. Perhaps they said at full: "*Ex templo ilicet*."

Extermino, I drive (*ex terminis*) out of the boundaries.

Externus, outward. For *exterinus* fr. *exterus*.

Extērus, *Exter*, foreign. Fr. *ἔξωρος*, (*ἔξτερος*) further out, outer. ¶ Al. from *ex*, as *Sub*, *Subter*. ¶ Others refer *exter* to *ex terrâ*.

Extimus, the uttermost. For *exterrimus*. So *Inferrimus*, *Infimus*.

Extorris, banished (*ex terrâ*) out of the country.

Extra, without. For *exterd* parte.

Extrēmus, the utmost, last. For *exterrimus*, *extreimus*. As *Superrimus*, *Supremus*.

Extrico, I free (*ex tricis*) from impediment.

Exūbēro, I abound, am very fruitful. Fr. *uber*, *uberis*. See *Edomo*.

Exul, *exūlis*, banished. For *ersul*. Banished (*ex solo*) from the soil. Plautus: "*Omnes scelerati exules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarunt*." ¶ Al. from *ἔξιλᾶω*, *ἔξιλᾶω*, I banish.

Exulto, I exult. For *ersulto*, *ersalto*. I leap about for joy.

Exundo, I overflow. See *Abundo*.

Exuo, I strip off. Fr. *ἔξίω*, *ἔξιημι*, I cast off. ¶ Al. from *ἐκδύω*, I strip off. But through what process? Rather, the *ind* in *induo* was considered to have been the same as *in*, (as in *Induperator*,) then *ex* took its place.¹

Exūvia, a cast off skin; cast off clothes; spoils stripped from an enemy. Fr. *exuo*. As *Diluo*, *Diluvies*.

F

Fāba: See Appendix.

Fāber, a workman, artificer. For *faciber* fr. *facio*. As *Tumeco*, *Tumiber*, *Tuber*; *Mulceo*, *Mulciber*.

¹ Al. from *ex suo*. I strip a person (*ex suo*) of his own.

Făbrica, a workshop. Fr. *faber, fabri*.

Făbrico, **Făbrīcor**, I forge, frame. Fr. *faber, fabri*.

Făbŭla, a report, the subject of common talk; a tale, story, fable. Fr. *for, faris*, to talk. So **Exoro**, **Exorabŭlam**; **Figo**, **Figibula**, **Fibula**.

Făcĕla, **Făcĕlăre**, a salad. Fr. *facio*, I make up. A composition. As **Loquor**, **Loquela**; **Queror**, **Querela**.

Făcesso, I do, perform. Fr. *facio*. As **Lacio**, **Lacesso**; **Capio**, **Capesso**.

Făcesso, I go away. Terence: "Hęc hinc *facessat*." Where Donatus remarks: "Pro, hinc se *faciat*, i. e. abeat. Huc se *faciat*, huc accedat, significat." Or, "*facesso hinc*" is "*facio iter hinc*."

Făcĕtus, witty, facetious. Fr. *φάω*, to speak; as **Dicax** from **Dico**. **Cetus** seems to be a termination, somewhat as **Cundus** in **Facundus**.

Făcies, the visage, countenance, face. Fr. *facio*, as **Species** from **Specio**. That is, the make, form, figure, mien, and hence visage, appearance, countenance. ¶ Al. from *πέφακα* (*φάκα*) pf. of *φάω*, (whence *φαίνω*), to show. That is, the external appearance, aspect. See **Facio**.¹

Făcĭlis, easy (*facere*) to do; easy. So **Habilis**, **Agilis**, &c.

Făcĭnus, a good or bad deed. Fr. *facio*.

Făcio, I make; I do. As *ποίηω* has both senses. Also, I sacrifice, like Gr. *πέζω*. That is, *facio rem divinam*. Fr. *πέφακα*, (*φάκα*) pf. of *φάω*, whence *φαίνω* (See **Jacio**); or fr. *φαίω* (whence *φαίω*, *faïo*, and *faCio*, as *σπίος*, *speCus*), whence directly is *φαίνω*, to bring to light, show forth, put forth, produce; hence, like **Produco**, it is used for creating. **Lucilius**: "Ducunt uxores, PRODUCUNT liberos." Hence *facio* is, I make, invent, construct. So from **Pario** is **Reperio**, to invent. **Ovid**: "Carminis et medicę, Phœbe, REPERTOR opis." So *τίκω*, to produce, is also to invent, construct, as in *ἀρχιτέκτων*, and in *τεύχω*, "*facio, fabricor*." "*Τέκω*, in *lucem profero, pario, creo*," says **Valckenaer**. When **Plato** says, *Οἱ πατέρες πολλά καὶ καλὰ ἔργα ἀπεφήναντο εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους, ἀπεφήναντο* in point of sense answers to "*fecerunt*." ¶ Al. from *παγῶ* fut. 2. of *πήγνυμι*, to construct. Π into F, as **Ferè** from **Περὶ**. Then *facio* became *facio*, as **saCer** is for **saGer**, **misCeo** from **μισΓέω**.

Factio, a side, party, sect, faction, conspiracy. Fr. *facio, factum*. From the expression *Facere cum aliquo*. **Cicero**: "Si respondisset; idem sentire, et secum *facere* Sullam." That is, that he sided with him, was of his party. Or from men being united (*factum*) to execute some project.

Factiōsus, seditious. Fr. *facio*, a conspiracy.

¹ "Caninius derives *facies* from the Punic *cas*." V.

Fācultas, power, ability, means of doing anything; means, property. Fr. *facul* for *facilis*; whence *facilitas*.

Fācundus, eloquent. Fr. *for*, *fari*. As from *Iror*, (whence *Iracor*,) is *Iracundus*; from *Vereor* is *Verecundus*.

Fax or *Fex*, *facis* or *fēcis*, lees, dregs. *Fex* is fr. *πήξις*, a condensation. As from *Περί* is *Ferè*. The general preference of *fÆx* to *fËx* seems however an objection to this derivation.

Fāgus, a beach-tree. *Φαγός*, Doric for *φηγός*.

Fāla, a kind of round tower erected on the walls of cities to discharge weapons from. Fr. *φάω*, (whence *φαίνω*,) to show. Whence *φαλός*, conspicuous, appearing aloft, high, "editus." Hesychius has *Φάλαι ὄρη σκοπιαί*. Though the reading is disputed. "The Saxons or Germans," says Dacier,¹ "retain *φάλαι* in *fales* or *fels*, a rock." See *Palatium*. ¶ Wachter notices Hebr. *bala*, "textit, operuit."

Fālārīca, a kind of missile weapon. As thrown from or into a *fala*. ¶ Or from *φαλός*, or a word *φαληρός*, shining. For it was bound round with wildfire and shot out of an engine.

Falco, a falcon. "Quodd unguis more *falcis* habeat introrsum flexos." V. "Credo," says Johnson, "a rostro *falcato* sive adunco." Turton thus combines these ideas: "From its hooked

talons and beak." ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *falk*, Belg. *valk*.

Fālère, a pile or buttress. Scaliger: "For *Halere* fr. *άλς*, *άλος*, the sea. As piles for piers on the seashore. Unless it is that the Greeks called all high things *φάληρα*." See *Fala*.

Fāliscus venter, and *Fāliscus* simply, a hog's pudding made after the manner of the *Falisci*, a people of Etruria.

Fallo, I deceive. Soft for *sfallo*, *σφάλλω*, which is translated (inter alia) by Donnegan, "to deceive, to lead into error, mislead." ¶ Al. from *φηλώω*, *φηλῶ*, I deceive; Doricè *φαλῶ*.

Falsus, deceitful, false. Fr. *fallo*, *falsum*. Pronus ad *falendum*.

Falx, *falcis*, a sickle, hedging-bill, reaping-hook; an instrument of war, crooked like a hook. From Hebr. *phalach*, (*phalch*,) he severed.¹ ¶ It is usually derived from *πίλεκυς*, whence with aspirate *φέλεκυς*, *φέλκυς*, whence *felcis*, *falcis*. But *πίλεκυς* is not a sickle, but an axe.

Fāma, report, rumor, fame. *Φήμη*, Dor. *φάμα*.

Fāmes, hunger. Quayle refers it to Celt. *feim*, need, want. ¶ Perhaps it might be referred to *χάω*, I want, crave, whence *χάτις* is a craving; and whence through *χέχαμαι* might have been formed a word *chames*, changed to *hames*, (as from *Χόρτος* is *Hortus*,) and then to *fames*, as from *Ἔστια* is *Festus*,

¹ Ad *Festum* in *Falæ*. See also Wachter in *Fels*.

² See Wachter in *Halb*.

from *Εἰρμῶς* is Firmus. Or, as the Æolians sometimes put Π for K, for X or CH they might have said Φ or PH. This change of CH into F or PH seems to appear in other Latin words, (as in Flos, Fundo, Futilis,) and is noticed in other languages by Wachter.¹ ¶ Al. for *fugimes* from *φάγω*, to eat, as Foveo, Fovimes, Fomes. *Fames* must then mean a desire to eat.

Familia, the slaves belonging to a master, the servants of a household; the whole household, parents, children, and servants; a family, sect, school; a family estate. For *famulia* from *famulus*. ¶ Al. for *familla* (as *ἀλλος*, *allus*.) fr. *ἀμιλλα*, *hamilla*, (as from *Εἶρμα* is Firmus,) a combat; hence (like Gr. *ἄθλος*,) a crowd or company of spectators; hence a crowd or company generally.²

Familiāris, belonging to the same *familia*, intimate.

Famulus: See Appendix.

Fanaticus, inspired, enthusiastic, fanatical. "Propriè de iis qui circa *fana* bacchari et vaticinari solebant." F. An ancient Glossary explains it by *ἱερατικὸς*, *ἱεροδουλος*.

Fanum, a temple. Where the priests were wont (*fari*) to deliver the oracles of the Gods. As Vates is *φάτης*. ¶ Or *fari* is here *effari*. "*Effatum* templum, dedicated or consecrated by a set

form of words. Livy: *Fanum*, id est locus templo *effatus*." F.³

Far, farris, a kind of wheat. "From Hebr. *bar*, grain." V. As Fascino from *Βασκανῶ*. ¶ Or from Germ. *faren*, to generate, produce; the same as our word To bear. So Hebr. *bara* is, he created.

Farcimen, a sausage. Fr. *farcio*. Apicius: "Sic intestinum *farcies*."

Farcio, farsis, I cram with mingled ingredients. Fr. *φάσσω*, transp. *φάρσσω*.

Farferus: See Appendix.

Fārīna, meal, flour. Fr. *far, farris*.

Fāris, fātur, you speak, he speaks. Fr. *φάω*, (whence *φημι*.) whence *φῶ*, *fo*, and *φάομαι*, *φῶμαι*, *for*.

Farrāgo, a mixture of *far* and other grains or herbs, given to cattle; any thing miscellaneous. Fr. *farris*. As *Plumbum*, *Plumbago*.

Fartor, a fattener of fowls; sausage-maker. Fr. *farcio, farcitum, fartum*. See *Farcimen*.

Fas, what is just or right by the rules of religion. That is, what is spoken and commanded by the priests. From *for, faris*.

Fascia, a linen or woollen cloth for wrapping up infants or wounds, a bandage, swath; hence applied to stockings, stomachers, &c. as wrapped round parts of the body. Fr. *fascis*, a bundle. "Quòd eâ aliquid in *fascem* colligamus." Ainsw. "Because by means of a band materials are collected into bun-

¹ "The Engl. QUIVER sprang from Germ. KOSHER, CH being changed into F, or (which has the same power) into V." Again: "LIFTEN, to lift. From Belg. LICHTEN. CH is often changed to F."

² Al. from *ὁμιλία*, a familiar intercourse.

³ Al. from *φάω*, transp. *ἀνδρ*, *Favōs*.

dles." Tt. Bandage and Bundle are allied to the same verb To Bind.

Fascino, I enchant. Fr. βασκανῶ fut. of βασκαίνω. As Βρέμω, Fremo. A into I, as μαχάνα, machina.

Fascinum, witchery, enchantment. See *Fascino*.

Fascinum, veretrum. Horace: "Minusve languet *fascinum*." Vossius: "Quod antiqui figuram VERETRI multum crederent valere ad omne *fascini* genus averruncandum depellendumque. Sane pueris figura *fascini* de collo suspendebatur, ad amolendas *fascinationes*. Et ut aves inauspicatæ, foribus affixæ, amoliri inventonium credebantur; sic VERETRA, quorum in effascinando usus erat, *fascinum* etiam depellere existimabant. Eò autem VERETRUM *fascinationem* depellere putabant, quia omnia turpia malos invidorum oculos ab instituto averterent atque avocarent. Idcirco et prodesse judicabant, siquis despueret. Theocritus: 'Ὡς μὴ βασκανθῶ δὲ, τρεῖς εἰς ἑμὸν ἔπτυσσα κόλπον.'" *Fascis*, a bundle of wood, twigs, &c. From πᾶξις, (Doric of πῆξις, a fastening together,) *paxis* i. e. *paxis* or *paxis*, transp. *paxis*, might be *fascis*, as from Περὶ is Ferè. ¶ Al. from σφέκελλος¹ (which seems to be used for φάκελλος, a bundle), whence φάσκελος, (as φάσγανον is thought to be put for

σφέγανον,) shortened to φάσκος. ¶ Al. from Germ. *fassen*, to fasten, tie.

Fassus, particip. of *fateor*, for *fatus*.

Fasti, annals, chronicles, &c. in which were set down not only the triumphs, the names of the Consuls, &c., but the Dies *fasti* and the Dies *festi* or *nefasti*. "Hence called *fasti*, as the Dies *fasti* were far more numerous than the Dies *nefasti*." V. ¶ Or from a word φαστοί, formed fr. πέφασται pp. of φάω, to say, relate. See *Fasti* dies.

Fasti dies, days on which the Prætors were able to transact public business, and to pronounce the three words, Do, Dico, Addico. Ovid: "Ille *nefastus* erit per quem tria verba silentur; *Fastus* erit per quem lege licebit agi." From *fas*; as on these days the Prætors were able to dispense justice. As Jus, Justus. ¶ Al. from πέφασται pp. of φάω to speak, pronounce.

Fastidium, disdain, loathing. Fr. *fastus*.

Fastigātus, and *Fastigiātus*, sloped, sloping. Fr. *fastigium*. Narrowed gradually into a sharp point like the roof of a house.

Fastigium, the top or highest part of a building, the top or roof; slope of a roof. Fr. *fastus*, loftiness of mind, high disdain. Hence *fastigium* is "altitudo domûs." Compare *Vestigium*.

Fastigo: See *Fastigatus*.

Fastus, pride, haughtiness. Fr. πέφασται pp. of φάω, φημί.

¹ See Donnegan ad σφέκελλος.

“Quia superbi grandia FANTUR.” V. ¶ Or fr. *πέφασται* pp. of *φάω*, (whence *φάσμα*,) to show. As fr. *φαίλω*, fut. *φανῶ*, is *ὑπερήφανος*, proud.

Fāteor, I grant, own, confess. Fr. *πέφασται* (whence *φατίω*, I declare) pp. of *φάω*, I speak. More directly, from *φατίομαι* or *φατέω*, as *βατέω* from *βάω*.

Fātigo, I tire, weary. Fr. *fatim ago*, I urge on incessantly. Virgil: “Quadrupedemque citum ferratâ calce fatigat.” From *ago* is *agito*, which is sometimes used like *fatigo*.

Fatim: See Appendix.

Fātisco, I open or gape with chinks. And, as things in decay become full of chinks and chasms, *fatisco* is also to be dissolved, to faint, to be exhausted. Fr. *fatim hisco*. As *Fatigo* from *Fatim ago*. But, as *fessus* belongs to *fatisco*, as *Gressus* to *Gradior*, *fatisco* must have come from a verb *fatio*, which is from *fatim hio*. Or, (if F, that is PH, is put for CH: See *Fames*,) *fatio* may be for *chatio* from *χατίω*, *χατίσω*, *χατιῶ*, formed from *χίχαται* pp. of *χάω*, to open or gape.

Fātum, a prophecy, oracle, as uttered by the priests, who were hence called *Fatidici*. Also, the determined or appointed will of Heaven. Either as being usually communicated to men by the oracles; or because in the Roman Theology Jupiter was wont to declare his will to the *Parcæ* whose office it was to fulfil his decrees. Hence *fatum* is used for any-

thing which befalls us, for calamity or death, as being the decree of Heaven. *Fatum* is the participle of *for*, *faris*.

Fātus, silly, foolish, idle, unprofitable. Transferred to the taste, (like Gr. *μαρδς*,¹) insipid. That is, frantic like a (*φάρης*) prophet, raving, delirious. *Uus*, as in *Mutuus*.

Fāveo, I favor, befriend. Fr. *φαίω*, (as *άίω*, aVeo; *χαίω*, caVeo,) fr. *φάω*, whence *φημι*, to speak, i. e. in another's favor. I favor by word. Ovid: “LINGUIS animisque favete.” So *αἶνος*, from signifying a speech or discourse, means a speech in favor of another, a panegyric; whence *αἰνέω*, to praise.

Fāvilla, hot ashes or embers, sparks of fire, cinders. For *failla* from *φάος*, light; or from *φάω*, to shine; or for *favilla* from *φαύω*, to shine. Virgil has “CANDENTE favillâ.”

Fauni, ———

Fāvōnius, the west wind. Fr. *faveo*. As favoring, kindly, mild. Forcellini: “Quia favet genituræ, siquidem est spiritus genitalis mundi, quo plantæ hyberno tempore enectæ reviviscunt.” Lucretius has, “Genitabilis aura Favoni.”

Faustus, lucky, favorable. Fr. *faveo*, *favsi*, *fausi*, *faustum*, as *Haurio*, (*Haurai*,) *Hausi*, *Hauptum*. ¶ Al. from *φαιωτός* fr. *πέφασται* pp. of *φαύω*, *φάω*,

¹ *Μαρδς* is evidently from *μαρδς* from *μάω*, whence *μάτρη*. Nor is it necessary that its sense of Insipid should be the primitive one.

² Al. for *fovilla* fr. *faveo*.

whence *Faveo*. ¶ Al. from φαυστός, bright, (whence φαυστήριος,) and so serene, auspicious.

Fautor, a favorer. Fr. *favēo*, *favitum*, *fautum*, as *Aviceps*, *Auceps*.

Fāvus, a honeycomb. *Favus*, i. e. *phāvus*, seems to be put for *chāvus* (See *Fames*) fr. χάος, a chasm. As full of chasms. Χάος, *ChaVus*, as βόας, boVes. ¶ Al. from ὕφος, anything woven. "Textum opus," says *Vossius*. Hence *huphus*, *huvus*, and *fuvus* (as *Eirmūs*, *Firmus*), then *favus*, as κτνος, cAnis; κτλιξ, cAlix. ¶ Al. from φάω, which *Lennepe* supposes to mean primarily "findo, aperio." ¶ Al. from Germ. *wabe*, a honey-comb, and this from *wēben*, to weave.

Faux, *faucis*, a jaw. Fr. φάω, φάω, to speak. *Virgil*: "Vox *faucibus* hæsit." The C as in *speCus* from σπέος, or from perf. πέφανκα. ¶ Al. from φάρυγξ, φάυγξ, φάυξ, φάυξ. ¶ Al. from χάνω, χάω, to be hollow. Whence *chaucis*, *phaucis*. See *Fames*.

Fax, *fācis*, a torch. Fr. φάος, light, or φάω, to shine. C as in *speCus* from σπέος. Or *fax* is fr. φάω, φάσω, Æol. φάξω.

Faxim, *Faxo*, may I do, I will do. For *faxerim*, *faxero*, fr. *facio*, *faci*, *faxi*.

Fēbris,¹ a fever. Fr. *ferveo*, *ferbeo*, (whence *ferbui*), transp. *febreo* whence *febris*. As πυρετός fr. πῦρ.

Fēbrua, expiatory sacrifices offered to the *Manes*. Fr. *ferveo*, *ferbeo*, *ferbui*, transp. *ferbui*. For the purification was made mostly with fire or hot water.

Fēbruārius, February. For the *februa* were offered in this month for twelve successive days.

Fēcundus, *Fæcundus*, fruitful, fertile. Fr. *feo*, I produce. As from *Vereor* is *Verecundus*. *Feo* is fr. φύω; or fr. φέω, allied to φύω, and φάω, whence φῆτο.

Fel, *fellis*: See Appendix.

Fēlis, a cat; a ferret. Fr. φήλος, deceitful, cunning. *Pliny*: "*Feles*, quo silentio, quàm levibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus! quàm occultè speculatae in musculos exsiliunt." ¶ *Salmasius* supposes, I know not on what authority, that the ancient Greeks instead of αἰλουρος said αἰλός, whence *Fαιλός*, *fālis*.

Fēlix seems primarily to mean fruitful, fertile, productive. *Silius*: "*Felix uteri*." *Virgil*: "*Frugibus infelix*." *Cicero*: "*Quanta felicitas terræ, quæ tam multa GIGNIT*." *Felix* is from *feo*, like *Fetus*, *Fecundus*. *Feo*, *feix*, (as in *Beatrix*, *Cervix*, *Cornix*,) whence *felix*, as the L is added in *Filius* and *Fulica*. Hence *felix* is copious, abounding, wealthy, fortunate, happy. ¶ *Vossius*: "Ab ἡλιξ seu ἡλικία, quod ætatem notat, at strictè ponitur pro ætate florente. Ut *felix* propriè sit, qui vegetæ est ætatis, corpore animoque valens." F, as from *Eirmūs* is *Firmus*. Or fr. ἐφήλιξ. *Fello*, I suck. Fr. θηλάω,

¹ "Germ. *fieber*, Anglo-Sax. *sefer*, *sefor*." W.

θηλώ, Æol. φηλώ, as θήρ, Æol. φήρ.

Fēmella, a little woman. For *feminella*.

Fēmēn, *Fēmūr*, the thigh. For *ferimen*, *ferimur*, fr. *fero*. "As bearing the weight of the body." Tt.

Fēmīna, *Fēmīna*, the female in all animals. Fr. *feo*, to produce; whence *Fecundus* and *Fetus*. From *feo* would be *femen*, *feminis*, (as in *Nomen*, &c.) then *femina*.

Fēmūr: See *Femen*.

Fendo, ———

Fēnēbris, pertaining to usury. Fr. *fenus*, as *Salus*, *Salubris*.

Fēnēstra, a window. Fr. φαίστρα fr. πεφάνισται pp. of φαίζω, to produce light, to make to be seen. ¶ Al. from the north. Germ. *fenster*, Welsh *ffenestr*, Belg. *venster*.

Fēnus, *Fānus*, the interest of money. Fr. *feo*, I produce. As τόκος fr. τέκω, τικτώ.¹

Fēo: See *Fecundus*.

Fēra, a wild beast. Fr. φηρός, Æolic form of θηρός gen. of θήρ. ¶ Al. from *ferio*. We have *Parēns* from *Pario*.

Fērax, fruitful. Fr. *fero*. As *Fallo*, *Fallax*.

Fērcūlum, a frame on which several dishes were BROUGHT in at once and set upon the table; a service, course. For *fericulum* fr. *fero*, as *Veho*, *Vehiculum*.

Fērē, about, nearly, almost.

Almost always, generally. Fr. *per*; *pere*, aspirated *phere*.

Fērētārii, light armed soldiers. Fr. *ferentes*. "Quia ea tantum arma habebant quæ feruntur, non quæ tenentur, quippe qui fundis lapidibusque vel arcu et telis pugnabant." F.

Fērētrius, a name given to Jove by Romulus. Fr. *feretrum*, a frame for carrying spoils in a triumph, which Romulus consecrated to Jupiter, as is related by Livy I, 10.

Fērētrum, a bier, coffin; frame for carrying images at funerals or spoils in a triumph. Φέρετρον.

Fēriā: See Appendix.

Fērio, I smite, hit. Fr. *perō* (as *Peri*, *Ferē*,) fut. of *perō*, to pierce. Johnson gives as the first meaning of *Smite* "To strike, to reach with a blow, to PIERCE." ¶ Al. from *fera*. As being the property of wild beasts.

Fērēdē, almost, nearly. For *ferimē* fr. *ferē*.²

Fermentum, leaven, yeast. For *feruimentum* fr. *ferveo*, i. e. *æstuo*, bullio.

Fēro, I bear, carry. Φέρω.

Fērōnia, ———

Fērox, fierce, insolent, bold. Fr. *fero*.

Fērūgo, rust (*ferri*) of iron.

Ferrium: See Appendix.

Ferūmen, solder, cement. Properly, as joining (*ferrum ferro*) iron to iron. Or joining things with iron. Herodotus

¹ Al. from *ποιός*, recompence, compensation. As *Peri*, *Ferē*.

² Al. from *ἄρροϊ*, just as.

has κρητῆρα καὶ ὑποκρητηρίδιον
σιδήρεον κολλητὸν.

Fertilis, fertile. Fr. *fertum*,
supine of *fero*, as *Alo*, *Altum*,
Altulis.

Fertum, a cake of the best
kind brought to or offered at
the sacrifices. Fr. *φερτὸν*, borne.
¶ Or *fertum* is the proper par-
ticipule of *fero*. (See *Fertilis*.)
That is, ad sacra *fertum*. ¶
Some read *fartum* fr. *farcio*.
And some, who read *fertum*,
suppose it put for *refertum* fr.
refarcio. See *Fessus*, *Gressus*.

Fertus, rich, plentiful. Fr.
fertum, whence *fertilis*. ¶ Al.
for *refertus*. See *Fertum*.

Ferveo, *Fervo*, I am hot,
boil, rage. Fr. *θερέω*, (fut. 1.
of *θίρω*), *θερVέω*, Æol. *φερVέω*,
as *θηρ*, Æol. *φῆρ*. ¶ Or *fervo*
was the original word, (for it
was used anciently,) fr. *θίρω*,
θέρVω, Æol. *φῆρVω*.¹

Ferula, a rod or stick with
which boys were corrected, a
ferule. Fr. *ferio*. It is also
the herb or shrub called fennel-
giant. Perhaps as supplying
the rod. But *Pliny* seems to
derive it, at least in this sense, fr.
fero: "Nulli fruticum levitas
major; ob id GESTATU FACI-
LIOR, baculorum usum senec-
tuti præbet."

Ferus, savage, wild. Fr. *fera*.

Fescinnīni versus, rude, ob-
scene and witty poems, invented
or much used at *Fescennia*, a
town of *Etruria*.

Fessus, tired. For *fassus*, (See
fatisco,) as *Gradior*, *Gressus*.

Festino: See *Appendix*.

Festivus, festive. Fr. *festus*.

Festra. "Antiquis idem fuit
quod apud nos FENESTRA, tes-
te Festo. Non tamen quælibet,
sed ostiolum minusculum in sa-
crario." F. For *fenestra*, *fenes-
tra*.

Festuca, a shoot, stem, stalk,
straw, reed. For *fetuca* fr. *feo*,
fetum, (whence *Fetus*,) to bring
forth. *Uca*, as in *Fistuca*, *Ca-
duca*. ¶ Al. from *ἴσται* pp. of
ἴω, to send, send forth, shoot
forth.

Festus, festive, jovial, merry.
Whence *festum*, a festival. Fr.
ἑστιάω, *ἑστιῶ*, to give a feast.
As from *Εἰςμὸς* is *Firmus*. ¶ Or
from the north. *Armoric* and
Germ. *fest*, *Irish festa*, is a
festival. "Armorica vox rite
nascitur a *fasta*, ordinare; quia
dies festi sunt dies solennes per
annum dispositi." W. ¶ Al.
from *φαιρός*, bright; and hence,
gay, cheerful, merry.

Petiāles, *Feciāles*, ———

Fētus, *Fētus*, an offspring.
Fr. *feo*, *fetum*, whence also *femi-
na* and *secundus*. ¶ Al. from
φουτὸν, an offspring.

Fæx: See *Fex*.

Fi, a sound of aversion. From
the sound, *Fi fi*. So Germ. *fi*.
The Latin word is not however
one of established authority.

Fiber, *fibri*, a beaver. Fr.
θιβρός, Æol. *φιβρός*, soft, fine.
From the softness of its hair.
Pliny: "*Fibro* est mollior plu-
mâ pilus." ¶ "Because it inha-
bits (*fibrum*) the extremity of a
river." W. See *Fibra*. ¶ The
Sax. is *befer*, Germ. *biber*.

¹ Al. from Germ. *feur*, fire.

Wachter says that these are "omnium consensu" from the Latin.

Fibra, the point or extremity of anything; of certain of the entrails, as of the liver, lights, &c.; also the whole entrails. Also, said of the small sprouts or strings like hairs hanging at the roots of herbs. For *finibra* fr. *finis*. As from *Facio* is *Faciber*, then *Faber*, *Fabri*.

Fībūla, a clasp, buckle. For *figibula* fr. *figo*, as from *Fari* is *Fabula*.

Ficēdūla, the beccafico or fig-pecker. Fr. *ficus*; or from *ficus* and *edo*.

Fictilis, made of earth or clay. Fr. *fictus*, fashioned. As *Alo*, *Altus*, *Altis*.

Ficus, a fig. Fr. *σῦκον*, a fig; or from a word *σῦκος*, whence *βῦκος*, (as vice versâ *Σιδος* for *Θιδος*), and *φῦκος*, as *Θηρ* in *Æolic* is *Φήρ*. Hence *ficus*, as *φρῦγω*, *frlgo*. If from *σῦκον*, it will be like *nervus* from *νεῦρον*. ¶ "From Hebr. *fag*, [Turton says *fig*,] an unripe fig." V. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. is *fig*, Germ. *feige*.'¹

Ficus, applied to emeralds or piles. "A tubercle or wart, rough on the top like a fig." Tt. "Quia desuper fundit se ad similitudinem *fici* fructus." F.

Fidēlia, a pot, jar, jug. Fr. *πίθος*, a cask; as *Fido* is allied

to *Πίσω*. ¶ Al. from *fidelis*. "Quodd *fideliter* servat recondita." V.

Fidelis, faithful. Fr. *fides*.

Fides, reliance, credibility, credit, faith; integrity, veracity. Fr. *πίθω* fut. 2. of *πίθωω*, whence *πίθομαι*, to rely on. A double change of *Π* to *F*, and *Θ* to *D*, as in *Fidelia*. ¶ Or fr. *πίστις*, *Æol.* *πίστις*, whence *πίθδης*, *fides*. ¶ Or *fides* is fr. *fīdo*, and this fr. *πίθω*.

Fides, *fīdis*, the string of a lyre; a stringed instrument of music. Fr. *σφίδη*, a string made from gut. As *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*.

Fīdīcen, *fīdīcinis*, one who sings to or plays on a stringed instrument. Fr. *fides* and *cano*.

Fīdīus. See *Mediusfidius*.

Fīdo, I trust to. See *Fides*.

Fīdus, faithful. Cui *fidi* potest.

Fīgīnus, belonging to a potter. For *figulinus* fr. *figulus*.

Figmen, *Figmentum*, an image. For *figimen* fr. *figo*, i. e. *figo*, I form. Compare *Figulus*, *Figura*.

Fīgo, I fix, fasten. Fr. *πήγω*, whence *fēgo*, (as in *Ferē* from *Περῖ*), and *fīgo*, as in *rima* from *ρήγμα*, *lber* from *λεπτος* i. e. *λεπτος*. ¶ "From the Anglo-Sax. *fegen*," says *Tooke*. ¶ "From Welsh *pigo*, Germ. *picken*, *pungere*, *punctum ferire*, *acutum figere in aliquid*," says *Wachter*.

Fīgūlus, a potter or worker in clay. Fr. *figo*, i. e. *figo*, I form. See *Figmen*.

Fīgūra, a figure, form, shape.

¹ "Cum *ficus* sit *fractus exoticus*, rectè nomen ejus derivatur à Lat. *ficus*. Nam earum rerum, quibus Germani ab initio caruerunt, multa à Francis reliquisque populis Germ. in idioma suum nomina Latina translata esse, dubio caret." W.

Etym.

Fr. *figo*, i. e. *fin*go, I make. See Figmen and Figulus.

Filix,——

Filius, a son. Fr. *υἱός*, *hyios*, whence *fyius*, (as Firmus from *Εἰγμός*) and *fylius*, as *salus* from *σάος*. See Fulica. ¶ Al. from *φῦλον*, a race. ¶ Al. from *φίλος*, taken in the sense of beloved, like *φίλος*. Homer has *φίλε τέκνον*. But *φι* in *φίλος* is short.

Filum, a thread. Fr. *εἰλέω*, *eilō*, (as Firmus from *Εἰγμός*,) to twist up, wind up, roll together, “convolvo, torqueo.” As Todd deduces Thread from a Saxon word signifying To twist. ¶ Al. from *πιλέω*, *πιλῶ*, to condense. We say, A ball of thread. “Dum trahitur duciturque, eadem operâ torquetur et condensatur,” says Vossius. ¶ Al. for *fixillum* fr. *figo*, *fixi*. As from *Veho*, *Vexi*, *Vexillum* is *Velum*; and as from *Pago*, *Paxi*, *Paxillus* is *Palus*.¹

Fimbria, the extremity of anything; the border or hem of a garment; a fringe. Fr. *finis*, whence *finibria*, (Compare *Fibra*,) *finbria*, *fimbria*, as *siNplex*, *siMplex*.

Fimus, dung, manure. Fr. *ὑμός*, moisture. ¶ Or for *pimus* (as *Ferè* from *Περὶ*) fr. *πέπιμαι* pp. of *πίω*, whence *πιμελή*, fatness. Either from its fatness or from its fattening the fields. Virgil: “*Saturare fimo PINGUI sola*.” Forcellini defines *simus*

“*excrementa animalium quibus agri stercoantur*.” Compare *Opimus*. ¶ Al. from *πίω* or *φίω*, (whence Gr. *φιμός*, a muzzle;) to press close. That is, a mass or clod of dung. ¶ Al. from *φυρμός*, dung; whence *φυρμός*. Hence *simus*, as *Mica* from *Μικκή*.

Findo, *ῥῖδι*, I cleave, cut, sever. *Findo* for *fido*, and *fido* from *σχιδῶ* fut. 2. of *σχίζω*, to split; whence *chido*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*,) and *phido*, as *Fames* for *Chames*; &c. ¶ Or *findo* is from *σφῆν*, *σφηνός*; a wedge; whence *σφηνίς*, *σφηνίδος*, *σφηνιδῶς*, *σφηνιδῶ*, *σφηνιδῶ*, *fēndo*, *findo*. ¶ “From Chald. *jedá*, scindere, vulnerare.” V.²

Fingo, I form, fashion, frame; devise, feign. Fr. *πήγω*, *πηγνύω*, explained by *Donnegan* (inter alia), to construct, build. Hence, i. e. from *πήγω*, is *fin*go, as from *Πήγω* is *Figo*. Or the *N* is added, as in *Lingo*.

Finis, the end or conclusion of anything. Soft for *fhinis* fr. *φθίνω*, to decay, come to an end. *Φθινόπωρον* is translated by *Donnegan* “the END of autumn;” and *φθινᾶς*, “which draws to an END.” ¶ Al. from *fio*, as said of things completed. Or, as *Scaliger* explains it: “*Cum sit id, cujus gratiâ aliquid fit*.” ¶ Al. from *σχοῖνος*, a rope; whence *schinis*, (as from *Οἰ* is *Hi*), *chinis*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*,)

¹ Varro deduces it from *hilum*: “*Filum*, quod minimum est *hilum*. Id enim minimum est in vestimento.” ¶ Al. from *pūs* or fr. *πύλον*.

² If *φάω*, as *Lenep* supposes, primarily signified “*findo*, *aperio*,” *φάω* might have been allied to it, and through *φάω* might produce *fido*, *findo*.

and *fines*, as in Fames for Chames, &c. Boundaries being marked out by ropes. ¶ Al. from ἴς, ἰνός, a fibre, tendon, and so transferred to a string or rope. ¶ Al. from θίς, θινός, Æol. φίς, φινός, (as Θῆρ is in Æolic φῆρ,) a shore; i. e. the boundary of the land.

Finiſimus, bordering upon. Qui *fines* nostros attingit. So *Affinis*.

Fio, I am made or done, I become. Fr. φύω, *fyo*; or fr. φῖω, whence φιτρός, φῖτυ, φιτύω.

Firmamentum, anything which confirms or strengthens, a stay, support. Fr. *firmitas*, *firmaui*, for *firmauimentum*. As *Incruentum* for *Increuimentum*.

Firmus, firm, steady, sure. Fr. ἔρμος or ἔρμα, (poetically εἰρμός and εἰρμα,) a prop, stay, support. Donnegan explains ἔρμάω, "to make **FIRM**." ¶ Al. from εἰρμός, a connexion. Things connected being firm.

Fiscella, a little frail or basket. Also, a muzzle, made similarly from twigs, &c. Fr. *fiscus*.

Fiscina, a basket, frail. Fr. *fiscus*.

Fiscus, a basket, frail; a basket or bag for holding money; the public chest, the treasury. Fr. ἴσχω, *Fisχω*, to hold, contain. F prefixed like V.¹

Fissicūlo, "findendo rimor." F. From *findo*, *fissum*.

Fissūra, a cleft. Fr. *findo*, *fissum*.

Fistūca, a very large wooden mallet, a rammer, which is lifted in the air and falls down on anything underneath with great impetuosity, to drive it in the ground. Fr. ἰστᾶω, ἰστᾶ, to raise; as from *Cado* is *Cadūca*. Properly, *histuca*, as *Firmus* for *Hirmus*.

Fistūla, a shepherd's pipe; a water-pipe. For *fiscētula*, fr. πεφύσηται pp. of φύσᾶω. I blow. As φύστη, a cake of flour and wine, is for φυσήτη, as being puffy or tumid. Or if φύστη is fr. φύω, the same as φυσᾶω;² then *fistula* is from πέφυσται pp. of φύω, same as φυσᾶω. Hence a word φυστή, *fista*, *fistula*.

Fistūla, a fistula, a disease in the anus. "Because it resembles a pipe or reed." Tt.

Flābellum, a fan. Fr. *flabulum* fr. *flō*, as from *For* is *Fabula*.

Flābrum, a blast, breeze. Fr. *flō*, *flavi*. As from *Candela* is *Candelabrum*.

Flacceo, I flag, droop, grow feeble. Fr. βλακίωω or βλακίω, I am feeble or enervated. So *Fluo* from *Blūo*.

Flāgellum, a whip. Fr. *flagrum*. Soft for *flagrellum*.

Flāgītātor, a dunner. Fr. *flagitor*. One who demands his money importunately.

Flāgītium is thus defined by Forcellini: "Acris turpisque *efflagitatio* cum convicio ac tumultu. Hinc *Plautus* *flagitium* vocat, cum puellæ causâ protervi juvenes aliorum ostia

¹ Al. from a supposed word φασκός, whence φασκωλός, a wallet.

² Derived fr. φύω fut. of φύω.

occeant. Merc. 2, 3: 'Neque propter eam quicquam eveniet nostris foribus *flagitii*.' Et *flagitium* vocat acrem molestantique creditoris petitionem debiti." *Flagitium* is applied also to the (*flagitatio*) importunate sollicitation made by a man to a woman to surrender her virtue; somewhat as Appello is used. Livy: "Appellare aliquem de prodicione," i. e. to solicit or tempt to treachery. Quintilian: "Solicitare aliquam de stupro," i. e. to beset the chastity of. So Appello aliquam is used simply in the same sense. *Flagito* also is so used: Apuleius: "Juvenem execrandis uredinibus *flagitabant*." And is thus explained by Forcellini: "ardenter ad stuprum sollicito." Hence *flagitium* is transferred from the sollicitation to crime to the crime so solicited; and hence is any disgraceful or shameful crime, and also a reproach, disgrace occasioned by such a crime. ¶ The sense of crime might be drawn also from *flagito*, to question, accuse. Tacitus: "Peculatore *flagitari* jussit." Thus *aitia* is crime, from *aitiō*, to question, accuse.¹

Flāgito, I ask importunately, demand earnestly. Soft for *flagrito* as Flagellum for Fragrellum, fr. *flugro*, as Mussito from Musso. That is, I ask (*multā flagrantia*) with much eagerness,

as Imploro is, I ask (*multo ploratu*) with much weeping. So *ζητέω* is fr. *ζηται* pp. of *ζέω*, ferveo. *Flagrare* cupiditate, desiderio, incredibili studio, are common expressions. Prudentius has "sedare omnem pectoris *flagrantiam*," i. e. cupiditatem, desiderium, as explained by Forcellini.

Flāgro, I burn, am on fire, glow. Fr. *φλαγῶ* fut. 2. of *φλέγω*. Perhaps from *φλαγῶ* was *φλαγερὸς*, *φλαγερῶς*, *φλαγερῶ*, *φλαγρῶ*.

Flāgrum, a whip, scourge. Fr. *flagro*. Plautus: "Quem faciam FERVENTEM *flagris*." Horace: "Ibericis FERUSTE funibus latus." ¶ Al. for *plagrum* fr. *πέπλᾶγα* pf. mid. of *πλησσω*, I strike.

Flāmen, a blast, gale. Fr. *flavimen* fr. *flo*, *flavi*. So Nomen.

Flāmen: See Appendix.

Flamma, a flame. Fr. *φλέγω*, to burn, blaze; pp. *πέφλογμαι* and *πέφλογμαι*, whence *φλάγμα*, *flagma*, *flamma*. Or for *stemma* fr. *φλέγμα*. ¶ Welsh *fflam*, Armor. *flum*, Slavon. *plamen*.

Flammeum, *Flāmeum*, a veil worn by women and others. That is, of a flame color, i. e. of a bright yellow color.²

Flātūrārius, a minter. Fr. *flaturus*. A blower of metals.

Flāvus, yellow. For *flaccivus* from *flacceo*, as *Cado*, *Cadivus*. "Flavedo est color

¹ Al. for *plagitium* fr. *plaga*. Quod *plagis* puniendum est.

² Al. from *Flaminica*, i. e. *Flaminis* uxor. As worn by her. But it would thus be *flaminicale* or some such word.

plantarum pereuntium." W. ¶ Al. for *flammivus* fr. *flammeo*. Of a flame color. Or for *flagivus* fr. *φλαγῶ* fut. 2. of *φλέγω*, to burn.¹ ¶ Al. for *salvus* from Germ. *salb*, Anglo-Sax. *fealw*.

Flecto, I bend, twist. That is, *phlecto*, aspirated from *πέπλεκται* pp. of *πλέκω*, to twine, twist. ¶ Al. from *φλεκτός*, burnt. As things burnt or scorched become crumpled and curled. ¶ The Germ. *flechten* is explained by Wachter "torquere in latus."²

Flem̄ina, *um*, a swelling of the ancles, attended with a discharge of blood. For *flegmina* fr. *φλεγμονή*, a fiery tumor. ¶ Al. for *flegmina*, from *flecto*, *flexi*, whence *fleximen*, *flexmen*, *flegmen*. "Ut quæ flexuosa sint et obtorta." F.³

Fleo, I shed tears. Fr. *φλέω*,⁴ to pour forth, make to gush forth: ¶ Al. from *φλύω*, as *Feo* perhaps from *φύω*. ¶ Al. from *βλέω*, (whence *βλήσω*), to shed. As *Fluo* from *Βλύω*.⁵

Fliſgo, I dash against. Andronicus: "Ipse se in terram *ſigit* cadens." Fr. *φλίβω*, (Homer has *φλίψεται*), to crush; whence *φλίγω*, somewhat as *Γλίφαρον* for *Βλίφαρον*, *Γάλανος* for *Βάλανος*. ¶ Or fr. *πληγῶ* (fut. 2. of *πλή-*

σσω, to strike), aspirated *φληγῶ*, whence *ſigo*. So from *ΠΗγω* is *Flgo*.

Flo, I blow. Fr. *πνέω*, *πνῶ*, whence *phlo*, (as *Πνεύμων* was changed to *Πλεύμων*), with aspirate *phlo*, *ſlo*, as *Flecto* for *Plecto*. Or thus: *πνῶ*, *φνῶ*, *φλῶ*. ¶ Al. from *φλείω*, *φλώ*, to gush forth. ¶ Al. from the Anglo-Sax. *blawan*,⁶ whence our word *To blow*.

Floccus, a lock or flock of wool; also, the nap of cloth. Metaphorically used for a thing of no value. From the north. Germ. *flock*, Iceland. *floka*, Anglo-Sax. *flacea*, Engl. *flake*, *ſleak*, *flock*. Referred to the northern *ſlaka*, to divide; or *pluccian*, to pluck. *Floccus* is defined by Forcellini "lanarum particula DIVISA a velleribus inutiliter avolans."

Floces, the dregs or lees of wine. Allied to *floccus*. "Quia ei insint *floci* quidam et panni." F. Thus Persius has: "PAN-NOSAM fecem morientem sorbet aceti."

Flōra, the Goddess (*florum*) of flowers. ¶ Al. from Greek *Χλωρίς*. Ovid: "*Chloris* eram quæ *Flora* vocor; corrupta Latino Nominis est nostri litera Græca sono." See *Fames*.

Flos, *flōris*, a flower, blossom. Like *ἄωτος*, it is applied to other things and is put for the most excellent of their kind. Fr. *ſlo*. Cicero: "Suavitates odorum

¹ "So," says Tooke, "Yellow is the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon *Geælan*, to burn."

² Al. from *πλήσσω*, *πέπλεκται*, to beat.

³ "From *flecto*, to incline downwards," says Turton.

⁴ *φλέω* is acknowledged by Donnegan.

⁵ Al. from *φρέω*, Æol. *φρέω*, to cry out. Al. from *κλαίω*. See *Flora*.

⁶ Wachter however refers *blawan* to the Latin.

qui afflantur e floribus." As *άστος* is perhaps fr. *άσται* pp. of *άώ*, *άω*. ¶ Or fr. *χλός*, *χλοῦς*, verdure, bloom; whence *chlos*, then *flos*. See Fames. Or *floris* is fr. *χλωρός*, verdant. ¶ Or from *φλόξ*, a flame. "Quia emicat scintillatque ut flamma." V. What is called by Euripides *φλόξ οίνου* is called by Ennius *flos vini*. And the poets call stars "*flores*." ¶ Al. from the Saxon *blowan*, to *blow*, i. e. bloom, blossom.

Fluctus, a wave. Fr. *fluo*, *flucsi*, *fluctum*.

Fluentum, a stream. Fr. *fluo*, as *flumen*.

Fluio, I float. Fr. *fluo*, (i. e. *fluctuo*) *fluitum*.

Flūmen, a stream. Fr. *fluo*.

Fluo, I flow. Fr. *βλώω*, to gush out. As *Βρέμω*, *Fremo*.¹ ¶ Tooke: "From the Anglo-Sax. *fleuwan*."

Flustrum. Dacier: "Tum *flustrum* dictum puto, cum post tempestatem fluctus non movetur, quia tunc '*Defluit saxis agitatus humor*.'" *Flustrum* fr. *fluo*, as *Luo*, *Lustrum*.

Flūta, a floating lamprey. For *fluita* fr. *fluito*; or fr. *fluo*, *flutum*. ¶ Al. from *πλώτης*, a swimmer.

Flūvius, a river. Fr. *fluo*, for *fluius*. Compare *Alluo*, *Alluvies*.

Fōcāle, a bandage or cravat to keep the (*faucem*) throat and

neck warm. For *faucale*. As *Caudex*, *Codex*.

Fōcillo, I warm, cherish. Fr. *focus*.

Fōcus, a hearth, an altar. Fr. *φώος*, whence *focus*, as *σπίος*, *speCus*. *Φῶς* is translated by *Donnegan* (inter alia) a blazing hearth. ¶ Or from *ἔχα* pf. mid. of *ἔχω*, to hold. Whence *ochus*, *Fochus*, *focus*. Compare *Fiscus*. ¶ Or for *fovicus* fr. *foveo*: like *Unicus*, &c. As cherishing the fire, or as cherishing other things by the fire in it. *Ovid*: "At *focus* a flammis et quoddam *fovet omnia dictus*." ¶ Al. from *φάγω*, to roast or boil.

Fōdico, I pierce. Fr. *fodio*. As *Medeo*, *Medico*; *Vello*, *Vellico*.

Fōdīna, a mine, quarry. Fr. *fodio*. *Ina*, as in *Regina*.

Fōdio, I pierce, goad, dig. Also, I punch, push. Fr. *βόθω* (whence *βόθνος*, a pit,) same as *βαθύω* (whence *βάθυσμα*), to excavate; properly, to make deep. B into F, as in *Fascino* from *Βασκανῶ*. And *θ* into D, as in *orDo* from *ὄρθός*. The two changes together are not unlike those in *FiDo* from *Πείθω*. ¶ Or from *φυτεύω*, to plant. The earth being pierced in planting. Or from a word *φυρίζω*, *φυτίσω*, *φυτιῶ*, whence *fudio*, then *fodio*, as *fOlium* is for *fUlium*.²

¹ The perfect *fluxi*, i. e. *fluxi*, might have come from a word *flugo*, fr. *φλυγῶ* fut. 2. of *φλέξω*, *ξω*, whence *φλύκτανα*.

² Some suppose *fodi* put for *chodi*, (See Fames) fr. *χόδην* fr. *χάω*, to raise a heap. But to dig is one thing, to raise a heap another. Though *χάμα* is translated by *Donnegan* "earth dug up." *Haigt*

Fædus, foul, filthy, loathsome, ugly. For *fætīdus*. ¶ Al. from *hædus*, a goat. Stinking like a goat. ¶ Al. from *ύοίδης*, swinish, filthy; whence *ύοίδης*, (the aspirated υ changed to F) *Foidēs*. ¶ Al. for *facidus* fr. *facēs*, dregs. But thus it would be *fÆdus*.

Fædus, a league, covenant. Fr. *σπειδω*,¹ to make a treaty; pf. mid. *ἔσπειθα*, whence *spædus*, *pædus*, (as Fallo from *ΣΦάλλω*,) then *phædus*, the P being aspirated as in *Fere*, *Fides*, *Figo*. Or thus: *spædus*, *sphædus*, *phædus*. ¶ Or from *πειθω*, to conciliate; or *πειθομαι*, to rely on; pf. mid. *πέπειθα*, whence *pæthus*, and *fædus*, as *FiDo* is allied to *Πείθω*. ¶ Al. from *hædus*, (softened into *phædus*, as *φύω* is derived by *Donnegan* from *ύω*,) a kid. A kid being sacrificed as a ratification of a treaty.

Fæmīna. See *Femina*.

Fænum, *Fēnum*, hay. "From the Celtic *fæn*." Ainsw. ¶ Or fr. *feo*, whence *Fecundus*. "Naturalis terræ fetus," says *Festus*.

Fænus. See *Fenus*.

Fæteo, *Fēteo*: See *Appendix*.

Fōliātum, a precious ointment made (ex *foliis*) from leaves, as of the spikenard, myrrh, balm, &c.

Fōlium, a leaf. For *fulium*, and this for *fullum* fr. *φύλλον*, as *ἄλλιος*, allus; *ἄλλω*, sallo.

Fōlium, the leaf of a book.

As anciently it was the custom to write on the leaves of trees, as of the palm. So our *Leaf*.

Follis, a leathern bag or purse. A pair of bellows, which was apparently a bag made of the hides of animals. *Virgil* has "taurinis *follibus*," and *Horace* "hircinis *follibus*." Also, a ball for playing with, made of inflated leather. *Follis*, from signifying a bag of money, was used for money itself. *Lampridius*: "Cūm haberet in sorte centum aureos et mille argenteos et centum *folles* æris." *Crescentius*: "Grandem piscem trecentis *follibus* vendidit." *Follis* is fr. *ύλλις*, a bag; *Æol.* *φύλλις*, whence *folis*, as *φύλλον*, *fOlium*.

Fōmentum, a fomentation, application to assuage pain. For *fovimentum* fr. *foveo*. *Virgil*: "Fovit eā vulnus lymphā." *Columnella*: "Si genua intumuerint, calido aceto *fovenda* sunt."

Fōmes, fuel. For *fovimes* fr. *foveo*. "Quia ignem fovet et alit." V.

Fons, *fontis*, a well, spring, fountain. From *fundens*, *fundentis*, shortened into *funis*, *fontis*, then softened into *fons*, *fontis*. Or changed to *fondens*, *fondentis*; *fons*, *fontis*. We have sOboles for sUboles, and perhaps tOnsa for tUnsa. *Varro*: "Fons, unde *funditur* e terrā aqua viva." ¶ Or from *φωνήεις*, *φωνήεντος* which utters a sound; contracted to *φώνς*, *φώντος*, *fons*, *fontis*.² ¶ Al. for

refers *sodio* to *ὁδός*, a way. That is, to make a way.

¹ "Σπείδω, fut. σπεισώ, as from σπειω or σπειδω." Dn.

² Al. from *χύνοντες* fr. *χύνω*, to pour

fors fr. *φορός*, which carries or hurries forward. As *Pons* from *Πόντος*.

For: See *Faris*.

Fōrāgo. "Filum quo textrices opus diurnum distinguunt. A *forando*, quia *forabant* eo filo telam ut signo hoc distinguerent pensa." F.

Fōrāmen, a hole. Fr. *foro*.

Fōras, out of doors, abroad. Fr. *foris*. Rather, from *θύρα* was a word *fora*, whence *foras*, like *Aliās*. Or fr. *θύραξ*, *θύραξ*.

Forceps, *forcipis*, tongs, nippers, pincers. Also, from the form, the claw of a lobster. For *ferceps* (as *ΚΕρυρα*, *COrcyra*; ext*Orris* for ext*Érris*; and we may perhaps add v*Ortex* for v*Ertex*), for *ferriceps* fr. *ferrum*. That is, *ferrum* quo *capimus* aliquid. See *Forfex*. ¶ Al. for *formiceps*, *formicipis*, as properly (*forma capiens*) grasping hot things. See *Formus*. The Greeks say *πυράγχα* fr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, *ἀγγείω*, to sieze. ¶ Some refer *for* in *forceps* to Germ. *feur*, fire, allied to *πῦρ*.

Forda, a cow with young. Fr. *φορὰς*, *φοράδος* (*φορδός*), a pregnant female.

Fōre, fut. inf. of *Sum*. For *fure* (as from *θῦρα* is *fOres*) for *fuere* fr. *fuo*, whence *fuam*, *fui*, &c. Or *fore* is formed from *forem* on the model of *Amare*, *Amarem*; and *forem* is for *fu-*

rem fr. *fuo*, *fuam*, *fuere*m, *fu-*
rem.

Fōrensis, pertaining to the *fo-*
rum.

Forfex, *forcicis*, a pair of scissors or shears. *Forficis* seems to be soft for *forsicis*; and this for *fersicis*, *ferrisicis* (as *Forcipis* is for *Ferricipis*) fr. *ferrum seco*. *Forcellini* defines *forfex* "instrumentum ferreum quo filum, telam, &c. INCIDIMUS."

Fōri is defined by *Forcellini* "parvæ illæ semitæ intra naves per quas nautæ ultro citroque discurrunt; ita loca ubi sedent vectores; item ubi nautæ sedentes remigant." From *πόρος* fr. *πόρος*, a passage. Compare the derivation of *Transtrum*. Al. from *φορέω*, *φορῶ*, to bear, support. From the senses above given we pass to those of the combs of a bee hive, and the shelves of a book-case. Some translate *fori* generally "the gangways or hatches, the decks." ¶ Al. from *foris*, without. "Quod *foris* essent; h. e. non in carinâ sive alvo navis, ubi velut domi immunes essent a pluviis et ventis, sed sub Jove frigido." V.

Fōria, a diarrhœa. And *foria*, *orum*, liquid excrement. Fr. *φορὰ* i. e. *φορὰ γαστρὸς*, violentus cursus ventris.

Fōricæ, public jakes. Fr. *φόρ-υς*, 'podex;' whence *forio*, 'caco.'

Fōris, a door. Fr. *θύρα*, *Æol.* *θύρα*, whence *fora*, as *μΤλα*, *mOla*.

Forma, a shape, figure, form. Transposed fr. *μορφή*. ¶ Al. from Sax. *fremman*, to frame. In Germ. *form*, Armor. *furm*.

out. X into φ, as in *Fames*. ¶ "A φῶς. Sic et Hebræi oculum fontem dicunt." Isaac Voss.

Irish *foirm*, is the same as *forma*.¹

Forma, a conduit or conveyance of water; an aqueduct. "Quia adhibitis ligneis *formis* exstruitur." F. ¶ Or fr. *πέφορμαι* pp. of *φέγω*, to convey.

Formālis epistola, a circular letter. As written according to a certain (*forma*) form.

Formīca, an ant. Fr. *μύρμηξ*, *μύρμηκος*, Æol. *βύρμηκος*, whence *furmēca* (as Fascino from *Βασκανῶ*), *formēca*, (as *fOris* from *θῚρα*), *formīca*, as *πΗγω*, flgo. ¶ Al. for *fermīca*, as in *fOrceps*, and perhaps *vOrtex*. Quid *fert micas*, i. e. *farris*. Virgil: "Ingentem *formicæ farris acervum*."

Formīcans pulsus, a pulse which is quick and short or low, like the motion (*formīcæ*) of an ant.

Formīcātio, the rising of the body in small pimples, attended with a tingling pain like the stinging (*formicarum*) of ants.

Formīdo, fear, dread, terror. Fr. *μόρμος*,² terror, whence *μορμῶ*, a hideous spectre. That is, from Æol. *βόρμος*, as *Formīca* is from *Μύρμηκος*, through *Βύρμηκος*. *Ido* as in *Cupido*, *Lubido*. ¶ Al. from *forma*, a form, i. e. a spectre.

Formīdo, a foil or net set with feathers of different colors, as a (*formīdo*) terror or scare to wild beasts.

Formōsus, handsome. Qui est bonā *formā*.

Formūla, a set (*forma*) form of words.

Formus, hot. Fr. *τέθορμαι* pp. of *θέρω*, I heat; whence *θορμός*, Æol. *φορμός*, as *Θήρ*, *Φήρ*. ¶ Al. for *fermus* fr. *θεγμός*.

Fornax, *Fornus*, a furnace. Fr. *ύρνος*, pertaining to fire; whence *πύρνος*, *furnus*, *fornus*, as *φῚλλis*, *fOllis*; *νῚκτός*, *nOctis*. ¶ "From Arab. *forn*." Tt.

Fornix, a brothel, stew. Fr. *πόρνη*, a harlot. And, because these places were in vaults and wells under ground, hence *fornix* was a vault; and an arch. Gloss. Vett.: "Fornicaria, *πόρνη*, ἀπό *καμάρας* ἢ *ἴστανται*." *Fornix* was used also for a triumphal arch. ¶ The first sense of this word is usually understood to be an arch or vault; in which some derive it from *fornus*, a furnace, as being arched like it. Others refer it to *foro*, to perforate. "Idem primò fuere *fornices* ac *cavernæ*," says Pontanus. Others refer it to *φορῶ*, to bear, sustain. As simply sustaining, or from the idea of every part sustaining the weight placed upon the arch.

Fornus: See *Fornax*.

Fōro, I bore, pierce. For *poro* (as *Ferè* from *Περ*), fr. *πίπορα* pf. mid. of *πέρω*, to pierce.

Forpex, a barber's scissors. For *forpex*, *forfex*. But the authority of the word seems not quite established.

Fors, *fortis*, chance, luck, good luck. Fr. *πίφορται* pp. of

¹ Al. from *δράμα*, whence *φόρμα*, *forma*. As *Εἶδος* from *Εἶδω*, Species from *Specio*.

² A word inserted in *Donnegan*.

Etym.

φίρω. Or at once fr. φορός, that which bears; as Μόρος, Mors. Id quod res secum ferunt. The Greeks say Τὰ πράγματα κακῶς φέρεται, Things turn out unfavorably. They use συμφορά for an accident or occurrence. Wachter: "Fatum Græcis dicitur φέρον a φέρειν, Latinis fors a ferre, quia fatum est ipsa series causarum, quæ omnes eventus bonos et malos secum fert." Virgil has "Me, fors si qua TULISSET, Promisi ultorem."

Forsan, perhaps. That is, *fors an*, chance whether.

Forsit, perhaps. That is, *fors sit*. Or for *forsitan*, i. e. *fors sit an*.

Fortasse, perhaps. For *fortesse*, *forte esse*. Si forte licet esse.

Fortax. "Cato: 'Fornacem bene struito: facito, *fortax* totam fornacem infimam complectatur.' Videtur *fortax* esse substructio, quæ fornacem in imo cingit et munit ne arcus ejus diducantur et ruant. (The sides, bottom or compass.) A *fortis*." F. Or fr. πέφορται pp. of φέρω. ¶ Or *fortax* is for *fortax* fr. ὀρκτός derived fr. ἔρκω, (whence ὄρκος) to defend.

Fortis, stouthearted, manful, brave. Fr. πέφορται pp. of φέρω, *fero*, *suffero*. "Quia fortitudo est virtus perferendarum rerum." F.¹

Fortuitus, happening (*forte*) by chance.

Fortūna, fortune. Fr. *fors*, *fortis*.

Förüli, bookshelves. See *Fori*.

Förum, a market-place where goods are brought. Also, a public place in Rome where assemblies of the people were held, justice was administered, and other public business, particularly what concerned the borrowing and lending of money, was transacted. Varro: "Quo conferrent suas controversias, et quæ vendere vellent, et quo quæque ferrent, *forum* appellarunt." Rather, from φορέω, φορῶ, same as *fero*.

Förum. Towns or villages in the provinces where they met for the sake of traffic or market or law were called *fora*, as *Forum Livii*, &c. *Forum aleatorium* was a gaming room, from its being a kind of traffic or assembly.

Forus: See *Fori*.

Fossa, a ditch. Fr. *fodio*, *fodsum*, *fossum*.

Fövea: See Appendix.

Föveo: See Appendix.

Fraceo, I grow musty or mouldy. In allusion to the thickness of (*fraces*) lees of oil.²

Frâces, the grounds or lees of oil, the mash of pressed olives. For *frages* (which is indeed found in some MSS.) fr. *frago*, whence *fragilis*. Forcellini defines *fraces*, "carnes

¹ Vossius supposes that *fortis* was anciently *fortis*. He quotes the XII. Tab. where however we have *forti* from *fortus*, which might be put for *fortus* fr. ὀρκται pp. of ἔρκω, to defend.

² In German *fratz* is rancid, but is referred by Wachter to *fracidus*.

oleæ trapeto **CONTUSÆ** et comminutæ," &c. ¶ Or fr. *παγῶ* fut. 2. of *πάσσω*, to dash to pieces.

Frænum: See Frenum.

Frāga, strawberries. Soft for *fragra* (as *Fragellum* for *Fragrellum*,) fr. *fragro*. ¶ Al. from *ῥαφᾶγα*. See *Fragro*.

Frāgīlis, brittle. Fr. *frago*, *frango*. Easily broken.

Fragmen, a broken piece. For *fragimen* fr. *frago*, *frango*. So *Ago*, *Agmen*.

Frāgor, a crack, crash. Fr. *frago*, *frango*. Properly, the sound of anything breaking.

Frāgōsus, craggy, rough, steep. Fr. *frago*, *frango*. That is, broken.

Fragro, I have a strong scent. From a verb *ῥαφᾶττομαι*, (same as *ῥαφᾶίνομαι*, to smell,) pf. mid. *ῥαφᾶγα*, whence *fragus*, as from *Ῥαφᾶς* is *Serus*. Compare *Flagro* as to the termination **RO**. ¶ Al. from *frago*, *frango*. As said of pounded spices.

Frāmea, a short spear, lance.¹ A German word, as *Tacitus* states. "From *frumen*, to send. Allied to *fram*, from." W. "The Germans say to this day *fram* or *friem* or *pfriem*, the Belgians *priem*." V.

Frango, *frēgi*, I break in pieces. For *frago*, fr. *παγῶ*, *Frαγῶ*, (as *ῥίγος*, *Ἐῤῥίγος*, *Frigus*) fut. 2. of *πάσσω*, to dash down. *Virgil*: "Duo de numero cūm

corpora nostro *Frangeret* ad saxum." ¶ Al. from *βράχω*, to rattle, clash: as *Βρίμω*, *Fremo*. From the sound of things breaking. ¶ "From *Hebr. frag*, *rumperere*, *frangere*." V. ¶ Al. from the Anglo-Saxon *bracan*, *brecan*, *brechan*, Germ. *brechen*, to break.

Frāter, a brother. Fr. *φράτης*, one of the same. *φράτρα*, which is explained by *Donnegan* "the descendants of the same father, a band of persons of the same race, a subdivision of a tribe." ¶ "Welsh and Armor. *brawd*, Germ. *bruder*, Gr. *φρητήρ*, Lat. *frater*, Pers. *berader*, Goth. *brothr*, Irish *brathair*. All from the Celt. *bru*, the womb. As the Latins say *Uterinus*." W.

Fraus, *fraudis*, guile, fraud, deceit; the being deceived; also, any fault, offence, trespass; also, punishment for such offence, loss; hence any harm or detriment. *Fraudis* is for *fradis* fr. *φραδής*, knowing, clever. *Δολοφραδής* is used by *Homer* for being clever in deceiving. Or from *φραυδής*, poet. for *φραδής*, as *ναυδής* for *ναός*, &c. Or from a word *φραδύς*, transp. *φραυδής*. At least fr. *φραδῶ* fut. 2. of *φράζω*, whence *φράζομαι*, to project, plan, machinate.

Fraus. *Plautus*: "Ne quam fraudem *frausus* sit." Fr. *fraus*, *fraudis*, whence *fraudeo*, *frausus* sum, as *Audeo*, *Ausus* sum.

Frax: See *Fraces*.

Fraxinus: See *Appendix*.

Frēmo, I make a great noise. Fr. *βρίμω*, as *Βλώω*, *Fluo*.

¹ "St. Austin contends that it is not a spear but a sword. Perhaps, because in his time or at least among the Africans it was used in this sense." F.

Frendeo, *Frendo*, I gnash with my teeth. Fr. *fremo*, whence *fremidus*, *fremdus*, *frendus*. So *Aveo*, *Avidus*, *Avideo*, *Audeo*. ¶ Al. from the sound.

Frenum: See Appendix.

Frēquens, frequent, constant, numerous. For *fere-coiens*, whence *fere-cuens* (as *φΟΙλίκεος*, *pUniceus*), whence *frecuens*, *frequens*. *Ferè*, commonly, generally. *Coiens* from *coeo*.

Fressus, crunched, bruised. For *frensus* fr. *frendo*, I grind the teeth: as *Pando*, *Pansus*, *Passus*. Properly, ground or bruised by the teeth; and then by anything else. *Accius*: "Saxo fruges *frendes* torridas."

Frētum, a strait, narrow part of the sea. Fr. *ferveo*, *fervitum*, *frevitum*, *fretum*. Varro: "Quòd eo semper concurrent *æstus* et *effervescant*." Compare *Æstuarium*. ¶ Al. from *fremo*, *fremitum*, cut down to *fretum*.

Frētus, relying on. Fr. *ferveo*, *fervitum*, whence *frevitum*, *fretum*, *frētum*. As *Superri-mus*, *Supreimus*, *Suprēmus*. *Fervor* is the same as *θάρσος*, heat, confidence, (which is fr. *τίθασαι* pp. of *θέρω*, to heat), whence *θάρσυνος*, relying on.

Fricō, I rub, chafe. From *frio*, to bruise into small pieces, as from *Fodio* is *Fodico*. ¶ "From the Syriac *PHRK*, to rub." V.¹

Frīgeo, I am cold. Fr. *ρίγέω*, *Frīgέω*, to be stiff with cold.

¶ Or from *φριγῶ* fut. 2. of *φρίσσω*, to shiver with cold.

Frīgo, I fry, parch. *Φρύγω*.

Frīgus, cold. Fr. *frigeo*, or fr. *ρίγος*.

Frigutio, *Fringutio*, *Friguttio*, *Frigultio*, *Fringultio*, to cry like a *fringilla*. Hence to chatter, prate, &c. Forcelini says that the word is written in the above five ways, but that the two first seem safer. The two last appear to me to be the best, since the word seems to come either from Gr. *φρέγιλος* or *φρύγιλος* a chaffinch, or from Lat. *fringilla*, a chaffinch.

Fringilla, *Frigilla*, *Fringuilla*, a chaffinch. Diminut. of *φρέγιλος* or *φρύγιλος*, used by *Aristophanes*.

Frio, I crumble, break into small pieces. Fr. *θρύω* (whence *θρύπτω*), *Æol.* *φρύω*, as *Θήρ*, *Φήρ*. ¶ Al. from *φρίω*, to divide by sawing, whence *frio*, as in *Ferè* from *Περλ*. ¶ Al. from *βαίω*, to dash and break, *Fραίω*, (as in *Frigeo*), *Fρίω*. ¶ Al. from *ψίω*, *psio*, for softness *prio*, whence *frio*, as before.

Frit: See Appendix.

Fritillus,——

Frivōlus, worthless, trifling. Fr. *frio*, to crumble. That is, fragile, brittle. *Otus* a diminutive, as in *Sciolus*, *Aureolus*. Then *frivolus* is soft for *friolus*. Unless, as from *Ango*, *Anxi*, is *Anxius*; so from *Frio*, *Friavi*, is *Friavolus*, *Friivolus*.²

¹ Al. from *εψικα* pf. of *ψίω*, taken in the sense of *ψάω*, to rub; whence *psico*, for softness *prico*, (as from *κνέφας* is *cRepus*.) then *frico*, as *Περλ*, *Ferè*.

² Al. from *φλυαρὸς*, transp. *φρυαλδς*, whence *friValus*. *frivolus*. ¶ Al. for

Frixus, from *frigo*, *frigi*, *frixi*.

Frons, *frondis*, a leaf; a branch with leaves. Anciently *fruns*, *frundis*. And *frus* and *fros* without N. Whence *frondis*, i. e. *frundis*, *frudis*, seems to be derived from βρύδην (as Βρέμω, Fremo,) fr. βρύω, to germinate. As from Μόρδην (from Μελρω) is Mordeo. Or *frundis* is from βρύοντος, βρυντός. Thence *fruntis*, and *frundis*, as menTax, menDax.

Frons, *frontis*, the forehead, brow. Fr. φρονίς, thought, reflection. As indicating what we are engaged in thinking and reflecting on, or the real state and nature of our thoughts. Somewhat as Voltus, Vultus from Volo, Volitum. Plautus: "Herile imperium ediscat, ut, quod *frons* velit, oculi sciant." Cicero: "Non solùm ex oratione, sed etiam ex vultu et oculis et *fronte*, ut aiunt, meum erga te amorem perspicere potuisses." Cicero calls *frons* "animi janua." ¶ Some understand φρονίς here as solicitude; and suppose *frons* to be properly applied to a forehead carrying anxiety in it. "*Frons* sollicita, mœsta, gravis, turbida, nubila," are common expressions. ¶ Al. from φρόνις, (as Γένος, Gens) wisdom, intelligence, discernment. As displayed in the forehead. ¶ Al. from φέρων, φέροντος (φρόντος). Cicero: "Hæc ipsa FERRO equidem *fronte*, sed angor intimis sensibus."

Fronto, having a high, broad,

frūtalus. Valens tantum quantum frit.

or prominent (*frontem*) forehead. As Capito from Caput, Capitis.

Fructus, the fruit or produce of the earth; the fruit or produce of trees; also, profit, emolument, benefit, use. Fr. *fruor*, *fructus* sum. That which we enjoy from the earth. So in the Litany: "That it may please thee to give to our use the kindly FRUITS of the earth, that in due time we may ENJOY them." *Fructus* from *fruor*, as Fluctus from Fluo. ¶ Al. from φρυκτός, parched. See Frux. ¶ Al. from βέβρυχται pp. of βρύω, to germinate.

Frūgālis, thrifty. Fr. *frugi*.

Frūges: See Frux.

Frūgi, says Donatus, is properly said of one who is useful and necessary. That is, Is unde *frugem* possis habere. Hence *frugi*, like Gr. χρηστός, (from χρᾶσμαι, to use; whence also χρήσιμος), means good, honorable, honest, worthy. *Frugi*, as applied to a servant, means useful to his master, careful, thrifty, saving. It is also applied to one who is useful to himself, and is thrifty and frugal with his own property. It means also, moderate, sober, discreet; which senses easily flow from the rest. Forcellini defines *frux* (inter alia) "recta honestaque vivendi ratio." Cicero: "Emersisse aliquando, et se ad *frugem* bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse."

Frūmentum, corn or grain of all kinds; wheat, the best kind. For *frūmentum* fr. *fruor*. See

Fructus. ¶ Al. for *frugimentum* fr. *frux*, *frugis*.

Fruiscor, I enjoy. Fr. *fruor*, whence *fruinor* (somewhat as *Itiner* from *Iter*), *fruiniscor*.

Fruor, I enjoy, reap the fruits of. Fr. *ῥύομαι*, I draw to myself; whence *Ἐρύομαι*, (as *ῥίγος*, *Ἐπίγος*, *Frigus*,) *fruor*.¹

Frustrā, to no purpose. Fr. *frudo*, *frusum*, (as *Rado*, *Rasum*, *Rastrum*,) for *fraudo*, *frausum*, as *Claudo*, *Cludo*. *Frausus* is here deceived, disappointed, in a passive sense. Or it may be in an active sense: "Quod frustra fit, fraudat desiderium ejus qui id facit." V. See *Frausus*. ¶ Al. from *θραυστός*, *Æol.* *φραυστός*, broken to pieces. As said of hopes and projects dashed. See *Frustum*.

Frustum, a bit or piece of anything. For *fraustum* (See *Frustra*) fr. *θραυστόν*, *Æol.* *φραυστόν*, broken in pieces.²

Frütectum, *Frütētum*, a shrubbery. For *fruticetum*.

Frütex, a stalk, stem, shoot. Also, a shrub. Fr. *βέβρυται* pp. of *βρύω*, to germinate. As *βρέμω*, *Fremo*.

Frux, *frūgis*, the fruit or produce of the earth; the fruit of trees. Fr. *fruor*, *fruxus* sum. See *Fructus*. *Fruvus*,

as *Fluo*, *Fluxus*. ¶ Or from *φρύγω*, to parch. *Virgil*: "*Fru-gesque* receptas Et *TORRERE* parant flammis et frangere saxo." *Accius*: "*Nocturna saxo fruges* frendes *TORRIDAS*." ¶ Al. from *βρύκω*, *βρύξω*, fut. 2. *βρυγῶ*, to eat.

Fuam, I may be. Fr. *φύω*, *fuo*, whence *fui*.

Fūcus, a marine shrub from which was made a dye or paint; dye, paint; pretence. *Φύκος*. Also, a drone; i. e. a bee in pretence. "Quod *fucum* faciat homini, ut qui mentiatu-r apem." V.³

Fūcus, a kind of glue with which bees daub their hives. "Perhaps, as being in its color an imitation of wax." F.

Fue, a sound of aversion or contempt. From the sound. See *Fi*.

Fuërem, I would be. See *Fuam*.

Fūga, flight. *Φυγή*.

Fūgio, I fly. Fr. *φυγέω* *Ion.* fut. of *φεύγω*.

Fūgo, I put to flight. *Verto* in *fugam*.

Fui, I was. Fr. *φύω*, I am.

Fulcio, I prop, support. "From *Hebr. falk*, a staff." *Tt.* ¶ Or from *φυλακή*, a guard, whence *φυλακίζω*, *φυλακίσω*, *φυλακισῶ*, (*φυλκισῶ*,) to guard, and so sustain, and support. ¶ Al. from *ὄλκα*, pf. mid. of *έλκω*, to draw; whence *Ἰόλκα*, and *folcio*, *fulcio*. *Ἐλκω*, from signifying to draw, might

¹ Al. from *φορούμαι*, (*φρούομαι*) considered the same as *εμφορούμαι*, translated by *Donnegan*, "I enjoy abundantly or to excess."

² "A *frudo*, *fraudo*. Nam, qui *frustum* aufert, parte aliquā *fraudat* eum *cujus* erat *integrum*." V. This is mere quibbling.

³ *Fucus* is referred by *Ainsworth* to *Hebr. puch*.

signify also to bear, sustain. Horace: "Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas."

Fulcrum, a prop. Fr. *fulcio*, *fultum*, as *Sepelio*, *Sepulturn*, *Sepulcrum*.

Fulgeo, I shine. Fr. *πέφλογα*, *πέφολγα* pf. mid. of *φλέγω*, I blaze; whence *folgeo*, *fulgeo*.

Fulgur, a flash of lightning. Fr. *fulgeo*.

Fūlica, *Fūlix*, a coot. Fr. *πῶξ*, *πῶξκος*, acc. *πῶκα*, whence *foica*, (as *Περλ*, *Ferè*,) *fuica*, (as *πίε*, puer) and *fuLica*, as *L* is added in *filius*.

Fūligo, soot, smut. For *fumiligo*, fr. *fumus*. As *Udus*, *Udiligo*, *Uligo*.

Fullo, *onis*, a fuller. From Sax. *fullian*,¹ to full. ¶ *Vossius*: "From *βυλλῶν*, participle of *βυλλῶω*, *βυλλῶ*, dense, ampleo." But *βυλλῶ* is rather to fill up, to stop up, to stuff, than to beat so as to be thick or close. Yet the ideas might flow from one another. ¶ *Al.* from *πολιῶν*, making white, as French *filLe* from *filla*; and as vice versâ *allus* from *ἄλλος*.

Fulmen, lightning. Fr. *fulgeo*, (whence *Fulgur*), *fulgimen*, *fulmen*. So *Luceo*, *Lucimen*, *Lumen*.

Fulmenta, the sole of a shoe. Fr. *fulcimenta* fr. *fulcio*.

Fulvus, of a deep yellow or tawny color. Fr. *fulgeo*, *fulsum*, whence *fulsivus*, (as *Amo*, *Amatum*, *Amativus*; *Fugio*, *Fugitum*, *Fugitivus*,) *fulvus*.

Fūmīgo, I fumigate. Fr. *fumus*. I perfume by smoke. Or fr. *θύμα*, *Æol.* *φῦμα*, fumigation. So *Lævigo*, &c.

Fūmus, smoke. Fr. *φουμός*, *Æol.* of *θυμός*, vapor.²

Fūnāle, a candle or taper, consisting of (*funis*) cord smeared with pitch, tallow, or wax.

Fūnāles equi, horses bound by a (*funis*) rope or trace to each side of the two horses which were yoked to a chariot.

Funda, a sling. Fr. *fundo*, to throw. *Quā funduntur lapides*. *Silius*: "Volucrum post terga sagittam *Fundit*."³

Funda, a net. Fr. *fundo*, to throw. (See above.) As *Plautus* has "rete *JACULUM*" from *Jacio*; and Gr. *δίκτηον* fr. *δέδικται* pp. of *δίκαω*. Also, a bag or purse. From its likeness to a sling; or from money being thrown into it. As Gr. *βαλάντιον* fr. *βαλῶ* fut. of *βάλλω*. Also, the bezel of a ring. From its likeness to a sling. Whence Gr. *σφενδόνη*, a sling, is similarly applied.

Fundāmentum, a foundation. Fr. *fundo*, *avi*.

Funditus, from the very bottom, utterly. Ab ipso *fundo*.

Fundo, *avi*, I lay (*fundum*) the bottom of a thing.

² Whence *θυμῶω*, *θυμῶσις*, *θυμῶντις*, translated (inter alia) by *Donnegan*, "to cause to go off in smoke,—exhalation of vapor,—smoking." So *ἀναθυμῶω* he translates "to produce exhalations, to cause smoke to ascend," and *ἀναθυμῶμαι*, "to exhale, to smoke."

³ *Al.* from *σφενδόνη* (*φενδόνη*) by contraction.

¹ See *Todd* on *To Full*.

Fundo, I pour, spill, melt, fuse, cast; let loose, relax; scatter, diffuse; scatter abroad, disperse, rout; scatter, extend; lay prostrate; pour out, shed; bring forth; pour forth, utter; send forth to a distance, hurl, throw. For *fudo*, whence *fudi*. Donnegan: "*Fudo* is the Greek ὕδα, (whence ὕδαρ), with a labial aspirate." Or *fudo* is from ὕδην from ὕω, to sprinkle. ¶ Al. from χύδην fr. χύω; whence *chudo*, *phudo*. See FAMES. ¶ Al. from σπένδα, to pour out a libation; pf. mid. ἔσπονδα, aspirated ἔσφονδα, whence *sphondo*, *phondo*, (as Σφάλλω, Fallo,) *fondo*, *fundo*.

Fundus, the bottom of anything. Fr. πύνδος,¹ whence πύνδαξ. Hence it is used for the bottom or ground which forms the basis of buildings and houses. (As *Solum* is so used. Servius: "Unicuique rei quod subjacet, SOLUM est ei cui subjacet.") And so for the whole of an estate, "ager cum villâ." Our word *Ground*, which was used anciently² for bottom, and is so still used in the plural *Grounds*, is used also for earth, land, region; and for possessions, as "Our neighbour's *Grounds*." Festus says that *fundus* is so called in this sense, "quòd PLANUS sit ad similitudinem fundi vasorum." And Johnson explains the use of *Ground*

in Matth. xv. 35, "A multitude sat on the *GROUND*," in this manner, "the floor or *LEVEL* of the place."

Fundus, the chief author of a thing. Cicero: "Nisi is populus *fundus* factus esset." That is, the *GROUND* of it.

Fünëbris, pertaining to a (*funus*) funeral. As *Salus*, *Salubris*.

Fünesto, I pollute by the presence (*funeris*) of a dead body. Virgil: "Quæ nunc artus avulsaque membra Et lacrum *funus* tellus habet."

Fünestus, deadly, fatal. *Ferens funus*. Also, polluted by the presence (*funeris*) of a dead body.

Fungor: See Appendix.

Fungus, a mushroom; an excrescence round the wick of a candle. Fr. σφόγγος, a sponge; a mushroom being of a spongy contexture. Hence *fongus*, *fungus*.

Fünis, a rope, cord. Fr. σχοῖνος, whence *schunis*, (as *pUnio* from *πΟΙνή*,) *chunis*, (as Σφάλλω, Fallo,) then *phunis*, as in *Fames*, *Flos*, &c.³

Fünus, a funeral, funeral procession. As being conducted by the light (*funium*, i. e. funalium,) of tapers and torches. ¶ *Funus* is also a funeral pile.⁴ Whence some trace it to βουνός, a mound. ¶ It is said also of

¹ Some trace *fundus* (for *fudus*) to βουθός. B to F, as in *Fascino*. And Θ to D, as *Θεός*, *Deus*. Others to βήθος.

² Johnson quotes an instance from Lib. Fest.: "In the *grounde* of the sea."

³ Al. from ἴς, ἴδης, a sinew, tendon. Al. from φοίνιξ, a palm tree.

⁴ Suetonius: "Evenit ut repentinâ tempestate dejecto *funere*, semiestum cadaver discernerent canes."

slaughter, and is referred by some to φόνος, poet. φούνος. And some refer it in the sense of a funeral to the slaughter of victims at funerals.

Fuo: See *Fui*.

Fur, a thief. Φάρ.

Furca, a fork; anything like a fork used as a prop or to bear burdens on; an instrument of punishment resembling a fork. "From Hebr. *farakah*, to divide." Tt. ¶ Al. from πέφορκα pf. of φέρω; whence a word φορκή. Forcellini defines it "instrumentum quo stramenta moventur vel feruntur; a *ferendo*." If from *fero*, as Forcellini supposes, it would be *ferica*, *ferca*. ¶ Al. from ὄρκα, (Fόρκα,) pf. of a word ἔρω whence ἔρμα, a prop, stay. ¶ Wachter: "*Furch*, (Germ.) a fork. Welsh *ffwrch*, Armor. *forch*, Anglo-Sax. and Irish *forc*, Belg. *vork*. In every body's judgment it is a Latin word. All these words might be referred to *brechen*, to break. As being broken or split at the end."

Furfur, bran; scurf, dandriff. "From Hebr. *farfarah*, to break into small pieces." Tt. ¶ Or from βόρβορος, filth; whence *barburis*, *furfuris*. Here the meanings are reversed.¹

Fūriæ, the Furies. Fr. *furo*.

Furnus, an oven. Fr. *φύρινος*, (*φύρινος*,) pertaining to fire. As Ferè cum Περí. ¶ "From Arab. *forn*." Tt.

Fūro, I rage, am mad. Fr. *φῦρ*, *φῦρος*, or Germ. *feur*, fire. That

is, I am fiery, hot or inflamed.

¶ Al. from φορός, hurrying forward, vehement, violent.²

Fūror, I steal. Fr. *fur*, *furis*.

Furtim, by stealth. Fr. *furtum*.

Furtum, theft. Fr. *fur*. Or contracted from *furatum*.

Furuncūlus: "A boil or bile; named from the violence of its heat and inflammation before suppuration."³ Fr. *furo*."

Tt. Or fr. *φῦρ*, *φῦρος*, fire. ¶ Al. from *fur*, *furis*. See Note 3.

Furvus, dusky, swarthy, dark.

Fr. *φῦρ*, to burn, or fr. *φῦρ*, *φῦρος*, fire. Hence *purivus*, *purvus*, and *furvus*, as Ferè from Περí, &c. Dacier: "*Furvus*

est color qui ex ADUSTIONE comparatur." ¶ Terent. Scaurus says: "*Furvus* dicimus quos antiqui *fuscvos*."

Furvus is hence referred by some to *fuscus*, *fuscivus*, *fuscus*.

Fuscina, ———

Fuscus, brown, tawny, swarthy, dusky, dark. Tooke: "All colors in all languages must have their denomination from some common object, or from some circumstances which produce those colors. Vossius well derives *fuscus* fr. φώσκα, ustulo: 'Nam quæ ustulantur ex albis *fusca* fiunt.'"

Fūsōrium, a sink. Fr. *fun-*

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² Al. from θόρος, Æol. φόρος, to be impetuous, whence Θούρος Ἄρης, Impetuous Mars. ¶ Al. from φόρος, to confuse, confound. "*Furentes* omnia turbant," says Vossius.

³ "In vitibus etiam *furunculus* dicitur palme juxta alium palmitem enatus, quod veluti succum vicinia partibus *furfar*; vel extuberatio quædam in modum verrucæ." F.

¹ Al. from *far*, redupl. *farfar*, *furfur*.

Etyim.

do, fusum. Locus ubi aliquid funditur.

Fustis, a stake, club, pole. Fr. *εύστρῆς*, scorched, singed. As Firmus from *Εἰρμός*. Virgil has "Sudes præustæ." ¶ Al. from *fundo, fusum*, to lay prostrate. Virgil: "Nec prius absistit quàm septem ingentia victor Corpora fundat humi."¹

Fusus, a spindle. Fr. *fundo, fusum*. "Quia per ipsum funduntur fila." F. "Alii, quòd lanificium in telâ attenuatur, eoque in volvendo quasi liquefieri ac fundi videatur." V.

Futilis, leaky, easily running out. Hence, prating, blabbing; and silly, trifling, of no moment. Fr. *futio*, whence *effutio*.

Futio, I pour forth. *Futio*, i. e. *phutio*, seems to be put for *chutio*, (as perhaps Fames, Flos, &c. for Chames, Chlos, &c.) from *χυρῆς*, poured; whence a verb *χυρίζω, χυρίσω, χυριῶ*.

Futo, whence *Confuto*, *Refuto*, I make null and void. It seems to be allied to *futio* and *futilis*. *Futo* from *futio*, as *Fugo* from *Fugio*. Or from a verb *χυρώω, χυριῶ*. (See *Futio*.) If *futo*, like *futio*, is to pour, *confuto* is to confound, like *Confundo*. And *refuto* is to beat back, to repel, as *Refundo* is used. Forcellini says: "From *fundo* is *futo*, *futilis*, and *futum*, a kind of

water vessel." But from *fundo* would be rather *fuso*, viz. from *fusum*. Unless, as Pello made *Pultum* as well as *Pulsum*, and *Maneo Mantum* as well as *Mansum*, so *fundo* made *futum* as well as *fusum*.

Fütuo, i. q. βινέω. A φυνεύω, planto. Ut Græci dicunt ἀρώω et σπεύρω.

Füturus. Fr. *fui, fuitum*, whence *fuiturus*.

G.

Gabälus, a gallows; a wretch deserving the gallows. "From Germ. *gabel*, a fork; whence it was applied to a gallows from its likeness." W. ¶ "From Hebr. *gabul*, a boundary; because it was placed in the boundaries of roads." Ainsw.

Gäbäta, ———

Gæsum, a heavy dart or javelin used by the ancient Gauls. Gr. γαισόν. "Chald. *gisa*. Island. *kesia*. It was certainly a Celtic invention." W.

Gägütes, jet. Γαγάτης.

Gälarias, the milky way. Γαλαξίας.

Galba, a mite or maggot in meat. "From Hebr. *chulab*, (*chälb*), fatness. From its fatness." Tt. ¶ Others suppose it called *galho* colore.

Galbanum, the gum on a herb called *Ferula*. Χαλβάνη.

Galbänum, a garment, worn by luxurious women. Salmasius and Vossius think it should be written *galbinum*, fr. *gulbus*, as from *Coccus* is *Coccinus*, and explain it, a garment of a

¹ *Faust*, (Germ.) Anglo-Sax. *fyst*, Belg. *twist*, Engl. *flst*. With this most ancient and natural instrument of defence, another, called *fustis* in Latin, seems to have something in common. Compare *arm*, whence *arma*." W. Others refer *fustis* to βαστῆς (fr. βέβασται pp. of βῆω) whence βαστῆζω, I carry. A changed to U, as in κΑλαμος, cUlmus.

pale green or grass color. **Mar-tial**: "HERBARUM fueras in-dutus, Basse, colores." **Statius**: "HERBAS imitante sinu." It seems to have nothing in com-mon with the gum called *galbanum*, unless its color was the same. As the effeminate wore the *galbanum*, "*galbani mores*" were used for effeminate manners.

Galbei or **Calbei**: See Ap-pendix.

Galbūla, a bird called a wit-wal or woodwall. A *galbo* colore. It is called *Vireo* also à **VIRIDI** colore.

Galbūlus, the nut of the cy-press-tree. A *galbo* colore, says **Turton**.

Galbus. **Forcellini** translates it "qui coloris est viridis VEL flavi." Here are two very dif-ferent colors. If *galbus* be yellow, it has an easy derivation in Germ. *gelb*, yellow. Com-pare also *Gilvus*. Some con-sider it as meaning, of a blue or azure color, and suppose it put for *galvus* fr. γάλα, milk; as fr. ὕλη, syla, is sylva.

Gālea, a helmet. Fr. γαλία, a weasel. As made of its skin. So κυνέη is a helmet, as made of (κυνός) dog's skin; and has so much the meaning of a helmet in general that **Homer** uses *ικτιδέη κυνέη*, a helmet of weasel's skin. Properly, a dog's-skin-helmet made of weasel's skin.

Gālena: See Appendix.

Gālērīcūlum, a cap of false hair, periwig. Fr. *galerus*.

Gālērīta avis, a lark. As having a tuft on its head like a (*galerus*) cap or helmet. So

the Greeks called it κόρυς from κόρυς, a helmet.

Gālērūs, a round cap or hat like a (*galea*) helmet. **Donne-gan** translates κυνέη "a cap" in *Od.* 24, 230.

Galla, a gall, oak-apple. Also, a kind of bad bitter wine. From Germ. *gall*, bitter, whence our *gall* i. e. bile. ¶ Or from γάλανος, (γάλνος) an acorn; whence *galna*, *galla*, as κολωνός, colNis, colLis. Or from γά-λανος was *galanula*, cut down to *galla*. ¶ "From *Gallus*, the river in Bithynia, from whose banks they were brought." **Tt**.

Galli, priests of Cybele. From the Phrygian river *Gallus*, which was supposed to have the power of infuriating. **Ovid**: "Amnis it insanā nomine *Gal-lus* aquā. Qui bibit inde, fur-it." Or, because the temple of Cybele was on the borders of this river. Or there was a Phrygian word *gall*, meaning mad. **Wachter**: "*Gall*, (Germ.) mad, raging. Island. *gall*, Suec. *galen*. A Phrygian word." ¶ Or, if *Galli* was a term derived from the north, it might be from Germ. *gall*, castrated; allied to which is the Suecian *galla*, to castrate, and *gald*, castrated; and our *geld*. For the *Galli* were cas-trated priests. **Hezychius** ex-plains γάλλος, eunuch. ¶ After all it seems likely that *Galli* was a Greek word Γάλλοι.

Gāllicæ, a kind of slippers, which covered only the sole of the foot and were tied above with strings. As used by the (*Galli*) Gauls.

Gallina, a hen. Fr. *gallus*.

Gallus, a cock. Fr. *κάλλαια*, a cock's gills or comb. ¶ Al. from *κόκαλος*, which Hesychius says was a kind of cock. Whence *κόκαλλος*, *κάλλος*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *geil*, libidinosus. Ob notam libidinem.¹

Gamba, the joining of the foot with the leg in animals. Fr. *κάμπη*, a bending. Vegetius has "INFLEXIONE geniculorum atque *gambarum*."

Gamma, the Greek letter Γ. *Γάμμα*.

Gānea, a brothel; also, debauchery, revelling. Fr. *γανά*, Sicilian for *γυνή*, a woman. As *canis* from *κῆνός*. ¶ Or from *γάνος*, *γάνιος*, gaiety, cheerfulness, merriment. Stephens says: "*Γανταί* [perhaps he says, it should be *γανταί*] is explained by Hesychius, spendthrifts and profligates; whence I think *ganeones* were called." ¶ Al. from *γῆνιος*, Dor. *γάινιος*, transp. *γάνιος*, *γανία*. That is, subterraneous, as *χρόνιος* is used for *ὑποχρόνιος*. ¶ "A *γάνειον*, fornicix," says Turnebus. But this word seems to want establishing.

Gāneo, a frequenter (*ganeā*) of a brothel.

Gangrana, a gangrene. *Γάγγραινα*.

Gannio, I yelp, whine, whimper. Properly said of dogs rejoicing at the arrival of their

master. Fr. *γανύω*, *γανύω*.² Homer uses *γάννυμαι* of a wife and children rejoicing at a husband's arrival: *Τῷ δ' οὔτι γυνὴ καὶ νήπια τέκνα Οἴκαδε νοστήσαντι παρίσταται οὐδὲ γάννυται*. ¶ Al. from *γοάω*, *γοάννυμι*, as *κεράω*, *κεράννυμι*.

Gargārizo, I gargle. *Γαργαρίζω*.

Garrío, I talk much, prate, chatter; chirp; croak. Fr. *γαρύω*, I speak, utter a sound. Or fr. *γῆρυς*, *γῆρευος*, Dor. *γάρυος*, the voice.³

Garrūlus, chattering, chirping. Fr. *garrío*.

Gārūm, salt-fish, pickle. *Γάρρον*.

Gaudeo, I rejoice. Fr. *gatio* (whence *Gavisus*), whence *gavidus*, *gavideo*, *gaudeo*, as *Aveo*, *Avidus*, *Avideo*, *Audeo*. ¶ Al. from *γαυριάω*, *γαυριῶ*, I exult from arrogance or high spirits. Cicero: "*Meum factum probari a te, exulto atque gaudeo*." P into D, as in *caDuceus* from *καΡύκειον*.⁴

Gaudium, joy. Fr. *gaudeo*.

Gāvio, (whence *gavisus*), I rejoice. Fr. *γαίω*, *γαίω*, whence *gaVio*, as *παίω*, *παVio*.

Gaulus, a cup like a boat. *Γαῦλος*.

Gaupāce or *Gaupācum*, a thick shag or frieze. Fr. *καννάκη*, a Persian garment lined with fur.

Gausāpa, a rough shaggy cloth used for coverlets, &c. *Γαύσαπος*.

¹ "Fr. *γάλλος*, castrated; because this bird was dedicated to Cybele, whose priests were eunuchs. Or fr. *galea*, a helmet, which its comb in some manner represents." Ti.

² *Ἐργάννυμι* is in Donnegan.

³ Al. for *garrío* ft. *gerra*.

⁴ Al. from *γαθῆω*, Doric *γαθῆω*, whence *gatheo*, *gadeo*. But why the U?

Gāza, the treasures of the Persian king; riches, wealth. *Γάζα*.

Geenna, *Gehenna*, Hell. *Γέννα*.

Gēlāsīānus, a buffoon. Fr. *γελάω*, *γελάσω*, to laugh.

Gēlāsīni, dimples produced by laughter. Also, the front teeth, shown in laughter. *Γελασῖνοι*.

Gēlīdus, cold as (*gelu*) ice. As *Frigus*, *Frigidus*.

Gēlu, ice, frost. Fr. *γελάω*, *γελῶ*, which meant to shine, as well as to laugh. Or nearer thus, as Morin remarks: "According to Suidas, *γέλα* signified *gelu* in the language of the Siculi, an ancient dialect of the Greek." ¶ "From Arab. *gelid*, ice." Ty.

Gēmīnus: See Appendix.

Gēmītus, a groan. Fr. *gemo*, *gemitum*.

Gemma, the bud of a vine, "vitis oculus." Hence transferred to a gem or precious stone. Fr. *geno* or *geneo*, *geni*; whence *genima*, (as *Victus*, *Victima*), *geuma*, *genma*. So *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. That which the vine first produces. This *ima* is a Greek termination: *γοση*, *γόνημος*, *γοημη*. ¶ Al. from *γεμω*, I am loaded. "Quia *gemma* turgent," says Jul. Scaliger.

Gēmo, I groan, moan. Fr. *γέμω*, I am loaded or oppressed, i. e. in my mind with grief. Somewhat as *ἀδμονέω* fr. *ἀδημαι* pp. of *άδέω*, *άδω*, I cram full. Virgil has "*Gemuit* sub pondere cymba." This we may

translate, GROANED under the weight.¹

Gēmōni gradus, *Gemoniæ* scalæ, *Gemoniæ*, a pair of stairs whence condemned persons were cast down into the Tiber. Fr. *gemo*. A *gemitu* et calamitate. ¶ Al. from a person named *Gemonius*, who invented them.

Gēmursa: See Appendix.

Gēna, a check. *Γένος*.

Gēna: See Appendix.

Gēneālogus, a genealogist. *Γενεαλόγος*.

Gēner, *gēneri*, a son-in-law. Fr. *genus*, *generis*. As introduced into the (*genus*) family of the wife's father. "Quia ad augendum *genus* adhibetur," says Forcellini. ¶ Al. from *genero*, or fr. *geno*, *genui*. "Quia socer eum filię dat maritum ut liberos ex eā *genat*." V.

Gēnerālīs, pertaining to the race or kind; general. Fr. *genus*, *generis*.

Gēnero, I beget, produce. Fr. *geno*, *genere*. See *Tolero*, *Recupero*, *Desidero*. ¶ Al. from *genus*, *generis*.

Gēnerōsus, born of a noble (*generis*) race, excellent, noble-hearted. So *γενναῖος* fr. *γέννα*.

Gēnēsis, nativity; the natal hour. *Γένεσις*.

Gēnētrix, *Gēnītrix*, a mother. Fr. *geneo*, *genetum* and *genitum*.

Gēniālīs, dedicated to *Genius*,

¹ Al. from *γοήμων*, lamenting. ¶ Al. from the North. Germ. *jammer* is wailing, *jammern* to wail. So Anglo-Sax. *geomrian* is to wail. (Wachter in *Jammer*.)

the deity who attended every one from his birth to his death, and whose kind influence was supposed to shed happiness around. The Roman adjuration "Per *Genium* Cæsaris" the Greeks expressed by "Ὁμνυμι τὴν τοῦ Καίσαρος τύχην. Hence *Torus Genialis*. Hence *genialis* is happy, cheerful, joyful, mirthful.

Gēnicūlum, a joint or knot in a stalk of corn. Fr. *genu*. *Γόνυ* is used in the same sense.

Gēnimen, an offspring. Fr. *geno*, *genui*.

Gēnista, ———

Gēnitor, a father. Fr. *geno*, *genitum*.

Gēnius, the tutelary Deity who was supposed to attend every one from his birth to his death, and to preside also over places, as cities, fountains, &c. Fr. *geno*, *genui*. Aufustius, as quoted by Festus: "*Genius est PARENS hominum ex quo homines gignuntur. Propterea Genius meus nominatur qui me genuit.*" Or, sub quo genitus sum.

Gēnius, appetite; gluttony. "Perhaps because it was usual to celebrate birthdays, which were sacred to the God *Genius*, with uncommon cheer." F. Or because, as was the case, some supposed their own spirit was a *Genius*. Terence has "*suum defraudans genium.*"

Gēno, *gēnui*, I beget. Fr. *γένω*, whence *γγένω*, *γίγνω*; or fr. *γενῶ*, *γενῶ*, whence *γγένημαι*.

Gens, a race, tribe, people; a clan or stock; a herd, swarm.

Fr. *γένος*, a race. As *Μένος*, *Mens*; *Μόρος*, *Mors*.

Genīles was applied to foreign (*gentes*) tribes or nations by the Romans; and by Christians to pagan nations.

Gēnu, a knee. *Γόνυ*.

Gēnuīni dentes, the back or jaw teeth. Fr. *γένυς*, *γένυος*, the under jaw-bone. ¶ Al. from *genæ*. Qui sub *genis* sunt. Or, qui *genis* dependent.

Gēnuīnus, real, unfeigned. Fr. *geno*, *genui*. As it is born, without fiction. So Gr. *γνήσιος*. fr. *γεννάω*, *γνάω*, *γνήσω*.

Gēnus, race, kind, family. species. *Γένος*.

Geōgrāphia, geography. *Γεωγραφία*.

Geōmētra, *Geōmētres*, a geometrician. *Γεωμέτρης*.

Georgicus, relating to husbandry. *Γεωργικός*.

Gerdius, a weaver. *Γέρδιος*.

Germānus, of the same stock. Hence the expressions *Germanus frater*, *Germana soror*. That is, ex eodem *germine*. For *germinanus*. *Germanus* is also, true, real, not counterfeit. In which sense it might flow from *germino* or *germen*, as *Genuinus* from *Genus*, and Gr. *γνήσιος* fr. *γεννάω*, *γνάω*, *γνήσω*; and *γνήδος*, as in *κασίγνητος*. Perhaps this last sense of *germanus* is the original one. So that "*germanus frater*" is a true genuine brother. And perhaps, as *German* is for *Genimen*, *Genmen*; so *germanus* may be fr. *geno*, *genui*, whence *genimen*, *genimanus*, *genmanus*, *germanus*. Vossius supposes (rather awkwardly)

that it arises from the greater sincerity which there exists among brothers than among others.¹

Germen, a bud, shoot, sprout. Fr. *geno*, *genui*, whence *genimen* (Compare *Nomen*), *genmen*, for softness *germen*. ¶ Al. fr. *gero*, whence *gerimen*, *germen*.

Gero, I take in hand, bear, carry; I carry on, do; I bear, produce. Fr. *χείρ*, *χερῶς*, the hand; whence a word *χερᾶω* or *χερῶω*, *χερᾶω*, *chero*, *gero*. So *Gutta* is from *Χυτή*, *Χυτήη*.

Gerræ, trifles, nonsense. *Festus* says it is taken from the folly of the Sicilians in using (*γέρρα*) wicker shields in their battles with the Athenians. ¶ Al. from *γέρων*, an old man.

Gerres,—

Gērulus, a porter. Fr. *gero*.

Gērundia, gerunds. Fr. *gero*, whence *gerenda*, *gerunda*. For they express things to be taken in hand or done by us: "Legendus mihi est liber." "Veni legendi causâ." Or they express things which took place while we were in the course of doing other things: "Legendo mihi contigit valetudo." Black: "Gerund expresses an action in the state of progression."

Gērūsia, a senate-house. *Γέρουσία*.

Gestatio, the being carried in a litter. Fr. *gesto*, *gestatum*.

Gesticulor, I use (*gestus*) gestures, gesticulate.

Gestio, I express joy or desire by some motion or gesture of the body; I rejoice, I desire. Fr. *gestus*.

Gesto, I bear, carry. Fr. *gero*, *gersi*, *gessi*, *gestum*.

Gestor, a tale-bearer. Fr. *gero*, *gestum*.

Gestus, carriage of the body, action or posture expressive of feelings, demeanour. Fr. *gero*, *gestum*. So *Department* from *Porto*.

Gibbus, bent outwards, convex, protuberant. Fr. *ἰβδός*, *ἰββός*, whence *hibbus*, *gibbus*. ¶ Or fr. *κυφός*, *κυφτός*, whence *giffus* (as *Κυβερνώ*, *Guberno*), *gibbus*, as *ἀμφω*, *amBo*.

Gibbus, a bunch on the back. See above.

Gigas, a giant. *Γίγας*.

Gigno, I beget, produce. Fr. *γίγνω*, whence *γίγνομαι*.

Gilvus, of a yellow color. From Germ. *gelb*. ¶ Al. fr. *κίρρος*, yellowish; whence *kirrus*, *kirVus*, (as *νεῦρον*, *νεῦρVov*, *nerVus*), then *girvus*, (as *Κυβερνώ*, *Guberno*) and *gilvus*, as *pilgrim* from *perGreginus*, *perGreginus*.

Gingīva, the gum in which the teeth are set. For *gigniva* fr. *gigno*, as *Cado*, *Cadiva*. "A gignendis dentibus," says *Lactantius*.

Gingrīna, a kind of small flute. Feminine of *gingrīnus*, i. e. stridulus; fr. *gingrio*, said of geese cackling. ¶ Or from *γίγγρας*, a kind of short Phœnician flute.

Gingrio, said of geese cackling. From the sound. ¶ Or

¹ Isaac Vossius notes: "Γερμην, οὐρίβεια, Arcadio."

from the melancholy sound of the Phœnician flute called *γίγ-γρας*.

Ginnus, a mule. *Γίννος*.

Gith: See Appendix.

Gläber, gläbra, smooth, bald, without hair or wool. Fr. *γλαφυρός*, finely polished, and therefore smooth. Whence *γλαφρός, glaphrus, glabrus*, as *ἔμφω, amBo*.

Glacies, ice. Fr. *γλάω*, pf. *γέγλακα*, (*γλάκα*.) I shine. Or fr. *γλαίω, γλατώ*, C introduced as in *specus*. ¶ Al. for *glacies* fr. *gelo*. But what authority for this termination? ¶ Al. for *glacies* from Germ. *glat*, slippery. “*Glacies* seems to be nothing but *glat-eis*, slippery ice.” W. Perhaps it is allied to Germ. *glas*, glass.

Glädiator, a swordplayer, gladiator. Fr. *gladius*.

Glädiolus, applied to two herbs, and so called from the leaves representing a (*gladius*) sword. One is called by the Greeks *ξίφιον, φασγάνιον, μαχαιρίων*, which all signify a little sword.

Glädius, a sword. For *cladius*, (as *Κυβερνώ, Gubernō*.) fr. *κλάδος*, a branch. For these, says Vossius, were first used by countrymen for swords. Or rather from *κλαδάω, κλαδῶ*, to lop off branches, and so to lop off limbs, &c. ¶ Al. from *clades*. But A in *gladius* is short. ¶ Quayle refers to Celtic *kloidheas*.¹

Glandium, Glandūta, a ker-

nel in the flesh, a glandule. Fr. *glans, glandis*.

Glans, glandis, an acorn; a leaden bullet, in its form; the glans of the neck or nut, from its form. Fr. *βάλανος, Æol. γάλανος*, by contraction *γλάνος*.

Glārea, gravel, coarse sand. Fr. *χλαρόν*, which Hesychius explains by *κόχλαξ*, a pebble on the sea shore. ¶ Al. from *κλάω*, to break; whence *κλαίροξ, glarus*, broken, gritty.

Glastum, the herb woad with which they dyed blue. A northern word. Pliny: “*Simile plantagini glastum in Gallia vocatur, quo Britanniarum conjuges toto corpore oblitæ*,” &c. Wachter: “From the Celtic *glas*, sky blue.”

Glaucōma, a disease in the crystalline humor of the eye. *Γλαύκωμα*.

Glaucus, azure, sea-green. *Γλαυκός*.

Gleba, a clod or lump of earth. From *κλάω*, to break, might be *cleba, (gleba)* somewhat as from *ῥῶω* is perhaps *RoBur*, and from *Πίω* is *BiBo*. That is, a broken piece of earth. ¶ Al. from the north. As allied to our verb *To cleave*, i. e. to adhere, from its tenacity. Or to our verb *To cleave*, i. e. to break; *gleba* being considered as a fragment. The Gothic *klyfa*, a segment, is mentioned by Serenius.

Glessum, amber. A German word. “The most simple and primitive is the Danish *glise*, whence the Islandic *glys*, splendor. Hence the most ancient

¹ Classical Journal, vol. 3, p. 121.

of the Germans derived *gless*, amber, and *glas*, glass." W. The Greek *γλαύσσω* is to shine.

Ghā, *ghāra*, a dormouse. Fr. *ἐλαῖδος*, Æol. *γαλειός*, (like *ἴννος*, *γίννος*,) cut down to *γαῖς*, somewhat as *γάλανος* to *γλάνς*. ¶ Al. from *glisco*, I grow larger. "Because it is always found fat," says Turton. Martial: "Tota mihi dormitur hyems, et PINGUIOR illo Tempore sum, quo me nil nisi somnus alit." Ausonius: "Dic cessante cibo, somno quis OPTIMIOR est? *ghis*."

Glisco, I desire greatly, aspire to, strain after. Statius: "Et consanguineo *gliscis* regnare superbus Exule." Fr. *γλίχω* (whence *γλίχομαι*), whence *γλίσχω*, (as *ἔχω*, *ἔσχω*) whence *γλισχρός*. Hence in Virgil: "Accenso *gliscit* violentia Turno," *glisco* seems to mean metaphorically to mount, to rise. Thus Nitor is explained by Forcellini, "to strive, strain, exert oneself—to tend vigorously towards, move, rise or mount forwards, advance." Hence again, *glisco* is to grow, increase, become large.

Globus, a round body, ball, bowl; also, a troop, squadron, crowd. Fr. *glomus*, whence *glomibus*, *globus*. *Bus*, as Ber in Saluber, &c. Or, as Superbus is for Superivus, Supervus, so from *glomeris* might be *glomeribus*, contracted to *globus*. ¶ Or, as *βάλανος* among the Æolians became *γάλανος*, so *βολβός* might become *γολβός*, *γλοβός*. *Βολβός* is an onion, and might thence mean any

Etym.

round body. Thus Johnson defines Bulb "a round body or root."

Glocio, said of hens clucking. Fr. *κλώζω*; pf. *κέκλωχα*, (*κλώχα*), whence *clocio*, *glocio*. ¶ Al. from the north. Germ. *glück*, Engl. *cluck*, Anglo-Sax. *cloccan*, formed perhaps from the sound.

Glömëro, I form into (*glomerera*) clews or balls.

Glömus, *glömi*; and *Glömus*, *glömëris*, a clue of thread. Fr. *κλώσμα*, thread or wool spun, or a ball of thread; whence *glosmus*, *glomus*. The O in these words is usually short, but Lucretius has it long in *Glomere*.¹ ¶ Al. from *globus*, whence *globimus*, *glomus*, as *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. ¶ "From the oriental *GLM*, involvere, glomerare." V.

Glōria, glory. Fr. *γλαυρός*,² (fr. *γλαύω* whence *γλαύσσω*,) shining, splendid, whence also is *Clarus*. Forcellini explains *gloria* "CLARITAS nominis, SPLENDOR." Herodotus has *λαμπροτάτη τελευτή τοῦ βίου*, a most splendid or glorious end of life. ¶ Al. from *κλέος*, *κλέος*, fame; whence a supposed word *κλεορία*.

Glōrior, I boast. Fr. *glōria*, vainglory. Cicero has "ostentationis et *gloriæ*."

Glos, a husband's sister. *Γάλαος*, contr. *γλώς*.

Glossa, *Glossēma*, an anti-

¹ "Nam si tantundem est in lanæ *glomerere*, quantum" &c.

² See Wachter in Groll.

quoted or foreign word or expression. Γλώσσα, γλώσσημα.

Glūbo, I peel, bark. Fr. γλόφα, (as ἀμΦα, amBo,) I engrave, cut; whence γλύφανον, a penknife.

Glūma, the husk of corn. Fr. *glubo*, whence *glubima*, *gluma*.

Glus, *glūtis*, glue, solder. Fr. γλοιός, (γλοιός,) sticky, viscous. ¶ Al. from the north. Welsh *glud*, Engl. *glue*.

Glut glut, formed from the sound of a liquor falling from a vessel with a narrow mouth.

Glūten, glue. Fr. *glus*, *glutis*.

Glūtio, I swallow. Fr. *glutus*, the throat. ¶ Or from γλύζω, (pp. γέγλυται,) which Stephens quotes from a Vet. Lex.

Glūto, a glutton. Fr. *glutus*. ¶ Or fr. γλύζω. See *Glutus*.

Glūtus, the throat. From γέγλυται pp. of γλύζω, to swallow. See *Glutio*. ¶ Al. from the sound *glut* made by the throat in swallowing. See *Glut*.

Glūtus, compact (instar *glutis*) like glue.

Gnārūris, anciently used for *gnarus*.

Gnārus, knowing, skilful, practised. Fr. γνώω, (whence γνώσκω, γιγνώσκω,) to know; whence γνωερός, γνωρός, (whence γνωρίζω,) knowing; Æol. γνᾶρός, as Πρᾶτος is in Æolic Πρᾶτος. The O appears in ignOro from ignArus, i. e. in-gnarus. ¶ Al. from Sax. *cnaowan*, to know.¹

Gnāscor, I am born. Fr. *gnaor* fr. γεννάομαι, γνάομαι, I am born.

Gnātho, a parasite. Fr. γνάθος, a jaw.

Gnātus, born. Fr. *gnaor*, *gnascor*. Al. from γεννητός, Dor. γενᾰτός, γνᾰτός.

Gnāvus, active, industrious. For *gnaūs*, (as ᾰόν, οVum,) fr. γενναίος, whence γναιός, (as γεννάω, γνάω, whence *Gnaor*, *Gnascor*,) γνᾰός, *gnaūs*, as κρΑπύλη, κρΑ.πύλη, crApula. Stephens translates *γενναῖος* *Strenuus*, and Forcellini explains *gnavus* *Strenuus*.

Gnōmon, a dial-pin. Γνώμων.

Gnosco, I know. Fr. γινώσκω, γνώσκω.

Gnostici, Gnostics. Γνωστικοί.

Gōbius, *Gōbio*, a gudgeon. Κωβιός.

Gomphus, a nail. Γόμφος.

Gongylis, a turnip. Γογγυλῖς.

Gorgōnes, the Gorgons. Γοργόνες.

Grābātus, a small couch. Κράβατος.

Grācīlis, slender, lean; slender-waisted; light, easy. Fr. γέγρακα, (γράκα,) pf. of γράω, to consume. That is, wasted, thin. Or fr. γράω, (whence γάγγραινα,) whence *grāCio*, as σπείος, *speCus*. (See *Jacio* and *Facio*.) Hence *gracilis*, as *Facio*, *Facilis*. Or from a word γράω, whence *grāCeo* and *craCeo*. *Ennius* has *cracentes*.

Grācūlus, a jack-daw. Fr.

¹ Al. for *narus* from *nases*. As pro-

perly applied to the nose having a quick scent.

κόραξ, κόρακος, (κράκος,) a raven; whence *gracus*, and *graculus*, as *κορακίας* is a jackdaw fr. *κόρακος*. ¶ Al. from *κράζω*, to croak; fut. 2. *κραγῶ*.

Grādātīm, step by step, gradually. Fr. *gradus*.

Grādīlis panis, bread given from the bake-house steps, which were in every district of the city. Prudentius: "Et quem panis alit *gradibus* dispensus ab altis."

Grādior: See Appendix.

Grādīvus, Mars. Fr. *κραδάω*, *κραδῶ* (whence *κραδαίω*), to vibrate, i. e. a spear. Whence *cradivus*, *gradivus*. *Ivus*, as in *Cadivus*. ¶ Or fr. *gradior*. From his stalking (See *Grassor*) in the field of war. Festus: "A *gradiendo* in bella ultro citroque." Wachter combines each reason: "Graviter incendens et incesso hastam quatiens."

Grādus, a step, pace. In the plural, steps, stairs. *Gradus* is also a degree, rank, condition. In relation to the orders of men arranged one above another, as boards in stairs. Also, as much ground as is dug by a single exertion of the spade or pickaxe. Fr. *gradior*.

Græcor, I use the soft diversions or luxurious manners (*Græcorum*) of the Greeks.

Græcus, Grecian. *Γραικός*.

Græius, Grecian. Apparently from *Γραικός*, *Γραιός*.

Grallæ, stilts, crutches. Fr. *gradior*, whence *gradæ*, *gradulæ*, *gradlæ*, *grallæ*.

Grāmen, grass. Fr. *γέγραμαι* pp. of *γρᾶω*, to eat. Or for

grasmen fr. *γέγρασμαι*, as from *γέγρασται* is *γράφτις*, grass. ¶ "For *gradimen* fr. *gradior*, to creep along. From the extension of its roots." Tt.

Gramiæ, rheum in the eye. For *glamiæ*, (we have *vaRius* from *βαλιδίς*, *seRia* from *σηΔία*), from *γλάμη*, same as *gramiæ*. Festus: "*Gramiæ*, quas alii *glamas* vocant."

Gramma, the four and twentieth part of an ounce. Fr. *γράμμα*, whence *γραμμᾶριον* in the sense of *gramma*. Fannius supposes it adduced from there being four and twenty (*γράμματα*) letters in Greek.

Grammāteus, a scribe. *Γραμματεός*.

Grammātica, grammar. *Γραμματική*.

Grānārium, a granary, where (*grana*) grains of corn are kept.

Grandis, big, large. Fr. *granum*, *granidis*, (as *Vireo*, *Viridis*), *grandis*. As big as grain. See *Grando*. Vossius explains it: "qui habet *granum*;" and quotes "*grandia farra*," "*grandia frumenta*," "*vegrandes meses*." ¶ Al. from *grando*. As big as hail. ¶ Al. for *gradis* fr. *gradior*, in the sense of *Grassor*, I stalk. N, as in *deNsus*.

Grando, hail. Fr. *granum*. (See *Grandis*.) From its similarity in shape and size to grain. ¶ Al. from *grandis*, large. Festus: "*Grando*, guttæ aquæ concretæ solito *grandiores*." ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *grân*.

Grānea. Jerome: "Primitiæ epicarum quando deferebantur, torrebantur et *grana*

comedebantur; quod genus cibi vulgo *graneas* vocant.”

Grānum, a grain of corn. Fr. *γάμ*, to eat. As Vossius derives Hebr. BAR, corn, from BARAH, to eat. ¶ “From Hebr. *garan*, [*gran*,] corn.” Tt. ¶ Wachter notices Belg. *graën*, Germ. *kern*, and adds: “*Grānum* sic dictum volunt a *gerendo*, quod fructum ferat.” Thus *granum* is for *geranum*. ¶ Todd: “From Icel. and Norv. *grion*, corn, fruits of the earth; from the Su. Goth. *gro*, to germinate, to grow.”

Grānum, the seed or kernel of fruit, as being somewhat similar to grains of corn.

Grāphicus, exquisite, done to the life. Γραφικός.

Grāphis, the designing of a piece; &c. Γραφίς.

Grāphium, an iron pen with which the ancients wrote on tablets covered with wax. Γράφιον.

Grassātor, one who goes up to men and robs them. Fr. *grassor*, i. e. *aggreddior*.

Grassātor, a parasite who goes up and down in the streets, and goes up to any rich man he meets, to get victuals. Hence poets from their poverty seem to have been called *grassatores*. See above.

Grassor, I go on, advance. Also, I make advances and come up to passengers to rob them. Fr. *gradior*, *gradsus* or *grassus* sum.

Grātes, thanks. Fr. χάριτες, whence *χαρίτες*, *χράτες*, *grates*.

Grātia, thanks, gratitude.

Fr. *gratus*. Also, good will, favor, grace; pleasantness, agreeableness. Quæ *gratos* facit. *Gratiā* and *In gratium*, from a good will to, from favor to, on account of, for the sake of.

Grātia, the Graces. “Ab eā *gratiæ* notione, quā provenustate ac lepore accipitur.” F. Χάριτες is explained by Donnegan “the Goddesses through whose favor agreeable qualities and personal charms are bestowed on mortals.”

Grātis, freely, gratis. For *grātis*, from good will, from kind offices, without prospect of compensation.

Grātor, I congratulate another. That is, I profess that a person's prosperity is grateful to me. Fr. *gratus*.

Grātūitus, given (*gratis*) freely.

Grātūlor, I congratulate. Fr. *grator*.

Grātus, grateful, thankful; grateful, pleasing, agreeable, i. e. deserving thanks. Fr. *grates*. Or fr. χάρις, χάριτος, χράτιος, χράτος, *chratus*.

Grāvēdo, a stuffing of the head, catarrh. Quæ *gravis* est capiti. As *Dulcis*, *Dulcedo*.

Grāvīdus, heavy, laden, big. Fr. *gravis*. As *Vivus*, *Vividus*.

Grāvis, heavy, weighty, &c. Fr. βαρὺς, transp. βαρῦς, (Compare *Grates*.) Æol. γράυς, (as Βλέφαρον is in Æolic Γλέφαρον,) whence *grāvis*.'¹

Grāvo, I burden, load. Fr. *gravis*.

¹ Al. from Germ. *grōb*.

Graxo, I cry out. Fr. *κράζω*, *κράζω*.

Grōmium, a lap, a bosom. Fr. *gero*, whence a word *gerimius*, (as from *Alto* is *Alimus*, whence *Almus*,) thence a word *gerimium*, contracted to *germium*, *gremium*.

Gressus, a step. Fr. *grassus* fr. *gradior*.

Grex, grēgis: See Appendix.

Grīphus, a riddle. *Γρίφος*.

Grōma, Grūma, an instrument to measure out the ground for quarters and to fortify a camp. Soft for *gnoma* (as *κρηπερως* from *κρίφας*), fr. *γνώμη*, same as *γνώμων*, a rule.

Grossus, thick. From Germ. *gross*. ¶ Or, (if this is from the Latin,) fr. *κρύβεις, κρύβεσσα*, thick like ice; whence *κρυῦσσα*, *κροῦσσα*. Or fr. *κρύβεις, κρυῦς*, *κροῦς*. As *Crassus* from *Κραῖς*.

Grossus, ———

Grūma: See *Groma*.

Grūmus, a hillock of earth, stones, &c. Fr. *gruo*, i. e. *congruo*, to meet. Hence *gruimus*, (as in *Alimus, Almus*,) *grumus*. Dacier: "Quòd terra multa et multi lapides coeant et congruant ad grumum efficiendum." ¶ Or fr. *κρυμὸς*, ice, congelation; hence applied to any thick or concrete body.

Grundiles Lares: See Appendix.

Grundio, Grunnio, said of a hog grunting. *Grundio* is for *grudio* fr. *γρῦδην* fr. *γρίζω*, to grunt. Or it is from the same northern word whence our *grunt*. *Grunnio* appears to be soft for *grundio*. Or it is from Anglo-

Sax. *grennian*, or Sax. *grunan*.

Grus, gruis, a crane. Also, the instruments called the crane, from a likeness to a crane's beak.¹ Fr. *γέρανος*, contracted to *γέρος*, whence *gerus, grus*. Or contracted to *γραος, γίρωος, γρῶος*, whence *grus*, as *φλω, φῶρ*.²

Gryllus, a cricket. *Γρύλλος* (which means a pig) may have meant a cricket; from *γρίζω*, which, from meaning to mutter, to utter a sound, may have meant to chirp.

Gryps, a griffin. *Γρύψ*.

Grypus, having a crooked nose. *Γρυπῆς*.

Gubernō, I steer a ship; direct. *Κυβερνῶ*.

Gūla, the gullet, windpipe. Fr. *γεῖω*, or *γεῖομαι*, to taste. As *λαυκανία* fr. *λαῖω*, *λέλαινκα*, to enjoy. ¶ Al. from *γύαλον*, (*γύλον*), a cavity. Or from a word *γυλή*, formed from *γύω*, whence *γύαλον*. ¶ "From Hebr. *ghalah*." Tt.

Gumen, the same as *gummi*.

Gumia, a glutton. Fr. *γόμος*, ballast, Lat. *saburra*, whence Plautus: "Ubi *SABURRATÆ* sumus, *largiloquæ* sumus," i. e. stuffed or crammed with good cheer; Hence *gamia, gumia*. As *χορμι, γυπτι*. ¶ Or *γόμος* may at once be taken in the sense of heavy loading, as it is fr. *γέμω*, *γέγομα*. ¶ Al. from *γέγευμαι* pp. of *γεῖω*, whence *γεῖμα*, a taste.

¹ Wachter in Kran.

² Al. from Germ. *kræhe*, a clamorous bird of any kind. (Wachter in voc.) The Welsh *crio*, to cry out, has been compared with *gruis*.

Gummi, gum from trees. *Κόμμι*, whence *gōmmi*, *gummi*.

Gurdus, doltish. A Spanish word. Quintilian: "*Gurdos*, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex HISPANIA duxisse originem audivi." The Spanish, says Vossius, use *gordo* to this day for fat.

Gurges, a whirlpool. From *γοργός*, swift, impetuous. ¶ Or for *gyrges*, *gyrages*, from *gyro ago*. Or fr. *γῦρος*, *gyrus*; the second G added, as the second B in *βαλβις*, and the second Π in *πόρπη*.

Gurgulio. See *Curculio*.

Gurgustium: See *Appendix*.

Gusto, I taste. Fr. *γέγευσται* pf. of *γεύομαι*, I taste.

Gutta, a drop. Fr. *χυτή*,¹ *χυτή*, fr. *κέχυται* pp. of *χύνω*, to pour out. ¶ Al. from Goth. *giutan*, to pour.

Guttātim, drop by drop. Fr. *gutta*.

Guttātus, spotted with specks like drops. From *gutta* or *gutto*. Ovid: "*Nigraque cœruleis variari corpora guttis.*" Chaucer: "*In clothis black, BEDROPPED all with tears.*"

Guttur, the throat. Fr. *γεύομαι*, to taste; (See *Gula*) pp. *γέγευσται*, *γέγευτται*, as *πίστις*, Æol. *πίττις*.²

Guttus, a vessel with a nar-

row neck; a cruet. Fr. *gutta*. Liquid being poured into it drop by drop. The Greeks call this action *ἐπιψικάζω* fr. *ψεκάς*, a drop; and the Latins *Irro* from *Roris*. ¶ Or fr. *χυτός*, (See *Gutta*) fr. *χύνω*, to pour. ¶ "Est et Gr. *γούτος*, *ληκύθου γένος*, Etym. *Mago*." Isaac Voss.

Gymnas, the exercise of wrestling. *Γυμνάς*.

Gymnāstium, a school for wrestling; a school. *Γυμνάσιον*.

Gymnasticus, *Gymnicus*, *Gymnōsophistæ*, Greek words.

Gynæcœum, a female apartment. *Γυναικείον*.

Gypsum, plaster resembling lime. *Γύψος*.

Gyrus, a circle, ring, maze. *Γῦρος*.

H.

Ha, a particle of ridicule or censure. From *ā*; or, as some write, *ā*. Germ. *ha*. Yet all might have been formed independently from the sound.

Hābēna, a rein. Fr. *habeo*; as held by the hand. Or *habeo* is *inhibeo*, *prohibeo*; as checking a horse.

Hābeo, I hold, keep, have; keep in, &c. From the north. Germ. *haben*, Goth. *haban*, Iceland. *hafa*, Anglo-Sax. *habban*, *hæbban*, Engl. *have*. ¶ Or, if all these are from the Latin or the Greek, fr. *ἀφάω* or *ἀφάω*,³ I handle; or fr. *ἀφή*, a hold;

¹ As *χόμα* from *κέχυμαι*.

² Al. from *χυτός*, *χυτή*, (See *Gutta*) fr. *χύνω*, to pour out, or pour in. ¶ Al. from a sound *gut* made by the throat in drinking. As some derive German *Gutter* (a vessel with a narrow mouth) from the same sound.

³ For *ἀφάω* is fr. *ἄπρω*, pf. *ἦφα*, *ἄφα*.

or rather from ἀφω i. e. ἀφίω fut. 2. of ἄπτω, whence ἀφή. Hence *haptheo, habeo*, as νεφέλη, neBula.

Hābilis, fit to be held or handled or worn or used. Fr. *habeo*. Ovid: "Vestis bona quærit haberi." That is, to be worn or used. Hence *habilis* is fit or suited to any purpose.

Hābiliter, easily. Fr. *habilis*. That is, aptly.

Hābito, I inhabit. Fr. *habeo, habitum*. Ennius: "Quæ Corinthum arcem altam *habebant*." Plautus: "Quis istic *habet*?" So Brunck explains ἔχει in Soph. Phil. 22. by κατοικαί.

Hābitūdo, condition or constitution of body. Fr. *habitus* i. e. corporis. The Greeks say ἔξις fr. ἔχω, ἔξω.

Hābitus, plight, condition, state, fashion. Fr. *habeo, habitum*. Modus quo res se *habent*. The Greeks say σχῆμα fr. ἔχω, ἔσχω, ἔσχειω, pp. ἔσχημαι. *Hābitus* is also, dress, attire, fr. *habeo*, to wear. See *Habilis*.

Hactenus, thus far. *Hactenus*.

Hac: See *Hic*.

Hædus, Hædus, Hēdus: See Appendix.

Hæmorrhōis, a poisonous African serpent, whose bite caused blood to flow from all parts of the body. Αἱμορροΐς.

Hæreo, I stick. Fr. ἀίρέω, to prefer, choose, and so cleave to, cling to.

Hæres: See *Heres*.

Hæresis, a doctrine; sect. Αἵρεσις.

Hæreticus, heretical. Αἱρετικός.

Hæsito, I am perplexed, hesitate. Fr. *hæreo, hæsum*, to stick.

Halcyon: See *Alcyon*.

Hælec: See *Alec*.

Hāliæetus, the sea-eagle. Ἀλκαιοτός.

Hālitus, a breath, gasp; exhalation, vapor, damp. Fr. *halo*.

Hālo, I breathe, breathe out. Fr. ἄω or ἄω, to breathe; whence *hao, halo*, as from σάως is saLus for saūs. So L is perhaps added in *Filius* and *Fulica*. ¶ Or fr. χαλάω, χαλῶ, to open, expand, yield. *Lucretius*: "Et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus *halat*."

Hālōsis, a capture. Ἀλωσις.

Halter, leaden weights which prizefighters held in their hands, while they jumped. That is, ἀλτήρ, fr. ἄλται pp. of ἄλλομαι, I leap.

Hāma, a water-bucket. Fr. ἄμη, which is so used by *Plutarch*.

Hāmāxo, I yoke to (ἄμαξα) a waggon.

Hāmus, a fisher's hook; hence used for anything curved. For *hammus* fr. ἄμμαι pp. of ἄπτω, to connect, fasten one thing to another. *Forcellini* explains *hammus* "uncus ex quo piscatores escam suspendunt." ¶ Or from Celt. *hame*. "Both *hammus* and *hame* are derived from Celt. *camm*, curved." W. ¶ "From ἄμη, a reaping hook," says *Haigh*.

Hāphē, the yellow soft sand which wrestlers in a palæstrum rolled themselves in, having previously anointed their bodies with oil. Ἀφή.

Hāra: See Appendix.

Hāriōlus: See Appendix.

Harmōnia, harmony. Ἀρμονία.

Harpa, a harp. A word of very late introduction into the language. Probably from the north. Anglo-Sax. *hearpe*, Germ. *harfe*, *harpfe*. ¶ Al. from ἄρη, a scythe. As being curved like a scythe at the end.

Harpāgo, a crook, grappling-hook, drag. Ἀρπάγη.

Hārpāgo, I seize, drag. Fr. ἀρπαγῶ fut. 2. of ἀρπαίω.

Harpastum, a kind of handball. Ἀρπαστόν.

Harpē, a falchion. Ἀρπη.

Harpuiæ, the Harpies. Ἀρπυϊαί.

Hāruspex: See Aruspex.

Hasta, a spear. From the north. Suecian *kasta*,¹ Engl. to cast. ¶ Or from χαστή fr. χίχασται pp. of χάζω, to hold. As ἔγχος is for ἔχος from ἔχω. Homer has ἔγχος ἔχων. ¶ Or from χάω, χίχασται, to make a hollow, to pierce, whence σχάω, σχάζω, and χάρω, whence χάρασσω, κάρχαρος, &c.

Hasta, an auction. For anciently it was the custom, at the sale of things taken in war, to put up a SPEAR in token of their being taken.

Hastāti, the first line in the

Roman legion. As being anciently armed with a spear. Ennius: "*Hastati* apargunt *hastas*."

Hastile, the wood on which the iron (*hastæ*) of a spear is fixed.

Haud, *Haut*, not. For *houud* and *houit*. Fr. οὐδ' and οὐτ', i. e. οὐδὲ, οὐτε. "The ancients said *and* and *aut*." F.

Hāvē: See Ave.

Haurio, I draw. Fr. ἄρῶ.

Haustus, a drawing. Fr. *haurio*, *haursi*, *hausi*, *haustum*.

Haut: See Haud.

Hebdōmas, *ādis*, a week. ἑβδομας.

Hēhē, Hebé. Ἡβη.

Hēbes, stupid, dull; blunt. For *habes* fr. ἄβης, stupid. H added, as in *Haud* and *Haurio*. E for A, as *brEvis* for *brAvis*. ¶ "From Hebr. *HBH*, thick." V.

Hēcātē, Hecate. Ἑκάτη.

Hēcātombē, a hecatomb. Ἑκατόμβη.

Hēcūra, a mother in law. Ἑκνέα.

Hēdēra: See Appendix.

Hēdychrum, a kind of sweet ointment. Ἡδύχρουν.

Hei, alas. Fr. *ei*, oh if, would to God that! H added, as in *Haud*. ¶ Al. from οἶ. ¶ Al. from Hebr. *HVY*.

Helciārius, a hauler. Fr. ἔλω, I draw.

Helcium, a rope. Ἑλκιον.

Hēlēpōlis, a machine for taking cities. Ἑλέπολις.

Hēlicē, the Great Bear. Ἑλικη.

Hellēbōrus, hellebore. Ἑλλέβορος.

¹ Wachter in *Cateia*.

Hēlops, Elops, some fish.
'Ελωψ.

Helvella: See Appendix.

Hēluo, Helluo, ōnis, a gormandizer. For *eluo, elluo*, (as H is added in *Haud, Haurio, Humerus*), fr. *ἐξολύων*, wasting, consuming; whence *ἐξλύων, ἐκλύων, ecluo, elluo*. ¶ Al. from *ἐκλύων*, dissolving, destroying. ¶ Dacier: "Ab eluendo est *eluo*, qui bona sua eluit, i. e. dissipat, perdit." ¶ Al. from *ἔλων*, seizing.

Helvus: See Appendix.

Hem, an interjection of very various uses. Apparently from the sound.

Hēmicyclus, semicircle. 'Ημίκυκλος.

Hēmīna, the half of a sextarius. 'Ημίνα.

Hēmīsphærium, a hemisphere. 'Ημισφαίριον.

Hēmīstichium, half a verse. 'Ημιστίχιον.

Hēmītheus, a demigod. 'Ημίθεος.

Hēmītrītaus, a semitertian ague. 'Ημιτριταίος.

Hēpar, ātis, the liver. 'Ηπαρ, ατος.

Hēptēres, a galley with seven banks of oars. 'Επτήρης.

Hēra, a mistress. Fr. *he-ris*.

Hēræa, a festival of Juno. 'Ηραία.

Herba, a herb; grass, herbage. Fr. *φέρβω*, (as *Φεῦ, Heu*), to feed, nourish, pasture. So *πόα* is a herb, fr. *πόω*, same as *βόω*, to feed. And *βοτάνη* is fr. *βόω, βέβοται*.

Herbum, the same as *eruum*.

Etyum.

Hercēus, Jupiter the protector of a house. 'Ερκεῖος.

Hercisco, Ercisco, I sever, part. Fr. *hercio*, fr. *ἔρκιος*, a fence, inclosure; or *ἔργω, εἰργω*, to remove, separate, cut off.¹

Hercle, by Hercules. For *Hercule*.

Herctum ciere, to divide an estate. *Herctum* is *ἐρπτόν*, cut off, appropriated (See *Hercisco*); and *ciere* is fr. *cio*, to divide; which is from *σχίζω*, fut. *σχίσω, σχιῶ*, to divide. Σ omitted, as in *Fungus, Fallo, Tego*.

Hercūles, Hercules. From 'Ηρακλῆς, whence 'Ηρκαλῆς, *Hercules, Hercules*, as *κραπΑλλη, crapUla*.

Hēre, Hēri, yesterday. For *hesē, hesi*, whence *hesiternus, hesternus*. So *Esit* (which occurs in the Twelve Tables,) is thought to be the original form of *Erit*. *Hesi* is fr. *χθῆς* or *χθεσ*, *chthesi*, for softness *chesi*, and *hesi*, as from *Χεῖρ* is *Hir*. ¶ Al. from *ἔρω*, or *ἔρω*, to connect. From the connexion of yesterday with to-day. As Gr. *ἐχθῆς* is fr. *ἔχω, ἔχθην*, to hold on, join on with. ¶ Al. from *hæreo* or (as it is sometimes written in ancient MSS.) *hereo*. From the same notion of joining on. But E in *here* would rather be long.

Hēres, Hæres, an heir. Fr. *hæreo, hereo*, to join on with, am close to. As immediately

¹ Xenophon: Τους υἱεῖς οἱ πατέρας εἰργουσι ἀπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν ἀνθρώπων.

succeeding the last possessor. ¶ Al. from *herus*, a master or owner. But E in *herus* is short.¹

Heres, a hedgehog. See *Eres*.

Heri: See *Here*.

Herma, *Hermes*, a statue of Mercury. 'Ερημής.

Hernia, a rupture. Fr. ἔρως, a branch. "Quia, cū in testinum incidere incipit in scrotum, videtur RAMUM facere." V. It is called also *Ramex* from *Ramus*.

Hērōicus, pertaining to a hero. 'Ηρωικός.

Hēros, a 'hero, demigod. "Ηρωος.

Herpes, St. Anthony's fire. "Ερπης.

Hērus, the master of a family or of slaves. From the north. Germ. *er*, *herr*, Anglo-Sax. *hearra*, Dutch *heroro*, *herro*. ¶ Al. from ἔρα, earth. As from *Domus* is perhaps *Dominus*. H added, as in *Haurio*. Horace has *Terrarum dominos*.²

Hespērus, the evening star. "Εσπερος.

Hesternus, of yesterday. From *hesiternus* fr. *hesi*, *hēri*. See *Here*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *gestern*, Anglo-Sax. *gistra*, allied to which is our *yester* in *yesterday*.

Hētarice, the social band, a body of Macedonian cavalry. 'Εταιρική.

Heu, alas! From φεῦ, *pheu*. Also, an adverb of wonder. As φεῦ also is used.

Heurētes, an inventor. Εὐρητής.

Heus, holla! ho there! "Fr. φεῦ," says Dacier. Φεῦ being an adverb of wonder or amazement. Or fr: φεῦ σ', i. e. φεῦ σε, i. e. φεῦ! καλῶ σε.

Hexāmēter, having six feet. 'Εξάμετρος.

Hexēres, a ship with six banks of oars. 'Εξήρης.

Hibernus, *Hibernus*, wintry. Fr. *hiems* or *hyems*, whence *hiemernus*, *hieburnus*, *hibernus*, somewhat as Gr. βάρβιτος for βάρμιτος, and as τερέβινθος is stated by Donnegan to have been a less ancient form of τέρμινθος. Or of τερέμινθος.

Hibiscum, the marsh-mallow. "Ιβισκος.

Hic, *hac*, *hoc*, this. From ἴς κε, ἦ κε, ὄ κε; i. e. ὄκ', ἦκ', ὄκ'. *Hoc* is nothing but ὄκ'. *Hic* is soft for *hisc*, and this for *hosc*, i. e. ὄκ', as *Imbris* from "Ομβρος, and perhaps *Is* from "Ος. *Hac* however is not so easily accounted for. "Ηκ' should produce *hec*. Was ἦκε, Dor. ἄκε, transposed to ἄεκ, whence *hac*? Or ἄκε might produce *hace*, transp. *haïc*. ¶ "From Chaldee *HCH*, this." V.

Hic and *heic*, here. For *hoic*, whence abl. *hoc*. In *hoc loco*. The I in *hoic* is from the I subscript in λόγφ, &c. So Qui makes Quī in the ablative. Or *heic* fr. ἦ κε, ἦκ', ἦκ'.

Hiems, *Hyems*, winter. Fr. χειμᾶς, winter; transp. χιμαῶς,

¹ "From Hebr. *iarsesch*, to be an heir, to possess." V.

² Scheide: "Ab ἔρω, necto, adsero." *Είρεπος* is servitude, from εἶρω, necto, ligo.

χιε̄μς, whence *hiems*, as *Χε̄ιρ*, *Hir*. ¶ Or fr. *ύεις*, (same as *ύει*;) it rains; pp. *ύεμαι*, whence *hyemis*. From the rains of winter. Whence *χιε̄μς* and *χιε̄μω̄ν* are derived fr. *χίω*, *χίω*, *κέχαιμαι*, to pour.

Hiera. "From *ιε̄ρὰ*, sacred. Muretus interprets it a line in the middle of the stadium, so called because it was sacred. Lipsius thinks it was the custom to consecrate the crown to the God in case of equality between the combatants, which the Greeks call *ιε̄ρὸν ποιε̄σθαι* i. e. *στέφανον*, and Seneca hence calls '*hieram facere*' i. e. coronam. *Hiera* is also the name of an antidote, so called to give it effect." F.

Hieroglyphicus, *Hierographicus*, *Hieronicae*, *Hierophanta*, Greek words.

Hieto, I gape. Fr. *hio*, *avi*. Somewhat as *Halitus* from *Hal*, *avi*.

Hilaris, cheerful, gay. *Ἰλαρός*.

Hilla, the intestines of animals; sausages. Fr. *hiræ*, whence *hirulæ*, *hirlæ*, *hillæ*.

Hilum: See Appendix.

Hinc, hence. Fr. *hic*, i. e. ex hoc loco. As *Ille*, *Illuc*; and *Iste*, *Istinc*.

Hinnio, said of horses neighing. From the sound. Wachter refers to Sax. *hnægan*, Suec. *gnaggia*. ¶ Or from *ἵννος*, which Donnegan explains (inter alia) a small horse. Or from *hinnus*, an animal generated from a horse and she-ass.¹

Hinnulus, *Hinnuleus*, a young hind or fawn. Fr. *hinnus*. "From the Greeks, by whom the offspring of animals were called *ἵννοι*. Gloss.: "*Ἰννοϋς*, *παιδας*. Hesychius: "*Ἰννη*, *κέρη*." V. So *ἵνς* is a son in Euripides.²

Hinnus, an animal generated by a horse and she-ass. "*Ἰννοϋς*."

Hio, I gape, yawn, open. The Etymologists refer *hio* to *χάω*, (i. e. *χαίω*) whence we should have *hao*, as *Χε̄ιρ*, *Hir*. But this does not give us *hio*. Perhaps *hio* is from *χάω*, whence *χαίω*. Or perhaps from a verb *χίω*,³ supposed the same as *χάω*.

Hipp—. All Latin words beginning with *hipp*—, as *Hippogogi*, *Hippopotamus*, are from the Greek.

Hir, the palm or hollow of the hand. Fr. *χε̄ιρ*, *chir*, the hand. As *Φε̄υ*, *Heu*.

Hira, the intestinum jejunum or empty gut. From *hio*, whence *hiera*, (somewhat as *Patteo*, *Patera*), *hira*. It is usually found empty, says Turton. ¶ If a word *χίω* (See *Hio*), existed in the sense of *χάω*, from *χίω* might have been *χιε̄ρὰ*, thence

² "*Hinde*, *hindin*, Germ. *cerva*. Anglo-Sax. and Suec. *hind*, Franc. *hind*, Welsh *hydd*. The Greek *ἵννος* is a wild goat, whence *hind* might have originated, though the sense was changed. For the kinds of wild beasts are apt to be confounded in all languages by the vulgar." W.

³ Valckenaer: "The verb had formerly five forms, *χάω*, *χέω*, *χίω*, *χόω*, *χίω*. *Χίω* has perished, but *χίω̄ν* remains from it."

¹ Al. from *χάω*, to utter a sound.

hiera. ¶ Al. from *ἱερά*, sacred: by some fanciful allusion.

Hircus, *Hirquus*, a he-goat; hence, the rank smell of the armpits. Fr. *hirtus*, whence *hirticus*, (as *Tetrus*, *Tetricus*), *hircus*. (Compare *Focus*.) Goats having shaggy hair.¹

Hirnea, *Irnea*, a kind of goblet. Scaliger: "From ὄρνυον, as representing the figure of a bird." As Ὀμβρος, *Imbris*. ¶ Nonius reads *cirnea*. Whence it may be referred to *κίρνάω*, to mix. As fr. *κεράω*, (same as *κίρνάω*), pp. *κεκίραται*, *κίκεραται*, is *κρατήρ*.

Hirrio, *Irrio*, I snarl like a dog. From the pronunciation of RR. Persius calls the R the 'canina litera.' Wachter notices Arabic *herr*.

Hirsūtus: See Appendix.

Hirtus, shaggy, hairy. Contr. from *hirsutus*.

Hirūdo, a leech. Fr. *εἰρύω* or *εἰζύω*, to draw, tug. From its drawing blood. *Udo* as in *Testudo*. H may be added as in *Haurio*.

Hirundo, *inis*, a swallow.

¹ Some suppose that in *Virg. Ecl. 3, 8*, *hircus* means the corner of the eye. "Ab oculis hircorum," says Forcellini, "qui ardore libidinis, obliquè aspiciunt, oculis in angulos retortis." But Heyne and Forcellini prefer here the meaning of he-goat. *Hircus* never seems to be elsewhere used in this sense. Turton however refers it in this sense to ἔρκος, a hedge: "The corner of the eye being hedged in by the eyelids." Some believe this to be the primary sense of *hircus*; and, in deducing from it the meaning of he-goat, reverse the reasoning given above by Forcellini. Isaac Vossius refers to βῆρκος (transp. βῆρκος) in Hesychius, who however explains it of an ass.

Scaliger appears to have not been mistaken, when he derived this word from the Greek; though it is one of those which have cruelly suffered by change. The Greek is *χελιδών*, *χελιδόνος*, transp. *χιλέδωνος*, whence *chilidinis*, *chilendinis*, as N is added in *splendeo*, *deNsus*, *taNgo*, *ciNcinnus*, &c. Hence *hilendinis*, (as *Χειρ* becomes *Hir*; *Φεῦ* becomes *Heu*), *hilundinis*, (as *suggrUndia* i. e. *suggrUNdia à suggrENDO*, and as *cataρUta* from *καταπελτης*), and finally *hirundinis*, somewhat as *cœRuleus* for *cœLuleus*.

Hisco, I gape. Fr. *hio*, whence *hisco*, as from *πίω* is *πίσκω*, *πιπίσκω*. So *Rubeo*, *Rubesco*; &c.

Hispīdus,——

Histōria, history; story. 'Ιστορία.

Histrio: See Appendix.

Hiulcus, gaping. Fr. *hio*, whence *hiulus*, *hiulicus*, as from *Populus* is *Populicus*. So *Peto*, *Petulcus*.

Hoc: See *Hic*.

Hōdie, to day. For *hoc die*.

Hoi, ah! Οἱ.

Hōlocaustum, a sacrifice, in which the victim was wholly burnt. 'Ολόκαυστον.

Hōmo, *hōmīnis*, a man. For *humo*, *humīnis*, from *humus*, (the adjective is *humanus*), the ground, from whence he came.²

² Lactantius: "Corpus hominis ex humo factum: unde homo nomen accepit." But Quintilian laughs: "Quasi verò non omnibus animalibus eadem origo?" Yet men were called βροτοὶ and

We have sOboles for sUboles, and sOpor for sUpor. Or fr. χαμὸς, (whence χαμῶδες,) the ground; whence perhaps *humus* also. Vossius states that the Æolians said στρωτὸς for στρωτὸς, Ὀνήρ for Ἀνήρ: therefore they might have changed χαμὸς into χομὸς, whence *homo* would more naturally spring. ¶ Or fr. χῶμος, taken in the sense of "humus," which some derive from χῶμος. ¶ Al. from χῶμα or χαμὸς, taken in the sense of χόος, dust; being formed from χόω, κέχωμαι, as χόος fr. χέω, κέχοα. Tertullian has "*homo CHOICUS*." So in Genesis: "Dust thou art." ¶ Al. from ἁμοῦ, together. As man is a social being.¹

Hōmaōmēria, likeness of parts. Ὁμοιομεγεία.

Hōmuncio, a sorry mean fellow. Fr. *homo*.

Hōnesto, I make (*honestum*) honorable, dignify, adorn.

Hōnestus, honorable, respectable, noble; becoming, right, fit, graceful. Fr. *honus*. As *Funus*, *Funestus*.

Hōnor, *Honos*, honor, respect, reverence, regard, esteem, worth. A post of honour, office.

For *onor* (as H is added in Haud and Haurio,) fr. ὀνάω or ὀνάω,² ὀνάω, to heap, augeo, accumulo, ingero. As Cicero uses the expression "augeri honore aliquo." From this original meaning of ὀνάω it happens that ὀνάμαι signifies not only to advantage and to gratify, but to injure and abuse; i. e. to heap with good, or to heap with ill. So from this double meaning of ὀνάω, ὀνεία is advantage, and ὀνείδος is reproach. Compare *Onus*. ¶ Al. from ὀνάω, ὀνάω, ὀνημι, to gratify. ¶ Al. from ὄνος, Æol. ὄνορ, pretium.

Hōnōro, I honor. Fr. *honor*, *honoris*.

Hōplōmāchus, a gladiator who fought with military arms. Ὀπλόμαχος.

Hōra, an hour. Ὥρα.

Hōrāum, pickle made in the spring from the tunny fish. Ὠραῖον.³

Horā, the same as *forda*.

Hordeum, barley. Fr. *hor-dus*, for *horridus*, bristly, rough. *Caldus* was said for *Calidus*, *Ardus* for *Aridus*.

Hōria: See Appendix.

Hōrizon, the horizon. Ὠρίζων.

Hornōtīnus, the same as *hornus*; and from it, as *Diutinus*

θηητοί by the Greeks from their corruptible nature, though that corruption is shared by all other animals.

¹ Isaac Vossius says: "Since it appears that the ancients said *homonem* [Priscian however reads *homonem*] for *hominem*, it is likely that man was so called from his intellect. For *ἡμων* is skilled, and *ἡμοσύνη* is skill." But *ἡμων* and *ἡμοσύνη* are skilled and skill merely in throwing weapons: fr. *ἤμαι* pp. of *ἔω*, to throw.

² Ὀνάω seems nothing but *νάω*, I heap, with O prefixed; as from *νάσσω* is *ὀνάσσω*, fut. ὀνάξω, whence *ὄνυξ*. So *ὀνάω* seems nothing but *νάω*, I heap, whence *νάσσω*, "properly," says Donnegan, "to heap up or pile;" and perhaps *νάς*, a temple.

³ See Stephens Gr. Thes. in voc.

from Diu, Annotinus from An-
nus.

Hornus, of this year's growth
Fr. *ἀρα*, a season, and a year;¹
whence *ἀρινός*, (as *ἀπάρα*, *ἀπά-
ρινος*;) *horinus*, *hornus*, of this
season or year. Or fr. *ἄρος*, a
year.

Hōrōlōgium, a sun-dial. 'Ωρο-
λόγιον.

Hōrosōpō, I take the time
of my nativity. 'Ηροσκοπῶ.

Horreo is said properly of
things which stand erect or an
end, which set up their bristles
or are rough or prickly. Hence
it is referred to things which
from their hideous and dreadful
nature set the hair an end. Vir-
gil: "Obstupui steteruntque
comæ." Ovid: "*Horrueruntque*
comæ." Hesiod: *Τρί-
χες ὄρθαι φρίσσοουσιν*. Hence
horreo, transferred to persons so
affected, is to tremble or shud-
der with fear. It is also to
shudder with cold, which pro-
duces the same effect. *Horreo*
is fr. *ἄρορα*, (*ἄρρα*), pf. mid. of
ἄρω, to stir up, raise up, rise;
or fr. *δράρω*,² (*ῥῥω*), which is
the same as *ῥω*. Or. fr. *ῥω*,
fut. *ῥσσω*, *ῥῥῶ*. Thus *ὀρθός*,
erect, is fr. *ὄρω*, *ὀρθην*. The H
is added as in *Haurio*, or is from
the Greek; for from *ῥω* are
ὀρμη and *Hortor*. ¶ Al. from
δῆρῶδέω, I fear; contracted to
δῆρέω.

Horreum, a barn, granary.
Stephens: "Ὀρείον in Pandect.
Græc. for Lat. *horreum*. Sui-

das has it soft *ἄρειον*, and ex-
plains it *ταμειον*, i. e. a store-
house." Donnegan: "Ὀρείον,
a barn. From this is *horreum*."³

Horridus, standing an end,
rough; hideous, frightful. Fr.
horreo.

Horsum, hitherward. That
is, *hoc (huc) -versum*.

Hortor, I excite, encourage,
exhort. Fr. *ὄρτός*, (fr. *ὄρται* pp.
of *ῥω*), excited.

Hortus, a garden; pleasure-
ground; farm.⁴ Fr. *χόρτος*, an
enclosed place. ¶ Al. soft for
horctus fr. *ἄρctός*, (fr. *ἔρκα*, pp.
ἔρctαι and *ῥρctαι*) hedged in,
inclosed. ¶ Al. for *orchtus* fr.
ὄρχατος, (*ῥρχτος*), a vineyard or
garden. ¶ Al. from Germ.
hort, a guard, protection.

Hospes, itis, a stranger, so-
journer, guest. For *hespes*, (as
dEntes from *δδοντες*; *Ervum*
for *Orvum*), fr. *ἴστιος*, Æol. *ἴσ-
πιος* (as for *στολή* the Æolians
said *σπολή*, and *σπάδιον* for
στάδιον), one at the hearth of
another. In Herod. i, S5, *Τίς
ἔων ἐπίστιος ἐμοί ἐγένεο*; is trans-
lated "Quis tu es qui ad meos
lares supplex te receperis?"
Æschylus: "Ἔστι γὰρ δόμων ἰκέ-
της ὃδ' ἀνήρ καὶ δόμων ἐρέστιος
ἐμῶν."⁵

Hospitium, the act of receiv-

³ Ὀρείον is fr. ἄρειον, to take care of,
preserve. Ὀρείον seems to be fr. ἄραια,
or fr. ἄρα, (i. e. ἄρα δένδρων,) the fruits
of the season.

⁴ "Habet etiam sensum τοῦ αἰδέϊον
γυνακείου, ut et κήπος." F.

⁵ Ainsworth refers *Hostis* to "Celt. *osp*
or *osp*." I know not whether (since *Ho-*
tis was anciently a foreigner) this Celtic
word has any connexion with *hospes*.

¹ Donnegan in voc.

² Ὀρέρω is in Donnegan.

ing (*hospites*) strangers; a place for receiving strangers, a lodging; &c.

Hostia, a victim, animal sacrificed. Fr. *θυστήρ*, sacrificed; whence *hustia*, (as the first syllable is dropped in Heu for Pheu, and in Hir for Chir,) then *hostia*, as *fOllis* for *fUllis*, *spOrta* for *spUrta*. ¶ Ovid refers it to *hostis*: “*Hostibus a domitis hostia nomen habet.*”¹

Hostio, I requite, —

Hostis: See Appendix.

Hostus: See Appendix.

Hu, a sound made by any one perceiving a bad scent or smell.
*T.

Huc, hither. Fr. *hoc*, (as *Illuc*, *Istuc*.) which is so used. Virgil: “*Hoc tunc ignipotens cœlo descendit ab alto.*”

Hui, an interjection of wonder. From the sound. ¶ Or fr. *φῆῦ*, which is so used; whence *φύε*, *hue*. Compare *Tui*, *Sui*.

Huic, dat. of *hic*. If *hic* was formerly *hoc* from *ὄκε* or *ὄγε*, it would make in the dative *hoic*, as *DominOI* was the old form of *DominI* from *λόγιΩ*, *λόγιΩ*. Then *hoic* became *huic*. ¶ Or *huic* is from *ῥῆκ*, *ῥῆκ*, *hoic*.

Hujus, of this. If *hic* was formerly *hoc* from *ὄκε*, *ὄκ*, or *ὄγε*, *ὄγ*, *hoc* might make *hocius*, somewhat as *Alter*, *Alterius*: then *hocjus*, like *Ejus*, *Cujus*: then *hojus*, and *hujus*, as *Huc* was said for *Hoc*.

Hūmānus, pertaining to man or men. From *homo*, or allied to it. See *Homo*. Also, humane, kind, courteous. That is, having a feeling for men, *φιλάνθρωπος*. Or, having the feelings of a man. Terence: “*Homo sum, et nihil humanum a me alienum puto.*” Also, learned, well-educated, polite. That is, *sciens rerum humanarum*. *Humaniores literæ* are applied to polite learning, as becoming and adorning a man, or as making men (*humanos*) courteous. Ovid: “*Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes Emollit mores nec sinit esse ferus.*”

Hūmecto, I moisten. That is, *humidum facio*. Perhaps *ecto* is *acto* from *ago*, *actum*, as *Mitigo* from *Mitis* and *Ago*.

Hūmērus, that part of the arm which lies between the shoulder and the elbow; the shoulder. Fr. *ὄμος*, *Æol.* *ἄμορ*, the shoulder; whence *omerus*, (Compare *numERUS*), *homerus*, (as *H* is added in *Haurio* and *Haud*), and *humerus*, as *φῆρος*, *fURis*. ¶ *Al.* from *Hebr.* *hamah*, cubitus.

Hūmī, on the ground. See *Humus*.

Hūmidus, moist. Fr. *humor*.

Hūmilis, low (*humi*) on the ground, low. As *χαμαλός*, for *χαμαλός*, (as *Πόλις*, *Πτόλις*.) fr. *χαμαί*.

Hūmo, I bury. Tego *humo*.

Hūmor, moisture, sap, &c.; any thing liquid, as water, blood, &c. Fr. *χυμός*, *Æol.* *χυμὸρ*, sap. ¶ Or fr. *ὑμαι* pp. of *ὑει*, it rains; or of *ὑω*, which

¹ *AL* from *hostio*, to strike; a word which Festus quotes from Ennius in this sense. Whence then is *hostio*?

Donnegan explains "to make wet." Donnegan: "ἤμα, that which has been moistened. ἤμος, obsolete in Greek, exists in Lat. *humor*."

Hūmus, the ground. For *chūmus*, *chāpnus*, (as vice versā κῆνος, cAnis; and as cUlmus from κἄλαμος; and as the Æolians said σῆρες for σἄρες,) fr. χαμῶς,¹ the ground, whence χαμῶθεν. ¶ Al. from ἕμαι pp. of ἕω, to make wet. "Itaque *humus* est terra MADIDA ET IR-RIGATA," says Valckenaër.²

Hunc, accus. of *hic*. For *humc*. Or from ὄνκ, ὄνκ', or ὄνγε, ὄνγ', for *honc*.

Hŷacinthus, a hyacinth. ἴακινθος.

Hŷades, the stars called Hyads. ἴαδες.

Hyæna, a hyena. ἴαινα.

Hŷalus, glass. ἴαλος.

Hybrida, a mongrel; of a mongrel breed. ἴβρις, ἴδος.

Hŷdra, a water-serpent. ἴδρα.

Hŷdraules, a player on a musical instrument which went by water. ἴδραύλης.

Hŷdria, a ewer. ἴδρία.

Hŷdrops, a dropsy. ἴδρωψ.

Hŷdrus, a water-serpent. ἴδρος.

Hyems: See *Hiems*.

Hŷgēa, the Goddess of health. ἴγυια.

Hŷlē, subject-matter. ἴλη. *Hŷmen*, the God of marriage. ἴμην.

Hŷmēnæus, marriage. ἴμεναῖος.

Hŷmnus, a hymn. ἴμνος.

Hŷperbōræus, far northern, cold, wintry. ἴπερβόρειος.

Hŷpōcausta, a stove. ἴπόκαυστον.

Hŷpōcrites, a stage-player. ἴποκρίτης.

Hŷpōthēca, a pledge, deposit. ἴποθήκη.

Hŷsōrum, the herb hyssop. ἴσσωπον.

Hŷstēricus, hysterical. ἴστερικός.

Hŷstrīcūlus, covered with hair. Fr. *hystrix*, *hystricis*, whence *hystricosus*, hispidus.

Hŷtrix, a porcupine. ἴστριξ.

I, J.

Iacchus, Bacchus. ἴακχος.

Jāceo, I lie down. That is, *jacio* me.

Jācio, I throw, cast. Fr. *iāw* or *iāw*,³ I throw, (whence *iállw*, *iáπτw*⁴); *ιακα* or *ιακα*, whence a new verb *iákwo* or *iákwo*, (as *δέδοικω* fr. *δέδοικα*, *πέφυκα* fr. *πέφυκα*,⁵) whence *jacio*, (as Ἰησοῦς, Jesus,) *jacio*. Compare *Facio*. ¶ Or fr. *iéaw*, I send, (whence its general

¹ See Donnegan in *Χαμαί*.

² Al. from *χῆμῶς*, considered as meaning earth dug up, from *χῆω*. Thus Donnegan explains *χῆνῶς*, "heaped up, as earth dug from trenches." Or from *χῆμῶς*, (as *φῆρος*, *fūris*,) same as *χῆμα*, earth dug up.

³ *iāw* is fr. *ιω*, I send; as *έδω* is fr. *έω*.

⁴ As *ψάω*, *ψάλλω*; and as *δῶω*, *δάπτω*. See Lennep in *ιδάλλω*. So from *ιδῶω*, "remitto," is *ιαίνω*, *ιδῶμαι*.

⁵ See Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 219. (1).

meaning, I let go, let be, "permitto, dimitto,") perf. *είαχα*, whence *iaco, jaco*.¹

Jacto, I throw. Also, I throw to and fro, toss. Fr. *jacio, jactum*.

Jacto me, I vaunt, boast. That is, I cast or toss myself about in a vaunting manner. Hence *jacto* simply is to boast of; as in *Jacto* genus, nomen, &c. Or here *jacto* is, I throw in a person's way, display ostentatiously.

Jactūra, a loss sustained by throwing goods overboard in a storm. Hence any loss or damage. Fr. *jacio, jactum*.

Jăcŭlor, I throw (*jaculum*) a javelin.

Jăcŭlum, a javelin. Also, a casting-net. Also, a serpent which darts on passengers from trees. Fr. *jacio*.

Jam, now. For *iam* (as Jesus from 'Ιησοῦς,) from *is, ea, id*. *Jam*, says Vossius, is a dissyllable in the ancient Comedians: that is, it was pronounced *iam*. As we have plural *ii* and *iis*, so *iam* appears to be an ancient form of *eam*. *Iam* or *eam* is, "secundum *eam* horam aut diem aut tempestatem," as Unquam is for Secundum UNICAM horam; and as Aliàs is for Secundum alias tempestates. *Is* is explained by Forcellini as not only that, *ἐκείνος*; but this, *οὗτος*, and the same, *αὐτός*. In

the sense of *οὗτος*, *jam* is "in this hour." In the sense of *αὐτός*, *jam* answers to Gr. *αὐτίκα* and *αὐτόθεν* and *ἐξαύτης*. ¶ Jones refers *jam* to the Hebrew *YM*, which he pronounces *jam*. "From Hebr. *jom*. a day," says Haigh.²

Iambus, an iamb, a foot like *ĩamb*. **Ἰαμβος*.

Jāna, the Moon. In allusion to *Janus*, the Sun.

Jānitor, a door-keeper. Fr. *janua*. For *janitor*.

Ianthina, garments of a violet color. **Ἰάνθινα*.

Jānuā, a gate, door. From *Janus*, who presided over gates and entrances. Gloss. Philoxeni: "*Janus, θυραῖος θεός*;" Macrobius: "Apud Græcos Apollo colitur qui *θυραῖος* vocatur; ejusque aras ante FORES suas celebrant, ipsum exitūs et introitūs demonstrantes potentem. Idem Apollo apud illos et **Ἄγυιεύς* nuncupatur, quasi viis (vias *ἀγυιάς* appellant) præpositus urbanis. Sed apud nos *Janum* omnibus præesse *januis* nomen ostendit, quod simile *θυραῖος*; nam et cum CLAVI ac virgâ figuratur; quasi omnium et PORTARUM custos et rector viarum."

Jānuārius, January. From *Janus*, (as from Februo is Februarius) to whom this month

¹ Haigh: "From *ζᾶ*, an intensive particle; and *χύω*, to pour out."

Etym.

² "From *ἴω*, I go. So as properly to belong to one who is unwilling to delay his going. So *Ilicet*, for *Ire licet*, is immediately." C. Scaliger. ¶ "Je, Germ. *Ju*, Goth. The Latins say *jam* with a final increase." W.

was dedicated. Ovid : " Pri-
mus ut est *Jani mensis*."¹

Jānus, the same as Apollo
or the Sun. For *Zanus* (as Ζύ-
γυν, Jugum,) from Ζάν, Jupiter.²
Jamieson : " *Janus* is said to be
the *Jon* of the Scandinavians,
one of the names of Jupiter,
which is given to the sun, as
signifying that he is the father of
the year, and of heaven and
earth. The sun was worshipped
by the Trojans under the name
of *Jona*, as appears from one of
Gruter's Inscriptions." ¶ Al.
for *Ianus* from *īω*, to go. From
the procession or motion of the
sun. Thus *ēros*, a year, is from
ēται pp. of *ēω*, to go. Ovid :
" EUNT ANNI more fluentis
aquæ." *Anus*, as in *Humanus*,
and perhaps *Vulcanus*.

Iāpyx, *ūgis*, a wind blowing
from the west to the east.
From the *Iapyges*, the inhabi-
tants of a part of Apulia.

Iaspis, a jasper. *Ἰασπις*.

Ibex, a kind of wild goat.
Forcellini puts down *ἰβυξ*, as the
synonymous term in Greek.
Stephens does not give this
meaning to *ἰβυξ*, though it may
have existed in this sense, as
coming from *ἰβύω* or *ἰβύσσω*, to
strike, and so butt.

Ibi, there. For *ibu*, *ibu'*,
ibus, old abl. pl. of *is*, and used
by Plautus ; as *Hic*, *Hibus* ;
Qui, *Quibus*. That is, in *iis*

locis, in *iis* rebus. ¶ Or *ibi* is
in the singular, like *Tibi*.

Ibis, the ibis. *Ἰβίς*.

Ibiscum : See *Hibiscum*.

Ichneumon, the Egyptian rat.
Ἰχνεύμων.

Ico, I strike, hit. From a
verb *είκω* formed from *είκα* pf.
of *ἔω*, *ἔημι*, I smite. The as-
pirate dropt as in *Ulcus* from
Ἐλκος. Indeed the aspirate is
dropt even in the Greek verb,
as appears from *ιδς*, a dart ;
from *ιάλλω*, *ιάπτω*, &c. ¶ Or
fr. *ιάκω*, whence *Jacio*, which
see.³

Icon, an image. *Εἰκών*.

Ictericus, jaundiced. *Ἰκτε-
ρικός*.

Ictus, a stroke. Fr. *ico*, *ic-
tum*.

Id, neuter of *is*, and formed
from it. We have *Ille*, *Illu*D ;
Qui, *Quo*D. ¶ Al. from the
north. Jamieson : " To Lat. *id*
correspond Mæso-Goth. *ita*,
Anglo-Sax. *hit*, Icel. *hitt*, *hid*,
Franc. *hit*, *it*, Belg. *het*, Engl.
it, Scot. *hit*."

Idcirco, on that account.
Circā is about, concerning. As
we say To talk ABOUT a thing.
So Gr. *ἀμφὶ* and *περὶ* are used.

Idēa, an idea, notion. *Ἰδέα*.

Idem, the same. For *isdem*
and *iddem*. Dem being a post-
fix, as in *Tantundem*, *Pridem*.

Identidem, now and then, at
intervals. For *identidem*, *idem*
itidem. ¶ Al. for *idem et idem*.
Or *item et item*, for *itemitem*.

¹ " A Celtic word, if it be not derived
from *Janus*. In Armoric ' mis *jenver*,'
i. e. the month of cold air ; from *jen*, cold,
air, air." W.

² Donnegan in *Zāv*.

³ Haigh : " Fr. *aiκō* for *αικίζω*, to beat
with stripes."

Ideo, on that account. That is, *Id eo spectat, evenit, evadit.* "Humanus es, *ideo* non timeo:" that is, "Humanus es—*id eo* evadit—non timeo." ¶ Or *eo* is, on that account; and *id* depends on the sentence. Thus, when Cicero says, "Frater es; *eo vereor*," we may introduce *id*: "Frater es; *id eo* vereor facere." So again, "Non *eo* dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium tua fides," we may say, "Non *id eo* dico," &c. As Plautus supplies Hoc: "Non *eo hoc* dico, quin quæ vis faciam lubens."

Idiōta, simple, illiterate, ignorant. Ἰδιώτης.

Idiōtismus, a mode of expression peculiar to a language.

Ἰδιωτισμός.

Idōlōlātres, an idolater. Εἰδωλόλατρες.

Idōlōthýtum, a sacrifice to idols. Εἰδωλόθυτον.

Idōlum, an image or representation. Εἰδωλον.

Idōneus, fit, meet, proper, suitable; fit for the purpose, sufficient. Fr. εἶδω, whence εἶδομαι, to seem; whence *idoneus*, seemly. Shakspeare: "I am a woman, lacking wit To make a seemly answer to such persons." That is, as Johnson explains it, "decent, becoming, proper, fit." *Neus*, as in Subitaneus, Consentaneus. ¶ Al. from ἴδιον, proper, peculiar. ¶ "From Chald. ܝܘܢܝܢ time, opportunity." V.

Idus, *īduum*, the ides of a month. Fr. *iduo*, I sever. (See Vidua.) Horace: "Idus tibi

sunt agendæ, Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ FINDIT Aprillem." ¶ Jamieson: "Vereilius derives it from Goth. *ida*, negotium diligenter urgere; *idia*, diligentia; whence our old Scottish adjective *ident*, diligent, industrious. At this time the Romans gathered in the money which had been lent out."

Idyllium: See Edyllium.

Jecur, the liver. Fr. ἥπαρ, Æol. ἥκαρ, whence *hecar*, *hecur*, *jecur* or *gecur*, as ἴννος and γίννος are the same, and as perhaps Gibbus is from ὑββός. G and J are much the same, as in English Garden, French Jardin. Hierosolyma becomes Jerusalem. Genitive *jecinoris*, somewhat as Iter, Itineris. ¶ "From Hebr. *jaker*." Tt.

Jējūnus, —

Jento, I breakfast. Fr. *jejunus*, whence *jejunito*, I am hungry and therefore break my fast. Hence *jeiunito*, *jenito*, *jento*. *Jento* is applied specifically like our Breakfast.

Igitur, therefore. From εἴ γε τ' ἄρ, *igetar*, *igitur*. If such be then the case. T' for τε.

Ignārus, ignorant. For *ignarus*.

Ignāvus, idle. For *in-gnavus*.

Ignis, fire. Fr. ἰκνός, a stove, furnace; Æol. ἰκνός, whence *icnis*, *ignis*, as κύκνος, cygnus. We have "a furnace of fire" in the New Testament. ¶ Haigh: "From αἴγλη, brightness, splendor." That is, as for ἡθον the Æolians said ἡθον, so for αἴγλη

they might have said *αἴγνη*, whence *aignis*, *ignis*. Or from a word *αἴγλινός*, shining; whence *αἴγνος*, *ignis*. ¶ Al. for *ingenis* fr. *ingeno*, *ingenui*; but with little meaning.

Ignitābūlum, wood rubbed with wood to kindle (*ignem*) fire.

Ignōbilis, unknown, low, mean. For *in-gnobilis*. *Gnobilis* is the same as *nobilis*, from *gnosco* as *nobilis* from *nosco*.

Ignōmīnia, disgrace, ignominy. For *in-gnomīnia*, the deprivation of a good name. *Gnomen* is the same as *nomen*, as *Gnobilis* in *Ignobilis* is the same as *Nobilis*.

Ignōro, I am ignorant of. Fr. *ignarus*. See *Gnarus*.

Ignosco, I overlook, forgive, spare. For *in-gnosco*, I do not know, I determine to know nothing of what has passed. We say, "Forgive and forget."

Ileus, a twisting of the small gut. *Εἰλεός*.

Ilex: See Appendix.

Ilia, the flank where the small guts are. Fr. *εἰλέω*, I roll. From their convolutions.

Ilicet, you may go. For *ire licet*. Compare *Videlicet*. Also, instantly. "In dismissing the Senate and on other occasions the public crier hollowed out, *Ilicet*, as 'Actum est' was said at the end of the sacrifices. Hence, since the assembly instantly dissolved after this notice, *ilicet* was used for, instantly." F.

Ilīthya, Diana. *Εἰλαθῦα*.

Ille: See *Ollus*.

Illēcēbrā, allurements. Fr.

inlacio, *illectio*, whence *illectus*. So *Verto*, *Vertebræ*.

Illex, *illicis*, a decoy-bird. Fr. *illicio*.

Illico, in that place, *illico*, *in hoc loco*. Also, instantly. That is, on the spot, without changing place; like *αὐτίκα*, i. e. *ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόπῳ*. "Quasi in eo loco, ubi res agitata, statim fiat." F. Somewhat similarly *ὡς εἶχε*, (as he was,) is used by the Greeks for immediately.

Illido, I dash against. Fr. *lædo*. See *Collido*. ¶ Al. from *λίθος*, a stone. I come (*in*) against (*λίθον*) a stone.

Illustris, clear, bright; conspicuous, manifest, famous. Fr. *luceo*, *lucsi*, *lucsum*, whence *lustrum*, (as *Rado*, *Rasum*, *Rastrum*,) for softness *lustrum*. ¶ Al. from *lustrum*, to purify. "Puto lumini *lustrationem* tribui, quia tenebræ polluere mentes credebantur." V. In *Virgil*: "Postera Phœbeâ *lustrabat* lampade terras Aurora," Forcellini translates *lustrabat* "enlightened:" yet this sense is not a necessary one. ¶ Forcellini explains *lustrum* "obseruo, circumquaque aspicio." Shall we say that hence *illustris* is, clearly surveyed, open to view, manifest?

Illūvies, filth, dirt. Fr. *illuo*, as being washed away. Or *in* here is, not. "Sortes NON *lotæ* in corpore animalis." F. See *Alluvies*, *Diluvies*, *Colluvies*.

Im, him. Fr. *is*. As *Durus*, *duruM*.

Imāginor, I picture in my

mind (*imaginem*) an image, I fancy, imagine.

Imāgo, an image, figure, representation. For *imitāgo* fr. *imitor*. As *Voro*, *Vorago*. ¶ Al. from *ειγμα*, transp. *ειμαγ*. Or fr. *ειγμα*, whence *igmagō*, *imago*.

Imbēcillis, weak, feeble. That is, resting (*in bacillum*) on a stick. ¶ Or for *imvecillis* from *vacillo*. Here *in* is much.

Imber, *imbris*, a shower. Fr. *ὄμβρος*. As *Ille* for *Olle*.

Imbrex, a gutter-tile for carrying off (*imbres*) showers.

Imbricātus, crooked (more *imbricis*) like a gutter-tile, laid above one another or sticking together like tiles.

Imbulbō, I bedung. Fr. *βόλβιτον*, dung.

Imbuo, I steep, soak, moisten. “*Būo*, *buo*, is, I fill, *Pleo*; whence *ἐμβύω*, *imbuo*, is *Impleo*. But the Latins used *imbuo* in a confined sense, for *Impleo liquore*.” V.

Imīto, *Imītor*, I imitate. Fr. *ειγμα*, *ειγματος*, a representation; whence *ειγματῶ*, *ειγματῶ*, *igmato*, *igmīto*, (as *μαχῆνα*, *machīna*) for softness *imīto*, as *Pūmilus* for *PuGmilus*, *Stīmulus* for *StiGmulus*. See *Imago*.¹

Immānis: See Appendix.

Immensus, immeasurable, immense. Fr. *metior*, *mensus*.

Immīneo, I hang over. Fr.

imīneo. ¶ Al. for *immaneō*, I remain upon or over.

Immo or *Imo*, nay, yes, yes rather. Scheller: “*Imo* seems to come from *imus*, the lowest, as *Certo*, *Tuto*, from *Certus*, *Tutus*. That is, in *imo*, on the ground, fixed, certain. Whence it means, yes.” As *ἔμπεδον* is firmly. In this way, *imo* i. e. *immo* may be made up of *in imo*, *inmo*. Or *M* may be doubled, as *imo* is put for *infimo*, *inmo*, *immo*. Vossius: “For *imo* i. e. *postremo loco*. That is, Lastly I add this which is more. Cicero: ‘*Hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Imo verò etiam in senatum venit.*’ Or *imo* is the same as *Prorsus*. Quia,” adds Vossius, “*quæ ima, etiam intima esse solent.*” But Scheide more to the purpose compares *imo* to the French “*au contraire*,” supposing *imo* to refer to a thing reversed and so contrary. For *Ex imo*. Thus in Terence: “*Paucis te volo—Dictum puta: nempe ut curentur rectè hæc.—Immo aliud.*” *Immo aliud* is *funditùs aliud*. So Donnegan translates *ἄρδην*, (from *αἶρω*, *ἄρται*), “*lifted up,—from top to bottom,—utterly.*”

Immōlo, I sacrifice. That is, I sprinkle (*molam*) a salted cake (*in*) upon a victim. “The ancients either offered the cake alone, or sprinkled victims with it.” F.

Immūnis, free from a public office, burden, or charge. Free from, generally. From *in* and *munus*.

¹ Al. from *ὀμῶν*, I liken; pp. *ὀμοῖται*, whence a verb *ὀμοῖδάω*, *ὀμοῖῶ*. Hence *imīto*, as *ὀμβρος*, *Imbris*. ¶ Haigh says: “From *ἴμα*, *ἴματος*, a garment.” Why?

Impactus, dashed against. See *Impingo*.

Impēdimentum, a hindrance. Fr. *impedio*.

Impedio, I hinder. Fr. *in* and *pedes*. That is, I throw anything against the feet of another, and hinder his progress. So Gr. ἐμποδίζω.

Impēdo, I support. Ἐμπεδώ, ἐμπεδῶ.

Impēndio, very greatly. See *Impensè*.

Impendo, I lay out money upon. *Pendo* is to pay.

Impensa, expense, cost. Fr. *impendo*, *impensum*.

Impensè, at great charge or cost. At great cost of labor and pains, earnestly, greatly, as *Magnopere* from *Magno-opere*. See *Impensa*.

Impērātor, a commander-in-chief of an army. Fr. *impero*, *imperatum*. Hence Julius Cæsar was styled *Imperator* or *Emperor*.

Impērīōsus, possessed (*impērii*) of command; and of supreme command, tyrannical.

Impērīto, I command. Fr. *impero*. As *Halo*, *Halitus*.

Impēro, I command, order. Fr. *paro*. *Paro* is to set in order, dispose, arrange, and hence, like τάσσω, seems to be used for ordering and commanding. Donnegan: "Τάσσω, to place or put in order—to order, command or decree." Thus Johnson explains To Order: "To regulate, to adjust, to manage—to procure—to dispose fitly—to direct, to command."

Impertio, I impart. That is, I give (*partem*) a part.

Impētībilis, not to be suffered. Fr. *patior*.

Impētīgo, a kind of eruption on the skin. Quod *impetit* cutem. As *Orior*, *Origo*.

Impēto, I assail. That is, *peto in*, I aim at.

Impētro, I accomplish; accomplish the object of a request, obtain by request.

Impētus, an assault, or fury with which we assault. Fr. *impeto*.

Impīlia, woollen socks. Ἐμπίλια.

Impingo, I jam, dash one thing against another. Fr. *pan-go*, I fasten, make fast. Plautus has "*impingere* alicui compe-des."

Implāgo, I ensnare. In *plagas* conjicio.

Impleo, I fill. Fr. πλέω, whence (from a. 1. p. ἐπλήθην) πλήθω. So *Repleo*, *Compleo*.

Implōro, I call upon with weeping, beseech with tears; beseech. Fr. *ploro*.

Implūvium, a place open at top in the middle of a Roman house, (*in*) into which (*pluvia*) the rain fell.

Impōno, I impose upon, deceive. That is, *impono* fraudem, fallaciam, alicui. We say, To put upon.

Importūnus, who without distinction of times, places or persons, is troublesome to others, and suffers them no more to be at rest than a sea which lacks (*portum*) a harbor. *Importunate*. Troublesome, grievous.

Unseasonable, inconvenient. “*Importunissimæ libidines*” in Cicero are desires which are perpetually soliciting us to yield to them, outrageous. *Importunus* is also restless, uneasy, not placid, peevish, surly. It is also, outrageous in one’s demands, arbitrary, tyrannical.

Impos, *impōtis*, having no power over. See *Compos*.

Impostor, an impostor. Fr. *impono* (which see), *impositum*, *impostum*.

Imprēcor, I pray for ill to fall on another.

Impūne, with impunity, that is, without punishment. See *punio*.

Impūto, I count, reckon, compute; I put to the account of, lay the blame on. See *puto* and *computo*.

Imus, the lowest. For *infimus*, *inmus*.

In, in, into. ‘*Ev*.’

In—, not, as in *Inæqualis*. From Goth. *in—*, says Jamieson.¹ “Goth. Anglo-Sax. Franc. and Dutch *un*, Belg. *on*, Welsh *un*.” W. So our *un—*. ¶ If not from the north, *in* may be from *in—*, transp. *en*, *in*, as from ‘*Ev*’ is *In*. But hardly from *áv—*, as has been proposed.

Ina, a vein. Fr. *ἴς*, *ivóς*.

Inānis, empty, void. Fr. *iváω*, to empty. Hence *ināis*, *inanis*, as *σάος*, *saNus*. ¶ Al. from the infinitive *ivāv*.

Incanto, I enchant. That is, *cantando duco in* aut ad.

Incassum, in vain. Fr. *casus*.

Incēdo, I go against or towards. See *cedo*.

Incendo, I set fire to, burn. From *cando*, as *Accendo*. See *Candeo*.

Incentivus, which incites. A military word. Fr. *incano*, *incantum*. “*Quia incentione tubarum milites ad pugnandum incitantur.*” F. ¶ Or, as *Intendo* makes *Intentum*, *incendo* might make *incenTum*, whence *incentivus*. That is, inflaming, *accendens*.

Inceptum, a beginning. Fr. *incipio*, *inceptum*.

Incesso, I go against. Fr. *incedo*, *incedsum*, *incessum*.

Incessus, a going towards. Fr. *incedo*, *incessum*.

Incesto, I pollute, defile. Fr. *incestus*.

Incestus, impure, polluted, incestuous. Fr. *castus*.

Inchoo: See Appendix.

Inciens, tis: See Appendix.

Incīle, a kind of ditch or trench for carrying off water; a kennel or canal. For *incidile* fr. *incido*, I cut. ¶ Al. fr. *incio*, I rouse or call into; metaphorically applied to water turned off. As *Cubo*, *Cubile*.

Incīlo: See Appendix.

Incīpio, I begin. Fr. *capio*. I take in hand.

Incītus. Ad *incitas* redactus, i. e. calces, means, reduced to the last straits. From *in*, not; *citus*, moved. That is, immoveable, fixed. In allusion to a draught-board, where the men are brought to a point beyond

¹ Hermes Scyth. p. 50.

which they cannot be moved without losing the game.

Inclŷtus, renowned. Fr. κλυτός, much heard of; whence ἑγκλυτος. Or *in* is the Roman prefix.

Incola, an inhabitant. Fr. *colo*, I inhabit.

Incolūmis, safe. See *Columis*.

Incommāta, notches for marking feet and inches, made on an instrument for ascertaining the height of soldiers. Ἐγκόμματα.

Inconsultus, imprudent. Fr. *consulo*, *consultum*. "Qui consilio non utitur." F.

Incrēmentum, an increase. Fr. *increasco*, *increvi*, whence *increvimentum*, *incrementum*.

Incrēpo, I make a noise at, upbraid. Fr. *crepo*.

Incūbo, *Incūbus*, the nightmare. As (*incubans*) lying on persons in sleep.

Inculco, I inculcate. Fr. *calco*. Properly, I tread or ram in by treading.

Incus, *incūdis*, an anvil. On which smiths (*incudunt*) forge iron.

Incūso, I charge (*causam*) blame to. See *Accuso*.

Indāgo, I trace out as hunters do; I investigate. For *induago*, from *indu*, within; and *ago*. That is, I drive wild beasts from their lurking places into nets ready to entrap them. Or *D* is put in, as in *Indigeo*. ¶ Al. from *inde* and *ago*. Scaliger: "Quia *inde*, i. e. ex loco suo, *agimus* quæ venatur."

Indāgo, a series of nets

placed round a wood or forest (*indagere*) to drive wild beasts into and so catch them. Hence also, a chain of fortifications. The *A* may be long from *indeago*. Vossius refers *indāgo* to *indago*, as: "Non quidem ut feras *indaget*, sed ut capiat *indagatus*." *Indāgo* is also a diligent search or enquiry, from *indāgo*.

Inde, from that place, from that time. That is, *de eo loco in quo quid sit*. Or, *de eo tempore in quo quid fiat*. ¶ Or fr. ἐθεν, ἐνθι, whence *ende*, (as Θεός, *Deus*), *inde*, as 'Ev, *In*. Or fr. ἐνθενδε, ἔνδε.

Index, *indīcis*, one who shows or discovers; a sign or mark; an index, summary of a work, as showing what it embraces. Fr. *indīco*.

Indīcātīvus modus, the indicative mood. Fr. *indico*, *indicatum*. Black: "A certain modification of a verb, showing either the time present, past, or future, and asserting what we think certain: and therefore sometimes called the DECLARATIVE mood." Scheller: "When one merely shows or says that a person does something, or that something is done to him, or that he will do or suffer something, it is the *indicative* or narrative mode."

Indīcium, a discovery; mark, sign. As made by an *index*, *indīcis*.

Indīco, as, I show, discover, disclose. Fr. *dīco*, I say, tell. As *Edūco*, as, from *Dūco*.

¶ Or from ἐνδείκω, (i. e. ἐνδείκω,¹) I show. Hence *indeco*, *indico*, as ἄνεμος, an *Imus*.

Indictio, a tax (*indictum*) appointed and imposed.

Indidem, from the same place, from thence also. For *inditem* from *inde item*. Livy: "Falsi testes, falsa signa ex eadem officinâ exhibant; venena *indidem* intestinæque cædes." ¶ Al. from *inde idem*. The exact meaning of *indidem* it seems difficult to ascertain.

Indifferens, not very curious or nice. That is, to whom one thing differs little from another. Also, neither good nor bad. That is, one between whose good or bad conduct the difference is not great one way or the other.

Indigēna, a native of a place. For *indugena*, fr. *indu*, in, and *geno*, *genui*. *Genitus in loco*.

Indigeo, I want, need. For *inigeo*, *inegeo*. D added for softness. Somewhat as in *pro-Deo*.

Indiges, *Indigētis*, a man worshipped as a God after death. Fr. *indigeto* or *indigito*, to invoke. ¶ Or *indiges* is for *indages*, from *inde* (as in *Indigena*) and *ago*. That is, qui in loco aliquo agit seu habitat. Called in Greek ἐγγάσιος or ἐντόπιος. ¶ Al. for *indices*, fr. *indico*, considered the same as *dedico*, to consecrate.²

Indigēto, *Indigīto*: See *Appendix*.

Indigītamenta, a work of the priests containing the names of the Gods and the rites and modes (*indigitandi*) of invoking them. See *Indigeto*. ¶ Al. from *digitus*, whence *indigito*, to point out with my finger, point out, show, explain.

Indignor, I disdain, am offended or incensed with, am indignant. *Indignam* rem censeo.

Indipiscor, I get. For *inipiscor*, as *Indigeo* for *Inigeo*. See *Adipiscor*.

Indōles, natural disposition or abilities. For *inoles* (as *Indigeo* for *Inigeo*) fr. *inoleo*, *inolesco*, to implant. The disposition, &c. implanted by nature. Gellius: "Natura induit nobis *inolevitque* amorem nostri et caritatem."

Indu, within. Fr. ἐνδοῖ, whence *endu*, as from πΟΙνῆ is *pUnio*. Or fr. ἐνδον, ἐνδο'. But the reading of *indu* is not certainly established, and *indo* is perhaps the correct reading.

Inducia: See *Indutiæ*.

Inducūla, a kind of under-garment worn by women. Fr. *induo*.

Indulgeo, I allow, indulge, gratify. Soft for *indurgeo*, (as *piLgrim* is for *piRgrim* from *peRegrinus*, and as Germ. *baLbier* for *baRbier* from *baRba*.) from *in* and *urgeo*, as *Indigeo* for *Inigeo*. *In* in this case is negative. "Nam

¹ Herodotus in his opening has ἀρόδεις and ἀροδεχθῆντα in the sense of ἀρόδεις and ἀροδεχθῆντα.

² Al. for *indigenes*, contracted to *ind-*
Etym.

ges, from *inde* and *geno*, *genui*. As being the native God of a place. But the genitive would be *indigenis*, not *indigētis*.

qui *indulgens* est, NON *urget* aut severe exigit, sed remittit facile et condonat." F. ¶ Al. for *indalgeo*, (as *Insalto*, *Insulto*,) I am not cold to, I do not treat a request with coldness and indifference. Seneca: "Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et FRIGORE." Horace: "Metuo ne quis amicus FRIGORE te feriat." ¶ Al. for *indulceo* fr. *dulcis*. *Tracto more dulci*.¹

Induo, I put on. 'Ενδύω.

Indūsium, a garment worn next to the skin. For *intusium* fr. *intus*. ¶ Or from *induo*. But this seems hardly particular enough.

Industria, industry. Hill: " *Industrius*, with which the Greek φιλόπονος corresponds, is derived by Festus from *indostro*, contracted to *instruo*: and signifies a steady and considerate improvement of some talent or advantage given us by nature." *Instruo* is to build up, and may mean to put together, establish, improve, in opposition to *destruo*, to destroy. *Industria* then will be that talent by which *instruimus* mentem doctrinā aut *instruimus* i. e. amplificamus res. Persius: "Rem *struere* exoptas." The words of Festus are: " *Industrium*, quasi qui quicquid ageret, intro *strueret* et *studeret* domi." Festus seems to understand *induo* here to be equivalent to *intus*, or *Domi*. But *induo* may mean

In, that is, *Valde*, as in *Induperator*. *Dacier* explains *industrius* thus: " *Laboriosum*, qui semper aliquid *struit*, id est, agit." ¶ Al. for *inustria* (*D* added as in *Indigeo*) fr. *inuro*, *inustum*. *Quodd urit labore*. *Livy*: " *Ætolos* propter paucitatem dies noctesque ASSIDUO LABORE *urente*." ¶ Or may *industrius* be put for *industarius* from *industo*, i. e. *insto*, as *Induperans* for *Imperans*? *Instantia* is explained by *Forcellini* " *sedulitas, assiduitas*."²

Indūtia, *Indūciæ*, a truce. Fr. *indu*, within, and *otium*, ease or peace. *Otium inter arma*. ¶ *Scheller*: " Perhaps it comes from *ducere* bellum, to lengthen out, carry on, war. Then *indūciæ* is the not lengthening out war, the cessation of it for a time, a truce. Now a truce among the ancients in early times was a kind of peace or suspension of hostilities for many years."

Indūviæ, apparel put on. Fr. *induo*. As *Exuviæ*.

Inēdia, hunger. Fr. *in*, not; *edo*, I eat.

Ineptiæ, fooleries, trifles. Fr. *ineptus*.

Ineptus, unsuitable to the time and circumstance, unfit, absurd, foolish. Non *aptus*.

Iners, inactive, indolent. Qui nullam *artem* exercet. *Lucilius*: " *Iners*, *ars* in quo NON erit ulla."

¹ Al. from ἐνδουλεύω; πρ. ἐνδεδούλευκα, ἐνδοῦλα, whence ἐνδοῦλκῶ, *indulceo*.

² Al. for *industria*, fr. *indurgeo*, *indureum*. That is, *valde urget opus*.

Inertia, idleness. Fr. *iners*, *inertis*.

Infandus, not to be expressed, inexpressibly bad. From *for*, *faris*, part. *fundus*.

Infans, an infant. Fr. *for*, *faus*. One who cannot speak. Homer: *Νήπια τέκνα*.

Infectus, unwrought; dyed. See *Inficio*.

Infensus, angry, enraged, hostile. See *Offensus*.

Infēri, the Gods below, the Shades. Fr. *ἐνεγοι*, *ἐνΨεποι*. ¶ Al. for *inferi* Dei, from *inferus*.

Infēriæ, sacrifices to the (*inferi*) infernal Deities or to the shades of departed friends.

Infērium vinum. "Colligas *inferium* universè dictum, quod Jovi *inferretur*." F.

Infernus, below. Fr. *inferus*, whence *inferinus*. So *Supernus*.

Infērus, which is below, beneath. As pertaining to the *inferi*. ¶ "I believe it to be called from *infero*, so as to signify *καταχθόνιος*, because the dead (*inferuntur* terræ) are committed to the earth." V. Then *inferi* are *Dii inferi*.

Infesto, I annoy, molest. *Infestus* sum in.

Infestus, hostile to, hateful or vexatious towards. From *festus*, merry, lively, pleasant. That is, unpleasant, disagreeable, troublesome. ¶ Al. from *fastus*, pride, contumely. *Contumeliosus* in.¹

Inficiæ: See *Infittias*.

Inficio, I stain, dye; I corrupt. *In* is negative: I undo, spoil, corrupt; and hence, I stain. Forcellini explains *Macula* "quicquid alicujus rei proprium colorem *inficit* et *CORRUMPIT*." ¶ Others consider *inficio* to mean, I work in. *In*, i. e. *intus*. "Color enim *inditus* se immittit et *intrò* pervadit." F.

Infimus, lowest. For *inferimus* fr. *inferus*.

Infinitivus modus, the infinitive mood. Black: "It does not denote any precise time, nor does it determine the number or person, but expresses things in a loose manner, as *To teach*." Yet the time is often precise, as is manifest from the difference of *Vivere*, *Vixisse*, *Victurum esse* or *fuisse*. Scheller: "The infinitive is the undefined mode; since, AT TIMES, it is not connected with a person. As 'Discere est dulce,' *To learn* is sweet; where it is not defined who learns. Yet this mode is often defined. As 'Soleo scribere,' I am wont to write. And still more definitely, when the accusative of the subject accompanies it, as 'Audio patrem vivere,' I hear that my father lives."

Infiti, he begins; he begins to say, he speaks. As opposed to *desit*, he fails, leaves off.

Infittias ire, i. e. *ire ad infittias*, to go to deny, to deny. See *Infittior*.

¹ Gellius deduces it from *festino*: "Nam qui instat alicui, eumque prope-rans argot, et opprimere studet *festinat*—

que, is *infestus* dicitur." Rather from the word which produced *festino*, and *festim* also whence *confestim*.

Infūtor, Infācior, I deny. For *infateor*, non fateor. ¶ Or for *infācior* from *in-facio*, non *facio*. “Quasi quis aiat, se NON fecisse.” F. Compare *Nego* from *Ne-ago*.

Infra, below. For *infera*, i. e. *inferā parte*. So *Supra*.

Infrūnūtus, silly. Fr. *frunior*. As wanting common sense, and not knowing how rightly to enjoy things.

Infūla, a fillet, turban, garland. For *infāla*, (as *reclpero*, *recUpero*; *bidlum*, *bidUum*), from *filum*, a thread. *Festus*: “*Infūlae sunt filamenta lanæ.*” *Vossius*: “*Infūlae ab infilando.*” So *Fillet* is from *filum*. But the *I* in *filum* is long? Yet we have *Dejēro* and *Pejēro* from *Jūro*. ¶ Al. for *imfula* (as *siNciput* for *siMciput*) fr. *ἐμφύω*, whence *ἐμφυμι*, to cling to, fasten upon.

Ingēniōsus, endued with good natural talents. Fr. *ingenium*.

Ingēnium, natural disposition or capacity. Fr. *ingeno*, *ingenui*. Vis naturā *ingenita*.

Ingens, great, large. Fr. *gens*. *Festus*: “Quia *gens* populi est magnitudo, *ingentem* significat valde magnum.” *Virgil* has “*Ingentes POPULOS.*” *Dacier*: “Quod in *gentem* sufficiat.” That is, as much as would do for a whole nation. Compare *Oppidō*, much, from *Oppidum*. ¶ Al. for *incens*. So great (ut NON possit *censeri*) that it cannot be reckoned.

Ingēnuus, native, natural. Fr. *ingeno*, *ingenui*. Also, lawfully begotten, as Gr. *γνήσιος* fr. *γεννάω*, *γνάω*, *γνήσω*. Hence free

born, free from one's birth; and so, like or becoming a free-born person, liberal, candid.

Inglūvies, the crow or crop of a bird; the gullet or swallow; gluttony. From a verb *gluō*, formed from *γλύζω*, to swallow, whence *Glutio*. Then *ingluvies*, like *Alluo*, *Alluvies*. ¶ Al. from *inglutio*, *inglutivi*, *inglutivies*, *ingluvies*. ¶ Al. for *ingulies*, from *gula*; whence *ingluies*, *ingluvies*. Or for *ingluvies*.

Ingruo, I fall violently on, assail. Properly, as cranes, which fly in a large band and with a great noise. Fr. *grus*, *gruis*. See *Congruo*. *Milton*: “That small infantry, warr'd on by cranes.” ¶ Al. soft for *inruo*.

Inguen, the groin. “Ab *ἐγχνον*, quia ibi in sexu sequiori est *κροτοχλα*. Aut ab *ἐν* et *γορή*, semen. Aut pro *ingen* ab *ingeno*. Quia ibi partes *genitales*.” V.

Inhio, I covet. That is, I gape for.

Inimīcus, unfriendly, hostile. Fr. *amicus*.

Inīquus, uneven, unequal, unjust. Fr. *aquus*.

Inītio, I admit (ad *initia*) to the sacred rites, initiate. ¶ Or fr. *ineo*, *initum*. *Facio* ut aliquis *ineat*, I introduce.

Inītium, a commencement, beginning. Fr. *ineo*, *initum*. An entrance on a thing. The Latins say “ab *ineunte* naturā.” Hence *initia*, the sacred rites of *Ceres*. “Because these rites were the beginning of or intro-

duction to a better life. Or because from Ceres is the beginning of life." F. "Or *initia* is for *initia* sacrorum. Virgil: *Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras.*" V. Or *initia* is "initiamenta."

Injungo, I enjoin, order. That is, I join a burden on to a person, I lay upon, impose. Pliny: "Mihi Bassus *injunxerat* ut defensionis fundamenta jacerem." Pliny: "In iis OFFICIIS quæ *injunxeratis.*"

Injuria, injury, wrong. Fr. *jus, juris*. Quod non *jure* fit.

Innuo, I nod. Fr. *nuo, νύω*. See *Annuo*.

Inoculo, I insert the (*oculum*) eye of a bud into another stock.

Inops, *inōpis*, poor. Qui est sine *ope*.

Inquilinus, a lodger, renter; a stranger. For *inculinus*, fr. *incolo*.

Inquino, I defile, befoul. Fr. *κρινῶ*, whence *ἐγκρινῶ*, *inquoino*, I profane, pollute. ¶ Al. from *cinio*.

Inquo and *Inquam*, I say. Fr. *ἐνέπω*, Æol. *ἐνέπω*, (as *ἔπος*, *ἔπος*,) transp. *ἐνκέω*, *inqueo*. Compare *linquo* from *λείπω*. "Inquam," says Vossius, "appears to be put for *inquiebam.*" ¶ Al. from *ἐγχύω*, to pour forth, to send forth, i. e. words. ¶ Some refer to Goth. *quithan*, whence our *quoth*.

Inquiro, I seek for, ask. Fr. *quæro*.

Inseco, I say. Fr. *ἔπω*, Æol. *ἔπω*, (See *Inquo*,) whence *seco*, *inseco*. ¶ Al. for *insequo*, *insequor*. *Persequor* orationem.

Insecta, insects. Fr. *inseco*, *insectum*. Like Gr. *ἔντομα*. Locke: "They are called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are CUT INTO two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps."

Insicia, a sausage. "Ex carne *CONGISA.*" F.

Insidia, an ambush, lying in wait. Fr. *insedeo*, *insideo*, I post myself on a place with a view to assault. Tacitus: "Juga *insedere* ut Romanis desuper *incurrerent.*" So Gr. *ἐνδρα* from *ἔδρα*, a seat.

Insigne, a sign or mark of distinction, a badge, ensign, signal. Fr. *signum*.

Insignis, distinguished by some (*signum*) sign or mark, distinguished, remarkable.

Insilia, the treadle of a weaver's loom. For the weaver (*insilit*) leaps on it.

Insimulo, I pretend or feign a charge against; I accuse generally. "Crimeu confingo in aliquem, sive verum sit sive falsum." F.

Insinuo, I wind gradually, introduce myself gradually. Fr. *sinus*.

Insipo, I throw into. See *Dissipo*.

Insolens, arrogant, insolent. *Insolito* more agens, *solitum* morem excedens.

Insolentia, insolence. Fr. *insolens*, *entis*.

Instantia, earnestness, urgency. Actus *instandi* urgendique.

Instar: See Appendix.

Instauro, I renew, restore.

Fr. *σταυρώω*, *σταυρῶ*, I fix pales or palisades, i. e. with a view to prop up things which are fallen. "Restauro, a *σταυρῶ*, palum depango. Ex antiquo rusticorum *σῆνο*, qui palis ædificia, septa, aliaque reficiebant." Ainsw. Compare Vallo from Vallus. ¶ Or, shall we suppose that from *στάω* were *σταυγῶς*, *σταυρῶς*, stable, and *σταυρῶω*, *σταυρῶω*, *σταυρῶ*, To make stable, steady, or firm? *Σταυρῶς*, a stake, is indeed for *σταυρῶς* from *στάω*.

Instigo, I stimulate. Fr. *ἰστίγα* pf. mid. of *στίλω*, I goad. *Instinguo*, I instigate. For *instiguo*, fr. *στίγῶ*, as *instigo*.

Instita, the broad border put round the lower part of a woman's robe; a bandage, garter. Fr. *insto*, or *insisto*, *institutum*. Because it (*instat*) stands over the feet. Or because it stands or rests upon the robe.¹

Institor, a retailer, huckster. Fr. *insto* or *insisto*, *institutum*. Forcellini: "Qui a mercatore negotiationi est præpositus. Ab *insistendo*, quòd negotio gerendo *insistat*." Nonius: "*Instat* mercaturam; credo rem faciat; frugi est homo."

Instrūmentum, furniture, effects, equipage, utensils, implements, tools. Fr. *instruo*, I furnish, equip, fit out, provide, arrange.

Insubādu: See Appendix.

Insūla, an island. From Cel-

tic *insl*.² ¶ Or *insula* is; *in salo* or *in sale* posita. As *Insalsus*, *Insulsus*. ¶ Al. from *ἦσος*, transp. *ἦσος*, (as *Νικῶ*, *Ἰνκῶ*, whence *Vinco*,) whence *ensula*, then *insula*, as *Ἐνρῶς*, *Intus*.³

Insūla: "An insulated house, not joined to the neighbouring houses by a common wall. These *insulae* had often a good many rooms which were let out to families and those usually of the poorer sort. Whence the Glosses explain *insula* by *συνοικία*. Hence we may view *insula* in another light, and thus distinguish it from *Domus*: That that was a *Domus* in which one family lived, whether joined to other houses or insulated; and that that was an *insula* in which many families lived, whether joined to other houses or not." F.

Insulsus, insipid. Non *salsus*.

Insulto, I insult over, deride. Properly, I leap or spring over in a contemptuous spirit.

Intāmīnātus, unsullied. See *Contamino*.

Intēger, whole, entire, sound, uncorrupted. For *intager* fr. *in*, *tago*, *tango*. Of which no part is touched. So *ἀθικτός* is translated by Donnegan "entire, whole," fr. *θίγω*, *τῆθικται*.

Intēgritas, soundness, soundness of feeling, uprightness. Fr. *integer*, *integra*.

² Classical Journal, Vol. 3. P. 122.

¹ "From *ἐνοικήτω* from *ἐνοικήω*." Isaac Voss.

³ "For *insula* fr. *isa*. Hesychius: *ἴσα, ἕλας, ἰλιάρσα*." Isaac Voss.

Intelligo, I understand, comprehend, perceive, feel. For *interlego*. Perhaps the original meaning is found in the following passage of Nepos: "Ut difficile esset *intellectu* utrum eum amici magis vererentur an amarent." Here *intellectu* refers to a CHOICE BETWEEN two things. ¶ Some understand *inter* in *intelligo* to be the same as *intus*: *Intus mecum colligo*.

Intempéries, the state of the air, when it is immoderately hot or cold, moist or dry. That is, when (non *temperatur*) it is not tempered by the opposite state.

Intentio, exertion, effort. The action of the mind when on the stretch. Fr. *intendo*, *intentus*.

Inter, between, among. Fr. *in*, as Sub, Subter. ¶ Al. from *ἰνρός*, Æol. *ἰνρόγ*.

Intērāmentum: "Quicquid ad aliquid *interius* muniendum vel instruendum requiritur." F. From *intero*, *avi*, from *interus*.

Intērānea, the intestines. Fr. *intera*. As Extraneus from Extra.

Interbīto, I perish. The same as *Intereo*. *Bito* is Eo. See Beto.

Intercālo, I interpose or insert days in a month to make the civil year the same as the natural. The Priests used (*calare*) to call out or proclaim the nones, ides, and calends of each month to the people.

Intercāpēdo, an interval of time, intermission, pause. Dacier: "Quod inter duo temporis spatia *intercipitur*."

Intercēdo, I interpose, oppose. *Cedo*, i. e. eo, *inter*. I stop the proceedings by a Veto. Also, I interpose and become responsible for another, am surety.

Intercīpio, I take or seize by surprise. *Capio* aliquid *interea* dum aufertur.

Intercus, *cūtis*, the dropsy (*inter cutem*) between the skin and the flesh.

Interdīco, I interpose my opinion and so prevent a law being carried; I forbid generally. See *Intercedo*.

Interdum, now and then, BETWEEN WHILE.

Intērea, in the mean while. *Inter ea* negotia. Or, *inter negotia facta eā* tempestate.

Intēreo, I perish, die. *Eo* here, like *οἴχομαι*, is to go to ruin and decay. *Inter* increases the force, as in *Interneco*; and seems properly to have reference to many circumstances of ruin; to one thing not being by itself, but surrounded by many others. *Pereo* is somewhat alike.

Intērest, it concerns or imports. Cicero: "Multum *intērest* rei familiaris tuæ, te quamprimum venire." It is placed as it were in the very center of your affairs.

Intērest, there is a difference between. Nepos: "Si quis illorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat, neque rem ullam nisi tempus *intēresse* iudicet." That there is nothing between them but time, that in all but time they are coincident.

Intērfīcio, I kill. See Con-

ficio. *Inter* increases the force, as in *Intereo*.

Interfio, I perish. See *Interficio*.

Intergēri parietes, common walls which (*intergeruntur*) are carried and raised between neighbouring houses.

Intērim, in the meanwhile.

Inter im i. e. eam rem. Plautus has "*inter rem istam*."

Intērimo, I take in the midst, intercept, take, take away; I take from the living, kill. Here *emo* is to take, as in *Adimo*. Forcellini explains *interimo* "e medio tollo." That is, *ex-inter-emo*.

Intērior, more within; inner. Fr. *interus*.

Intēritus, destruction. Fr. *intereo*, *interitum*.

Interlūco, I lop so that the branches may be seen through. That is, *injicio lucem inter*. ¶ Al. from *lucus*. ¶ See also *Colluco*.

Intermitto, I (*mitto*) dismiss a thing (*interim*) for a time.

Internus, inner. Fr. *inter* or *interus*, whence *interinus*, *internus*. So *Supernus*.

Interpello, I interrupt one while speaking. See *Appello*, *Compello*.

Interpōlo, I whiten or furbish up, patch up new things with old. For *interpolio*, as *Occupio*, *Occupo*.

Interpres, *ētis*, an agent between two parties in making a bargain or transacting business. Hence, it means one who stands between a writer and his reader, and explains the meaning of the

former to the latter; an expounder, translator. Hence also an interpreter between two persons who speak a language unknown to the other. Fr. *inter* and *partes*. Whence *interper-tis*, *interpretis*. ¶ Or from *inter* and *pretium*. One who offers a price between contracting parties. Or from *πράτης*, a vender. "Græcè *μυσοπράταις*, i. e. *μέσοι τῆς πρᾶσεως*, *mediatores venditionis*. Nann et *pretium ex πράσιον*, et *interpretes*." Salmas.

Intersum. Cicero: "In his rebus nihil omnino *interest*." There is no interval between them, they are directly allied or one and the same thing.

Intertrigo, a chafing of the skin by rubbing against any thing. Fr. *interterero*, *inteterigo*, (as *Impeto*, *Impetigo*), *inter-trigo*.

Intertrimentum, waste. See *Detrimentum*.

Intervallum, the space (*inter vallos*) between the stakes of the rampart of a camp; any interval.

Intērūla, a kind of inner clothing. Fr. *interus*. Apuleius has "*tunicam interulam*."

Intērus, which is within. Fr. *inter*. As *Super*, *Superus*.

Intestābilis, execrable. Properly, so bad as not to be allowed (*testari*) to give evidence in a court of law, or to make a will.

Intestīnus, internal. Fr. *in-tus*.

Intīmo, I make known. *Intimum* et familiare facio.

Intimus, innermost; very intimate. For *interrimus* fr. *intertus*. As *Inferimus*, *Infirmus*.

Intrâ, within. Fr. *interâ* parte. So *Infra*.

Intrinsêcus, on the inside. Fr. *intra*, *in*, *secûs*. See the first *Secus*.

Intrò, into a place. For *intero* fr. *interus*. So *Ed*, *Adeò*, &c.

Intro, I enter. *Intrò* eo.

Introrsum, inwardly. For *introrsum*.

Intûbum, endive. Vossius says: "Gloss. ἔντυβον, *intiba*." Possibly however this ἔντυβον might have been derived from the Latin. ¶ "From *in* and *tuba*, a hollow instrument. From the hollowness of its stalk." Tt.

Intueor, I look stedfastly at, fix my eye on. See *Tueor*.

Intus, within. Ἐντός.

Invehor, I inveigh against, upbraid. Properly applied to an enemy riding against a place and assaulting it. Livy: "Cum pleraque castella oppugnata, superatas munitiones, utrinque *invehi* hostem, nunciaretur."

Invenio, I find. That is, I come upon, light upon.

Investio, I sit round; surround. Properly, I clothe, cover.

Invētērātus, confirmed by age. Fr. *vetus*, *veteris*.

Invideo, I envy. That is, I keep my eye fixed on an object with sentiments of secret jealousy. "Ductum est a NIMIS INTUENDO fortunam alterius," says Cicero.

Etym.

Invisus, hated, odious. "Quem æquo animo *videre* NON possumus." F. Or fr. *invideo*, *invisum*. Envied, and so hated. Donnegan has: "Ἀγάζομαι, to envy: to hate."

Invito, I ask, invite. Fr. *vocito*, *invocito*, whence *invocito*, *invito*. ¶ Al. from *in* and *πειθω*, I persuade, whence *pito*, *vito*. Or from a word ἔμπειθα. ¶ Al. from *in*, and *αἰτέω*, *αἰτέω*, whence *vito*, as *Αἴτιον*, *Vitium*; *Οἶνος*, *Vinum*.¹

Invitus, unwilling. Fr. *vito*, I avoid, decline, *devito*. ¶ Or from *in* and *vico*, (which is from *βιάω*) I bind, force, part. *vietus* and *vitus*. (Compare *Vimen* and *Vitis*.) That is, much forced. ¶ Al. from *βιάω*, forced; whence *ἐμβιατός*, *invitus*, *invitus*.²

Inûla or *Enûla*, the herb elecampane. Corrupted from *helenium*, *elenium*, *enelium*; fr. ἑλένιον.

Involo, I filch, steal. That is, I fly upon, invade. ¶ Al. from *vola*. *In volam* meam jacio.

Invölûcrum, a wrapper. Fr. *involvere*, *involutum*. As *Sepulcrum*, *Sepulcrum*.

Involvulus, a small worm that (*involvit*) winds itself round the leaves of vines, &c.

Inuus, Pan. Ab *ineo*, sensu

¹ Al. from *vico*, *vicitum*. I call to a meal. As *Convice* (from *vico*) is a guest.

² "From *in*, negative, and *πειθω*, complying, obedient." Haigh.

ἀφροδισιαστικῶ. Sic Vaco, Vaucus.

Io, an exclamation of sorrow or of joy. Ἰώ.

Jocus, merriment, a jovial or pleasant saying, joke, jest. Fr. ἰύγη (or ἰύγος) a shout of joy, a noise; hence transferred to noisy merriment, to "merriment which is wont to set the table on a roar." Hence *jugus*, (as Ἰησοῦς, Jesus), and *jogus*, (as μΤλη, mOla,) whence for softness *jocus*. ¶ Al. from ἰαχος, noise; whence *jacus*, *jocus*. ¶ Al. from *juvo*, I amuse, entertain; whence *juvicus*, *jucus*. See Focus.

Iōta, the Greek name of the letter I. Also, a jot or tittle. Ἰῶτα.

Jōvis, of Jupiter; anciently (as Varro says) the nominative case. From the Hebrew *Jovah* or *Jehovah*. ¶ Or from Ζεὺς, Ζεῦς, whence *Jeis*, (as Ζύγρον, Jugum,) and *Jovis*, as νΕος, nOVus; ἐνΕα, nOVem.

Iipse, himself. For *is-pse*. from ψῆ, (i. e. φσῆ) Doric of σφῆ, which is not only Him, but Himself. ¶ Al. from ψῆ simply.

Ira, anger. From ἔρις, Poët. εἶρις, wrath.¹ Or from εἶρω, (same as ἔρω, whence ἔρις) may have been a word εἶρα, much the same as ἔρις, contention, anger. ¶ Or from the North. "Irre among the Anglo-Saxons signifies as nearly as possible,

passion, irascibility, and irritation. Germ. *irren* is to irritate, and to take ill." W. ¶ "From Hebr. *chirah*." Tt. ¶ Al. from the snarling sound *ir*. In allusion to R, the "canina litera."²

Irācundus; given to anger. Fr. *ira*, whence *iror*, *iratus*. So Facundus from For, Verecundus from Vereor.

Irascor, I am angry. Fr. *ira*, whence *iror*, *iratus*.

Ire, to go. From *eo*, or from *io*, Gr. ἰω, whence *ire*, as Audio, Audire.

Iris, a rainbow; also, the flower de luce. Ἴρις.

Irnea: See Hirnea.

Irōnia, irony. Εἰρωνεία.

Irpex, *irpēcis*, a rake or harrow. From ἀρπαξ, ἀρπαγος, the same. Somewhat as Ὀμβρος became Imbris.

Irrito, I provoke, enrage. From *irrio* (or *hirrio*), *irritum*, as properly applied to the irritation of dogs. Facio ut canis *irriat*. Plautus: "Ne canem quidem *irritatam* volet quispiam imitari." ¶ Al. from ἐρέθω, by corruption ἐρρέθω and ἐρρέθω. T for Θ, as λαθέω, la'Geo. ¶ "Verel. in Ind. has *reita*; irritare," says Wachter. From this northern word might flow *rito*, and *inrito*, *irrito*. Forcellini has: "*Irrito* and *Inrito*." ¶ Or from ῥύω. See Prorito.

¹ So translated (inter alia) by Donnegan. The Etymol. Magn. states that the Arcadians said ἐρινεῖν for ὀργίζεσθαι.

² Tooke says: "*Irasc-i* is from Anglo-Sax. *irs-ian*." This is erroneous, as the S in *irasci* is fortuitous.

Irritus, of no effect. Non *vatus*, not ratified.

Irrōgo, I ordain against, inflict on. That is, *rogo in*. I bring in a law against. See *Arrōgo*, Derogo.

Is, he, this or that. Fr. *ὅς*, which is not only who or which, but he or this. As *ἦ δ' ὅς* in Plato. So *ὅς καὶ ὅς*, this and that person. The aspirate is dropt, as in *Ulcus* from *Ἐλκος*, and *Uti* from *Ἵτι*. And *I* is put for *O*, as in *Imbris* from *Ὀμβρος*. ¶ The Mæso-Goth. *is*, Germ. *es*, is the same.

Ischiadicus, *Ischiacus*, appertaining to the hip. *Ἰσχιαδικός*, *ἰσχιακός*.

Isicium, a sausage. For *insicium*. Athenæus however has *ἰσικιον*.

Isis, a Goddess of the Egyptians. *Ἰσις*.

Isōcolon, *Isōdōmon*, *Isōpleuron*, *Isoscēles*, Greek words.

Iste, this, that. From *ὅς τε*, as *Is* from *Ὀς*. ¶ Al. from *is*, with *te* affixed, as in *Tute*. But in this case perhaps *te* would have remained unchanged through the cases.

Isthic: See *Istic*.

Isthmia, the Isthmian games. *Ἰσθμια*.

Isthmus, an isthmus. *Ἰσθμός*.

Istic or *Isthic*, the self-same. Fr. *iste* and *hic*.

Istorsum, thitherward. *Istum locum vorsum*.

Ita, so, thus. Fr. *ἴτα*, translated by Donnegan (inter alia) "thus, so."

Itaque, therefore. That is, and so. *Ἐἴτα* is also "then."

Item, in the same manner, likewise, also. Short for *idem*. ¶ Al. from *ἴτα*, after that. We have decEM from *δέξα*. But this may not apply.

Iter and *Itiner*, *ἰτῆνῆρις*, a journey, way. Fr. *eo*, *itum*. *Itiner* may be fr. *ito*, *itino*. As *Fruor*, *Fruinor*, whence *Fruiniscor*, *Fruniscor*. We have *Jecur*, *Jecinoris*.

Itēro, I do or go over again, repeat. From *iterum*, again; and this from *ἕτερον*, another, i. e. another time. Aspirate, dropt, as in *Ἐλκος*, *Ulcus*; and *E* turned to *I*, as in *Ἐν*, *In*; *Ἐντός*, *Intus*; ¶ Al. from *iter* or fr. *itum*. "I go often." Black. "Per iter factum revertor." W.

Itērum, again. See *Itero*.

Ithypallus: a Greek word.

Itidem, in like manner, likewise. Fr. *ita* and *dem*, as in *Pridem*, *Idem*. For *itadem*, as *μαχλανά*, *machlana*. ¶ Al. for *ita* and *idem*, or *iterum* and *idem*.

Itiner: See *Iter*.

Ito, I go frequently; I go. Fr. *eo*, *itum*.

Itus, a going. Fr. *eo*, *itum*.

Jūba, a mane. Hence, the feathers which a cock raises on his neck; the crest of a helmet; the silver train of a comet. Fr. *φόβη*, *phoba*, whence *hoba*, (as from *Φέρβω* is *Herba*,) and *joba*, (as *Jecur* for *Hecur*,) then *juba*. Vossius: "The Æolians said *μῆγυς* for *μῆγυς*, *στῆμα* for *στῆμα*, &c."

Jūbar, radiance, splendor. "Jubæ quondam similitudinem referens." F. *Juba* is applied

to numerous objects of a bright or radiant color. ¶ Al. from φοβῶ, to terrify; hence astonish, amaze. As Juba from Φόβη.

Jūbeo, I command. As Juba is from Φόβη, so *jubeo* is from φοβέω, to frighten, and so frighten with menaces, menace. Then to command in a menacing manner. Shakspeare has "An eye like Mars' to threaten and command."¹

Jūbilo, I shout. For *juilo* from *iou*, an exclamation, whence *ju*. Compare *Ejulo*. B added, as in *BiBo*, and perhaps *roBur*. ¶ Al. from Hebr. *jobel*, a trumpet.

Jūcundus, delightful. Fr. *juvo*, whence *juvacundus*, *ju-cundus*, as *Vereor*, *Verecundus*; For, *Facundus*.

Jūdex, *jūdicis*, a judge. For *juridex*, *juridicis*, from *jus*, *juris*, and *dico*. One who states the law.

Jūdico, I judge. See *Judex*.

Jūgĕrum, the Roman acre. Fr. *jugo*, *jungo*. The space occupied in two "actus quadrati" joined together. ¶ Al. from *jugum*. As much space as could be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day.

Jūgis, perpetual, continual. Fr. *jugo*, *jungo*. As referring to divisions of time joined on without intermission. So *συνεχης*, i. e. holding together. And Latin *Continuus*.

¹ Al. from *jus habeo*. Al. from ζαβιῶ, i. e. διαβιῶ, διαβιδῶ. Haigh says: "From ὑπέω, to be above." But ὑπέω should rather mean to be under.

Jūglans, a walnut. For *Jovis-glans*, *Joiglans*, *Juglans*, as *pUnio* from *πOlvή*. The acorn or nut of Jove. So called from its magnitude.

Jūgo, I join, yoke. Fr. ζύγω, fut. 2. ζυγῶ.

Jūgūla: See Appendix.

Jūgūlo, I kill. *Cædo jugulum*.

Jūgūlum, that part of the neck where the windpipe is. "From *jugum*. Because the yoke is fastened to this part." It. ¶ Al. from *jugo*, *jungo*. As joining the head to the body.

Jūgum, a yoke, joining together the necks of two oxen. Fr. ζύγον. Or from *jugo*, *jungo*. Hence a yoke of oxen; a pair. And the yoke of slavery or thraldom. Also, a machine under which vanquished enemies were made to pass, consisting of two perpendicular stakes joined by a horizontal one. Hence, from the same transverse form, a frame for supporting vines, and the beam on which weavers turn their web. And, (like ζύγον) the beam of a balance, and the bench or seat of rowers. Also, the ridge or top of a mountain. Perhaps from its continuity. (See *Jugis*.) "Præcipuè dici videtur de CONTINUO montis cacumine." F. Or from several hills running on in continuity. Or, *jugum* is the same as *Jugulum*, and so we may compare Gr. *δευρή*, the neck, and *δευράς*, the summit of a mountain; *λόφος*, a neck and the summit of a mountain.

Jūlius, July. In honor of C. *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month.

Iūlus, the moss of plants. *Ἰουλος*.

Jumentum, a beast of burden. Fr. *juvo*, whence *juvamentum*, *jumentum*, like *Adjumentum*. "Quodd nostrum laborem vel onera subvectando vel arando *juvat*," says Columellæ. So Virgil of the bull dying from the plague: "Quid labor aut BENEFACTA *juvant*?" ¶ Al. for *jugamentum* fr. *jugo*, to yoke.

Juncus, a bulrush. Fr. *jungo*. Useful in weaving and binding. So Wachter derives Germ. BINTZ, *juncus*, from BINDEN, to bind.¹

Jungo, I join. For *jugo*, (as *Frango* for *Frago*) fr. *ζεύγω*, or fr. *ζυγῶ* fut. 2. of *ζεύγω*.

Jūnior, younger. For *juvenior* fr. *juvenis*.

Jūnipērus, a juniper tree. Fr. *junis*, (whence *junior*) young; and *pario*. "Because it produces its young berries, while the old ones are ripening." Tt. "Quia perpetuū renascitur." W.

Jūnius, June. Perhaps in honor of *Junius* Brutus, the first consul. ¶ Al. for *Juno-nius*. The month sacred to *Juno*. ¶ Al. from the *juniores* who were the body-guard of Romulus. Ovid says: "*Junius* a *juvenum* nomine dictus."

Jūnix, a heifer. Fr. *juvenis*,

whence *juvénix*, *junix*. Compare *Juvenus*.

Jūno, *Juno*. For *Zuno* (as *Zύγον*, *Jugum*) from *Zᾶν* or *Zῆν*, *Jupiter*. Or rather from *Zανῶ*, *Juno*. Somewhat as *hUnus* from *χαμός*.²

Jūpiter, *Juppiter*, *Jupiter*. From *Zeὺς πατήρ*, whence *Jupiter* (as *Zύγον*, *Jugum*), *Juppiter* or *Jupiter*. *Pythagoras* has in the vocative *Zeῦ πάτερ*. ¶ Or from *Jovis-pater*, (*Jovis* being anciently found in the nominative,) *Joipater*, *Jupiter*, as from *πΟΙvη* is *pUnio*. So we find *Neptunus Pater*, *Janus Pater*, &c. Compare *Juglans*.

Jurgo, I sue at law, litigate, dispute, brawl. For *jurigo*, from *jure ago*. So *Litigo* is *Lite-ago*.

Jūro, I swear. Fr. *jus*, *juris*. "Nam, qui *jurat*, religiosè spondet se aliquid, ceu *jus sit*, servaturum." V. When Cæsar says, "*Juravit*, se, nisi victo-rem, in castra non reversurum," the person who thus swore was bound to consider his oath as a law to himself. The Latins said *jus-jurandum*, *juris-jurandi*.

Jus, *jūris*, law, right, justice. *Jus* is fr. *jussi* from *jubeo*. That which is ORDAINED by laws human or divine. ¶ Al. from *δέος*, right, formed fr. *δέω*, *δεῖ*, it behoves; as from *χρεῖν* is *χρεῖος*, debitum. ΔΕ being turned to J, somewhat as in *Soldiery* DI is pronounced J.

¹ Al. from *σχοῖνος*, whence *χοῖνος*, transp. *ιορχος*, *juncus*, *juncus*.

² "Rudbeck derives it from *Gio* or *Jo*, terra. He says that in Gothic 'Jo och Juna' signifies husband and wife." Jamieson.

Jus, jūris, broth. *Juris* is fr. ζῶρον, which means "pure, unmixed," but seems rightly supposed by Lennep to have originally meant "fervens, fervidum." Hence *joris*, (as Ζύγον, Jugum,) and *juris*, as φῆρος, fŪris. ¶ Or *jus* is from a word ζέος formed from ζέω, like χρέος, δέος. Cicero has "*Jus FERVENS*," and Horace "*TEPIDUM jus*." So Gr. ζαμὸς, broth, is from ζῶω, ἔζωμαι, same as ζέω, to boil. ¶ Or fr. ζύσις, fr. ζῶω, ζύσω, whence ζύθος, fermented liquor, and ζύμη, leaven. ¶ Al. from the north. "From *jas*, 'fervor, ebullitio,' which remains among the Welsh from the ancient language of the Britons, the Germans have *jasen*, 'effervescere.'" W.¹

Jussum, an order. Fr. *jubeo*, *jubsi*, *jubsum*, softened into *jussi*, *jussum*.

Justitia, justice. Fr. *justus*. As *Malus*, *Malitia*.

Justitium, a total cessation from law proceedings, ordained in a public mourning. Fr. *juris statio*, a standing still of the law. So *Solstitium*.

Justus, just. Fr. *jus*, as *Onus*, *Onustus*. Horace: "Qui leges juraque servat."

Jūvencus, a bullock. Fr. *juvenis*, whence *juvenicus*, *juvencus*. ¶ Al. from *juvo*. "Quia jam *juvare* ad agrum colendum potest." F. See *Jumentum*.

Jūvēnis, young, youthful. Fr.

juvo. One who is arrived at that time of life which admits of his being of use to his country and to his family and to himself.²

Jūventa, youth. Fr. *juvenis*. As *Senex*, *Senecis*, *Senecta*.

Jūvo, I succour, help, assist. Fr. *ιάω*, (whence *ιάομαι*) I cure, remedy. Horace: "Qui salutar*i juvat* arte fessos." Pliny: "Graveolentiam halitūs butyrum efficacissimè *juvat*," remedies. Hence *jao*, *jaVo* (as *V* is added in *Lavo*), whence *juvo*, as *χαμὸς*, *hŪmus*; and as vice versà *cAnis* from *κῆνός*. *Juvo* is also, to please, delight, amuse. "Quia, quæ prosunt, eadem ferè voluptati sunt," says Forcellini. *Ίαίω* (which is from *ιάω*) is to gladden and delight: ¶ Haigh: "Fr. ζοφῶω, ζοφῶ, to obscure, to shade, metaph. to protect." Hence *jopho*, (as Ζύγον, Jugum,) *joco*, (as *νίφος*, *niVis*), then *juvo*.³

Juxta, immediately upon, hard by, near. Also, nearly alike, equally. Also, agreeably with or according to something else, as being nearly like it. Fr. *jugo*, (whence *jungo*), *juri*, *jurtum*, like *Mixtum*. As joining on with. Butler: "When we say, *Sepultus est juxta viam Appiam*, the real expression is, *A parte junctâ ad viam Appiam*."

¹ "Guicharto dici videtur quasi *juvenis* a *juba*, quasi *Comatus*; vel quasi *juvenis* ab ἑστῆη, barba; unde ἑστῆητης, *juvenis*." V.

² Some refer *juvo* to *Jovis*. Quia, qui *juvat*, ille est quasi *Jupiter* ei quem *juvat*. ¶ Al. from *χῶω*, whence *chs Vo*, *juvo*. Homer has Ἐχέθη θυμὸς, His soul was poured out in joy.

¹ "Fr. *jus*. Because it was distributed in families (per *justas* portiones) in equal portions." Tt. That is, *ex jure*.

Iynx, a wag-tail. **Iyγξ*.

L.

Lābārum: See Appendix.

Labdācismus, a fault in speech, when the L (i. e. λάβδα same as λάμβδα) is repeated too often. *Λαβδακισμός*.

Lābēfacio, I make to totter.

Labare facio.

Lābellum, a little lip. Fr. *labrum*, as Flagrum, Flagellum.

Lābeo, blobberlipped. One whose (*labia*) lips are bigger than usual. So Capito from *Capitis*.

Lābes, a great downfall or sinking of the ground as in earthquakes. Any great ruin, destruction, damage. So a pestilence. From *lābor*, to fall; as *Cædo*, *Cædes*. That is, *lappus*, *casus*. Virgil: "Stellas præcipites cælo *labi*." Also, a blemish, spot, blot. Forcellini defines *labes* "casus, ruina, vitium quodlibet quo res de suo statu *labitur*, DEFORMATURQUE et corrumpitur." Some explain *labes* in the latter sense of a spot or stain which (*labitur*) falls on a garment.

Lābium, a lip. Fr. *λαβίω* or *λαβῶ*, to take hold of. As we take hold of food, of a glass, &c. with the lips.¹

Lābo, I totter, am ready to fall; I waver, hesitate. Soft for *blabo* fr. *βλαβῶ* fut. 2. of

βλάπτω, to maim or hurt a person's feet so that he cannot go on, to make to err, to trip. Homer: *Αἴας μὲν ὄλισθε θέων, βλάψεν γὰρ Ἀθήνη*. B dropt, as T in *Lātus* from *Τλατός*. ¶ Al. from *σφαλῶ*, fut. of *σφάλλω*, I rendering tottering or unsteady. Hence *phalo*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*,) transp. *lurho*, (as *Μορφά*, *Forma*,) and *labo*, as *ἄμφο*, *ambo*.

Lābor, I falter, err; I fall, fall down; glide, as a stream, i. e. fall down the channel. Apparently of the same origin as *labo*.²

Lābor, toil, labor. Fr. *λαβέω*, *λαβῶ*, to undertake. As Xenophon uses *λαμβάνειν ἔργον*, *suscipere opus*. ¶ Al. from *labo*. Quo membra et genua *labant*. Or rather it means properly that tiredness and fatigue incident on constant slipping or tripping.

Lābos, the same as *labor*. As *Arbos*, *Arbor*.

Lābōsus, laborious. Fr. *labos*.

Lābrum, a lip. See *Labium*. Hence the extremity, edge, or brink of anything. Also, any large open vessel. "Diductas habens oras; et in exteriorem partem, in modum *labrorum*, repandas." F. Others suppose it in this sense to be put for *lavabrum*, a bathing-tub, fr. *lavo*.

Lābrusca: See Appendix.

Laburnum: See Appendix.

Lābŷrinthus, a labyrinth. *Λαβŷρινθος*.

¹ Quayle notices Celt. *libar*.

² Germ. *laufen* is to flow.

Lac, *lactis*, milk. *Lactis* is contracted from γάλακτος.

Lacca, ———

Lacer, torn, rent, lacerated; maimed, mangled. Fr. λακίς, a rent; or λακίω, λακῶ, I rend.

Lăcerna: See Appendix.

Lăcero, I tear. Fr. *lacer*, *lacera*.

Lăcerta, *Lăcertus*: See Appendix.

Lăcertōsus, brawny, sinewy, muscular. Fr. *lacertus*, the sinewy part of the arm. Cicero: "O *lacertorum* tori."

Lăcertus, ———

Lăcesso, I rouse, stimulate, invite, challenge, provoke, irritate; I importune, i. e. provoke by my importunity. Fr. *lacio*, as *Facio*, *Facesso*; *Capio*, *Capesso*. *Lacio* seems here to be from λακίω i. e. λακίσω fut. of λακίζω, to rend, and hence torment, harass, like "lacero." *Lacio* is here however usually taken in its common sense, I attract, allure, invite, &c. ¶ Al. from *lacero*.

Lăchănizo, I am soft, weak or faint. That is, λαχανίζω, from λάχανον. "Quid enim OLERE mollius et languidius?" asks a Delphin Editor.

Lăchănum, eatable herbs. Λάχανον.

Lăchēsis, one of the Fates. Λάχαισις.

Lăcīnia, the lappel, flap, or fringe of a garment. Also, the border or hem of a garment. Apuleius often uses it for the whole garment. "Propriè de fimbriis seu SEGMENTIS quæ ad oram vestis assuuntur, et

alterum ab altero DIVISA pendent. A λακίς, scissura." F. Or fr. λακίς, whence *lacino* and *lancino*. Pliny has: "Porrum et allium ferunt in *lacinis* colligatum." From which Forcellini concludes "RESECTAM et SEPARATAM particulam *laciniam* dici posse."

Lăcīnīōsus, full of (*laciniæ*) borders, plaits, or folds; crumpled, jagged. Also, impeded; properly applied to persons impeded in their walk by the flaps and folds of their garments.

Lăcio, (whence *Elicio*, *Allicio*, &c.) I draw, attract, allure, invite. Lucretius: "Quæ *lacere* in fraudem possent." Fr. ἔλκω or ἐλκύω, transp. λέκω, and λελύω, whence *lecio*, (as from ἌΡκῶω is *RApio*.) then *lacio*, as *mAneo* from *μEνω* or *μEνέω*. ¶ Al. from λακίω fut. of λακίζω which Hesychius explains (inter alia) θακτεύω, to flatter, wheedle. But the sense of wheedling is derived from that of drawing. ¶ "From Hebr. *LKH*, to allure." V. "Germ. *locken*, Belg. *locken* and *lacken* are to allure." W.

Lăcrŷma, *Lăcrŷma*, a tear. Soft for *dacryma*, fr. δάκρυμα, a weeping.

Lactăria, spurge or milkweed. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*. From its milky juice.

Lactēolus, white as milk. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*.

Lactes, the small guts, chitterlings. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*. "From their milky color. Or because they are as sweet as milk. Or because in them the food turns into a milky

moisture." Thus Forcellini, who had just before explained them "tenuiora intestina in animalibus, lacteo pingui obducta, mollia." Priscian says they are called in Greek γαλακτιδες fr. γάλα, γάλακτος.

Lacto, I give milk; I suck milk. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*.

Lacto, I allure, wheedle. Fr. *lacio*, *lacidum*, *lactum*. Compare *Delecto*.

Lactūca, a lettuce. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*. "From the milky juice which exudes upon its being wounded." 'T.' So *Caduca*.

Lăcūna, a ditch, pool; also, any small chasm, cavity or hole: also, a want or defect, from the notion of a chasm or vacuum. Fr. *lacus*, or Gr. λάκος whence *lacus*.

Lăcūnar, the empty space left in ceilings between the different beams to be ornamented; a carved or fretted ceiling. From the (*lacunæ*) chasms between the beams.

Lăcūno, I fret or frit, variegate with (*lacunis*) hollows.

Lăcus, a lake, meer, cistern, font, receptacle of waters; any receptacle, as a vat into which the wine runs after it is pressed, an oil-cooler, a corn-bin, &c. Also, the same as *Lacunar*. Fr. λάκος and λάκκος, translated by *Donnegan* "a hollow, pit or cistern where water is contained; a tank; a pit for containing oil,

grain, pulse, &c." Some refer to λακίς, "fissura," which is perhaps allied to λάκος.² "*Lache*, (Germ.), Welsh *llwch*, Engl. *lake*. *Lache* is also an incision, a gap caused by incision." W.

Lædo, I hurt, harm. Fr. λαιδῶ Doric of ληιδῶ, fut. 2. of ληίζω, I devastate, ravage, whence ληίς, ληιδός, Dor. λαίς, λαιδός, prey, booty.³

Læna, an upper robe or mantle. For *chlæna* fr. χλαίνα.

Lata, public grounds. Λαίτα and λαίτα.

Latitia, joy. Fr. *latus*. As *Mæstus*, *Mæstitia*.

Latus, joyful, mirthful, cheerful. For *datus* (as *Licet* for *Dicet*) fr. δαίς, δαιτός, a feast, entertainment. From the festivity and mirth of banquets.

Barnes translates εὐδειπνοὶ δαίτης in Euripides "ΛΕΤΑ convivia."

¶ Al. from γελαίω, (considered the same as γελάω,) to laugh; pf. γεγέλαιται, γέλαιται, whence *latus*, as *Lactis* from Γάλακτος.

¶ Al. from λάω, (considered the same as λάω and λαύω), to enjoy; pf. λέλαιται. ¶ Al. from the North. Germ. *gelächter*, Anglo-Sax. *hleahctor*, is laughter. Anglo-Sax. *glad*⁴ is glad.

Lævis: See *Lēvis*.

Lævus, left, on the left. Fr. λαῖός, λαί Vός, as οἶς, οVισ. "And

² Λάκος however may be referred to λέλακα pf. of λάω, I receive.

³ Al. from δηλέω, transp. ληδέω, ληδῶ, I plunder, lay waste, injure. But why Æ in lædo? ¶ Al. from λοιδην fr. λυίω, I hurt; whence λοιμὸς, λοργὸς, λοιδορός. But we should thus have had iCædo.

⁴ Wachter in *Glat*.

¹ Wachter derives *lactuca* from Germ. *lattich*, lettuce; and this fr. *letten*, to let, hinder: "Quia refrigeratrix est, et Veni maximè adversa, ut Plinius docet."

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because the left hand is slower and duller in action than the right, *lævus* is slow, foolish, silly, infatuated." F. *Lævus* is used, in reference to omens, in the opposite senses of prosperous and adverse; for which various reasons have been assigned.

Lăgănum, a thin cake made of fine flour, oil, &c. *Λάγανον*.

Lăgēna, *Lăgūna*, a flagon, flask. *Λάγηνος*; *λάγυνος*.

Lăgēos: See Appendix.

Lăgōis, a sea hare, a kind of fish. *Λαγώις*.

Lăgōpus, a bird called the white partridge. *Λαγώπους*.

Lăicus, belonging to the laity. *Λαιικός*.

Lălisio, the foal of a wild ass. Pliny seems to suppose it an African word: "Pullis eorum Africa gloriatur quos *lalisiones* appellant."¹

Lallo, I sing lalla or lullaby as a nurse to a child. "From the easy pronunciation of L by children." F. Or from the sound *lal lal*. The Germ. *lallen* is translated by Wachter "corrupte et impeditè loqui, ut solent pueri." *Λαλω* is to prattle or talk.

Lăma, a slough, bog, ditch. Fr. *ἀλάομαι*, I err, I stumble; pp. *ἄλημαι*, Dor. *ἄλαμαι*, whence

lama, as Rura from Ἄρουρα: Or from *ἀλημα*, Dor. *ἄλαμα*, a wandering. ¶ Al. from *λαίμαξ*, a moist meadow; whence *λάιμαξ*, Dor. *λαίμαξ*. ¶ Al. from *λήμμα*, Dor. *λάμμα*, from *λίβω*, to intercept, seize. ¶ Al. from *λάμος*, a large cavity: "vorago viarum," says Ainsworth.

Lambēro, ———

Lambo, I lick. For *labo* (as Cumbo for Cubo) fr. *λαβῶ* fut. 2. of *λάπτω*, I lap up. ¶ Al. for *λαβίω*, *λαβῶ*, I take, specially with my lip, which is hence called *Labrum*. ¶ The old Germ. was *labben*, allied to our word *To lap*.

Lămella, a thin (*lamina*) plate of metal. For *lami-nella*.

Lămentum, a lamentation. Fr. *lacrymor*, I weep, lament, whence *lacrymamentum*, (as from *Atro* is *Atramentum*,) and by contraction *lacrymentum*, *lamentum*. ¶ Al. from *κλαῦμα*, a weeping; whence *clamen*, *lamen*, *lamentum*. As *Momen* and *Momentum*.

Lămia, a sorceress. *Λαμία*.

Lămīna, a plate of metal, &c. Fr. *ἠλαμένη*, driven or beaten out. Plutarch has *λεπτοῦς ἠηλαμένον σιδηρον*.

Lampas, a torch; a fiery meteor. *Λαμπάς*.

Lămýrus, a sea-lizard. Forcellini quotes Gr. *λάμυρος* as synonymous.

Lăna, wool; down. Fr. *λήνος*, Dor. *λάνος*.

Lancea, a lance, spear. "Lanze Germ., *lanç* Armor.,

¹ "Martial says: Cum tener est onager solaque *lalisio* matre Pascitur, hoc INFANS, sed breve nomen habet. Hence, since *ἄλαος* corresponds to INFANS, whence *ἄλαίζω*, INFANS sum, from *ἄλαίζων* might come (by dropping A, as Rura from Ἄρουρα,) *lalisio*." V.

langa Irish, *lance* French, Gr. *λόγχη*, Lat. *lancea*." W.¹

Lancino, I tear, mangle. Fr. *lançō* fut. of *lançō*; whence *lacio*, *lacino*, *luucino*, as N is added in Frango, Pango. ¶ Al. from *lancea*.²

Languo, I droop, faint, languish. Fr. *λαγγύω* or *λαγγύω*, I am remiss, am timid or indolent. ¶ Or fr. *λήγω*, Dor. *λάγω*, I cease, leave off; whence *lageo*, *langeo*, as N is added in Frango, Frango.

Lanio, I tear or cut in pieces. From Celt. *llain*, a sword. See *Lanista*. ¶ Al. from *λανός*, wool, whence *λανίζω*, (fut. *λανίσω*, *λανώ*), to divide wool, and thence to divide generally. But A should thus be long.³

Lanista, a trainer of gladiators.

¹ Wachter: "A word left by the Celts, and thence transferred to other languages. Varro says that it is not a Latin but a Spanish word. He says 'Spanish,' because it was used by the Celtiberians. The thing and its name were known of old not only to the Spanish Celts, but to the Gallic, British, and German Celts. The Armorics preserve its root in *lança*, to dart, the French in *lancer*, and the Spanish in *lanza*." However, these last verbs might have been formed from the substantives, as *Jaculor* from *Jaculum*. As *λοῖω* formerly existed (as is asserted by Blomfield, and as is manifest from *λοχμα*, *λαμῶς*, &c.) in the sense of hurting or destroying, I imagine that *λόω* (which is the same in fact as *λόω*), produced *λοῖω*, and that *λέλοκα* perfect of *λόω* produced *λόκη*, *λόκη*, *λόγη*, *λόγη*. If so, the Greek word is the root of all the rest. A change was made somewhere. Why should the Greeks have put O for A, any more than the Celts should have put A for O?

² "Al. from *lanx*, *lancis*. As first signifying to divide or distribute, then to tear in pieces." F.

³ Haigh refers *lanio* to *lanius*; and this to "*λάνιος*, (*λάνιος*), stony, cruel."

tors. "From Celt. *llain*, a sword, so as to mean 'præfectus gladiatorum;' and not à *laniando*, as they commonly and foolishly say." W. It is pronounced to be a Tuscan word by Isidorus.

Lānius, a butcher. Quod concidit *laniatque* pecudes.

Lānigo, the soft wool or gossamer on fruits, leaves, &c.; the down on the face; the down on young birds. Fr. *lana*. So Salsus, Salsugo.

Lanx, *lancis*, a broad plate, platter. Hence *lunces* are the scales of a balance. As *τάλαντον*, a scale, is from *τάλανται* pf. pass. of a verb *ταλαινω*, same as *ταλάω*, to support; so from *τάλαγκα*, pf. act. of *ταλαινω*, might be a word *τάλαξη*, *τάλαχος*, which might have been shortened to *lanx*, *lancis*, as *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*, *Laxo* from *Χαλαξῶ*. ¶ Al. from *λέλαγκα* pf. of a verb *λαίνω* + formed fr. *λάω*, (as *ταλαινω* above from *ταλάω*, *βαίνω* from *βάω*), whence *λαβῶ*, to take, or to hold, contain. ¶ Al. from Germ. *plank*, a plank or thick strong board. P dropped, as in *Latus* from *Πλατύς*.

Lāpāthum, *Lāpāthus*, a kind of sorrel. *Δέπαθον*.

Lāpillus, a little stone. For *lapidillus* fr. *lapis*, *lupidis*.

⁴ These supposed words are not to be rejected with disdain. From *λάω* seems to have come a verb *λαίρω*, (as from *ψάω* is *ψαίρω*), from whose perfect *λέλαρκα* seems to have flowed *λάρκος*, a basket. From the same verb *λαίρω*, or *λάρνυμι*, seems also to have come *λάρναξ*, a coffer, box.

Lāpio, I petrify. That is, I make into a (*lapis*) stone.

Lāpis, a stone. Fr. *lāas*, whence *lais*, *lapis*. So from *daīs*, *δαίς* is *daPis*. V is commonly inserted, which is allied to B, PH, and P.

Lappa, a bur, a kind of thistle. For *labba* fr. *λαβῖω*, *λαβῶ*, to lay hold of. "From its seizing the garments of passengers."

Tt. *Λαβῶ*, *labiva*, (as *Cado*, *Cadiva*,) *labva*, *labba*, *lappa*.

Lapsāna, a kind of colewort. *Λαψάνη*, *λαμψάνη*.

Lapsus, a slipping, trip. Fr. *labor*, *labsum*, *lapsum*.

Lāquear, the roof of a house or chamber, fretted into raised work. For *lacuar* of the same origin as *lacunar*, which see.

Lāqueus, a noose, halter, snare, trap. Also, a fraud, artifice. Fr. *λυγῶω*, to bind, tie. T into A, as *cAnis* from *κἄνός*; and Γ into QU, as *loQUor* from *λόγος*. ¶ Al. for *laceus* from *lacio*, to draw, used like *Adduco*, to draw tight. Or *lacio* is to allure, and so ensnare, irretio. ¶ Tooke: "*Laqueus* is the past participle *lacc* or *laccg* of the Anglo-Sax. *læccean*, *læcgan*, to seize." Wachter refers to Germ. *lagen* and Gr. *λοχᾶν*, to lay snares. Vossius to Hebr. *lakah* or *laquah*, to take.

Lar, *Lāris*: See Appendix.

Lardum, bacon. For *lari-dum*.

Largior, I grant (*largè*) largely, I lavish, give, grant, permit.

Largus, large, extensive, copi-

ous. Fr. *λάω*, whence *λαίρω*,¹ to take, hold; pf. *λέλαρκα*, whence a word *λαρκός*, *larcus* and *largus*, like *Capax* from *Capio*. So from *λάω*, *λαύω*, was *λαῦρος*, *capax*. ¶ Al. from *λαῦρος*, whence *lauricus*, (as *Tetrus*, *Tetricus*; *Unus*, *Unicus*,) *lauricus*, *larcus*, *largus*. ¶ Al. from *λάεργος*, of much effect or avail.

Lāridum, ———

Lārix, the larch-tree. *Λάριξ*.

Larva: See Appendix.

Lāsānum, a chamberpot. *Λάσανον*.

Lascīvus, frolicsome, frisky, wanton, petulant, lascivious. For *laccessivus* fr. *laccesso*. As *Cado*, *Cadivus*. Hence *lascivus*, *lascivus*. "Quia sine ullā causā *laccessere* alios solet." F.²

Lāser, the juice of the herb *luserpitium*, of which it appears to be a contraction.

Lāserpitium, laserwort or masterwort. From *lac* and *sirpe*, whence *lac-sirpicum*, *lacsirpitium* and by corruption *laserpitium*.

Lassus, weary, tired. Fr. *lacio*, (See *Lacesso*,) to torment, harass, "cut up." From *lacio*, *laci*, *lacsum* is *lassum* (as *Pattior*, *Passum*) and *lassus*.³ ¶ Al. from *χαλάσσαι*, (*χάλασσαι*,) pp. of *χαλάω*, to relax, make languid. *Χα* dropt, as in *Laxo*

¹ Like *ψάω*, *ψάρω*. *Λαίρω* certainly existed, and produced *λάρκος*, *λάρναξ*, *λάρυγι*.

² Haigh: "Fr. *λεσχαῖος*, *λεσχαῖφος*, an idle prattler."

³ Vossius takes *lacio* in the sense of *elicio*, and supposes *lassus* to be primarily said of cows "cūm diu nimis *laciuntur*."

from Χαλαξῶ. ¶ Al. for *laxus* fr. *laxo*. As Assis was said for Axis.

Lastaurus, effeminate, licentious. Λάσταυρος.

Lätēbra, a hiding-place, den, &c. Fr. *lateo*. As Scateo, Scatebra.

Läteo, I lie hid, lurk; I lie hid from the world, live a private life. Hoc *latet* me, This escapes me, I am ignorant of it. Fr. λαθίω, (whence λαθητικός), same as λήθω, λανθάνω. Compare πυτέο from πύθω or πυθείω.

Läter, a brick or tile; an ingot of gold, being in its form. Fr. πλατύς, flat; or wide, broad: as some derive it (à *latâ* formâ) from its wide form, but wrongly, as A in *latus* (wide) is long. Π is dropped in *later*, as in *Latus* (wide) which some refer to Πλατύς. ¶ Al. from πλάττω, to figure, form.

Lätercūlum, a register, notebook. From its form which was oblong like a (*laterculus* coctilis) brick.

Lätercūlus, a biscuit shaped like a (*laterculus*) brick. Fr. *later*.

Lätērensis, a yeoman of the guard. As staying (à *latere*) by the side of his Prince.

Läterna, a lantern. "Quia in eâ *latet* ignis." Though, as Forcellini adds, A in *lateo* is short. Some on the other hand derive *Lücerna* from *Lüceo*. Or say that *laterna* is for *latiterna*, (*läiterna*), from *latito*. ¶ Or *laterna* may be fr. λήθω, to lie hid, Dor. λάθω. T for TH, as in *lateo* from λαθείω.

Lätex, spring-water, running-water; any water or liquor. So *latex* Lyæus is wine. Fr. *lateo*. From its being concealed within the veins of the earth. ¶ Or from λάταξ, the remnant of wine flung into a vessel or on the ground in a game called the κότταβος; or fr. λαταγή, the noise made by its fall. Lennep translates λάταξ, "strepitus liquoris delabentis."

Lätübūlum, a lurking-place. Fr. *lateo*.

Lätūto, I lurk. Fr. *lateo*, *latitum*.

Latrina, a private bath. For *lavatrina*, as *Tondeo*, *Tonsum*, *Tonstrina*.

Lätрина, a privy. Fr. *lateo*, *latitum*, whence *latitrina*, *latrina*. See *Latrina* above. From its being in an obscure or retired situation. So Schlessner explains ἀφεδρών "latrina, cloaca, LOCUS SECRETUS in quo homo ventrem exonerat." The Greek ἀποκαταίω, to go away from the path, is used for going aside to evacuate the bowels. Scheide: "Locus *latendi*, quo abduunt se homines, quo lumen conditur."

Lätro,¹ I bark. From ὑλακτήρ, ὑλακτῆρος, (ὑλακτρός, ὑλατρός), one that barks. U omitted, as A is omitted in *Rura*, *Rarus*, E in *Lamina*, *Ruber*, O in *Ramus*, *Dentes*.²

¹ "A in *latro* is very rarely shortened by the Poets." F.

² Al. from λατρός, explained by Hesychius βαρβαρίζω, I speak in a barbarous jargon-like manner. ¶ "A λατρεύω,

Latro, ōis, a soldier of the Prince's body-guard. For *latro*, fr. *latus*, *lateris*. From guarding his side. ¶ Or fr. *λάτρον*, wages for service.

Lätro, a marauder, one of a banditti. Also, a highwayman. Wachter: "*Lotter*, (Germ.) *latro*. A Celtic word, which derived its origin from *lladd*, to kill. Hence *latro*." Quayle mentions Celt. *ladran*. ¶ Al. from *λάτρον*, wages for service. Festus says: "Quod a *latere* adoriuntur. Vel quod *latenter* insidiantur." Here Dacier remarks: "Frustra. Obsessores viarum *latrones* dicti, quia id milites CONDUCTITII factitabant, qui *latrones* propriè dicti sunt."

Lätro, a chessman. As being a soldier on the chess-board.

Lätrocinium, robbery. Also, the game of chess. Fr. *latro*. As *Tiro*, *Tirocinium*.

Lätroniculus, a chessman. See the last *Latro*.

Lätus, borne, supported. Soft for *latus* fr. *τηρός*, Dor. *τλάτος*, sustained. Euripides: *Δουλίαις τᾶς οὐ τλατᾶς, τᾶς οὐ φερτᾶς*.¹

Lätus, broad, wide. Fr. *πλατύς*. But A in *πλατύς* is short. ¶ Or from *latus*, i. e. *dilatatus*. As *εὐρύς* is broad fr. *ἔρω*, to draw, i. e., to draw out. So *ἡνεκῆς, διηνεκῆς*, are "ex-

tended in breadth" from *ἐπίκειναι*, (whence *ἡνεικα*.) to carry. ¶ Or from *ελατός*, driven out wide. But here also A is short.

Lätus, the side. Fr. *πλάτος*, breadth. So *εὐράξ* is sideways, fr. *εὐρύς*, broad. See *Lätus*, "wide." ¶ Al. from *lateo*. "Quia *latet* sub axillis." V.

Läoöcrum, a bath. Fr. *lavatum*, as *Sepultum*, *Sepulcrum*.

Laudo, I praise. Fr. *laus*, *laudis*.

Läverna, a Goddess in whose care robbers were thought to be. For *laberna* fr. *λαβίω, λαβῶ*, to seize. As *Caverna*, *Laterna*, *Lucerna*. ¶ Al. from *λάφυρον*, a spoil; whence *λαφυρίνη*, pertaining to spoils; whence *λαφύρηνη, laburna*, as *ἄμφω, αμφο*. ¶ Al. from *lavo, elavo*, I wash clean from a thing, strip a man of his goods. As *Lateo*, *Laterna*.

Lävo, I wash, rinse. For *lao*, (as *οἶς, οἷς*.) for *loo*, fr. *λούω*, whence *luo, diluo*. Or *λάω* may have existed in this sense, as *λάω, λέω, λῶω, λῶω*, seem all² to have meant to loosen or dissolve, whence the meaning of to wash, i. e. to LOOSEN from dirt.

Laurus: See Appendix.

Laus, laudis, praise. Fr. *λαός, (λαῖος, laus)* the people. As given by the people, i. e. popular applause. Or as ad-

famular. Quod canes faciunt *latrando*." Ainsw.

¹ Jones carries us to India: "The Indian root *la*, to bring, has produced *lao*, *latro*, the adopted sapine of *Yero*."

² For fr. *λάω*, is *λάω*, a pebble, as rubbed or dissolved by the sea; fr. *λέω* is *λαῖος*, smooth, i. e. rubbed; fr. *λῶω* (s. l. p. *ἐλθην*) is *λίθος*, a stone: fr. *λῶω* is *λούω*, to wash; and *λῶω* is to dissolve generally.

dressed to or spoken before the people. As a Panegyric is from *Πανήγορις*, an assembly of the people. ¶ Or from *λάω*, *λαύω*, to speak. As *φήμη*, fame, from *φάω*, *πέφημαι*, to speak. And *Αινος*, praise, is from *Αινος*, a discourse.

¶ But Tooke is vehement against these derivations: "The Anglo-Sax. *loos* or *los* is evidently the past participle of *hlisan*, to celebrate. As *laus* also is. Of which had the Latin Etymologists been aware, they never would by such childish allusions have endeavoured to derive it from *λαός*, or *λάω*, or from *λαύω*, I enjoy."¹

Lausus, a lamentation. Fr. *κλαῦσις*. But the word is disputed.

Lautia, presents to foreign ambassadors. Fr. *lautus*, elegant, sumptuous. ¶ Al. for *dautia*. Festus has: "*Dautia*, quæ *lautia* dicimus." *Dautia* for *dotia* from a supposed word *δάτια*, gifts. The change of AU to O is common, but not vice versâ. AURichalchum is however from *Ὀρηγαλχος*, and Aurea for Orea. See *Laurus*.

Lautitia, elegance. Fr. *lautus*, as *Lætus*, *Lætitia*.

Lautilæ, hot baths. Fr. *lavo*, *lautum*.

Lautimia, *Lātōmia*, stone-quarries. Hence a gaol. Fr. *λαοτομίαι*² and *λαομίαι*.

Lautus, washed, clean, dress-

ed; nice, neat, elegant, sumptuous; nice, dainty, delicate. The opulent Romans were wont to bathe very frequently. Fr. *lavo*, *lavatus*, *lavtus*, *lautus*, as *Aviceps*, *Avceps*, *Auceps*.

Laxo, I loosen, relax; I dilate, expand; I lengthen, prolong; I loosen from toil, refresh. Fr. *χαλάω*, I loosen; fut. *χαλάσω*, Æol. *χαλαζῶ*, whence *laxo*, as from *Γάλακτος* is *Lactis*. ¶ Al. from *λήξω*, Dor. *λάξω*, fut. of *λήγω*, I leave off.³

Laxus, loose, &c. Fr. *laxo*.
Lea, a lioness. Fr. *leo*.

Leæna, a lioness. *Λίαινα*.

Lēbes, a kettle. *Λέβης*.

Lectica, a litter, sedan. Fr. *lectus*, as *Amica* from *Amo*.

Lecto, I read often. Fr. *lego*, *legitum*, *legtum*, *lectum*.

Lectus, a bed or couch. Fr. *λέλεκται* (whence *λέκτρον*) pf. of *λέγομαι*, to lie down. ¶ Al. from *λέκτρον*. As some derive *Artus* from *Ἄρθρον*. ¶ Al. from *lego* (i. e. colligo), *lectum*. "A *collectis* foliis ad cubitandum," says Festus.

Lēcýthus, an oil-cruet. *Λήκυθος*.

Lēgātum, a legacy. Fr. *lego*, *atum*.

Lēgātus, an ambassador; a deputy of the Emperor in war. Fr. *lego*, *atum*, I depute.

Lēgio, a legion, body of soldiers. Varro: "Quodd milites in *delectu leguntur*."

Lēgītīmus, lawful. Fr. *lex*, *legis*. As *Maris*, *Maritimus*.

¹ Wachter (in *Lauton*) seems to refer *laus* to *κλέος*. ¶ Haigh: "From *γλῶττα*, the tongue, discourse."

² As *λαοφόρος*, &c.

³ "The Welsh *luc* is *laxus*." W.

Lēgo, avi, I send or depute as an ambassador or as my deputy or lieutenant. Fr. λέγω, I choose, select. But E in *lego* is long. ¶ Or fr. *lex, legis*. *Lego* is properly said of those who are publicly commissioned, or commissioned (per *legem*) by law. Νομίζω is to establish (νόμος) by law. ¶ “From Hebr. *LACH*, he commissioned, sent.” V. ¶ Or from Germ. *legen*, explained by Wachter “constituere, disponere, ordinare.”

Lēgo, I leave by will, bequeath. Fr. *lego*, I send or depute, and so I consign or intrust to. Plautus: “Quin potius quod *legatum* est tibi negotium, id curas?” ¶ Or *lego* is, I give (per *legem*) by law.

Lēgo, is, I gather, cull, collect. Αίγω. Also, I follow, trace, as in *Lego vestigia*. That is, I pick them up as it were, or I act like those who pick up things from the ground in a consecutive order. “Quasi in modum e terrâ *legentis* quippiam.” F. We say, somewhat similarly perhaps, To pick one’s way. Also, I pass on by or in a direction parallel to, as in *Lego oram*. From the same notion of tracing. So it means to pass over, go through. Ovid: “Æquoraque *Afra legit*.” Forcellini explains it here: “Ut qui poma *legunt*, huc illuc discurrunt *colligendi* studio.” Also, I run over, read, peruse. That is, *lego* or *colligo* literas et verba: I pick up letters and put them together. Also, I read

commentaries aloud to scholars, explain, illustrate. Also, I descry, survey. Virgil: “Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine possit Adversos *legere*, et venientum discere vultus.” That is, pick them out, single them out. “Percurro oculis, quasi qui scripta *legit*,” says Forcellini. Also, I steal. “Quasi clam *colligo*.” F. Also, I choose, select, i. e. *lego ex aliis, seligo*. It was the office of the Censors “*legere Senatum*,” to review the Senate, to inspect the characters of the old and to choose new members. This sense follows from those just preceding. Or *lego* is here λέγω, I count, reckon up.

Legula aurium: See Appendix.

Lēgūleius, one acquainted only with the little niceties of law, a pettifogger. Fr. *legula*, fr. *lex, legis*.

Lēgūlus, a gatherer of grapes or olives. Fr. *lego*.

Lēgūmen, all kinds of pulse, as peas, beans, vetches, &c. From *lego*. As being usually gathered by the hand, and not cut. Nicander: “*Ανευ δρεπάνου λέγονται ὄσπρια χεδροπά τ’ ἄλλα*.”

Leiostrea, a muscle with a smooth shell. Λειόστρεον.

Lēma, a white humor in the eye. Λήμη.

Lembus, a pinnace, skiff. Λέμβος.

Lemma, ātis, a subject, argument, title; a proposition. Λήμμα.

Lemniscus, a fillet or ribband,

a silken string; a roll of lint put into wounds. *Λημιλόκος.*

Lēmāres: See Appendix.

Lēna, a procurress. Fr. *leno*.
As *Lea* from *Leo*.

Lēnis, a kind of vessel. Fr. *ληνός*, a wine-vat.

Lēnis, smooth, soft; gentle, mild. Fr. *λεῖος*, for *leis*. So *εανυς* fr. *εάος*. ¶ Or from *λῆνος*, wool. From its softness.

Lēno, a pimp, pander. Fr. *lenio*. Priscian: "Quodd mēntes deliniendo seducit." Cicero: "Animum adolescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa etas capi ac deliniri potest."

Lēnōcīnium, the trade or art of a pimp; enticement. Fr. *leno*. As *Tiro*, *Tirocīnium*.

Lens, *lensis*,——

Lens, *lentis*, a lentile. "A *lentore*. From their glutinous quality." Tt. "Quodd humida et *lenta* sit," says Isidorus.¹

Lentīcula, a small lentil. Fr. *lens*, *lentis*. Also, the same as *Lentigo*. Also, some vessel. Celsus: "In vasa fictilia (quas a similitudine *lenticulas* vocant) aqua conjicitur."

Lentigo, a freckly or scurfy eruption on the skin, freckle, pimple. Fr. *lens*, *lentis*. From its likeness to lentile seed. So *φακός* is both a lentile and a freckle.

Lentiscus, the mastich-tree or lentisack. "From *lentesco*, to become clammy. So called

from the gumminess of its juice." Tt. "Quodd arbor *lentescat*, dum resinam i. e. mastichen fundit." F.

Lento, I bend, ply. Hence *lento* remos, I ply the oars, I row. "Impulsu enim remi flectuntur." F. *Lento* is fr. *lentus*, pliant.

Lentus, soft, pliant, flexible, limber; of a soft or mild temper, placid, calm, unruffled; and hence, heedless, careless, reckless; as also, apathetic, unmoved, cold, dull, heavy, slow. Cicero: "*Lentus* in dicendo, et pæne frigidus." *Lentus* is also, clammy, sticky, tenacious, which senses seem the reverse of soft and flexible. It seems properly here to mean, dull or slow in being moved, heavy and thick, immoveable. *Lentus* is for *lenitus* fr. *lenio*, I soften.

Lēnuncūlus, a young *leno*. Also, a skiff. Fr. *lenis*, the same.

Leo, a lion. *Λέων*.

Leo, *levi*, I anoint, smear, daub; I bemire. Fr. *λειόω*, *λειώ*, I smooth, render smooth. "Quis unguento aliquid *levigatur*, factum est ut *leo* significarit UNGO." V. So Linius, says Jones, "is fr. *λειάινω*, i. e. to soften by ointment." Hesychius: *Λιαινεταί λειούται, ἐξ α-λεῖ φεταί*.

Leopardus, a leopard. Fr. *λεοπάραλις*. Or fr. *leo* and *pardus*.

Lēpas, a shell-fish. *Λεπάς*.

Lēpidus, smart, witty, pleasant, gay. Fr. *lepor*. As *Nitor*, *Nitidus*.

¹ "Pliny says: 'Invenio apud auctores, æquanimitatem fieri *lente* vescentibus.' Hence some derive *lens* from *lenis* or *lentus*." F.

Etym.

2 F

Lēpista or *Lēpasta*, a drinking cup shaped like a limpet-shell. *Λεπαστή*.

Lēpor, *Lēpos*, wit, humor; elegance, grace. Fr. *λεπίς*, a scale or thin flake. Donatus: "Quia *lepidus* homo, quasi lamina, politus est."¹

Lēpra, the leprosy. *Λέπρα*.

Lēpus, *lēporis*, a hare. Fr. *λέπορις*, an Æolian and Sicilian word. ¶ Al. from *levipes*, (*lepes*), light-footed. ¶ Al. from Anglo-Sax. *hleapan*, to leap. "Verel. in Ind.: *leipa*, *hleipa*, to run." W.

Lessus: See Appendix.

Lēthæus, pertaining to Lethe. *Ληθαῖος*.

Lēthargus, a lethargy. *Λήθαργος*.

Lēto, I put to death. Do *leto*.

Lētum, *Lēthum*, death. Fr. *λήθη*, oblivion, which death induces. "To die in oblivion," is an expression of Shakspeare. ¶ Al. from *letum* supine of *leo*, taken in the sense of *deleo*. "Quia mors aufert ac *delet* omnia," says Priscian. See *Litura*.

Leuca, *Leuga*, a league, a measure used by the Gauls. Camden: "From Welsh *lech*, a stone which was used to be erected at the end of every league."

Leucaspis, armed with white shields. *Λευκασπίς*.

Leucōnicum, flocks of wool used in stuffing bedticks. From

the *Leucones*, a people of Gaul.

Leucōnōtus, the south-west wind. *Λευκόνοτος*.

Leucōphæātus, of a gray or russet color. Fr. *leucophæus*, *λευκόφαιος*.

Leucōphryna, an epithet of Diana among the Magnesians. Fr. *λευκός*, white, *ὄφρυς*, an eyebrow.

Leucocrōta: See Appendix.

Levidensis vestis, says Isidorus, "dicta quòd raro filo sit *leviterque densata*." Cicero has "munusculum *levidense*, crasso filo." That is, "parum elaboratum atque expoliturum," as Forcellini explains it.

Lēvigo, I smooth, polish. Fr. *lēvis*. So Mitis, Mitigo.

Lēvir, a man's wife's brother, or a woman's husband's brother. For *devir*, as Varro says it was anciently written, and this from *δαήρ*, *δαVήρ*. D into L, as *Lacryma* for *Dacryma*, &c.

Lēvis, light. Fr. *λεπίς*, peel, rind, husk. Horace: "Tu *levior* CORTICE." Vice versâ, the Latins said, as some think, oPilio for oVilio.

Lēvis, *Lævis*, smooth, polished, soft, &c. Fr. *λεῖος*, *λεῖVος*.

Lēvītes, a Deacon in the Christian Church, the same in rank as a *Levite* among the Jews.

Lēvo, I lighten, relieve. Fr. *levis*. Also, I lift or raise up, I raise, take away. That is, I make light by taking away. Or it is taken from the easiness of raising and removing what is light. "Quæ *levia* sunt, sur-

¹ Martini derives *lepos* from *λεῖον ἔπος*, "politurum verbum."

sum feruntur," is the explanation of Ainsworth.

Lex, legis, a law. Anglo-Sax. *lah, laga, lauge*, Iceland. *lag, laug, log*; Germ. *lage*.¹ "It is no other," says Tooke, "than our ancestors' past participle *lag* of *lecgan*, ponere: and it means something LAID DOWN as a rule of conduct." Virgil has "PONERE MORES." And the Greeks said *τιθεσθαι νόμους*. "In the mean time," adds Tooke, "the reader may, if he pleases, trifle with Vossius; who refers it to *lēgo*, because laws were READ to the people, when they were being passed; who says that others refer it to *lēgo*, because laws were meant

to be read: &c." Ainsworth refers it to *λέξις*, "dictio," as *ρήσις*, he says, was so applied. And then adds: "Ad significationem *legendi*, *colligendi* referri potest; cum indocile ac dispersum genus humanum *leges* in civitatem primam *legerunt*, et etiamnum conservant." After all, as Edicts are from *Edico*, *Lex* might flow from *λέγω*, *λέξω*, "dico, edico," or from *λέξις*, considered as signifying "edictum." Compare the formation of *Rex*.

Lexidium, a small or trifling word. *Λεξίδιον*.

Lexis, a word. *Λέξις*.

Liäcūlum, a plane. Fr. *lio*. Instrumentum *liandi*. So *Pio*, *Piaculum*.

Libella, dimin. of *libra*. Like *Flagellum*.

Libellus, a little book; a chart, register, memorandum, certificate, petition, charge in writing against any one, satire, libel. Fr. *liber*.

Libentīna, *Lūbentīna*, *Venus*, the goddess (*libentīæ* and *lubentīæ*) of pleasure.

Līber, *Līberī*, *Bacchus*. "Quia *liberum* servitio curarum animum asserit," says Seneca. As he is called in Greek *Λυαῖος* from *λύω*. ¶ "Quod vino nimio usi omnia *liberè* loquantur," says Festus. ¶ Al. from *λίσσω*, to make a libation. Or from *λοιβή*, a libation.

Līber, free. For *luber*, as we find *Libet* and *Lubet*, *Libens* and *Lubens*.² *Luber* or *lu-*

¹ "Cuncta à *legen*, ponere, statuere, constituere. Quid enim est *Lex*, nisi statutum vel constitutio, sive ipsius Dei et naturæ, sive populi seipsum obligantis, sive principis populum moderantis? Ex eodem fonte si censeamus Latinam vocem (*lex*) promanasse, nec a sensu vocis, nec a temporis ratione aberrabimus, cum Scythica vocabula Latinis longe vetustiora sint, et linguam Latinam multis accessibus auxerint. Errabimus autem a veritate, si antiquissimam Saxonum linguam, et Germaniæ indigenam, majorem vocabulorum suorum partem a nepotibus Romuli accepisse existimemus. Quæ sententia, etiamsi multos habeat fautores, merito erroris damnata est a peritioribus. Vulgo *lex* a *legendo* derivatur, quòd *leges* populo sint *prælecta* ad observandum, quasi ante literas inventas nullæ fuissent *leges*. Quod sane falsum. Nam *leges* scriptæ ex consuetudine desumptæ sunt. Consuetudo autem est *lex* antiquior, et jus moribus vel consensu publico institutum, ac vetustate probatum, nec minus veri nominis *Lex*, quam si literis prodita esset. Hæc *Lege* nunquam caruisse censendi sunt *Germāni*, quamvis adhuc literarum expertes, ob eximiam eorum *Remp.* a *Cæsare* et *Tacito* tantopere laudatam. Defectum literarum supplere poterant præcones et sacerdotes, vel etiam cantilenæ." W.

² We say in English *List* and *Lust*.

berus is fr. ἰλεθραρος, Æol. ἰλεθραρος, (as Θῆρ, Æolic Φῆρ,) whence *lypherus*, (as *Lamina* from Ἐλαμμένα;) then *luberus*, as ἀμΦω, amBo. So fr. ἰρυφρός, Æol. ἰρυφρός, is ruBrua or ruBer. ¶ Al. from *licet*, whence *liciber*, *liber*, as *Facio*, *Faciber*, *Faber*. *Liber* might have the l long, as put for *liiber*.

Liber, a son. Properly, free-born, in opposition to one born a slave.

Liber, the inward bark or rind of a tree. And, as the inward bark of the palm and other trees was used for writing on, *liber* came to signify a book, volume. For *leber*, (as πλεχω, plico,) which *Quintilian* states was the ancient word; and this fr. λέπος, bark; Æol. λέπορ, whence *leber*, as ἴπου, uBi. ¶ "From Hebr. *leb*." Tt.

Libëra, Proserpine. The sister (*Liberi*) of *Bacchus*.

Libërälis, befitting a (*liberum virum*) freeman or gentleman, well-bred, gentlemanly, ingenuous, generous, liberal.

Lībëri: See the third *Liber*.

Lībëro, I free. *Liberum facio*.

Libertas, liberty. Fr. *liber*, as *Uber*, *Ubertas*.

Libertinus, a freed man. Fr. *libertus*. "*Libertus* is joined with the patron, as *libertus Ciceronis*, *Cæsaris*, *meus*, &c. *Libertinus* is put alone without regard to the patron. In the time of *Claudius libertini* were put for the sons of *liberti*." F.

Libertus, a freed man. For *liberatus*.

Libet, *Lībët*, it pleases, it is agreeable. Fr. φιλέω, I love or like. Φιλεῖ might answer to our "it *LIKETH* me best," &c. From φιλεῖ, tranap. λιφεῖ, is *lyphet* (as *Decet* from Δέει,) and *libet*, as amBo from ἀμΦω. ¶ Or from λιλτω, to desire, fut. λιλτω. ¶ Al. from Germ. *lieben*, to desire; to love; whence our "I would as *lieve*" &c. ¶ "From Hebrew *LB*, [which *Wächter*¹ writes *leb*] the heart." V. That is, cordi est.

Lībëthrides, the *Muses* as inhabiting *Libethra*, a fountain of *Magnesia*.

Lībïdo, desire, inclination, lust. Fr. *libet*. So *Cupido*.

Lībītina, *Venus*. Fr. *libet*, *libitum*. That is, the Goddess of pleasure and delight, or the Goddess of desire. Whence she is called also *Libentina*. This derivation seems to suit only her general character; for in the temple of "*Venus Libitina*" such things were sold as pertained to burials. Whence *Libitina* is put for the sale of funeral articles; also for a bier, and for death. "The most ancient of the Romans," says *Forcellini*, "thought that *Libitina* was *Venus*. And *Plutarch* has a problem why funeral articles were sold in the temple of *Venus*." As the Greeks called the *Furies Eūμενιδες*, i. e. the benign Deities,—and as perhaps the Latins from the word *Parco* called the *Fates Parcæ*,—in order

¹ Ad voc. *Leben*.

to propitiate them; so we may imagine that *Ventus*, the Goddess of funerals, was called *Libitina* from *libet*, *libitum*, though she was not at all in this character the Goddess of pleasure.

Libo, I pour out in sacrifice, make a libation. *λεῖβω*. Hence, I sacrifice; for no sacrifice took place without a *libatio*. Also, I consume, make less. Again: before the priests poured the wine out, they sipped or tasted it themselves, and gave to those about them to taste; hence *libo* is to sip or taste; and hence to touch gently; to pass over slightly; and so to cull and extract.

Libra, a pound, twelve ounces. From *λεῖρα*, *Æol. λεῖρα*, whence *lipra*, *libra*. Also, a balance or pair of scales, as properly weighing a *libra*. On the other hand *τάλαρρον* is thought to have first meant a balance and then a certain sum of money weighed in it. *Libra* was also a weight or plummet for ascertaining the depth of the sea, of rivers, &c. And the depth itself.

Librarius, a copyist, transcriber, book-keeper; bookseller. Fr. *liber*, *libri*.

Librile, the beam (*libra*) of a balance.

Libro, I weigh, balance, poise; I weigh, ponder, examine. Fr. *libra*. Also, I make level or plane, i. e. *ad libram exigo*,

I adjust by a plummet or rule. Also, I throw, hurl, having first poised the instrument.

Libs, *Libis*, the south wind. *Λιβ*, *Λιβέας*.

Libum, a kind of sweet cake. Fr. *libo*. For particular use was made of them in libations or sacrifices. ¶ Al. from Germ. *laib*, bread; Anglo-Sax. *hlaf*, whence our *loaf*. ¶ Donnegan has "*λεῖρον*, a kind of cake."

Liburna, a light swift ship, a pinnace. From their being used by the *Liburni*, a people of Illyria.

Liburnus, a sedan-carrier. Madam: "The chairmen at Rome commonly came from *Liburnia*. They were remarkably tall and stout."

Licentia, licence, liberty. Fr. *licens*, *licentis*, from *licet*.

Liceo, I am put up or exposed for sale, have a price put upon me, am valued. Adam: "The buyer asked, *Quanti licet?* sc. *habere vel auferre*. The seller answered, *Decem nummis licet*, or the like." So that, according to Adam, *liceo* stands for *licet* mibi: "*Licet* mibi vendi tanti." Forcellini says: "*A licet*. Quia *licet* emere et vendere quæ in auctione æstimata sunt." ¶ But perhaps *liceo* is from *δίκη*. As said of things estimated *κατὰ δίκην*, i. e. *κατ' ἀξίαν*, according to their value. L for Δ, as in *Licet*, &c. Or *liceo* may be taken in the sense of *δικαίως εἶμι*, I am justly entitled to or worthy of, i. e. such a price. Or *liceo* is from *δικαίω*, *δικαῖω*, *dicæo*, I judge: in a passive sense, I am judged.

* "Pollux says that *λεῖρα* is used by the old Greek writers: and Wetstein quotes Euseb. on Il. xxii. affirming that it is found in Epicharmus, who flourished in the 5th century before Christ." Parkhurst.

Liceo is otherwise explained, "æstimor tantum quantum licet."

Liceor: See Appendix.

Licet, it is just, or right, it is lawful or allowed. For *dicet* fr. *δικη*, justice, right. As *Lacryma* from *δάκρυμα*, *Levir* for *Devir*.

Licet, although. Perhaps *licet* was anciently placed, as in Cicero: "Premant omnes, licet; dicam quod sentio." Let them all make a noise; it is allowed them, they may do so if they will; but I will say what I think. That is, Although they do so, &c. Some however understand *Ut* after *licet* in its general use.

Lichen, a tetter. *Λειχήν*.

Liciātus, commenced. "Ut tela inchoata dicitur, cum licii adjuncta sunt stamina, necdum tamen texta subtemine." F.

Liciniāna olea, an olive of a capital kind, introduced or carefully cultivated by one *Licinius*.

Licinium, a roll of (*licii*) thread to put in wounds.

Licitor, I bid a price. Fr. *liceor*, *licitus* sum. Also, I contend, fight. Properly, I bid against another at an auction. Festus: "*Licitati*, in mercando sive pugnando contententes."

Licium: See Appendix.

Lictor, a lictor or beadle. Fr. *ligo*, whence *ligator*, *ligtor*, *lictor*. Livy: "I *lictor*, deliga ad palum." Again: "I *lictor*, colliga manus."

Lien: See Appendix.

Lignum, wood. As *ξύλον*, wood, is fr. *ξύω*, to scrape, plane, polish, (whence also *ξύ-*

στὸν is the wooden part of a spear, and *ξύλη* is a chisel for working in wood,) so *lignum* (for *licnum*, as *diGnum* from *δικη*, and *cyGnus* from *κύκνος*;) seems to come from a word *λικνόν* formed from *λίλικα* pf. of *λίω*, (whence *λίστρον*;) to plane, polish. Lennep¹ explains *λίω*, "polio, rado." ¶ Al. for *legnum* fr. *lego*. Turton: "Because its branches are gathered into bundles for domestic uses." And Varro explains it of timber picked up or collected for fuel. ¶ Or is *lignum* short for *ilignum*, i. e. oak timber? ¶ Or from a word *ύληγόνον*, (*ύληγνόνον*;) produced in the woods?²

Ligo, I bind. Fr. *λυγέω*, *λυγῶ*. So *φρῦγω*, fr *Igo*.

Ligo, *ōnis*, a spade. Fr. *λισγος*, *λίγος*. ¶ Or fr. *λυγῶ* fut. 2. of *λίζω*,³ considered the same as *λίω*, pp. *λίλισται*, whence *λιστρῦσας*, to dig. Indeed *λισγος* (for *λίγος*) seems to be from the same *λυγῶ*.⁴

Līgūla, a little tongue. For *lingula* fr. *lingua*. "In the ancient MSS," says Forcellini, "we find promiscuously *ligula* and *lingula*." Also, the tongue of a musical instrument. As Gr. *γλωττίς*. "A similitudine *linguæ* infra dentes coercitæ." F. Also, a shoe-latchet. "Pars in calceis *linguæ* exsertæ instar

¹ Ad voc. *λίθος*.

² "A *ligo*. Ut *ligna* dicta sint *ξύλα* δεδεµένα, non λελυμένα." Isaac Voss.

³ "Eustathius explains *λίζω* by *σίδηρον ξύλου*." V.

⁴ Al. from *λύων*, solvens; whence *licō*, *licō*, (as *σπίλος*, *σπεCUS*;) *ligo*.

fastigiata,¹ says Festus. Others refer it to *ligo*, I tie; but Martial has it *lingula* in this sense. *Γλώσσα* is used for a shoe-string. Hence *ligula* is a term of contempt. Plautus: "*Ligula*, i in malam crucem:" Thou that art of no more value than a shoe-latchet. *Ligula* is also a narrow neck of land. See *Lingua*. Also a spatula. "*Quia habet figuram linguæ ad palatum retractæ atque ita cavæ.*" F. *Ligula* is used in sundry scientific senses from certain resemblances to the tongue.

Ligurio, *Ligurrio*, I lick up, eat nicely, feed delicately. Fr. *ligo*, *lingo*. As *Scateo*, *Scaturio*. Or from *λείχω*, *λιχῶ*, whence a word *λιχυρός*, *λιχυρίζω*, same as *λιχυσῶ*, to lick. ¶ Al. fr. *γλυκερός*, sweet. Γ cast off, as *Liquorice* from *Γλυκύριζα*.¹

Ligusticum, the herb lovage. From *Ligusticus*, *Λιγυστικός*, appertaining to Liguria. As abounding in the mountains of Liguria.

Ligustrum, some herb supposed to be the privet. It seems to be also another herb called withwind or bindweed. "Fr. *ligo*. From its use in making bands," says Turton. The English term "bindweed" seems to confirm the derivation from *ligo*. Or, since *λυγίζω* is the same as *ligo*, from pp. *λελύ-*

γισται might be *λύγιστρον*, transp. *λυγιστρον*.

Lilium, a lily. Soft for *virium* fr. *λείριον*.

Līma, a file. Fr. *λείμαι* pp. of *λείω*, to smooth, polish. *λείω* appears to have existed, if we may conjecture from *λείδω*, *λείπω*, *λείχω*. ¶ Or for *lisma* fr. *λείσμαι* pp. of *λίσω*, (whence through *λείσται* is *λίστρον*), to smooth, polish. ¶ Or fr. *λείωμαι* (contr. *λελείμαι*) pp. of *λείω*, to smooth. ¶ "Ex *limus*. Quodd *OBLIQVIS* aciebus secat." Ainsw.

Līmūtus, filed, polished, elegant. Fr. *limo*.

Līmax, a snail. Fr. *λείμαξ*, which word Donnegan has received. ¶ Al. from *limus*. From its sliminess.

Limbus, the hem, border, fringe of a garment. Tooke: "LIMB is the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. verb *limpian*, to pertain or belong to. Hence and hence only is derived Lat. *limbus*, under the notion of holding to or belonging to." ¶ Al. from *λίπω*, i. e. *λιμπάνω*, to leave, i. e. leave off, terminate.

Līmen, the threshold of a door; hence, a beginning. Fr. *λείμαι* pp. of *λείω*, to smooth. (See *Lima*.) "Quia nulla pars domūs *limine* tritior aut terendo levigatior." Salmas. ¶ Al. from *limus*, transverse. Forcellini explains *limen* "*lignum aut lapis TRANSVERSUS in januā, tum superius tum inferius.*"

Līmes, a cross-road, cross-path, by-road. Fr. *limus*, trans-

¹ Donatus refers *ligurio* to *λιγυρός*, which he says means "sweet." But *λιγυρός* is, shrill, clear, harmonious.

vers. Livy has, "Profectus inde TRANSVERSIS *limitibus*, terrorem præbuit subitum hosti." Here however, as was usually the case, *limes* is put for a path, road, way. And, because cross-paths are usually the boundaries of fields, *limes* was a boundary, land-mark, limit. From the notion of a path or road, *limes* is also a track, furrow, line, mark. ¶ Al. from *λάλιμμα* pp. of *λείπω*, to leave, i. e. leave off, terminate.

Līmito, I bound. Fr. *limes*, *limitis*.

Līmma, a deficiency. *Λειμμα*.

Līpo, I file, polish. Fr. *lima*. Hence, I take away what is superfluous, remove, amend. Also, I search out, examine, discover. "Quia *lima* superficiem aufert; et quod subter latebat detegit." F.

Līmpīdus, clear, transparent, limpid. For *lipīdus* (as M is added in *λαμβάνω* and in *Lambo*) fr. *λίπος*, oil, whence *λεπάρδος*, shining, sparkling. As *Gelus*, *Gelidus*. ¶ Or for *limphidus*, *lymphidus*, fr. *lymphā*. As clear as water. ¶ Al. for *lampīdus*, fr. *λάμπω*, to shine. As *vītricus* is perhaps for *vātricus*.

Līmus, mud, slime. Fr. *λάλιμμα* pp. of *λείω*, to smooth. (See *Lima* and *Limen*.) From its smoothness or softness. Virgil: "Tu tamen e LEVI rimosa cubilia *limo* Unge." Forcellini defines *limus* "cœnatum illud MOLLIBUS quod ab aquis deferri solet." ¶ Or from *λίμα*, filth. As *φεγγω*, frīgo. ¶ Or from

λειμῆς, a moist meadow. ¶ Al. from *λάλιμμα* pp. of *λείπω*, to leave. That which is left by the waters. ¶ Al. from *λίμμα* pp. of *λείω*, to bedaub with mud. ¶ The Germ. *leim* is mud. But Wachter refers this to the Latin.

Līmus, a species of girdle. Fr. *limus*. "Quòd purpuram TRANSVERSAM haberet." F.

Līmus: See Appendix.

Līnāmentum, anything made (e *lino*) from lint or linen; lint for wounds.

Līnea, a string or cord made (e *lino*) from flax; a string or row of pearls; any row or line.

Līnēamenta, the outlines, prominent marks or features of things. Fr. *linea*. From the strokes or lines in a painting or geometrical figure.

Līneo, I draw the figure of a thing (in *lineis*) in lines.

Līngo, I lick. For *ligo* (as N is added in *Frango* and *Tango*) for *lichō* fr. *λιχῶ* fut. 2. of *λείγω*.

Līngua, the tongue; hence, the voice, speech, discourse, language. Also, from the shape, a promontory or narrow neck of land. Fr. *lingo*. As the tongue is the instrument by which we lick.

Līngūlāca, a gossip. Fr. *lingua*.

Līnio, the same as *lino*.

Līniphio, a linen-weaver. Fr. *λίνον*, linen, and *ὑφάω*, I weave.

Līno, I smoint, besmear, daub, paint, bemire. Fr. *λειανῶ*, (*λειανῶ*) fut. of *λειαίνω*, I make smooth. "Lēve ac labri-

cum reddo, ut unguento fit quod illinitur." V.

Linguo, I leave. For *liquo*, (as N is added in *Lingo*) fr. *λιπῶ* (fut. 2. of *λείπω*), *Æol.* *λιπῶ*, as from *ἔπομαι*, *Æol.* *ἔκομαι*, is seQUor.

Linter, a bark, wherry, canoe. Priscian states that "*linter*, which is masculine among the Greeks, *ὁ λιντήρ*, is feminine among the Latins." Vossius doubts whether *λιντήρ* was a Greek word; but whether Priscian's testimony is to be rejected from the absence of the word elsewhere, the reader will judge. ¶ Al. for *lincter*, fr. *lingo*, *linctum*. A *lingendo* litore.

Linteum, a linen cloth, &c. Fr. *lintheus* fr. *linum*.

Linum, flax, lint; a flaxen thread, string, or cord; a garment from flax. *Λινον*.

Lio, I polish. *Λείομαι*, *λειῶ*.

Lippus, blear-eyed.¹ For *libbus*, fr. *λιβῶ* fut. 2. of *λείβω*, to distil. As *Lappa* from *λαβῶ*. ¶ Al. from *λίπος*, a fat or unctuous moisture.

Liquescō, I melt. *Liquescō*, I melt.

Liqueo, *Liquesco*, I melt, dissolve. Fr. *liquor*. That is, *sic liquor*, *sic liquidus*.

Liquet, it is clear, it is manifest. See *Liquidus*, clear.

Liquidus, liquid, fluid. Fr. *liquor*. *Liquidus* became particularly applied to such liquors

as drop purely, clearly, and pellucidly; and means, pure, clear, limpid; and so serene; shrill, &c.

Liquis, oblique. See *Obliquus*.

Liquo, *ἀνι*, I make to melt, dissolve. Allied to *liqueo*, as *Fugo* to *Fugio*. See *Liquor*. *Liquo* is also to strain or purify: properly to dissolve, and by dissolving to separate from a body its grosser particles.

Liquor, liquid juice, liquor. Fr. *λίπος*,² oil; *Æol.* *λίκος* (See *Linguo*) and *λίκος* (whence *Arbos* and *Arbor* are both found) whence *liquor*. ¶ Haigh: "*Liqueo* from *λι* for *λίαν*, much, and *χέω*, to pour." ¶ Al. from Germ. *lechen*, (allied to our word *To leak*), to drop.

Liquor, I am dissolved, I melt, drop, flow. Allied to *Liquo*, *Liqueo*, and *Liquor*, oris. *Λείβομαι* seems allied.

Lira: See Appendix.

Lira, trifles. *Λήροι*.

Lis, *litis*, strife, dispute. Fr. *ἔρις*, whence *ris*, (E dropt, as in *Rixa* from *Ἐριξα*), and for softness *lis*, somewhat as *liLium* for *liRium*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *λύσσα*, [that is, *λύσσα*'] rage."

Litānīa, a supplication, litany. *Λιτανία*.

Litēra: See *Littera*.

Lūicen, *īnis*, one who blows a clarion. Fr. *lituus* and *cano*.

Litāgo, I strive, debate. Fr. *litē* or *litē ago*.

¹ "*Lippa* ficus apud Martial. est valde matura et dulci humore fluens instar oculi hippientis." F.

Etym.

² "Fr. *λίος* and *λίω* came *λείβω*, *λίβω*, *λίπω*, *λείφω*, &c. which signified to drop or distil, and were applied to various liquors." Lennep.

Lito. I offer in sacrifice. Propertius: "Eata *litabat* ovis." Fr. λιτή, a prayer. That is, I adore the Gods through the medium of a sacrifice. Or, *lito* agrees with Imprecor from Preces: I curse, devote to die. ¶ Or *lito* is for *luto* (as Libet and Labet are interchanged) fr. λω, lutum. Ovid: "Pontifices, fordâ sacra *litate* bove." Here "sacra *litate*" may be, pay or discharge the sacred rites to the Gods. As Persolvo is used. Then "*Lito* victimas" will be said, as Virgil has: "Hanc animam pro morte Daretis PERSOLVO." *Lito* is used also in a neuter sense. Suetonius: "Pluribus hostiis cæsis cum *litare* non posset." Here Sacra may be understood. ¶ Some translate it "appease the Gods." Hence *lito* might be referred to λείπται pp. of λω, (whence λίστρον and λισσός,) to smooth, and hence to quiet, assuage, appease.

Littera, *Lūtera*, a letter, as A, B, C. Hence, in the plural, *litteræ* is a number of letters running on, and forming words, sentences, and books; and is hence put for a writing or composition; a letter, epistle; a memoir, &c. So also for letters or learning, the arts, the sciences. *Littera* is fr. ἀλιπτός fr. ἀλείφω; whence *liptus*, (as A is dropped in Rarus from Ἀραιός, in Rura from Ἀρουρα,) whence *liptera*, (as Era in Arcera, Patera, and Erus in Humerus, Numerus,) and for softness *littera*. Ἀλείφω is the same as

"lino, illino;" and Horace has, "Quodcumque semel chartis ILLEVERIT," i. e. (says Forcellini) atramento induxerit, conscripserit. Hesychius: Ἀλιπτῆριον γραφίον. ¶ Al. from *litum* supine of *lino*. But I in *litum* is short. Rather, for *letera* fr. leo, *letum*. Or fr. *linio*, *linitum*, whence *littum*, *litum*. ¶ Al. from λιτή, thin, slender. "*Litteræ* quid sunt aliæ quàm tenues et exiles ductus?" V. ¶ Al. from λείπται, λείπτται, pp. of λω, to attenuate, scrape.¹

Littērātus, having (*litteras*) letters written on it. Acquainted (*litteris*) with learning.

Littus: See Litus.

Litūra, the blotting out a letter or word. Fr. lino, *litam*.

Litus, *Littus*, a shore; a bank. Fr. λισσός, λιπτός, smooth. Euripides has ἐν λευρῇ ψαμάθω, on the smooth sand. ¶ Or fr. λείπται, λείπτται, pp. of λω, (whence λισσός) to attenuate, wear, &c. As worn by the waves. As ἀπτή fr. ἀγω, ἀκται, I break.

Lituus, a clarion; a staff a little bent at the end, as being in its form. Fr. λιτός, thin, slender. "GRACILEM edit sonum," says Forcellini. "Rather from its form. For *litui* are long indeed but thin." Isaac

¹ Quoted by Isaac Vossius ad *Littera*.

² Al. from the Saxon *liht*, or Germ. *lid*, a limb. "Quid enim," asks Wachter, "est *littera*, nisi MEMBRUM vocis scriptæ?"

Voss. ¶ Al. from κλυτός, sonorous.¹

Lævæ, I am black and blue, pale and wan. And, because envy and repining at other's felicity produce this color in the countenance, *liveo* is to envy. From *πελιώω*, *πελιῶ*, or *πελειώω*, *πελιῶ*, to make livid; transp. *λακίῶ*, whence *liveo*, as *leVis* from *λεπίς*. ¶ Al. from *πέλειος*, livid, whence *peleVus*, and *pe-liveo*, then *liveo*, as from *Γάλακτος* is *Lactis*. ¶ Al. from *Αἴθυς*, an African. From the dark or swarthy countenances of the Africans. V for B, as in *seVerus* from *σεΒηρός*.

Lividus, livid. Fr. *liveo*. As *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

Livor, blackness and blueness. Also, envy. See *liveo*.

Lix is understood differently. Some translate it "cinders," or "water mixed or impregnated with cinders." But, as we find "lixivio cinere," perhaps *lix* means water simply, and is abbreviated from *liquens* or *liquis*, (*liqs*), allied to *liquor*, *ōris*. ¶ Forcellini says: "*Lixivius* dicitur de cinere in aquâ cocto." Hence perhaps *lix* is allied to *elixo*, "aquâ coquo," I boil. Then "cinis *lixivius*" is boiled cinders.²

Lira, a sutler, or victualler in a camp, who cooked and sold to the soldiers what they needed. From *lixo*, whence *elixo*, to boil, cook. ¶ Al. from *lix*,

water. (See *Lix*.) It being their peculiar business to deal out water to the army.

Lixivia, ley, wash made of ashes. See *Lix*.

Lōco, I place, deposit; place, build; I place out on hire, let out; I place out a job to be done, bargain to have a thing done; I lay out, expend. Fr. *locus*. That is, in *loco pono*.

Lōcūlamentum, a partition, apartment, place for pigeons to build their nests. Fr. *loculus*.

Lōcūlus, a small place or receptacle; a small box or chest; a bag, coffer, pouch. Fr. *locus*.

Lōcuples, opulent, rich. *Lōcuples testis* or *auctor* is a witness or author worthy of credit. "Quemadmodum *locupleti* homini fides habetur in rebus creditis." F. Or here the full expression is "*locuples fidei*." *Ples* in *locuples* is short for *plenus*, or for *πλέος* or *πλέως*, full, or is from *pleo*, whence *impleo*, *repleo*, &c. And *locus* is fr. *loculus*, a coffer: *Cui pleni sunt loculi*. Or fr. *locus*, taken in the sense of *Ager*. *Cui pleni sunt loci* i. e. *agri*. Or, *qui plenus est locorum* i. e. *agrorum*.

Lōcus, a place, &c. For *docus* (as *Licet* for *Dicet* from *Δίκη*) fr. *δοχός*, Ion. *δοκός*, containing or capable of containing. As *χάρος* (i. e. *χάρορος*) is fr. *χάω*, *χάω*, to contain. ¶ Al. from *τάπος*, Æol. *τόκος*, (Compare *linQUo* from *λείπω*; &c.) whence *tocus*, and *locus*, T being as easily as D commutable with L. ¶ Al. from *λέλογα*

¹ Al. from Germ. *lauten*, *leuten*, to sing; whence our *lute*.

² Turton derives *lix* from Hebr. *lus*.

(λόχα) pf. of λέγω, whence λέγομαι, I lay myself down, I lie down. Somewhat as Sedes is used for a spot, place, from Sedeo. ¶ “Boxhorn. in his Ancient Brit. Lex. has: *Lech*, sedes.” W.

Lōcusta, a locust. Scheide: “An a λοχεύω [pp. λελόχευσται]? ut sit incubator, agminatim incubans?” Λοχεύοντες is explained by Hesychius ἐνεδρεύοντες, lying in ambush. But λοχεύω (from λόχος, a cohort, band,) might have also meant, to come in troops or bands? Pliny says of locusts: “GREGATIM volant infestæ messibus.”

Lōdix: See Appendix.

Lōgicus, logical. Λογικός.

Lōgista, an accountant. Λογιστής.

Lōgus, a word, fable. *Logi* are mere words, foolish sayings, nonsense. Λόγος.

Lōligo: See Appendix.

Lōlium, darnel, tares. “A herb like barley, of which it is thought to be a spurious kind, as from δόλιον, adulterinum. It springs from corrupted seeds of wheat and barley.” F. For *dotium*, as Lacryma for Dacryma. ¶ “From Hebr. *lolah*, useless.” Tt. ¶ Al. from ὀλλύω, transp. λολύω, to injure.

Lōmentum, bean-meal used for taking wrinkles from the skin. For *lotimentum* fr. *lotum*, as from Foveo, Fotum, is Fomentum. For the body was washed with it. Cicero: “Persuasum est ei, censuram *lomentum* aut nitrum esse, nam sordes BLUERE vult,” &c. *Lomentum*

was also a kind of paint or powder. Perhaps because the face was washed with it. But Pliny seems of another mind: “Ex cœruleo fit quod vocatur *lomentum*; perficitur id LAVANDO terendove.”

Lonchus, a spear. Fr. λόγχη, or from a word λόγχος.

Longāno, *Longao*, *Longabo*, the straight gut. “Quod in *longum* protendatur, nullis orbibus implicitum, ut cetera intestina.” F.

Longè, a long way off. Fr. *longus*.

Longinquus, being a long way off, distant; of long duration; of great extent, spacious. Fr. *longus*, as Prope, Propinquus.

Longurius, a long pole. Fr. *longus*.

Longus, long. Tooke: “*Long* is the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. *lengian*, to extend. Nor can any other derivation be found for the Latin *longus*.” Wachter: “*Lang*, Germ. *Lang*, *læng*, *long*, Anglo-Sax. *Lang*, *launc*, Dutch. Not from *lancea*, as some foolishly say; but from *langen*, to draw.” That is, to draw out. As εὐρύς, wide, from ἔρω, ἐρύω, to draw. ¶ The Latin Etymologists refer *longus* to λόγχη, a lance: so as to mean properly, long like a lance. ¶ Or to δολιχός, long; transp. λολιχός, λολχός, whence *lodgus*, (as from ὄλλος, ὄλλος, is vulgus,) and for softness *longus*, as the change of ἄπνος into Sōpnus called for another change Sōpnus.

Lōquor, I speak. Fr. λόγος,

a word. Or from a verb *λογέω* or *λογέομαι* formed fr. *λόγος*. QU for G, as vice versâ in French *égalité* for *égalité*. So German Quen (allied to our Queen) is thought by Wachter allied to *Γυνή*. ¶ Or fr. *λέγω*, pf. *λίπεχα* and *λίλοχα*, (*λόχα*), as *πέμπω* makes *πέπεμφα* and *πέπομφα*.

Lora, a, ———

Lōrica, a breast-plate. Hence any protection or defence, as a breast-work or intrenchment; the coping or head of a wall; the covering or upper crust of a pavement. Fr. *lorum*. As anciently made of leather or leathern thongs. As Cuirass is from French Cuir, hide. ¶ Al. for *thorica* fr. *θώρακα* accus. of *θώραξ*. D is often interchanged with TH, as *θεός*, *Deus*; and D is often changed into L, as in *Lacryma* for *Dacryma*.

Lōripes, bandy-legged. That is, having his (*pes*) foot distorted or twisted like a (*lorum*) thong.

Lōrum and *Lōrus*, a leathern thong, strap; reins; whip made of thongs. For *dorum* (as *Licet* for *Dicet*), fr. *δοῦρυ*, *δόρυ*, taken in the sense of *δέριμα*, hide, leather; *δόρυ* being from *δέδορα* pf. mid. of *δέρω*, to strip a hide. ¶ Al. from *δέω*, whence a word *δερός*, *δερόδον*, *δοῦρος*, *δοῦγον*, that which binds. ¶ Wachter notices the Belg. *leer*, leather.¹

Lōtium, urine. “Fr. *lotum*, though the quantity is different.

Because by it those parts of the body (abluntur) are bathed or cleansed through which it flows.” F. “So called from its sprinkling the bodies of animals.” Tt.

Lōtōphāgi, an African people who lived on the lotus. *Λωτοφάγοι*.

Lōtos, the lotos tree: a pipe made of it. *Λωτός*.

Lōtus, washed. For *lautus*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*. ¶ Al. from *λουτός* fr. *λούω*, *λέλουται*.

Lua, a Goddess who presided over purifications. Fr. *luo*.

Lūbet, the same as *Libet*.

Lūbricus, slippery, smooth, dangerous, difficult, variable, deceitful. For *labricus* fr. *lābor*. As *Culcita* from *Calco*.

Lūcānica, a sausage. As made by the *Lucani* a Roman people, from whom, says Varro, the Roman soldiers first learnt it.

Lucar, money bestowed on plays and players for one's seat at the plays and games. For *ludicar* fr. *ludus*, whence *ludicer* and *ludicrus*. ¶ Al. for *lucrar*, (as *Fraga* for *Fragra*), fr. *lucrum*.²

Lūcāria Festa, festivals at Rome. Supposed by Festus to be so called as being celebrated in a (*lucus*) grove between the *Via Salaria* and the *Tiber*, in consequence of the Romans, when overwhelmed by the Gauls, having taken refuge in this wood.

Lūcas bos, an elephant. *Lucas* is for *Lucanus*, whence *Lucans*, and *Lucas*, as *Prægnas* is

¹ Haigh says, from Gr. *λωρον*. But Stephens says: “The later Greeks used *λωρον* or *λωρος* for the Latin *lorum*.”

² ¶ Al. for *locar* fr. *locus*, a place, seat. ¶ Al. from *luo*, to pay.

used for Prægnans. The Romans saw this animal first in *Lucania* in the war with Pyrrhus; and, as the ox was the largest animal they knew, they called the elephant *Lucas bos*. Lucilius has: "Quem neque *Lucanis* oriundi montibu' tauri Duceſe protelo validis cervicibu' poſſent:" whence it appears that the *Lucanian* bull was the strongest of its kind.

Lūcellum, a little gain. For *lucrellum* fr. *lucrum*. As *Flagrum*, *Flagellum*.

Lūceo, I shine. Fr. *lux*, *lucis*.

Lūcerna, a lamp, candle. Fr. *luceo*. But the quantity is different. ¶ Whence it may come from a word *λύκος* or *λύκη*, light. See *Lux*.¹

Lucētius, a name of Jove, as being the cause of light. Fr. *lux*, *lucis*. Or fr. *λύκος*. See *Lucerna*.

Lūci, in the day-time. Allied to *lux*, *lucis*.

Lūcīna, the Goddess of childbirth. As introducing us (ad *lucem*) to the light of day. In the words of Prudentius (which are not however said of *Lucina*), "*Lucinas* tribuit nascentibus horas." Ovid: "Gratia *Lucinæ* : dedit hæc tibi nomina *lucus* ; Aut quia principium tu. Dea, *lucis* habes." The derivation from *lucus* is, thus stated by Pliny : "Quod Romæ *lucus* fuit Junoni *Lucinæ* sacer, eo loci ubi postea

eodem templum exstruxere." *Lucina*, as *Salina*.

Lūcius, a pike. Fr. *λύκος*, a wolf. From its voracity. *Lūpus* inter pisces.

Lūcrum, gain. For *lacrum*, (as *hūmus* from *χαρμός*), from *λαχία*, *λαχία*, to get.²

Lūcta : See Appendix.

Luctor, I wrestle ; contend, strive. Fr. *lucta*.

Luctus, mourning ; mourning apparel. Fr. *lugeo*, *lugtum*, *luctum*.

Lūcūbro, I work or study in the night by lamp or candle light. Fr. *lux*, *lucis*. Properly from *lucibra*, as from *Dolo*, are, is *Dolabra* ; from *Lateo* is *Latebra*. From *lucibra* is *lucibro*, (as from *Terebra* is *Terebro*), *lucūbro*, as *Maximus* and *Maximus*.

Lūcūlentus, bright, clear, plain. Fr. *lux*, *lucis*, as *Lutum*, *Lutulentus*.

Lucuns, *untis*, a kind of cake. Fr. *λευκός*, *λευκός*, *λευκός*, white, as *Placenta* from *Πλακός*. As sprinkled with meal which is white. ¶ *Al.* from *λευκόν*, the flour of millet. ¶ *Al.* from *γλυκός*, sweet.

Lūcus, a grove. From *lux*, *lucis*. From the glare of lamps or torches which were lighted

¹ "*Lucerna*, (Germ.) a candle. Goth. *lucarn*, Mark 4. 21. Both from *lucerna*." W.

² *Al.* from *lucō*, *lucium*, *lucum*, to pay, as from *Fultum* is *Fulcrum*, from *Sepul-tum* is *Sepulcrum*. Properly, a payment ; or that which comes from payments. Vossius gives this reason : "Because every fifth year taxes and tributes were paid through the censors." ¶ *Al.* for *ducrum* (as *Licet* for *Dicet*) fr. *δέδωχα* (*δέδωχα*) pf. mid. of *δέδωκα*, to receive.

up in the sacred groves. ¶ Or for *lugus* fr. *λύγη*, darkness. ¶ Al. from *λόχος*, an ambuscade. As being fitted for ambuscades. Whence *λόχη* is a thicket. ¶ “*Lucken*, (Germ.) *claudere*; Goth. *lukan*, Engl. to *lock*. Vide annot. *lucus* sit nemus **CLAUSUM**.” W.

Lūdibrium, a laughing-stock. Fr. *ludus*. As Manus, Manubrian.

Lūdīcer, *Lūdīcrus*, appertaining (ad *ludum*) to play, playful; calculated to make sport; or appertaining (ad *ludos*) to plays.

Lūdīus, a play-actor, dancer, &c. Fr. *ludus* or *ludi*.

Lūdo, I play. Fr. *λύδην* fr. *λύω*, to loosen, relax. That is, I relax myself in play. So *Mordeo* from *Μόρδην*. ¶ Al. from *ludus*, a public game; and this from *Λύδοι*, the Lydians, who are said to have settled in Etruria, and to have introduced their games amongst the Romans. ¶ Wachter mentions Germ. *lotter*, remiss, and *luder*, idleness.¹

Lūdus, play, sport, exercise, game; jest, ridicule, as we say To make **GAME** of. Also, a school. Properly, a place where games and exercises are taught, as a fencing or wrestling school. And hence a school for literature. “*Alii volunt, quia studium literarum liberalis ingenii ludus est.*” F. Compare Gr. *σχολή*, Lat. *schola*. *Ludi* pub-

lici, are games, sights, shows, exhibitions. See *Ludo*.

Lūda, punishment. Fr. *ludo* i. e. *pœnas*. So Tutor, Tutela; Medeor, Medela.

Lues, a plague, pestilence; any heavy calamity. Fr. *λύω*, or *λύω*, to dissolve, destroy. “*Quod ea corpora solvantur,*” says Priscian. Also, snow or ice melted.

Lūgeo, I mourn. Fr. *λύζω*, to sob; fut. 2. *λύγῶ*, whence *λυγρός*, mournful.

Lūgūbris, mournful. Fr. *lūgeo*. As Funus, Funebria.

Lumbīcus,——

Lumbus, the loin. For *lūbus*, (as M is added in *λαμβάνω*, &c.) fr. *lubet*, whence *lubido*. As being the seat of desire. Persius: “*Cum carmina lumbos* Intrant, et tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu.” Juvenal: “*Cum tibi lumbos* Excitat.”

Lūmen, the light; a light, lamp; &c. For *lucimen* fr. *luceo*.

Lūna, the moon. Fr. *luceo*, whence *lucina*, *luna*. As from *έλας* is *σελήνη*. ¶ Or from *λωνή*. Hesychius has: *Λουδον λαμπρον*, i. e. bright. ¶ “From Hebr. *lun*, the night; in which it is only visible.” Tt. “From Hebr. *lun*, pernoctavit.” Answ.

Lūnensis caseus, a kind of large cheese. Martial calls it: “*Caseus Etruscæ signatus imagine luna.*” ¶ Al. as made at *Luna*, a maritime city of Etruria.

Lūno, I bend in the form of a half-moon, form like a crescent. Fr. *luna*.

Lūnus. “The same God as *Luna*. For, although the Pa-

¹ Haign: “From *λα*, much, and *δω*, I delight exceedingly.”

gans called it *Luna* by a feminine noun, yet they thought it masculine. Whence Tertullian calls it *Masculus Luna*." F.

Luo, I release. Also, I pay. So, "*luo pœnas*" is, I pay the punishment of a crime; I pay the penalty, be it a fine, or death, or any thing else. *Λύω*. The sense of "to pay" however may come from *luo* below, "to wash away."

Luo, I wash; I wash away, expiate, as the Latins say "Sanguine *luo* perjuriam." So "*luo peccata*" is, I expiate my crimes by some punishment. *Λύω*.

Lupa, a she-wolf. Also, a harlot, being as rapacious as a she-wolf. Fr. *lupus*.

Lupānar, a brothel. Fr. *lupa*, a harlot. Somewhat as *Lacus*, *Lacunar*.

Lupātum, a sharp bit. See the second *Lupus*.

Lupercal, a cave under the Mons Palatinus consecrated to Pan who was called *Lupercus*.

Lupercus, a surname of Pan. For *luparcus* fr. *lupus* and *arceo*. As driving away wolves from the fold. The Greek *λύκεια* are the Roman *Lupercalia*, from *λύκος*, a wolf. ¶ Or from *lupus* simply. As *Nova*, *No-verca*.

Lupillus, a small lupine. Fr. *lupinulus*, *lupinus*. As *Puerulus*, *Puellus*.

Lupinus, a lupine. Fr. *λύπη*. Forcellini: "Quia vultum gustantis amaritudine CONTRISTAT." Virgil has "TRISTISQUE lupini."

Lūpor, i. q. scortor. A *lupa*, scortum.

Lūpus, a wolf. Fr. *λύκος*. As *ὀκῶϊος* and *ὀκῶϊος* were dialectic forms of the same word.

Lūpus, a sharp bit or snaffle, with unequal jags, like the teeth (*lupi*) of a wolf.

Lūra, α, a leathern sack or bag; the belly, or an intestine. Apparently of the same origin as *lorum*, (a leathern thong,) which see.

Lurco, a gormandizer. Fr. *lura*, the belly; whence *lurico*, *lurco*, "ventri deditus." Dacier explains *lurcari* "cibos in utrem, in ventrem ingerere." Or, if *lurco*, the verb, is prior, it will in some degree imitate *Fodico* from *Fodio*. ¶ Al. from *λαῦρος*, voracious.

Lūridus, wan, grisly, livid. Fr. *luror*. As *Candor*, *Candidus*.

Lūror, paleness, wanness, lividity. From *lura*. As being the color of leathern bags. ¶ Al. for *loror*. Dacier: "Qui lori colorem refert."

Luscīnia, a nightingale. For *luscīnia*, as (*canens* in *lucis*), singing in the groves, Martial: "Multisonā fervet sacer ATTITUDE *lucus*." The Greeks call it simply *ἀηδων* from *αἰεῖδω*. ¶ Al. for *luscīnia*, fr. *lugeo*, *lugsi*, *lucsi*.¹

Luscīosus, ———

Luscus, ———

Lustro, one who spends his

¹ Al. for *lugencīnia*. ¶ Al. quòd sub *lucem* i. e. auroram canit.

time and property (in *lustris*) in brothels.

Lustricus dies, the day when an infant was purified and named. Fr. *lustrō*.

Lustrō, I expiate, purify. See *Lustrum*. *Lustrare* exercitum, is to review or count an army. From the *lustrum* or review of the Roman people. Or here *lustrare* is properly, to go round, traverse, (which is its meaning in various passages,) and hence to survey, to look round, to view and review. The sense of going round is derived from the circumstance that in the expiatory sacrifices the victims were led round the fields previously to their being killed. Forcellini supposes the sense of reviewing an army to arise from the general going round and counting his troops before the (*lustratio*) sacrifice.

Lustror, versor in *lustris* i. e. ganeis.

Lustrum, a purifying sacrifice offered by one of the censors, after finishing the census or review of the Roman people at the end of every five years. And, because a *lustrum* took place every fifth year, *lustrum* is put for a space of five years. Fr. *luo*, to expiate; pf. *lucsi*, (i. e. *laxi*: See *Luxus*,) *lucsum*, *lucstrum*, (as *Rasum*, *Rastrum*,) for softness *lustrum*.

Lustrum, a den. Properly, a muddy place where wild boars or swine wallow. Otherwise called *Volutabrum*. Virgil: "Sæpe volutabris pulsos sylvestribus apros Latratu turbabis

Etym.

agens." Varro: "Admissuras cum faciunt, prodigunt in lutosos limites ac *lustra*, ut volentur in luto, quæ est illorum requies ut lavatio hominis." ¶ Al. for *dustrum* (as *Licet*, *Levir*, *Lacryma*,) from a word *δύστρον* fr. *δέδυσται* pp. of *δύω*, (whence *δυσμή* from *δέδυσμαι*,) to descend into a place of concealment.

Lustrum, a petty tavern or pot-house; also, a stew, brothel. Properly, a den or haunt of low people. From *lustrum*, a den or haunt of wild beasts.

Lūteus, yellow, saffron-colored, yellowish. As being of the color of (*lūtum*) woad.

Lūteus, made (e *luto*) of clay or mud; dirty. Whence *lutea* is applied to a dirty drab, nasty slut.

Lutra, an otter. "From *lutum*, mud. Because it lives amid water and mud." Tt. "Vel quod frequenter se in aquis lutet." Ainsw. ¶ Or for *dutra* from *δυτήρα* acc. of *δυτήρ*, a diver: or from a word *δύτρα*. ¶ Or from *ἐνυδρίς*, an otter; or a word *ἐνυδρα*, *νύδρα*, whence *λύδρα*, as *λίτρον* and *νίτρον*, *λύμφα* and *lympha* are interchanged; whence *ludra*, *lutra*.

Lūtulentus, clayey, muddy. Fr. *lūtum*. As *Lucus*, *Luculentus*; *Opes*, *Opulentus*.

Lūtum: See Appendix.

Lūtum, clay, mire, dirt. Fr. *luo*, *luitum* or *lutum*. "Propriè de sordibus quæ abluuntur." V. That which is washed off. Or *luo* is the same as *soluo*, *solvo*. Forcellini explains *lutum* "terra humore soluta." "Fr.

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λυτόν. Terra aquâ SOLUTA. Ancient Brit. *llaid*, Germ. *lett*." W.

Lux, (i. e. *lucis*) *lūcis*, light. Macrobius states that the ancient Greeks called the first dawn *λύκη*, and the sun *λύκος*; and that hence *lucem* was thought to be derived. So Homer has ἀμφιλύκη νύξ, the night (ἀμφι λύκη) about the time of the dawn. So *λυκόφως* is (φῶς λύκης or λύκου) the light of the dawn. So *λυκαυγής* is pertaining to (αὐγὴν λύκης) the shining of the dawn. So *λυκάβας*, a year, is referred to *λύκος*, the sun, and βὰς, going; in regard to the course of the sun. ¶ Al. from *λευκός*, bright, shining.

Luxo, I put out of joint. And *luxus*, disjointed. "Λοξός is oblique, transverse, and so distorted. Whence Lat. *luxa* and *luxata* membra." Hemsterh. ¶ Al. from *luo*, *luxum*, (whence *luxus*, *ús*, and *luxuria*), I loosen. Festus: "*Luxa* membra, e suis locis mota et SOLUTA." Forcellini: "*Luxo* dicitur de rebus quæ a naturali statu seu rigore SOLVUNTUR, aut flectuntur."

Luxūria, luxury. Fr. *luxus*.

Luxūrio, I riot in luxury. It is applied to trees which wanton in their growth, and to land which wantons in its vegetation and is exuberantly fruitful. Fr. *luxuria*.

Luxus, luxury, excess, debauchery; extravagant costliness or magnificence. Fr. *luo*, *luxum*, as *Fluo*, *Fluxum*. From its dissolving and loosening the powers of the body and mind.

Luxus, disjointed. See *Luxo*.

Lyæus, Bacchus. Λυαῖος.

Lyæus, *Lýcæus*, an epithet of Pan. Λυκαῖος, Λύκειος.

Lýcæum, the Lyceum at Athens. Λύκειον.

Lychnīchus, a candlestick. Λυχνούχος.

Lychnus, a lamp, candle. Λύχνος.

Lýcisca, a wolf-dog. Fr. *λύκος*, a wolf.

Lygdæius, made of Parian marble. Λύγδινος.

Lymphæa, water. Fr. *νύμφη*, a nymph; Æol. *λύμφη*, as *λίτρον* for *νίτρον*, *πλείμων* for *πνεύμων*. Homer has *Νύμφαι χειρῶναι*, Fountain Nymphs. Callimachus calls the Thessalian Nymphs the offspring of the river: *Νύμφαι Θεσσαλίδες ποταμοῦ γένος*. Virgil makes the rivers to be the offspring of the Nymphs: "*Nymphæa*, genus amnibus uede est." The Nymphs then were easily identified with the streams and rivers; and *lymphæa* could easily become a symbol of the water of the streams and rivers. *Nymphæa* in this sense is a reading in some passages for *lymphæa*.

Lymphāticus, frantic, panic-struck. Fr. *lympho*.

Lympho, I strike with panic, I make frantic. That is, I seize as the Nymphs. Whence in Greek *νυμφόληπτος* is one struck with frenzy by the Nymphs. Fr. *lymphæa*, which see.

Lyncærium, a precious stone. Λυγκόριον.

Lynx, a lynx. Λύγξ.

Lýra, a lyre. Λύρα.

Lýricen, lýricinis, a player on the lyre. Fr. *lyra* and *cano*. So Cornicen.

Lýrica, orum, poetry sung in concert with the (*lyra*) lyre.

Lýta, bachelors in civil law. Fr. *λύται* fr. *λύω, λέλυται*. Said of persons who after four years' study in Law were able to solve questions put to them concerning Law.

Lýtrum, the price of one's ransom. *λύτρον*.

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Ma Dia, by Jove. *Μὰ Δία*.

Maccus, silly, doltish. Fr. *μακκοῖω, μακκοῦ*, to be dull or stupid. ¶ Al. from a woman named *Macco*, remarkable for her stupidity; whither *μακκοῖω* is usually referred.

Macellum, a market. From a public robber named A. Omannius *Macellus*, whose house is said to have been confiscated by the Censors *Æmilius* and *Fulvius*, and given to the people for shambles. ¶ Al. from *μάγειρος*, a cook; Æol. *μάγειρος*, whence *magerrulum, magellum, macellum*, a cook-shop, or collection of cook-shops. ¶ Al. for *macellum* fr. *mactulum* fr. *macto*. ¶ Varro: "*Macellum*, ubi olerum copia. Ea loca etiam nunc Lacedæmonii vocant *μαγελλώτας*. Sed Iones ostia hortorum et castelli *μακέλλους*." *Macellum*, ut quidam scribunt, quod ibi fuerit hortus." Hesychius explains *μάκελλα* by *φραγμοί*, inclosed places, which may

have led the way to the meaning of markets.

Mæceo, I am lean. See *Macer*.

Mæcer, lean, thin. *Macer* or *macrus* is fr. *μακρός*, long. For thinness seems to elongate the countenance and the limbs. Compare *Tenuis* from *τείνω, τενέω*, to stretch out at length. ¶ "From Hebr. *mak*, tabes, macies." V. ¶ Al. from *Sax. mæger, mægre*, whence our *meager*.¹

Mæcëria: See Appendix.

Mæcëro, I soak, moisten, soften; I weaken, waste away; afflict. From *μέμγα* pf. mid. of *μάσσω*, "subigo, aquâ subigo," the word *μαγερός* might have been formed, and *μαγερώω, μαγερωῶ*, (as from *τέτακα* is *τακερός* and *τακερώω, ῶ*), whence *magero, macero*. ¶ Al. from *μήκος*, Æol. *μάκος*, length; allied to which is *macer*. *Macero* would be thus to make meagre, to diminish the size or strength of.²

Mächera, a knife, sword. *Μάχαιρα*.

Mächina, a frame, fabric, work, plan; a contrivance, stratagem. Fr. *μηχανή*, Dor. *μαχανά*, whence *machâna, machina*.

Mächinor, I frame, plan, contrive, project. Fr. *machina*. Or fr. *μηχανάομαι, μηχανῶμαι*,

¹ "Germ. *mager*, Franc. *magar*, Anglo-Sax. *mægre*, Iceland. *mægur*. All from Lat. *macer*." W.

² Al. soft for *tacero* fr. *τακερός, τακερωῶ*, I macerate. As *Ταῖς* is usually believed to have produced *Pavo*: since P and M are of the same organ, it is thought that T may have been here changed to M.

MAI in Greek answering to R in Latin.

Mācies, thinness. Fr. *maceo*.

Mācilentus, thin. Fr. *macer* or *macies*. As *Opes*, *Opulentus*; *Lutus*, *Lutulentus*.

Macir, mace, a kind of spice. Pliny says it is brought from India. It is therefore an Indian word. Turton says: "From Hebr. *masa*."

Mācritis, thinness. Fr. *macer*, *macra*.

Mācrocōhēra, long-sleeved. *Μακρόχειρα*.

Mācrocōlum, parchment of the largest size. *Μακρόκολον*.

Macto is properly, I augmented; from *mactus* (i. e. *magis auctus*), or from *magis aucto*; *aucto*, *avi*, being formed from *auctum*, as *Moto*, *avi*, from *Motum*. Hence *macto* (like *Augeo*) is used for enriching, advancing, honoring. Cicero: "Ferunt laudibus, *mactant* honoribus." Again: "Cūm puerorum extis Deos manes *mactare* soleas." Arnobius: "Liberum patrem fanorum consecratione *mactatis*." Hence "*macto sacrificia Divis*" is to heap victims to the Gods; and by consequence to sacrifice to the Gods. Or, by supposing an hypallage, "*macto victimas Divis*" is, *macto* (i. e. *augeo*) *Divos* victims, I honor the Gods by victims, or by sacrificing to them victims. Whence *macto* in either case may have been identical with *Sacrifico*. Hence *macto* is in general, I slay, assassinate, kill.¹

Hence I harass to death, &c. ¶ Haigh: "From *μίμακται* pp. of *μάσσω*, to pound or bruise, and so to kill, to sacrifice." Hence a verb *μακτώω*, *μακτώω*. But compare *Mactus*.

Maetra, a kneading-trough. *Μάκτρα*.

Mactus, augmented, increased, blessed. For *mauctus*, *magis auctus*; or, in *majus auctus*. Virgil: "*Macte novā virtute puer*." That is, *sis muctus*, *auctus*. Livy: "*Macte virtute diligentiaque esto*." *Macte* appears to be a kind of vocative. In sacrifices were used the words: "*Macte hoc porco esto*." That is, *Deus auctus et honoratus sit hoc porco*. See *Macto*.

Mācula, a spot, blur, slur, stain. The meshes of a net are called *maculae*, as appearing a little way off like so many dots or spots. *Macula* seems to come from *μύκλα*. *Μύκλαι* are the black stripes on the neck and feet of asses. *Μύκλα*, *macla*, as *κτύδος*, *cAnis*; and for softness *macula*, as U is added in *ÆscUlapius* from *Αίσκληπιός*. ¶ Germ. *makel*, and Welsh *magl* is a mole or mark on the body. But Wachter refers these to the Latin.²

Mādeo, I am wet or moist. *Μαδάω*.

Mādidus, wet. Fr. *madeo*. As *Candeo*, *Candidus*.

Belg. *matsen*, Lat. *MACTARE*, Ital. *ammazzare*, French *massacrer*, [to massacre]."
W.

¹ "Germ. *metzen*, *jugulare*. Arab. *maza*,

² "From Hebr. *machala*, infirmity." Tt.

Mādūsa, a drunkard. Fr. *mādeo*. One soaked or drenched with wine.

Mæander, *Mæandros*, a winding river in Phrygia. Whence it is used for any winding, maze, labyrinth; turn, shift. Also for lace or welt set round in crooks and turns about the border of a garment. *Μαλανδρος*.

Mæna, some small fish. *Μαλη*.

Mænas, *ādos*, a priestess of Bacchus. *Μαινάς, ἄδος*.

Mæniānum, a building of pleasure jutting out for prospect; a gallery, balcony. From a person of the name of *Mænius*.

Māgālia, Carthaginian huts. From *magar* or *mager*, which Servius states to be a Carthaginian word for a villa. Whence he observes that Virgil should have used the word *magaria*, not *magalia*. "It is certain that the Hebrews called a house *magur*; whence came the Greek *μάγαρον*." V.

Māgē, rather. Same as *magis*.

Māgia, magic. *Μαγία*.

Māgicus, magical. *Μαγικός*.

Māgis, more. For *megis* (as Magnus for Megnus, and Mæneo for Mæneo) fr. *μείζον*, greater, whence *mejis*, (as *Zúγρον*, Jugum,) and *megis*. Or fr. *μείλιον*, comparative of *μείγας*. ¶ Or from *magnus*, whence *magnius*, *magius*, *magis*.

Māgister, a chief, president, head, master; a master of children, teacher. Fr. *magis*. Compare Minister. ¶ Al. from

μείγιστος, greatest; Æol. *μείγιστος*.

Magistrātus, the office of a head or president in political matters, a magistracy; a magistrate. Fr. *magister*, *magistri*.

Magnālia, mighty deeds. Fr. *magnus*.

Magnārius, a wholesale merchant. Fr. *magnus*. One who sells goods in the gross.

Magnes, *ētis*, a loadstone. *Μάγνης, ητις*.

Magnōpère, with much toil and labor, earnestly, vehemently, greatly. Cicero: "Dolabella *magno opere* arcessitus." Accius: "Ite actutum, atque *opere magno* edicite ut" &c. Terence: "Nos ambo *maximo opere* dabamus operam."

Magnus, great. For *megnus* fr. *μείγας*. Perhaps through a word *meginus*. Somewhat as Regnum for Reginum from Regis. ¶ Al. from *μεγάλος*, *μεγλός*, Æol. *μειγνός*, as *ἡΝθον* Æol. for *ἡΑθον*.

Magudāris, the seed or juice of the sulphium. *Μαγύδαρις*.

Māgus, a priest or philosopher among the Persians. Also, a magician. *Μάγος*.

Maia, the daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury. *Μαία*.

Majālis, a barrow-pig, *sus castratus*. For *Maialis*. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *mawan*, Belg. *mayen*, Germ. *māhen*, is to cut. "Quasi porcus *EXSECTUS*." W. ¶ "Quia *Maia* deæ sacrificabant," says Isidorus.

- *Mājestas*, greatness, grandeur, majesty. Fr. *majus*, for *ma-*

justas. Or fr. *majus*, great; whence Jupiter was called by the Tusculani *Majus Deus*.

Major, greater. Fr. *μείζων*, whence *μύζων*, Dor. *μείζων*. As *μύζων* is found for *μείζων*.¹ ¶ Or for *magnior*, whence *magior*, *major*. ¶ Al. from *μείζων*, whence *mejor*, (as *Zόγον*, Jugum,) and *major*, as in *Agnus for mEgnus*.

Maius, the month of May. As sacred to *Maia*, the mother of Mercury. ¶ “In Armoric, May is *mis maë* or *mis mai*; i. e. *mensis FLORIDUS*, as Pezronius interprets it in his *Antiq. Celt.*” W.²

Majus, great. Allied to *Magnus* and *Major*.

Māla, the cheek-bone, jaw. Also, the ball of the cheek, the cheek. Contracted from *maxilla*. As *Paxillus*, *Palus*; *Vexillum*, *Velum*. ¶ Or contracted from *mandibula*. ¶ Al. from *μήλον*, Dor. *μᾶλον*, a cheek.

Mālācia, a calm at sea. Languor; effeminacy. Languor of the stomach, fastidiousness. *Μαλακία*.

Mālācisso, I soften. *Μαλακίζω*, *Æol.* *μαλακίδω*.

Mālācus, soft. *Μαλακός*.

Mālagma, an emollient poultice. *Μάλαγμα*.

Mālaço, I soften. Fr. *μαλάξω* fut. of *μαλάσσω*:

Mālīōrium, the rind or outward coat (*mali*) of a pome-

granate. As being as hard as (*corium*) leather.

Mālinus, badly-disposed, malicious. For *maligenus*, fr. *malus*, and *geno*, *genui*. *Malā* indole *præditus*.

Mālūtia, craft, cunning; circum-spection; also, villainy, malice. Fr. *malus*. As *Stultus*, *Stultitia*.

Mallōdus, a small (*malleus*) mallet. Also, the new shoot of a vine, springing from a rod or branch of the former year, cut off for the sake of planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it in the form of a mallet. Columella: “A similitudine rei, quod in eā parte quæ deciditur ex vetere sarmento prominens utrinque, *malleoli* speciem præbet.” Also, a kind of fiery weapon or fire-brand. “Quā parte *malleoli* concavi et crassiores sunt, et ignis alimenta continent, caput *mallei* referre quodammodo videantur.” F. “Manipulus aut collectio spartea formā quādam *mallei* ligata.” V. The “quodammodo” and “quādam” lead us to suspect that these explanations are merely invented. Was *malleolus* in this sense a collection (*malleolorum*) of new shoots of vines daubed with pitch, &c.?

Malleus, a mallet, hammer; From *marculus*, a mallet: whence a word *marculus*, (like *Alveus*, *Ferreus*,) *marleus*, *malleus*. ¶ Al. from *μαλάω*, whence *μαλάσσω*, to soften. Or from *μαλλός*, wool, might have been *μαλλέω*, to soften. Or for *mal-*

¹ Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 135.

² Al. from Germ. *maken*, Anglo-Sax. *maewen*, Belg. *mayen*, to cut. From the cutting of grass in this month.

ceus (See *Collis*.) fr. *μαλακίζω*, to soften; fut. *μαλακίσω*, *μαλακισῶ*, *μαλκισῶ*. ¶ Goth. *mauljan*¹ is to beat or maul.²

Mālo, I wish rather. For *pageuolo*, *navolo*, whence *mault*, &c.

Mālōbāthrum, an aromatic shrub, and an ointment produced from it. *Μαλόβαθρον*.

Maltha, a compound of pitch and wax. *Μάλθα*.

Malva, mallows. Fr. *μάλη*, which is stated by Hesychius to be the same as *μαλάχη*. V, as in *Sylva*, *Arvum*. ¶ Al. for *malcha*, *μαλάχη*, as *breVis* from *βραχύς*.

Mālum, evil, mischief. Fr. *malus*.

Mālum, an apple. *Μήλον*, Dor. *μᾶλον*.

Mālus, an apple-tree. Fr. *malum*. Quæ *mala* fert. Or from Gr. *μηλῖς*, Dor. *μαλῖς*, an apple-tree.

Mālus, the mast of a ship. *Malus* is here supposed to be put the whole for the part; and also to lose its specific character and to be put for any tree. Vossius: "Quod ex trunco arborum fieri solet, inter quas *malus* frequentissima." Ainsworth: "Quod ex trunco *malī* i. e. arboris fiat." This tree might have been sufficiently strong to answer the purpose of a mast in the ancient ships. Dryden thus speaks of the tree: "Thus apple-trees,

whose trunks are strong to bear
Their spreading boughs, exert
themselves in air."

Mālus, bad. Fr. *μαλός*, soft; or *ἀμαλός*, soft, feeble, weak. As originally expressive of effeminacy or indolence or cowardice. As *Virtus* on the contrary is from *Vir*, *Ἀρείων* from *Ἄρης*, *εὐς*; &c. So Lennep asserts the proper meaning of *κακός* to be "ignavus." High understands by *μαλός* "silly, pernicious." ¶ As *mAneo* and *mAgnus* are for *mEneo* and *mEgnus*, *malus* may be from *μέλος*, (as in ὄ *μέλ'*.) the same as *μέλεος*, vain, idle, unprofitable, useless: as on the contrary *χρηστός*, good, is properly useful. See *Bonus*. So we say *Naughty*. ¶ Al. from *μάλας*; black. Horace: "Hic NIGER est; hunc tu, Romane, caveto." Here *Niger* is explained by Forcellini "improbus, dolosus."³

Māmilla, a small pap. For *mammilla* (from *mamma*) which is also used.

Mamma, the name by which a child calls its mother or its nurse. *Μάμμα*. A mother; and a wet-nurse. Also, the breast or teat, which peculiarly distinguishes a mother. Hence, the bump in a tree, from which the branches sprout.

³ "Bal, Germ., not good, bad. Gr. *φαίλος*, Lat. *malus*. These words are not obscurely allied, as B F M are letters of the same organ." W. ¶ Al. from Germ. *mal*, a spot, stain. That is, corrupted, debased.

¹ Todd in *To Maul*.

² Al. for *mollis* fr. *mollis*.

Mammōneus, pertaining to mammon. From *μαμμωνᾶς*.

Manūcus, the ecliptic. Fr. *μῆν*, Dor. *μᾶν*, a month; whence a word *μηνᾶς*, monthly. Vitruvius explains *manucus* "MENS-TRUUS circulus."

Manceps, *mancīpis*. Adam: "Res *mancipī* were those things which might be sold and alienated, or the property of them transferred from one person to another by a certain rite used among Roman citizens only; so that the purchaser (*manu caperet*) might take them as it were with his hand. Whence he was called *manceps*; and the things, *res mancīpii*." *Manceps* was also a farmer of the public Taxes, an undertaker of any public work. From his TAKING them in HAND i. e. undertaking them. Or from his taking them by raising his hand and being the best bidder.

Mancīpium, the right (*mancīpis*) of the purchaser, property, dominion. The property, the slave purchased. See *Res mancīpī* in *Manceps*.

Mancīpo, I dispose of (*mancīpi*) to a purchaser, transfer, sell, subject to another.

Mancus, defective in any limb. "Membro aliquo captus, et refertur ad MANUS, sicut claudus ad pedes," says Forcellini. We will reverse this, and say that *mancus* applies properly to the hands, and then improperly to other limbs. Hence *mancus* may be referred to *manus*, whence *manicus*, *man-*

cus. ¶ Al. from Germ. *mank*, laboring under a defect; allied to which is French *manquer*.

Mandibūlum, a jaw. Fr. *mando*. As Venor, Venabulum.

Mando, I chew; hence, I eat, devour. For *mado*, (as N is added in Frango, Tango,) fr. *μαδῶ* fut. 2. of *μάσσω*, fut. 1. *μάσσω*, whence *μασάομαι*, I chew.

Mando, *ἀνι*, I commit to one's charge, commission, enjoin, order, recommend. For *manui do*. Like *Mansuetus*.

Mandra, a pen for cattle, stall. *Μάνδρα*. Also, the cattle themselves. Also, a little square on a chess-board, as being the inclosure for a chessman.

Mandrāgōras, the herb mandrake. *Μανδραγόρας*.

Mandūco, I chew, eat. Fr. *mando*. Or fr. *manducus*, and this fr. *mando*.

Mānē, the morning. Fr. *μᾶνός*, rare, thin; hence, pellucid, clear, bright. Cicero has "CÆLUM TENUE PURUMQUE."

Māneo, I remain. Fr. *μηνέω*, whence pf. *μεμίνηκα*, and fut. *μηνῶ*.

Mānes, the ghosts of the dead, the shades. Also, the abode of the shades. Fr. *μᾶνός*, thin. Ovid calls them "TENUES animæ." ¶ Al. from an ancient word *manus*, good. "Quasi BONI genii." P. See *Immanis*. ¶ On the contrary, Wachter says: "To Germ. *mein*, malus, pravus, I can scarcely help referring the Lat. *manes*, spirits, ghosts, which are usually thought to be (*malæ et immites*) bad and pitiless." ¶ Festus refers it to *mano*: "Quòd ii per

omnia ætheria terrenaque manare credebantur.”

Mango, one who trims and sets out to the best advantage any kind of ware to make it more saleable. Also, a slave-merchant, as decking out his slaves. *Mango*, *mangōnis*, is short for *mangano*, *manganonis*, fr. μάγγανον, jugglery, illusion, deception. Or, as μάγγανον is also a drug, *mango* may be one who uses drugs for trimming and polishing things. ¶ Al. from Germ. *mangen*, to trade; allied to which is our fish-*monger*, &c.

Mānia, the mother (*manium*) of the ghosts. Hence used for a hugbear with which nurses used to frighten children.

Mānia, a disease of oxen which takes away their senses. Fr. *μανία*, madness.

Mānicæ, coverings (*manibus*) for the hands and arms. Chains for the hands. Grappling irons for taking hold of ships. So *Pedīs*, *Pedica*.

Manīfestus, manifest. “Held so as it were (*manu*) by the hand that it cannot be denied or dissembled.” F. Thus Brasse explains χειροδεικτος, “pointed out by the hand, manifest.” But what is *festus*? It can scarcely be a termination. Some refer it to *fendo*, to find, discover, whence *fensi*, and *fenstum*, (as *Hausi*, *Haustum*,) then for softness *festum*. Others refer it to *festim* i. e. *confestim*, immediately. In *manibus* positus et *confestim* cognitus. ¶ Or, as from εἰλύω was formed εἰλυφάω,

Etym.

(through a word εἰλύπτω, pf. εἰλυφα,) shall we say that from μῆνώ, to disclose, make known, was a word μῆνυφάω, whence μῆνυφάω, and (through the pf. pass.) μῆνυφαιστός, Dor. μανυφαιστός? Like “*Ηφαιστός*.”

Mānipūlus, a handful, bundle. Hence, a handful of troops, a band of soldiers. Fr. *manus*. As filling the hand. So *Disco*, *Discipulus*.

Mannus, a nag, little horse. Of Gaulish origin. *Consentius*: “*GALLORUM manni*, *Medorum acinaces*,” &c.

Māno, I flow, trickle down, distil. Fr. *μανός*, rare, thin, slender. *Johnson* explains ‘*To Trickle*, “to rill in a *SLENDER* stream.” ¶ Al. from νᾶμα, a spring; whence ναμάω, transp. *μανάω*, *μανῶ*. As *Num* is from *Mōn*, transposed *Nōm*. ¶ “From the Chaldaic *maiin*, waters.” V.

Mansio, a staying; place of stay, inn, &c. Fr. *maneo*, *mansum*.

Mansuēfacio, (*mansuetum facio*) I make tame.

Mansues, tame. Fr. *manui*, and *sueo*, *suesco*. See *Mansuesco*.

Mansuesco, I grow tame. That is, *manui-suesco*, I accustom myself to the hand of another. Hence *mansuetus*, i. e. *manum patiens*, in the words of *Virgil*. The Greeks say χειροθήτης fr. χειρός, and ἥθος, custom.

¹ We may observe that *φαιστός*, clear, is a word which *Schneider* admits, tho’ with doubt. And *μανός* was rare, fine, clear.

Mantēle, *Mantēlium*, and *Manīle*, *Manīlium*, a towel, napkin, table-cloth. Fr. *manus*. As used in wiping the hands. ¶ Al. from *μανδύλιον*, which Hesychius gives as the explanation of *χειρόμακτρα*, which is the same as *mantele*. But Vossius supposes *μανδύλιον* to be adopted from the Latin.¹

Mantēlum, a mantle, cloak; a pretext. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *mantel*. Germ. Belg. Armoric. Welsh, *mantel*. They are all perhaps allied to *μανδύας*, a Persian woollen mantle.

Mantīca, a wallet, cloak-bag. For *mantelīca* fr. *mantēlum*, a cloak. As Manus, Manīca. ¶ Al. from *manus*. "Quia est ad *manum*, ut promi facile possint quæ in eâ recondantur." F. ¶ Casaubon refers it to the Arabic.

Mantīchōra, a great Indian beast. *Μαντίχωρα*. Calpurnius improperly makes the O short.

Mantīcūlor, I pick a bag. Fr. *manticula*, diminutive of *mantica*.

Mantīsa or *Mantissa*: See Appendix.

Manto, I stay; I stay for, wait for. Fr. *maneo*, *manitum*, *mantum*. As Doceo, Docitum, Doctum.

Manturna, the Goddess of wedlock, to whom prayers were offered that it might be steadfast. Fr. *manto*.

Mānuālis, belonging to the hand. Fr. *manus*, dat. *manui*.

Mānūbia, spoiltaken (*manu*) by the hand in war, or elsewhere. Also, money arising from the sale of such. Used also for thunderbolts, as flung (à *manu*) from the hand. *Bia* appears a termination, as perhaps *bium* in Dubium, and *bia* in Superbia from Superbus from Super. Some derive it from *vis*, (i. e. *manuum vis*), or from *βία*.

Mānūbrium, a handle, hilt. As held (*manu*) by the hand. As Ludus, Ludibrium.

Mānuciōlum, a little bundle. Fr. *manucia* fr. *manūs*, like Manipulus.

Mānūleus, a little sleeve or flap covering (*manus*) the hands.

Mānūprētium, wages for manual work; any wages or reward. That is, *manūs pretium*.

Mānus, a hand. The dative *manui* seems to direct us to *μανύω*, Dor. of *μηνύω*, to indicate, point. As we point with our hand. Thus Matthiæ thinks that *δείκω*, to show, is to be referred to a prior sense of stretching out the hand, to point out anything. And hands are used as marks of pointing to any observation. But the A in *μανύω* is long? Yet the E in *Fera* is short from *Φηρός*, and the U in *Furis* short from *Φωρός*. ¶ Or *manus* is fr. *μανός*, slack; in opposition to *Pugnus*, i. e. *πυκνός*, thick, close. "*Manus proprie dicitur, cum passa deductaque; Pugnus, cum clausa.*" V. ¶ Or from *μένος*, force, might. As the great instrument of exerting

¹ Wachter refers to the Latin the word *mandel*, a handkerchief, used by the later Persians.

it. From μένος, as mAneo from μΕνέω. ¶ Al. for *marus* (as perhaps doNum from δῶρον) fr. μάρη, the hand. ¶ “From Chaldaic MN, an instrument. Aristotle calls the hand ὄργανον ὀργάνων.” V. ¶ “From Chaldee *manuh*, to prepare.” Tt.

Manzer, spurious, bastard. A Hebrew word.

Māpālia, the cottages of the rustic Numidians. An African word. Sallust: “Ædificia NUMIDARUM agrestia, quas *māpālia* ILLI VOCANT.”

Mappa, a table napkin. For *mancupa*, from *manu capio*; like *Occupo*. *Mancupa*, *māpa*, *mappa*. ¶ Al. for *manipa*, *maupa*, from *manus* simply. ¶ Quintilian: “*Mappam* PÆNI sibi vindicant.”

Marceo, I wither, fade. Fr. μαράω (whence μαρασμός), pf. μεμάρακα, μέμαρκα, whence a verb μαρκέω. ¶ Or for *macreo*, fr. *macer*, *macra*. That is, I shrivel, pine away or droop. ¶ Or for *malceo*, fr. μαλκός, soft, languid. *Marcor* is used for languor, drowsiness, sloth. Celsus: “In hoc *marcor* et inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas.”

Marcūlus: See *Martulus* in Appendix.

Māre, the sea. From the North. “*Mer*, Germ.; *mor*, Welsh; *mere*, Anglo-Sax.; *mar*, Iceland.; *more*, Slavon.” W. In Celtic *mor*¹ or *muirr*.² ¶ Or from μαρῶ fut. 2. of μείρω, to divide. Horace: “Quā

medius liquor SECERNIT Europen ab Afro.” ¶ Al. from μύρω, to flow. As κτρός, cAnis. ¶ “From Hebr. *marar*, to be bitter.” V.³

Margārīta, a pearl. *Μαργαρίτης*.

Margo, *īnis*, an edge, border, brink, brim. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *mearc* is a boundary or goal. Goth. *mark* is the end or boundary of a region. The Persian *marz* also is a mark and a limit.⁴ ¶ Or for *marco* fr. μείρω, to divide; pf. μέμαρκα. Said properly of that which divides and separates one land from another. Ovid: “Hæret in imperii *marginē* terra tui.” ¶ Or for *marigo* from *mare ago*. In quem *mare se agit*.

Mārisca, a kind of large insipid fig. Fr. *mas*, *maris*. “Quasi MASCULA, ob magnitudinem.” F.⁵

Mārisca, a hæmorrhoidal tumor. From being in shape like the *marisca*. Σύχον, a fig, is similarly used.

Mārītus, a husband. Fr. *mas*, *maris*. As *Avus*, *Avitus*. Ἄνηξ and *Vir* are used in the sense of a husband.

Mārītus, *a*, *um*, belonging to marriage. Pertinens ad *maritum*, *maritalis*.

Marmor, ὄρις, marble. *Μάρμαρον*. Also, the sea. From

³ Al. from ἄλμυρος, briny; omitting ἄλ, and changing T into A, as in κτρός, cAnis.

⁴ Wachter in *Mark*.

⁵ Fr. μαροσίκη, says Isaac Vossius. That is, from συνόμορος, transp. μαροσίκη, μαροσίκη.

¹ Wachter in *Mauringia*.

² *Classical Journal*, Vol. 3. p. 122.

its being plain like marble; or from its whiteness. Lucretius: "Cur ea, quæ nigro fuerint paullo ante colore, *Marmoreo* fieri possunt candore repente; Ut mare, quom magni commo- runt æquora venti, Vortitur in canos candenti *marmore* fluctus."

Marra, a mattock, weeding-hook. Fr. μάβρον, which is explained by Hesychius ἐργαλεῖον σιδηροῦν, an iron tool. It may, however, be doubtful whether the Greek word was not adopted from the Romans.

Marrubium: See Appendix.

Mars, Martis, Mars. Contracted from *Mavors, Mavortis*. ¶ Al. from Ἀρης, Ἴάρης, (as Ἴηρος, Veris,) whence *Vars*, and for softness *Mars*. Somewhat as Mons for Bons.

Marsūpium, a purse or money-bag. Μαρσούπιον.

Martes: See Appendix.

Martūlus: See Appendix.

Martyr, a martyr. Μάρτυρ.

Mas, māris, the male of any creature. Also, masculine, manly, brave. "From Chald. *mare*, i. e. dominus, whence the Arabic *MR*, vir, maritus." V. "Mar, (Germ.) princeps, dominus. In the eastern and western languages it is variously written *mar*, *mer*, *mir*." W. ¶ Sed quid si sit pro *bas*, ut Mons pro Bons? Α βὰς, quod a βίβημι, idem ac βαλνω, quod de maribus ascendentes usurpatur? Βάτης est equus admissarius. ¶ "A fortitudine. Nam est e *Mars*, abjectâ R." F.

Mascūlus, male; manly, &c. Fr. *mas*.

Massa, a lump, mass. Fr. μάζα, dough or paste, or dough kneaded into a cake. Hence *madsa, massa*. So from Πατέζω is *Patrisso*. See *Musso*.

Masso, I form into (*massam*) a mass, condense.

Mastīco, I chew. Μαστιχάω, μαστιχῶ.

Mastīche, the herb mastich. Μαστιχη.

Mastīgia, a slave deserving the whip. Μαστιγλας.

Mastos, the cock to a water-pipe. Fr. μαστός, mamma. Forcellini explains *mastos* "tubulus manivatus seu mamma, quales in fontibus reperiuntur." So *Mamilla* is used by Varro, explained by Forcellini, "tubus mammæ figurâ" &c.

Mastrūca, -ūga, ———

Musturbo, i. q. χειροουργῶ. A manu stupro, unde *manustupro, mastupro, masturpo, masturbo*. ¶ Al. à manibus-turpo. Aut manibus-turbo, sc. τὰ αἰδοῖα. ¶ Al. a μαστροπῆς, (unde μαστροπῆς,) leno. Sed hoc scopum verbi vix attingit.

Mātella, a chamber-pot. Fr. *matula*.

Mātellio, a water-pot, ewer. Allied to *matella*. Varro: "Hoc nomine vas appellabatur, ubi a *matula* figurâ longè recessisset."

Mateōla, a small wooden mallet. Perhaps for *macteola* fr. μάσσω, μίμακται, to pound.

Māter, a mother. Μητηρ, Dor. μάτηρ. "Muter, Germ. Mader, Pers. Meder, modor, Anglo-Sax." W.

Mātēria, matter, stuff, ma-

terials, of which anything is made, and which are (*mater*) the mother of what is made from them. Timber, whence divers things are formed. Subject, argument, or matter, to speak or write on. Source or occasion of anything.

Mātērior, I build (*materiā*) with timber. Also, I provide timber for trenches.

Matēris, *Matāris*, a Gallic javelin or pike. Of Gallic origin. It is mentioned by Strabo: *Καὶ ματερὶς παλτοῦ τι εἶδος.*

Mātertēra, an aunt by the mother's side. Fr. *mater*. ¶ Al. from *mater altera*.

Māthēmāticus, relating to the mathematical sciences. *Μαθηματικός*. As astronomy was one of these, *mathematici* became contemptuously applied to astrologers and fortune-tellers.

Māthēsis, the mathematics. *Μάθησις*. Also, astrology. See *Mathematicus*.

Mātrīcūla, a roll or register. Fr. *matrix*, *īcis*.

Mātrīmōnium, marriage. Fr. *mater*, *matris*. As *Pater*, *Patrimonium*; *Sanctus*, *Sactimonia*. "In omen et spem, quia, cūm prolis causā suscipiatur, summum votum est ut ea, quæ ducitur, *mater* fiat." F.

Mātrīmus, one whose mother is alive. Fr. *mater*, *matris*.

Mātrix, a female of any kind kept for breeding young, i. e. for becoming a mother. Also, the *matrice* or womb, through which females become mothers. Also, a roll or regis-

ter. "Quòd eā velut *matrice* continerentur milites." V. From *mater*, *matris*.

Mātrōna, a married woman, whether she has children or not. Fr. *mater*, *matris*. As *Patronus* from *Pater*, *Patris*.

Mātruēlis, a mother's sister's son. Fr. *mater*, *matris*. So *Pater*, *Patruelis*.

Matta, a mat or mattress. Anglo-Sax. *meatta*, Belg. *matte*, referred by Wachter to *meiden*, to cover. ¶ "From Hebr. *mittuh*, a bed. As they were wont to lie on the *matta*." Martini.

Mattus, steeped, soaked. Fr. *μάσσω*, *μάττω*, to steep. Or rather for *mactus*, *μακτός*, fr. *μέμακται* pp. of *μάσσω*.

Mattya, *Mattea*, a high seasoned dish. *Ματτία*.

Mātūla, ———

Mātūrus, ———

Mātūta: See Appendix.

Mātūlinus, belonging to the morning. From *Matuta*, the Goddess of the morning. Lucretius: "Roseam *Matuta* per oras Ætheris æuroram defert, et lumina pandit."

Māvōlo, I had rather. For *magisvolo*.

Māvors, *Māvortis*, Mars. Fr. *μάω*, (whence *μαμαώς*), to be impetuous. Hence a word *μαορός*, impetuous; whence *maors*, *maVors*. As Homer, *θεύροσ Ἀρης*. From this word *μαορός* was *μαρός*, mad, foolish. ¶ Cicero: "*Māvors* dictus, quia *magna vertit*." Or, quia *magna vortit*.

Mausōlēum, a mausoleum. Properly, the sepulchre of *Mausolus*, king of Caria.

Maxilla, the jaw-bone. As *Paxillus* was from *Pago*, *Paxi*, or *Πάγω*, *Πάξω*, so *maxilla* seems to have come from *mago*, *maxi*, or from *μάσσω*, *μάξω*, "subigo, comminuo." From *μάσσω*, fut. *μάσω*, is *μασάομαι*, to chew. ¶ Or for *mossilla*, fr. *mando*, *mansum*, *massum*, as *Pando*, *Pansum*, *Passum*.

Maximus, greatest. For *mag-nissimus*, whence *magsimus*, *maximus*.

Māza, frumenty. *Μάζα*.

Māzōnōmus, a large dish. *Μαζόνωμος*.

Me, me. *Μέ*.

Mēcastor, by *Castor*! *Me* *servet Castor*! ¶ Others derive *me* from *μά*, by. By *Castor*.

Mēchānīcus, relating to the mechanical arts. *Μηχανικός*.

Mēdēla, a remedy. Fr. *medeor*. Like *Tutela*.

Mēdeor, I cure, heal. Fr. *μήδομαι*, *μηδέομαι*, I take care of; also, I plan and execute with great art and skill. So *Fēra* from *Φηρός*. Or *μέδομαι* was used in the same sense. *Μήδομαι*, says *Donnegan*, is the Ionic form of *μέδομαι*.

Mēdiastīni, a mean slave, drudge. Fr. *medius*, somewhat like *Clandestinus*. Al. from *medius* and *sto*. "A *medius*. Sive quia vel *mediis* vel *ædibus* vel *balneis* esset, ad omnium vilissima quæque *servitia* paratus: sive quod *medius* esset inter *servos* *summos* et *imos*, *sum-*

mos ut *atrienses* et *dispensatores*, *imos* ut *compeditos* et *quales* *quales*." V. So *Me-sonauta* is explained by *Turnebus* "medius inter *summos* *nautas* ut *gubernatores* et *proretas*, et *imos* ut *remiges*."

Mēdiātor, a mediator. Fr. *medius*. As acting between parties.

Mēdīca, medic, a kind of clover. *Μηδική*.

Mēdīcīna, medicine. Fr. *medicus*.

Mēdīco, I heal, cure. Also, I prepare ingredients for healing, I tincture with medicinal juices. Hence, I tinge, dye. Fr. *medeor*. As *Fodio*, *Fodico*. Or from *medicus*.

Mēdīcus, a physician. Fr. *medico* or fr. *medior*.

Mēdimnus, a measure of corn. *Μέδιμνος*.

Mēdiōcris, middling, moderate. Fr. *medius*.

Mēdiōxīmus, middlemost. For *medioproximus*. ¶ Some suppose it put for *mediossimus* (as *UlyXes* for *UlySSes*), which they suppose to be an old form of *mediissimus*. ¶ Others suppose *oximus* to be a termination.

Mēdītor, I bestow thought and care upon, give attention to, practice. For *meditor* fr. *μελετῶμαι*. As vice versâ u*Lysses* from *δουσοσεύς*. ¶ Or fr. *μέδομαι*, same as *μήδομαι*, I concern myself about, take care of, plan, &c. *Homer*: *Κατὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μεδέσθην*. Hence *medeo*, *meditum*, *meditor*. See *Medeor*.

Mēdītullium, the middle. Fr.

medius. *Tullium* being a termination, as Cicero is of opinion. ¶ Al. for *meditellium*, fr. *medius* and *tellus*.

Mēdius, middle. Contracted from *μεσδιος*. ¶ Al. from the northern *mid*, between.

Mediusfidius: See Appendix.

Mēdulla, the marrow of bones. Fr. *μευλός*, transp. *μευλός*, whence *meulula*, *meulla*, then *medulla*, as proDeo, &c. ¶ Al. from *medius*. As being in the middle of the bones.

Mēdullitus, entirely. Fr. *medulla*. From the very marrow. Plautus has “*amare medullitus*.”

Mēgara, one of the Furies. *Μεγαιρα*.

Mēgālensis, pertaining to the festival (*τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς*) of the GREAT Goddess. See *Megalēsia*. *Ensis*, as in *Circensis*.

Mēgālēsia, the day and games dedicated to Cybele, the great mother of the Gods. Fr. *μεγάλη*, great, or *μεγάλης*, whence a word *Μεγαλήσια*.

Mēgistānes, nobles. *Μεγιστᾶνες*.

Mei, of me. Fr. *ἐμέο* or *μέο*. Or rather fr. *ἐμοῦ*, transp. *μεοῦ*, whence *mei*, as *Ταύροτ*, *TaurI*. Or from *Æol.* *ἐμεῦ*, *μεῦ*, *μεῦ*, *meÿ*, *mei*.

Meio, I make water. Fr. *ὀμιχέω*, trans. *ὀμείχω*, whence *μείχω* (as O is dropt in *Dentes* from *ὀδοντες*), *meiho*, (as *veHo* from *ὄχῶ*), *meio*. Valerius Probus states *mexi* to be the perfect of *meio*. *Mexi*, i. e. *mecsi*, would be from *μείχω* or *μείχω*.

So *Veho*, *Vexi*. ¶ Or *meio* is from *μέω*, *μείω*, to pass. As we say, To pass water. For *ὀμιχέω* or *μιχέω* is from *μέμικα* pf. of *μίω*, the same as *μέω*. From this *μείω* (through *μείβω*) is *ἀμείβω*, to pass. See *Meo*.¹

Mel, honey. *Μέλι*.

Mēlanchōlicus, oppressed with melancholy. *Μελαγχολικός*.

Mēlandrÿum, a piece of salted tunny fish. *Μελάνδρουν*.

Mēlānÿrus, a sea-bream. *Μελάνουρος*.

Mēlēāgrÿdes, guinea-fowls. *Μελεαγρίδες*.

Mēles, ———

Mēlicæ gallinæ, Turkey-hens. For *medicæ* from *μηδικαί*, as brought from *Media*. L for D, as *ὀδυσσεύς*, uLysses.

Mēlichrus, of the color of honey. *Μελίχρους*.

Mēlicus, tuneful, lyrical. *Μελικός*.

Mēlilōtas, the herb melilot. *Μελίλωτος*.

Mēlimēla, *ōrum*, a kind of sweet apple. *Μελίμηλα*.

Mēlina, a purse. Fr. *meles*, a badger. As made of badger's skin. ¶ Or fr. *μηλον*, a sheep. As made of sheep-skin.

Mēlinum, a kind of white paint. As principally dug from the island of *Melos*.

Mēlinus, yellow like quinces. *Μήλινος*.

Mēlior, better. Fr. *ἀμείνων*, transp. *ἀμενίων*, (indeed according to Fischer *ἀμείνων* is for *ἀμενίων*,) *Æol.* *ἀμελίων*, (as *ἔβε-*

¹ Tooke refers *meio*, i. e. *mexo*, to Anglo-Sax. *micgan*.

Δος and *ἰβεικος* were both said; and as *Λιτρον* was put for *Νιτρον*, and in after times *PaLermo* from *PaNormos*.) whence *melior*, A being neglected as in *Rura* from *Ἄρουρα*, *Rarus* from *Ἄραιος*. ¶ Or from a supposed word *μελιων*, sweeter, more desirable; formed from *μέλι*, honey. Or at once fr. *μέλι*. ¶ Or from *μέλει*, it is a care. That is, more an object of care, more valuable. ¶ Al. from *βελτιων*, omitting *T*, *βελίων*, whence *belior*, then *melior* as *Mons* for *Bons*.

Mēlisphyllum, balm-gentle. *Μελισφυλλον*.

Mellicūlum, a sweet-heart. Fr. *mel*, *mellis*. As we say, My little honey.

Mellilla, a sweet-heart. For *mellicula*. ¶ Al. for *melliniola*, fr. *mellinia*, a drink made from honey.

Mēlo, a melon or pumpkin. Fr. *μηλον*, an apple.

Mēlōdus, melodious. *Μελωδός*.

Mēlos, a song, verse, tune. *Μέλος*.

Melrōmēnē, one of the Muses. *Μελρομένη*.

Membrāna, a thin skin which covers the (*membra*) members. Any thin skin or film. Skin taken from animals, and polished for the purpose of writing on, vellum, parchment.

Membrum, a limb; a limb or clause in a discourse. Fr. *μέλος*, *μέλεος*, a limb; whence *melibrum* (like *Cerebrum*, *Candelabrum*,) *melbrum* and for euphony *membrum*. ¶ Or from

μέρος, redupl. *μάμαρος*, (as *Pōpulus* from *Πολύς*) whence *memerum*, *memrum*, and *membrum*, as French *nomBre* (*numBer*) for *nomre* (i. e. *numerus*,) &c.

Mēmīni, I remember. Also, I make mention of. From *μένος*, explained by *Heaychius* *νούς*, mind, (whence *Mens*,) appears to have been formed a verb *μνίσαι*, or *μνάω*, *μνῶ*; (pf. mid. *μέμωνα*, whence *Moneo*;) I put or I bear in mind; whence *meno*, pf. *memini*, as *Disco*, *Didici*. And *Reminiscor*, *Comminiscor*. So also supine *mentum*, whence *Mentio*. Indeed *μνάω* is probably contracted from *μνάσαι*, whence *μνῶ*, *meno*. In an active sense *meno* would mean to put in mind, and hence to make mention of any thing to another; in a neuter sense it would mean to put myself in mind, to remember; or, in a passive sense, to be put in mind. ¶ Al. from the northern *meinen*, *minnen*,¹ to remember.

Memnōnides aves, birds which were fabled to fly yearly from *Æthiopia* to *Troy*, where on *Memnon's* tomb they fought till they killed each other.

Memnōnius, black, swarthy. From *Memnon*, from his being king of *Æthiopia*, or from his being reputed the son of *Aurora*, who was fabled to rise daily from *Æthiopia*, when she enlightened the earth. ¶ Al. from the *Memnones*, a people of *Æthiopia*: *Plin.* vi. 30.

¹ Wachter in *Manen*.

Mēmōr, remembering, mindful. Soft for *mnemor* fr. *μνήμων*. As to quantity, compare *fēra* from *φῆρός*. ¶ Al. from *memini*.

Mēmōria, memory. The power by which (*memores sumus*) we remember.

Mēmōro, I mention. Properly, I make a thing (*memor*) lasting and durable. *Memor* is so used in Horace: "Impressit *memorem* dente labris notam."

Memoro can scarcely mean "*memorem* facio aliquem alicujus rei," as the accusative is used of the thing: "*Memora* tuum nomen;" not, "*Memora* me tui nominis."

Mēnda, a blemish, blur. From *μενετή*, remaining and so adhering; whence *menta*, and *mēnda*, as *menDax* for *menTax*. As said of moles or warts adhering to the skin.

Mēndax, lying. For *mentax* fr. *mentior*. As *Teneo*, *Tenax*.

Mēndicus, a beggar. Fr. *mentior*, whence *menticus*, and *mēndicus*, as *menDax* for *menTax*. From the notorious lies of beggars. ¶ Others from *mēnda*, which they consider as meaning properly what is wanting or deficient. Could *mēnda* have meant a tatter?

Mēnis. Ausonius: "Quos legis a primâ deductos *menide* libri." The ancients, says *Tur-nebus*, seem to have prefixed a little moon to the beginning of their works, as they put a crown at the end. *Mēnis* is then fr. *μῆνη*, a moon. ¶ *Vinetus* sup-

Etym.

poses that *menis* is taken from *Μῆνιν*, the first word of the *Iliad*. *Vossius* objects that *μῆνης* makes *μήνιος*, whereas *Ausonius* has *meniDe*. But *Donnegan* has both *μήνιος* and *μήνιδος*.

Mēns, the mind. Fr. *μένος*, explained by *Hesychius* *νοῦς*, *ψυχή*.¹ So *Γένος*, *Gens*. ¶ Others derive *mentis* fr. *meno*, *memini*, *mentum*. See *Memini*. *Mens*, the faculty by which we remember.

Mēnsa, a board or table to eat on. Also, any table. For *mesa* (*N* inserted, as in *Mensus*, *Densus*, *Frango*;) fr. *μίσση*. That is, *τράπεζα μίσση χειμῆνη*, lying in the middle. As being placed in the middle of the room or house. *Virgil*: "*MEDIIS*-que parant convivia tectis." Again: "*Aulai* in *MEDIO* libabant pocula *Baccho*." Some understand it of being placed between those who are at table. *Plutarch*: *Μῆνησαν μὲν τὴν τράπεζαν τῆς ἐν μέσῳ θέσεως*. ¶ Al. from *metior*, *mensus*. A table on which provisions were measured out and dispensed to the company. Or *mēnsa* may have meant originally a platter given to each person at dinner. *Petronius*: "*Jussit senex suam* cuique *mensam* *ASSIGNARI*." *Forcellini* understands *mēnsa* in *Virgil*, 3, 394: "*Nec tu mensarum* morsus horresce futuros," of square platters made of crust-

¹ *Mēnos* is impetuosity of mind, and is from a word *μέω*, allied to *μῆω*, I am impetuous. In its sense of mind it may be compared with *θυμὸς* from *θίω*.

ed bread which were put on the table and laden with food. ¶ “Al. from Hebrew *MSAH*, portio, epulum.” V.

Mensis, a month. Fr. μήν, μηνός, μήνς. ¶ Or from *metior*, *mensus*. Cicero: “Quia *mensa* spatia conficiunt, *menses* nominantur.”

Menstruus, monthly. Fr. *mensis*.

Mensūra, a measure. Fr. *metior*, *mensum*.

Mensus, measured. For *metus* fr. *metior*. N added as in *Densus*, *Tango*, *Lingo*, &c. ¶ Al. soft for *metsus* fr. *metior*.

Menta, *Mentha*, mint. Μίνθη.

Mentigo, a scab with which lambs are seized about the mouth and lips. As beginning (à *mento*) with the chin. It seems allied to the *mentagra* (like *Podagra*) which begins with the chin and spreads over the face.

Mentio, a mention or speaking of. Fr. *meno*, *memini*, *mentum*. See *Memiui*.

Mentior, I lie. For *metior* (as N is added in *Frango*, &c.) fr. μητιῶμαι, I contrive, plan. ¶ Or it is the same as *comminiscor*, whence *commentum*.

Mentūla: See *Appendix*.

Mentum, the chin. Fr. *moveo*, whence *movimentum*, and (omitting ΟΥΜ) *mentum*. So from *Inferissimus* we have *Imus*, from *Donicum* we have *Dum*, &c. “For in speaking and eating it is continually moving.” W. ¶ Or for *ementum* fr. *emineo*, *eminui*, *eminitum*, *ementum*. From its projecting. Or

rather from *mineo*, supine *minutum*, *mintum*, to overhang; used by *Lucretius*. For *mintum*, as *mEntha* from μίνθη. ¶ Al. from *μηνυτόν*, (*μηντόν*) fr. μνήσω, to show. As by it the age is shown.

Meo, I go to and fro, pass. From a verb μέω, whence (through μέω) is ἀμείνω, to pass; and (through μέω) is ἀμείβω, to pass;¹ and (through pf. μέμικα) is μέχρι, as far as; and (through fut. μέσω) is μέσφα. Μέω is the same as βέω, whence βείομαι; and βάω, whence βάλω, &c.

Mēphītis, a strong sulphurous exhalation. “From *Syriac mepuhith*, [*mephith*,] *afflatus*.” V.

Mērācus, pure. * Fr. *merus*.

Mercātor, a merchant. Fr. *mercor*, *mercatum*.

Mercēnārius, a hired person. For *mercedinarius*. Fr. *merces*, *mercedis*.

Merces, hire, pay; profit. Also, the rent we gain from another's hiring our farm, &c. Also, cost, loss. That is, hire paid to another for what he does for us. *Merces* is for *merices*, fr. *mereor*, somewhat as *Medicus* from *Medeor*. So *Ges* in *Strages*, *Seges*. ¶ Al. from μείρω, pf. μέμερκα (μέρκα), to divide. “Quod dividitur operariis,” says *Scheide*. So μισθός is perhaps from μίω, (a. I. p. ἐμίσθην,) to divide.

Mercor, I traffic; I buy to sell again; I buy generally. Fr.

¹ See Burgess's Edition of *Dawes*.

merx, mercis. Or *merx* is fr. *mercor.* See *Merx.*

Mercūriāles, merchants, &c. and learned men. As under the protection (*Mercurii*) of Mercury.

Mercūrius, Mercury. Fr. *merx, mercis.* For Mercury presides over traffic.¹

Merda, excrement. Fr. *μείρω,* to divide, separate; pp. *μέμεγραι,* whence *μέρδην.* So Excrement is from *Excerno,* to separate. Compare *Muscerda.*

Mērenda is thought by Scalliger to have been food given (*ære merentibus*) to labourers a little before they were dismissed from their work. Calpurnius: "SERVÆ cūm venerit hora *merendæ.*" So Præbeo, Præbenda. Dacier remarks: "*Merendam* tamen idem quod prandium fuisse, inonet Festus. Quare dicendum est priscis temporibus, nondum inducto prandii nomine, *merendam* pro prandio fuisse; postea vero pro cibo qui post meridiem dabatur, ut apud nos fit."

Mēreor, I earn, acquire, deserve. Fr. *μείρω,* whence *μερῶ,* fut. of *μείρω,* to obtain a share, and also, to take, receive.

Mēretrix, a harlot. Fr. *me-*

reo, meritum, to earn. Quæ corpore *meretur.* Somewhat similarly Whore or Hore is from Hire; and Πόρνη is from Πέρογνα pf. mid. of Πέρω, to sell.

Merga, a fork, pitchfork. Festus: "A *mergis;* quia, ut illi se in aquam *mergunt,* dum pisces persequuntur: sic messores eas in fruges *demergunt,* ut elevare possint manipulos." But Forcellini says that *merga* is a ripple or kind of sickle. And here it is perhaps to be referred to *μεριστική,* capable of dividing and severing; cut down to *μερικῆ, μερικῆ,* whence *merca, merga.* Or *μερικῆ* might itself have had this sense.

Merges, a sheaf or handful of corn. That is, as much corn as one can raise (*mergå*) with a pitchfork at once.

Mergo, I plunge, immerse. For *merco* fr. *μείρω,* pf. *μέμερκα,* I divide, cause to divide i. e. a liquid. As *δύω, δύπτω* are to dive from the original notion of separating, as is observed in *δύο,* two; and in the allied forms *δάω, δίω,* &c. Go, as from *τρώω, τέτρωκα,* is *τρώγω,* and from *ἀρέω, ἀρηκα,* is *ἀρήγω.* ¶ Al. from "in mare ago." Whence *marego, mergo.*

Mergus, a cormorant. Fr. *mergo.* From its dipping into the sea. Ovid: "Æquor amat, NOMENQUE TENET QUIA *mergitur.*"

Mergus, a layer bent and sunk into the earth a little way, then raised up again. Fr. *mergo.*

¹ Jamieson: "Rudbeck thinks that the different attributes of *Mercury*, as the father of letters, the god of money, the inventor of geometry, of astronomy, of numbers, of weights and measures, and of merchandise, may be all traced to Goth. *merkia,* which signifies to cut on wood, to enumerate, to strike metals, to measure, to affix limits, to distinguish the heavenly signs."

Mēridies, mid-day. For *medidies*, *medius dies*. Cicero: “*Meridiem cur non medidiem? Credo, quod erat insuavius.*” ¶ Al. from *μερῶ*, fut. of *μείρω*, to divide, and *dies*. But this would be a hybridous compound.

Mērītum, desert. Fr. *mereo*, *meritum*.

Mērops, the bee-eater. *Μέροψ*.

Merto, from *mergo*, *mergitum*, *mertum*. So Pulto and Manto. *Mergo*, *mergitum*, as Parco, *Parciturum*.

Mērūla, a blackbird, merle. It is said also of a kind of fish. Fr. *merus*. As being separated from others of its kind and keeping alone. Festus: “*Quod solivaga est et solitaria pascitur.*” ¶ Or from *merivola*, (from *volo*, as) *merola*, *merula*.

Mērum, pure wine. That is, *merum vinum*, wine alone without adulteration.

Mērus, alone, bare, solitary; unmixed, pure. Fr. *μερῶ* fut. of *μείρω*, to sever. Severed from others.

Merx, *mercis*, any kind of ware or merchandise. “*Res ipsa quæ emitur venditurque.*” F. From the Celtic *merc*,¹ merchandise. ¶ Scheide: “Fr. *μείρω*, pf. *μέμερκα*. As being sold in parts.” That is, Retail. Or perhaps in some way from *mereo*, to earn, gain, or from the word which gave *mereo*. ¶ “Transposed from Hebrew *MCR*, (*MRC*) *res venalis.*” Ainsw.

Mespīlus, a medlar-tree. *Μεσπίλη*.

Messis, harvest. Fr. *meto*, *metsum*, *messum*.

Mēta, a pillar in the form of a cone round which chariots turned in the race. Hence, anything in the form of a cone. Hence also, any limit, boundary or end. Fr. *metor*, I measure out. From the notion of measuring out the ground, and so fixing the limit. Thus in the passage in the Psalms, “*Lord, let me know mine end and the MEASURE of my days,*” Johnson explains Measure “*limit, boundary.*” Thus also Wachter explains the German *Metz* “*terra mensurata; et synecdochicè fines vel termini alicujus regionis.*” ¶ Dunbar: “The pf. pass. (*μέμεται*) of the obsolete verb *μείω*, *meo*, to go, (pass,) probably furnished *meta.*” Both *ἀμύσω* and *ἀμείβω* (which are from *μείω*) signified to pass.²

Mētallum, a mine; a metal. *Μέταλλον*.

Mētāmorphōsis, transformation. *Μεταμόρφωσις*.

Mētānaxa, repentance. *Μετάνοια*.

Mētāphōra, a metaphor. *Μεταφορά*.

Mētara, raw silk; a clue or skein of silk or thread; a string, rope. *Μέταξα*, says Stephens, was silk among the later Greeks. Martini refers it to the Syrian *metaccas*, *ordinatus*, *ornatus*.

¹ “Fr. *μέτος*, whence *μέτιλον* which Hesychius explains *εσχατον*, last.” Salmas. ¶ “Fr. the Syriac *MTH*, *pervenit.*” Ainsw.

¹ Jamieson, *Herm. Scyth.* p. 132.

Mēthōdus, a method. *Míthodos*.

Mētículōsus, fearful. Fr. *metus*, whence *meticulus*, as Funis, Funiculus.

Mētior, I measure; I measure or deal out; I measure out a path in going forward, I pass through. Ovid: "Celerique carinā Ægeas metiris aquas." Hemsterhuis: "From μέω, whence μέδιμον, and (from pf. mid. μέμωδα) μώδιον and *modus*." Rather from some word which produced μέτρον, a measure. Wachter: "Gr. μετρῆν, Lat. *metiri*, Goth. *mitan*, Anglo-Sax. *metan*, Belg. *meetēn*, Hebr. *mad*."

Mēto, I mow, reap; I cut down, crop. From Goth. *maitan*,¹ to cut. ¶ Or fr. ἀμνητος, harvest; or from ἀμνηται pp. of ἀμῶω, to cut. A dropt, as in Rura from Ἄρουρα; and ē changed into ē, as in Fera from Φηρός.

Mētūchē, participation. *Μετοχή*.

Mētōpascōpos, a physiognomist. *Μεταποσκόπος*.

Mētor, I measure. I measure out the ground for pitching a camp or for building. See *Metior*. ¶ Al. from *meta*.

Mētrēta, a measure of wine, &c. *Μετρητής*.

Mētricus, metrical. *Μετρικός*.

Mētrōpōlis, the mother city of any country. *Μητροπόλις*.

Mētrum, metre. *Μέτρον*.

Mētuo, I fear. Fr. *metus*, dat. *metui*.

Mētus, fear. Fr. *μετίω*, *μετιῶ*, or *μετίω*, *μετιῶ*, to remit, relax. As ὄχνος is fr. ἔχω, to hold back; pf. mid. ὄχα, whence ὄχνος, ὄκνος. ¶ Or for *methus*, (as puTeo from πυθίω, παTior from παθίω,) fr. μόθος, explained by Hesychius (inter alia) by φόβος, fear. O into E, as in gĒnu from γOnu.

Meus, my. Fr. *me*, as from τῆ is τῶς, and from ἦ is εἶς.

Mīca, a little piece, crumb, grain. From *micca* from μικκός, ἤ, small.

Mico, I have a tremulous motion, quiver, palpitate, vibrate. Applied to rays of light, it means to sparkle, glitter, flash. *Mico* was applied also to a game in which persons moved their fingers up and down very swiftly, and guessed each at the number of the other. Fr. *mica*, which is explained by Forcellini (inter alia) "minutissimum auri ramentum, ut quæ in arenâ REFULGENT." In this case the sense of quivering will be secondary, arising from the sparkling produced by the vibration of helmets, spears, &c. ¶ But, as I in *Mica* is long, *miso* will be better perhaps referred to a verb μῖω, to move; pf. μῖμικα, μῖκα. *Miō* would be allied to μῶω, whence Blomfield derives *Moveo*. That the notion of motion is inherent in the verb μῖω, (whence μινυδς, μινύθω, &c.) may gain further confirmation from its being explained by Donnegan "to wear by MOTION." Also,

¹ Wachter in Mæhan.

from this verb *μικω*, pp. *μέμιμαι*, is perhaps *μίκω*, which is explained by Lennep, "genus carminis lascivi, quod gesticulatione et motu corporis exprimebant histriones."

Migditybs, a Carthaginian of Libyan and Tyrian extraction. Fr. *μυθην*, in a mixed manner; and *Λύβς*, Lybian.

Migro: See Appendix.

Mihi, to me. For *mohi*, from *μοι*, *μοι*, *μοι*, *mohi*. Wachter has noticed some German words, where the H has been added in the middle. So Lat. aHenus. ¶ Or from *μοι* was formed *μοιφι*, (as in *ναυφι*), whence *μοιφι*, (as in *ναυφι*), whence *μοιφι*, (as *veHo* is for *veCHo*), whence *mih*. See *Tibi*.

Miles, a soldier. Fr. *δμιλος*, a troop of soldiers. *Ὀμιλία*, says Damm, is properly a military word. Homer: *ἐν πρώτοιισιν ὀμιλεῖ*. Thucydides: *τὸν πλεῖστον ὀμιλον τῶν ψίλων*. And: *ὁ δὲ πολὺς ὀμιλος καὶ στρατιώτης*. O omitted, as in *Dentes* from *Ὀδοντες*, Ramus from *Ὀραμνος*. ¶ Al. from *mille* or *mile*. Eutropius: "*Mille pugnatores delegit Romulus, quos a numero milites appellavit*." Haigh: "Because the legion at first consisted of three thousand; each tribe furnishing a thousand."¹

Miliaria, a kind of linnet.

¹ Al. from *λη*, a troop, whence *ληξ*, turmarium. M added, as some suppose also in *Mars*, *Mons*. Dacier: "*Meningius ait miles esse a μίλαξ, popularis. In veteribus Glossis: Populares, στρατιώται*." But where is *μίλαξ* found? Is it for *δμιλαξ* fr. *δμιλος*?

As feeding on millet. Varro: "Ficedulæ et *miliaria* dictæ a cibo, quodd alteræ fico, alteræ *milio* fiant pingues."

Militia, the service (*militi*) of a soldier.

Milium: See Appendix.

Mille and *Mile*, a thousand. *Millia* or *milia* appears to come from *μύρια*, ten thousand. As *λαίριον*, *liLium*. ¶ Al. from *χίλια*.

Milliarium, a mile stone. Fr. *millia*, i. e. *millia* passuum. As marking an interval of a thousand paces. Also, a pillar placed by Augustus at the top of the Roman Forum; from which pillar the miles were reckoned on the various roads.

Milliarium, oftener *Miliarium*, a caldron. As being of immense bulk, and of a (*mille*) thousand pound weight.

Milvīnus, ravenous, like the (*milvus*) kite.

Milvus, *Milvus*, *Milvus*, a kite. Fr. *ἀμειλιχος*, ungentle, says Lyttleton. Hence *amilchus*, and *amilvus*, as perhaps *malva* from *μαλάχη*, and *brevis* from *βραχύς*. Then *amilvus* became *milvus*, as *Ararus Rarus*, *Arura Rura*.

Mimallones, priestesses of Bacchus. *Μιμάλλωνες*.

Mimus, a mimic, gesticulator; a mimical performance, buffoonery, farce, &c. *Μίμος*.

Mina, an Attic coin. Soft for *μνᾶ*.

Mina, threats. See *Minor*.

Mina murorum, pinnacles, battlements. A *minando*, i. e. *eminendo*. Virgil: "Hinc at-

que hinc vastæ rupes, geminique
minantur In cœlum scopuli.”
 Or from *mineo*.

Mineo, I hang over. Fr.
minæ.

Minerva, Minerva. “It has
 been traced,” says Jamieson,
 “to Gothic *minni*, ingenium,
 sapientia, *minnas*, meminisse.”

¶ Or, as Quintilian states that
 it was anciently written *Menerva*,
 it is perhaps fr. *meneo*, whence
memini, and *comminiscor*. As
 the Goddess of memory or of in-
 vention. ¶ “Vel a jugo tex-
 torio cui stamen circumvolvitur,
 quod Hebræis *menor*. Vel ἀμεί-
 σως a *manar*, texere.” W.¹

Minerval, a present or fee
 given to a teacher. From *Min-
 nerva*, who presided over genius
 and learning.

Mingo, I make water. Fr.
 ὀμιχέω, ὀμιχῶ, whence *micho* (as
 Dentes from Ὀδοῦρες,) then *migo*
 and *mingo*, as in *Lingo*. ¶ Al.
 from Anglo-Sax. *micgan*.

Minimus, least. Fr. *minor*.

Minister, a servant. Fr.
minor, *minus*. Compare Ma-
 gister.²

Ministro, I serve; I supply,
 afford. Fr. *minister*, *ri*.

Minitor, I threaten. Fr.
minor.

Minium, vermilion. Perhaps
 a Spanish word. Propertius:
 “Ut Mæotica nix *minio* si certat
 IBERO.” Justin supposes that

it gave the name to the river
 Miho in Spain. Vitruvius re-
 verses the reasoning: “*Minium*
 et Indicum nominibus ipsis in-
 dicant, quibus in locis procrean-
 tur.”

Mino, as, I threaten. See
Minor.

Mino, as, I drive. “Nam
minæ sunt etiam voces, quibus
 bubulci increpant boves, et ad
 progrediendum hortantur.” F.
 So Ovid: “Addiscam Getici
 quæ norunt verba juvenci, As-
 suetas illis adjiciamque *minas*.”
 So Increpo is used. Tibullus:
 “Aut stimulo tardos INCRE-
 PUISSE boves.” Vossius ob-
 serves that hence is Belg. *men-
 nen*.¹

Minor, less. For *mior*, fr.
 μείων. As LeNis for Leis from
 Λεῖος. ¶ Al. from μινός i. e.
 μινυός, small.

Minor, I threaten. For *menor*,
 as Liber for Leber. *Menor* from
 μένος, rage, or from a verb μινάο-
 μαι, μινῶμαι, or μινέθμαι, μινούμαι,
 formed from it. ¶ Al. from
 Germ. *meinen*, (allied to our
 word To *mean*, and perhaps to
 μένος, the mind,) explained by
 Wachter: “significare, cogitata
 sermone vel alio signo demon-
 strare.” *Minor* is sometimes
 used in a good sense. Horace:
 “Atqui vultus erat multa et
 præclara *minantis*.” Haigh re-
 fers *minor* to μινάω, (whence
 μινάω,) to put in mind.

Minōtaurus, the Minotaur, a

¹ “*Minerva*, quasi μινέρρη. Α μίνρη, προστροπή, Arcadio. Hortatrix operum. Lanificii enim præses, ideoque ἐργάτη dicta.” Isaac Voss. But why V for G?

² Al. for *manister* fr. *manus*.

¹ Wachter refers *mino* to Celt. *menn*, a place: “*Minare* nihil aliud est quàm de loco in locum ducere.”

monster. From *Minos* and *taurus* or *Taurus*. See the fable as explained by Lempriere.

Mīnūo, I lessen. Fr. *minus*. See *Minor*. ¶ Or fr. *μινύς*, small; or from a verb *μινύω*, whence *μινύθω*, I lessen.

Mīnūrio, *Mīnūrizo*, I chirp, twitter. *Μινυρίζω*.

Mīnūtal, anything very (*minutum*) small. Meat cut small, minced meat.

Mīnūtus, made less; made small; small. Fr. *minuo*.

Mīrācūlum, a wonder. Fr. *miror*. As *Specto*, *Spectaculum*.

Mirio, a distorted or deformed person. Fr. *miror*. One whom we wonder at. Or from *mira*, i. e. *monstra*.

Mirmillo, a kind of gladiator. Fr. *μόρμυλος*, which in Ælian is a kind of fish, which these gladiators had engraved as a sign on their shields. Festus says that one gladiator was wont to attack another in these words: "Non te peto, PISCEM peto: quid me fugis, Galle?"

Mīror, I wonder, am astonished at. Fr. *μείρομαι*, I am divided. That is, I am distracted in my mind, stupefied, astonished. Virgil: "Animum nunc huc celerem, nunc DIVIDIT illuc." Homer has *μέρμερα ἔργα*, splendid works. *Μέρμερα* appears to be a reduplication for *μέρα* fr. *μείρω*, fut. *μερῶ*, I divide. "*Μερίζειν*," says Hemsterhuis, "de cogitationibus divisus et distractis dicitur."¹

¹ Haigh refers *miror* to *mirus*, and *mirus* to *μείρω*, to desire.

Miscellus, mixed, promiscuous. Fr. *misceo*.

Misceo, I mix. Soft for *misgeo* fr. *μισγίω*.

Miser, wretched. From *μισερός*, (or perhaps a word *μισερός*;) abominable, detestable, despicable, and therefore wretched. One of the meanings given by Johnson to Wretched is "despicable, hatefully contemptible." Compare a Wretch with Wretched.²

Miscreo, *Miscreor*, the same as *Miseror*.

Miscria, wretchedness. Fr. *miser*.

Misroror, I pity. That is, I am (*miser*) wretched on account of another, I am wretched with one who is wretched, I weep with one who weeps.

Misi, pf. of *mitto*. Soft for *mitsi*. So *missum* for *mitsum*.

Missicius miles: "Qui missionem honestam impetravit, vel confectis stipendiis missione donandus est." F.

Missus, a course or turn at a fight of wild beasts. That is, one sending or turning of them out. From *mitto*, *mitsum*, *missum*.

Missa, the service of the Mass. From Hebr. *missah*, an oblation.³

² Al. from *μισῶ*, to hate. But I is long. ¶ Al. soft for *miger* fr. *μισερός*, Æol. of *μισερός*, miserable.

³ This derivation, as Wachter observes, is much more suitable than another, which he thus states: "Ab initio erat missio catechumenorum aliorumque, quibus Sacramentum ex disciplina veteris Ecclesie nec participare nec spectare licebat: quos, ut

Mitigo, I soften. Fr. *mitis*, as *Levis*, *Levigo*.

Mitis, soft, tender, gentle, meek. Fr. *μίμται* pp. of *μικα*, (whence *μινυός*, *μινύθω*), which *Heayebius* interprets by *ισθίω*, to eat: properly, to make small by biting. Or from a word *μεία*, *μέμται*: or even from *μειώ*, *μειῶ*, whence *μειωτός*, *μειός*. (See *Lima*.) *Mitis* is thus said of things which are fit to eat. *Virgil*: “*Sunt nobis mitia poma.*” ¶ *Al.* for *mithis*, as *la-Teo* from *λαθίω*, *puTeo* from *πυθίω*. *Mithis* from *πιθῶ*, persuasion, yieldingness, whence *pithis*, yielding, tender; and, applied to what is soft in eating, yielding to the teeth. Hence *mithis*, P and M being commutable. *Vossius*: “The *Æolians* said *Ματιῶ* for *Πατιῶ*, *Μαθούσα* for *Παθούσα*.” See *Multus*. Or thus: *pithis*, *pitis*, *mitis*. ¶ *Haigh*: “Fr. *μειδής*, from *μειδάω*, to smile.” In *Homer* we have *φιλομμείδης Ἀφροδίτη*. ¶ *Al.* from *μειλιχτός*, (*μειχτός*), softened.

Mitra, a turban, &c. *Μίτρα*.

Mitto, I send, send away, &c. Fr. *μετιῶ*, *μετιῶ*, or *μετιῶ*, *μετιῶ*, I cast. When *Herodotus* says, *Ἐπιὰν νῶτον ὅς δελιάση περι ἄγκιστρον*, *μετίει* ἐς μέσον τὸν ποταμὸν, *μετίει* is “casts or sends.”

Mitulus, a limpet. *Μίτυλος*.

Mixtus, mixed. Fr. *miga*, *mixi*, from *μίγω*, *μίξω*.

Μνημῶσύνῃ, the mother of the *Muses*. “Fr. *μνημοσύνη*, memory, by the aid of which the arts and sciences are learned and preserved.” F. *Mnemosynæ* is used for the *Muses* themselves.

Mnester, a suitor. *Μνηστήρ*.

Mobilis, moveable; easy to be moved or to move. For *movebilis* fr. *moveo*. Or for *motabilis* fr. *moto*.

Mōcōsus, ludicrous. Fr. *μῶκος*, ridicule.

Mōdērātus, temperate, moderate. That is, governed, restrained within due bounds. Fr. *moderor*.

Mōdēror, I regulate, restrain, govern. Fr. *modus*. That is, I keep within due bounds.

Mōdestus, moderate; modest, i. e. moderate in one's pretensions or desires. Fr. *modus*, as *Funus*, *Funestus*.

Mōdicus, moderate, sober; also, middling, ordinary, little, &c. Fr. *modus*.

Mōdius, *Mōdium*, a Roman measure. Fr. *μῶδιος*, which is used by *Dinarchus*. ¶ *Al.* from *μέμοδα* pf. mid. of *μέδα*, I rule, regulate. This is indeed the derivation of *μῶδιος*. ¶ *Al.* from *modus*.

Mōdo, only. *Cicero*: “*Non modo [non] facere, sed ne cogitare quidem.*” *Modo* facere, is “only to do:” and *modo* is properly the ablative of *modus*,

discederent, hisce verbis, quæ etiamnum obtinent, præmonitos ferunt, *ITE, MISSA EST*, i. e., discedite, *missio* vobis indicitur. Postea vocem aiunt usurpari cæptam pro ipsis mysteriis, quorum causâ catachumeni erant dimissi, h. c. pro celebratione sacræ Eucharistiæ.”

Etym.

¹ “Gr. *μῶδιος*, Germ. *mut*; Belg. *mod*, Welsh *mu*.” W.

which expresses a limit and bound. Again, *modo* is, provided that, i. e. but only in such and such a case. "He shall do so, (*modo*) provided he acts well." He shall do so only on those terms and within that regulation. Again, *modo* is but just now. Cicero: "Nuper . . . : et quid dico nuper? immo verò *modo* ac plane paulo ante vidimus qui forum ornament." Here *modo* limits and circumscribes the time. Vossius explains it "intra breviculum durationis *modum*." So *modo* is only just for the present time. So, when Terence says, "*Modo* ait, *modo* negat;" he means, "He says so just for the moment or hour, and just for the next moment or hour he says otherwise."

Mōdūlor, I regulate, measure, harmonize. Fr. *modulus*.

Mōdūlus, a measure, rule. Fr. *modus*.

Mōdus; a rule, measure, method, way; measure in music, tune, note; measure, quantity; rule, limit, bound. Fr. μέτρον pf. mid. of μέδω, to rule, govern. Whence Μέδμων and Medimnus. ¶ "From Hebrew *MDD*, whence *MDH*, measure." Ainsw.

Mōdus, a mood or mode. Scheller: "Verbs have four modes. Properly speaking, the verb has no modes, but expresses the modes of the action denoted by the verb. The action expressed by the verb may happen in four WAYS OR MODES, indicative, subjunctive, impera-

tive, infinitive. These names are not very accurate." Black: "*Modus* is used to signify the different MANNERS of conjugating verbs, agreeably to the different actions or affections to be expressed, as showing, commanding, &c."

Mæchus, an adulterer. Μοχός.

Mænēra: See Munus.

Mænīa, walls, rampart. "Fr. *maen*, a stone, rock; which word has been left the Welsh by the Celts." W. ¶ Or *mænīa* is for *mæria* fr. *mære*, the same as *mærus*. So doNum is perhaps for doRum fr. δῶρον. ¶ Al. for *munia* fr. ἀμύνω, to repel. Somewhat as Aurea for Orea. Some suppose that *Mærus* also is for *Murus*.

Mæra, a degree of a sign in the Zodiac. Fr. μοῖρα, a division.

Mæreo, *Mæreo*, I grieve, lament. Fr. μοῖρα, translated by Donnegan (inter alia) "hard fate." That is, from a verb μοιρέω, I am under hard fate or misfortune, I grieve. "Ἐπλόρο τὴν μοῖραν," says Scheide. ¶ Al. from ἀμοιρέω, I am unlucky, unfortunate. A dropt, as in Rura from Ἄρουρα. ¶ Al. from μέμοιρα pf. mid. of μέρω, to divide. Ovid: "DIVIDOR hæud aliter quàm si mea membra relinquam."¹

Mærus, a wall. Fr. μέμοιρα pf. mid. of μέρω, to divide.

¹ Al. from μύρομαι, to weep. Goth. *maurnan*, allied to our *mourn*, is to grieve. And Germ. *murren*.

This is, a partition. ¶ But Scaliger thus: "A μῶϊρα, pars. Quòd quisque pro PARTE suâ muros extrueret, reficeret, servaret."

Mæstus, sad. Fr. *mæreo*, *mærsi*, *mærstum*, *mæstum*, as Torreo, Tostum.

Mōla, a mill. Μύλη. Also, a cake made of salt, and corn bruised (*molâ*) by a mill and used in sacrifices. Also, a mole or false conception. Vossius: "Ex gravitate et motûs difficultate, quasi lapis gestaretur *molaris*." It is however from Gr. μύλη, which is so used.

Mōlâres (dentes), the grinders. Fr. *molo*, to grind.

Mōles, a huge mass or bulk, a huge pile or weight; great toil and difficulty. "Mul in Celtic signifies a heap, a mound. Hence Lat. *moles*, and Gaëlic *mulan*, a hillock." Sir W. Drummond. ¶ Or for *boles*, as Mons for Bons. And as βολγὸς and μολγὸς are interchanged. *Boles* from βῶλος, a mass. ¶ Al. from μόλος, toil; whence μόλις, with difficulty. That is, from μοῦλος, poetic form of μόλος, as νεῦσος of νόσος. In this case toil is the primary meaning of *moles*, and from it proceeds that of a huge mass or bulk, from its ponderousness and difficulty of being moved. ¶ Haigh refers to μῶλος, a mole, harbour.

Mōlestus, troublesome, painful. Fr. *moles*, toil. As Nefas, Nefastus. But O here is

long. Yet some derive *Lúcerna* from *Lúceo*. ¶ Or from μόλος, toil. As Funus, Funestus. ¶ Or from *mola*, a millstone. From the toil attendant on grinding with the millstone. So κόπος, toil, is derived fr. κόπτω, fut. 2. κοπῶ. Damm: "Corn among the ancients was broken by battering it: and from the troublesome labor of battering corn all troublesome labor was called κόπος."

Mōlîmen, attempt, effort. Fr. *moliôr*.

Mōliôr, I toil, labor, attempt or aim at doing what is laborious; I move or stir anything with great exertion. That is, ago aut moveo aliquid magnâ *mole*. Also, I build, raise. That is, statuo *molem*. Or it is properly, I raise (magnâ *mole*) with great toil. Virgil: "Tantæ *molis* erat Romanam condere gentem." Hence, like Struo, *moliôr* is to contrive, plan, project. *Moliôr* has also the opposite sense of pulling down and overthrowing. Here it seems to be put for *demoliôr*. As Populor for Depopulor.

Mollis, soft. For *mobilis*, easy to be moved. That is, pliant, flexible. "Quòd *mollia* facile trahantur et MOVEANTUR in quâmcunque partem." Perrott. In Virgil, Georg. 2, 389, "Oscilla ex altâ suspendunt *mollia* pinu," Heyne interprets *mollia* by *mobilia*. So in 3, 76, "Altiùs ingreditur et *mollia* crura reponit," Ceruti interprets *mollia* by *mobilia*. In 3, 165, we have: "Dum

¹ Al. from *mola*, a mill-stone. From its massiveness. But the O is short.

faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas." *Mobilis, mobilis, mollis.*¹

Mollusca nux, a kind of nut. Macrobius: "*Mollusca* nux dicta est, quod omnibus nucibus *mollior* sit."

Mölo, I grind. Fr. *mola*.

Mölossi canes, mastiffs, dogs from the *Molossi*, a people of Epirus. Xenophon has *Μολοτικὰ κύνες*.

Mölossus, a foot like *möl-lēscō*. *Μολοσσός*.

Mölybdīs, a plummet. *Μολυβδῖς*.

Mōmen, motion, impulse. For *movimen* fr. *moveo*.

Mōmentum, motion, impulse; impulsive force, actuating power. For *movimentum* fr. *moveo*. Also, change; inclination to change position; power operating to produce change. Weight, power, influence, motive, as tending to move and affect the mind. A moment of time, as being continually in motion. Possibly some of the meanings of *momentum* point to *molimentum* fr. *molior*.

Mönächus, a monk. *Μοναχός*.

Mōnas, unity. *Μονάς*.

Mönastērion, a monastery. *Μοναστήριον*.

Mönaulos, a simple pipe. *Μόναιλος*.

Mönēdūla, a jack-daw. For *monetula*, from its supposed

fondness for (*moneta*) coin. Cicero: "Non plus aurum tibi quàm *monedule* committebant." Pliny: "*Monedularum*, cui soli avi furacitas auri argentique præcipuè mira est." ¶ Al. from *moneo*. "Ab auguribus quos *moneret* in captandis auguriis." V.

Mōneo, I put in mind, advise, admonish. See Memini.

Mönēris, a ship of one bank of oars. *Μονήρης*.

Mönēta, money coined; also, a mint for coining. As *Rubeta* is from *Rubus*, so *moneta* may be from *moneo*. The object of stamping money must have been to give information either of the date or of the value of the money coined, or of both. Vossius: "Quia nota inscripta *monet* nos auctoris et valoris." Ainsworth: "The stamp was anciently the effigies of some God, that looking on it they might be put in mind of the deity." ¶ Tooke: "Mint and money are the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. *mynegian*, *myngian*, notare, to mark, or to coin. The Latin *moneta* is the past participle of the same Anglo-Saxon verb." The Anglo-Sax. *mynet* (whence our Mint,) was coin, and *mynetsmitha* was a place for striking coin.²

² However, Wachter derives these from the Latin. Whether his reason is valid, the reader will judge: "Nam primis temporibus Germani aurum et argentum signatum non habebant nec desiderabant; exceptis Rheno proximis, a quibus vocabulum hodiernum videtur confictum." ¶ Others affirm that *moneta* is called from its being stamped in the temple of Juno

¹ Al. from *μαλακός*, soft; whence *μολακός*, as *Μολάχη* is the same as *Μαλάχη*. See Calmus. From *μολακός*, *μολακός* is *mollis*, as from *Κολωνός*, *Κολωνός* is *Collis*. ¶ Al. from *μαλός*, soft.

Mōnīle, a necklace. From Celt. *muinnal*,¹ the neck. ¶ Isaac Vossius refers to *μοννός* in Pollux. ¶ Or it is from *monēo*. “Quia virtutis et dignitatis *monumentum* et signum foret.” V. Somewhat as the Torques was given to Manlius. Or *monile* may refer to something like the Catholic rosaries or Jewish phylacteries. *Ile*, as Cubo, Cubile.

Mōnō—: The words beginning with *Mono* are all from the Greek. *Mónos*, alone: &c.

Mōns, a mountain, high hill. Fr. *βουνός*, a hill. Luke: Πᾶν ὄρος καὶ βουνός ταπεινωθήσεται. Donnegan translates *βουνοειδής*, “MOUNTAINOUS, hilly.” Fr. *βουνός*, Æol. *βωνός*, (as *μούσα*, Æol. *μῶσα*; and *βούς*, Æol. *βῶς*,) is *bons*, (as *Γένος*, Gens), whence for softness *mons*. *Βολγός* and *μολγός* were the same. So *βύμηξ* and *μύμηξ*. ¶ Or from *mineo*, *minilum*, *mintum*, as *Montis* from *σιντης*. ¶ Al. from *ὄρος*, *Ύρος*, whence *vors*, and *vons*, (as perhaps from *Πόρος*, Pors, is Pons,) whence for softness *mons*. So some derive Mars from *Ἄρης*.

Monstro, I inform, point out,

Moneta, who was called, they say, from admonishing the Romans to sacrifice a sow. And Suidas tells the story, that, when the Romans wanted money to carry on the war with Pyrrhus, they prayed to Juno, who instructed them that, if they were just in their wars, they should not want money: and that they thence called her Juno *Moneta*, and decreed that the coin of the republic should be struck in her temple. This is all fable.

¹ Classical Journal, No. 5, P. 122.

show. Fr. *moneo*, *monsi*, *monsum*, whence *monstro*, (as from Calce is Calcitro,) then *monstro*.

Monstrum, a prodigy, monster. Fr. *monstro*. As pointing out or indicating the will of the Gods or future events. The Gentiles, says Forcellini, thought that everything extraordinary and unusual portended some future event. Cicero: “Quorum vini verba ipsa, prudenter a majoribus posita, declarant: quia enim ostendunt, portendunt, *monstrant*, prodicunt; ostenta, portenta, *monstra*, prodigia dicuntur.”

Mōnūmentum, that which puts us in mind or advises us of any event, as a statue, sepulchre, book, &c. From *monēo*. So Documentum.

Mōra, delay, hindrance. For *mona* fr. *μονή*. As diRus fr. *δεινός*. ¶ Or from *μίμορα* pf. mid. of *μίσπω*, to divide, distract. From the distraction of the mind from the object in pursuit. Or from the notion of division of time, i. e. interval and space. Valerius: “Deus ipse *moras spatiumque* indulget amori.” ¶ Teuton. *merren* is to delay; Anglo-Sax. *meran* is to hinder.

Mōra, a division of the Spartan soldiers. *Mōpa*.

Mōrātus, endued with (*mores*) manners good or bad. Also said of pieces in which the manners of the characters are well represented.

Morbōnia, a place full (*morbidi*) of disease; any horrid place.

Morbus, a disease. Fr. μόρος, which Hesychius explains (inter alia) by νόσος. Hence μόρῶτος, *morvus*, for softness *morbus*. Or from μόρος is *morivus*, *morvus*, *morbus*, as Superereo, Superivus, Supervus, Superbus. See Arvum.

Mordeo, I bite. Also, I prick, sting; hence, I say stinging things about another, I slander. Fr. μείρω, I divide; especially, with the teeth; pp. μέμορται, whence μόρην. Compare teuDo. So ἀμέρδω. And thus, as Haigh observes, from γανάω and γανίω are γανδάω and γανδέω, whence Candeo.

Mordicus, with the teeth. Fr. *mordeo*. That is, by biting.

Mōrētum, a kind of sallad. Fr. μορητὸν, divided, fr. μορέω, μεμόρηται. The Latins call it for a somewhat like reason Intritum.¹

Mōrīgēror, I humor, please. That is, *morem gero*.

Mōrio, a fool. Fr. μωρίων, fr. μωρός.

Mōrior, I die. Fr. μόρος, death.

Mormyr, a species of fish. Μορμύρος.

Mōrōlogus, babbling. Μωρολόγος.

Mōror, I delay. See Mora.

Mōror, I am silly. Fr. μωρόμαι, μωροῦμαι.

Mōrōsus, difficult to please, froward, &c. Qui sui *moris* est.

¹ Al. from μωστών. But the change is too violent.

Morpheus, Morpheus. Μορφεύς.

Mors, death. Fr. μόρος, which is explained by Hesychius θάνατος. As Γένος, Gens. ¶ Others refer it to *mortis*, this to μέμορται pp. of μείρω, to divide; pf. mid. μέμορα, whence μέρος. "Optimè competit mortis, quia animam e corpore SEPARAT," says Wachter.²

Morsus, a bite, bit. Fr. *mordeo*, *mordsum*, *morsum*.

Morta, fate. Fr. μορτή, explained by Hesychius μοῖρα.

Mortālis, mortal. Fr. *mortis*.

Mortārium, a mortar. Fr. μέμορται pp. of μείρω, to divide. Johnson defines a Mortar "a vessel in which materials are BROKEN by being pounded with a pestle." Others think *mortarium* put for *moretarium* from *moretum*. That is, a vessel in which herbs are bruised which are fit for making salad. *Mortarium* is also a vessel in which mortar is made. "A similitudine ejus, quod planum latumque habet fundum." F. So also it is the mortar itself.

Mortuus, dead. Fr. *moritus* (*mōrtus*.) fr. *mōrior*. As *Fatuus*, *Ambiguus*, *Mutuus*. Or from *moritus*, *mortius*. ¶ Al.

² Yet Tooke has the rashness to put *Mors* in a catalogue of words, "of which," he says, "the serious and elaborate accounts given by the Latin etymologists will cause to those who consult them either great disgust or great entertainment, according to the disposition and humor of the enquirer." Tooke himself refers *mors* to Anglo-Sax. *mord*.

from *mortis*. ¶ Al. from *μορ-
τος*, which Hesychius explains
θνητός.

Mōrūlus, blackish. Fr. *μαῦ-
ρος*, dark. ¶ Or fr. *morum*. From
the color of the mulberry.

Mōrum, a mulberry; a black-
berry. Fr. *μόρον*. ¶ Or from
μαῦρον, dark.

Mōrus, a mulberry-tree. Fr.
μορία. ¶ Or fr. *morum*.

Mōrus, foolish. *Μωρός*.

Mos, *mōris*, a manner, way,
custom, fashion. *Mores* are
manners, character, morals.
Mos is contracted fr. *modus*,
somewhat as *Vis* from *Volis*,
and *Ad* from *Apud*. *Modus*,
mods, *mos*. So from *Super* is
the French *Sur*. Horace: "Apis
Matinæ *More* ΜΟΔΟΥΕ."
Cicero: "Multa sunt a nobis
Carneadeo *more* ΕΤ ΜΟΔΟ
disputata." ¶ Al. from *νόμος*, *vo*
being neglected.

Mostellum, a little monster.
For *monstellum*, from *monstrum*,
as *Flagrum*, *Flagellum*.

Mōtācilla, a wag-tail. Fr.
moto, I move often, wag. Some-
what as *Navicella*.¹

Mōto, I move often. Fr.
moveo, *movitum*, *motum*.

Mōtus, a motion; motion of the
body, gesticulation; commotion,
tumult; affection of the mind by
which it is moved or agitated.
Fr. *moveo*, *motum*.

Mōveo, I move. For *moeo*,
(as *paVio* for *païo*, *παίω*; and
oVis for *oïs*), fr. *μόω* or *μοείω*,

allied to *μάω*, I move on. "The
primitive root of *μογείω*," says
Blomfield,² "was, if I con-
jecture rightly, *μόω*, whence *mo-
veo*." At least *μόθος*, tumult,
seems to come from *μόω*, *ιμό-
θην*, to move, disturb. As Lat.
motus. Furthermore, Lennep
says: "*Μολέω*, I come; fr.
μολώ, which compare with *μείω*,
μόω, and *moveo*." Compare
Meo. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *μοθία*,
fr. *μόθος*, tumult, [disturbance]."
That is, from *μοθία*, to disturb,
through an Æolic form *μοφία*.

Mox, immediately; presently,
a little while ago. For *movs* (as
Nix for *Nivs*, whence *Nivis*) fr.
moveo. Properly, in as short a
time as one can move oneself.
¶ Al. for *mods*, i. e. *modis*,
same as *Modò*.

Mu, an expression of mut-
tering. *Mū*.

Mūceo, said of things mouldy,
flat, or dead. "From the He-
brew *MK*, *tabescere*, corrup-
pi." V. "From Hebr. *muk*."
Tt. ¶ Or fr. *μυδάω*, whence
μυδαίος, mouldy. From pf.
μυμάδακα may have been formed
μυδακίω, whence *μυκίω*, *muceo*.

Mūcidus, mouldy. Fr. *mu-
ceo*.

Mucinium, *Muccinium*, a
muckender. Fr. *mucus*.

Mucro: See Appendix.

Mūcus, filth of the nose. For
mūgus fr. *μέμῦγα* pf. mid. of
μύσσω, I blow the nose. Al.
from *mugo*, whence *mungo*.

Mūgil, a mullet. As from *μύξα*,
filth of the nose, is *μύξαν*, a

¹ "Inest isti motui libidinis significatio:
unde *κιναιδον* eapropter vocat Galenus.
Quid si igitur nomen, quia *mutonem* cille-
at, i. e. penem moveat?" V.

² Ad Æsch. Agam. 1614.

mullet, because, as Aristotle informs us, the mullet βόσκειται τὴν μύξαν ἀφ' αὐτοῦ; so from *mucus* or *mugus* seems to have arisen *mugil*. Turton says: "A *mucō*, from its viscosity."

Mugīnor, I dally, am tardy in doing anything. From μύζω, pf. mid. μίμῳγα, to grumble, murmur. "In Glossis Isidori legas, *Muginatur*, caussatur. Ubi caussari est causas inanes nectere cur obsequi non possis. Quod qui facit, OBMURMURARE videtur." V. ¶ Or from *mucus* or *mugus*. As βλέννα is sluggish from βλέννα, filth of the nose. Or *muginor* will then mean rather to be silly or stupid in executing a thing. For filth of the nose was thought a mark of stupidity. Hence Horace's expression, "*Emuncta naris*." So Lucian uses κόρυζα (which is properly the same as *mucus*) in the sense of stupidity: Παύσει σε μαραινόντα, τὴν πολλὴν ταύτην κόρυζαν ἀποξύσας.

Mūgio, I bellow. From the sound *mu*, whence Gr. μυκάω and μύκω. ¶ Or for *mucio* fr. μυκάω. G for C, as Lingo for Lincho, Licho, λυχῶ.

Mūla, a she-mule. Fr. *mulus*, as *Lupa* from *Lupus*.

Mulceo, I soften, soothe, appease. Also, I touch gently or stroke with the hand in a soothing manner. As from Κάλαμος is *Culmus*, so from μαλακός is *mulcus*, whence *mulceo*. Or fr. μαλακίω or μαλακίω is *mulceo*. See *Culmus*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *milesian*." Tooke

Mulciber, Vulcan. Fr. *mulceo*, i. e. mollio, I soften. "A molliendo ferro," says Festus. "Quod ignis sit, et omnia *mulceat* ac domet," says Macrobius. *Mulciber*, as *Faciber*, *Faber*; &c.

Mulco, I cudgel, buffet. Fr. μαλακίω, μαλακῶ, I soften; as Κάλαμος, *Culmus*. Terence has "sandalio COMMITTIGARE caput." ¶ Or from *molo*, whence *molico*, (as *Fodio*, *Fodico*,) *molco*, *mulco*. That is, I grind, bruise, beat.

Mulcto, *Multo*, I fine; punish. Fr. *mulgeo*, *multum*. Scheller: "In popular discourse *Mulgere* aliquem pecuniâ might be used as *Emungere*, for *Privare*. Hence *mulcta* is properly a participle, *mulcta pecunia*." *Mulgeo* may properly mean to squeeze out, as well as to milk, since ἀμέλω has both these meanings.¹

Mulctra, a milk-pail. Fr. *mulgeo*, *mulgitum*, *mulgtum*, *mulctum*.

Mulgeo, I milk. Fr. ἀμέλω, μέλω, pf. mid. μέμολγα, whence *molgeo*, *mulgeo*, as from Πέφολλα, Πέφολλα is *Folgeo*, *Fulgeo*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *meolcian*." Tooke.

Mūlicbris, feminine. Fr. *mulier*.

¹ As from πλείστος is πλείστηράω, I set up at a very high rate; so from *multus* some suppose *multo* might mean to set a high rate of punishment or fine on a criminal action. Plautus has, "Scio scire te Quam multas tecum miseras multaverim." But this is a mere pun. From *multus* how shall we account for the spelling *mulcto*?

Müller. Α μύλλω, μυλῶ, i. q. κλησιάζω. Quâ voce utitur Theocritus. Vossius: "Μύλλω fortasse olim honestum vocabulum fuit, ut alia multa quæ postea turpia facta sunt." ¶ Al. à μαλός, mollis, tener. Ut hUmus à χαμός.¹

Mulleus calceus, and *Mulleus* simply, a kind of shoe or buskin of a red or purple color. From the color of (*mullus*) the mullet. Ausonius has "PUNICEOS *mullōs*." And Ovid "tenui suffusum SANGUINE *mullum*." Dion, says Dacier, calls this shoe ἐρυθρόχρους, of a red color.²

Mullus: See Appendix.

Mulsus, mixed with honey. We have *Lac mulsum*, *Aqua mulsâ*, *Vinum mulsum*. That is, *mulsus* melle, SOFTENED with honey. From *mulceo*. ¶ Others take *mulsus* in an active sense, softening. Horace: "LENI præcordia *mulso* Pro-lueris."

Multa, a fine. See *Mulcto*.

Multifarius, various. Fr. *multus*, and *fari*, to speak, like *Nefarius*. As said in many ways. So *Donnegan* explains

διφάσιος "which is said in two different ways, double." So *δίφατος*, *τρίφατος*, *τριφάσιος*.

Multifidus, cleft into many parts. Fr. *fido*, *findo*. As from *Figo*, *Fingo*, is *Figulus*; from *Frago*, *Frango*, is *Fragilis*.

Multiplico, I multiply. That is, *multiplicem* facio, I make manifold, from *plico*.

Multitia or *Multicia*, thin robes finely wrought. For *multilicia* fr. *licium*. As composed of many threads. Forcellini objects that, were that the case, they could not have been thin and fine. Some young ladies, whom I have consulted, say that this is not a real objection. Indeed *Samite* was a vest made of SIX threads, from *ἐξάμιτος*, (as from *Exemplum*, *Example*, is *Sample*), and yet *Spenser* sings: "IN SILKEN SAMITE she was LIGHT arrayed." *Multicia* would in Greek be πολύμιτα. ¶ "Al. ab *ico*. Quod genus panni sit pectine probe ictum seu pulsatum." F.

Multitudo, a multitude. Fr. *multus*. As *Solus*, *Solitudo*.

Multo: See *Mulcto*.

Multus, much, much in number, numerous, many. Fr. *mole*, a mass; whence *molidus*, as *Gelidus* from *Gelu*; then *multus*, as from *Stolidus* is *Stultus*. *Multus* was formerly written *moltus*. *Multus* is thus properly great, large; and then is great in number, numerous. Thus *Multo* labore, *Multâ* nocte, *Multo* mane, *Multâ* cum libertate notabant. So *Forcellini* explains *multus* (inter alia)

¹ Al. a *molo*, *permolo*. *Horatius*: "Alienas *permolere* uxores." Sed hoc verbum non satis erat honestum. ¶ Al. a *μολος*, labor. Ob partitū laborem, ¶ "Al. ab Hebr. *MLA*, implere. Quia concipiens impletur. Vel quia implet mundum." V. ¶ *Shakspeare's* derivation of *mulier* in *Cymbeline* is amusing: "The piece of tender air thy virtuous daughter which we call *mollis aër*; and *mollis aër* we term it *mulier*."

² Al. from *mullo*, to sew; which seems to be no word at all. And what distinction is there in saying that a shoe is sewn?

Etym.

2 M

"magnus, vehemens, ingens." And *motes* "MAGNITUDO aut MULTITUDO cujuslibet rei." Johnson defines Much "1. large in quantity, 2. many in number." ¶ Al. from πολλοστός. And this may be true, if πολλοστός is ever used for many. But it admits of doubt. For, though in Aristoph. Peace, 559, Brunck translates πολλοστῶ χρόνῳ, "LONGO post tempore," it is capable of a different version. It is certain that πολλοστός means usually, the very least, as in οὐδὲ πολλοστὸν μέρος in Demosthenes. However, from πολλοστός, contr. πολστός, πολτὸς, would be *polstus*, whence *moltus*. Thus from Posse Wachter derives the German Mussen, "posse:" and adds: "P and M are letters of the same organ, and consequently commutable." We say Molly and Polly, Meggy and Peggy. ¶ "From Hebr. *MLA*, plenitudo." V.¹

Mulus, a mule. Fr. μᾶλος, dull, stupid. *Mulus* is used for a blockhead or dunce. Catullus: "*Mule*, nihil sentis." Ω into U, as φῆρος, fUris. ¶ Or from μέλος, labor, Poët. μούλος, as νόσος, Poët. νοῦσος. Pliny calls it "animal viribus in LABORE eximium." ¶ The Anglo-Sax. and Welsh is *mul*: but these are referred by Wachter to the Latin. "*Mulus*, from Hebr. *mul*," says Turton. In

¹ Dacier: "A *mulcta*, multa, est *mulctus*, quòd numerando *mulcta* aestimaretur, et *mulctare* numerare. *Mulcta* in primis temporibus in ovibus et bubus aestimatis constitit."

Richardson's Arabic Dictionary *bughl* is a mule.

Munditia, cleanness. Fr. *mundus*. So *Stultitia*.

Mundus, clean, neat. As *Mulcto* was changed to *Multo*, *munctus* might be changed to *mntus*, which would naturally fall into *mundus*, as *menTax* into *menDax*. *Munctus*, like *emunctus*, would be, *emungendo purgatus*, purged, cleaned, clean. Forcellini explains *emunctus*, as used of style, "qui purgatâ, nitidâ nihilque sordidi habente oratione utitur: ab *emunctis* naribus et sordium vacuis."

Mundus, the universe; the world. Fr. *mundus*, neat. From the neatness and grace displayed in the arrangement of things. So κόσμος is the world from κόσμος, neatness, elegance. Pliny: "Quem κόσμον Græci nomine ornamenti appellavere, eum nos a perfectâ absolutâque elegantia *mundum*." Seneca has: "Dum NITIDUS certas *mundus* evolvet vices."

Mundus, a lady's ornaments, apparatus, or dress. "Instrumentum quo mulieres *mundiores* et cultiores fiunt." F.

Mundus. In *mundo* is used for, at hand, ready. Plautus: "Nempe habeo in *mundo*." Forcellini thus accounts for it: "Videtur ductum a *mundo* muliebri; quia, quæ ad corporis cultum pertinent, omnia mulieres in promptu habent, conduuntque diligenter ut præsto ad usum semper sint." *Mundus* had a wider signification. Apuleius: "Erant et falces et operæ messo-

ria mundus omnis." Here it means apparatus, furniture, tools. "In *mun*do" might therefore mean, "among my necessary apparatus," and therefore, at hand. Or *mundus* is here an adjective, and "in *mun*do" is sprucely, nicely, neatly, in good order and fit for use.

*Mun*ero, I give (*munera*) presents.

*Mun*go, I blow or wipe my nose. For *mugo*, (as N is added in Frango, Lingo,) fr. *μυγῶ* fut. 2. of *μύσσω*.

*Mun*ia, public offices. Allied to *munera*.

*Mun*iceps, *mun*icipis. Adam: "Besides those who had settled in the Roman territory, the freedom of the city was granted to several foreign towns, which were called *municipia*, and the inhabitants *municipes*, because (poterant *capere munia* seu *munera*) they might enjoy offices at Rome." *Municipes* were those also who lived in the same *municipium*; and was extended to those who lived in the same country, and meant countrymen.

*Mun*ificus, bountiful. Qui *munia* aut *munera* facit.

*Mun*io, I fortify, defend. Fr. *μαῖνια*. As Punio from Pœna. ¶ Al. from *ἀμύνω*, I defend, repel. A drop, as in Rura from *ἄγουρα*.

*Mun*is, grateful. That is, doing what is incumbent on us, doing what is our (*mun*e) part and duty.

*Mun*us, a gift. Also, an office, duty. *Munus* was for-

merly *mœnus*, as pUnio from pCœna. Lucretius uses *mœnera* for *mUnera*. Haigh: "*Mœnus* is from *μοῖρα*, a portion, lot, condition, honor, reward, princely power." *Μοῖρα*, from signifying a portion or lot, might signify either a gift or a task allotted or assigned. *Τέλος*, we may observe, is used in both these senses. Or *mœnus* was from a word *μοῖρος* or *μοῖρον*. *Mœnus* is thus for *mœrus*, as perhaps doNum from *δοῖρον*, pleNus from *πλήρης*. Possibly the N came first into the word *mur*us through the genitive *mur*eris, to avoid the repetition of the R: *muReris*, *muNeris*. Ainsworth remarks that *munia* thus flowed: "*Mœria*, *mœnia*, *munia*."

*Mun*us. Shows, spectacles, public sights were called *munera*. As being given as boons to the people by the magistrates. Tertullian explains the funereal (*munera*) exhibitions as being made as presents and favors to the dead. Public buildings also were called *munera*, as being, apparently, built as boons to the people, for their utility and good.

*Mur*ana, a lamprey. *Μύρινα*.

*Mur*cia, the Goddess presiding over the slothful. Fr. *murcus*. See *Murcidus*. ¶ This epithet is applied also to Venus, and some suppose it here put for *Murtia* from *μύρτος*, the myrtle, which was sacred to her. From the fascinations then of Venus, which

relax the mind and dispose it to an easy inactivity, the indolent are supposed to be called *murcidi*.

Murcidus, slothful. Fr. *μαλακός*, soft, effeminate; whence *mulcus*, as *Κάλαμος*, *Culmus*. Then *murcus*, somewhat as *σιRpe* from *σίΛφι*, and as *tuRban* for *tuLban*. Hence a verb *murceo*, when *murcidus*, as *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*. ¶ *Hesychius* says that among the *Syracusans* *μῦρκος* meant *ἔνους*, *ἄφρονος*, i. e. dumb; and thence *Vossius* carries on the meaning to "impotens, ignavus."

Murex, a shell-fish, from the juice of which purple was dyed; hence used for purple and a purple robe. Also a shell in which ointment was put. Also, a trumpet made of a hollow shell. Also, anything sharp or jagged like the exterior of a shell: as the point of a rock, a jagged bit. So a caltrap, an instrument made with spikes, so that, which way soever it fell to the ground, one of them pointed upwards to wound horses' feet. Fr. *μύαξ*, the edible muscle. R added, as *νυός*, *nuRus*; *μουσάων*, *musaRum*.

Muria, sauce or pickle made from the tunny or other fish. Also, salt liquor, strong brine. Fr. *ἀλμυρός*, salt; whence *ἀλμυρία*; and, neglecting *άλ*, *μυρία*. ¶ Or from *μύρω* or *μύρομαι*, to flow. *Manilius*: "Hinc sannies pretiosa FLUIT, floremque cruoris Evomit, et mixto gustum sale temperat oris."

Murmur, *ῥίς*, a murmur.

Fr. *murmuro*, and this from *μορμύρω*, *μορμυρο*.

Murrha, *Myrrha*, the murrhine stone. *Pausanias* has *κρύσταλλος* καὶ *μόρρα*. *Agria* has *ὄνυχιν* *λίθια* καὶ *μουρρίνη*. Whence *murthinus*, made of this stone.†

Murus, a wall. From *μαrus*, as *pUnio* from *pCEna*. ¶ *Al.* from *μύω*, to block up, to close.

Mus, a mouse. *Mūs*. In the genitive *muris*, from *μυός*, as *νυός*, *nuRus*.

Mūsa, a Muse; hence a song, verse, poetry; and in general learning or literature. *Μούσα*.

Mūsāgētes, a leader of the Muses. *Μουσαγέτης*.

Musca, a fly. Fr. *μῦια*, whence dimin. *μύσκη*, *musca*. Anglo-Sax. *mycg*, Germ. *mücke*. ¶ "From Arab. *maska*." *Tt.*

Muscerda, mouse-dung. Fr. *mus*, and *cerno*, whence *Excrementum*.

Muscipula, a mousetrap. Fr. *mus*, *capio*.

Muscūlus, a little mouse. Fr. *mus*. Also, a sea fish in its form, which protects the whale. It is described by *Claudian*, in *Eutrop.* II, 425. Also a shed or mantlet used in sieges. *Vegetius*: "Vocantur a marinis belluis *musculi*. Nam, quemadmodum illi, cūm minores sint, tamen balænis auxilium adminiculumque jugiter exhibent; ita istæ machinæ breviores, deputatæ turribus magnis, adventui illa-

† *New Stephens*, p. ccclii.

rum parant viam, itineraque præmuniunt." But Lipsius deduces this meaning from the common mouse: "Quodd instar ejus animalculi foderent sub eo terram. Aut quodd milites, ut *mures*, cavum id subirent." Also, a muscle fish. Fr. *μῦς*. And a muscle of the body. Theocritus uses *μῦς* in this sense.

Muscus, musk. *Μόσχος*.

Muscus, moss. Fr. *μόσχος*, soft, tender.¹ Ovid: "MOLLI tellus erat humida *musco*." ¶ Al. from *μόσχος*, a young and tender shoot.

Musæum, a place consecrated to the Muses, to learning and the arts. *Μουσεῖον*.

Mūsicē, music. *Μουσική*.

Mūsicus, skilled in music and in the arts. *Μουσικός*.

Musitno, *Musmo*. Pliny: "Est in HISPANIA non absimile pecori genus *musmonum*, caprino villo quam pecoris velleri propius." Strabo: *Γίνονται ἐνταῦθα οἱ τρίχα φύοντες αἰγίσταν ἀντ' ἐρίας κριοί, καλούμενοι δὲ Μούσμονες*. It is of course a Spanish word.

Mūsivum, mosaic, tessellated work. For *musium* fr. *μουσεῖον*. "A concinnitate et elegantia," says Vossius. "Quasi Musarum manibus elaboratum: vel quodd sic sæpe exornarentur Musea." Spon.

Mussito, same as *musso*.

Musso, I murmur, mumble. Fr. *μύζω*, *μύδσω*, *mudso*, *musso*. Also, I am silent. Or rather, I mutter to myself, and not

openly. However compare *Mutus*. *Mussito* is also so used. Terence: "Accipienda et *musstanda* injuria adolescentium est." *Musso* is explained by Forcellini, "submissâ voce loquor, clam murmuro."

Mustaceus or *-um*, a bride-cake. Cato: "*Mustaceos* sic facito: farinæ siliginæ modium unum *musto* conspergito," &c.

Mustēla, a weasel. From *mus*. From its shape. "Est enim *mus* longior," says Beeman, who refers *tela* to *τῆλε*, longè. But *tela* is rather a termination.

Mustēlanus, in color like a weasel. Fr. *mustela*.

Musteus, sweet or fresh as (*mustum*) fresh wine.

Mustus, new, fresh, young. Hence *mustum*, i. e. vinum, fresh wine. As *Merum* for *Merum Vinum*. Fr. *μόσχος*, tender; whence *mosthus*, as Gr. *κάλλα* is Lat. *calTHa*; hence *mostus*, *mustus*. Wachter: "Persian, Anglo-Saxon, Suecian, *must*; Belg. *most*: all from Lat. *mustum*."

Mūtīlus, mutilated. *Μητῶλος*, transp. *μύτιλος*.

Mūtīnus or *Mūtīnus*, Priapus. A *mutō*, *mitō*.

Mūtio, I mutter. From the sound *mu*, whence *μύζω*. ¶ Al. from *mutus*.

Mūtito, said of persons feasting each other by turns. Fr. *mutō*, as *Musso*, *Mussito*. From the notion of exchanging or making returns. "Epulæ vicissim *commutō*." F.

Mūto, I change, exchange,

¹ So used by Homer, II. λ. 105.

interchange. Fr. *moveo*, *movitum*, whence *movito*, *moito*, *muto*, as *Providens*, *Proidens*, *Prudens*. Motion is change. So *Momentum*, that is, *Movimentum*, means change. ¶ Al. from *ἀμείω*, I change; pp. *ἀμειύμαι*; dropping A, as in *Rura* from *Ἄρουρα*.

Muto, *ōnis*: See Appendix.

Mutulus: "A stay cut out of stone or timber in building to bear up the summer or other part; in masonry it is called a *sorbel*, in timber-work a *bracket*. That is, *mutulus*. Trabs *mutila*." Ainsw.

Mūtuo, I borrow. That is, *mutuum accipio*. From the notion of mutually accommodating, and alternately lending and borrowing. Cicero: "*Mutuum* in amicitia hoc arbitror, cum par voluntas accipitur et redditur." Or *mutuo* is said of such borrowing as amounts to an exchanging. "Accipere *mutuum* est ita utendum accipere ut tantundem, non tamen idem, reddatur; et dicitur de pecunia, frumento, &c. quæ non redduntur eadem, sed idem genus." F. ¶ Varro deduces it, and perhaps rightly, from a Sicilian word *μοῖτον*, i. e. *χάρις*, a favor.

Mūtus, dumb. Fr. *μῦθος* or *μῦθης*, which Hesychius explains by *ἄφωνος*.

Mūtus, reciprocal, mutual. Fr. *muto*, I exchange. So *Pascuus*, *Irriguus*.

Mūgālē, a field-mouse. *Μυγαλή*.

Myiāgrus, a fly-catcher. *Μυιαγρος*.

Myōpāron, a pirate-vessel. *Μυοπάρον*.

Myops, short-sighted. *Μύωψ*.

Myrica, a tamarisk. *Μυρίκη*.

Myrmicē, slowly. Fr. *μύρμηξ*, *ἄσος*, an ant. In motion as slow as an ant.

Myrōpōla, a perfumer. *Μυροπόλη*.

Myrrha, myrrh. *Μύρρα*. Arab. *myrr*.

Myrrhinus, scented (*myrrhā*) with myrrh.

Myrteus, of a chestnut-bay color. From that of a ripe (*myrti*) myrtle-berry.

Myrtus, a myrtle. *Μύρτος*. Arab. *moord*. Also, the handle of a spear. Virgil: "*At myrtus validis hastilibus, et bona bello Cornus*."

Mysta, a priest. *Μύστης*.

Mystagōgus, one who showed the remarkable things of a temple. *Μυσταγωγός*.

Mystērion, a mystery. *Mysteria*, the mysteries, celebration of sacred mysteries. *Μυστήριον*. *Μυστήρια*.

Mysticus, mystical. *Μυστικός*.

Mythicus, fabulous. *Μυθικός*.

Myxa, a kind of plum. *Μύξα*.

Myra, the socket of a lamp. *Μύρα*.

N.

Nablia, *Nautia*, a musical instrument. *Νάβλια*, *Ναύλια*.

Nactus: See *Nanciscor*.

Nacca, a person of a low trade, as a fuller. Fr. *νάκη*, a hide. But *Nacta* and *Natta* are also read, which may be

referred to *ἐνάσται* pp. of *νάσσω*, to press close or thick. Hesychius explains *νακτά* by *τοῦς τίλους καὶ τὰ ἐμπίλια*.

Na, *Ne*, certainly. *Ναι*, *Νή*.

Nævus, a mole, spot. Formerly, *gnævus* and *gnævus*. Like *Natus*, *Gnatus*. Fr. *γενναῖος*, *γενῖος*, (See *Nascor*.) natural, inborn, original. Forcellini explains it "*καλῆς συμπεφυκυῖα, ὀφειτινὰ macula.*" Or it may be taken as *Excrescence* from *Cresco*. ¶ "*Κναῖος* is Greek from *κναίω*, and means *τέλος* and *ὄμμα*. Hence *gnævus*." *Salmas.*¹

Naiis; *Naiias*, a Naiad. *Ναῖς*, *Ναῖας*.

Nam, for. From *μᾶν*, (Doric of *μῆν*.) transp. *νᾶμ*, as from *Mᾶν*, transposed *Nᾶμ*, is *Num*. *Καὶ μῆν* seems frequently to answer to *Etenim* or *Namque*. But indeed, as Hoogeveen observes that the primary power of *μῆν* is *βαβαιωτικῆ*, i. e. that it has the power of establishing or confirming; and as the very nature of the particle *nam* is to introduce a sentence for the purpose of establishing and confirming a previous assertion, it seems to follow that *μῆν* was a peculiarly fit word to produce the Latin *nam*. The sense of *μῆν*, truly, seems to appear in *atiNAM*.

Nancio, *Nancior*, *Nanciscor*, I light on, get, obtain. For *lancio* from *λαχίω*, (whence

ἔλαχον.) I receive by some chance. Or from *λέγχω*, whence *λαγχάτω*. The Dorians said *ἤλθον* for *ἤλθον*, *βέλιττος* for *βέλιττος*. Vice versa *Lympha* is from *Νύμφη*, and *λίτρον* was said for *νίτρον*. ¶ *Al.* for *nacio*, (whence *nactus*) and this for *gnacio* (See *Nascor*, *Nosco*, *Norma*.) fr. *γενναῖος*, *γενῖος*, pf. *ἔγνακα*, I produce. *Mihi pario*. *Donnegan* gives "to acquire." as one of the meanings of *φύω*. ¶ *Al.* for *nacio* from *ὄναω*, *ὄνακα*, *ὄνακα*; dropping *O*, as in *ὄραρον*, *Ramus*; "*ὄδοντες*, *Dentes*. *ὄναω* being taken in the sense of *ὄπαμαι*, I enjoy, use.²

Nānus, a dwarf. *Νάνος*.

Nāpæa, nymphs of the woods. *Ναπαῖαι*.

Naphtha, naphtha. *Νάφθα*. An Arabic word.

Nāpus, a nephew or navew, French turnip. "Fr. *νάπυ*, mustard. In its leaves and seed it is like, and somewhat too in its root." V. ¶ The Anglo-Sax is *nappe*.³

Narcissus, the daffodil. *Νάρκισσος*.

Nardus, nard. *Νάρδος*. Arab. *ward*.

Nāres, the nostrils. Fr. *νάω*, to flow; whence *ναρῆς*, flowing. So *ῥίνας* is probably allied to *ῥίω*, and from *ῥίω* whence *Rivus*.

Narro, I make mention of,

¹ Quoted by *Dacier* on *Festus* ad *Gnævus*.

² "Goth. *nutan*, Anglo-Sax. *notian*, Franc. *nozen*, *niozan*. *Gloss.* *Pez. capiebat, noz.* Valde simile est *nacio*, unde *nancio, nanciscor.*" *W.*

³ *Wachter* in *Rube*.

relate. Fr. *gnaruris*, anciently used for *gnarus*. Hence *gnaruro*, *gnarro*, then *narro*, as *Nascor* for *Gnascor*. *Narro* is, *gnarum* facio alicquem alicujus rei.

Narthëcium, a medicine-chest. *Ναρθήκιον*.

Nascor, I am born. *Nascor* was anciently *gnascor*, and *natus* was *gnatus*, whence *Cognatus*. *Gnascor* is from *gnasco*, and this from *gnao*, as *Βάω*, *Βάσκω*; *Φάω*, *Φάσκω*. *Gnao* is fr. *γεννάω*, *γνάω*, (whence *γνήσιος*,) I produce. *Nascor*, I am produced.

Nāsica, having a sharp nose. Fr. *nasus*.

Nāsīterna, *Nassīterna*, a pail, bucket. Fr. *nasus* and *ternus*. As having three noses. Juvenal: "Siccabis calicem *nasorum* QUATUOR."

Nassa, a net made of twigs to catch fish. "From Hebr. *nashah*, seduxit, decepit." V. ¶ Or from the North. "Franc. *nezi* is a net. Gloss. Pez.: *Retiacula*, *nezzi*." W. ¶ As *νήσσα* is a duck from *νάω*, *νήσω*, to swim; so perhaps *νήσσα* might have been also a twig-net, as swimming or floating on the water. Dor. *νάσσα* is *nassa*. ¶ Or from *νάσσω*, to squeeze, jam, stop up.

Nasturtium, the herb cresses. For *nastortium*, *nasitortium* fr. *nasus* and *torqueo*, *tortum*. As twisting the nose by its sharp scent. We call it *Nose-smart*.

Nāsus, the nose. Fr. *νάω*, to flow; whence *νάσις*, a flowing. So Damm derives *ῥίη* and

ῥίς, the nose, from *ῥέω*, [rather from *ῥίω*, the same as *ῥέω*,] to flow: "Quia per nares effluunt humores capitis." ¶ Al. from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *nase*, *nase*, *nose*, Franc. *nasa*." W. "Germ. *nase* is from *nass*, wet, moist." Damm.

Nāsūtus, having a large nose. Also, jeering, satirical. As making a long nose by way of ridicule. So from *μυκτῆρ*, a nose, is *μυκτῆρῆλα*; to ridicule.

Nātālis, pertaining to one's (*natum*) birth.

Nātes, the buttocks. Fr. *νάτος*, (*νατός*,) ultimus, extremus. We speak of the posteriors and the bottom. ¶ Al. from *νάται* pp. of *νάω*, to flow. "Quia per eas DIFFLUIT humor." V.

Nātio, a progeny, breed, race; a race of people, a people, nation. Fr. *nascor*, *natus*. Cincius explains it in the latter sense: "Qui non aliunde venerunt, sed ibi *nati* sunt ubi incolunt."

Nāto, I swim; I float; float about, waver. Fr. *no*, *natum*.

Nātrix, a water-serpent. Fr. *no*, *natum*.¹ From its swimming. So *Servatum*, *Servatrix*.

Natta: See *Nacca*.

Nātūra, nature. Fr. *nao*, *natum*, to produce. Which is producing or is ready to produce all things. As *Φόσις*, from *Φύω*.

¹ Wachter seems inclined to refer *natrix* to the North. Germ. *nater*, Welsh *neidr*. "Extat," he adds, "in omnibus veterum dialectis."

Nātus, a son. Fr. *naor*. See *Nascor*. Or fr. *γεννᾶτός, γνᾶτός*.

Nāvāle, a place in which (*naves*) ships are built.

Nāvarchus, the captain of a ship. For *nauarchus*, *ναύαρχος*.

Naucterus, a ship-owner. *Ναύκληρος*.

Naucus or *Naucum*, variously explained the kernel of an olive, the peel of nut, the skin or partition in the midst of a walnut. Hence, anything of no value. Whence "Non *nauci* facio," I make not of so much value as the peel of a nut. From *ναὸ οὐχί*, verily not. So that *naucus* means a thing so vile that it is a nonentity. ¶ Or from a word *νήσχος*, Dor. *νάσχος*, not having anything, poor, beggarly, paltry.

Naufragium, a shipwreck. For *navfragium* fr. *navis*, and *frago* whence *Fragilis* and *Frango*.

Nāvīgium, a boat, ship, in which one (*navigat*) sails.

Nāvigo, I steer or row a ship. *Navem ago*. Also, I order a ship to be steered or rowed. "Refertur ad *nautas*, *nauceros*, *navarchos*, *gubernatores*: hi enim dicuntur *navem agere* vel *agi* JUBERE." F. *Navigo* means also to sail as a passenger. This sense arose from the circumstance of all on board being at first occupied in steering or rowing. Or *navigo* is here to be explained "in *navi ago* ΤΕΜΡΩΣ."

Nāvis, a ship. Fr. *ναῦς*, gen. *ναός*, whence *naïs*, *naVis*, as *Etym*.

οἷς, οVis. Or for *navs*, *naus*, fr. *ναῦς*.

Nāvīta, a sailor. Fr. *navis*. ¶ Or from *ναύτης*, whence *navāta*, *navāta*, (as *ναύαρχος*, *navarchus*), then *navīta*, as *μαχάνα*, *machIna*.

Naulum, fare paid for passage in a ship. *Ναῦλον*.

Naumāchia, a sea-fight; the place where it is fought. *Ναυμαχία*.

Nāvo, I perform anything or exert myself (*navè*) strenuously.

Nausea, sea-sickness, qualm. *Ναυσία*.

Nauta, a sailor. Fr. *ναύτης*. ¶ Or from *navīta*, *navta*, *nauta*. As *Aviceps*, *Avceps*, *Auceps*.

Nautea, explained by some as filth issuing from the pump of a ship. Fr. *ναῦς*, whence *ναυσία*, *ναυσία*, which may have existed in this sense. By others as anything very offensive and causing a (*ναυσία*) qualminess, as the water in which skins have been tanned; as carriers' black, or the juice of a herb with black berries, used by them; or as a dye with which priests' garments were colored.

Nauticus, belonging to mariners or ships. *Ναυτικός*.

Nāvus: See *Gnavus*.

Nē, not. Fr. *νη*, as in *νήποινος*, *νηπαθής*. "Ne, (Germ.) non. A Scythia in Persiā, Græciā, et Septentrione proseminata. Pers. *neh*, Goth. *ni*, *nih*, *ne*, Anglo-Sax. *na*, *ne*," &c. W. So Spenser: "Yet who was that Belphebe, he *ne* wist."

In such compounds as *Necesse*, *Nefastus*, *E* is short.

Nē asks a question. Cicero: "Quæritur sintne Dii necne." Here *ne* is *If*, and seems formed from *h̄* transposed. As from *TE* is perhaps *Et*. ¶ Or *ne* is not, as above. In Cicero, "Jamne vides, jamne sentis, quæ sit hominum querela frontis tuæ?" Forcellini explains it as well, "Do you NOT see now?" as "Do you see now?"

Nēbris, *īdis*, the skin of a fawn. *Νεβρίς*.

Nēbūla, a cloud, mist, fog. Fr. *νεφέλη*, whence *nebola*, (as *ἀμφω*, *ambo*,) then *nebula*, as *σκόπελος*, *scopulus*.

Nēbūlo, a rascal, knave, impostor. From *ne* and *obolus*, whence *nebolo*, *nebulo*. (See *Exul*.) Of not so much worth as an *obolus*, vile, contemptible. Forcellini explains it *οὐδενὸς ἀξίος*. ¶ Or from *nebula*. And here various reasons are given. As avoiding the light and seeking (*nebulas*) darkness. Lucilius has: "LUCIFUGUS *nebulo*." Or as desirous of throwing (*nebulas*) mist in others' eyes, blinding and deceiving them. So from *Tenebræ* is *Tenebrio*, which Forcellini explains, "*nebulo*, *lucifugus*, qui *tenebras* sectatur, et in his libenter delitescit flagitii causâ. Item qui fraudibus et mendaciis *tenebras* ob oculos hominum objicit, fallendi artifex." Or as unsubstantial and unreal as a mist. Terence: "Sanè quodd tibi nunc VIR VIDEATUR ESSE, hic *nebulo* magnus est."

Or as trifling and empty as a mist. Lucilius: "Nugator quidam, ac *nebulo* sit maximu' multo."

Nēc, neither. For *neque*, *neq'*. So *Neve*, *Nev*, *Neu*.

Necdum, nor as yet. See *Nondum*.

Necessārii, intimate friends, relations. "In quos *necessaria* officia conferuntur præter ceteros," says Ælius. Or as being indispensable to our wants.

Necessse, necessary. Fr. *ne*, not; *cesso*. So urgent and pressing that we must not loiter in it. Or fr. *cedo*, *cessum*. So urgent that we must go on and not yield our exertions.¹

Necessitas, fate. As acting with a power which the nature of things has rendered absolutely necessary. Fr. *necesse*.

Necessitūdo, intimacy, relationship. See *Necessarii*.

Nēco, I kill. Fr. *νίκω*, dead. *Neco*, I make dead. Or at once fr. *νίκα*. See *Noceo*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *hnæcan*." Tooke.

Nēcrōmantia, necromancy. *Νεκρομαντεία*.

Nectar, nectar. *Νέκταρ*. *Necto*, I knit, tie, bind, join. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *cnittan* [to knit] or *mictan*." ¶ Or from *νίω*, which Forcellini explains, "*filum TORQUEO*." Pliny: "Superque omnia *netur* AC *TEXTUR* lanæ modo." Vossius: "*Nέω* et *nere* notat et

¹ Al. from *nec esse*. Sine quo *nec esse* i. e. vivere possumus. See *Negligo*.

congerere. Quia nentes tum fila ducunt, tum ducta in fuso conjungunt. Quare *nectere* propriè sit nendo conjungere; generatim, vinculo aliquo jungere ac colligare." As from *νέω*, to swim, was *νήχω*; so from *νέω*, to spin, might have been *νήχω*, pp. *νήχεται*. From *πλήσσω*, *πέπληκται* we have *Plecto*. ¶ Haigh: "From *ἀνάπτω*, *ἴναπτω*, *Æol.* *ἴνακτω*." Then *necto*, as grÆssus for grAssus, pÆssulus for pAssulus.

Nēdum, much less. Cicero: "Vix in ipsis terris frigus vitatur, *nedum* in mari." Also, much more. Valerius: "Ornamenta legionibus, *nedum* militibus, satis multa." *Dum* appears to be a termination, as in *Agedum*, *Adesdum*; and *ne* to be put for "*ne dicam*."

Nēfandus, not to be said or named, abominable. From *ne*, not. *Fandus* from *for*, *faris*.

Nēfarius, same as *Nefandus*. Fr. *for*, *fari*. As *Multifarius*.

Nēfas, unlawfulness, crime. *Quod non est fas*.

Nēfastus, wicked. Fr. *nefas*, as *Onus*, *Onustus*. "*Nefasti dies*" see in *Fasti*.

Nēfrendes, pigs just weaned. As not being yet able (*frendere*) to break with their teeth solid food.

Neglīgo, I disregard, neglect. For *neclīgo*, *neclēgo*. As *Negotium* for *Necotium*, and like *Necopinus*. *Lego* is here to choose. Ovid: "Non mihi servorum, comitis non cura *legendi*." Cicero: "Omnia quæ *leget* quæque *rejeciet*." So that

"*non lego*" is the same as, I reject, pass by, neglect. The Greeks say *οὐδαμῶς λέγω*; but it would not be safe to derive the one part from the Latin and the other from the Greek.

Nēgo, I refuse, say no, deny. For *neago*. It is properly said of one who is asked to do a thing, and will not do it. See *Infitiæ*. ¶ Or from *ne-aiō*, *ne-ajo*, *nejo*, *nego*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *nicc*, not, are Lat. *nego*, Cambro-Brit. *nag*, *nagca*, refusal, repulse, Suec. *neka*, to deny." W.

Nēgōtior, I transact (*negotium*) business, traffic.

Nēgōtium, state of employment, business. Also, a business of difficulty, as the Greeks use *πράγμα*, in *παρέχειν πράγματα*. Also, a thing or matter to be employed about, and generally anything whatever. For *necotium* (as *Neglīgo* for *Nec-līgo*), i. e. non *otium*. A state opposed to ease or indolence.

Nēma, a thread. *Nῆμα*.

Nēmēsis, the Goddess of retribution. *Νήμισις*.

Nēmo, no one. *Ne homo quidem*. So *Semo*.

Nempe, to wit, namely, truly, surely. For *nampe*, as grÆssus for grAssus. Fr. *nam*; and *pe* as in *Quippe*, from *πη*, in any way. *Nam* is used here more in the sense of *μὴν*, Dor. *μάν*, from which it is derived. ¶ From *μένου*, says Haigh. Rather, from *μένη*, transp. *νέμη*.

Nēmūs, pasture land, forest. Fr. *νέμος*. Homer: *Ἐν νέμει σκισρῶ*.

Nēnia, *Nēnia*, a funeral song, dirge. Cicero informs us that it is a Greek word: "Honoratorum virorum laudes in concione memorentur, easque etiam cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur cui nomen *nenia*: QUO VOCABULO etiam GRÆCI cantus lugubres nominant." Ainsworth quotes Pollux: *Tò δὲ Νηνία* [But Vossius has *νηίατον*] *ἔστι μὲν Φρύγιον Ἰκπώναξ δὲ αὐτοῦ μνημονεύει*: "*Nenia* is a Phrygian word: Hipponax mentions it." From the same word apparently is *νηυρίζονται*, which Hesychius explains by *μινυρίζοντα*. Scaliger: "*Nenia* is from the Hebrew *ni ni*, plange plange."

Nēnia, any trifling song or common saying. The *nenia* being in course of time corrupted and changed from their specific object, like the Hymns to Bacchus: *Τί πρὸς Διόνυσον*; Forcellini supposes it arose from the funeral songs being sung by hired persons, who were ignorant of literature and mixed many strange and silly things with them.

Nēnū, not. For *nene*, *ne ne*, no no. Or from *və* or *ne*, and Gr. *vu* as an adjunct. Belg. *neen*, Germ. *nein*.

Nēo, I spin. *Nēo*.

Nēophytus, a convert. Fr. *νεόφυτος*, newly planted.

Nēotēricus, modern. *Νεωτεριστής*.

Nēpa, *Nēpas*, a scorpion; a crab-fish. An African word, says Festus.

Nēpos, a grandson; a nephew. Fr. *νέπος*, *νέποδος*, used

by Apollonius Rhodius, Theocritus, and Callimachus.

Nēpos, a spendthrift. Dacier: "Quod *nepotibus* semper indulgent avi, connivent eorum delictis, ac impediunt quin ea in parentum conscientiam veniant; unde ii evadunt dissoluti." Vossius: "Quia nec ipsi *nepotes* sudarunt in parandis divitiis, nec sciunt quanto labore eas avus acquisierit, prodigi esse consueverunt."

Nēpōtor, I squander. Fr. *nepos*, *nepotis*.

Neptis, a granddaughter. Fr. *nepos*, *nepotis*.

Neptūnus, Neptune. Wachter: "From Celt. *naf*, lord, and *tonn*, water. Scaliger derives it fr. *νίπτω*, [somewhat as Portunus from Portus,] from the sea washing or laving the shore. How poor, compared to the former derivation." ¶ Jamieson: "From Goth. *nepsa*, to restrain, and *tun*, the sea." He who restrains the sea.¹

Nēquam, good for naught, worthless, bad, profligate. For *nequidquam*. That is, qui valet *nequidquam*. ¶ Or, qui valet *ne aliquam* rem: Compare Unquam.

Nēque, nor. That is, *que ne*, and not.

Nēqueo, I cannot. Non *queo*. See *Ne*.

Nēquidquam, *Nēquicquam*, not in any way, not at all. That is, *secundum quidquam*, *κατά τι*. So *Nihil* is used. Also, to no

¹ Jamieson adds: "Bochart traces *Neptunus* to Hebr. *pathah*, dilatavit, which in niphil is *niphtha*."

purpose, in vain. Some preposition seems omitted, as we say "FOR nothing." Or a verb is omitted. Thus "*Nequidquam implorat*" may be "*Implorat et ne quidquam* lucratur implorando." So *Nihil* is used by *Plautus*.

Nēquiter, badly, wrongly. Fr. *nequam*.

Nēquītia, worthlessness, wickedness. Fr. *nequiter*. See *Nequam*.

Nēreus, Neptune. *Νηρεύς*.

Nervōsus, sinewy, strong. Fr. *nervus*.

Nervus, a sinew, tendon, nerve; and, because in these consists the strength of the body, *nervi* is used for force, strength, vigor. Also, the string of a musical instrument; a bow-string. A cord, thong. Fr. *νεῦρον*, whence *neuron*, (as *νατάρχος*, *naVarchus*) *nervon*; then *nervus*, the termination being changed, as in *vinUM* from *ὄνος*. Or fr. *νεῦρον*, whence *νεῦρον*, (See *sylVa*, *arVum*) *nervon*, *nervus*. Or from *νεῦρον* was *neurivus*, (See *Arvuin*) *neurvus*, *nervus*. ¶ *Wachter* derives it from the Celtic. *Nerven* *Armoric*, *nerve* *Germ*.

Nervus, bonds, stocks, fetters; hence a prison. Properly, *vinculum e nervo*, a thong. *Vitruvius* mentions "*funes e nervo tortos*." *Vegetius*: "*Nervorum copiam expedit colligi, quia balistæ ceteraque tormenta, nisi funibus nervinis intenta, nihil prosunt*."

Nescio, I know not. *Ne* i. e. *non scio*.

Neu, neither. For *neve*, *nev'*, *neu'*. Or *neve*, *neve*, *neu'*.

Nēve, neither. That is, *ve ne*, or not.

Neurōbāta, a rope-dancer. *Νευροβάτης*.

Neuter, neither. *Ne uter*, not either.

Neutiquam, in no wise. For *ne-utique-quivquam*, not at all indeed. ¶ *Al.* from *ne*, and *utiquam* considered the same as *utique*.

Nex, *nēcis*, violent death; death. Fr. *neco*, to kill. Or fr. *νεκός*, a dead body.

Nexo, I bind. Fr. *necto*, *nectsum*, *necsum*, *nexum*.

Nexus, a bond of obligation by which the former owner was bound to make good the title. Also, a bond made by a debtor to serve his creditor till he paid the debt. Fr. *necto*, *nexum*.

Ni, if not, unless. For *nisi*.

Nicētēria, rewards of victory. *Νικητήρια*.

Nico, I beckon with my hand. Fr. *νεύω*, pf. *νεύουσα*, I make to incline or to tend downward. Or fr. *νύω*, pf. *νύουσα*, *νύω* considered the same as *νεύω*. See *Nieto*. But the word is doubtful.

Nicto, I wink. Fr. *niveo*, *nixi*, (for *nivsi*: So *Nix* for *Niva*, *Nivis*), *nictum*. See *Conniveo*.

Nictor, I exert myself. Fr. *nitor*, *nixum*, and *nictum* for *nixum*, they say. But why *CT* for *X*? On *Lucretius* vi, 836, *Faber* remarks: "*Nictari* legerat *Festus*. Sed haud dubiè legendum *nixari*, ut alibi pas-

sim." And Gifanius remarks: "Nixari omnes libri." The passage in Lucretius is, "Hic, ubi nixari nequeunt, insistereque alis" &c. Two lines before he had said, "Claudicat extemplo pennarum nixus inanis." Virgil: "Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis Constitit."

Nīdor, the smell or steam arising from anything roasted or burnt. Soft for *cnidor*, fr. *ἐκνίδα* pf. mid. of *κνίζω*, to prick, cause a pricking or itching sensation; whence (from fut. *κνίσω*) is *κνίσσα*, "nidor." Compare *Odor*.

Nīdus, a nest; the young in a nest. Also, a shelf or partition of a shelf in a library. From Celt. *nead*.¹ ¶ The Anglo-Sax. verb *cnittan*, (*cniddan*) to knit, join, may be mentioned. ¶ Al. from *νοσσός*, *νοττός*, a new-born animal; whence *νοδδός*, then *niddus*, somewhat as *clnis* from *κονίς*, and *Imbris* from *Ἰμβρος*. Then *nīdus*. ¶ Al. from *ναίω*, to dwell; whence *ναίδηγ*.

Nīger, black, sable. For *nigrus* from *νεκρός*, dead; whence *negrus*, *nigrus*, or whence *negrus*, *neger*, *niger*, as *λεπός*, *Ἰβερ*; *πλεκα*, *πlico*. Lucretius: "Omnia suffundens MOR-TIS *nigrorē*." So death is represented by the Latin Poets as "*nigra hora*," "*niger ille dies*." ¶ Or from *νύξ*, *νυχτός*, (whence *πανύχιος*, &c.) the night; whence a word *νυχιδός*, *νυχρός*, black as night; thence *nichrus*, as *φρτ*-

γω, *frigo*; and *nigrus*, as *CHrates*, *Grates*. ¶ Al. from *nubiger*.

Nihil, nothing. Fr. *nihilum*.

Nihilum, nothing. For *nehilum*. Or for "nil nisi hilum."

Nīl, for *nihil*.

Nimbus, a sudden shower. Fr. *νένιμμα* pp. of *νίπτω*, I wash. As *θρόμβος* from *τρέφω*, to coagulate, pp. *τέθρομμα*. Or for *nibus* (M added as in *Lambo*) fr. *νίπτω*, a. 2. *ἐνιβον*, whence *χέρνιβος*. As washing the earth, the flowers, &c. "The rose had been wash'd, just wash'd in the show'r," &c. ¶ Or for *nibus* fr. *νέφος*, a cloud. Ainsworth explains *nimbus* "a rainy black CLOUD driven with storms." *Nέφος*, *nebus*, (as *ἄμφο*, *amBo*.) *nibus*, as *λεπός*, *Ἰβερ*. Or from *νέφος*, *νέμφος*. Or from *νέφω*, to obscure; whence (from pf. mid. *νένοφα*) *νόφος*, *γνόφος*, darkness. Thus *nimbus* is used also for a bright cloud accompanying the appearance of the Gods. Virgil: "Pallas Insedit, *nimbo* effulgens." Where Servius explains *nimbo* "NUBE divinâ." So also *nimbus* is a kind of bright shadow worn by women on the forehead, made of cloth embroidered with gold.²

Nīmīrum, the fact is, doubtless, surely, namely, like *δή*. Terence: "*Nimirum* dabit hæc Thais mihi magnum malum." Donatus says here: "Solve ni-

² Al. from *νόμψη*, in the sense of *λύμψη*, *lympa*; whence *nimba*, as *ἄμφο*, *amBo*.

¹ Classical Journal, Vol. III. p. 122.

mirum, et statim consequens erit tota sententia, quasi dixerit, Non est *mirum*. [No wonder.] Et subdistinctione interpositâ mox intulerit, Dabit hæc &c." For *nilmirum*. Or *ni* is *ne*. See *Nihilum*.

Nimis, too much. For *ne minus*. See Appendix.

Nimius, too much. Fr. *nimis*.

Ningit, it snows. For *nigit*, as *N* is added in *Lingo*, &c. It would seem that not only *νίφω* existed, but also *νίζω, ξω*, whence a. 2. *ἄνιγον*, fut. 2. *νιγῶ*.

Nisi, if not, unless. For *nesi, ne si*. Or *ni* is from Goth. *ni*. See *Ne*.

Nisus, a sparrow-hawk or some such bird into which *Nisus* was changed, *Ov. Met. viii*. *Forcellini* deduces the name of the bird from that of the man. *Turton* refers it to the Hebrew *niza* from *nazah* to fly.

Nisus, an attempt. Fr. *nitor, nitsus, nisus*.

Nitēla, Nitedūla: See Appendix.

Niteo, I look bright, shining, fine, spruce, neat, clean. Fr. *νίζω, νίσσω*, fut. 2. *νίδεω*, I wash. As *Lautus* is used for, neat, shining, splendid. Or, from pp. *νίτις*, whence *Lenep* derives *νίτρον*,¹ nitre. The Germ. *nett*, neat, *Wachter* refers to *Nitidus*.

Nitidus, bright, fine, neat, fat, &c. Fr. *niteo*.

Nitor, I endeavour strenuously, make a strong effort, tend or move vigorously towards. I

am in labor, bring forth. Also, I tend downwards, lean upon, rest upon. Somewhat as *βάσις* is not only an advance, but that on which any thing rests, a base. Fr. *τεινομαι*, transp. *νιτρομαι*. "*Telwa*, I direct effort towards; I strive, endeavour, strain." *Dn*. ¶ Or fr. *νείσσομαι, νιτρομαι*, I move towards. ¶ *Al*. from *νύσσομαι, νιτρομαι*, I spur myself, stimulate myself.

Nitrum, nitre. *Νίτρον*.

Niveus, pertaining (ad *nivem*) to snow; white as snow.

Nix, niveis, snow. *Nivis* is fr. *νίψ, νιφός*, snow. *Nix* is for *nivs*. As *viVo, viVSi, viXi*. ¶ *Al*. from *ningo, nixi, nixi*; or fr. *nigo*, (whence *Ningo*), *nigi, nixi*.

Nixor, I endeavour. Fr. *nitor, nixum*. But how *nixum*? Perhaps through *nitor, nitsum, nissum*, as *ulyXes* for *ulySSes*. The Ionians said *νιξός, διξός*, for *νιξός, διξός*.

Nixus, an effort. A leaning on. Fr. *nitor, nixus*.

No, I swim, flow. *Νέω, νῶ*.

Nobilis, known, well-known, famous, distinguished. Fr. *nosco, notum*. As *Moveo, Mobilis*.

Nobilitas, reputation, distinction; distinction of birth, nobility; ardor, pride, greatness of soul, as belonging to men of distinction. Fr. *nobilis*.

Nobilito, I make (*nobilem*) illustrious.

Noceo, I hurt. As *μτλη* became *mOla*, so *νύγω* (fut. 2. of *νύσσω*, I pierce, puncture, wound,) became *nogeo*, whence

¹ Referred however by *Vossius* to the Chaldæe *NTRA*.

nocceo, as *μισΓέω*, *misGeo*. ¶ Al. from *νένοκα* (*νόκα*), pf. mid. of a verb *νέκω*,¹ (whence *νέκος*, *νεκρός*, and perhaps *neco*,) I kill. ¶ “From the Syriac *NCA*, *no-cuit*.” V. ¶ The Germ. *nosen* is traced by Wachter to *nocceo*.

Noctua, an owl. Ovid: “*Lucemque perosæ Nocte volant, seroque tenent a vespere nomen.*”

Nodus, a knot, tie, bond, belt; a knotty point, difficult case; a knob; the knitting or articulation of the bones; a hard tumor. Tooke: “From *knot*, past participle of Anglo-Sax. *cnittan*, to knit, tie.” ¶ “From Hebr. *anad*, to tie.” Tt. “Convenit Hebr. *ganad*, *nodavit*.” W. ¶ Or perhaps for *gnodus*, like *Navus* for *Gnavus*, *Natus* for *Gnatus*. From *γών*, a knot, might have been a word *γοναδής*, *γναδής*, knotty. Or a verb *γονάω*, whence *γονάδην*, *γνάδην*.²

Nōlo, I am unwilling. For *nonvolo*, *novolo*.

Nōmen, a name. For *novimen* fr. *novi*, as *Momen* from *Movi*. That by which we are known. Also, money borrowed or lent, as the name of the person intrusted was written in the books. Also, name, reputation, character. Alleged name or title or account, pretext, excuse. Also, a noun, i. e. the name of any thing, what any thing is called. ¶ Al. from *νόμα*. O omitted, as *ὀδοντες*, *Dentes*. But O in *Nomen* is long.

¹ “*Nékos*, a dead body. Th. *νέκω*, *obol.* to kill.” Dn.

² Haigh: “From *νη* and *δδός*.” Because a knot stops the way.

Nōmenclātor, one who called persons or things readily by their names. For *nomenclator* fr. *nomen*, and *calo*, *calatum*, I call.

Nōmīno, I name; hand up the name of a person to a magistrate, accuse. Fr. *nomen*, *inis*.

Nōmos, a district. *Νομός*.

Nōmos, a tune. *Νόμος*.

Non, not, no. For *nun* from *nenū*, by eliding E and transposing U. ¶ The Ancients, says Forcellini, seem to have said *neno* as well as *nenū*. From *neno non* would flow more immediately. ¶ Al. from *νη*, and *δν* i. e. *ὄν*. ¶ Al. from *νη* and *ὄν*. ¶ Germ. *nein*, Belg. *neen*.

Nōnæ, the Nones. Fr. *nonus*. As from the Nones to the Ides are nine days.

Nōnāria, i. e. meretrix, quæ circa *nonam* horam prostat.

Nondum, not yet. That is, “*non, dum* expecto,” “*non, interea dum hæc fiunt*,” or such like. Or, if *dum* is an adjunct, as in *Adesdum*, *Agedum*, *nondum* is short for *non-adhuc-dum*. We have also *Vixdum*. We may observe that the Greeks say *ὄντω* for “not yet,” without precisely expressing the “yet.”

Nongenti, 900. For *noncenti* fr. *noni* and *centum*.

Nonna, a term of respect applied to nuns. Fr. *νάνη*, *aunt*.³

³ “*Nun*, (Germ.) *monachus*. *Propriè*, *filius*: ab Hebr. *نین*. *Quia* sub *Abbatissæ* tanquam *patris* *cura* et *tutela* *est*. *Postea*, (ut *fata* *sunt* *vocabulorum*) *nonnus* *crevit* *honore*, *et* *priores* *tantum* *atque* *sanctiores* *denotare* *cœpit*.” W.

Nōnus, ninth. For *novēnus* fr. *novem*.

Norma, a square, rule; also, a rule, pattern, law of conduct. For *gnorma*, (See *Nascor*,) fr. *γνώριμη*, (*γνώριμη*) considered as signifying "which makes known." Vossius explains *norma*, "instrumentum illud quo COENOSCITUR utrum anguli sint recti." So *γνώμων* is used. ¶ Al. for *gnorma* fr. *novō*, whence *ignoro*. Like *Victima*.

Nos, we. Fr. *vā*. S added, perhaps as a Latin plural termination. Or in imitation of *Vos*, which seems to have been formed fr. *σφῶ*, transp. *φῶς*. Wachter notices Belg. *ons*, Germ. *uns*.

Nosco, I know. For *gnosco*, (whence *Cognosco*, *Agnosco*,) fr. *γινώσκειν*, *γινώσκω*.

Noster, our. Fr. *nos*.

Nostras, of our country, party, &c. Fr. *noster*, *nostra*.

Nota, a mark, sign; a spot; a letter, character; a writing in cipher or short hand; a critical mark inserted in books where anything occurs worthy of notice; a mark, remark, annotation; a brand, ignominy; a kind, sort, quality, which serves as the distinction. Fr. *nosco*, *notum*. Properly, that which serves to make a thing known and distinct. Livy: "Instruit secretis *notis*, per quas haud dubie AGNOSCERENT sua mandata esse." It is true that O is short in *Nota*, long in *Notus*. But we have *Cognitus*, *Agnitus*, that is, *Cognōtus*, *Agnōtus*, for *Cognōtus*, *Agnōtus*, for *Cognōtus*, *Agnōtus*. Compare also *Dūco* and *Dūcem*.

Etym.

Nōtārius, a short hand writer. Manilius: "Hic et scriptor erit velox, cui litera verbum est, Quique *notā* linguam superet, cursumque loquentis Excipiat longas nova per compendia voces."

Nōthus, of a mixed or spurious breed. *Nōthos*.

Nōtesco, I become known, *notus* fito.

Nōtio, an idea, conception. Cicero: "In omnium animis Deorum *notionem* impressit natura." That is, an innate knowledge or perception. Also, the cognizance or trying of a cause. That, the case being heard and KNOWN, a decision may be made on it. Fr. *notus*.

Nōtitiā, knowledge. Fr. *notus*, as *Stultus*, *Stultitia*.

Nōto, I mark, remark, &c. Fr. *nota*.

Nōtus, known. For *noscitus* fr. *nosco*, *noscitum*. Or from *noo*, *notum*, from *γνώω*, whence *γνώσις*. Like *Nao*, *Naor*, (*Nascor*,) *Natum*. Or fr. *γναρός*.

Nōtus, the south-wind. *Néros*.

Nōvācūla, a razor. Fr. *novo*. "Quod innovat faciem," says Isidorus. So Tertullian has "vultus suos *novaculā* MUTARE."

Nōvālis ager, land newly broken up for cultivation, sown after being uncultivated or fallow. Fr. *novus*. "Propriè de agro *novo*, cui nunc primum immissum est aratrum." F. Or from its being renewed. The Greeks say *ναρός*.

Nōvello, I plant young vines. Fr. *novellus*.

Novem, nine. Fr. *ιννία*, *ινία*, whence *eneem*, as *δέξα*, decEM; then *enovem*, as *νΕος*, nOVus; then *novem*, as E is dropt in Remus, Lamina, Rubor.¹

November, November. Fr. *novem*. The ninth month from March. So September, &c.

Novendialis cæna, a funeral dinner, which took place on the ninth day after the ashes of the dead had been conveyed to the tomb. On this day the closing rites were performed. For *novendialis*, fr. *dies*.

Novensiles Dii, certain Gods. For *novensides*, (as in uLysses, &c.) fr. *novus* and *sedeo*. "Quòd novissimè in Deorum sedes recepti sint." F. In confirmation, Facciolati remarks that J. Navarre found on a marble the words *νεωτέρας Θεού*, whom he explains of Livia, the mother of Tiberius Cæsar. ¶ Al. from *novem* and *sedeo*. On the supposition that the number was nine. ¶ Varro states it to be a Sabine word.

Noverca, a step-mother. Fr. *novus*; *erca* being a termination. ¶ Al. from *novus* and *erctum* or *herctum*. "Quia nova accedat hereditas," says Scaliger. ¶ Al. for *novarca* fr. *novus* and *arceo* i. e. coërceo. "Nova uxor quam maritus ducit ad coercen-

dam familiam," says Festus. ¶ Al. from *νία ἀρχή*, a new rule.

Noviticius, new, newly bought; a novice. Fr. *novus*.

Novo, I make (*novum*) new.

Novus, new. Fr. *νίος*, whence *neVus*, *noVus*, as *Εμῶ*, *Veμῶ*, *Vomo*.²

Nox, *noctis*, night. *Νύξ*, *νοκτός*.

Noxa, hurt, harm. Offence, trespass. Accusation of crime. Punishment for crime. Fr. *noceo*, *nocsi*, *nocsum*, *noxum*.

Noxia, same as *noxa*.

Noxius, hurtful. Fr. *noxia*.

Nubes, a cloud. Fr. *nubo*, (whence *obnubo*,) to cover. Varro: "Quia cælum *nubit*, i. e. operit."

Nubilarium, a covered place for keeping corn till it was threshed. Fr. *nubo*, I cover.

Nubilus, cloudy. Fr. *nubes*.

Nubo, I cover. From the obsolete *νύφω* or *νύβω*, whence *νύφη*, *νύμφη*.³ ¶ Al. from *νεφῶς*, *νεφῶ*, whence *nebo*, as *ἄμφω*, *amBo*. But why *nebo* into *nubo*? ¶ Al. from *γνοφῶς*, *γνοφῶ*, whence *gnobo*, *gnubo*, as *νομισμα* becomes *nUmisma*. The long quantity in *Nubo* is an objection; though some refer *dUco*, I think, to *δοκῶ*; and vice versâ *φΩρος* becomes *fūris*. Or possibly *γνουφέω*, *γνουφῶ*, was a poetical form of *γνοφέω*, as *νοῦ-*

¹ "Pers. *nu*, Welsh *naw*, Armoric *naou*, Irish *naoi*, Goth. *nium*, Anglo-Sax. *nigan*, *nigen*, *nigon*, Engl. *nine*, Germ. *neun*." W. "From *novus*, [i. e. novissimus, last,]. For it is the last of the nine digits." Haigh.

² "Pers. Armor. Germ. *neu*, Goth. *niujo*, Anglo-Sax. *neowe*, *niwe*, Franc. *niuu*, Belg. *niew*, *niewu*, Engl. *new*, Dan. *ny*, Irish *nuu*, *nuath*." W.

³ Lennep: "Νύμφη for *νύφη*, fr. *νύβω*, to cover, Lat. *nubo*."

σος of νόσος. From *gnubo* would be *nubo*, as *Gnosco*, *Nosco*.¹

Nūbo, I marry, as said of the woman. That is, *nubo caput flammeo*, I cover my head with a veil, as women did, when presented to their husband at the marriage rite. ¶ Al. from *νόβω* or *νόβω*, pf. *νένυθα*, whence *νόψη*, *νύμφη*.²

Nūcleus, the kernel of a nut. Fr. *nux*, *nucis*, whence *nucleus*, *nucleus*. Plautus: "Qui e *nuce nucleum* vult, frangit *nucem*." Hence, the stone of an olive, plum, &c.

Nūdius tertius, three days ago. Cicero: "*Nudius tertius* dedi ad te epistolam longiorem." That is, *Nunc dies tertius est* quo dedi &c. Cicero: "Recordamini, qui *dies nudius tertius* fuerit." Here *dies* is repeated.

Nūdus, naked; made naked, stripped, bereaved. From a word *νήδυτος*, not clothed; transp. *νήδυτος*, *neudtus*, *neudus*, *nudus*. Or from *ne-dutus*, or from *ne-indutus*.

Nūgæ, verses sung by women hired to make lamentation at funerals. "From Hebr. *nugi*, *mæsti*; fem. *nugoth*, *mæstæ*. As *Nenia* also is from the East." V. And hence, like *Nenia*, *nugæ* is said of idle stories, nonsense, trifles. ¶ Al. from *ne* or *neu* ago. *Quæ nihil agunt*, nihil valent.

¹ Vossius refers *nubes* to the oriental *NPH*, "stillavit:" and then from *nubes* derives *nubo*: "*Nubis instar tego*."

² Bp. Burgess refers *nubo* to *νεύω*, I nod assent, whence *nuVo*, *nuBo*: "*Viri est petere*; *virginis est assentiri, annuere*."

Nullus, none. *Ne ullus*. As None is Ne-one.

Num, whether? Fr. *μῶν*, transp. *νῶμ*, whence *num*, as *φΩρ*, fUr.

Numella, stocks; shackles. Fr. *νένευμαι* pp. of *νεύω*, to make to bend forward. Or fr. *νένυμαι* pp. of *νύω*, same as *νεύω*. As *Κύφων* from *Κύπτω*, *Κέκυφα*. ¶ Becman: "A formâ *numorum*, quos articuli sive ligamenta mutud juncta repræsentant. Sicut hoc tempore idem quoque interdum conspiciamur."

Nūmen, a nod. Fr. *nuo*, whence *Annuo*, *Innuo*. As *Fluo*, *Flumen*. Also, the will, as expressed by a nod. The will of the Gods. Homer: *Ἐπένευσε Κρονίων*. And their power, as by their very nod their desires were accomplished. It is applied also to the Gods themselves, to whom power belongs. It is also applied to the dominion and power of princes.

Nūmero, I count. Fr. *numerus*.

Nūmērò, full soon, very soon, too soon. Vossius: "As things are quickly numbered, *numerò* means quickly, i. e. as soon as a thing can be numbered." Somewhat as *Mox* is as soon as one can move. Or had *numerò* a reference to the expression "*nummerata pecunia*," money paid down, ready money, whence "in *numerato habere*" was to have in readiness, "*præsens paratumque habere*." Or, as *numerus* means "*κόπια*," did *numerò* adverbially mean abundantly, so as to stand for "*nu-*

merò temporis," i. e. abundè temporis? Plautus: "*Numerò huc advenis ad prandium*:" You have come in full time, You are full soon enough.

Nūmērus, number, quantity. *Numeri* are feet or verses, airs or tunes, depending on certain numbers or quantities of sounds; certain proportions and harmonies calculated by number. Also, the motions used in the exercises of the palæstra, regulated by certain airs. *Numerus* is fr. *νίνομα* pf. mid. of *νέμω*, to divide. That is, measure which is made by DIVIDING an aggregate into minute parts and so counting it. Forcellini defines *numerus* "DISCRETÆ quantitatis mensura." Fr. *νένομα* or *νόμα* is *νόμος*, *νόμος*, whence *numerus*, as from *ἴσμος*, *ἴσμος*, is *Humerus*. So *Numidæ* from *Νομάδες*, *Numisma* from *Νόμισμα*.

Nūmidæ, the Numidians. *Νομάδες*.

Nūmisma, a coin. *Νόμισμα*.

Nummūlārius, a money-changer. Qui *nummos* seu *nummūlos* mutat, numerat, &c.

Nummus, *Nūmus*, a piece of money; money. Fr. *νοῦμμος*, used by Epicharmus, a Sicilian poet.

Nunc, now. Fr. *νῦν γε*, *νῦν γ'*, *nung*, *nunc*. Or fr. *νῦν κα*, *νῦν κα'*, *nunc*.

Nuncūbi, whether in any place, in any thing. For *numcubi*, from *num alicubi*.

Nuncūpō, I name, call. Fr. *nomen capio*, whence *nomenclupo*, (as *Occapio*, *Occupo*),

noncupo, *nuncupo*. That is, I take out, select, or choose a name for a person or thing. Compare *Nundinæ*.

Nundinæ, a fair held every ninth day. For *novendinæ feriæ*, whence *nondinæ*, *nundinæ*.

Nundīnor, I buy or sell. Fr. *nundinæ*.

Nunquam, never. *Ne unquam*. So *Nullus*.

Nuntio, *Nuncio*: See Appendix.

Nuntius, *Nuncius*, a messenger of news; a message. See *Nuntio*.

Nuo, (whence *Annuo*, *Innuo*, *Nuto*), I nod. *Νεύω*.

Nūper, lately, recently. Fr. *novus*, whence *noviper*, (as *Parumper*, *Paullisper*), *noiper*, *nuper*, as *Providens*, *Providens*, *Prudens*. So Gr. *νεωστί*.

Nupta, a spouse. Fr. *nubo*, *nubtum*, *nuptum*.

Nuptiæ, the inmarriage rite. See *Nupta*.

Nūrus, a daughter-in-law. Fr. *νύος*, whence *nurus*, as *μύος*, *muRis*; *μουσάων*, *musaRum*. The Poets use *nurus* in a general manner for any woman.

Nusquam, no where. *Ne usquam*.

Nūto, I nod. Hence, I wave, shake, totter, vacillate, am doubtful or uncertain. Fr. *nuo*, *nutum*.

Nūtrio, I nourish, nurture. Fr. *νώτερος*, later, more recent, younger; whence *νεωτερίζω*, I attend on the younger ones, bring them up; whence fut. *νεωτερίσω*, *νεωτεριῶ*, whence *νεωτριῶ*, then *nutrio*, as *φίλος*, *φύ-*

ris. This is a new sense of *νεωτερίζω*, it is true; but, as from *παῖς*, *παιδός*, a child, is *παιδεύω*, to bring up or educate children; so from *νεώτερος*, younger, might be *νεωτερίζω*, to bring up young persons, *juniores curo*. Or there might have been a word *νεωτερεύω*. ¶ Al. from *νεοτροφία*, contr. *νεοτρίω*. Or fr. *νεοτροφία*, *νατρίω*.

Nūtrix, a nurse. Fr. *nutrio*.

Nūtus, a nod; assent. Fr. *nuo*, *nutum*.

Nux, *nūcis*, a nut. Fr. *νύξω* fut. of *νύσσω*, to break. Hesychius: *Νύσσει· παλει, ῥήσσει*. Because a nut requires to be broken. Plautus: "Qui e *nuce* nucleum esse vult, FRANGIT *nucem*." ¶ Wachter asserts that the nut is not a Latin production, but that it spontaneously grows in Germany. He gives it therefore a German origin. "Anglo-Sax. *hnut*, Belg. *noot*, *neut*, Germ. *nuss*." W.¹

Nyctālops, purblind. *Νυκτάλωψ*.

Nyctēlius, Bacchus whose rites were celebrated at night. *Νυκτέλιος*.

Nympha, a spouse. *Νύμφη*. It is perhaps used also for water. See *Lympha*.

O.

O, oh! 'Ω.

¹ Haigh: "Perhaps from *θυξ*, *θυχος*, (*νύξ*, *νυχος*), a nail, hoof, shell of a fish." That is: *θυξ*, from signifying a hard horny substance, came to signify a nut from its hard covering.

Oāzion, Orion. From *'Oaglion*, which occurs in Pindar.

Ob. As *Ab* is for *Ap*, *'Απ'*; so *ob* is probably for *op*, *op'*, from *ὄπα*, i. e. *κατ' ὄπα*, in the face of, before; and hence it means in compounds, in the way of, against, and expresses impediment and opposition. So *ἀντὶ* (whence *Ante*) is used in these senses. *Ob* is used for *Ad*, (says Festus) in Ennius: "*Ob Romam noctu legiones ducere cœpit*." That is, in front of. *Ob* means also, like *ἀντὶ*, in compensation for, as a balance against. One thing being put against another. Terence: "*Arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem*." Hence *ob* is, for, on account of. And *ἀντὶ* is so used. Sophocles: *'Αντὶ παιδων τῶνδε ἰκετεύομιν σε ξύμπαντες*. Hence *ob* is for, to the purpose of. Sallust: "*Id frustra an ob rem faciam*" &c. ¶ Al. from *ἐπ*, whence *ep*, *eb*, *ob*. ¶ *Ob* seems similarly used in German. Wachter: "*Ob*, *ad*, *apud*, *coram*. *Ob* *handen*, *ad manus*, *præ manibus*." Jamieson notes the Dutch "*oba* *guate*, *pro bono*."

Obarātus, given over to one's creditors for debt. *Obstrictus ære alieno*, et *addictus*.

Obba, a bowl, jug, mug. "From Hebr. *ob*." Berman. "From Chald. *oba*." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *obbiba* from *obbibo*. For drinking from. ¶ Al. from *ἄμβιξ*, *ὄμβιξ*, (as *ἀγκος* and *ὄγκος* are allied; and *ἀκρίς* and *ὄκρις*; and perhaps *ἄμβων*, *ὄμβων* with *ὄμφαλός*), *ὄββιξ*.

Obdo, I place against, bolt.
See *Abdo* and *Ob*.

Obdūco, I cover. Here *ob*
is against or before.

Obēdio, I give ear to, obey.
For *obaudio*, *obudio*, *obedio*, as
Juro, *Dejero*. ¶ Or fr. *ὀπηδέω*.
I follow. *Sequor*, *Obsequor*.

Obēliscus, an obelisk. ὀβε-
λίσκος.

Obēlus, a mark in the form of
a spit. ὀβελός.

Obeo mortem, I go and face
death, I meet my death, I die.
See *Ob*.

Obēsus, fat, plump. *Dacier* :
“From Hebr. *abus*, to fatten.”
¶ If others are right in referring
obesus to *edo*, *esus* must be taken
in the sense of *adesus*, *exesus*,
wasted away, and so meagre :
and *ob* contradicts it.¹

Ober, *obīcis*, *objīcis*, a bar,
bolt, barrier. *Ober*, *obīcis* is for
objex, *objīcis*, from *objicio*, I
cast before or in the way of.

Objīcio, I cast against a per-
son or argument, object against,
upbraid, &c. Fr. *jacio*.

Obīter, as one goes along, in
the course of one's passage ; by
the way, incidentally. That is,
ob iter. *Ob* is in the face of, in
the way of.

Obītus, death. Fr. *obeo*,
obitum. From the expression,
obeo mortem.

Objurgo, I (*jurgo*) contend
against, scold, accuse, rebuke.

Oblātus, offered. That is,
brought in the way of.

Oblecto, I delight. See *De-*
lecto.

Oblīquus, slanting, awry, ob-
lique. Fr. *λίξ*, which *Hesychius*
explains by *πλάγιος*. *Λίξ* might
make *λιχός* or *λιχός*. ¶ Or
from *liquo*, whence *linquo*, *li-*
qui. Leaving the straight path
and turning sideways. See *Li-*
mus, a, um. ¶ “Fr. *ob* and
liquo. To flow aside.” *Tt*.
Rather, from *liquor*. As I in
liquo is short. For *ob*, see *Ob-*
stitus.

Oblittēro, *Oblitēro* : I efface.
“*Literis* aliquid superduco, ut
priorēs deleantur. *Ob*, ut in
Objicio, *Obduco*.” *V*. ¶ *Al*.
from *oblino*, *oblītus*, I smear
over, blot out. But here I is
short.

Oblīviscor, I forget. “Fr.
lino, *livi*, whence *livisco*, *obli-*
visco, *oblīviscor*.” So *Valcke-*
naer, who explains *oblīviscor*
“*oblino* et *deleo* quod ceræ
erat impressum.” *Scheide* :
“*Oblini* incipio, *vestigii* rerum
quasi *deletis*.” *Habeo* mentem
oblītā, mentem sum *oblī-*
tus. ¶ *Haigh* : “Fr. *livo*, fr.
λείπω, to be deficient, to fail.”
As *leVis* from *λείπις*.

Oblīvium, forgetfulness. See
Oblīviscor.

Oblōquor, I speak so as to
be in another's way and hinder
him, I interrupt. Also, I speak
against.

Obnoxius, who is (*ob noxiām*)
in the way of hurt ; exposed or
liable to hurt or injury, to sick-
ness, &c. Also, who is in the

¹ *Jones* refers *obesus* to *ὀϊβος*, which *Pol-*
lux explains “the finest part of the ox.”
¶ *Wachter* compares Germ. *æzen*, *ciba-*
re, and *as*, food ; and Gr. *ἕσαι*, to sa-
tiate.

way of accusation or punishment; under fear or awe of a creditor, magistrate, &c.; given over to punishment, in the power of a creditor or a magistrate; bound, subject, dependent, submissive. These second meanings may also be explained in the sense of (*noxia*) hurt: as being in the way of or exposed to hurt from a creditor, magistrate, superior.

Obōleo, I stink (*ob*) in the face of another.

Obōlus, a small Greek coin. **ὀβολός*.

Obōrior, I rise up (*ob*) before or in the way of another unawares.

Obrōgo, I invalidate an old law (*rogando*) by moving or bringing in a new one (*ob*) contrary to it.

Obrussa, *Obrusa*, *Obryzum*, the essay or trial of gold; trial, test. **ὀβρυζα*, **ὀβρυζον*.

Obs in comp., the same as *ob*. On the model of *Ab*, *Abs*.

Obscēnus, *Obscænus*, *Obscænus*, unlucky, ill-boding, of bad omen. And hence abominable, (which is nothing but ill-omened, malè ominosus,) detestable, disgusting, foul. For *obscaevinus*, from *ob* and *scæva*, an omen. Plautus: "Bona scæva est mihi." *Ob* here is, in the way of, against. ¶ *Al.* from *obs* and *cænum*, filth; or from *ob* and the Sabine *scænum*, as *Scælum*, *Scæna*, are said to have been used by the Sabines for *Cælum*, *Cæna*. Virgil, who calls the Harpies "*obsceñas volucres*,"

says also of them: "Contactuque omnia fœdant immun-do." But the meaning of ill-boding does not seem so well to follow from that of foul, as vice versa.¹

Obscūrus, dark. Fr. *ob* and *scurus*. *Scurus* from *σκιερός*, shady. Or *obscurus* is fr. *ἐπισκιερός*. Or rather *scurus* is from *σκιερός* or *σκῦρος* from *σχύω*, I darken. Blomfield:² "From the ancient root *σχύω* were *σχύζω*, *σχύθω*, *σχυθρός*." So also *σκυδαίνω*, *σχύμνος*, *σχύτος*. Donnegan has: "Σχύρος, a wood or woody place, in Tabul. Heracl. p. 232." Germ. *schuren* is to cover. ¶ *Al.* from *obs* and *cura*. As referring to intricate and difficult subjects which oppose and resist one's care and assiduity. But this is rather a metaphorical meaning arising from that of shady and dusky.

Obscero, I beseech. For *obsacro*. Peto *ob sacra*, i. e. *ob Deos eorumque sacra*.

Obsēquium, compliance. Fr. *obsequor*, I follow in the way of.

Observeo, I watch, observe, attend to. Fr. *servo*, I preserve, protect, defend.

Obses, *obsīdis*, a hostage; a

¹ *Al.* from the *Opsci*, used by Ennius (as quoted by Festus) for the *Osci*. Festus: "Supra inconcessæ libidinis *obsceña* dicuntur, ab ejus gentis consuetudine inducta." ¶ *Al.* from *ob* and *scena*, the stage. As being in the way of, i. e. as degrading, the stage. Or, as only met with on the stage.

² Ad Æsch. Agam. 726.

pledge. Fr. *obsedeo*. One who is attentively and closely watched. Cicero: "Speculatur atque *obsidet* rostra."

Obsideo, I besiege. That is, I sit in front of, and I beset. So Gr. ἐφιδρεύω, περικαθίζομαι.

Obsitus, sown so as to be an impediment, set thick, overset, thickly occupied, covered, oppressed. Fr. *sero*, *satum*. *Ob*, as in *Obsto*.

Obsöleo, *Obsölesco*, I grow out of use. From *obs* and *oleo*; or *ob* and *soleo*. *Ob* or *obs*, denoting opposition and contradiction.

Obsönium, fish, flesh, meat, &c. For *opsonium* fr. ὀψώνιον, same as ὄψον.

Obsöno, I purchase provisions. Ὀψωνία, ὀψωνῶ.

Obstaculum, an obstacle. Fr. *obsto*. As *Specto*, *Spectaculum*.

Obstëtrix, a woman who assists in child-birth. For *obstrix* fr. *obsto*, or *obsisto*, *obstitum*, I stand in front of or before. As *Assisto*, I assist. Hill: "By some critics *ob* is taken here as equal to *Ad*: but it more properly means *Before*, and refers to the station of the accoucheur, when assistance is necessary."

Obstinätus, resolved, resolute, firm, obstinate. Fr. *obstino*.

Obstino, I resolve firmly. Fr. *obs* and *teneo*. Somewhat as *Occupo* from *Obcapio*. That is, I hold out against. ¶ *Al*. from *obsto*. See *Destino*.

Obstipeo, I become doltish. *Stipes* fio.

Obstipus, bent awry and in a stiff position. Fr. *stipus*, fr. στυφός, firm, rigid. Suetonius: "Incedebat cervice RIGIDA et *obstipä*." *Ob* is "ante," before. Forcellini explains *obstipum* caput, "in anteriorem partem deflexum, simulque rigidum immotumque." ¶ *Al*. from *stipes*. *Stipitis* instar immotus.

Obstitus, blasted with lightning. Fr. *obsto*, *obstitum*. Dacier: "As having opposed the Gods. Virgil: Diique Deæque omnes quibus *obstitit* Iliion." *Obstitus* is also translated oblique. Apuleius: "Luna radios solis *obstiti* vel adversi usurpat." Dacier explains *obstitus* "obliquus ab *obsistendo*." *Ob* is in one's way, thwart, (whence we say *To thwart* another,) as in *Obliquus*. In Lucretius iv, 517, "Omnia mendosè fieri atque *obstita* necessum est," the *I* is long and therefore opposes the derivation from *obsto*, *obstitum*. But the proper reading seems to be *obstipa*, and so Wakefield reads it.

Obsto, I stand in the way of, withstand.

Obstringillo, *Obstringillo*, I oppose. Fr. *ob*, in the way of; *strigo*, I rest, stop, stand still. Like *Obsto*. *Stringillo*, like *Scribillo*. ¶ Or from *strigo*, *stringo*. I brush, scrape, or rub against. "Stringillo veteri Onomastico exponitur ξύω." V.

Obstruo, I pile up in the way of, block up.

Obsum, I am in the way of or against, hinder, oppose, am injurious to.

Obtempĕro, I comply with. *Tempero me ob* i. e. ad alterius voluntatem. *Ob*, as in *Obsequor*.

Obtentus, a pretext. That which is (*obtentum*) spread or placed out before another, alleged.

Obtestor, I call solemnly to witness. Also, I solemnly entreat. Cicero: "Deos Deasque imploro atque obtestor &c." Hence *obtestor* is used so generally. Cicero: "Per omnes Deos te obtestor ut" &c.

Obticeo, I am silent. Fr. *taceo*.

Obtineo, I hold, possess, &c. Fr. *teneo*.

Obtingit, it happens. See *Contingit*.

Obtracto, I disparage, traduce. For *obtracto*. That is, I treat a person to his disadvantage. *Ob* is contrarily to, in opposition to, as in *Obsum*, *Obsto*.

Obtūro, I block up. For *obthuro* fr. *θύρα*. That is, I place a door against. The *υ* in *θύρα* is short; but this does not seem a strong objection. ¶ Al. from *thus*, *thuris*. Varro: "Atque etiam sacerdotes aures suas *thure* replebant, ne peregrinis verbis intercedentibus confusâ carminum memoriâ turbarentur."

Obtūsus, beaten, battered, blunted. Fr. *obtundo*.

Obviam, in one's way so as to
Etym.

meet with, or to meet against and oppose. *Obviam*.

Obvio, I meet. Fr. *obvius*. See *Obviam*.

Occāsio, an opportunity. *Causus se offerens*, i. e. meeting us in our way.

Occidens, the west. Where the sun (*occidit*) falls or sets.

Occido, I beat, kill. Fr. *cædo*.

Occillo, I maul. Fr. *occo*, I break or beat clods. As *Scribo*, *Scribillo*.

Occiput, the hinder part of the head. For *occuput*. *Ob* is, ex adverso, e regione.

Occo, I harrow, break clods. Wachter: "*Eg*, *egge*, (Germ.) a harrow. A Celtic word. Lat. *occa*, Welsh *og*. From *ecke*, an edge, point." We may mention too the Anglo-Sax. *haccan*, to cut, to hack. So also Gr. *ἀκῆ*, a point, edge; and perhaps a word *ὄκη*, whence *ὄκρις*, a point. So from a verb *ὄκω*, *ὄξω*, Valckenaer derives *ὄξυς*,¹ sharp. *Ὀκῆ*, *ὄκκη*, Dor. *ὄκκη*, would be *occa*, whence *occo*.

Occūlo, I cover over, hide. For *obcēlo*, as vice versâ from *Jūro* is *Dejĕro*. ¶ Al. for *occolo*. "Propriè dici volunt, cūm agrum *colendo*, arando, occando, semina aut plantas terrâ condimus et contegimus." F.

Occulto, I hide. Fr. *occulo*, *occultum*.

Occūpo, I seize, take. From *ob* and *capio*. Also, I take up, engross, occupy. Horace: "Nu-

¹ Though Damm does not ill derive *ὄξυς* from *ξίω*.

be polum, pater, *occupato*." So, I take up the time of, I engage, occupy, employ. Plautus: "Illum Dii perdunt, qui hac re homines *occupatos occupant*." Also, I employ money, lend it. That is, I take it up and lay it out. Also, I take before another, anticipate. Here *ob* is, ante.

Oceānus, the ocean. Ὠκεανός.

Ocellus, a little eye. Fr. *oculus*.

Ocimum, the herb sweet basil. Ὠκίμων.

Ocior, *Ocyor*, swifter. Fr. ὠκίων, swifter. Or at once fr. ὠκύς.

Ocrea: See Appendix.

Ocris, an eminence. Ὀκρίς.

Octāvus, eighth. Fr. *octo*.

Octo, eight. Ὀκτώ.

Octōber, the eighth month from March. As September.

Octōphōron, a sedan carried by eight slaves. Ὀκτάφορον.

Octussis, eight asses. Fr. *octo asses*.

Ocūlissimus, dearest. From the expression, Dear as one's eyes.

Oculus, an eye. An eye or knob, whence buds spring. Fr. *oculus*, as Servus, Servulus. Donnegan: "'Οκος and ὄκος, Hesych., the eye." ¶ Wachter: "Martini attributes to the Slavonians the word *oko* or *ocho*; Frenzel to the Sorabians *woko*. And in the Lithuanian version I find *aki*."

Odē, an ode, song. Ὀδή.

Odēum, a singing or music room. Ὀδεῖον.

Odi, I hate, detest, abhor.

Fr. ὀθίω, ὀθῶ, I repel, reject. Horace: "Odi profanum vulgus ET ARCEO." So or Do from ὀρθός. See Dea. ¶ Al. from ὀδύω, whence ὀδύσσομαι, I am enraged with.

Odium, hatred. Fr. *odi*.

Odor, a scent, smell. Fr. ὀδῶ fut. 2. of ὀζω, to smell.

Odōro, I smell at; I smell out, hunt out by the smell, trace, track. Fr. *odor*, *odoris*.

Œcōnōmia, management of household affairs; management, economy. Οἰκονομία.

Œnōphōrum, a cask, flask. Οἰνοφόρον.

Œnōpōlium, a place where wine is sold. Οἰνοπώλειον.

Œstrus, the gad-fly; fury, frenzy. Οἶστρος.

Œsypum, greasy wool. Οἷσυπος.

Œfella, a small piece of meat. For *offella* fr. *offa*, *offula*, as Mamma, Mamilla. *Œfella*, as *Ocus*, *Oculus*, *Ocellus*.

Œffa, a cake made of flour and honey. Virgil: "Melle soporatum et medicatis frugibus *offam*." From ὄμμη, ὄμπα, Æol. ὄππα, whence ὄφφα; or from ὄμπα, whence ὄμφα, ὄφφα. Hesychius: "Ὀμπαί θύματα πυρῶ καὶ μέλιτι δεδευμένα. Also: "Ὀμπία παντοδαπὰ τραγάλια. *Œffa* is also a mass or lump of meat, or of any thing.

Œffendo, I hit or strike against, stumble against. I go or do amiss. I stumble in my affairs, am unfortunate. I light on, find. I run against, and so annoy, hurt, displease, offend. And in a neuter sense, I meet

with a rub or stop, I run against a thing and so receive hurt or annoyance, I am displeased or offended. Fr. *fendo*, I strike.

Offensa, a striking against; hurt; displeasure, offence. Fr. *offendo*, *offensum*.

Offensus, striking or struck against. Also, displeased, offended. Fr. *offendo*, *offensum*.

Offerumenta, a stripe, cut. Fr. *offero*, *offeritum*, whence *offerimenta*. Quam offers faciei.

Officīna, a workshop. Fr. *opificium*, whence *opificina*, *opificina*, *officina*. ¶ Al. from *officio*, whence *officium*.

Officio, I hinder. That is, *facio ob*, I do against. So *Obsum*, *Obsto*.

Officiōsus, ready to do (*officium*) a duty, ready to serve.

Officium, a duty, office. Fr. *offacium*. What we do (*ob*) in service to another. As *ob* in *Obstetrix*. ¶ Al. for *opificium*, *opificium*. Where *opi* is from *opus*.

Offoco, I strangle. For *offauco*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*. *Ob* implies hurt, as in *Officio*.

Offūcia, paint; disguise, trick. Fr. *fucus*.

Oh, an interjection of various import. ὦ, ᾠ.

Ohe, holla, ho! Ὠή.

Olea, an olive-tree. For *elea* fr. ἐλαία. So Ἐλαιον, *Oleum*.

Oleaster, the wild olive. Fr. *olea*. As *Poëta*, *Poëtaster*.

Oleo, I smell. For *odeo*, (as ὀδυσσεύς, uLysses,) fr. ὀδῶ (i. e. ὀδέω) fut. 2. of ὄζω. Festus states that *Odefacit* was said for *Olfacit*, i. e. for *Olefacit*.

Oleo, I grow. Allied to *alo*,

ἄλω, *aleo*, ἀλίω. So not only ἄγω seems to have existed, but ὄγω, whence ὄγμος, a furrow. So we have ἄκρος and ὄκρεις; ἀγκύλος and ὄγκος; ἄμβων and ὄμφαλός. So perhaps from the obsolete verbs ἄλω, ὄλω, ἀλίω, ὄλίω, to roll, we have ἀλινδέω, to roll; ὄλισθέω, to slip. From ὄλω, to roll, and so precipitate, are ὄλέω, ὄλλυμι, to ruin. Tacitus: "Multique fortunis PROVOLVEBANTUR." I add a remark of Lennep: "Tria verba VICINA sunt, ex quibus ingens verborum copia orta est, ἄλω, ἔλω, ὄλω."

Oleo, I destroy. Ὀλίω. But it is not certain that the word in this sense ever entered the Latin language. See *Aboleo* and *Deleo*.

Olētum, an olive-yard. Fr. *olea*. Or for *olivetum* fr. *olea*.

Olētum, a place of bad smell. Fr. *oleo*.

Oleum, oil. See *Olea*.

Olfacio, I make to smell, give a scent to. For *olere-facio*. It is generally used for, to smell, to smell out. That is, I make or cause a scent to come to myself from an object.

Olidus, rank. Fr. *oleo*.

Olim, in time past, and in time to come. Also, for a long time past. Sometimes *olim* expresses what has been a custom and exists still. Horace: "Ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi Doctores." *Olim* is soft for *ollim* fr. *olle*, *ille*. *Ollim* seems to be an accusative, as *Im* is of *Is*; and to be construed like *Aliàs*. *Olim* thus

means, in *illo* tempore. As opposed to, in *hoc* tempore. Horace: "Non, si malè NUNC, et *olim* Sic erit." That is: Non, si in *hoc* tempore malè est, et in *illo* tempore malè erit. And, as Nunc is opposed to both past and future times, *olim* can have both senses. Festus has "Ollis, illic: ut *Olli*, illi." From *olle* is also Ultra, as we shall see. ¶ "From the Hebr. *oluum* or *gnolaum*." Becman. "Olim, from *gnolaum*, sæculum: quod idem interdum significat." Ainsworth.¹

Oliator, one who raises or sells (*olera*) potherbs. For *oleritor*.

Oliua, an olive. Fr. *ἐλαία*, whence *ἐλαίνα*, *elina*, *oliva*, as 'Ελαία, Olea; "Ελαιον, Oleum. Perhaps *ἐλαία* was corrupted to *ἐλαία*.

Olivum, oil. Fr. *ἐλαιον*. Or fr. *oliva*, which see.

Olla, a pot, jar. Fr. *obba*, whence *obbula*, *obla*, *olla*. ¶ Or from *olus*, *oleris*, whence *olera*, *olra*, *olla*. A pot in which herbs are cooked. We say Potherbs. Catullus: "Ipsa *olera* OLLA legit." *Olus*, *oleris*, *olera*, as *Opus*, *Operis*, *Opera*. Compare also *Patera*, *Arcera*. ¶ Or from *aula*, a pot; whence *ola*, as *cAuda*, *cOda*. Then *olricula*, cut down to *olla*.

¹ As Πάλαι, formerly, is fr. παλώ fut. of πάλλω, to shake, from the notion of shaking backwards and forwards: so Scheide brings *olim* from a verb ἔλω, (the parent of ἔλλωμι, ἔλισθος, ἔλος, ἔλβος, ἔλμος,) to roll, to roll round. He supposes *olim* to come from κατ' ἔλω, as πάλω to be put for κατὰ πάλω from the same word παλώ.

Ollus, that. Ancient form of *illus* or *ille*, which was changed from *olle*, as Imbris is for Ombris. *Ollus* or *ille* is opposed to *Hic*. *Hic*, this: *ille*, that, or the other, ὁ ἄλλος, contr. ἄλλος, or even ἄλλος, *ollus*. Donuegan and Hederic write it ἄλλος. ¶ Vossius derives *ille* from Hebr. *elle*.

Olor, a swan. From ᾠδός, a singer; Æol. ᾠδῶρ, whence *olor*, as *oLeo* for *oDeo*, *uLysses* from *δυσσεύς*. Ovid: "Sic, ubi fata vocant, udis abjectus in herbis Ad vada Mæandri CONCINIT albus *olor*." It is true that O in *olor* is short: but we have *fera* from *φῆρῶς*; &c.

Olus, *Hólus*, *eris*, any kind of potherbs. Fr. *oleo*, to grow. "Nam generatim sic appellabant, quicquid sativæ herbæ CRESCERET, cujus foliis et caule in cibum utimur." V. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *kol*, "brassica, et omnis herba quæ non immediatè e terrâ, sed e scapo supra terram assurgit."²

Olympias, an Olympiad. 'Ολυμπιάς.

Olympiōnices, a victor at the Olympian games. 'Ολυμπιονίκης.

Olympus, Heaven. 'Ολυμπος. *Omāsum*, a bullock's paunch, tripe. A Gallic word. The Glosses add to their explanation of this word, τῆ τῶν Γάλλων γλώττη, "in the language of the Gauls."³

² "Helvigijs refers *olus* or *holus* to Hebr. *ochel*, cibus, esca." W.

³ "Perhaps *omāsum* is from οἶν, one-rare." V.

Omen, an augury, omen. For *ommen* fr. ὄμμα, that which is seen, a sight. As depending on seeing and observing birds, &c. ¶ Or from *os, oris*, whence *orimen, omen*. Vox fortuita. Livy: "Centurio exclamavit, Statue signum. Quâ voce auditâ, Senatus accipere se *omen* exclamavit." Or fr. *oro, oramen*. *Oro* is to utter. ¶ Or from *oscen, oscinis*, a bird which foreboded by singing, &c.; whence *oscinimēn, osmen, omen*. As Inferrimus becomes Inmus, Imus. Varro says that *omen* was formerly *osmen*.

Omentum, the caul, thin membrane which incloses the bowels. The bowels themselves. The membrane which incloses the brain. Fr. *operio*, whence *operimentum, opmentum, omentum*. ¶ Or fr. ὑμῆν, a membrane; whence *umentum*, (as *Momen, Momentum*,) *omentum*, as Ἔραξ, Sorex. ¶ Al. from *omen*. Omens being taken from it.

Ominor, I augur. Fr. *omen, ominis*.

Omitto, I send or throw aside. For *obmitto*, where *ob* means aside, as in *Obliquus, Obstitus*. Or, I send behind, as *ob* means in *Occiput*.

Omnifariam, in all kinds of ways. See *Multifariam*.

Omnino, altogether. Fr. *omnis*.

Omnis, all. For *hominis* from ὁμοῦ, together; whence *hominis*, (somewhat as from *Facio* is *Facinus*; and from *Μέγας* *Mcginus, Megnus, Magnus*,) then *hominis*. It dropt, as in *Ulcus* from Ἐλκος. ¶ Or from ὁμό-

vous, (ὄμους,) unanimous, all together.

Onager, a wild ass. Ὀναγρος. Also, a warlike machine for hurling large stones. Suidas seems to mention it in Ὀναγρος. Ammianus gives this account of it: "Onagri vocabulum indidit ætas novella, eâ re quod ASINI FERI, cùm venatibus agitantur, itâ eminus lapides post terga calcitrando emittunt, ut perforent pectora sequentium, aut perfractis ossibus capita ipsa displodant."

Onāgos, an ass-driver. Ὀνηγος, Dor. ὀνάγος.

Onëro, #1 load. Fr. *onus, oneris*.

Onocrötälus, a cormorant. Ὀνοκρόταλος.

Onus, ὄνëris, a load. Fr. ὀνέω, ὀνῶ, to heap up. See *Honor*. ¶ Al. from ὄνος, an ass, as carrying loads. Or from ὄνος, a crane for lifting loads. ¶ Al. from ὄνος, the lower millstone. ¶ "From Chaldee *ones*, premens, urgens." V. "From Hebr. *oni*." Ainsw.

Onustus, laden. Fr. *onus*. As *Jus, Justus*.

Onyx, a kind of alabaster; an alabaster box of ointment. Ὀνυξ.

Opācus, dark, shady. Fr. παχύς, thick. That is, thick with shade. Pliny: "Locus cupressis tegitur, DENSIORE umbrâ opacior nigriorque." O added, as in Greek Ὀσταφίς, Ὀκέλλω, Ὀνόσσα (whence Ὀνυξ), for σταφίς, κέλλω, νόσσα. Compare *Opimus, Oportet*. Or, if *pacus* existed, *o* is *ob*, as in *Omit-*

to. And *ob*, as in *Obdo*, *Objicio*. ¶ But, as thus it should be rather *opācus*, possibly it might be referred to *ὄπη*, a hole, subterranean cavity; whence *opācus*, as from *Merus* is *Merācus*. ¶ Al. from *Ops*, *Opis*, the earth. Scaliger: "Nam umbræ et frigoris captandi causâ in subterraneos specus se abdebant."

Opālia, festivals in honor (*Opis*) of *Ops*.

Opella, a little labor. Fr. *opera*, *operula*.

Opëra, work, labor, exertion, service, help. Also, one who does work, a workman. Fr. *opus*, *operis*. See *Arcera*, *Patera*.

Opercūlum, a cover. Fr. *operio*, whence *opericulum*.

Opërio, I cover. For *obpërio*; as *Obmitto*, *Omitto*. *Ob* opposes or gives a negative to *përio*, I produce to the light. See *Aperio*.

Opëror, I work. Fr. *opus*, *operis*. Or fr. *opera*.

Opertus, covered. Fr. *operio*, *operitum*, *opertum*.

Opes, *ōpum*, means, resources; powers, supplies, wealth. Also, power, dominion. *Opes* (like *Opus*) is from *ὄπα*, pf. mid. of *ἔπω*, to attend to, to work. And means power (*τοῦ ἔπειν*) of working or of performing anything; *vis operandi*. Virgil: "Grates persolvere dignas Non *opis* est nostræ." Is not a part of our power of action. Sallust: "Omnes omni *ope* niti debent, ne vitam silentio transeant." That is, with

all their power of exertion, all the means in their power, all the energy of which they are capable. Hesychius: "Ἐπουσιν ἐνεργεῦσιν." So Cicero: "Ut omnem semper viam, quâcumque *ope* possent, a vitâ suâ propulsarent." With all their means, with all their energy, power or resources. Hence then *opes* is in general, means, resources, capabilities, power, &c. And, like *Facultates* and our word *Means*, is used for fortune and power, which convey the grand means and resources of life.

Ophītes, the serpentine-stone. 'Οφιτης.

Ophiūchus, *Serpentarius*, the constellation. 'Οφιοῦχος.

Ophthalmias, some fish with large eyes. 'Οφθαλμίας.

Ophthalmicus, an oculist. 'Οφθαλμικός.

Opīcus, rude, ignorant, barbarous. Fr. *ὄπη*, a hole. As living in holes of the earth, and so not mixing with mankind. In the words of the Epistle to the Hebrews xi, 38: "Ἐν ἔρημiais πλανώμενος καὶ ὄρεσι καὶ σπηλαίοις καὶ ταῖς ὄραις τῆς γῆς." On Juvenal, 111, 207: "Et divina *opici* rodebant carmina mures," Madan notes: "*Opicus* is taken from the *Opici*, an ancient, rude, and barbarous people of Italy. Some suppose *opici* to be applied to mice, fr. *ὄπη*, a cavern: alluding to the holes in which they hide themselves." And on vi, 454: "*Opicus* is from the *Opici*; and these from *Ops*, *Opis*, the

earth, from which they were said to spring." ¶ Isaac Vossius says: "Ab *ops*, terra, est *opicus*, rusticus." If *ops* meant the country, this might be true. Rather from *opus*. Belonging to the working classes, and so rude.

Opifex, ὀπίφικis, a workman. Fr. *opus* and *facio*.

Opilio, a shepherd. For *ovilio* fr. *ovis*. But thus it would rather come from *ovile*, and so the first I should be long. ¶ Rather then, from ὀπολείων, tending sheep. Leaving out I, we have ὀπολείων, *opilio*. Somewhat as illco for inlOco, inqullinus for incOlinus. And from οἰπολείων we have *upilio*, (which is used by Virgil,) as from πOΙνῆ is pUnio.

Opimus, fat, plump, plentiful, fruitful, rich. *Opima* Spolia were so called from being in a peculiar manner rich or copious. Cicero: "Opima et præclara præda." For *pinus*, πῖμος, a word in formation like πιμελής, fat. Πῖων, fat, is of the same genus. All from πῖω or its pf. pass. τέπιμαι. Lennep: "Πῖων, à πῖω, premo, coago, constipo." O added, as in *Opacus*, which see. ¶ Al. from *opes*, wealth. That is, rich, fruitful, &c. Like *Opu- lentus*.

Opinio, an opinion. Fr. *opi- nor*.

Opino, *Opīnor*, I judge, think. By corruption from ἐπινοῶ, transp. πεινοῶ, ὀπεινάω, ὀπεινώ. Or ἐπινοῶ, transp. ὀπεινάω, ὀπεινώ. ¶ Al. from πινύω or πῖνυμαι, I am intelligent or

wise, whence πινυτός, wise, in- formed. O added, as in *Opacus*, *Opimus*, *Oporetet*.

Opiparus, sumptuous. "Ab *opis* seu *opum apparatus*." F.

Opis: See *Ops*.

Opitūlor, I help. Fr. *opem* and *tuli* or *tolo*. See *Tuli*.

Opöbalsämum, the juice of the balsam. Ὀποβάλσαμον.

Oporetet, it is expedient or fit, it behoves. Fr. *porto*, to carry. As we say, It is **IMPORTANT** that it should be done, It **IM- PORTS**, from *porto*. So *Refert*, and *συμφέρει*, it is expedient, from *φέρω*. And *προσφερής*, ad- vantageous. O added, as in *Opacus*, *Opimus*. Or it is for *ob*, as in *Omitto*, in which O is short as well as long.¹

Opperior, I wait for, expect, Fr. *perior*, (whence *experior*), I make trials. Virgil: "Hostem *opperiens*." That is, **TEN- TANS** hostem an venturus sit. *Hazarding* the chances of his coming. Looking out for. Terence: "Opperiar ut sciam quidnam hæc turba afferat." ¶ Al. from *pario*. "Assideo parturienti, partumque expecto." V.

Oppidò, very much, altoge- ther. "Quod vel *oppido* satis est," says Festus. As *Ingens* from *Gens*.

Oppidum, a town. Fr. ἐπί- πεδον i. e. ἄστν, a city, situated in a plane or flat country. Ho- mer: Ἐν πεδίῳ πεπόλιστο πόλις μερόπων ἀνθρώπων. Hence ἔππε-

¹ Al. from *opus*. How?

δον, *oppidum*, *oppidum*. O for E, as in Oleum, cOrcyra, sOcer, vOmo, for Eleum, cErcyra, sEcer, vEmo. ¶ Al. from πόλις, πολιδιον, transp. ὀλπιδιον, ὀππιδιον.¹

Opportūnus, commodious, seasonable, convenient. Properly said of a place in which voyagers have (*portum*) a harbor at hand, and so fit for running into in case of danger. *Ob*, before one. Ovid: "Qui mihi confugium, qui mihi PORTUS erat." But the following passage in Euripides seems more to the purpose: Νῦν δ' ἑλπίς ἐχθροῦς τοὺς ἐμοὺς τίσειν δίκην. Οὗτος γὰρ ἄνηρ, ἧ μάλιστ' ἐκίμνομεν, ΔΙΜΗΝ πέρανται τῶν ἐμῶν βουλευμάτων. Ἐκ τοῦδ' ἀναψόμεσθα πρυμνήτην κάλων, &c.

Opprōbrium, a disgrace. Fr. *probrum*.

Ops, *ōpis*, service, help, aid. Here *ops* is much the same as *opus* and *opera*, work, labor, exertion in behalf of another, service done to another. Cicero: "Omni *ope* atque OPERA enitar ut Senatusconsultum fiat." Pliny: "Omni *ope*, LABORE, gratiā juvare." Or *ōpis* is fr. ὄπα pf. mid. of ἔπω, whence ἀμφέπω, and περιέπω, to attend to, take care of.

Ops, *Opis*, the same as Cybele, Magna Mater, Tellus, Proserpina. "It seems derived,"

says Lempriere, "from *opus*: because this Goddess, who is the same as the Earth, gives nothing without labor." Rather, because the earth supplies all (*opem*) means and resources, or all (*opes*) wealth and power. Macrobius: "*Opem*, cujus *ope* vitæ humanæ alimenta quæruntur." Unless it is from ἴπα, (pf. mid. ὄπα,) to attend to; and is particularly directed to the earth "quam colendo et exercendo elaboramus."

Optimātes, the principal men in a state, the aristocracy, the nobles; or, their favorers and defenders. Fr. *optimus*. As ἄριστοι and ἄριστοκράτεια among the Greeks.

Optimus, best. Fr. *opto*. That is, most desirable. As λῶϊστος from λάω, λῶ, I wish. ¶ Al. for *optatissimus*.

Optio, liberty (*optandi*) of choosing. Also, a deputy or substitute, whom another (*optat*) chooses to supply a temporarily vacant place. Vegetius: "*Optianes* ab *optando* appellati: quod, antecedentibus ægritudine præpeditis, hi tanquam *adoptati* eorum atque vicarii solent universa curare."

Opto, I wish, wish for, desire, choose, ask, want. Fr. *ποθίω*, *ποθῶ*, whence *optho*, *opto*, as *λαθείω*, *laTeo*. ¶ Or fr. ὄπτα, whence ὀπτομαι, I look at, and so consider and choose. Virgil: "Pars *optare* locum tecto." Hence, I wish for, &c. We might observe that λάω means not only to see, but to desire. But these senses are both per-

¹ Al. for *opidum* fr. *ōpis*. Towns being built for mutual aid and assistance. Or fr. *opus*, a work, fortification. A fortified town. But whence is the double P, or why should O be long?

haps derived from that of seizing on (i. e. with our eyes or our mind), expressed by *λάω*, whence *λαβῶ*.

Opūlens, Opūlentus, rich. Fr. *opes*. As *Lutum, Lutulentus*.

Opūlus,——

Opus, opēris, work, exertion. *Opera*, public works or buildings. Fr. *ᾠπα* pf. mid. of *ἔπω*, to attend to, give attention to; whence *ἀμφέπω, δέπω, περιέπω, περισπω*.

Opus, need, occasion. *Vossius*: “*Quia, quod necesse agere, hoc fit opus, ἔργον.*” So the Greeks use *ἔργον*. *Σὺν ἔργον ταῦτο σκοπεῖν*, It is your business to examine this, it is binding on you to do so, you must do so. *Aristophanes*: *Οὐκίτ’ ἔργον ἐγκαθ-σθῆναι, ὅστις ἐστ’ ἐλεύθερος*: It is his business, who is free, to sleep no more, It is necessary that he should sleep no more.

Ora, the extremity, border, margin; a coast; a country or region bounded by the coast. Fr. *ὄρος*, a boundary. Indeed, if *ὄρα*; a tail, is rightly derived from *ὄρος*, a boundary, end; *ὄρα* may have existed in the sense of boundary. However, declensions are not always preserved, as in *Imbris* from *Ὀμβρος*. Or genders, as in *Vinum* from *Ὀίνος*. ¶ Fr. *χώρα*, says *Heigh*. That is, a tract or country. X dropt, as in *Anser* for *Chanser*. ¶ *Wachter* notices the Welsh *or*.

Orācūlum, the reply of the priestess of a temple. The
Etym.

temple itself where the reply is made. Also, a prophecy. Fr. *oro*, to utter. As *Specto, Spectaculum*.

Orāria navis, a ship which coasts along (*oram*) the shore.

Orārium, a handkerchief. Fr. *os, oris*. For wiping the mouth or face.

Orāta, a gilthead, a fish. From its golden color. For *aurata*, as *Cauda, Coda*.

Oratio, an uttering, speaking; speech, harangue, oration. Also, an edict or mandate. *Suetonius*: “*De quibusdam rebus ORATIONES ad Senatum missas, præterito quæstoris officio, per Consules plerumque RECITABAT.*” Fr. *oro, atum*, to utter.

Orator, a speaker; an orator; ambassador. Fr. *oro, oratum*, to utter.

Orbis, a circle, ring, orb, globe, wheel. Any thing round, as a quoit, shield, coil, wreath. Also, revolution; revolving time, as a period, year, &c. From *ῥόμβος*, anything which whirls round, by transposition (as in *Opto* from *Ποδῶ*, and *Sorbeo* from *ῥοπέω*), we should have *ormbus* or *ormbis*, (as from *ἄμβροξ* is *imbrIS*), which would naturally sink into *orbis*. ¶ *Becman* says: “*Fr. ὄρος* or *ὄρος*, (B added, as in *morBus, verBum*), a boundary. An *orbis* is shut in by one boundary, which is a circle.” This is too metaphysical. It would not be more so to derive *orbis* from *ῥέπω*, pf. mid. *ἔρροπα*, (*ῥόπα, ὄρκα*), to tend to, verge to: from the notion of every line

in the circle verging to a centre.¹

Orbita, the mark of a wheel describing (*orbes*) revolutions.

Orbus, destitute of parents or children; destitute. As *ambo* is from *ἀμφω*, so *orbus* is from *ὄρφος*, which Donnegan has introduced in the sense of *ὄρφανός*, and also *ὄρφοβότης*, one who maintains orphans.

Orca, the ork, a fish. For *orga* fr. *ὄρυγα*, (*ὄργα*.) acc. of *ὄρυξ*.

Orca, an earthen vessel, jar, jug. And, from the shape, a dice-box. Fr. *ὄρχη*, whence *urca*, *orca*. As from *ὄραξ* is *sUrex*, *sOrex*; from *ντῆτος* is *nOctis*.

Orchestra, the orchestra in a theatre. *Ὀρχήστρα*.

Orchis, *Orchitis*, a kind of large olive. *Ὀρχίς*.

Orcini liberti, men who were presented in their masters' will with their freedom; which will was of course not to take place till his death, "donec *Orco* traditus est et in *Orci* familiâ numeratus."

Orcus, Pluto; Hell. As being the God (*ὄρκου*) of adjuration. "Per Plutonem et Stygiam paludem jurare etiam Diis mos erat et magna religio." F. ¶ Or from *ὄρκα* pf. mid. of *ἔρκα*, *coërceo*, *concludo*. Horace: "Satelles *Orci* . . . Tantalum atque Tantali Genus *COER-*

CET." Again: "Plutona . . . qui ter amplum Geryonem Tityonque tristi COMPESCIT undâ."²

Ordinarius, going on in regular order, usual. Fr. *ordo*, *inis*.

Ordino, I place (*ordine*) in order, arrange, regulate, settle, appoint.

Ordior, I begin, set about. From the North. "*Ort*, (Germ.) beginning. Anglo-Sax. *ord*, Franc. *ort*. In the Anglo-Saxon Inscriptions, Adam is called *ord-mon*, the commencer of men." W. ¶ Or from *ὄρδην*, formed from *ὄρω*, as *ἀίρω* from *ἀίρω*. That is, I rouse myself to an undertaking, excito me. As the Latins say, *Adorior* rem. ¶ Al. from *ὄρδω*, whence *ὄρδημα*, explained by Hesychius wool made ready for spinning. Pliny: "Araneus *orditur* TELA^S." Begins to weave.

Ordo, order, arrangement, method. Series, course. Row of trees. Order of men in a state, as *Ordo senatorius*, *plebeius*. Rank of soldiers. So *ordines* are applied to banks of *rowers*, and to benches at the theatres. Fr. *ὄρθός*, straight, right on as a road, &c. As *θεός*, *Deus*; and as we say *MURTH*er and *MURDER*, &c. ¶ Or fr. *ὄρδην*, formed from *ἔρω*,³ whence (from a. l. p. *ὄρθην*) is *ὄρθός*, and allied to which is *ἔρω*, pf. pass. *ὄρμαι*, whence *ὄρμαθός*, a row. ¶ Or

¹ Al. from *orbis* or *orvus*, *urbus* or *urvus*, round. It is clear that the same derivation, which produces *orbis*, produces these also.

² "From Hebr. *arca*, the earth." V. That is, *χθόνιος*, *ὑποχθόνιος*.

³ Whence *Sero* and *Series*, a row. . .

from ὄρχος, a row: Æol. ὄρθος, as κάλχα, Æol. κάλθα, cal-THa. ¶ Germ. *orden* is a series.

Orea, a bit. Quod *ori* inscribitur.

Oreas, a mountain Nymph. *Ἄρειας*.

Orexis, appetite. *Ἄρεξις*.

Orgānum, an instrument, machine; a musical instrument, organ. *Ἄργανον*.

Orgia, the rites of Bacchus. *Ἄργια*.

Orichalchum: See Aurich—.

Oriens, the east. The place where the sun (*oritur*) rises. Like Occidens.

Orificium, an orifice. Fr. *os, oris*, and *facio*. Quod *facitur* i. e. fit *os*.

Origo, beginning, origin. Fr. *orior*. As *Verto*, *Vertigo*.

Orion, Orion. *Ἄριων*.

Orior, I rise, spring. Fr. *ἄρω*, I rouse. That is, I rouse myself. ¶ “From Anglo-Sax. *or*, beginning.” W.

Ornāmentum, ornament. Fr. *orno*. As *Fundo*, *Fundamentum*.

Ornātus, ornament, dress, &c. Fr. *orno*, *ornatum*.

Orno, I prepare, set out, adorn, deck, equip. Fr. *ἀγα*, care, attention, provision. Hence *orino*, *orno*, somewhat as from *ὄρον* is *Urīna*. ¶ Al. from *ἀρα*, grace, beauty. ¶ Al. from *aurum*, whence *aurino*, *aurno*. ¶ Al. from *ordino*, as from *Modus* is *Mos*.

Ornus, a mountain-ash. Fr. *ὄρανός*, (*ὄρνός*), pertaining to a mountain. Virgil: “Nascuntur steriles saxosis MONTIBUS *orni*.”

Oro, I speak, utter. Also,

I utter a request, beg, pray.

Fr. *ἄρος*, discourse, speech; whence *ἀρτω*, *ἀρῶ*, contr. *ἀρῶ*,

oro. ¶ Al. from *os, oris*. *Ore* profero. But *os, oris*, is perhaps better derived from *oro*,

than vice versâ. ¶ Al. from *ἀρά*, a prayer; whence *ἀράω*,

ἀρῶ, (whence *ἀράομαι*), I pray.

“The Æolians said *στροτός* for *σπρατός*, *ὄνηρ* for *ἀνήρ*, *ὄνω* for *ἄνω*, &c.” V. So *dOmo* from *δἈμῶ*.¹

Orsus, a beginning. Fr. *ordior*, *ordsum*, *orsum*.

Orthium carmen, a song sung loudly and distinctly. *Ἄρθιος νόμος*.

Orthographia, orthography. *Ἄρθογραφία*.

Ortus, a rising, springing up. Fr. *orior*, *oritur*, *ortum*.

Oryx, a kind of wild goat, an ounce. *Ἄρυξ*.

Orÿza, rice. *Ἄρύζα*.

Os, ōris, the mouth. *Os* for *ors*; and *oris* fr. *oro*, to speak.

Quo *oramus*. ¶ Or fr. *ἄρος*, contr. *ἄρος*, speech, discourse.²

¶ Others derive *os* from *ὄσσα*, the voice. A quo vox *oritur*.

¶ Al. from *ὄψ*, the voice; whence *ops, os*. ¶ Al. from *aus*, (as *cAUda*, *cOda*), fr. *αὔω*,

αὔσω, to cry out.

¹ It may be objected that *oro* is properly to speak in general. But *ἀρά* also seems properly to be a speech in general; as it is probably from *ἄρω*, necto, jungo verba; as *ἀπῶ* and *ἔρω* are from *ἄρω*, *ἔρω*, jungo. So *Sermo* from *Sero*. And from *ἔρω*, I join, are *ἐρέω* and *ῥέω*, I speak. So again from *λέγω*, I collect, is *λέγω*, I speak, i. e. I collect words.

² Al. from *ἔρω*, I speak. Rather from the pf. mid. *ἔρα*, whence a word *ἔρος* or *ἔδρος* might possibly have been formed.

Os, ossis, a bone. *Ossis* is for *ostis* fr. ὀστίον, ὀστέον, a bone. So ὄστρα becomes *Ossa*. See *Collis*.

Oscēdo, a disposition to yawn. For *oscitudo* fr. *oscito*. As *Torpeo*, *Torpedo*.

Oscen, oscinis, a bird which foreboded by singing, chirping, croaking, &c. Fr. *os* and *cano*. "Avis quæ ore canens facit auspiciū." F. ¶ Or from *obs* and *cano*. As singing (*obs*) before you or in your way. *Obs*, as in *Ostendo*.

Oscillatio, a swinging. From *oscillum*.

Oscillum, a little mouth. Fr. *osculum*.

Oscillum, an image hung on ropes and swung up and down in the air. Fr. *os*, whence *osculum, oscillum*, as above. "Parva imago similitudine oris seu figure humanæ." F. "Imaguncula in oris humani effigiem." Servius. *Oscillum* is explained by Heyne,¹ "larva e cortice facta." That is, a mask, a representation of the face, made from bark. ¶ Al. from *os*, and *cillo*, to move. "Quodd in illâ jactatione ora et capita sursum deorsum MOVERENT." F. "Alii dicunt *oscilla* esse membra virilia de floribus facta quæ suspendebantur per intercolumnia: ita ut in ea homines acceptis clausis personis impingerent, et ea ore cillerent i. e. moverent, ad risum populo commovendum." Servius. ¶ Al. for *obscillum*; from *cillo*, and *obs*

as in *Ostendo* for *Obstendō*. From persons moving against them.

Oscito, I gape, yawn; I am lazy. "Ex ore ciendo i. e. commovendo," says Donatus. That is, from *os* and *cito*, or *cio*, *citum*. So *salpō*, to gape or grin, seems to come from *śāos*, (whence *śāivos* and *śāxos*,) to shake. As from ψάω is ψαίγω.

Oscūlor, I kiss. *Osculum* do.

Oscūlum, a little mouth. Fr. *os*. Also, a kiss. "Nam basiando *os* coarctamus atque minuimus; et quasi ex ore *osculum* facimus." F.

Osor, a hater. Fr. *odi, odsum, osum*. As *Claudo*, *Claudsum, Clausum*.

Ossifragus, the ospray. Fr. *os, ossis*, and *frago*, whence *fragilis* and *frango*. "Because it takes up bones and other hard substances, and letting them fall upon rocks breaks them." Tt.

Ostendo, I stretch or hold forth before another, show. That is, *tendo obs* i. e. *ob*. So *Obtendo*. ¶ Al. from *tendo* ad *os* i. e. *faciem alicujus*.

Ostentatio, an ambitious display. Fr. *ostento*.

Ostento, I show, display. I show vainly, display ostentatiously. Fr. *ostendo, ostenditum, ostentum*.

Ostentum, a prodigy, omen. As showing something future. Cicero: "Prædictiones et præ-sensiones rerum futurarum quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quæ sint, ostendi, monstrari, portendi? Ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta dicuntur."

Ostium, a gate, door. The

¹ On Virg. Georg. II, 389.

entrance or mouth of a river. Fr. ea. "Quia sit *os domus*," says Priscian. In its sense of the mouth of a river, it is explained by Forcellini *στόμα*. Could this have been its primary meaning? ¶ Or for *obstium* fr. *obsta*. On the passage in Virgil: "Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, *ostia* centum," Servius notes: "Non sine causâ et *ADITUS* dixit et *ostia*. Nam Vitruvius *ostium* dicit, per quod ab aliquo arcemur ingressu, ab *ostando* dictum; *ADITUM* ab *adeundo*, per quem ingredimur." Somewhat similarly *πύλη* is fr. *πύω*,¹ to press or shut close. ¶ Or, under the same idea, from *ώστίω* formed from *ώσταω* pp. of *ώθω*, to thrust out of the way. So the Scholiast on Aristophanes: *Ῥαμαῖοι ὄστια τὰς θύρας φασὶ παρὰ τὸ ἐξωθεῖν τὸν ἐπαρχόμενον*. Haigh says: "Fr. *ώστὸς*, which may be pushed."

Ostracismus, ostracism. *Ὀστρακισμός*.

Ostrea, an oyster. *Ὀστρεον*.

Ostreātus, rough, hard. Like the shell (*ostrea*) of an oyster.

Ostrum, the juice of a shell-fish which produced purple. Purple. *Ὀστρον*.

Otacusta, a spy. *Ὀτακουστής*.

Otium, *Ocium*, ease, leisure, idleness. Fr. *αὐτός*, alone; whence *autium*, *otium*, (as *Cauda*, *Coda*,) retirement, quiet, ease. ¶ Al. from *ώς*, *ώτὸς*, an

ear. A state in which we can lend an ear to others. So Scaliger in his Enigma on *Otium*: "Quod pauci norant, *ἘΛΕΟΑ* ut dicatur ab *aure*, Detque ideo studiis nomen et acta sua." ¶ Al. from *ώσλα*, *Æol. ὄπλια*, possessions, property, as bringing with them ease and leisure. ¶ Al. for *octium* fr. *ἔχθην* a. l. p. of *ἔχω*, to restrain, hold back. From *ἔχθην* is *ἔχθη*, a bank or mound; and from pf. mid. *ἔχα* is *ἔκνος* for *ἔχνος*, sloth. *Octium* would produce *ocium* or *otium*, as T or C was neglected.²

Ovile, a sheepfold. Any enclosure. An enclosure surrounded with boards, into which the centuries of the people went to give their votes. Fr. *ovis*. As *Cubo*, *Cubile*.

Ovis, a sheep. Fr. *ἄϊς*, *οἴς*, *ovis*. So *ἄων*, *ovum*.

Ovo, *ovas*, I triumph in the lesser triumph; I triumph, generally. Plutarch refers it to *ovis*. A sheep being sacrificed in the lesser triumph, instead of a bull which was sacrificed in the greater. ¶ Al. from *αὔω*, to shout. Whence *αὐΐα*, *aiwo*, *ovo*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*. But thus O would be long. ¶ Al. from *εἰάω* (whence *εἰάω*), *εἰῶ*, to shout the name of Bacchus. Whence *evo*, then *ovo*, as *ἐμῶ*, *vEmo*, *vOmo*.³

Ovum, an egg. Fr. *ἄων*, *ovum*,

¹ Whence *πύω*, *πύος*, *πυλίσω*, &c. and (from pf. *πέπυκα*) *πυκάζω*, *πυκνός*, &c. *Πύω* is allied to *βίω* and *μύω*, to shut close.

² Al. from *vacatium* fr. *vacoo*, as *Solutium* from *Solor*. Hence *vacatium*, *vacatium*, *autium*, *otium*.

³ Festus derives *ovo* from the sound of victory O O.

ofum. See *Ovis*. *Ova* were wooden columns, used for marking the rounds of the charioteers. Adam: "Either as being of an oval form, or having oval spheres on their top."

Oxygārum, a sharp pickle. *Ὄξυγαρον.*

Oxypōrum, an article of food attended with a quick digestion. *Ὄξυπόρον.*

P.

Pābūlor, I forage, collect (*pabulum*) fodder.

Pābūlum, food, fodder, forage. For *pascibulum* fr. *pasco*. ¶ Al. from *πάω*, to feed, as *Fabula* from *Φάω*. But *Fabula* can be deduced from *For*, *Fari*.

Pācisco, *Pāciscor*, I make a bargain or agreement. Fr. *pacio*, whence *pactus*. *Pacio* fr. *πάγω*, pf. *πέπαχα*, *πάχα*. Or for *pagio* fr. *πάγω*, as *misCEO* from *μισΓέω*. That is, *pacio* *foedus*. I make firm, fix on sure grounds, settle, ratify, a treaty. So we have *Pango* *foedus*, &c.

Pāco, I bring into a state (*pacis*) of peace, I make still and tranquil.

Pacta, covenanted and promised in marriage. See *Pacisco*.

Pactio, *Pactum*, an agreement, covenant, contract. See *Pacisco*.

Pāan, Apollo. Also, a song to Apollo, a song of triumph. *Παιάν.*

Pādāgōgus, a tutor, guardian, instructor. *Παιδαγωγός.*

Pādico, *puerum lascivius atio*. A *παιδικός*, idem quod *παιδραστής*. Vel a *παῖς*, *παιδός*.

Pādīdus, filthy. Fr. *pador*. As *Sordes*, *Sordidus*.

Pador, filth for want of dressing, &c. "Cum puerilis ætas nec sibi a sordibus cavere sciat; et, ubi scit, sordes tamen consecrari solet; inde est quod *padorem* a *παιδός* esse putem, et propriè signare sordes et illuviem puerorum." V. "It is said to come from *παῖς*, and to suggest the dirtiness of children when not properly cared for [or looked after]." Hill. ¶ Al. for *fador*; (*phador*), fr. *foedus*.

Pāgniārius, a kind of gladiator. The word is much disputed. If genuine, it seems to come from *παγνιά*, play.

Pæne, *Pêne*: See Appendix.

Pænūla, *Pēnūla*, a thick over-all. From *φανόλη*, a Doric word. Sappho uses *φανολῖς*.

Pæon, a foot of three short and one long, (as *Pæōniā*,) the long being any one of the syllables. *Παιών.*

Pæōnius, healing. From *Pæon*, the physician. Homer: "Ὡς φάτο, καὶ Παιήον' ἀνόγει ἰήσασθαι. Τῷ δ' ἐπι Παιήων ὁδογήφατα φάρμακα πάσων Ἠκίστα'."

Pætus, having a slight cast in the eye. Fr. *πέκταιται* pp. of *παίω*, to strike. *Percussus oculis*. That is, from a word *παῖτος*.

Pāgānālia, a festival kept by the (*pagani*) country people.

Pāgānica pila, and *Pāgānica* simply, a stow ball stuffed with feathers, invented for the amuse-

ment (*paganorum*) of the country folks.

Pāgani, the peasantry. As belonging to the (*pagi*) villages. *Pagani* were opposed to the soldiery, whether they dwelt in the villages or in the city. "In *pagis* qui vivunt, otiosam securamque vitam ducunt, remoti a curis publicis ac laboribus. *Paganus* ergo est qui non militat, etiamsi in urbe vivat, ἀπόλεμος."

E. Paganus are also pagans or heathens. Either because the Christian Religion spread more in the cities, and the villagers were the last to embrace it; or because the pagans were opposed to the Christian warfare. "Quod non militarent sub capite Jesu Christo." *V.* Again: Persius applies to himself the epithet of *semipaganus*: i. e. half rude and illiterate as a peasant. Unless literature is viewed here also as a warfare, and the half unwarlike are half illiterate. Pliny: "Sunt ut in castris, sic etiam in literis nostris plures cultu *pagano*" &c.

Pāgella, a little page. *Fr. pagina.*

Pāgina, the page or leaf of a book. *Fr. pago, pango.* "Quia charta fit ex phyliris seu tunicis papyri compactis et compressis." *F.*

Pago, (whence *pango*.) I fix, &c. *Fr. πάγω*, whence (from pp. πίπαχται) are πακτός and πακτώω. Or, if *A* in *pago* is long, from πήγω, Dor. πᾶγω.

Pāgur, perhaps the same as the *pagrus*, a sea fish: *Gr. πάγρος, φάγρος.*

Pāgus, a village; canton, district. *Fr. παγὰ*, Doric of πηγὴ, a fountain. As drinking of one common fountain. As *Vacini* are the inhabitants of one (*vicius*) village. ¶ Bloomfield: "Πάγος, a hill. From the ancient πάγω, whence *pango*. For in early times they built their cottages on eminences. Whence in the more ancient tongue πάγος was the same as Lat. *pagus*." ¶ Others derive *pagus* from πάγος, a hill, for a similar reason. ¶ Or was *pagus* a junction or union of houses and villages, joined together by a mutual confederacy and compact? *Fr. pago*, whence *pango, compages, pactum*, &c.

Pāla, a shovel or spade. *For pazilla* (See *Palus*) or *pagibula* *fr. pago, pari.* Because (*pangitur*) it is driven into the ground: as *δικελλα* is from *δι*, and *κέλλω*, to drive. Though it seems somewhat of an objection that *pango* is said not of merely driving things, but of driving things so tight as to fix them, as a stake or nail. *Pala* is also the bezil of a ring. "In annulo pars latior cui gemma INFIXA est." *F.* Here the exact meaning of *pango* is seen. *Vossius* refers *pala* in this sense to *πυλῆς*.

Pālastra, wrestling and other exercises; place or school for them. Gesture or carriage of the body, which was much attended to in them. *Παλαίστρα.*

Pālam, openly. *Butler*: "From *παλάμη*, the open hand." That is, from *dat.*

παλάμη. ¶ Or for *phalam* fr. *φαλήν*, Dor. *φαλόν*, acc. of *φαλός*, shining, clear. ¶ As *Certes*, manifest, evident, is from *Cerno*, to sift; and as *σαφής*, clearly, manifestly, is fr. *σάω*, (as *ψήφος* is fr. *ψάω*), to shake, to sift; so perhaps *palam* is fr. *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, to shake, and so sift.¹

Pālātis, a foundation made by driving in (*palos*) piles.

Pālātium, *Pallātium*, the Palatine Hill, one of the seven Hills of Rome. "From *φαλάντιον*," says Scaliger, "by which word the Greeks call the highest hills. For *φάλας* are citadels and eminences." So Iceland. *fiall*² is a mountain. Teuton. *phala*³ is a wooden castle. The Etruscan *falantum* was heaven. *Φαλάντιον*, like *βαλλάντιον*. Hence *palantium*, *palatium*.⁴ Or *palatium* might

have been formed from *φαλάς*, *φαλῶ*, to make (*φαλόν*) high or conspicuous, whence *falo*, *as*, and *palatium* or *palatium*, as *Solatium* is from *Solor*. See *Palatum*. "And, because," says Forcellini, "under the Emperors large and magnificent structures were built on it, hence *palatium* came to signify a palace or sumptuous edifice." But, if *φάλας* were both citadels and eminences, *φάλας* might have originated *palatium* as well in the sense of a splendid citadel or palace as in that of a high hill. Or *palatium* might have come in this sense from *φαλός*, shining, and so splendid, and magnificent. Wachter refers the Germ. *pfalz*, a palace, to the Teut. *phala*, a wooden tower. "It is probable," he says, "that the first kings of the Franks lived in such towers; and that afterwards the name remained and was applied to palaces."

This idea again might have given the sense of palace to *palatium*. Todd: "*Palace*; Germ. and Sax. *palast*; Welsh *palas*, *plás*; Cornish *place*, *plás*. Serenius observes: *Originem Latinam vix admittunt linguæ antiquæ, Camb. Brit. Angl. Sax. &c. Deductum igitur mavult Wachter à Teut. et Sueth. antiq. fala, turris lignea, quod à Su. Goth. fala, fela, tegere.*"

Pālātium, the palate or roof

¹ "La surface de la terre en Slavon est *poie*, qui par l'affinité de l'O avec l'A, a pu se changer en *pale*. Ce qui me fait presumer que ce mot se trouvoit aussi en Latin, c'est qu'il reste un verbe qui paroît formé de ce substantif. C'est le verbe *palo* ou *palare*, errer dans la campagne: *palans*, qui erre de côté et d'autre, qui court les champs. L'adverbe *palem* tire son origine du même mot. Il signifie manifestement, à découvert. Qu'est ce qui se fait à découvert pour des hommes qui habitent des tentes ou des cabanes? C'est ce qui se fait en plein champs. Ce mot *palans* semble même dans sa formation avoir plus de rapport à la langue Slavonne qu'à la Latine. Il semble qu'on dise *palans* pour *palans* pas les champs, à travers les champs." L'Évêque, as quoted by Tooke.

² Wachter in *Pfalz*.

⁴ Various derivations are given by the old etymologists, from *Pallas*, *Pallantia*, *Pales*, *Palas*, *Palatia*, &c.; from *pālor*

and *bālo*, from the roaming or bleating of sheep on it in former days. Tibullus: "Sed tunc pascabant herbosa *Palatia* vacce."

of the mouth. From *πάλη*, an eminence, might have been an old word *φαλάω*, *φαλώ*, *phalo*, *as*, to raise high; whence *phalatum*, *palatum*, raised high. Or from *φαλός*, shining, might have been formed *phalo* and *phalatum*, as said of the bright heaven. Ennius has “*cœli palatum*.” Thus *palatum* would mean the palate, in the same way that the Greeks called it *ὄρανός*.

Pālātus, enclosed (*palis*) with stakes.

Pālē, a wrestling. *Πάλη*.

Pāleu, chaff. Fr. *καλώ* (i. e. *καλέω*) fut. 2. of *πάλλω*, to shake about. From its being tossed by the fan. Virgil: “*Surgentem ad Zephyrum palea JAC-TANTUR inanes*.”

Palea, the gills of a cock. Fr. *καλώ*, like *Palea*. From their shaking about.

Pālear, the skin which hangs down from the neck of oxen, dewlap. As resembling the (*palea*) gills of a cock.

Pāles, the Goddess of shepherds and of feeding cattle. Fr. *πάω*, to feed.

Pālīlia, a festival in honor (*Palis*) of *Pales*.

Pālimpsestus, a kind of paper on which what was written, might be easily erased, so as to be written on anew. *Παλίμψητος*.

Pālīnōdia, a recantation. *Παλινοδία*.

Pālīūrus, Christ's thorn. *Παλιούρος*.

Palla, an upper garment reaching down to the ankles.

Etym.

Fr. *πάλλω*, to vibrate, toss about. Forcellini explains *palla* “*vestis ampla et FLUENS*.” Sidonius: “*Tegit extima limo Circite palla pedes, qui cūm sub veste moventur, Crispato rigidæ crepitant in syrmate rugæ*.” ¶ Al. from *φάρος*, an outer garment; whence *pharula*, *phalla*, *palla*. See *Ralla*. ¶ Al. from the North. Saxon *pall* is, *pallium*, *amictus*; whence our *pall*. “*From the ancient Sueth. fala, fela, to cover*,” says Serenius. Compare also the remarks on *Pellis*.

Pallāca, a concubine.

Pallādium, a statue of *Minerva*. *Παλλάδιον*.

Pallantis, *Pallantias*, *Aurora*. As being the sister of *Pallas*, and the daughter of *Hyperion*, who was often taken for the Sun.

Pallas, *Minerva*. *Παλλάς*.

Palleo, I am pale. Fr. *πελός*, the same as *πελός* and *πελός*. *Donnegan* translates *πελαινω*, “*to render WHITISH, PALE or livid*.” E into A, as in *magnus* for *magnus*. *Wachter* explains *Hebr. baal* “*lividus fuit*.” ¶ Al. from *πάλλω*, to shake or palpitate i. e. with fear. *Sophocles* has *πάλλον φόβω*. *Palleo* would thus mean properly, I am pale with fear. ¶ Al. from *πηλός*, clay; *Dor. παλός*. That is, I am of the color of clay. ¶ Al. from *καλάω*, whence *καλάσσω*, to whiten. ¶ Al. from the North. *Germ. fal*, *Belg. val*, *Anglo-Sax. falu*, mean pale.

Pallium, the outer robe of

2 R

the Greeks. Of the same origin as *palla*, or from it.

Palma, the palm of the hand.

Fr. *παλάμη, πάλμη*. Also, the palm-tree; and the date, its fruit. "For its branches when expanded are like a man's hand when expanded." F. "Because its leaves are extended from the top like the fingers on the hand." Tt. And, because crowns of it were given to victors, it was used for the mark or token of victory, the palm or prize. Also, the greater shoot or leader of a vine. "Because grapes go forth from it, like the fingers from the palm of the hand." V. Also, the broad end of an oar. So Ormston deduces *ταρσός*, the broad part of the oar, from *ταρσός*, the palm of the hand: "Because it spreads from the narrow part, as the palm does from the wrist."

Palmarius, deserving (*palma*) the palm, most excellent.

Palmata vestis, a robe inwoven with the leaves (*palmae*) of the palm tree.

Palmes, the shoot or young branch of a vine. "Festus says: '*Palmites* appellantur quod in modum *palmarum* humanarum virgulas quasi digitos edunt.' *Palmes* is not directly from the *palma* of the hand, but from the *palma* of the vine, which received its name from the *palma* of the hand." V. "*Palmes*, materia illa, quæ quotannis ex vitis brachio emergit, et gemmas producit, et indurescit; quæ deinde in ramusculos abeunt, et *palmae* cujusdam digitos

faciunt." F.¹ *Palmites* are used also for the lesser branches of other trees.

Palmo, I make the print or mark (*palmae*) of the palm of my hand.

Palmo, I tie (*palmas*) the branches of a vine to the stake which supports them. "Perhaps fr. *palma*, the branch of a vine. Or from the Hebrew *BLM*, to bind." V.

Palmula, the broad part of an oar. Also, a date. See *Palma*.

Palmus, a palm, hand-breadth. Fr. *palma*.

Pālo, I prop (*palis*) with stakes.

Pālor, I wander about, straggle. Contr. from *pabulor*, I forage. ¶ Or from *palus*. As said properly of soldiers straggling about in the woods to cut (*palos*) stakes for the camp.²

Palpēbrae, the eye-lids. Fr. *palpo*, somewhat as from *Dolo* is *Dolabra*, from *Lateo* is *Latebrae*. "Quia *palpant* i. e. leviter et blandè tangunt oculos." F. ¶ Or for *palpitembrae* fr. *palpito*. Forcellini explains *pulpito* "leviter ac frequenter moveor." Compare *Cilium*.

Palpito, I beat quick, pant, throb. Fr. *palpo*, (as Musso,

¹ Forcellini explains *palma* "majus flagellum in vite unde uvæ nascuntur;" and *palmes*, "sarmentum, flagellum, vitis ramus utilis ad fructum." *Palmes* then he explains *Flagellum*, and *palma* *Majus flagellum*. Yet in *Palma* he states that *palma* is the same as *palmes*.

² See a Northern origin in the Note to *Palam*.

Mussito,) taken in the sense of *palpito*; fr. *πάλλω*, I quiver, vibrate, fut. *παλῶ*, whence *παλῶ*, *palfo*, i. e. *palrho*, *palro*. Compare sylvā, arVum.

Palro, I touch softly, feel gently, stroke; and hence, I caress, fondle, wheedle, cajole. Fr. *ψηλαφᾶω*, *ψηλαφῶ*, Dor. *ψαλαφᾶω*, *ψαλφᾶω*, i. e. *πσαλφῶ*, transp. *σπαλφῶ*, whence *παλφῶ*, (as *Ἐφάλλω*, *Fallo*,) i. e. *palrho*, for softness *palro*. ¶ Al. from *παλάμη ἀφῶ*, *palamá tango*; cut down to *παλφῶ*. ¶ Al. from *θάλλω*, I cherish; Æol. *φάλλω*, as *Θῆρ* in Æolic is *Φῆρ*. "Quia, quos fovemus, molliter contrectamus." V. ¶ Al. from *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, I move with a tremulous motion. See *Palpito*.

Pālūda, (whence *paludatus*, *paludamentum*,) a military cloak. "From Hebrew *PLA*, velare, openire." V. Or from Su. Goth. *fala*, to cover. See *Palatium*. ¶ Al. from *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, to shake. From its vibrations. ¶ Al. from *palla*.

Pālumbes, a wood-pigeon, ring-dove. Fr. *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, to shake i. e. with fear. As Sophocles has *πάλλων φόβω*. So *Τρήσαν* is a dove from *Τρέω*, to tremble. From *παλῶ* then is *palubes* and then *palumbes*. Perhaps through a word *πάλυψ*, *πάλυβος*.

Pālus,¹ a stake; a peg. For *parillus*, as *Vexillum*, *Velum*.

¶ Al. for *pagulus* or *pagibulus*, fr. *pago*, *pango*, I fix. This is much the same.

Pālus, *ūdis*, a marsh, pool. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *pul*, Irish *poll*, Belg. *poel*, Welsh and Armor. *pwł*, *poul*. Germ. *pful*. ¶ Al. from *παλῶς*; Doric of *πηλῶς*, clay, mud. From its muddy nature. But A in *palus* should thus be long: ¶ Or from *ἔλος*, *Ἔλος*; whence *falus*, (as mAneo from *μ᾽ενέω*; and mAgnum for *μ᾽ἔγνυς*,) thence (i. e. from *phalus*) *palus*.

Pampῖno, I lop off the (*pampinos*) leaves or tender shoots of vines.

Pampῖnus: See Appendix.

Pan, the God of shepherds. *Pān*.

Panāca: See Appendix.

Pānācēa, *Pānāces*, *Pānax*, the herb panacea. *Πανάκεια*, *πάνακεις*, *πάναξ*.

Panaricium, a whitlow. "A barbarous word, corrupted from *paronychium*." F.

Pānārium, a bread-basket. Fr. *panis*.

Pancarpus, made up of various materials. Properly, made up of all fruits, fr. *πάγκαρκος*.

Panchrestum medicamentum, a sovereign remedy. From *πάγκρηστον*, all-useful.

Panchristārius. What is meant by it, is not clear. Arnobius: "Fullones, lanarios, phrygiones, coquos, *panchristarios*." Turnebus supposes it to be pastrycooks: "Nam veluti *πάγκρηστος*, omnino utilis vel accommodus est dulciarius panis." This is a sorry account

¹ "Anglo-Sax. *pal*, Franc. *phal*, Belg. *paal*. Suec. *paala*. Germ. *pfal*. [Engl. *paie*.] From Lat. *palus*." W.

of the word. It may come from *πάγχις*. However, it is evidently of Greek extraction.

Pancrätium, a contest in which boxing and wrestling were united. *Παγκράτιον*.

Panda, some Goddess. Supposed by Forcellini to be the Goddess of Peace, because in the time of peace the Gates of the city (*panduntur*) are or were thrown open. *Quæ pandit januas*.

Pandectæ, books treating of all kinds of subjects; or comprehending the whole of any science. *Πανδέκται*.

Pandicūlor, I stretch and yawn as one awaking from sleep. That is, *pando me et mea membra*.

Pando, I set or throw open, stretch out; I set forth, publish, relate. For *phando* fr. *φάνδην*, *φάνδον*, or *φάνδα*, (whence *ἀναφανδόν*, *ἀναφανδα*,) fr. *πέφανται* pp. of *φαίνω*, I disclose, expose to view. Compare *tenDo*, *morDeo*, &c. ¶ Al. for *pado*, (as N is added in Lingo, &c.) fr. *πετάδην*, *πτάδην*; dropping τ, as in *Penna* from *Πτενά*. *Πετάρδην* being formed from *πετάω*, I open.

Pando, as, I bend, bow. From Sax. *bendan*, to bend. Allied is our *Bandy*. ¶ *Vossius* says: "*Pandus*, bent: quia se pandit, extendit." So *Ainsworth*: "*Pandus*, qui se pandit." On the contrary, *pandus* is "qui se contrahit." Unless it is a metaphor taken from a bow, which, the more it is stretched, the more it is bent.

Pandūrīzo, I play on a *pandura* or instrument with three strings. *Πανδουρίζω*.

Pandus, bent. Fr. *pando, as*. Or vice versâ.

Panēgýricus, laudatory. *Πανηγυρικός*.

Pango, for *pago*, (See *Mungo*, *Lingo*,) whence *pepigi*, and (*pagtum*,) *pactum*, I drive in, fix in; fix into the ground, plant. Fr. *πάγω*, (whence *εκκτώω*, &c.) same as *πήγω*, *πήγωμι*.

Pango versus, I write verses. Because the stylus fixed letters into the wax. *Pango sœdas*, *pacem*, I make a treaty. That is, I make firm or fast, I confirm or ratify, as *πήγωμι* is used.

Pānicūla, gossamer on netlet, pannic, reeds; a long round substance growing on nut-trees, pines, &c. And, from its likeness, a pappy tumor in the body. From *panus*. From its likeness to (*panus*) the wool about the quill in a shuttle.

Panicum, the herb *pannic*. "A *panus*. *Panicum est: PANUGINE obsitum*." V. ¶ Others less correctly from *panicula*, which itself is from *panus*. So *Turton*: "A herb whose spike consists of innumerable thick seeds disposed in many *PANICLES*." ¶ Al. from *panis*. *Miller*: "Pannic is sown in several parts of Europe in the fields as corn for the sustenance of the inhabitants. It is frequently used in particular places of Germany to make *BREAD*."

Pānis, bread. Fr. *πάω*, to feed. Unless *πανός* is a Doric word. *Atbenæus* has *πανός*

ἄρτος, and seems to say that not only the Romans used *πᾶνς* for bread, but the Greek writers *Blæsus*, *Archilogus*, and *Rinthon*.

Pānisci, little Pans. *Πανίσκοι*.

Pannus is explained by *Forcellini* "textum ex quo vestes fiunt; item ipsa vestis." It is referred to *πᾶνος*, Doric of *πῆνος*, a web or tissue. It seems to have meant not a garment, but a piece of cloth; and thence to have been specially applied to a piece of cloth put into a garment to mend it, a patch, piece. Hence *panni* were patches; and *pannosus*, clothed in patches, ragged, tattered, meagre, &c. *Panni* were also rags put into wounds. ¶ *Wachter* explains Germ. *fune*, "pannus laneus vel lineus." But refers it to *pannus*.

Pānomphæus, the source or manager of all oracles. *Πανομφαῖος*.

Pansa, splayfoot. *Qui est pedibus pansis*, i. e. latis et extensis.

Panthëon, a temple. *Πάνθειον*.

Panther, *ērīs*, *Panthëra*, a net. Fr. *πάνθηρος*, all-catching.

Panthëra, a panther. *Πάνθηρ*.

Pantices, *um*, the paunch, belly. For *pandices* from *πανδοξίς*, the all-receivers; i. e. *pandoces*, *pandices*, as *τέρμῶνος* produces *terminus*. Or suppose a word *παντοχῆς*, the all-holders. ¶ *Al.* from *pando*. From its property of dilatation. "Pantices, intestina. Quia in ventre jaceant *expansæ* extentæ-

que." *V.* ¶ *Vossius* states that the Belgic and Celtic *panse*, and Ital. *pansa*, mean the same thing. So our *paunch*. But these seem contracted from *pantrices*.

Pantōmīmus, a mimic. *Παντόμιμος*.

Pānus, the woof about the quill in the shuttle. Fr. *πᾶνος*, Doric of *πῆνος*, yarn wound on a spindle for a woof. Also, a spreading bile or swelling. From likeness of form, says *Nonius*. "Shaped like a weaver's roll." *Tt.*

Pāpa, father, a term of respect given to the Christian Bishops, and thence to the Pope. *Πάπας*.

Pāpa, strange! wonderful! *Βαβαί* and *καπαί*.

Pāpāver, a poppy. Fr. *papa*, children's food. "Pappo vel Papo, ad pueros pertinet, cum vel cibum petunt vel papam comedunt." *F.* See *Papula*, *Papilla*. "Because nurses used to mix this plant in children's food to relieve the colic and make them sleep." *Tt.* *Papa*, *Papaver*, somewhat as *Cadó*; *Cadaver*. ¶ "An ob similitudinem a *papa*, caput mammi illæ?" *Scheide*. See *Papilla*. ¶ *Al.* from *pappus*. "Quasi, flos lanuginosus." *W.*

Pāpāvērāta vestis. "So *Gr. μήκων*, a poppy, is also a byssine or linen tissue. Some believe it so called, because there was a species of poppy from which, says *Pliny*, 'candorem lintea præcipuum trahunt.' Others, because the soft down of the

poppy was spun and garments woven from it." V.

Pāpilio, a butterfly or moth. Fr. ἡπίολος, which is used in this sense by Aristotle;¹ Æolic *Ἐπίολος*, (as F in Firmus and Festus,) whence *fapilio*, i. e. *phapilio*, *papilio*. Or soft for *vapilio*, V being prefixed as in numerous words.²

Pāpilio, a pavilion. "Quia expansa vela habet ad similitudinem alarum *papilionis*." F.

Pāpilla, a little pimple. Fr. *papula*.

Pāpilla, a nipple. From *papa*, child's food, (whence Pappo, Pappo,) which it produces. ¶ Or, as from Disco is Discipulus, so from πάω, to feed, might be *papula*, whence *papilla*. ¶ "Quia *papula* similis est," says Festus. But see *Papula*.

Pappārium, pap. See Pappo.

Pappas, a foster-father to children. Fr. πάππας, a father.

Pappo, I call for pap. Fr. *papa*, *pappa*, imitated from the sound of children calling for food. Varro: "Cūm cibum ac potionem suas ac *paras* vocent, et matrem mammam, patrem tatam." Ainsworth mentions the Celtic *pap*.

Pappus, a grand-father. Πάππος.

Pappus, the down of thistles. Πάππος.

Pāpūla, a pimple, pustule. From its resemblance to a nipple. Supposing that *papula* was anciently the same as *papilla*, a nipple. ¶ Al. from πάω, to feed, to feed upon, as from Disco is Discipulus. Celsus: "*Papularum* duo genera sunt. Alterum, in quo cutis exasperatur leviterque RODITUR. Alterum, in quo magis cutis exasperatur exulceraturque ac vehementius RODITUR."

Pāpūrus, an Egyptian plant of which paper was made, Paper; a book, &c. A rope made of it. Πάπυρος.

Par, *pāris*, equal, like, even, suitable. Hence proper, meet, like Æquus. "Ut PAR fuit," as was meet, i. e. as was suitable to and as tallied with the occasion. Hence *paras*, a pair, i. e. two equals. From παρά, by the side of, whence Παράλληλος, Parallel, said of lines going on evenly and equally by the side of each other. The following phrases in Greek express the idea of equality: 'Ἡμέραν παρ' ἡμέραν, 'Ἐκατέρω πληγὴν παρὰ πληγὴν ἐντεινόμενος, Γέροντες καὶ νεανίαι παρ' ἓνα ξυμπορευόμενοι. So παρὰ δύναμιν is suitably to one's might, equal to one's might.³

Pārābōla, a comparison, simile. Παραβολή.

¹ Vossius in Etymol. ad Papilio.

² Al. for *papilio*, as *λείπιον*, liliūm. "Fr. *papyrus*. From the paper-like texture of its wings." Tt. But thus the quantities of the first two syllables should be reversed. ¶ Wachter notices *pawelion* in one of the German dialects.

³ Παρὰ expresses comparison, and therefore expresses unlikeness as well as likeness. Hence παρὰ δύναμιν is also unsuitably to or beyond one's power.

Pārābōlus, one who fought with wild beasts at the shows. *Παράβολος*.

Pārāctētus, the advocate, or comforter. The Holy Ghost. *Παράκλητος*.

Pārāda: See Appendix.

Pārādigma, an example. *Παράδειγμα*.

Pārādīsus, Eden. Fr. *παράδεισος*, a pleasure-garden or park.

Paragauda, a gold band, inwoven in a garment. Scaliger refers it to the Persian, Casaubon to the Syriac.

Pārallēlus, parallel. *Παράλληλος*.

Pārālysis, *Pārālyticus*, *Pārānymphus*: Greek words.

Pārāpsis, a vessel or dish containing sauces. *Πάραψις*.

Pārārius, a money-broker. Forcellini explains it "conciliator, *μεσίτης*," and adds from Lipsius: "Quia *parat* utrinque animos et conjungit [et conciliat]." *Paro* might be here *parem* facio, as so used by Plautus.

Pārāsītus, sponger, flatterer. *Παράσιτος*.

Pārāstīchis, an alphabet, index. *Παραστιχίς*.

Pārātus, preparation, equipment, dress. Fr. *paro*, *paratum*.

Parca, the Fates. As the Greeks called the Furies *Εὐμενίδες* by a weak desire of appeasing their fury, so the Latins seem to have called the Fates *Parca* from *parco*, as if they spared and were merciful.¹ ¶ Al. from

πέταρκα, pf. of *πέρω*, to penetrate, separate, divide. As *Δαίμων*, Fate, from *δέδαιμαι* pp. of *δαίω*, to divide, i. e. dispense to each man his lot. ¶ Al. for *particæ* from *partior*, to divide.

Parco, I am sparing, grudge, spare, use moderately; I spare expence or pains; I forbear, give over; I spare to hurt, refrain from hurting, favor, bear with; I spare to punish, I pardon. Fr. *parcus*, sparing. *Parcus* sum. ¶ Al. from *πέταρκα* pf. of *πέρω*, I pass over, pass by, forgive, spare, &c.

Parcus, scanty, moderate; also, sparing, thrifty, careful, penurious. Fr. *parum*, whence *paricus*, (as *Medeor*, *Medicus*; *Manus*, *Manica*; and compare *Focus*;) then *parcus*. Qui *parum* habet seu *parum* dat. ¶ Or from *σείρω*, pf. *ἔσπαρκα*, whence *sparcus* and *parcus*, as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*. So from *σείρω*, fut. 2. *σπαρῶ*, is *σπαρινός*, *σπαρνός*, scanty, indigent, &c. Or from a word *σπαρικός*. ¶ Al. from *parco*. Sumtibus *parcens*.

Pardālis, a female panther.

Πάρδαλις.

Pardus, a panther. *Πάρδος*.

Pārēas, a kind of serpent.

Παρῆλας.

Pārens, *entis*, a parent. For *pariens*, *parientis*, fr. *pario*. So Gr. *τοκεύς* fr. *τέκω*, *τέτοκα*. *Parrens*, as *Viviparus* from *Pario*.

enim tantum dicitur filum incidere; dum verò, altera vitam dare, altera vitam tractum continuare. A pluribus igitur fit nominatio. Quia illa quoque parcit; sustinet enim aliarum opus, quoad fatorum iussibus parcat."

¹ Julius Scaliger says with too much conceit: "*Parca*, quia *parcent*. Una

Pärentālia, feasts or sacrifices at the funerals (*parentum*) of parents or near relations.

Pärento, I perform the funeral rites (*parentum*) of parents or near relations.

Päreo, I am at hand, am by, present myself near, make my appearance, appear; and hence, I seem, like *Videor*. Also, I am at hand to wait on and attend to another's orders or wishes; I obey, or I humor, gratify. Fr. *παρίω*, (whence *πάριμι*,) I am near, or I come near. Yet thus the A should be short. Yet *Brächium* is from *Βράχιον*. ¶ Al. from *πάρω*, before. ¶ Or from *φάω*, whence *φάσπος*, *φᾶρος*, manifest; hence *φαρίω*, I manifest or show myself, i. e. *phareo*, *pareo*.

Päries, a wall. As *τείχος* and *τοιχος*¹ are from *τίχω*, the same as *τίχω* and *τίκω*,² to produce, create, make, and so construct, form, build; so from *pario*, to produce, and so build, is *paries*, as from *Specio* is *Species*. ¶ Or from *παρῶ* fut. 2. of *πέρω*, (See *Pars*) to penetrate, and so divide, separate. See *Mærus*. Haigh refers it to *πέρας*, a boundary, which is from *πέρω*, *περῶ*. ¶ Al. from *paro*, to prepare, arrange. ¶ Al. from *παρός*, in front of. As *ἐνώπια* (from *ἐν ὤπῃ*) are translated "*parietes*" by Clarke in Il. θ. 435.

Päriētāria, the herb pellitory. Fr. *paries*, *parietis*. "Because it grows upon old walls and

among rubbish." Tt. It is called *Muralis* by Pliny.

Päriētina, ruinous walls, remnants of walls. Fr. *paries*, *parietis*.

Päriſia, the same as *Palisia*, and for euphony, as *CœRuleus* for *CœLuleus*.

Päriſis, like. Fr. *par*, *paris*.

Pärio, I bear or bring forth, produce; I produce to myself, acquire, get. "From Hebr. *bara*, he created." V. Allied is Germ. *bæren*, and our *bear*. "Tatian in our Lord's Genealogy: 'Abraham *gibar* Isaac;' that is, Abraham begat Isaac. The people of Lombardy have *fura* for generation." W. ¶ Or fr. *φαρῶ* fut. 2. of *φέρω*, to bear. Whence *φαρτήρα*, a quiver, and *ισοφαρίζω*. ¶ Or rather from *παρῶ* fut. 2. of *πέρω*, to pierce, divide, and so open, lay open, make manifest. See *Pareo*. These last senses agree well with *Aperio*, *Operio*, *Reperio*. ¶ Wachter refers also to Germ. *bar*, conspicuous: "Quia *parere* est in lucem edere."

Pärio, I make my accounts even. Fr. *par*, *paris*.

Päriſtor, one who is ready and in attendance. Fr. *pareo*, *paritum*. So *Apparitor*.

Parma, a small round shield. Clemens states it to be a Thracian invention: *Θράκις πρῶτος τὴν καλουμένην πάρην εὔρον*. It was therefore probably a Thracian word. Yet Suidas writes: *Πάρμαι· δερμάτινοι θυροὶ παρὰ Καρχηδονίους· Πάρμαι*, shields of hide among the Carthaginians. ¶ Varro: "Quod a medio in

¹ See Valckenaer in Lennep on *Τεύχω*.

² As *δέχομαι* is the same as *δέχομαι*.

omnes partes *par*." That is, from *paris* is *parima*, *parma*, like Gemma, Gluma. Homer has, ἀσπίδα πάντοσσι ἴσην. But this is not distinctive enough.

Päro, I acquire, get, procure, buy, furnish, provide, get ready. Fr. παρά. That is, I bring anything near one, so as to be ready for use. In Od. K, 9, παρά δέ σφιν ἐνέτατα μύρια κῆται, παρά κῆται is "apposita sunt et parata." In Il. I, 90, we have παρά δέ σφι τίθει μενοιχία δαῖτα, and in 91 Homer joins προκείμενα to ἐτοῖμα. ¶ "*Paro* and *pario* are both from Hebr. *bara*." V. See *Pario*. ¶ Or, if the proper meaning of *paro* is to adjust, settle, dispose, (as in Sallust: "Consules provincias inter se *paraverant*,") it may be from ἰκάρω, ἰκάρω, to adjust or to fit into. E being dropt, as in Remus, Rufus, Ruber, Liber, &c. ¶ Al. from πόρος, a means of providing anything; whence πορίζω, to provide, supply. As ἄπορ from ὄπος, ὄπος. And somewhat similarly *cauis* from κτεός. ¶ Wachter mentions the Armoric *para*, to adorn.

Päro, ὄνις, a kind of bark. Παράν.

Päröchia, a parish. That is, the possession of an ecclesiastical *parochus*.

Päröchus, a providitor whose business it was to provide what was afforded by the public to ambassadors, &c. From παρέχα pf. mid. of παρέχω, to furnish. "Hence those are called *parochi* in the Church, who undertake the care of souls, and

Etym.

supply what is necessary to the salvation of the faithful." F.

Pärödiu, a parody. Παράδία.

Pärönÿchia, whitlows. Παρώνÿχια.

Päröpsis, a platter. Παρόψις, *Parra*, ———

Parricida, the murderer of a parent. For *patricida*. Hence, the murderer of near relations, as the sense of *Parents* was extended. And finally, a murderer in general. ¶ It is written also *paricida*. Festus states that *paricida* is not one who kills a parent, but one who kills any body; and adduces the Law of Numa: "Si quis hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, *paricida* esto." "Whence it is manifest," says Wachter, "that *par* signified a man, and was derived from the Barbarians. It was the same as *bar*, a word of common use in the ancient laws of the Franks and Dutch, and of Lombardy. Lex Alamann.: 'Si quis morttaudit *barum* aut *scæminam*.' Again: 'Si ancilla fuerit, solvat solidum unum. Si *barus* fuerit, similiter. Si servus, medium solidum.' Here *barus* is a freeman, opposed to a slave."

Pars, *partis*, a part, portion, division; a party, faction; a part or character in a play; the part which we are to perform in life, or in an action, an office, duty. *Partis* is fr. πέκαρται pp. of πείγω, to make to pass through, perforate, and so divide. Homer has πεκαρμένα from πέκαρ-

2 s

μαί. Compare Portio. Scheide quotes from Hesychius: Πάρσος κλάσμα. Πάρσος would be from the second person πέκασαι, and would produce *pars*. ¶ Al. from φάρσος, a piece or portion. ¶ “From Hebr. *paras*, to divide.” Tt.¹

Parsimōnia, sparingness. Fr. *parco*, *parsum*. As Queror, Querimonia; Sanctus, Sanctimonia.

Parthēniā, sons of unmarried women. Παρθένιαί.

Parthēnicē, *Parthēnium*, the herb pellitory. Παρθενική, Παρθένιον.

Particeps, *participis*, taking a part or share in, partaking in. From *partem capio*.

Participium, a participle. Fr. *participis*. As having cases and tenses, and so partaking the qualities of nouns and verbs.

Participio, I share. Fr. *particeps*, *cipis*.

Partim, partly. Fr. *pars*, *partis*.

Partio, *Partior*, I part, share, distribute. Fr. *pars*, *partis*.

Partūrio, I desire to bring forth. Fr. *pario*, *partum*. Like *Esurio*.

Partus, a birth. Fr. *pario*, *paritum*, *partum*.

Pārūm, a little. For *parvulūm*, whence *parulūm*, *parūm*. ¶ Al. from παῦρον.

Pārumper, for a little while. Fr. *parum*. *Per* as in Paulisper, Tantisper, from περ, as in ἄλλῳ περ.

Pārus,——

Parvus, little, small. As Nervus is from Νεύρον, so *parvus* is from παῦρος, small.

Pasceolus, a leathern bag. Fr. φάσκαλος. ¶ Or for *pe-sceolus* fr. πέσκος, a skin, hide.

Pascha, the passover. Πάσχα.

Pasco, I feed, give food to, nourish; I feed myself, graze. Fr. πάω, whence πάσχω, as φάω, φάσχω; βάω, βάσχω.

Pascuum, a pasture. Fr. *pasco*.

Passer: See Appendix.

Passer marinus, an ostrich. So στρουθὸς μέγας, and στρουθὸς simply, is an ostrich.

Passim, loosely, here and there. Fr. *pando*, *pansum*, *passum*. “Quasi latē et expandendo se.” F. So we have “*passi capilli*.”

Passiva verba, passive verbs. Fr. *patior*, *passum*. As expressing what we suffer or is done to us, in opposition to what we do. Amo, Amor.

Passum, sweet wine made (ex uvis *passis*) of grapes dried in the sun.

Passus, having suffered. Fr. *patior*, *patsum*, *passum*. Also, being spread out. Fr. *pando*, *pansum*, *passum*. Uva *passa* is a dried grape. As having suffered the heat of the sun, when laid out to dry. Or as being stretched out in the sun. “Uva ad solem expansa.” F. *Passi capilli* is applied to the hair spread out loose, in opposition to its being tied and confined.

Passus, a pace, step; foot-

¹ Wachter notices Hebr. *patar*, *partus est*, *petēr*, *para*.

step. Fr. *pando*, *pansum*, *passum*. A throwing wide of the feet.

Pasticus, a grass-lamb. Fr. *pasco*, *pastum*.

Pastillus, a roll or ball of medicine or perfume. "*Pasta*, πάστη, [i. e. sprinkled,] a lozenge or small cake sprinkled over with some dry powdered substance. Hence *pastillus*."

Tt. ¶ Al. from παστὸς formed from πάω, (whence πήγω, παχὺς, &c.) to press close; allied to βάω, whence βάλος, βῶλος. ¶ Al. from *pasco*, *pastum*. "Quia pascit, utpote cibus." V.¹

Pastināca, a parsnip. Turnebus: "Quia referat et quasi habeat *pastinum*."²

Pastināca, a fish with a poisonous sting in the tail. Turnebus: "Quòd telum quasi *pastinum* habeat."

Pastinum, a two-pronged tool to set plants with or to dig up and prepare the ground with for planting. For *pacstinum*, i. e. *paxtinum*, from *pago*, *paxi*, somewhat as from Vexi is Vexillum. *Tinum*, as in Cras, Crastinum. Columella defines it "ferramentum quo semina PANGUNTUR." ¶ Al. from πάσσω, Doric of πήσσω, I fix.

Pastophōri, priests of Isis and Osiris. Παστοφόροι.

Pastor, one who feeds ani-

mals, a shepherd, goatherd. Fr. *pasco*, *pastum*.

Pastus, a grazing, &c. Fr. *pasco*, *pascitum*, *pastum*.

Patagium: See Appendix.

Pātagus, some disease. Perhaps from παταγός, a stroke or blow, as Apoplexy is fr. πλήγω, πλήξω, to strike.

Pātēfacio, I lay open. *Patere facio*.

Pātella, a dish, platter. And, from a likeness in form, the knee-pan. Fr. *patina*, whence *patinula*, *patinella*, *patella*. Or fr. *patena*, *patenula*.

Pātēna, a platter. Fr. *pateo*, as Habeo, Habena. "Vas latum et *patens*." F.

Pāteo, I lie open, am manifest. Fr. πετάω, transp. πατέω, I expand. Used in a neuter sense. ¶ Al. from βαθύς, deep. T for θ, as in Lateo from Λαθείω. ¶ "Or from Hebrew PTT, to open, or PTA, to be large or broad." V.

Pāter, a father. Πατήρ.³ *Patres* are fathers or forefathers. Also, the senators. Sallust: "Vel ætate vel curæ similitudine *patres* appellabantur."

Pātēra, a broad cup or bowl used for drinking from, and making libations. Fr. *pateo*. "Poculi genus planum ac *patens*," says Macrobius. *Era*, as in Gr. ἐσπέρα.

Pāternus, paternal. Fr. *pater*.

Pāthēticus, pathetic. Παθητικός.

¹ "Fr. *panis*, whence *paniculus*, *panicillus*, *pastillus*," says Dacier. But *panicillus* will not produce *pastillus*. If from *panis*, it must be for *panistillus*.

² Al. from *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed. But this is too general a sense.

³ "Peru. *pāder*, Anglo-Sax. *fader*, Franc. *fater*, Germ. *vater*." W.

Pāthicus, a pathic. Παθικός.
Pātibulum, a kind of gibbet made of a stake vertical at bottom, but OPEN at top and branching out right and left, like the letter Y. Fr. *pateo*, as *Lateo*, *Latibulum*. ¶ Al. as instrument of suffering.

Pātientia, patience. Fr. *patiens*, *patientis*.

Pātina, a dish. Fr. *πάτινα*, as *μαχλανά*, *machlana*.

Pātor, I suffer, endure, put up with. Fr. *παθίω*, as *πατέω* from *πυθίω*. Perhaps immediately from a verb *παθίζω*, *παθίζομαι*, Æol. fut. *παθιούμαι*.

Pātrātus pater, a herald chosen from out the *Feciales* to demand satisfaction from an enemy. Supposed to mean a father who had a father. Such a man, says Hooke, was thought by Numa to be more inclined to be faithful to his country. Some understand *pater* as referring to his being chosen head of the *Feciales*, and *patratus* to his having a father, or having been made a father. ¶ Some understand *patratus* of being sanctioned and agreed on to carry the message. But is *patro* in this sense used of persons? They said, *Patro* rem: could they say, *Patro* hominem?

Pātria, i. e. terra, one's native country. Fr. *patrius*.

Pātriarcha, the author of a race or people or church, a patriarch. Πατριάρχης.

Pātricii, descendants of the (*Patrum*) senators.

Pātrīmōnium, property left (à *pate*) by a father; hence, property arising from any quarter. So *Matrimonium*. And *Parsimonia*, *Sanctimonia*.

Pātrimus, one whose father is alive. So *Matrimus*.

Pātrius, belonging to (*patrem*) a father or (*patres*) one's fathers, paternal, hereditary.

Pātro, I effect, perform. Fr. *πάτρω*, transp. *πάτρω*, *πάτρω*.

Pātro, liberis do operam. A *pater*, *patris*. Id est, *pater* suo. ¶ Nisi translatum est a generali sensu τῷ *patro* ad τὸ *πάτρω* τῆς Ἀφροδίτης.

Pātrōcinor, I protect, defend. Fr. *pater*, *patris*, like *Sermocinor*. *Patrem* ago. See *Patronus*. Festus: "*Patrocinia* appellari cœpta sunt, cùm plebs distributa est inter *Patres*, at eorum opibus tuta esset." ¶ Or for *patronocinor* fr. *patronus*.

Pātrōnus, a protector, patron; an advocate in causes. Qui *patrem* agit erga alterum. So *Matrona*.

Pātruēlis, the son or daughter (*patru*) of an uncle.

Pātruus, an uncle (ex parte *patris*) on the father's side, or the brother (*patris*) of a father. Others say, because he is in the place of a father, when the father is dead. Also, a severe reprover, like a morose uncle.

Pātulcius, Janus. Fr. *pateo*. Because in the time of peace the gates of his temple were open. Something like *Hiulcus* from *Hio*.

Pātūlus, open, wide, broad, flat. Fr. *pateo*.

Pāva, a peaben. Fr. *pavo*. As *Leo*, *Lea*.

Pauci, a few. Fr. *πίταυκα* (*παῦκα*) pf. of *παύω*, whence a word *παῦκος*. From *παύω* we have *παῦροι*, few. ¶ Or fr. *paulus*, whence *paulicus*, (as *Unus*, *Unicus*), then *paucus*. ¶ Al. from *παῦρος*, whence *paucicus*, *paucus*.

Pāveo, I fear, dread. Fr. *φαβῶ* or *φαβίω*¹ fut. 2. of *φίβω*, whence *φίβομαι*, I fear. From *φαβῶ* is *φάψ*, *φαβὸς*, a dove, as *Τρήρων* from *Τρέω*. ¶ Al. from *pavio*, as *Jaceo* from *Jacio*. That is, *pavior* cor metu. Or from *pavor*, and this from *pavio* or *παίω*. Qui *pavit* cor.²

Pāvīcūla, an instrument with which the floors of houses or barns were beaten to make them plain and hard. Fr. *pavio*.

Pāvidus, fearful. Fr. *paveo*. As *Splendidus*.

Pāvīmentum, a pavement, floor. Fr. *pavio*, I ram down. Cato: "De testā aridā *pavimentum* struito. Ubi structum erit, *pavito* fricatoque," &c.

Pāvio, I beat, strike. Fr. *παίω*, *παῖο*, *παVio*, as *οἶς*, *οἶς*, *οVis*.

Paulātim, by little and little. For *pauculatim*.

Paulisper, for a little while. Fr. *paulo* or *paulum*. As *Parum*, *Parumper*.

Pauld, a little, somewhat. For *pauculd* or *pauhilld*. If *paullo*, from *pauculo*, *pauclo*, *paullo*; or *pauhilllo*, *paullo*.

Paulūlatim, by little and little. Fr. *paulūm*, *paululūm*.

Paulus, little. For *pauculus*, or *pauillus*.

Pāvo, *ōnis*, a peacock. For *pao*, *paonis*, as *οVis* for *οἶς*. *Pao*, *paonis*, for *tao*, *taonis*, fr. *ταὸν*, *ταῶνος*. So we have both *Τέτορες* and *Πέτορες*, four. Compare also *Spatium*, *Spolium*. ¶ "Ericus derives it from *δράων*, an attendant. As being the attendant of Juno, avis Junonia. Anglo-Sax. *pawa*." W.

Pāvor, fear. See *Paveo*.

Pauper, poor. Fr. *paveo*, as *παυχὸς* from *πῶσσα*, *πίττωχα*, which is explained by Valckenaër "μετῦ contractus cado." Hence *paviber*, (as from *Facio* is *Faciber*, *Faber*: from *Salus* is *Saluber*), whence *pauber*, (as *aViceps*, *aUceps*), for softness *pauper*.

Paupertas, poverty. Fr. *pau-per*.

Pausa, a pause, stop. *Παῦσις*.

Pausārius, an officer in a ship who directed the rowers when to stop. Fr. *pausa*.

Pausea, *Pausia*: See Appendix.

Pauso, I pause. Fr. *pausa*, or *παύω*, *παύσω*.

Pausus, a God of peace. Qui vult bellum *pausare*.

Pauillus, very little indeed. Fr. *paucus*, whence *paucissimus*, *paucsimus*, *pauimus*, (as *Magnissimus*, *Maximus*); hence

¹ Others refer to *φοβέω*, which is more remote.

² Al. from a word *παίω* same as *παίω*.

*pauximulus, pauximlus, pauxillus.*¹

Pax, pācis, peace. Fr. *pago, paxi.* Either from joining together parties, or from making a treaty or compact. See *Paciscor* and *Pactum*. Marcell. Comes Indict.: "*Pax cum Parthis depacta est.*" ¶ Al. from *pacio*, whence *paciscor*.

Pax! hush, peace! Πάξ. ¶ Al. from *pax*, peace. Sit *pax*.

Paxillus, a small stake. Fr. *pago, paxi*, whence *parulus, paxillus*. From being driven into the ground. So *Vexi, Vexillum*.

Pecco, I do wrong or amiss, err, sin. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *pācan.*" Quayle: "From Celt. *peakym* or *peccym.*"² ¶ Or from *pecus*, whence *pecuco*, (like, *Fodio, Fodico*), *pecco*. Or fr. *pecus, pecudis*, whence *pecudico, pecco*. By a metaphor from sheep, or other cattle. Isaiah: "All we like sheep have gone astray."

Pecten, a comb. Fr. *pecto*. Hence, from likeness in form, the slay of a weaver's room; a rake; a harrow. So it is applied to things which are interwoven together, like the teeth of a comb in the hair. As the mazes of a dance, and the veins

in wood. Also, the quill with which they played on a stringed instrument. "Instrumentum ad fides *pectendas* seu *pulsandas*," says Forcellini. Rightly, if *pecto* can be employed in the sense given to it by Plautus: "*Leno pugnīs pectitur.*" *Pecten* was also a scallop or similar shellfish, from their indentations resembling the teeth of a comb. It is also used for Lat. *pubes*, like the Greek *κραις, κρενός*.

Pectīno, I comb. Fr. *pecten, pectinis*.

Pecto, I comb, dress the hair; I card, hoe. Also, I thump, give one a dressing. Fr. *κεκτίω, κεκτώ*, I card or comb.

Pectōrāle, a breast-plate. Fr. *pectus, oris*.

Pectus, the breast. Fr. *πηκτός*, compact, firm. So *στέρνον* is *στέρνον*, firm. And *στῆθος* is fr. *ἰστῆθην* a. l. p. of *στάω*, I make to stand firm, I make firm.

Pēcu, the same as *pecus*.

Pēcūliāris, pertaining to the (*peculium*) private property of a son or slave; private, personal, peculiar, especial.

Pēcūliātus, *cujus aīdōia* (quæ sunt *peculium* *cujusque* et *privata* *possessio*) bene sunt *instructa*.

Pēcūlium, the stock which a son with the consent of his father, or a slave with that of his master, had of his own; private property, money put by in any way. For this stock consisted in (*pecu*) cattle. Varro: "*Non solūm adimis domino pecus, sed etiam servis peculium, quibus*

¹ Al. from *paucus, pauculus, paucillus*. But why X for C?

² "This verb *peakym* or *peccym* may be deemed of recent introduction from the Latin. But it appears in every dialect of the Celtic; and it is improbable that the same corruptions should take place in all." Quayle in the *Classical Journal*, Vol. 3, p. 122.

domini dant ut pascant." Hence, says Forcellini, we perceive that the *peculium* of servants was first and properly a quantity of CATTLE given them by their masters.

Pēcūlor, I rob or embezzle the public goods or money. For *depeculor*, as Populor for Depopulor, Molior for Demolior. That is, *de pecu publico aliquid subripio*. Among the ancients cattle was the chief property.

Pēcūnia, money. Fr. *pecu*. For the first coin at Rome was stamped with the figure of cattle. ¶ Al. as being given in exchange for cattle which was the principal commodity. In the Iliad Glaucus exchanges his golden armour, worth one hundred head of oxen, with Diomedes for his brazen armour, worth only nine, *ἑκατόμβοια ἐν-νυαβόλων*. ¶ Al. as being first made of the hide of cattle. Seneca: "Qui aureos debet, et qui CORIUM formâ publicâ PERCUSSUM, quale apud Lacedæmonios fuit, quod usum numeratæ pecuniæ præstat."

Pēcus, *pēcōris*, cattle. Supposed to have been properly said of sheep. Ovid: "LANIGERUMQUE *pecus* ruricolæque boves." Fr. *πέχος*, a fleece. As bearing it. ¶ Or fr. *πέχω*, to shear. ¶ Beaman: "From Hebr. *bakar*, *pecus*, arimentum, bos." *Pecoris* gives reason to suppose that *pecor* once existed. ¶ The Northern *feho* and *fio* 1

is cattle. C might be inserted, as in *Σπέος*, SpeCus. ¶ Or *pecus* is connected with *πάω*, to feed; and *πῶν*, a herd.

Pēcus, *pēcūdis*, a beast, animal. Properly, a sheep. Then, any cattle. See above.

Pędāmentum, a stake fixed to support vines. Fr. *pedo*. As Fundo, Fundamentum.

Pędānei Judices, judges who took cognizance of minor offences. As sitting (ad *pedes*) at the feet of the Prætor in the subsellia. ¶ Al. as not riding in their carriages like the chief magistrates, but going on FOOT.

Pędārii. Adam: "Those senators who only voted, but did not speak; or who had the right of voting only, not of speaking, were called *pedarii*; because they signified their opinion (*pedibus*) by their feet and not by their tongues. Or, according to others, because, not having borne a curule magistracy, they went to the Senate on foot."

Pędātūra, a measuring (*pedibus*) by feet, and the space measured.

Pędātu tertio, at the third onset. That is, *accessu pedis*.

Pēdes, a foot-soldier. Fr. *pes*; *pedis*.

Pędētentim, step by step, gradually. From *pede tento*; to try with the foot. As said of persons feeling their way with their foot before they venture on. Cato: "Eam vicam *pedetentim tentabam*." Cicero: "Timidè et *pedetentim*."

1 Wachter in Vieh.

Pēdīca, a fetter. Fr. *pes*, *pedis*. As *Manus*, *Manica*.

Pēdicūlus, a little foot. Fr. *pes*, *pedis*. Also, the footstalk or pedicle of a flower or leaf. Also, a louse. "So named from its many small feet." Tt. Somewhat as a shrimp is called in Greek *καρίς* from its large (*κάρα*) head. *Pes*, *pedis* is used in the same sense.

Pēdisēquus, a footman, lacquey. Qui *pedem sequitur*.

Pēdītātus, infantry. Fr. *pedes*, *peditis*.

Pēdo, as, I prop up vines with stakes. "*Pede statumino*." V. ¶ Or from *πεδάω*, *πεδῶ*, I bind, hold. ¶ Al. from *ἰμπεδῶ*, *ἰμπεδῶ*, I make firm.

Pēdo, is, I break wind. Fr. *βδέω*, transp. *βέδω*. ¶ Or fr. *πέρδω*, *πέδδω*.

Pēdo, *ōnis*, splay-footed. Fr. *pes*, *pedis*. Like *Capito*, *Naso*.

Pēdum, a shepherd's crook. "As supporting (*pedes*) the feet of the shepherd." V. Or from its performing the office (*pedis*) of a foot. ¶ "A crooked stick, by which (*pedes*) the feet of sheep are restrained," says *Taubman*.

Pēgāsus, *Pegasus*. Πήγασος.

Pegma, a wooden frame or machine for books, &c. Specially a wooden machine consisting of stories, which were raised and depressed in appearance spontaneously. Πήγμα.

Pējero, I forswear, perjure myself. For *perjero*, and this for *perjuro*, like *Dejero*. *Per*

seems to signify through, so as to pass through a boundary and step beyond it. And *pejero*, I act so as to go beyond my oath. So *Perfidus* is one who goes beyond his good faith. Or *per* is lightly, loosely, heedlessly, as in *Perfunctoriè*.

Pējor, worse. Fr. *pessimè*, whence *peessimus*, and comparative *peior*, *pezius*, *pejor*, somewhat as from *Magior* is *Major*. ¶ Al. from *πέζα*, the extremity of anything. That is, lower, inferior.

Pēlāgius, belonging to the sea. Πέλαγιος.

Pēlāgus, the sea. Πέλαγος.
Pēlāmis, *Pēlāmys*, a young tunny. Πηλαμῖς, Πηλαμύς.

Pēlēcānus, *Pēlicānus*, a pelican. Πελεκάνος.

Pellācia, enticement. Fr. *pellax*, *ācis*.

Pellax, enticing, deceiving. For *pellicax* fr. *pellicio*. ¶ Or fr. *pello*. *Livy*: "Ipsum in Hispaniā juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivæ."

Pellectus, allured. Fr. *pellicio*, or rather *pellectio*.

Pellax, *pellicis*, a concubine. Fr. *pellicio*, to entice. ¶ Al. from *καλλακίς*.

Pellicātus, a concubinage. Fr. *pellax*, *pellicis*.

Pellicio, I draw, allure, entice. For *perlacio*.

Pellicūlo, I cover the mouth of a vessel (*pelliculā*) with a skin.

Pellio, a tanner. Qui *pelles conficit*.

Pellis, a skin or hide; garment made of hide; a tent made

of skins. "*Fell*, (Germ.) the natural covering of an animal. A Celtic word. Welsh *pil*, Goth. *fill*, Anglo-Sax. *fell*, Lat. *pellis*. From Goth. *filhan*, to hide or cover in any manner. So Iceland. *fela* is to hide. The Celtic *pil* signifies not only the stripped skin or hide of a beast, but the bark which covers trees as hides cover the bones and flesh of animals. In this sense the Welsh still use *fil*; and the Greeks so used *φιλλός*." W. From Pollux Donnegan cites *πέλλα*, a skin, leather.

Pello, I drive, drive away. Also, I drive at, strike, as in Terence: "Tune has *pepuhisti* fores?" And so, I strike the mind, affect, touch it. Perhaps the sense of striking is the primary one; and so *pello* may be from *βέλλω*, I strike; a verb which is seen to have existed from *βάλλω*, which cannot be formed from *βάλλω*, but from *βέλλω*, *βελῶ*. So *βολή*, *βολίς*, *βολέω*, &c. are from *βίβολα* pf. mid. of *βέλλω*, not of *βάλλω*. ¶ Or from *πέλλω*, which seems to have existed formerly. From the pf. pass. *πέπελται* seems to be *καταπέλτης*, a catapult; which Donnegan erroneously traces to *πάλλω*, as *βέλος* to *βάλλω*. So from *πέλλω*, *πελῶ* or *πελέω*, seems to have been formed *πέλω*, fut. *πέλω*, whence *πέλωσσω*, I strike. ¶ Some trace *pello* to *πάλλω*, I shake, and hence, like *Percutio*, I strike. Rather, to *πέλλω*; from whose pf. pass. *πέπελται* seems to be

Etym.

πέλτη, a small shield. Homer has *σακίεσκαλος*, a shaker or brandisher of a shield. And *σάκος* itself is from *σάω*, *σίσακα*, to shake. ¶ Al. from *ἀπέλλω*, I exclude, shut out. A dropt, as in Rura from *Ἄρουρα*.

Pellōnia, a Goddess powerful in repelling an enemy. Fr. *pello*.

Pellūceo, I shine through. For *perluceo*.

Pēlōris, a shell-fish. *Πελωρίς*.

Pelta, a small buckler. *Πέλτη*.

Pelvis, a vessel for washing things. Fr. *πέλuis*, a bowl; whence *πέλVuis*, (as in Sylva, Arvum,) *pelvis*. ¶ Or for *peluis*, (as *solUo*, *solVo*,) *pelluis* fr. *pelluo* i. e. *perluo* (like *Pelluceo*), to bathe thoroughly. ¶ Al. from *pedelvis*, as properly washing the feet; whence *pedelvis*, *pelvis*.

Pēnārius, a pantry, larder. Ad *penum* pertinens.

Pēnātes, household Gods. As presiding over the (*penis*) provisions and stores of a house. As *Magnus*, *Magnates*. ¶ Or fr. *penes*, within. As inhabiting and being worshipped in the inner part of the house. See *Penes*.

Pendeo: See Appendix.

Pendo, I weigh. That is, I suspend in a balance. From *pendeo*. *Pendere* facio. As from *Fugio* is *Fugo*, *fugere* facio. Hence, I weigh in my mind, I estimate, esteem, value. Also, I pay: because money was anciently weighed, not counted out. So *pendo pœnas* is to pay a penalty, to be punished or fined.

2 T

Pœnes, in the power of, in the hands or possession of. From Hebr. *penim*, within, says Becman, and adds: "Quod *penes* te est, non est extra, aut externum; sed intus, ut quasi possideas, aut firmè teneas." Terence: "Isthæc jam *penes* vos psalteria est? Ellam INTUS." From *penes* is *penitus*, inward; and *penetro*. ¶ See *Penus*.

Pœnëtrâle, the interior of a place. Fr. *penetralis*.

Pœnëtrâlis, interior. From *penetro*, i. e. *penitus* intro.

Pœnëtro, I go within or into, pierce or penetrate. For *penitro* from *penitus*. Eo *penitus*. ¶ Al. from *penes*, within.

Pœnicillum, a painter's brush; a plasterer's brush. A rubber, wiper. Also, a roll of tent put into wounds. From *Peniculus*.

Pœnicûlus, a little tail. Fr. *penis*. It was said of the hairy or shaggy tail of certain animals, as of oxen, horses, and foxes; and was used for brushing or rubbing off dirt, and applied to other things besides tails. A brush, rubber, wiper made of sponge, &c., a dish-clout. A painter's brush or pencil.

Pœnis, virile membrum. A *πίος*,¹ unde *peis*, *penis*, ut *πίος*, *pleüs*, *pleNus*; *λεῖος*, *leis*, *leNis*. Dicitur et de caudâ animalium. Quia æque pendet ac *penis*. Sed alii priorem sensum a posteriori ducunt. Et referunt *penis* pro caudâ ad *pendeo*, quia *pendet*. Pro *pendis* ergo.

¹ Al. from *πίος*.

² Al. à *Βένος*, *Βενά*.

Sed quò D *evasis*? Wachter memorat Belg. *pees*, nervus.

Pœnitus, inward. Fr. *penes*, which see. So *Funditus*, *Cœlitus*.

Pœnitus, inwardly, to the interior or inmost parts, to the very bottom, entirely, wholly. Fr. *penes*.

Penna, a feather, wing. An arrow, to which feathers are put at one end. Fr. *πτενή*, *Æol.* of *πτενή*, *πτενή*, winged. Hence *ptenna*, for softness *penna*.

Pensè, same as *Impensè*.

Pensilis, hanging. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*.

Pensio, a payment; a stated payment, rate, pension. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*.

Pensito, same as *penso*. As *Musso*, *Mussito*.

Penso, I weigh. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*. Also, I weigh one thing against another, I counter-balance, requite, recompense, make good. Also, I pay. Also, I abridge. See *Compendium*.

Pensum, a small portion of wool or flax (*pensum*) weighed out to female slaves to be dressed or spun. Hence any piece of work, task, office.

Pensus, weighed, valued, esteemed. Fr. *pendo*, *pendsum*, *pensum*.

Pentämëter, having five measures or feet. *Πεντάμετρος*.

Pentâteuchus, *Penitëcostë*: Greek words.

Pentëris, a ship of five banks of oars. *Πενήρης*.

Pênüria, *Panüria*, want, need. Fr. *πείνα*, famine. ¶ Al. from *πένης*, poor. But E is

short. Πένης and πείνα are words of near alliance.¹

Pēnus, Pēnum, Pēnu, provisions, stores, victuals. Pickled provisions. And some of the ancients thought that even frankincense and tapers, wood and coals, were a part of the *penus* of a family. Butler says: "*Penes* is from *penus*, the storehouse; and signifies the absolute possession and power of a thing, as if it were laid up at our disposal." Rather, *penus* is from *penes*; and means those provisions which are in our possession and at our disposal, quæ *penes* nos sunt. Or, if *penes* (See *Penes* and *Penitus*) means

"within," *penus* may mean the provisions which are laid up within, in intimis locis domûs seposita. ¶ Al. for *phenus* fr. ἀφένος, φένος, income, produce.

Pēplus, a woollen embroidered robe, which on solemn occasions was put on the statues of Minerva. Any magnificent robe. Πέπλος.

Pēpo, a pompion or pumkin. Πέπων.

Per, through. Fr. περάω, περῶ, to pass through; whence *περα* is quite through, and over or beyond. ¶ Al. for *par* from *παρά*, as *παρά πάντα τὸν χρόνον*, in the course of, during, through.²

Per —, very. As in *Per-absurdus*. From *περ*, as in

περικαλλής. Or from *περ*. "*Περ*, much, very. Formed from *περ*, same sense as *περισσῶς*." Dn. ¶ Al. from *per*, through, whence thoroughly or thoroughly.

Pēra, a wallet. Πήρα.

Pērāgo, I drive through. Ovid: "*Peragit freta cœrula remo*." I pass through in relation, I relate. I pass time. *Peragere causas*, is to plead: properly, I go through them. Also, I go through, accomplish, complete. Also, I settle, dispatch, kill. "*Peragere reum*, deferre inter reos, accusare, et omnia *peragere* quæ ad eum damnandum pertinent." F. *Per-ago* may mean here, vehementer *ago* seu *agito*. Or *ago*, *agito*, *per* *judicium*.

Pērāgro, I wander over, traverse. *Per agros* circumeo.

Pērātīm ductare. "Argentum quod in *perā* est, alicui cautē et fraudulenter surriperē." F.

Perdūto, I go through. See *Beto*. Also, I perish, like *Pereo*.

Perca, a perch. Πέρκη.

Percello, I forcibly drive on, thrust, or strike. I strike or beat down, overthrow. I strike with astonishment, amaze. I drive a person to do a thing, impel, excite. See *Cello*.

Percipio, I perceive, understand, feel. That is, (*capio*) I take with my mind or senses.

Percontor, I enquire, investigate. See *Contor*.

Perculsus, participle of *percello*, *perculi*.

Percussus, struck. For *perquassus*, *perquassus*.

¹ Al. from *σπανία*, want, lack; transp. *σπανία*, whence *ρᾶνα*, as *Ἰθάλλω*, fallo.

² Al. from *περ*, which has nothing to do with *per*. Jamieson refers to Iceland. *fyrrer*, anciently *fyre*; and Su. Goth. *foer*.

Percütio, I beat, strike. From *perquatio*. The sense of beating is frequently perceived in that of shaking. As in "Sonitu quatit ungula campum." Forcellini explains *quatio*, "agito, pulso."

Perdägätus, searched thoroughly. Falsely formed, as it seems, on the model of *Indagatus*.

Perdix, a partridge. Πέρδιξ.

Perdo, I ruin, destroy. I lose, i. e. throw away in vain and so destroy: "jacturam facio." Fr. *πέρω*, whence *perdo*, as we say *murther* and *murther*. Der. ¶ Or from *per* and *do*. This seems established by *perduis*, *perduint* from *duo* the same as *do*. Jones: "I put through, i. e. put a nail through: this being the ancient form of cancelling a deed. Hence, in general, to destroy." Or in reference to waxen tablets: I put my stylus through a word, erase. ¶ Al. from *per* negative, as in *Pereo*. So that *perdo* is the opposite of *do*, I place. That is, I remove out of its place, take away.

Perduellis, a determined enemy. Fr. *duellum*, i. e. bellum. *Perduellio*, the crime of one who commits anything hostile against the king or the state.¹

Perduim, for *perdam*. From *duo*, *δάω*, *δῶ*. Perhaps rather,

for *perduerim*. From *duo*, *dui*.

Përegre, abroad, from abroad.

Përegri, abroad. That is, *per agros*, over the fields. In opposition to being in the house. Plautus: "*Peregriue, et domi.*" See *Peragro*.

Pëgrinor, I go or live abroad. Fr. *peregrinus*.

Pëgrinus, coming from abroad, foreigner, stranger. Fr. *peregre*. Hence, raw, unexperienced. Properly, in the customs and manners of the city the stranger comes to.

Përenne, a kind of augury, which took place when the magistrates passed (*per amnem*) through a river or fountain after consulting the augurs.

Përendie, the day after tomorrow. For *peremdie*. "Quasi *peremtâ die*," says Charisius. That is, the day after a whole day has passed.

Përenna. "Dea cui sacrificia fiebant ut *annare et perennare prosperè liceret*," says Macrobius. Or a Goddess to whom the Romans prayed that (*perennaret*) she would make their prosperity lasting.

Përennis, unfading. For *perennis*. Durans *per annos*.

Përeo, I perish, die. That is, in totum eo, I go totally away, disappear. Or, eo in pessimam rem. ¶ Al. from *φθερέω*, *φθείρω*, I destroy: taken in a neuter sense.

Perfectus, completely and exquisitely done, or who does so. Perfect. Fr. *perficio*, I do thoroughly.

¹ "Sed illo ævo videtur quodvis facinus, capitali pœnâ dignum, *perduellionis* lege comprehensum fuisse. Alioquin Horatius eâ lege reus agi non potuisset." Crevier ad Liv. I, 26.

Perfidus, faithless, perfidious. See *Pejuro*.

Perfrico frontem, I cast off shame. "We say in Yorkshire, To rub one's face over with a brass candlestick." So Bailey, the able Editor of Forcellini, who gives this explanation: "Nam, cùm in pudore sanguis in os diffundatur, qui erubescere nolunt, hi solent faciem manu *perfricare* ad ruborem illum detergendum, et sanguinem ad interiora repellendum."

Perfrictio, a violent shivering. Fr. *perfrigeo*, *perfrigtum*, *perfrictum*.

Perfunctōriè, carelessly, slightly. Fr. *fungor*, *functum*. *Per* seems to mean here the same as *περὶ* in *περιδεῖν* and *περιορᾶν*, to overlook. ¶ "Cùm quid non serio accuratur, sed ut officio *perfuncti* videamur, et quantum satis sit aut ad reprehensionem vitandam aut ad veniam emerendam." F.

Perfusōrius, superficial, Fr. *fundo*, *fusum*. That is, lightly sprinkled. See *Perfunctōriè*. Also, dark, obscure. For *per-fundo* is to sprinkle over and so to cover or daub.

Pergāmēna charta, parchment. Adam: "The exportation of paper being prohibited by one of the Ptolemies out of envy against Eumenes, king of *Pergamus*, who endeavoured to rival him in the magnificence of his library, the use of parchment or the art of preparing skins for writing was discovered at *Pergamus*, hence called *pergamēna*." In *Suidas* we have *περγαμηναί*.

Pergo, I go right on, advance, go on. For *perrego*, whence *perregsi*, *perrexi*. That is, *per-rigo* me. Forcellini explains *rego*, "to keep straight or from going wrong."

Pergracor, I carouse like (*Graci*) the Greeks. See *Græcor*.

Pergūla, a balcony, gallery. "Quia extra parietem *pergit* seu porrigitur." F. So *Tego*, *Tegula*. Or for *porgula* (as *dEntes* for *dOntes*, *Ervum* for *Orvum*.) for *porrigula*. It is explained also "cœnaculum," a garret or attic, with steps leading down to the street. *Festus*: "Cœnacula, ad quæ scalis ascenditur." Did these garrets project like balconies? In vineyards it is an arbour formed by a vine. "Ramoram *porrepta* dispositio in modum *pergulae*." F. It is also a hut. *Ausonius*: "Vilis arundineis cohibet quem *pergula* tectis." The *Delphin* Editor says: "Hic est tuguriolum arundinibus tectum, a similitudine *pergulae* seu vitis jugatae, Gall. treille."

Pergūlāna, an arbour-vine. "Vitis quam nuper sibi cognitam esse ait *Columella*. Ita fortasse dicta quod in modum *pergulae* ejus palmites disponebantur." F.

Pērhibeo, I hold forth. Fr. *habeo*.

Pērīclitor, I hazard, try. Fr. *periculum*.

Pērīcūlum, *Pērīclum*, a trial, risk, hazard, danger. Fr. *perior*, whence *experior*. So *Tereo*, *Terriculum*.

Pĕrĭmo, I take thoroughly away; I take out of the way, kill. Fr. *emo*, I take.

Pĕrĭnde, in a like or equal degree. When Pliny says, "Utilissimum munus, sed non *perinde* populare," *inde* is, on that account, in consequence, in the manner you would expect from it, "pro eo quod ex eâ re suspiceris." And *per* increases the force of the dissimilarity: Very useful, but not at all so popular in consequence as you would expect. Terence: "Hæc *perinde* sunt ut illius animus qui ea possidet." Hill well observes: "*Inde* has an immediate reference to the supposed origin of the latter from the former quality. And *per* to the thorough resemblance between them." *Inde* seems fuller expressed in *proinde*.

Pĕrĭōcha, a summary. Περιοχή.

Pĕrĭōdus, a period. Περίοδος.

Pĕrior: See *Experior*.

Pĕrĭpātēiici, the Peripatetics. Περιπατητικοί.

Pĕrĭpĕtasmāta, hangings or arras. Περιπέτασματα.

Pĕrĭphrāsis, circumlocution. Περιφρασις.

Pĕriscēlis, *īdis*, a garter. Περισκέλις.

Pĕrĭstrōma, arras. Περίστρομα.

Pĕrĭstŷlĭum, *Pĕrĭstŷlum*, a cloister. Περιστύλιον.

Pĕrĭtus, experienced, expert. Fr. *perior*. See *Experior*.

Perjūrus, forsworn. See *Pejero*.

Permitto, I grant, allow, in-

trust, yield. In composition *mitto* has often the sense of giving. Indeed we may frequently perceive this meaning in the simple. "*Mittere corpus sepulchro*" is to give, consign, commit to the tomb. So Virgil uses the compound: "*Rogum permittere flammæ.*" So from *īo*, I send, is *tāo*, I permit.

Perna, the ham, shoulder, or leg of a pig. A gammon of bacon. Πέρνα. It means also the heel, and is then from πτέρνα. T dropped, as in *Peona* for *Ptenna*.

Pernīcĭes, destruction. From *per* and *neco* or *necis*.

Pernīcĭōsus, destructive. Fr. *pernicies*.

Pernio, a chilblain on the heel. Fr. *perna*, a heel.

Pernix, *pernīcis*, speedy, fleet. Fr. *pernixus*, fr. *pernitor*, I tend forwards vigorously. "Qui multo *nĭsu* se movet." F.

Pĕro: See Appendix.

Perorīga, *Prorīga*, —

Pĕrōro, I speak, harangue. See *Oro*. Here *per* is very. Also, I wind up a speech, conclude. Properly, I sum up the heads of my preceding discourse; I harangue and go (*per*) over the most important particulars.

Pĕrōsus, hating greatly. Fr. *odi*, *osum*. *Osus* is here deponent.

Perpendĭcŭlum, a plumb-line or level. Fr. *perpendo*. "Quo rectitudo aut obliquitas operis *perpenditur* et examinatur, plumbo a filo pendente." F.

Perpĕram, rashly, inconside-

rately, unsteadily; and so amiss, wrongly. Gloss. Philoxen.: "*Perperus*, *πίρπερος*, *προπετής*. *Perperam*, *ἰναμάγτως*, *προπετῶς*. *Perperam* ago, *πέρπερούμαι*, *προπετιούμαι*." Suidas: "*Πέρπερῶσθαι* *προπετεῖν*." Schleusner thinks this sense agrees better than others with 1 Cor. 13, 4: "*Ἡ ἀγάπη οὐ περπερεύεται*, "non præcipitanter agere solet, ne aliis noceat." We may translate it "vana effutit, loquitur temere," speaks unadvisedly and without thought. Polybius: *στούμιλος καὶ λάλος καὶ πίρπερος*. Schleusner says that *πέρπερούμαι* and *πίρπερος* were formed from the Latin. *Perperus* was used by Accius. And, though I have not found so early a use of the word in a Greek writer, yet it is improbable that such a word as *perperus* could have been introduced into the Greek from the Latin. Technical words, such as *σπεκουλατῶρ*, *κῆσος*, *σουδάριον*, are of a very different character. Salmasius thinks the word was peculiar to the Cilicians.

Perpes, *perpētis*, uninterrupted, continual. Hence Nocte *perpeti* is, the whole night without any interruption. Taken from the flight of birds who (*petunt*) make for places and stop not till (*pertingunt*) they reach them. Cicero: "*Grues loca calidiora petentes*" &c. Or from men pursuing any object and pursuing it without intermission till they obtain it. Compare Præpes. ¶ Al. from *πέτω* or *πέτομαι*, to fly. ¶ Al. from *pes*, *pedis*. As said of those

who linger not while on foot. So *perpetis* would be put for *perpedis*.

Perpētīm, continually. Fr. *perpes*, *perpētis*.

Perpētō, I achieve. Fr. *patro*.

Perpētūus, continual. Fr. *perpes*, *perpētis*. As *Perspicuus*.

Perplexus, ambiguous. That is, twisted, involved, intricate.

Perquam, very. Cicero: "*Perquam breviter perstrixi*." That is, tam *perbrevisiter quam maximè*.

Persēphōnē, Proserpine. *Περσεφόνη*.

Persēvēro, I persevere. "*Cum constantiâ animi et quâdam quasi severitate persto*." F.

Persica, a peach-tree. *Περσική μηλιά*.

Persollāta, *Persollāta*: See Appendix.

Persōna, a mask used by players, representing the human face. Hence an image or figure in chalk, &c. And, as players used these *personæ* to represent particular characters, hence *persona* is applied to playing a part or supporting a character, and means a character, part, office so supported. And, because the *persona* represented the face and character of some particular individual, hence it meant also a person, individual. Fr. *persōno*. Because the voice of the actor passed through the aperture in the mask which corresponded with the mouth, so that the actor spoke through it. We should have expected *persōna*. "Im-

merito," says Burgess on the other hand, "viris doctis displicuisse putem mutata[m] quantitatem. Namque in derivatis, suis etiam, non semper quantitatem observant Latini." ¶ Al. for *perzona* fr. *περιζώνω*, I gird round; or a word *περιζώνη*, a girdle which goes round. Hence *perizona*, *perzona*.

Personata: See *Persolata*.

Perspicax, acute. Qui *perspicit*.

Perspicuus, clear, evident. Fr. *perspicio*. So Muto, Mutuus.

Persulto, I leap about, bound. For *persalto*.

Pertica, a long staff, pole. For *pertiga* (as saCer for saGer) fr. *pertigo*, *pertingo*, to reach to. As from Frago, Frango, is Frangilis. Or from *pertigi*. *Pertica* seems properly to be a long pole for reaching to objects. Ulpian: "*Perticæ quibus araneæ detergantur.*" Here the *pertica* was used for reaching to spiders and removing them.

Pertinax, very tenacious, obstinate, persevering. Fr. *per* and *tenax*.

Perversus, turned very much the wrong way, distorted, awkward, froward, perverse. Fr. *pervertio*.

Pervicax, obstinate, stubborn. Fr. *pervico*, *pervinco*, as from Frago, Frango, is Frangilis. One who will go on till he conquers. Ad *vincendum* perseverans.

Pervius, easy to be passed. *Per quem est via*.

Pes, *pēdis*, a foot. From the Æolic *πῆς*, *πῆδός*, whence *πῆδη*,

πῆδιον, *πῆδον*. Wachter refers to Celt. *pedd*. Also, a foot in verse, because a verse goes on so many feet. Also, the measure of a foot. Also, like Gr. *πῆδός*, *πῆδός*, the halser in a ship. Also, a louse. See *Pediculus*.

Pessimus, worst. Properly, lowest in degree or kind. Fr. *pesum*, down, down to the bottom. The Latins say *Pesum eo*, to go to destruction. And *Pesumdo* is to destroy.

Pessulus, the bar or bolt of a door. Fr. *πάσσαλος*, whence *passulus*, (as *κραμλλη*, *crapŭla*,) *pessulus*. ¶ Or suppose that, as *πάσσαλος* is from *πάσσω*, so *πάσσαλος* was formed from *πήσσω*.

Pessum, down, down to the bottom. Lucretius: "*Multæ per mare pessum Subsedere suis pariter cum civibus urbes.*" Whence, if a state is said "*ire pessum*," it is meant that such a state is going to the bottom, or going to be ruined. *Pesum* is for *pedessum*, fr. *pedes versum*. In a direction towards the feet. ¶ Al. from *βυσσόν*, depth, whence *byssum* and *pesum*. Y into E, as *στρυγιῶ*, *στρυγιῶ*, *sEntio*. Or fr. *βᾶσσον*, deeper. ¶ Al. from *pendo*, *pensum*, *pessum*, as *Pando*, *Pansum*, *Passum*. From the notion of bodies weighing and sinking by their weight. Compare *Pondus* from *Pendo*.

Pesum, *Pessus*, a pessary. *Πίσσος*.

Pesumdo, *Pesundo*, I give or send (*pesum*) to the bottom, I ruin, destroy.

Pestilens, pestilent. Fr. *pestis*. Like *Opulens*.

Pestis, a ruin or destruction by plague, fire, &c. For *perestis* fr. *peredo*, I eat away, consume; supine *peresum* and *perestum*. For *edo* makes *esum* and *estum*, whence *estrix*. ¶ Al. from *πέπησται* pp. of *πάω*, whence (from *πέπημαι*) was *πήμα*, detriment.¹

Pētālium, an ointment made from the leaves of uard. *Πετάλιον*.

Pētāminārius, a tumbler or juggler. Fr. *πετάμενος*, flying.

Pētāsō, a gammon of bacon. *Πετασών*.

Pētāsus, a covering for the head like a broad-brimmed hat to keep off the heat of the sun. *Πέτασος*.

Pētaurista, one who darted his body from the *petaurum*. *Πεταυρωτής*.

Pētaurum, a machine used in the spectacles from which men were raised to a great height, and then seemed to fly to the ground. *Πεταυρον*.

Pētigo, same as *Impetigo*.

Petiōlus, a little foot; the stalk of fruits. Fr. *pediulus* fr. *pes, pedis*.

Pēto, I desire, beg, request, covet, seek for. I desire to reach, make for, go towards. I desire to reach in fencing, I aim at, thrust at, seek. Fr. *πηθίω*, *πηθῶ*, whence *petho*, (as *γθου*, *γέου*), and *peto*, as *λαθίω*, *λατῆο*; *πηθίω*, *πητῆο*. ¶ The

Latin *dēto* was to go, which might be changed to *peto*. Or *peto* might be even from *πίω* or *πίω*, to press, to press on. For *βίω*, *βίωω*, is properly to press on, as *βάσις*, a base, is from *βίω*, *βίωω*, to press down. ¶ Al. from *ἀπαιτῶ* or *ἵπαιτῶ*, I beg. Dropping A, as in *Rura* from *Ἄρουρα*; or E, as in *Ruber*, *Rufus*. But then E should be long. ¶ Al. from *πηθῶ*, *πηθῶ*, I bind, and so compel, bid, &c. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *biddan*, to bid." The Germ. *beten* and *bitten*, and Dutch *pittan* are also mentioned by Wachter: who mentions also Germ. *bieten*, *porrigere*.

Pētōritum, Pētōrritum, a Gallic carriage or waggon. From its four wheels. "By the Welsh and Armoricans, the guards of the ancient Gallic and British language, four is to this day expressed by *pedwar* or *petour*. Hence *petoriturum*." W. The Æolic *πέτρος*, four, bears a strong resemblance. But it seems likely that *ritum* is from the Celtic. For Irish *rit*, *rhotha*, Welsh *rhod*, Germ. *rad*, Armoric *rat*, mean a wheel.²

Pētra, a rock, stone. *Πέτρα*.

Petro, a ram. Fr. *petra*. From the hardness and roughness of its flesh.

Pētūlans, freakish, skittish, saucy, wanton, lustful. Fr. *peto*. "Qui quoslibet sine discrimine *petis* et *laccessit*." F. Said properly of rams butting. See *Petulcus*.

¹ Al. for *pestis* from *pasco, pastum*.
¶ Ah from *πεσῶ*, to fall.

Etym.

² Wachter in *Bad*.

Pētulus, apt (*petere*) to butt or strike, frisking, wanton. Fr. *petulus*, then *petulicus*, (as *Populus*, *Populicus*,) *petulcus*. So *Hiulcus*.

Pexātus, clothed (*perá veste*) in a new garment, with the nap on and combed or dressed.

Phacāsium, a kind of shoe worn by the Greeks. Φαικάσιον.

Phænon, the planet Saturn. Φαίνων.

Phæcthon, Phaëthon. Φαίcthon.

Phāgo, ōnis, a glutton. Φαγάων.

Phalæcum carmen, the hendecasyllabic verse. From the inventor *Phalæcus*, say Terentianus and Servius.

Phālangæ, Pālangæ, rollers to put under ships to roll them forward. Hence, levers to carry or raise weights with. And large clubs. Φάλαγγαι.

Phālanx, a phalanx. Φάλαγξ.

Phālteræ, trappings for horses. Any ornaments or finery. Φάλαρα.

Phallus, ligneus penis. Φάλλος.

Phantāsia, fancy, notion, idea. Φαντασία.

Phantasma, a spectre. Φάντασμα.

Phārctra, a quiver. Φαρέτρα.

Pharmācōpōla, a druggist. Φαρμακοπώλης.

Pharmācum, a drug. Φάρμακον.

Pharmācus, an execrable wretch. Φαρμακός.

Phāsēlus, a gally, pinnae.

Also, a kidney-bean. Both from φάσηλος.

Phāseōlus, a kidney-bean. Φασήολος.

Phāsiānus, a pheasant. Φασιανός.

Phengītes, a pellucid stone. Φεγγίτης.

Phīala, a cup. Φιάλη.

Phīdītia, Spartan dinners. Φειδίτια.

Phīlēma, a kiss. Φίλημα.

Phīlōdōgus, a philologist. Φιλολόγος.

Phīlōsōphia, philosophy. Φιλοσοφία.

Phīlōsōphus, a philosopher. Φιλόσοφος.

Phīltrum, a love-potion. Φίλτρον.

Phīlyra, the linden tree. Φιλύρα.

Phīmus, a dice-box. Φιμός.

Phōca, a sea-calf. Φώκη.

Phæbas, a priestess of Phæbus. Φοιβάς.

Phæbē, Diana. Φοιβη.

Phæbus, the Sun. Φοῖβος.

Phænīceus, Pænīceus, of a scarlet color. Φοινίκεος.

Phænīcoptērus, a bird called the phenicopter. Φοινικόπτερος.

Phænix, a phenix, the fabulous bird. Φοῖνιξ.

Phōnascus, a teacher of elocution; the leader of a choir. Φωνασκός.

Phormio, a mat. Φορμιον.

Phosphōrus, the morning star. Φωσφόρος.

Phrāsis, diction, style. Φράσις.

Phrēnēsis, frenzy. Φρένησις.

Phrygiōnes, persons who embroidered clothes with nee-

dle-work. From the Phrygians, who were skilled in it. Pliny: "Acu facere Idæi Phryges invenerunt." Virgil has "*Phrygiam chlamydem*."

Phrygius, appertaining to Cybele who was worshipped chiefly on Ida, a mountain of *Phrygia*.

Phu, a sound of aversion from a bad smell. From the sound. Or from Gr. ϕ .

Phy, a sound of surprise. Fr. $\phi\upsilon$.

Phylāca, a prison. $\Phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\kappa\eta$.

Phylactērium, an amulet. $\Phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\kappa\tau\acute{\eta}\rho\iota\omicron\nu$.

Phylarchus, the head of a tribe. $\Phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\rho\chi\omicron\varsigma$.

Physēter, the whirlpool, a fish. $\Phi\upsilon\sigma\eta\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$.

Physicus, relating to natural philosophy. $\Phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.

Physiognōmon, a physiognomist. $\Phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\omicron\gamma\acute{\nu}\mu\omega\nu$.

Physiōlōgia, physiology. $\Phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\alpha$.

Piācūlum, an expiatory sacrifice. A crime which needs expiation. Fr. *pio*. As *Specto*, *Spectaculum*.

Pīca, a magpie. "Omnino," says Ainsworth, "à masc. *picus*." As *Lupus*, *Lupa*. ¶ Or from the same derivation with *picus*. ¶ *Al*, from $\rho\omicron\iota\kappa\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta$, contr. $\rho\omicron\iota\kappa\eta$, various-colored.

Pīcāta uva, a grape which had the smell and taste (*picis*) of pitch.

Pīcea, the pitch tree. As shedding (*picem*) pitch.

Pīceus, black (instar *picis*) like pitch.

Pīcris, *īdis*, bitter lettuce. $\Pi\iota\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.

Pīctor, a painter. Fr. *pingo*, *pingtum*, *pinctum*, *picium*.

Pīctūra, a painting. Fr. *pingo*, *picium*.

Pīcus, a woodpecker. Fr. $\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega$, same as $\xi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, to pluck wool; hence to pluck generally.

¶ Or from Germ. *picken*, *bicken*, to beat with the beak, to peck.

Or from Germ. *picken*, *bicken*, Welsh *pigo*, to pick, or pierce.

Pīctas, piety, affection, &c. Fr. *pīus*.

Pīger, unwilling, loth, listless, slothful. Fr. *pīget*. *Quem pīget*, quem dolet, cui molestum est, to whom any thing is painful, wearying, irksome, troublesome. "*Pīger scribeñdi ferre laborem*" is one to whom the bearing of the labor of writing is painful, wearying, or irksome.¹

Pīget, it pains, causes regret or sorrow, grieves, troubles, wearies; it is painful, unpleasant, troublesome, wearisome, irksome. For *pīget* from $\pi\iota\kappa\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$; or at once from $\pi\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, which Hesychius states to be a dialectic form of $\pi\iota\kappa\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, bitter, pungent. That is, *pungit* me, $\delta\alpha\kappa\acute{\iota}\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{\omicron}\nu$ *ἴστί*. *Pīget* seems to have reference rather to regret than to irksomeness. Sallust: "*Dum me civitatis morum pīget tædetque*." It gives me regret and it wearies me. Donatus: "*Pudet quod turpe est*;

¹ "From Hebrew *PGD* or *PGR*, *de-bilitari*, *tardari*, *pigrescere*." V.

piger quod DOLET." ¶ Al. from *ἐπίγει*, *πίγει*, *urget*. ¶ Others refer *piger* to *piger*, and *piger* or *pigrus* to *πικρός* which Hesychius explains by *ἀργαλῆος*. ¶ Haigh supposes *piger* put for *pāger*, (as *sillex* from *χαλιξ*;) from a word *παχυρὸς*, same as *παχὺς*, thick, dull. Rather from *παχὺς*, Æol. *παχύρ*.

Pigmentum, a paint, rouge. Disguise. Fr. *pigo*, *pingo*, as from *Figo*, *Fingo*, is *Figmentum*.

Pignus, a pledge, pawn; a stake, wager; a forfeit or fine paid as a pledge of future good behaviour; a pledge, proof, assurance. For *picnus* fr. *πικνός*, firm. As making a convention firm, or establishing it on a firm footing. ¶ Or fr. *pepigi* from *pango*, whence *Pactum* and *Compact*. A pledge being necessary to the agreement or compact made.

Pila, a mortar. Fr. *πιλάω*, *πιλάω*, to condense. ¶ Or for *pisula* fr. *pisu*, *pinso*. As from *Figo*, *Fingo*, is *Figulus*.

Pila, a pillar formed of a heap of stones or bricks. Also, a mole or pier by the sea-side. Fr. *πιλόω*, *πιλάω*, to stuff closely. ¶ Or, as *δλμος* signified not only the mortar, but the pestle or cylinder employed in the mortar, so *pila* acquired the sense of pillar through the same transition. ¶ Al. from Saxon *pil*,¹ moles. The Welsh *piler*, Germ. *pfeiler*, are a pillar.

Pila, a ball to play with or vote with. Anything round as a ball. Also, a ball of wool or rags, or stuffed with straw, made to represent the human head, and placed in the way of wild-beasts to irritate them. Fr. *πίλος*, wool stuffed. But the *I* should thus be short. Yet we have *ſera* from *φῆρος*. Indeed Eustathius states that *πίλος* signified a ball, and quotes Suidas: *Ἡ Λάρισσα σφαιρίζουσα πῖλον*. Though Vossius seems to object that Suidas here states that for *σφαῖρα* the Greeks said also *πάλλα*, and that hence the Latins formed their *pila*. ¶ Or from *πόλος*, the globe; which might be transferred to a globe or globular body. Or fr. *πολέω*, *πολώ*, to roll round. Hence *pila*, as *χονις*, clnis. ¶ Al. from *pilus*. As stuffed with hair. Or, (as *T* is neglected in *Penna* from *Πτενὰ*;) from *πίλον*, a downy feather.

Pilentum, a soft easy chariot. As covered with (*πίλος*) wool stuffed together to make it easier. Virgil: "*Pilentis in mollibus*." ¶ Macrobius states that formerly in the sacred processions the sacred instruments used to be placed in the *pilenta*, and adds, "*pellibus aut lanâ coactifi* (quæ *πίλος* Græcè dicitur, unde *pilentis* nomen) *contegi consuevisse ne vulgo conspicerentur*."

Pileus, a hat. Fr. *πίλος* or *πίλον*, a hat.

Pilo, I pull off (*pilum*) the hair from. Also, I begin to have hair.

Pilo, I rob, pillage. Fr. *φι-*

¹ Todd in *Pile*.

λέω, φιλῶ, I rob. As Pænus from Φοίνιξ. Blomfield¹ seems to wish to expunge this word from the Greek language. But it occurs in too many places and Edds. to allow us to excommunicate it.² However, if it is to be expunged, *pilo* may be put for *pelo* fr. φηλέω, φηλῶ. As πηγῶ, flgo; ῥηγμα, rīma. So πλεῶ, plēco; λεπορ, lber. ¶ Al. from πιλῶ, πιλῶ. "Quia fures STIPANT ea quæ surantur," says Dacier.

Pīlo, (whence *Oppilo*.) I block up. Πιλῶ, πιλῶ.

Pīlula, a pill. That is, a little ball. Fr. *pila*.

Pilum, a pestle. Fr. πιλῶ, πιλῶ, to beat close and thick. ¶ Or contracted from *pistillum*, somewhat as *Velum* from *Vexillum*.

Pīlum, a javelin. As being in shape like a (*pilum*) pestle. ¶ Al. from the North. Welsh *bidan* is a spear; Germ. *pfeil* is a dart. Belg. *pyl* is an arrow.³

Pīlam primum, the first company of soldiers armed with the *pilum*.

Pīlus, a hair. "Fr. πιλῶν, a downy feather. For what scales are in fish, and feathers in birds, that hairs are for the most part in terrestrial animals." V. The T dropt, as in *Penna* from Πεννά. ¶ Or from Goth. *filhan*, to hide, cover: to which Wachter refers the Celtic *Fell*,

the hide or natural covering of animals; and the Celtic *Pil*, which, he says, means bark, as it surrounds and covers a tree. So hair covers the head, and indeed nearly all the body.

Pimplæa, a Muse. As inhabiting the mountain *Pimpla* in the neighbourhood of Olympus.

Pinarii and *Potitii*, two families chosen to preside over the sacrifices made to Hercules. Livy says of them: "Adhibitis ad ministerium dapemque Potitiis ac Pinariis, quæ tum familiaræ maximè inclytæ ea loca incolabant." The account then of Servius is fictitious: "Fertur Potitius dici, quodd eorum auctor epulis sacris potitus sit; *Pinarius*, quodd eis FAMES epularum sacrarum indicta sit. Hoc enim eis Hercules dixisse dicitur, ἤμας δὲ πινάσσει."

Pincerna, a cupbearer. One who (κινῶ ἕς τὸ πίνειν) mixes wine for drinking. ¶ Or for *picerna* (as N is added in Frango, Lingo) from *πικέρνης*, (*πικέρνης*) from *πικινῶ*. *Pincerna* is a word "cadentis Latinitatis."

Pingo, I represent by lines and colors; I color, dye, paint; I adorn, deck. Fr. φέγγω, I illuminate. Hence *phingo*, (as *τεγγῶ*, tngo,) and *pingo*, as Pænus from Φοίνιξ. Seneca: "Stellis *pingitur* æther." ¶ Or from *πήγω*, I fix, set in; whence *pigo* (as from *πηγω* is also *flgo*), and *pingo*, as N is added in Lingo. So *Fingo* is from *Πήγω*. Jones explains *pingo*,

¹ Ad Æsch. Agam. 475, Choëph. 988.

² See Ernesti ad Hom. Hymn. in Mercur. 159.

³ Wachter in Pfeil.

“ I **P**IX colors on anything.”

¶ Or from *πίναξ*, *πίνακος*, a tablet on which a picture has been painted, and also a picture. Hence *πινακῶω*, *πινακῶ*, I imprint on a tablet; whence *pinco*, *pingo*. ¶ Al. from *ἴκω*, I resemble; taken in the active sense, I make to resemble. From *Φείκω*, *phico*, is *phigo*, (as *plaGa* from *πλάκα*), *phingo*, (as *N* is added in *Lingo*), and *pingo*, as *Pœnus* from *Φοῖνιξ*.

Pinguis, fat, thick. From *πικνός*, thick; transp. *πικνός*, *pinkis*, *pinquis* (as *seKor*, *seQUor*; *linKo*, *liuQUo*), *pinquis*. Or, if the *N* be added, from *πέπυκα*, whence *πυκός*, thick, and the known *πύκα*, thickly. ¶ As from *δασύς* is *dENSus*; so from *παχύς* might be *penchis*, whence *penguis*, (as from *λίχῶ* is *liNGUa*), for softness *pinguis*, as from *Ἐντός* is *lutus*.¹

Pinna, a shell-fish called a naker. *Pilna*.

Pinna, the pinnacle of a wall or tower. It is, says Wachter, from the Celt. *penn*, *pinn*, a summit, top. But Vossius deduces it from *pinna*, a wing; comparing the Greek *πίτερον* and *πτερόγιον* used for the wing of a building. Schleusner translates *πτερόγιον τοῦ ἱεροῦ*

“ fastigium seu superior pars templi.” Whence then is *pinna*, a feather, wing? From *πτενῆ*, winged, Æol. *πτενά*, whence *ptinna*, (as *τεγγω*, *tingo*; *Ἐντός*, *Intus*), then *pinna*, as *Penna* is also for *Πτενά*. But Vossius thus: “ From the ancient *pinnus*, acute, which is from Hebrew *PNA*, *angulus*.” *Pinnus*, acute, is deduced by Wachter from the same Celtic word *pinn*, a summit, mentioned above. *Pinna* is also the wing of a fish, or fin, Sax. *fin*, Dutch *vin*.

Pinnūcūlum, a pinnacle. Fr. *pinna*.

Pinnicillus, a pencil. As made (e *pinnis*) of feathers.

Pinnirāpus: “ A gladiator who aimed at and tried (*rapere*) to seize (*pinnam*) the summit of the helmet of his opponent.” Forcellini. See *Pinna*. Madan explains *pinna* the crest of the helmet as being adorned with peacock’s (*pinnis*) plumes, and adds: “ The figure of a fish was on the helmet. As *pinna* also means a fin, perhaps the *pinnirāpus* was called from his endeavouring to catch this in his net.”

Pinnōtēres, a fish, the guard of the *pinna* fish. *Πιννοτήρης*.

Pinso, I bray, bruise, beat. For *piso*, as *N* is added in *Lingo*, &c. *Piso* is even read in some copies or edd. of Varro and Pliny. It is fr. *πίσω* fut. of *πίσσω* or *πίω*. T dropt, as in *Penna* from *Πτενά*. Indeed Donnegan states that the original form of *πίσσω* was *πίσσω*.

¹ Al. from *πίω*, I make plump, whence *πίωω*, fat, and *πιμελή*, fatness. As from *πέω*, *πέγω*, *πέπαχα* was formed *παχός*; so from *πίω*, might have been formed *πίγω*, *πέπιχα*, *πιχός*, whence *piNchis*, *pinquis*. But it is safer to take a word absolutely existing.

And truly, as *πίσσω* is from *πίω*, *πίσω*, to press close. So *πτόλις* for *πόλις*.

Pīnus, a pine tree. For *pītus* fr. *πίτυς*. Or rather fr. *πίτυς*, whence *πιτυίνος*, *πιτυός*, and *pinus*, as Remus for Retmus. ¶ Hemsterhuis and Valckenær supposed that there was an old word *πίνος*, which produced *πίναξ*, a plank as made of pine wood, and *pinus*.

Pīo, I appease or propitiate by sacrifices; I purge or expiate by sacrifices. Fr. *θύω*, I sacrifice; Æol. *θύω*, (as *Θήρ*, *Φήρ*,) whence *πθίο*, and *pio*, as Pœnus from *Φοῖνιξ*. ¶ Al. from *pius*. *Pīð* colo.¹

Pīper, pepper. *Πέπερι*.

Pīpērātus, peppery, biting. Fr. *piper*.

Pīpio, to peep or cry as a chicken. Fr. *πιπίζω*, fut. *πιπίσω*, *πιπιῶ*.

Pīpio, the young of birds, as (*pipiens*) peeping.

Pīpo, same as *Pīpio*.

Pīpūlum, a crying out or railing against any one. That is, by imitating the mournful cry of birds. Fr. *pipio*. The Latins said also *Occentare ante ostium*.

Pīrāta, a pirate. *Πειρατής*.

Pīrus, *Pīrus*, a pear-tree. Fr. *ἄπιος*, whence *apīrus*, (as *μουσάων*, *musaRum*,) and *pirus*, as *Ἄρουρα*, *Rura*. ¶ Al. from *πυρὸς* gen. of *πῦρ*, fire. Pears being conical like the ascent of fire. ¶ "Anglo-Sax. *per*.

Welsh *peren*. From Celt. *per*, sweet." W. ¶ "From Syriac *peri*." Tt.

Piscīna, a fish-pond. Fr. *piscis*. Also any pond or place for holding water. Also a bathing place. "Quoniam in *piscinis* etiam homines natabant, invaluit consuetudo ut omnes in hunc usum collectæ aquæ, sive frigidæ, sive calidæ, *piscinæ* dicantur, quamvis in his nihil *piscium* sit." F.

Piscis, a fish. Fr. *πίω*, *πίσχω*, *πίσχω*, to drink. We say, He drinks like a fish. ¶ Al. from the North. "Goth. *fisk*, Anglo-Sax. *fisc*, Armor. *pes*, Welsh *pysg*." W.²

Pīsinnus: See Appendix.

Piso: See *Pinso*.

Piso, a mortar. Fr. *piso*, *pinso*.

Pistācium, a pistachio nut. *Πιστάκιον*.

Pistillum, a pestle to pound with. Fr. *pinso*, *pinstum*, *pistum*. Or fr. *piso*, *pistum*.

Pistor, a pounder of corn; also, a kneader of corn, a bread-maker, baker. See *Pistillum*.

Pistrilla, a hand-mill. Fr. *pistum*, whence *pistrina*, *pistrinula*, *pistrilla*. See *Pistillum*. So *Tonstrilla*.

Pistris, *Pistris*, for *Pistis*.

Pisum, pease. *Πίσον*.

Pīthēcium, an ape. *Πιθήκιον*.

Pīthos, *Pītheus*, a meteor in

¹ Al. from *πίω*, same as *πίω*, *πίω*, I restrain, still, appease.

² "From Chald. *pusha*, to multiply: because of their vast increase." Tt. "From Chaldee *PSF*, defecit. As being in appearance mutilated, having no feet." Martini.

shape like a cask. Πίθος, πιθός.

Pitisso: See Pytisso.

Pittācium, a billet or scroll fixed to something else by means of pitch. Also, a billet generally. Also, a plaster. Πιττάκιον.

Pitūta, phlegm, rheum. For *ptuita* fr. πτώω, I spit. But Schneider supposes πτύω to have been either the original or a lengthened form of πτώω. ¶ Or fr. κνρίζω, to spit out; fut. κντίσω, κντιῶ, transp. πτυῶ. ¶ "Fr. πῖττα, pitch. Because the humor is of the consistence of pitch." Tt. Rather, from πτυίς, resin.

Pius, devout, pious. Qui *piat*, one who propitiates the Gods by sacrifice. But this sense of *pius* is very rare. It usually means, one who is well disposed to and treats with reverential regard his parents, relatives, and country; one who is kind, humane, and courteous, just and upright to all. Is it because a person, who was devout to the Gods, was considered as likely to fulfil his duty to all in a becoming manner? Thus Johnson, after defining Godliness to mean piety to God, explains it "a general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion." ¶ Or from θείος, pertaining to God; Æol. φείος, (as Θήρ, Φήρ,) whence *pius*, as *Pænus* from Φοῖνιξ. As we say Godly, i. e. godlike. And hence it was applied to duty to man. Daum: "Θεουδής, qui Dei reverentiam ob oculos ponit:

non exclusâ tamen eâ notione quâ similitudo moralis insuitur. Od. ζ, 121: 'Hè φιλοξῆνοι καὶ σφι νόος ἐστὶ θεουδής, i. e. et ex-emplo divino respondeat. Divinum enim quàm maximè est bene facere indigis."¹

Pix, pitch. Fr. πίσσα, πῖσος. ΣΣ being changed to X, as ulySSex, ulyXes, and perhaps niXor for niSSor. ¶ Or, as πύξ is fr. πύα, πέπυκα, πύκα, πύξω; so *pix* may be fr. πία, πέπικα, πίζω, πίζω. For *πίσσα* is itself from πία, πῖσω, to make thick. ¶ Or for *pā* fr. πήγω, πήξω, to make compact. ¶ Others derive *picis* from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *pic*, Welsh *pyg*, Belg. *rik*." W.

Placentia, a cake. Fr. πλακοῦς, gen. πλακόντος, (πλακέντος). ¶ Al. from gen. πλακούντος.

Plāceo, I suit the taste or temper of, please. Fr. πεπλάκα (πέπλακα) pf. of πλάω, I come near to. "Non propter accessum ad locum, quod soleamus jungi iis quæ placent, aut separari ab iis quæ displicent: sed propter accessum tropicium, qui convenientiâ naturæ, indolis, voluptatis et morum definitur." W. So the Greeks use προσχάρεω, I come towards. Euripides: Χρὴ δὲ ξένον μὲν κάρτα προσχαρῆν πόλει. "Oportet hospitem valde se accommodare civitati," is Barnes's version. ¶ Al. from πλακῶ (i. e. πλακίω.)

¹ Haigh says: "Fr. πὰς, feeding, nourishing." Rather, from πῖς, from πία, whence πῖσσω, to fatten, and so nourish.

fut. 3. of πλέκω, I weave. As we say To insinuate oneself into the favor of. ¶ Al. from πλάκα pf. of πλάζω, whence Blandus and Blandior.

Placidus, mild, gentle, placid. For *placitus* fr. *placeo*. That is, pleased. Or from *placeo*, as Fulgeo, Fulgidus. That is, acting so as to please, amiable.

Placitum, an opinion, decree. Quod *placet* seu *placitum* est.

Plāco, I make quiet and placid, calm, allay. From *placeo*, whence *placidus*. So Sēdo from Sēdeo. ¶ Or from πλάξ, πλακός, a flat surface; whence the idea of evenness. I make even.

Plāga, a blow. Fr. πλαγᾶ, Dor. of πλῆγή.

Plāga, a space, region, tract.¹ Fr. πλάκα acc. of πλάξ, a flat surface.

Plāga, a net or toil used by hunters for catching wild beasts. For *placa* fr. πλακῶ fut. 3. of πλέκω, to weave, twine. That is, from a word πλάχῃ.²

Plāgium, the crime of kidnapping. Fr. πλάγιος, crafty. Hesychius: Πλάγιος δόλιοι. Suidas: Πλαγιῶς δολίως. ¶ Or fr. πλαγῶ (whence also πλάγιοι) fut. 2. of πλάζω, I make to wander or go from the straight path, I decoy.

Plāgūla, a leaf or sheet of paper. For *placula* fr. πλάξ, πλακός, a leaf.

¹ In Livy 9, 41, where some suppose *plaga* to be used in a new sense, Crevier remarks: "Plagam hic cum Dujatio intelligimus νοσιστονῆμ."

² "Ulitius states that *plagæ* are smaller nets, and such as are used in narrow places, and derives them from πλάγιος: Quia obliquas objiciuntur." F.

Etym.

Plāgūla, a curtain or hanging. As being net-work. Fr. *plaga*, a net. Forcellini explains "pulvinares *plagæ* in Nonius, "RETICULA quibus pulvini involvuntur." ¶ Or fr. πλάξ, πλακός, a plank, table. So as to answer to Tabulatum, drapery.

Planca, a plank. For *placa* fr. πλάξ, πλακός, a plank. N added, as in *plango*. "Germ. *plank*, Welsh *plange*." W. ¶ Or fr. *planus*, whence *planica*, (as Manus, Manica,) *planca*.

Planctus, a beating of the breast. Fr. *plango*, *plangtum*, *planctum*.

Planus, having broad feet. For *placus* fr. πλακός, πλακούς, broad. N added as in deNsus. ¶ Or for *planicus* fr. *planus*.

Plānēta, a planet. Πλανήτης.

Plango, I beat, strike; I beat my body for grief on account of, I lament. For *plago*, (as Pago, Pango,) fr. πλαγῶ fut. 2. of πλέκω, I strike.

Planguncūla, a little puppet. Fr. πλαγγών.

Plānirēdes, actors of a low order, who acted "non in suggestu scenæ, sed in *plano*," on the floor. Others understand them of such as acted with bare feet, and not in socks or buskins.

Plānitēs, a plain surface. Fr. *planus*.

Planta, the sole of the foot. Fr. *planus*, flat; whence *planita*, *planta*; or rather *planida*, *planda*, for softness *planta*. Or for *planata*.

Planta: See Appendix.

Plantārium, a nursery (*plantarum*) of young trees.

2 x

Planto, I plant, transplant. "Per *plantam* arborem sero aut transero." F.

Plānus, an impostor. Πλάνος.

Plānus, plain, flat, level. From πλάξ, πλαξός, whence πλακινός, flat like a plank. Hence *placīnus*, *plainus*, *planus*. ¶ Al. from a word πλανός from πλάω, whence perhaps πλατύς, flat. Πλάω seems to be put for πλάω, whence (through πλάζω) is possibly πέλαγος, the wide sea, and πέλαος, a wide cake. ¶ Al. from πλάτανος, (from πλάτος, breadth,) taken in the sense of broad, though it is used to signify the plane-tree from its broad leaves. Or plain and flat like the leaf of the plane-tree. Hence *platnus*, *planus*. ¶ Al. from πλατώνω, to make broad. ¶ Al. from πέλανος, (πλάνος,) a cake of blood or of any thing concrete.¹

Plānus, plain, manifest, clear. Fr. *planus*, level. As opposed to things which are rough, rugged, and difficult to go over.

Plasma, a thing formed or feigned. Also, a gargle for the throat to form the voice and to make it liquid and clear. Πλάσμα.

Plasmo, I form of earth. Fr. *plasma* or Πλάσμα.

Plaso, I form. Πλάσσω.

Plastes, a potter, caster in moulds, maker of figures in earth or plaster. Πλάστης.

Plātālea, *Plātea*, the spoon-bill. Fr. πλατύς, εἶα, broad, flat. Grew: "The shoveller or spoon-

bill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being BROAD like a shovel; not concave like a spoon, but perfectly FLAT."

Plātānon, a plantation of plane-trees. Πλατανών.

Plātānus, the plane-tree. Πλάτανος.

Plātēa, a broad street or court. Πλατεῖα.

Plātessa, a fish like a sole. Fr. πλατύς. As being flat.

Plaudo, I make a loud noise by beating or striking; I applaud by clapping with my hands. From φλάω, to strike; or from a verb φλαύω, φλαύην. Compare tenDo, roDo, mor-Deo. ¶ Or from πλατυγίζω, I strike the water with an oar; whence, I make a noise generally by striking. So πλαταγίω is to beat and to clap. From fut. 2. πλατυγιδῶ, cutting off T and G, we have πλαυιδῶ, πλαυδῶ, ¶ Or, suppose a word πλατυάζω, in the sense of πλατυγίζω. Then from fut. 2. πλατυαδῶ, we have πλαυαδῶ, πλαυδῶ. Somewhat as Plautus from Πλατύωτος. Or from πλατυάσδω, (same as πλατυάζω,) we have *plausdo*, *plaudo*. ¶ Al. from *perlaudo*, whence *pellaudo*, *plaudo*. Here the noise of clapping with the hands is the original meaning, and then follows that arising from anything else. But the conjugations are different.

Plausibilis, worthy of or receiving applause, pleasing. Fr. *plaudo*, *plausum*.

Plastrum, a heavy waggon. Fr. *plausum*, as from Claudio,

¹ Al. from δπλῶης, ἠπλῶης, taken in the sense of not causing to err, and so level.

Clausum, is *Clastrum*. *Plaudo* is to make a noise in any manner. Ovid: "*Plaudit crepitante ciconia rostro.*" Virgil has "*STRIDENTIA plaustra.*"

Plautus, having broad flapping ears. Fr. *πλατώτος*, contr. *πλαῶτος*.

Plebes, *Plebs*, the common people. Fr. *πλήθος*, Æol. *πλήθος*, (as *ούθαρ*, Æol. *ούφαρ*,) whence *plebis*, as *ἀμφο*, *ambo*; *ούφαρ*, *uBer*.

Plebs: See *Plebes*.

Plecto, I strike, beat. Fr. *πέπληκται* pp. of *πλήσσω*. Hence a verb *πληκτώ*, *πληκτώ*.

Plecto, I twist, twine. Fr. *πέπληκται* pp. of *πλέκω*.

Plectrum, a quill for striking the harp. *Πλήκτρον*.

Pleiādes, the *Pleiades*. *Πλειάδες*.

Pleenus, full. For *pleiūs* fr. *πλέος*. So *λείος*, *leis*, *leNis*. ¶ Or fr. *pleo*, to fill. ¶ Al. from *πλήρης*, or *πλήρος*, (whence *πληρόος*,) as perhaps do *Num* from *δῶρον*.

Pleo, I fill. *Πλέω*.

Pleōnasmus, *pleonasm*. *Πλεονασμός*.

Plerīque, most, the greater part. *Plerumque*, for the most part. *Plerique omnes*, is explained by Scaliger: *Vel plerique vel omnes*. As "*Sex septem*" is *Vel sex vel septem*. Our *Almost* is, *Or All* or *Most*. *Plerique* is fr. *plerus* from *πλήρος*, full, crowded, allied to which is *πλήθος*, a multitude. *Pacuvius*: "*Plera pars pessumdata est.*" *Que* added,

as in *Uterque*, *Quisque*, *Absque*.

Plerus: See *Plerique*.

Pleurīsis, the *pleurisy*. Fr. *πλευρά*, the side.

Pleurītis, a *pleurisy*.¹ *Πλευρίτις*.

Plexus, woven. Fr. *plecto*.

Plico, I fold. Fr. *πλίω*, as *lber* for *lEber*. ¶ If *πλισσομαι* is from a word *πλίω*, *πλίω*, to fold; from pf. *πέπλικα* we may have *πλίω*.

Plinthus, a brick. *Πλίνθος*. Also, a piece of land in its form.

Plōdo, for *plaudo*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*.

Plōro, I weep. It properly refers to excessive weeping. *Seneca*: "*Nec sicci sint oculi, amisso amico; nec fluent. Lacrymandum est, non plorandum.*" It seems to come from *φλυᾶρέω*, *φλυᾶρῶ*, transp. *φλυᾶρῶ*, whence *phloro*, (as *cAUdex* becomes *cOdex*,) for softness *ploro*. It is true that *φλυᾶρέος* and *φλυᾶρέω* are used of indulging in an overflow of idle talking; but they were capable of being particularly applied to indulgence in an overflow of tears. For *φλύω* is to gush forth and to overflow, and metaphorically was applied to any-

¹ "*Pleuritides* apud Vitruv. sunt in hydraulicis organis regulæ inter tabulam et canona interpositæ, et ad eundem modum foratæ quo tabula, et oleo subactæ, &c. A *πλευρά*: quia sunt parvæ quædam costæ per canonem et sub tabulâ porrectæ." F.

thing overflowing or excessive. See Fleo.¹

Plostellum, a little waggon. For *plaustellum*.

Ploxënum, *Πλοξίωμα*, a kind of chest. Festus explains it "capsa in cisio." Fr. *πλαξι-μὸν*, formed from *πέπλασαι* pp. of *πλέω*; as being wattled. A twig-basket.

Pluit, it rains. Fr. *βλόω* or *φλόω*, to spring or gush out. ¶ Al. from *πλύω*, whence *πλύω*, to wash.

Plūma, a small or soft feather. *Plūma* were the scales on corslets, being like feather-work. Fr. *πίλον*, a downy feather; whence *πιλόω*, *επίλωμαι*, and *πίλωμα*, whence *πιλώμα*, for softness *πλώμα*, whence *plūma*, as from *φλω* is fUr.²

Plumbus nummus, money (e *plumbo*) of lead, i. e. of no value.

Plumbum, lead; a leaden ball or pipe. For *palumbum* fr. *palumbes*. As being dove-colored. ¶ Or shall we have recourse to the transforming alembic? From *μόλιβος*, transp. *λόμβος*, *λόμβος*, whence *βλόμβος*, (as *ράκος*, *βράκος*; *ῥώπες*, *βῤῥάπες*,) then *blumbus*, for softness *plumbus*. Or fr. *μόλιβδος*, transp. *βλόμβδος*, *βλόμβδος*, for softness *βλόμβος*, *blumbus*, *plumbus*. ¶ Wachter notices the Welsh and Armoric *plwm*.³

Plūrālis numerus, the plural number. Fr. *plus*, *pluris*. As containing (*plura quàm unum*) more than one.

Plūrimus, very many, most. Fr. *pluris*.

Plus, *pluris*, more. *Plures* are the dead, as being more than the living. So the Greeks use *πολλοί* and *πλείονες*. *Pluris* is for *plunis*, fr. *πλεῦνος*, Æol. of *πλείονος*, gen. of *πλέω*, more. So *δεινός*, diRus. ¶ Or *plus* is from *πλεῖνος*, contr. *πλεῖς*, as from *Modus* is *Moσ*. ¶ Al. from *πολύς*, contr. *πλές*. But *plus* is more than *πολύς*.⁴

Plūteus, a shed, shelter, gallery, covering besiegers on their approach to a town. The word is applied to other things, and the proper meaning of it *Dacier* thinks to be a plank or tablet. Having observed that Festus explains *plutei* (inter alia) "TABULÆ omnes quibus aliquid præsepitur," he adds: "Et hæc forsàn prima notio: Nempe a *πλάξ*, tabula." Rather, from *πλατύς*, broad or flat, gen. *πλατύος*, Æol. *πλοτύος*. *Vossius*: "The Æolians said *θροσείας* for *θροσείας*, *βροσείας* for *βροσείας*, &c." Then we have *ploteus* and *pluteus*, as *nŪmidæ* from *νομάδες*, *nŪmerus* for *nŪmerus*, *hŪmerus* for *hŪmerus*. *Forcellini* gives the following senses of *pluteus*, connected with *Tabula*: "Sponda lecti interior quæ TA-

¹ Al. from *πληρώω*, *πληρῶ*. Al. from *ελοφόρομαι*, *λοφόρομαι*, *φλοτρομαι*.

² Haigh: "Fr. *φλωμή*, fr. *φλέω*, to trifles."

³ Haigh: "Fr. *πέλωμα*, blueness,

wanness." Hence *πλωμα*, *plūma*. (See *Pluma*.) then *plumbum*, like *Saperbum*.

⁴ Al. from *πλέω*, *πλεῖς*, full; whence *plus*, as *φωρ*, fUr.

BVLA claudubatur. Lecti tricliniaris **TABVLA** quâ ejus pars exterior et a mensâ remota muniebatur. **TABVLA** affixa parieti, et repositorium librorum, statuarum, &c." *Pluteus* is also a balustrade, "septum quo intercolumnium claudi et sepiri solet." ¶ **Al.** from *πλατίον*, Dor. for *πλασίον*, near. As the *pluteus* was used in approaching towns. But **A** in *πλατίον* is long. And the general sense of *pluteus* is against it.

Plūto, Pluto. *Πλούτων*.

Plūtus, Plutus. *Πλούτος*.

Plūvia, rain. Fr. *pluo*, as *Alluo*, *Alluvies*.

Pocillātor, a cup-bearer. Fr. *pocillum*, fr. *poculum*.

Pocūlentus, fit to drink. For *poticulentus* fr. *potus*, somewhat as *Meticulosus* from *Metus*. ¶ **Al.** from *poculum*, a draught.

Pocūlum, a cup. For *potaculum* fr. *potō*.¹

Pōdāgra, gout in the feet. *Ποδάγρα*.

Pōdēres, a garment which came down to the feet. Fr. *ποδῆρες*, descending to the feet.

Pōdex, the fundament. Fr. *pedo*. Ex quo *pedimus*. So **p**Endo, **p**Onclus.

Pōdium, a balcony. Also, a place which projected over the wall which surrounded the arena, where the Consuls, Prætors, &c. sat. Also, any elevated place. Fr. *πῶς*, *ποδῆς*, whence *ποδίον*. Because it projects as a foot

does from the body. The reader may remember the expression of Euripides: Ἄσκησ' τὸν προύχοντα λύσαι πόδα.

Poēma, a poem. *Ποῆμα*.

Pæna, a compensation, punishment. Reward. Pain. *Ποινή*. *Pæna*, the Furies. *Ποινῆ*.

Pænitentia, regret, repentance. Fr. *pænitet* or *pæniteo*, fr. *pænitens*, *entis*.

Pænitet, it causes me pain, torture, trouble, vexation, displeasure, it makes me to sorrow and to regret, it repents me. Fr. *pæna*. "Interdum *pæna* est labor, molestia," says Forcellini. And *ποινή* is explained by Donnegan (in *æra* alia) "pain, torture." Or *pænitet* may refer properly to that after concern and pain which acts as a retribution and punishment for offences.

Pænitet. Plautus: "Duas dabo, una si parum est. Et, si duarum *pænitet*, addentur duæ." 'That is, if it causes you dissatisfaction and displeasure, if you are not satisfied or pleased with. *Pæna* is here deprived of its retributive meaning, and conveys the simple idea of "labor, molestia," mentioned above.

Pænus, a Carthaginian. For *Phænus* from *Φοῖνιξ*.

Poësis, poesy. *Ποίησις*.

Poëta, a poet. *Ποιητής*.

Pol, by Pollux. Per *Pollicem*. *Perpol* is also used.

Pōlenta, coarse food made of toasted barley-meal. Fr. *πάλινω*, to sprinkle with meal or flour, or to sprinkle flour with anything; whence (from **pp**.

¹ "Pacal, (Germ.) vas potorium. Lat. *poculum*. Græc. infer. *βαυκάλιον*. A *bauca*, vas ventrosus, et hoc a *bauch*, venter." W.

πεπάλυται) παλυντός, παλυντή, Æol. πολυντή, as the Æolians said βροθέως, for βραδέως, and the Latins dOmo from δΑμῶ. "Polenta a καλόνω. Id est, farina conspersa. Quæ conspersio aquâ fiebat." V.

Polimenta: See Appendix.

Pōlio, I furbish, polish, make clean and neat, scour, barrow. Fr. κολίας, κολιά, I make gray, white. Donnegan: "Πολιός, hoary, gray, WHITE." ¶ Al. from κολέω, I turn round. From the turning of the turner's wheel.¹

Pōliorcētes, a besieger of cities. Πολιορκητής.

Pōlitia, form of government. Πολιτεία.

Pōliticus, pertaining to civil government. Πολιτικός.

Pōlitus, furbished, refined; refined in manners. Fr. *polio*.

Pollen, *Pollis*, the dust which flies about in a mill; fine flour; the small dust of anything. "Fr. *pello*. Because it is easily wasted." Tt. As pOndus from pEndo, pOdex from pEdo. ¶ Or for *pallen* fr. πάλλω, to shake about. So pOrrum for pArrum, cOrdis for cArdis. ¶ Al. for *polen*, *polis* from πάλη, same as *pollen*. So δΑμῶ, dOmo. See Polenta. L is perhaps doubled thus in Tollo, Mille, Palleo, Pullus.

¹ Al. from πόλιος gen. of πόλις, a city. *Politus* being "polished," like Urbanus from Urbis, Ἀστέϊος from Ἄστν. But this sense flows from that of furbishing and embellishing. ¶ Al. from φαλός, white; whence *phoio*, as δΑμῶ, dOmo; and *polio*, as φείνεις, Ρακίς.

Polleo, I prevail much, am of much avail, am of much power or force. Fr. πολλός, much.

Pollex, the thumb; the great toe. Properly, *pollex* digitus, which Cæsar joins. Fr. *polleo*. Being of great efficacy, as compared with the other fingers. The Greek ἀντίχειρ, a thumb, is generally explained "manus altera."

Polliceor, I offer, engage, promise. Fr. *liceor*, I offer a price. Hence, I offer to do a thing, hold it out, and (like Promitto from Pro and Mitto) I engage, promise. *Polliceor* is for *porliceor* fr. *porro*, as in Porrigo, I stretch out. That is, I hold out my hand and offer a price. As Lucretius uses Porgo for Pergo. Others understand it as put for *pelliceor* from *per*.

Pollicitor, I promise. Fr. *polliceor*, *pollicitum*.

Pollinctor, the anointer of a corpse with perfumes, preparer of it for burial. The sense is extended to one who, having prepared a body for burial, carries it out to be buried. Fr. *pollingo*, *pollinctum*.

Pollingo, I anoint a corpse with perfumes, prepare it for burial. Fr. *lino* or *linio*, whence *linico*, as Fodio, Fodico; Vello, Vellico. *Pollingo*, (See *Polliceor*.) is from *porro* and *linico*, *linco*. That is, I put a body out and anoint it. Or, if *Polliceor* is for *Pelliceor* from *Per* and *Liceor*, then *pollingo* may be for *pellingo* for *perlinco*, *pellinco*, *pellingo*. ¶ Al. for

polligo, (N added as in Frango, Lingo,) from *ligo*. That is, corpus *ligo* et involvo vestibus.

Pollūceo, I offer in sacrifice to the Gods. "Quōd in eo sacrificii genere lumina admodum *lucere*nt; seu quōd splendor epulis *pelluceret*." V. Or from *porro*, to a distance, and *luceo*. But *luceo* is here rather used in an active sense, I make to shine.

Pollūcibilis cœna, a costly supper. Fr. *polluceo*, to prepare for and sacrifice to the Gods a costly banquet. See *Polluctum*.

Polluctum, a costly banquet as was usual in the sacrifices to the Gods. Fr. *polluceo*, *polluctum*. It was also what remained of the sacrifice and was given to the people.

Polluctūra, good cheer. See *Pollucibilis*.

Polluctus, entertained with good cheer. Hence, in a jocular use, soundly drubbed. Fr. *polluceo*. Also, common, exposed to all. Plautus: "Non ego sum *pollucta* pago." For, what was left of the sacrifices, was communicated to the people, "commune factum est." Or this sense follows from that of consecrated to the Gods. Hence, consecrated and devoted to the service of any one. Also, imbued. Arnobius: "Hocine de Diis quisquam vel exigua dixerit eorum opinione *polluctus*?" That is, communicatâ prœditus.

Polluo, I defile, taint, pollute. For *poluo* fr. *φολύω*, whence

φολύω, I defile. As *Pœnus* from *Φοίνιξ*. ¶ Or from *luo*, I dissolve, rot, putrify, whence *lues*. Then *polluo* is for *pelluo* for *perluo*. See *Polliceor*, *Pollingo*.¹

Pollux, *Pollux*. From *Πολυδύκης*, whence *Πολδύκης*, *Poldux*, *Pollux*. See *Collis*.

Pōlus, a pole on which the heavens turn; the pole-star. Also, the heavens. *Πόλος*.

Pōly—All words, beginning thus, are from the Greeks. As *Polyhymnia*.

Pōlypus, a polypus, a sea-animal. And a disease in the nose. *Πολύπους*. Also, a gripping fellow. Pliny says of the polypus fish: "Adhæret firmissimè petris, nec avelli inde potest."

Pōmārium, an orchard. Fr. *ponum*.

Pōmēridies, the afternoon. Fr. *post meridiem*.

Pōmærium, *Pōmērium*, a space on the inside and outside of the walls of a city left free from building. Fr. *post mærum* i. e. murum.

Pōmōna, the Goddess of fruits. Fr. *ponum*. So *Annus*, *Annona*.

Pompa, a solemn procession; train, equipage; pomp, show, pageantry. *Πομπή*.

Pompilus, the pilot fish. *Πομπίλος*.

Pōmum, any fruit, as an ap-

¹ Al. from *luo*, I wash. But Vossius justly remarks: "Qui *polluit*, non sordida abluat, sed munda inquinat."

ple, pear, plum, peach, cherry, grape, olive, nut. A fruit-tree.¹ Fr. *πῶμα*, drink. Fruit being in general more of the nature of a liquid than of a solid. Scaliger says: "Quia sitim tollorent eorum plurima, simulque essent cibo et potui." ¶ Or from a word *βῶμα*, food, formed (as *πῶμα* from *πῶω*, *πέπωμαι*), from *βῶω*, *βέβομαι*, to feed. From *βῶω* are *βόσκω*, *βόσκις*, *βοτάνη*. ¶ Al. from *pomus*, a fruit-tree; and this from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *beam*, *beom*, Belg. *boom*, Germ. *baum*, a tree. Helvig deduces these from Hebr. *bom*, excelsus fuit, eminuit. Martini from the Germ. *bauen*, to build; as we build with wood." W.

Pōmus, a fruit-tree. See Pomum.

Pondēro, I weigh. Fr. *pondera*, the weights of a balance.

Pondo, weight. Also, a pound weight. "Quia hæc ponderis quantitas notissima omnium et usitatissima est." F. From *pendo*, like *Pondus*.

Pondus, weight; anything weighty. Fr. *pendo*, to weigh. That which is weighed or weigh't. As *pOdex* from *pE-do*. So the Greek *πέπορδα* from *περδαω*, &c.

Pōnē, behind. Butler: "This preposition, as well as *Post* [from *Positum*, *Postum*], is evidently derived from *pono*; and expresses the situation [or position] of a thing behind or

after another in point of place." Compare *Sinè* and *Sino*. See however *Posterus* as to *Post*.

Pono, I lay, set, place; set up, erect, build; I lay down, for *depono*; I lay aside; I lay a wager; I put out to usury; I put down to the account of, as "Quod consolationis loco *pono*." Hence, I consider, repute. I set down in writing, write of, state, describe. I lay down for a truth, assert. I put a case, suppose. Fr. *βονίω*, *βουνῶ*, same as *βονίζω*, I heap up, pile. Æol. *βωνῶ*, as *Μούσα*, Æolic *Μῶσα*. Hence *bono*, *pono*. As properly said of heaping up stones, and laying them one above another for building. But this meaning appears hardly simple enough, as that of merely laying or placing is more agreeable to the uses of *pono*. ¶ The same reason militates against a derivation from the Hebr. *baunauh*, he built. ¶ Suppose then that *pono* is for *poo*, as *leNis* for *leis*. For the *N* in *pono* is lost in *posui*. And suppose that *poo* is from *κῶω*, (as *Κῶς* and *Πῶς* are interchanged,) whence are *κῶμα*, *κῶμη*, *κῶμος*, and *κῶκῶ*, *κοίτη*, *κοιμάω*. *Κῶω*² is the same as *κῶω*, I place, whence *κείω*, *κῆμαι*, which *Donnegan* translates "to be laid or placed."

Pons, a bridge. Soft for *pors* fr. *πίγος*, a bridge, as it is

¹ Fuerunt et *poma* coli seu testiculii ob formam.

² These verbs *κῶω*, *κῶω*, *κῶω*, are established by *Valckenaer* as quoted by *Scheide* on *Læmep* ad *v. κοιμάω*.

used by Herodotus 4. 136. Hesychius: Πόρος· γεφύρα. ¶ Or contracted from *pendens*, *pendentis*; as Fons, Fontis, from Fundens, Fudentis. E might be changed to O, as in pOndus and pOndo. So in pOdex.

Pontifex, a high priest. Varro: "A ponte et *facere*. Nam ab iis sublicius est factus primum et restitutus [dixerim, *resectus*] sæpe, quod eo sacra et uls et cis Tiberim non mediocriteri fiant." So Dionysius: Οὔτοι ἐφ' ἐνὸς τῶν ἔργων ὁ πρᾶττουσι, ἐπισκευάζοντες τὴν ξυλίην γέφυραν, Ποντίφικεις προσαγορεύονται. This bridge was held so sacred, that, if it fell to decay, the *Pontifex* could not repair it without sacrifices. *Pontifex*, as *Ædifex*, *Aurifex*.

Pontificium, the power, office, and authority of a *Pontifex* in sacred matters. Hence, any power, office, authority.

Ponto, a floating bridge used in transporting cavalry. Fr. *pontis*.

Pontus, the sea. The Euxine sea. Πόντος.

Pōpa, a priest who slew the victims. Fr. *θύτης*, Æol. *φύτης*, (as *Θηε*, Æolic *Φηε*,) and *φύπης* (as Pavo for Tavo, sPatium for sTatum): hence *phopa*, (as *μΤλη*, *mOla*; *φΤρα*, *fOres*,) and *popa*, as Pænus from *Φοίνιξ*. Scheide: "Fr. *πίποκα* pf. mid. of *πίπτω*. That is, coctor carniuum." But the *popa* was the slayer, not the cook of the sacrifices. "*Popa venter*" in Persius Scheide similarly explains, "venter qui cibos concoquit." But thus Forcellini: "Venter gulosus, deli-

Etym.

catissimis epulis saginatus, ut *popæ* solebant victimarum carnis expleri; vel qui tot pæne cædit pecudes ad mensam instruendam, quot *popæ* sacrorum causâ."

Pōpānum, a round wide cake. Πόπανον.

Pōpīna, a cook's shop, eating-house. Fr. *πίποκα* (*πόκα*) pf. mid. of *πίπτω*, to cook. ¶ Al. from *popa*. As thither men resorted, led by the "*popa venter*." Or as the victuals there rivalled those prepared by the *popa*. See *Popa*.

Pōpīno, a frequenter of taverns, glutton. Fr. *popīna*.

Pōples, the ham of the knee. For *postplices*, *poplices*. "Quia post genu *plicetur* ac *curvetur*." F. Or *poples* is soft for *poplex*, like *Supplex*.

Pōplicus, public. For *populicus*.

Poppysma, a smacking of the lips as in kissing, a caressing, made as a token of applause. Πόπνυμα.

Pōpūlāria, the place where the (*populus*) common folk sat at the games.

Popūlāris, belonging to a people; born among a people; one of the same country, city, or even party; one who courts or is admired by the people. Fr. *populus*.

Pōpulus, of a poplar tree. For *populinus*.

Pōpūlo, for *depopulo*, I waste (*populum*) a people or country, lay waste. Wachter otherwise: "Perdo manu militari et immisso *populo*."

2 Y

Populonia, some Goddess. "Ex Senecâ colligis non esse Junonem, et videri dictam non a *populo* tuendo, sed a *populando*, aut certè mali aliquid nomine continere: ait enim mirum non esse quòd ei petitor defuerit." F.

Pōpūlus, anciently *pōpōlus*, a people, common people, multitude. Fr. *πολύς*, many; redupl. *ποπολύς*. As *τίλλω*, *Tiullo*. ¶ "*Pobel*, *pöfel*, Germ. *Pobl* Welsh. *Populus* Lat. A people, multitude. A Celtic word. From the British *pob*, omnis." W.

Pōpūlus, a poplar. As *παῖς*, *παῖς*, became *ποις*, *πίς*, whence *πῶρ* and puer; so *παιπαλῶ* (fut. of *παιπάλλω*, to shake, vibrate,) could become *ποπαλῶ*, whence *popalūs*, then *populus*, as *κραπῆλη*, crap Ula.

Por, a servant. As *Marci-por*, *Caïpor*. Fr. *παῖς*, Æol. *πίς*, *πίς*, as *arboS*, *arboR*.

Porca, a sow pig. Fr. *porcus*, as *Leo*, *Lea*.

Porca, τὸ αἰδοῖον γυναικῆιον, ut Gr. *χοῖρον*.

Porca, a ridge. For *porga* fr. *porgo*, to lay along, stretch out, in *longus* extendo. ¶ Germ. *furch* is a furrow.

Porcellio, a millipede insect called a sow. So the Latin word is from *porcellus*.

Porceo, I keep off, drive away. For *porro arceo*, I drive off at a distance.

Porcilāca, purslain. Fr. *porcus*, as *χαροβότανον* from *χοῖρας*. *Nicomedes* *Iatrosophista*: *Χοροβότανον*, ἀνδράχνη. 'Ανδράχνη is purslain.

Porcūlus, a little (*porcus*) pig. Also, an implement belonging to the oil-press which held the rope which wound round the *sucula* or windle. See the note on *Sucula*.

Porcus, a hog, pig. Fr. *πόρκος*, which is used by *Lycophron*. "Germ. *bork*, *barch*, *barg*." W. *Pork* Engl.

Porgo, I stretch out. For *porrigo*. Also, I go on. For *pergo*. Like *Verto*, *Vorto*. Or here *porga* is *porro ago* (me).

Porphyritēs, porphyry. *Πορφυρίτης*.

Porrectus, stretched out. Fr. *porrego*, *porregtum*. See *Por-rigo*.

Porricio, I cast or stretch forward, offer, &c. From *porrojacio*, I cast to a distance; whence *porrojacio*, *porricio*, as *Amjacio*, *Amjicio*, *Amicio*.

Porrigo, scurf or scales in the head, dandruff. "Fr. *por-rigo*. From its spreading about." *Ti*. Or from its stretching out wide. But *I* is short in the verb *porrigo*, says *Vossius*. True: but, as from *Impeto* is *Impetigo*, so from *porrigo* is *porrigigo*, contr. *porrigo*. ¶ *Al*. from *porrum*. "Ut *porrum* in tunicæ involucra, ita cutis velut in squamas resolvitur." *V*.

Porrigo, I stretch out. Fr. *porrorego*, *porrerigo*, as *Porricio*. *Rego* is *ῥέγω*, I stretch out.

Porro, forwards, right on, to a distance, far off. At a time in advance, in future, hereafter. Also for, *porro* age, come out! help help! *Πόρρα*.

Porrum, a leek, scallion. Fr. *πάρασον*, transp. *πάρασον*, *πάραρον*, (as *πάρασω*, *πάρασω*, *πάραρα*,) whence *parrum* and *porrum*, as perhaps Pollen for Pallen, Demo for Damo, *Δαμῶ*. Vossius observes that the Æolians said *στρωτός* for *στρατός*, *βροδίας* for *βεβδίας*, &c.

Porta, a gate, door, outlet, narrow pass, defile. Fr. *πέρομαι* pp. of *πέρω*, to penetrate through, whence (from pf. mid. *πέρορα*) is *πόρος*, a passage. Compare Portio. ¶ Al. from *porto*. Because, when a founder of a town marked out its precincts with a plough, he raised and carried the plough at the place where he meant that the entrance should be. Or simply, because through it things are carried.

Portendo, I foreshow, betoken, presage. That is, (*tendo*) I hold out or show what will happen (*porro*) hereafter. Plautus: "Malum quod in quiete tibi portentum est."

Portentum, an omen, prodigy. Fr. *portendo*. See *Ostentum*.

Porthmeus, a ferryman. *Πορθμεύς*.

Porticus: See Appendix.

Portio, a portion, part; a proportion. As *Partis* is from *πέρω*, *πέραται*, so *portio* is from *πέρω*, *πέροται*. See *Partis*.¹

Portisculus,

Portitor, a porter. Fr. *porto*,

somewhat as *Musso*, *Mussito*. Also, a ferryman. Qui *portat* navi. But Forcellini explains it: "Qui ex uso in alium *portum* navi transducit." Also, one who watches (*portus*) the harbours and exacts the customs, a custom-house officer. Vossius says: "Dicere liceat etiam a *portando*: quia pro mercibus *exportandis* non in portu solum, sed etiam in pontis transitu solvatur." Or *portus* (from *porto*) is any place whatever where goods are imported and exported, and *portitor* is one who has the care of it.

Porto, I bear, carry. Fr. *πέρομαι* pp. of *φέρω*, I carry. Hence *phorid*, and *porto*, as *Φοινίξ*, *Pænus*. ¶ Al. from *φόρος*, a load; whence *φορτώω*, *φορτώω*, I carry a load.

Portorium, toll paid for goods imported or exported, customs, &c. For *portitorium* fr. *portitor*, *oris*. Al. from *portus* or *porto*. See *Portitor*.

Portunus, the God (*portuum*) of harbours, or (*portarum*) of gates. Neptune or Janus.

Portus, a harbour. Fr. *porto*. That is, a place of import and export for goods, or for carrying ships into. Also, a place where customs for goods imported or exported are paid. This also seems to be from *porto*. Or, if this latter sense is derived from that of a harbour, then the meaning seems to have gone farther and extended to bridges, &c. It is also said to mean a house, as in *Angiportus*. But

¹ Al. for *partis*, from *partitio* or from *partis* or from *πέρωμαι*.

Dacier says: "*Portus* antiquis VIAM significabat." If then *portus* in *angiportus* is properly a way or pass, not a house, it will come from *πίρω*, *πίπορται*, to pass; or from *φέρειω*, *πέφορται*, to carry, as *οἶμη* from *οἶω*, *οἶσω*, *οἶμαι*.

Posca, wine mixed with vinegar. "Fr. *πίω*, to drink: as from Edo is *Esca*," says Forcellini. And Plautus has, "*Alii poscam potitant*." But *Esca* is from *Esum*. How shall we account for S in *posca* from *πίω*? From *πόσις*, drink; whence *posica*, *posca*, as *Esum*, *Esica*, *Esca*. So *Manus*, *Manicus*, *Mancus*.

Posco, I call for, call upon, invoke, ask, supplicate, demand. As from *ἀάω* is *ἀάσκω*, so from *βοάω*, (I call out,) would be *βοάσκω*, contr. *βώσκω*, as from *βοαστρέω* is by contraction *βωστρέω*. From *βώσκω* then is *bosco*, *posco*.

Pōsitus, a mode of placing or disposing. Fr. *pono*, *posui*. See *Pono*.

Possessiva nomina, possessive nouns, as showing by whom a thing is possessed, as *Meus liber*. Fr. *possideo*, *possessum*.

Possibilis, possible. Fr. *possum*, as *Tango*, *Tangibilis*.

Possideo, I possess, am master of. For *potissedeo*, as *Possum* for *Potissum*. *Potissedeo* is from *potis* and *sedeo* i. e. in aliquo loco, I sit down in a dwelling and have power over it. Dacier: "*Ita alicubi sedeo ut loci pos* i. e. *potens sim*." Or simply, *potis sum*

sedere in aliquo loco. *Silius*: "*Quando terrasque fretumque Emensis sedisse dabis?*" *Ovid*: "*Hac profugos posuistis sede Penates*." *Vossius*: "*So the Belgians say Besitten* [i. e. to sit] for to possess; which is nothing else than 'in re quapiam sedem habere.'" Or, in loco quopiam. *Micah*: "*They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig-tree, and none shall make them afraid*."

Possido, same as *possideo*; and from *sido* as *possideo* from *sedeo*.

Possum, I am able. For *potissum*, i. e. *potis sum*, I am able. So *potis-es* becomes *potes*; *potis-est*, *potest*; *potis-sumus*, *possumus*; *potis-estis*, *potestis*; *potis-sunt*, *possunt*. So *potis-eram*, *poteram*; *potis-ero*, *potero*; *potis-fui*, *potui*; &c. *Virgil*: "*At non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere*."

Post, after. See *Posterus* and *Ponē*.

Posteā, afterwards. That is, *post ea negotia*. Or *post negotia facta eā tempestate*.

Posterior, properly, more late in time or order. Fr. *posterus*.

Posterioritas, posterity. Fr. *posterus*.

¹ Hill: "It comes from *pro* and *sedeo*: and suggests the possessor as sitting before his property with a view to secure it." That is, *prosideo*, *prosideo*, *possideo*. ¶ "Or fr. *porro sedeo*. So as to mark the perpetuity of the occupation." V. *Porro* would thus mean "in *porro*," in futurum. *Sedeo* et occupo nunc et occupabo olim.

Postērūla, a back door. Fr. *posterus*.

Postērus, coming after. *Posterī*, descendants as coming after. Fr. ὀπίστανος, later; i. e. ὀπίστανος, transp. ὀπίστανος, whence *posterus*, as Ramus, Dentes, for Oramus, Odentes. ¶ Or from *post*, if *post* is not shortened from *posterus*, as Citra from the adjective Citer, &c. See Ponè.

Posthābeo, I (*habeo*) hold one thing in estimation (*post*) after another, I undervalue in comparison.

Posthac, after this. For *post* negotia facta *hac* tempestate. ¶ Al. for *posthæc*. Or for *posthanc*. See Quapropter.

Posthūmus: See Postumus.

Postīca, *Postīcum*, the back part of a house. A back door. The fundament. Fr. *posticus*.

Postīcus, which is behind. Fr. *post*. As Amo, Amicus. Compare Anticus.

Postīdea, after that. For *post id* factum *ea* tempestate. ¶ Some suppose it put for *postea*, as formed on the model of Antīdea, though it cannot be traced to *post ea*, as Antīdea may be traced to *ante ea*.

Postīlēna, a horse's crupper which reaches from the saddle to the tail or HINDER part of a horse. Fr. *post*, as Cantus, Cantilēna. "Lorum e clitellā sub caudā et posterioribus jumentī coxis alligatum, ne sarcina in anteriorem partem decidat." F.

Postis, a door-post. Hence, a door, gate. Fr. *positus*, *postus* from *pono*, to place, erect.

"Lapis erectus ab utroque latere portæ." F. ¶ Al. from *post*. "Propriè in janua dicuntur ANTES et *postes*: ANTES ANTE, *postes post* stant." V. "Quòd *post* ostia stat." Ainsw. ¶ The Sax. is *post*.¹

Postlīmīnium, the return to his own country, rights and estates, of one who had gone to sojourn elsewhere or had been taken by the enemy. From *post* and *limen*, *liminis*. Dictum de eo qui *post* aliquod tempus ad sua *līmīna* redit. Some understand *limen* here in the sense of *limes*. Dacier: "Limina sicut in domibus finem quendam faciunt, sic et imperii finem *limen* esse Veteres voluerunt."

Postmòdo, shortly. That is, *modò post hoc tempus*.

Postquam, after that. See Antequam.

Postrēmus, last. Fr. *posterus*, *posterrimus*, transp. *postreimus*, *postrēmus*. So Supremus.

Postridie, the day after. For *postetīdie*, i. e. *postero die*.

Postverta Dea, the Goddess of perverse births, where not the head, but the feet come first into the world. Quæ *vertit* res ut sint *post* quæ ante esse debent.

Postūlo, I ask, demand; I demand a writ from a magistrate to prosecute; hence, I accuse. Fr. *posco*, *poscitum*, *postum*, whence *postulo*, as Uro, Ustum, Ustulo.

Postūmus, last, late. For *post-*

¹ Todd. ad voc. Scheide refers *postis* to πείρομαι pp. of πείω, to press.

naus, as *Intumus*, *Extumus*, *Maxumus* are *Intimus*, *Extimus*, *Maximus*. *Postimus* for *posterrimus*, as *Inferrimus*, *Infimus*. *Postumus* was also one born after his father's death. Some write *posthumus*, i. e. *natus post patrem humatum*. Forcellini: "A person born after his father's death was called *postumus*, because he was born (*postumus*) the last of his father's children. Among the lawyers *postumus* was one born during the lifetime of his father after he had made his will." But says Scheller: "The last son is not always born after his father's death." True: but *postumus* might have come to be used by common consent in this sense. Our word *Breakfast* is just as applicable to dinner, but came by common consent to be used in the sense it bears.

Pôte, for *pote'*, i. e. *potest*. Or *pote*, with "est" understood, is from *poti*. See *Potis*.

Pötens, being able, *being powerful, being powerful over, master of. Fr. *potis ens*. See *Possum*.

Pötentia, power. Fr. *potens, entis*.

Pötërium, a cup. Ποτήριον.

Pötestas, power, ability; dominion, authority, office. Fr. *potis*, as *Majus*, *Majestas*.

Pötin', canst thou? For *potisne es*?

Pötior, I am master of, have the power over. Fr. *potis*, able, powerful, powerful over. ¶ Al. from *potiō*, i. e. *πρόσιμ*, I come to, assequor.

Pötior, of more authority or avail. "Potior dicitur is qui jure aliquo, auctoritate, potentiâ, gratiâ, aliâve re præstat et potentior est." F. So Cicero: "Plus pollet *potiorque* est patre." Also, preferable, better, i. e. superior, of more avail, superior in importance, more commanding or important. Fr. *potis*.

Pötis, able, possible. Fr. *poti*, just by, near, at hand, within our reach and power.

Pötissimùm, principally, chiefly. Said of things of greatest consequence. See the second *Potior*.

Potitii: See *Pinarii*.

Pötius, rather. Cicero: "Cato magnus homo, vel *potius* summus vir." That is, quod *potius* vel præstantius est. See *Potior*.

Pōto, I drink. Fr. *πῶ, πῶσω*, pp. *πέπωναι*. So from *πέπωναι* is *ἕκπωμα*, a cup. Or at once from *poo*, whence supine *potum*; thence *poto*, *potus*, *potor*. So perhaps *Loō*, *Lotum*.

Pōtor, a drinker. See *Poto*.

Pötus, having drunk a good deal. See *Poto*.

Pötus, a drinking, draught. See *Poto*. Also, urine. That is, *potús* humani excrementum, as Pliny explains it. So "humanæ dapes" are the same as "merda."

Pötus: See *Appendix*.

Præ, before. Butler: "Probably from *πρὸ*, which may have been turned into *πρᾶ*, as *ἀπὸ* and *ὑπὸ* are sometimes read *ἀπᾶ* and *ὑπᾶ*." ¶ Or from *πᾶ*

ραι, the poetic form of παρά. Παρά, which means properly "by the side of," has often much the same meaning as πρό. Herodotus: Ἦγεν παρά Καμβύσια: led him by the side of or before Cambyses. In Pindar, Pyth. 3, 108, γίνονται πὰρ ποδῶς, Damnu in his Lexicon translates it "ANTE pedes." Again: *præ* is, in comparison of. Cicero: "Illos veros Atticos *præ* se pæna agrestes putat." This sense of παρά is notorious. Again: *præ* in compounds is often used for *præter*, which comes from *præ* and suits well with παρά, which indeed is the very preposition by which Forcellini explains *præter*. Perhaps *præ* will come from *πρᾶ* for *πρὸ* in some cases, from *παρα* for *παρά* in others.

Præbeo, I show, exhibit; I offer, give, supply. For *præhabeo*, I hold out before another. *Præhibeo* is often used by Plautus.

Præbita, *ōrum*, an allowance. Fr. *præbeo*, *præbitum*.

Præcīdo, I go before; I surpass. Fr. *cedo*, I go.

Præcello, I excel. See *Excello*.

Præceps, *præcipitis*, headlong. From *præ* and *caput*, *capitis*. With the head foremost. In Greek προκάρηνος.

Præceptum, a command, instruction. Fr. *præcipio*.

Præcia. Festus: "*Præcias* dicebant qui a Flaminibus præmittebantur ut denuntiarent opificibus, manus abstinerent ab opere: ne, si vidisset sacerdos facientem opus, sacra pollue-

rentur." From *præ*, and *cio*, to rouse, excite. Or *cio* is to call out to.

Præcīdāneus, going before, preceding. For *præcīdāneus* from *præcedo*. Thus *Ferix præcīdāneæ*, holiday eves which preceded the solemn festivals. So *Porca præcīdāneæ*, which Scaliger compares to προτέλεια, sacrifices preliminary to a marriage. But in this sense others refer it to *præcido* i. e. *præcedo*. Gellius: "*Præcīdāneæ* hostiæ dicuntur quæ ante sacrificia solemnia pridie cæduntur." And perhaps at the *Ferix præcīdāneæ* sacrifices were made; and these likewise may be referred to *præcido*. For *præcido* for *præcedo* seems uncommon.

Præcipio, I suggest, advise, instruct, command. That is, (*capio*) I take a thing and throw it (*præ*) before a person. Somewhat as the Greeks say προβάλλω, προτίθημι, υποβάλλω. *Præcipio* is also the same as *Anticipo*, I take a thing into my mind before it happens; I foresee.

Præcipitium, a precipice. As hurrying down (*præcipitem*) headlong.

Præcipito, I throw (*præcipitem*) headlong. Also, I press on, urge.

Præcipuus, particular, special; principal, chief. Fr. *præcapio*. That which is taken and selected in preference to others.

Præcisè, briefly. Fr. *præcido*, *præcisum*. *Præcido*, I cut off from the forepart; hence, I cut off generally.

Præclarus, very clear, &c. *Clarus* præ aliis.

Præco, a public crier. For *præcio*, *præcionis*, from *præcio*, to rouse before hand. So *Parens* for *Pariens*. ¶ Or for *prædico*, *onis*, from *prædico*. *Plautus*: “*Ubi præco prædicat.*” ¶ *Al.* for *præcino*.

Præcōnium, the office or voice (*præconis*) of the common crier; a proclaiming; hence, a celebration, praising, renown.

Præcordia, the diaphragm. *Pliny*: “*Exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membranâ, quæ præcordia appellant, quia cordi prætenditur.*” *Turton*: “*Because it separates the heart as if by a curtain from the intestines.*” *Vossius*: “*Immo et ita appellantur partes laterales præcordiis subjectæ, Gr. ὑποχόνδρια.*”

Præcox, *præcōcis*, ripe before the usual time, premature. *Fr.* *præcoxi* fr. *præcoquo*, properly used of things baked or matured by the sun before the time. Or *præcox* is fr. *præcoquus*, which is also used. *Præcoquus*, *præcoqs*, *præcox*, as *Quùm*, *Cùm*.

Præda, a prey, booty. *Fr.* *pario*, whence *parita*, *præita*, *præta*, *præda*. *Cicero* has “*præda improbè parta.*” ¶ *Haigh*: “*For prædâta bestia; i. e. which is laid in one’s way.*”

Prædico, I publish, proclaim. From *dico*, I tell; *præ*, before others. See *Abdico*. ¶ *Al.* from *déixō*, I show. See *Indico*.

Præditus, endued or gifted

with. For *prædâtus*. That is, *datus*, donatus, aliquâ re *præ* aliis. Unless *præ* has reference to the previous endowments of nature, which are dependent on no labor or exercise of man.

Prædium, a farm, estate, possession. From *præs*, *prædis*. That is, any real property which we can make into a good security, or which may serve to give us a title to credit. *Tacitus*: “*Facta mutuandi copia sine usuris per triennium, si debitor populo in duplum prædiis cavisset.*” *Forcellini*: “*A præs, prædis. Ut propriè sit, bonum quo quispiam alteri se obligat, et pro re aliquâ eidem cavet, pignori id opponendo.*” ¶ *Al.* from *præda*. As the ancients

¹ *Vossius*: “*Bonum, quo quis, velut præde, potest se obligare. Aliud prædia, aliud bona prædia. Asconius: ‘Bona prædia dicuntur bona satisfactionibus obnoxia, sive sint in mancipiis sive in pecuniâ numeratâ: prædia verò domus, agri.’ Sed hæc res minimè impedit quo minus origo eadem sit. Sanè prædis quoque, quâ vox ea signat domus et agros, a prædibus dicta esse, abundè fidem facit tum quòd apud Ciceronem legere est ‘prædes vendere,’ i. e. bona prædia addicere auctioni, (ut *Budæus* interpretatur); tum quòd, a quibus prædes non exigerentur, prædio se tanquam prædibus obstringerent, contra quàm alii solent qui creditoribus malè credulis et prædis et prædibus cavebant. Hinc sanè vetus formula: ‘Prædiis prædibusque cavere.’ *Cicero*: ‘In bonis prædibus prædiisque vendendis.’ *Livius* de *Cannensibus* captivis: ‘Alii dandam ex ærario mutuam pecuniam, prædiis prædibusque cavendum populo censerent.’ *Inscripção* vetus: ‘Lex parieti faciendo, in arèa quæ est ante *Ædem Serapi* trans viam qui redemerit prædes dato prædiisque subsignato, Duumvirum arbitrata.’”*

considered as a booty the territory they acquired in war.

Prædo, a plunderer. *Prædor*, I plunder. Fr. *præda*.

Præfatio, a preface. Fr. *for*, *fatus*.

Præfectura, the office of a *præfectus*.

Præfectus, one set over, a superintendent, director, prefect. Fr. *præficio*, I make a person to be over others.

Præfero, I prefer. I carry or hold in my mind one thing above another.

Præfica, a woman hired to lament at funerals. Fr. *præficio*. As set over the mourners to direct their mourning.

Præfiscine, *Præfiscini*, give me leave to say, let me say, without any bad effects resulting. Used when one person praised another. Sit *præter fascinum*. Titinnius: "Paula mea, ad laudem addito *Præfiscini*, ne puella fascinetur."

Præfoco, I choke. For *præfauco*, as Caudex, Codex. *Præcludo fauces*.

Præfractus, rigid, severe, obstinate. Said properly of stones very much broken, craggy, &c. So *Præruptus*.

Prægnans, big, pregnant. From *gno*, (whence *gnatus* and *gnascor*), from *γεννάω*, *γεννώ*, *γνώ*. Said of a female before she brings forth.

Præjudicium, the judging of a case beforehand to the detriment of the case; detriment, harm.

Prælubor, I glide (*præter*) by.

Etym.

Præliganeum vinum, wine made from grapes before the vintage. From *prælego*. The grapes being gathered before the time.

Prælium: See *Prælium*.

Præmium, any profit or advantage derived from anything; prey, booty; prize, reward; money or property derived in any way. For *præbium* from *præbeo*. ¶ Or for *præmium* from *præ*, and *emo*, to take. Properly a prize; that which one person takes or receives in preference to others. Cicero: "*Præmia* proposita sunt virtutibus, supplicia vitiis." ¶ Al. for *prædimium* from *præda* and *emo*, to take. As properly a booty.¹

Prænum, ———

Præpedio, I obstruct. That is, I go (*præ pedibus*) before another's feet, and block up his way.

Præpes, *ætis*, swift in flying, nimble. Hence used for a bird or fowl. Qui *petit loca præaliis*, one who makes for places quicker than others. See *Perpes*. Some explain it as an augural word of a bird which seeks the regions above, and opposed to an inauspicious bird which seeks the regions below in its flight. ¶ Al. from *πέτω*, whence *πέτομαι*, to fly. ¶ Al. from *πίρω*, to fall; whence *προπετής*, headlong. Ennius has "*præ-*

¹ Al. from *πραβεῖον*, a prize of combat; transp. *πραβεον*, *praebium*, *præbium*, *præmium*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *πρωμα*, (*πρωμα*,) a segment, a purchase."

pete portu,” and “*præpete mento.*”

Præpīlātus, blunt at the point. “*In obtusum desinens et instar pile rotundus ne lædat.*” F.

Præpōsītio, a preposition. Fr. *præpositus*. As generally set before its case.

Præpostērus, having that last which ought to be first, or vice versâ. Fr. *præ* and *posterus*.

Præputium. Pro *præpotium*, a *potus*, penis. Penis anterior pars. Vide *Potus*. Aut a *præ* et *πόσθη*, penis. Unde *ποσθη*, *ποσθη*, a quo derivant *potus*. ¶ Aut a *præputo*. Ob Judæorum circumcisionem. Obloquitur Vossius: “*Præputium* vocarunt Romani, antequam de Judaicâ circumcisione scirent.”

At nescio quis usus sit nisi Juvenalem, qui ipse de Judæis in Sat. xiv. 99 hoc verbo utitur. At U debet esse brevis? Persona tamen habet O longam a Persōno.

Prærogātivus. The Tribe or Century was called *prærogativa*, which (*rogata* est) was asked its opinion first, or which voted first. Hence *prærogativa* was a peculiar privilege granted to one person in preference to or before others. Also, a word or deed on the part of one who intends to do us good, significative that he will do us this good. Because the vote of the Tribus *Prærogativa* was generally the vote of all the rest, and therefore presignified it. Hence any favorable sign or omen.

Præs, prædis, a surety, bail.

For *præstis*, whence *præstis*, *præs*, somewhat as *Præses* is for *Præsides*, and from *Modus*, *Modis*, is *Mos*. “*Quia, altero non stante pacto, cogatur præstare alienam culpam.*” V. See *Præsto*. Or because he stands as it were before another, and protects and covers him. So *Antistes*. *Præs, prædis*, as *Hæres, Hæredis*. In such cases the D may be inserted as in *Prodeo* for *Proeo*. *Præis, Hæreis*; *Prædis, Hæredis*.¹

Præscribo, I bring an exception or objection against an action in law. That is, I write down something (*præ*) in the way of it.

Præsens, present. For *præens*, as otherwise D is added for euphony. Or S is added on the model of *Absens*.

Præsentiā, presence; presence of mind. Fr. *præsens, præsentis*.

Præsēpes, Præsēpe, a stall, manger, crib, bee-hive. From *præsepio*, to put anything before something else so as to fence it.

Præsertim, especially. Fr. *præsertus* fr. *præsero*. As *Exero* and *Prosero* are to put or thrust out, or to draw out, so *præsero* may be to put one thing before another, to select. Compare *Excellens, Excelsus*.

¹ Scaliger reads in Festus: “*Præs, qui a magistratu interrogatus in publicum an præset, dicit præ:*” and supposes that *præs* was put for *præs-sum*. As perhaps *præsens* is *præs-ens*. So Ausonius has: “*Spondere qui nos, noxa quia præset, vetat.*”

¶ Or it is from *sero*, to join; and said, when many things are joined together in a row, of such as stand before the rest. *Quando ex rebus plurimis unā consortis unam præ aliis sumas.* “*Quando quid serie est ante alia,*” says Vossius. Or, as *Desero* is to forsake, abandon, so *sero* may be to adhere to, cling to. Then *præsertim* is said of things to which we attach ourselves beyond all others.

Præses, præsidis, one who presides. Fr. *præsedeo*, I sit before another.

Præsidium, a guard, garrison, defence. From *præsedeo*. As sitting before a place. *Præsidium* is also a station or post before which a garrison sits.

Præsignis, illustrious. Fr. *signum*, a mark. One who is remarkable above others.

Præstantia, excellence. Fr. *præstans, antis*.

Præstèga, a kind of porch. Fr. *στέγη*, a roof.

Præstes, præstitis, a president, guardian. From *sto, steti*. *Qui stat præ aliis*.

Præstigiæ, jugglers' tricks, sleight of hand. Soft for *præstrigiæ*. As *Fragilis* from *Frago*, *Frago*, so *præstrigiæ* is from *præstrigo, præstringo*. As dazzling the eyes by their rapidity. “*Quodd oculorum aciem præstringunt.*” F.

Præstino, I buy. Properly, I buy up before others. *Apuleius*: “*Emtor is, nimio præstiniandi studio, præconem rogat eujatis essem.*” See *Destino*.

Præstò, at hand. Fr. *præ-*

sto, I stand before one ready. Or, we will say, for *præstitò*, fr. *præsto, præstitus*, like *Optatò, Sortitò*.

Præsto, I stand before, *sto præ*. I am superior to. Also, I make a thing to stand before another, show, exhibit, prove, offer, give. Also, I do, perform, that is, I show or exhibit before a person. *Cicero*: “*Perferto et ultima expectato, quæ tibi et jucunda et honesta præstabo.*” So in the preface of *Herodotus τὰ Βαρβάροισι ἀποδεχθήερα* is, the things displayed or performed by the Barbarians. So, I perform, keep to, make good, abide by. *Cicero*: “*Quamcumque ei fidem dederis, ego præstabo.*” So, I maintain, preserve. *Cicero*: “*Præstat tibi memoriam benevolentiamque quam debet.*” Also, I stand to it, I affirm, maintain. *Cicero*: “*Prædones nullos fore, quis præstare poterat?*” Or *præsto* is *præsto fidem*, I give my word. Hence I warrant, answer for. *Cicero*: “*Impetus populi præstare nemo potest.*” *Forcellini* explains it, “*in se recipere moderatos futuros.*” Or we may explain it, “*Impetus populi [non fore], præstare nemo potest.*” So, I warrant the conduct of a person, I stand to it that a person shall act in such a manner. *Cicero*: “*Quem ego præstare non potui: erat enim rex perpauper.*” Hence “*præsto alicui damnum, noxam*” is to warrant a person that he shall not suffer loss or harm, to be responsible for him,

to take on myself for him the hurt or harm if any happen. That is, *præsto* [non fore] alicui damnum. Perhaps *præsto* is here, *præsto* fidem. That is, *præsto* meam fidem alicui, non fore sibi damnum.

Præstolor, I wait for, expect. Fr. *præsto*, at hand. I am at hand and ready to receive a person. ¶ Or perhaps fr. *στολή*, equipment.

Præstringo oculos, I dazzle. "For, when the sun's rays, for instance, strike the eye, they keep them tight and close them." F. *Præstringo* aciem ferri, is to blunt or dull the edge of iron. This phrase Forcellini thinks is taken from the former.

Præsul, *præsulis*, the chief of the *Salii* or priests of Mars, who used to caper through the city. *Qui salit præ aliis*, who dances at the head of the others. Hence *præsul* is in general one who is at the head of or presides over others.

Præsum, I am (*præ*) at the head of others.

Præsūmo, I presume. That is, (*sumo*) I take to myself (*præter jus*) beyond my deserts. Also, I dare too much, i. e., I take on me to do what is beyond me. Also, I conjecture, imagine, believe will be. That is, I take into my mind a thing (*præ*) before it happens.

Prætendo, I stretch or lay out before another, show, allege, allege as an excuse.

Præter, before, close by, beside, along, past; beyond, con-

trary to; beside, except; besides, over. Fr. *præ*, as Subter from Sub. See *Præ*.

Prætærea, besides. *Præter ea*.

Prætēritus, passed by. Fr. *prætereo*.

Prætermitto, I send, cast, put aside; I neglect. Also, I forgive, cast aside from my mind.

Prætexo, I cloke, disguise, allege as an excuse. That is, I weave, contrive excuses for. Or from the notion of weaving things on garments, and so disguising what is underneath.

Prætēta, a white toga (*prætēta*) woven in front or bordered with purple. It was worn by boys of family till they were 15 or 17, and is put for boyhood. Also a kind of play in which magistrates and persons of dignity, who used the *prætēta*, were introduced.

Prætētus, a disguise, pretence, excuse. Fr. *prætexo*.

Prætor, a chief commander, magistrate, officer. For *præitor* fr. *præto*, *præitum*.

Prætōrium, the tent of the general in a camp. Fr. *prætor*, the commander of an army. Also, a palace or magnificent villa in the country. "Perhaps, because it was as much superior to the neighbouring huts and cottages, as the prætorian tent was to the other tents." F. Or because these palaces were usually the residence of magistrates and chief officers. For *prætor* (for *præitor*) was used in a very wide sense.

Prætūra, the office (*prætoris*) of a prætor. So *Quæstura*.

Prævāricor, I am very crooked in my legs, I go crookedly or irregularly; I deal crookedly in my conduct, play fast and loose, betray the cause of my client while by neglect or collusion I assist his opponent. Fr. *varus*.

Præuius, going before. Qui *præeundo viam* monstrat.

Pragmāticus, relating to business, or to state affairs; skilful in managing the business of the law, a practitioner in the law. *Πραγματικός*.

Prandium, a repast which was taken formerly in the morning, but afterwards at noon. "Fr. *πράν*, Doric of *πρωί*, in the morning," says Vossius. But *πράν* is not *πρωί*, but *πρώην*, lately, whence *πρήν*, *πράν*. Neither *πράν* nor *πρώην* seem ever used for, in the morning. *Prandium* would be better referred to *πρωίαν*, matutinam: this being cut down to *πράν*. Then *dium* might be formed from *dies*. Or rather it would be a termination, as in *μεσθιδιον*. ¶ Or *prandium* is for *prendium* (as *Ardea* for *Erdea*, *mAgnus* for *mEgnus*), from *πρόπιδιον* from *πρό* (τοῦ) *ἡδίου*; so as to mean a meal taken at any time before noon. Or from a word *καρίνδιον*. ¶ Some refer *prandium* to *prandeo*, this to a verb *καρηνδέω*, *καρηνδιῶ*, (*πρανδιῶ*) from *ἡδιος*, at noon.

Pransus, having dined. Fr. *prandeo*, *prandsun*, *pransum*. See *Prandium*.

Prāsīnus, of a green color. *Πράσινος*.

Prātum, a meadow. As *παρδαχός*, wet, moist, seems to come from *πάρδην* formed from *πίπαγται* pp. of *πέλω*, to penetrate, hence penetrate with wet, (as *δύπλω* is from *δύω*); so *pratum* may be from *περάω*, *πράω*, which is formed from *περῶ* fut. of *πέλω*. From *πράω*, pp. *πέπρωται*, might be *pratum*, which would be so called from its general moisture. Propertius: "Et *CIRCUMRIGUO* surgebant lilia *prato*." Thus *πρᾶος*, mild, gentle, is probably from *περάω*, *περαιῶ*, *πραιῶ*. Qui facile penetrari potest. As opposed to one who is impenetrable and unkind. ¶ Haigh: "From *περᾶν*, *πρᾶν*, passable, open." ¶ Al. from *πράτινον*, Dor. of *πράσινον*, of a green color.

Prāvus, crooked, distorted; untoward, perverse; going wrong, bad, depraved. For *prabus* from *παραιβᾶω*, (*πραιβᾶω*, *πραβᾶω*), to transgress. But *παραιβᾶω* will rather mean here, to go (*παρᾶ*) contrary to what one should.¹

Præcārius, precarious. Fr. *preces*. Obtained by petition, and therefore dependent on another's will and pleasure.

Præcia vites, ———

¹ Vossius: "*Pravus* fr. *πρᾶος*, mild, tame. It will be said that such men should be rather called good than bad. True: but we must take into the account the age in which all virtues consisted in courage, and meekness was condemned." The original meaning of *pravus* opposes this derivation.

Præcor, I pray, beseech. From *πρέχομαι*, I am bedewed i. e. with tears. So *præcor* agrees with *Imploro*. ¶ Al. from a verb *παρέχομαι*, whence *πρέχομαι*, *præcor*. ¶ Or was *πρέχομαι* used for holding up one's hands before the Gods or before another in supplication? Hence *πρέχομαι*, *præcor*. Somewhat as *Procer* from *Προειχής*. Or, as *έχομαι* was used of laying hold of a person's limbs or garments in supplication, (as *έχομαι γονάτων, χερῶς, πέπλων*), was *πρέχομαι* used in this sense? ¶ "From Hebrew *BRK*, whence *BRKH*, (*brecak*), *præcatio*, *benedictio*." V. And elsewhere: "They derive *præcor* from Hebr. *BRK*, to fall on one's knees."

Prehendo, I lay hold of, seize. From *præ* and *hando*. *Hando* from *χαδῶ*, fut. 2. of *χάζω*, I receive, hold, contain. Hence *chando*, (as N is added in *Tango*, *Pango*), and *hando*. Or at once from *χάνδω*, whence *χανδάνω*. ¶ Al. from *hendo*. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *hentan*." So Goth. *henda*, to lay hold of. Fairfax: "With that the servants *hent* the young man stout." Allied is our *hand*.

Prehensio, I take hold of so as to solicit one's vote, I canvass. Fr. *prehendo*, *prehensum*.

Prælum, an oil-press, vine-press. For *premulum* fr. *premo*.

Præmo, I press, squeeze, &c. From *βάρημα*, (*βρήμα*), a weight. Hence *bremo*, *premo*. E should thus be long. But we have *fëra* from *φΗρός*.

Prendo, for *prehendo*.

Preonso, for *prehensio*.

Presbyter, an elder, priest.

Πρεσβύτερος.

Presso, I squeeze. Fr. *premo*, *premsum*, *pressum*.

Prester, a fiery whirlwind. A species of poisonous serpent. *Πρηστήρ*.

Prætiösus, costly, precious.

Qui est magni pretii.

Prætiüm, the price of anything sold; price, value; price paid for wages or hire; a reward; price paid for vicious actions, punishment. *Operæ pretiüm* est, there is a price and reward for one's pains, it is profitable. Salmasius: "From *πράτιον*, the price paid (*τῷ πράτῃ*) to the seller." Vossius: "The Æolians said *κρετος* for *κρετος*, *δρεκων* for *δρεκων*." We have *præssulus* from *πασσαλος*, iEvir i. e. dEvir from *δάήρ*. ¶ Haigh: "From *πρατέον*, to be sold."

Præx, *præcis*, prayer. Fr. *præcor*.

Priäpus, Priapus. *Πρίαπος*.

Pridem, lately, awhile ago.

Pri is fr. *πριν*, before, previously. See *Prior*. *Dem* is a termination, as in *Idem*, *Tantundem*. ¶ Al. for *priusdem*.

Prädie, on the day before.

¹ Al. from *πρόκομαι*, I come before another in supplication, whence *πρόκτης*, a beggar. But then it would be *præcor*. ¶ Al. from *προιός*, poor; or *πρόξ*, *προιός*, a gift. ¶ Al. for *procor*.

² " *Pretium* is like Germ. *wert*, worth. For R is easily transposed; and W and P are commutable." W.

Priori die. Or from *pri*, (as in *Pridem*,) and *die*.

Prīmicerius, a prime minister or officer. "De ejus etymologiâ varii varia; sed plures et saniores ita dictum putant, qui *primus* scriberetur in *cerâ*, h. e. in tabulâ *ceratâ* seu catalogo alicujus ordinis." F.

Prīmīpīlus, a centurion (*primi pilâ*) of the first rank.

Prīmītiâ, the first fruits of anything. Fr. *primus*. As *Stultus*, *Stultitia*.

Prīmītīvus, the earliest. Fr. *primitivus* fr. *primum*.

Prīmoplastus, first formed. Fr. *πλαστός*, formed.

Prīmordia, the beginning. *Prima exordia*.

Prīmōtīnus, ripening early. Opposed to *Serotinus*.

Prīmus, the most first. Superlative of the word of which *prior* is the comparative.

Princeps, chief, foremost, principal. A prince. For *primiceps*, fr. *prima capio*. Hence *princeps*, *princeps*.

Principātus, the chief place. Fr. *princeps*, *principis*.

Principium, the beginning. Fr. *princeps*, *principis*.

Prior, former, earlier, older, former in rank. Fr. *præ*, whence *præior*, *prior*. ¶ Or fr. *πρῆϊων*, former, whence *præior*, *prior*. Hesychius: *Πρῆϊον*, *πρότερον*. ¶ Al. from *πρην*, formerly; whence *πρῆ*. See *Pridem*. ¶ Al. from *pris*. See *priscus*.¹

Priscus, ancient, out of date or use. From *prīus*, contr. *pris*. Scheide supposes that *πρῆς* was a nominative, whose accusative was *πρην*. See *Pristinus*. ¶ Al. from *πέρυσσι*, last year, formerly; whence a word *περυσικός*, *περυσικός*.

Pristinus, former, ancient, of some time standing. Fr. *pris*, as *Cras*, *Crastinus*. See *Priscus*.

Pristis, transp. *pistris*, and *pistris*, (as *ΑἶαΣ*, *AjaX*,) some large fish. Also, a ship of war of a long shape. *Πρῆστις*, *πῆστρις*, *πρῆστις*, *πρίστης*.²

Prīvātus, private, one's own, particular. Fr. *privus*.

Prīvīgnus, a step-son. "*Privignus* dictus, quod ante quam mater secundò nuberet, est progenitus." F. For *prīgnus*, from *prīus*, whence *prīgnus*, somewhat as from *Aper*, *Apri*, is *Aprugnus*; from *Abies* is *Abiegnus*. The Greeks said *πρόγονος*. ¶ Or for *privigenus*. Fr. *privus*, single; or *privè*, singly, "seorsim." Where a person is born not of both the father and the mother existing, but of only one of them. So the Greeks said *ἄμφος* from *ἀμφι*, seorsim.

Prīvīlēgium, a law inflicting an extraordinary punishment, or conferring an extraordinary favor or privilege on an individual. Fr. *lex*, *legis*, and *privus*.

Prīvo, I deprive, take away.

¹ Jamieson mentions the Iceland. *fyr*, (whence our First) *prius*; which transposed is *fry*.

² Donnegan gives a Greek derivation in *πρῆστις* and *πρῆστρις*, Vossius in *Pristes*.

Fr. *πρίω*, (as *οἶς*, *οἶς*.) I cut or divide by sawing; I cut away. ¶ Al. from *privus*. *Privum* facio, I make my own individual property.

Prīvus, individual, each, particular, one's own. Fr. *privo*. Cut off from others, by oneself. Somewhat as *ἕκαστος* is from *ἕκας*. ¶ Al. from *πρίω*, to cut off. Scaliger: "Quia in familiâ heriscundâ, quæ ante communia erant hæredum, hæc SECANTUR in portiones, ut quæque *priva* et propria fiat."

Pro, before, in front of; for, instead of, in defence of; for, equivalently to, according to, in comparison of. Livy: "Castra metatus latius quàm *pro* copiis." *Πρό*.

Pro, in compounds, at a distance. For *porro*. ¶ Al. for *procul*.

Pro, *Proh*, o! For *per* o! *per oh*! Cicero: "*Proh* Deum atque hominum fidem." That is, "*Per*, oh! Deum," &c. Then *proh* came to be used generally for *oh*. *Proh* Jupiter, &c. Properly, *Per te, oh* Jupiter.

Proagōrus, a Sicilian high magistrate. *Προήγορος*.

Proāvus, a great grandfather. As going (*pro*) before a grandfather.

Prōbābilis, probable, likely to be truth. Fr. *probo*. Such a supposition is worthy of being approved of or is probable.

Prōbē. "Pereo *probē*," in good honest truth, really, in fact. Also, excellently! good! very well done! For *probus* is said of any thing which is good

in its kind. *Proba mærx*, *proba* clava, *probum* argentum.

Prōbitus, probity, &c. Fr. *probus*.

Prōblēma, a problem. *Πρόβλημα*.

Prōbo, I approve, praise. That is, I judge to be (*probum*) good. "Meo iudicio *probum* esse iudico." F. Also, I show, prove. That is, *probum* esse monstro. We say, To make good. Also, I try or examine whether a thing be (*probum*) good. So *δοκιμάζω* is to judge if a thing be (*δοκιμὸν*) approvable. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *βραβεύς*, he who awarded the prize of victory. Hence *probo* is to examine." As *δλωμῶ*, *dOmw*. If there was a word *βραβίω*, as well as *βραβεύω*, this would be well. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *profian*." So Icel. *profa* is to try, prove; and Germ. *prufen*, which however Wachter refers to *probus* or *probo*. "*Prufen*," he says, "examinare an *probum* sit."

Prōbōlē, a throwing out, &c. *Προβολή*.

Prōboscis, the trunk of an elephant. *Προβοσκίς*.

Prōbrum, a disgrace, disgraceful action, rape, &c.; disgraceful language, abuse. "Pro *prohibrum*. Quod *prohibere* a nobis debemus," says Dacier. Rather, Quod *prohibent* leges et vetant. So that *probrum* answers to *Vetitum*. Lucretius has *probeat* for *prohibeat*: "Nam sive est aliquid quod *probeat* officiatque." *Pro* is here long: but *HI* may be

wholly omitted. ¶ Haigh: "From *πρέπρον*, for *πέππερον*, light, rash."

Prōbus, good, honest, upright, worthy, &c. For *prohibus* fr. *prohibeo*. "Quia se a delinquendo *prohibet*," says Festus. ¶ Al. from *probo*. Quem *probes*. And, if Tooke is right in referring *probo* to the Northern languages, this is a correct derivation of *probus*. ¶ Al. from *πέρποπα* pf. mid. of *πρίπω*, whence *πρίπον*, eminence, distinction, merit, worth. Hence *propus*, *probus*. ¶ Al. from *πραῦς*, Æol. *προῦς*, (as *καῖς*, *καίς*, Æol. *κῶις*), whence *proVus*, *proBus*. But *πραῦς* is meek, mild; a meaning too remote from that of *probus*.

Prōcax, *cācis*, wanton, skittish, frolicsome. Fr. *proco*, I ask, woo. "De meretrice, quæ usque ingerit, Da mihi, Affer mihi." F. ¶ Or from *procus*. ¶ Or fr. *πρόξ*, *προκός*, a fawn. Like a fawn. ¶ Or from *procio*, i. e. *provoco* et *laccio*. So *Parens* from *Pario*.

Prōcella, a storm. Fr. *procello*, to drive. A driving storm.

Prōcello, I drive forward, strike, upset. See *cello*.

Prōcēres, the nobles, leading men. From sing. *procer*, and this from *προεχής*, having the precedence; Æol. *προεχῆρ*, whence *προχῆρ*, *procer*. But from *προχῆρ* should we not expect *procēres*? No more than *Celēres* from *κέληρ*, *κέληP*.¹

Prōcērus, long, tall. Fr. *προεχής*, jutting forward; Æol. *προεχῆρ*, *προυχῆρ*, as *κέληρ*, *κέληP*, *celer*.

Procestrium: See Appendix.

Prōcinctus, *ús*. A soldier is said to make his will "in *pro-cinctu*," when he makes it being at the time girt with his armour and ready for battle. *Pro* is before the time or before the enemy.

Prōclivis, said properly of a (*clivus*) hill inclining forwards, sloping, steep; easy to descend; easy, in general.

Prōco, *Prōcor*, I ask, beg, woo. Fr. *προέχω* i. e. *χεῖρα*, I hold up my hand before another in petition. Hence *πρόχω*, *proco*, as from *Προεχής*, *Προεχῆρ* is *Procer*, *Proceres*. ¶ Or from *procio*, I call to, as *Occapio*, *Occupo*, as. ¶ Al. from *πρόκω*, *πρόκομαι*, whence *πρόκτις*, a beggar. Hence *πρόκω*, *πρόκομαι*, *proco*, *procor*.

Prōcrastīno, I put off (ad *crastinum* diem) till tomorrow.

Prōcul, far off. For *pro* (i. e. *porro*) ab *oculis*. ¶ Or from *procello*, *proculi*, I drive or send off to a distance. De iis quæ longè à nobis amandantur. So *Facul* from *Facio*.

Prōcūrātor, one who (*curat*) takes care of things (*pro*) for another, an agent, manager.

Prōcūro, I manage things, properly for another. "Administro, præsertim rem ALI-

¹ Al. from *progero*. Qui gerit se pro (i. e. *præ*) aliis. ¶ Al. from *κέρας*.
Etym.

From the metaphorical notion of setting up one's horns on high.

ENAM." F. See Procurator. Also, I expiate, avert by sacrifices. "*Curo et exequor ea quæ ad expianda prodigia pertinent.*" F. Perhaps *pro* is *porro*: *curo* ut expellam *porro* r. e. *procul*. Or *pro* is instead of, as an equivalent for. *Curo* piacula *pro* prodigiis, ut prodigia compensentur piaculis.

Pröcus, a wooer, suitor. Fr. *proco*.

Pröcyon, a star which rises before the dog-star. *Προκύων*.

Prödeo, I come forth, go out. Soft for *proeo*, as *Reeo*, *Redeo*; *Meulla*, *Medulla*.

Prödigung, a prodigy, omen. Fr. *prodico*, whence *prodicium*, *prodigium*. Or fr. *prodico*, like *Prædico*, *Abdico*. ¶ Or from *prodigo*. That which we cast to a distance, *ἀποπειρόμεθα*. ¶ Al. from *προδείκω*, *præmonstro*.

Prödigo, I drive forth, to a distance. Por *prodago*, *proago*, as *Proeo*, *Prodeo*. Also, I squander. That is, I cast forth and dissipate. "*Patrimonium foras ago et perdo.*" F.

Prödigus, prodigal. Fr. *prodigo*.

Pröditor, a betrayer. Fr. *prodo*, *proditum*. One who gives out, discovers, discloses the secrets of another.

Prödo, I give out, produce, disclose, discover, publish. Fr. *pro* for *porro*, and *do*. Also, I cast out, throw away, abandon.

Prödromus, a forerunner. *Πρόδρομος*.

Prödūco, I lead or bring forth. *Pro* for *porro*.

Prödūctus, lengthened. That

is, led or brought out to a distance. *Pro* for *porro*.

Prælium: See Appendix.

Pröfāno, I profane. From *profanus*.

Pröfūnus, not initiated in the sacred mysteries. *Qui est procul à fanis*. Virgil: "*Procul o procul este profani*, Exclamat vates." Hence, impious. Also, common, secular, not sacred. So *Profestus* is *PROCUL* a *FESTIS*, non *festus*.

Pröfectio, a going. See *Proficiscor*.

Pröfecto, indeed, assuredly. For *pro facto*. As from *Factum* is *Affecto*. We say, It is so for a fact.

Pröfectus, an advancement in anything, profit. Fr. *proficio*.

Pröfestus, not holy, not kept holy. See *Profanus*.

Pröficio, I make progress, get on, succeed, profit. *Facio* iter *pro* i. e. *porro*.

Pröfiscor; I set out or onward, go away. Fr. *proficio*, whence the perfect *projectus* sum. That is, *facio* iter *pro* i. e. *porro*, as in *Proficio*.

Pröfiteor, I confess openly. Fr. *fateor*.

Pröfugo, I dash to the ground, destroy, injure. Also, I throw an enemy into complete disorder, that is, crush, overwhelm. Also, I bring a thing almost to its conclusion. That is, I nearly dispatch it. Generally, what I bring to an end, I crush or destroy. See *Fligo*.

Pröfugus, fleeing far. *Qui pro* i. e. *porro* *fugit*.

Pröfundus, deep. Having its

(*fundum*) depth (*pro* i. e. *porro*) at a great distance.

Profusio, extravagance. Quæ *profundit* divitias, casts them forth and dissipates them. Fr. *profusus*.

Prögēnies, an offspring. Fr. *progeno*, or *progeneo*, *progenui*. *Pro*, as in *Prodo*, *Produco*. See *Geno*.

Prögnosticum, a token. *Προγνωστικόν*.

Prögraxe, to have bawled out. For *procraxe*, *procraxisse* fr. *κράζω*, *κράξω*, I bawl out. But the reading is dubious.

Pröhübeo, I keep off, hinder, &c. Fr. *habeo*, I hold, and *pro* i. e. *porro* or *procul*.

Prohinc, therefore. As *Proinde*.

Pröjectūra, a jutting out. Fr. *projicio*, *projectus*. A casting or putting forward.

Proin, for *proinde*.

Proinde, therefore. Fr. *pro*, for *porro*, hereafter; and *inde*, on this account. Cicero: "*Proinde* aut exeat aut quiescant." Also, just so, equally. See *Perinde*.

Prölāto, I defer. Fr. *prolatum*. That is, I carry forward, put off to a distant time.

Prölecto, I allure. Fr. *lacio*, *lactum*, *lactum*. I draw forth, entice.

Pröles, an offspring. Fr. *pro* (as in *Progenies*) and *oleo*, to grow. As springing forth and growing. See *Soboles*.

Pröletārius, one of the lowest of the people. As being usually not called to serve in war, and so good for nothing else than to produce (*prolem*) children.

Prölixus, long, tall, big; long in speech, prolix. From

pro and *laxus*. "In longitudo *laxus*, protentus." Fr. From the notion of metals relaxing and extending themselves, So from *τάω*, *τέτηχα*, to extend, is *τήχω*, to melt. Hence *prölixus* is also bountiful, lavish of presents. That is, loose and unconfined in one's bounty. Also, prosperous, "affluens."

Prölogus, a prologue. *Πρόλογος*.

Prolubium, whim, humor, inclination. Fr. *lubet*. Where the will puts itself forth. Or *pro* is according to.

Prölüsio, a flourish, prelude. Fr. *ludo*, *lusum*. Where we play merely, before we come to something serious.

Prölüvies, a flood; flux. See *Alluvies*.

Prömineo, I hang over. See *Mineo*.

Prömiscuus, mingled without order or distinction. Fr. *miscuo*.

Prömissum, a promise. See *promitto*.

Prömissus, suffered to grow to a great length. *Pro* is *porro*, to a distance; *missus* the same as *prætermisus*.

Prömitto, I send or cast (*pro*) to a distance. I suffer to grow to a great length. See *Promissus*. Also, I promise, engage, vow. That is, I put forward, hold out, hold forth a promise. So *προτείνω* is to promise.

Prömo, I take out, bring forth, produce, show. Fr. *pro* i. e. *porro*, and *emo*, I take.

Prōmontōrium, a promontory, high land jutting into the sea. Fr. *promineo*, whence *prominitorium*, *promintorium*, *promontorium*. So *sOntis* for *sIntis*. Or for *promuntorium*, as *recUpero* for *reclpero*. ¶ Al. quia est *pro monte*, *loco montis*.

Prōmōtus, advanced. Moved (*pro*) forward.

Promptuāria cella, a cellar whence eatables (*promta sunt*) are brought out.

Promptus, drawn out. Fr. *prommo*. Set forth, manifest, clear. Ready to be brought out, prepared, at hand. Hence easy. Ready, prompt, active. Things "in *promptu*" are things ready at hand.

Prōmulgo, I publish abroad. For *prosvulgo* fr. *vulgus*. In *vulgus promo*. V and M are commutable. So *proMuscis* is read for *proBuscis*. ¶ Or fr. *προμολογῶ*, γῶ, I avow openly. Hence *promolgo*, *promulgo*. ¶ Al. for *probulgo* fr. *bulga*, a bag. Or from *μολγὸς*, a bag.

Prōmulsis, a whet to the appetite. Fr. *mulsum*. "Not given instead of the *mulsum*, but before it." F.

Prōmus, a steward, butler. One who (*promit*) brings out eatables from the pantry.

Prōmuscis, a trunk of an elephant. Fr. *προβοσκίς*, whence *promoscis*, *promuscis*. But others read *proboscis*.

Prōnōmen, a pronoun. As being (*pro nomine*) instead of the name of a person.

Prōnūba, presiding over marriage. Fr. *nubo*. Quæ præest nuptiis. Also, one who pre-

ceded the bride to her husband's house.

Prōnus, bending forward, inclined downward, headlong, bent, prone. Inclined to a person, favorable. Easy of descent, easy in general. Fr. *πρῶν*, *πρῶνος*, the prominence of a rock. That is, bending forward like it. ¶ Al. from *πρηνής*, same as *pronus*. Rather, from *πρωινής*, which Isaac Vossius states was the same as *πρηνής*. ¶ Al. from *pro*, forward.

Proæmium, a prelude, preface. *Προόμιον*.

Prōpāgo, a layer; branch of a tree bent down and fixed in the earth without disjoining it from the parent stock, that new shoots may spring from it. Hence a shoot; offspring. Fr. *pago*, *pango*, to drive in. *Pro* seems to mean, laid out at length.

Prōpāgo, I propagate (*propagine*) by a layer, increase, extend.

Prōpālo, I make manifest. So that it shall be (*propalam*) in sight of all.

Prōpe, near. From *πρῶτι*, just by: Æol. *πρωτι*, (See *poPa* from *θύτης*, *φύτης*), whence *prope*, as *περὶ*, *ferè*. ¶ Al. from *πέπροκα* pf. mid. of *πρόπω*, to suit. ¶ Al. from *pro* and *pes*. Before the feet.

Prōpēdiem, shortly, within a few days. That is, we are *prope diem*, near the day. Or, (*diem*) on a day which is (*prope*) near.

Prōpensus, hanging forward, bending down, inclined towards, favorable to, prone to, ready to

please or benefit. Fr. *propendo*.

Prōpĕro, I make haste with a thing, get it ready. For *proparo*. I get ready one thing before anything else. ¶ Al. from *prope*. "Quia, qui *properat*, hoc agit ut magis et magis *appropinquet*." V.¹

Prōpĕrus, quick. Fr. *propero*.

Prōphĕta, a prophet. Προφήτης.

Prōpĭno, I taste a little of a cup and then give it to another to drink. Also, I drink to any one. Προκίνω.

Prōpinquus, near in habitation or in race. *Propinqui*, relations. Fr. *prope*. As Longè, Longinquus.

Prōpĭtio, I make (*propitium*) propitious.

Prōpĭtius, propitious, favorable. Fr. *prope*, as *Fictitius*, *Insititius*. Qui *prope* est ac *præsens*. Virgil: "Præsentia numina, Fauni." That is, *propitia*, says Servius. Where O is long, it is lengthened from the number of short syllables, as I in Italia. ¶ Al. from προπετής, prompt.

Prōpōla, a retailer. Προπάλας. So Pro is sometimes long in Prologus from Πρόλογος.

Prōpōlis, the honey made in the fore-part of a hive, of a thicker and coarser substance, to keep out the cold. Fr. πρόπολις, the fore-part of a hive.

Prōpōno, I propose. That

is, I put before myself or before another. As Gr. προτίθημι.

Prōportio, a proportion. From the frequent expression *pro portione*.

Prōpōsĭtum, anything proposed. See *Propono*. What I propose to myself, a purpose, intention. A way or course of life which we have set before ourselves and adopted.

Prōprius, one's own, personal, private, peculiar. Also, fit, suitable, proper. Scribonius: "Remedia *propria* ad singula sumere." Which belong peculiarly to each case. So also, apposite, pertinent. Cicero: "Res ut omnes certis ac *propriis* vocabulis nominentur." Also, absolutely and lastingly one's own, stable, permanent. Lucilius: "Cùm sciam nihil in vitâ *proprium* mortali datum esse." From *prope*. That which is at hand, in our power. So *Potis* is from ΠोटΙ. R added, as in *putRis*, *putReo*. So perhaps *Rius* in *Ebrius*.

Propter, near. For *propeter* fr. *prope*, as *Sub*, *Subter*; *Præ*, *Præter*. Also, by reason of, on account of. Butler: "As that, which is contiguous to anything, may produce an effect on it; hence *propter* signifies the cause or reason of a thing or action."

Prōpugnācŭlum, a fortress. Pro quo, gratiâ cujus, *pugnatur*.

Prōpŷlaum, the porch of a temple. Προπύλαιον.

Prōra, the prow of a ship. Πρώρα.

¹ Al. from πρόκα, Æol. πρόκα, instantly.

Prōrēta, the keeper of the prow. *Προρῆτης*.

Prōrito, "I irritate, provoke. Also, I allure, invite." F. The second sense suggests a derivation from *ἔρρυνται* pp. of *ῥύω*, I draw, whence *ῥῦτις*, a rope to draw with. U into I, as *φρῖγω*, I frigo, *λῖγῶ*, I ligo. From *rito* is perhaps also *Inrito*, *Irrito*, which is used in the first sense of *prorito* above. From the sense of drawing forth, drawing out, we have that of irritating, as *Provoco* is to irritate, i. e. to call out. ¶ See *Irrito*.

Prōrōgo, I adjourn, put off. That is, (*rogo*) I move that a motion before the House shall be put (*pro* i. e. *porro*) off, and considered another time. Also, I carry forward, carry on, continue.

Prorsa (i. e. *proversa*) *Dea* is opposed to *Postverta*.

Prorsum, *Prorsus*, straight on. For *proversum*, *proversus*. Turned straightforward. Also, in a word, in short, in fact. That is, to say a thing straightforward, without circumlocution. So in the expression "*Prorsus perii*," I am undone direct; to say no more about it, I am utterly undone. Hence *prorsus* in general is, totally, wholly.

Prōsa oratio, *Prōsa*, prose. For *prorsa*, (i. e. *proversa*), which is also found. That is, which runs on straightforward, not fettered and impeded by long and short syllables. Or which in reading we read straight on; not going back to get

the sense, as we do in Latin verse.

Prōsāpia, a race of ancestors going back for many generations. Fr. *προσαφής*, continuous; whence *προσάφεια*, or *προσάφεια*, (like *συνάφεια*) a continuity. Hence *prosaphia*, *prosapia*. The quantities of the two first syllables oppose this derivation. Whether so as to destroy it, the reader will judge. ¶ Al. from a word *πρόσαππος* formed from *ἄππος*, like *Atavus*, that is *Adavus*, from *Avus*.

Proscēnium, the stage. *Προσκήνιον*.

Prōscribo, I write up, post up, as a sale; and particularly the sale of the effects of a person banished or outlawed.

Prōscriptio, confiscation. Fr. *proscribo*.

Prōsecta, the entrails cut up and laid out for sacrifice. Fr. *proseco*.

Prōsēda, a harlot. Fr. *sedeo*. Compare *Prostibula*.

Prōselŷtus, a proselyte. *Προσήλυτος*.

Prōsēro: See *Exero*.

Prōserpīna, *Proserpine*. Fr. *Περσεφόνη*, whence by corruption *Προσεφόνη*, *Προσερφόνη*, *Προσερφόνη*, *Proserphina*, *Proserpina*.

Prōseucha, a Jewish synagogue. *Προσευχή*.

Prōsicia, the same as *Prosecta*. Fr. *proseco*, *proscico*.

Prōsōdia, accent. *Προσῶδια*. *Prosperus*, *Prosper*, favorable, prosperous. Fr. *πρόσφορος*, advantageous. Hence *prosporus*, and *prosperus*.

Prostibūla, Prostibulum, a prostitute. Fr. *prosto*, whence *prostabulum*, (as Sto, Stabulum), *prostibulum*. Or for *prosistibula* fr. *prosisto*, as *Infundo, Infundibulum*. *Prosto*, to stand exposed before the public gaze, to stand to be hired.

Prōsum, I am on the side of, exert myself for, am profitable to. *Sum pro*. Opposed to *Obsum*.

Prōtēgo, I protect. That is, I stand (*pro*) before a person and (*tego*) cover him.

Prōtēlo, I push or draw forward by a continuous and uninterrupted impulse, I draw on. Hence, I extend, prolong. Also, I push or draw off, repel. Apuleius: "Mutuò ut exitum communem protelarent, cohortati." Terence: "Ne te iratus suis sævidicis dictis protelel." From *protelum*. Compare *Tractim*. ¶ Al. from *pro*, and *τῆλε*, at a distance.

Prōtēlum, a continuous uninterrupted pulling of oxen under the yoke. Also, a continual pushing forward of any thing. Hence *protelò* is in rapid and ceaseless succession. Fr. *telum*. "It means properly the continued flight (*teli*) of a weapon impelled from a sling, or the continued movement onward of any thing thrust forward like such a weapon." V. Compare *Perpes*. ¶ Al. from *τῆλε*, to a distance.

¶ Al. for *protemulum* from *temo*. *Temonis* continua projectio.

Prōtervus, wanton, skittish, saucy, wayward, lascivious. For *proterivus* fr. *protero*, as *Cado, Cadivus*. As beating down or bruising every thing in its way. Compare *Petulans* and *Petulcns* from *Peto*. ¶ Al. for *proterivus* fr. *terreo*. ¶ Al. from *torvus*.

Prōtīnam, Prōtīnus, directly on, continually forward. Without pause or interruption, immediately. Also, far onwards. From *tenuis*, which expresses a reaching onward from one spot to another. ¶ Or at once from *teneo*, to hold on.

Prōtōmysta, Prōtōplastus, Prōtōtōmus: Greek words.

Prōtrepticum, an exhortatory discourse. Προτρεπτικόν.

Prōventus, a produce, crop, productions, revenue. That is, a coming forth. Fr. *venio*.

Prōverbium, a proverb, saying. As being (*pro verbo*) in the place of a word of advice. Or as being a word or speech commonly used (*pro*) before the people. *Pro* somewhat as in *Proscriptio*.

Prōvidus, provident. Fr. *provideo*.

Prōvincia, a conquered country governed by a Roman magistrate, a province. Hence any distant country governed by a Roman officer. The government of it. Hence any office, business, or employment. Fr. *vinco*. *Pro* is here, at a distance off.

¹ Forcellini needlessly explains *protelet* here "vex or gall." Dacier explains it "longè propellat, ejiciat, fuget." Compare however *Provoco*.

Prōōco, I call forth ; I challenge ; I rouse, stir up ; hence, I stir up the passions, exasperate, provoke.

Proxēnēta, a go-between in making bargains. Προξενητής.

Proximus, nearest, next ; nearest in kin. Fr. *prope*, whence *propissimus*, *propsimus*, and *proximus*, somewhat as niVS becomes niX. ¶ Or for *propissimus*, *prossimus*. As UlyXes for UlySSes.

Prūdēns, seeing or knowing beforehand ; provident, prudent. For *providens*, whence *prudens*, *prudens*, as φΟΙνίκιος, pUniceus.

Pruīna, hoar-frost. Fr. πρωϊνη, of the morning. Ovid has "MATUTINÆVE pruina."

Prūna, a burning or live coal. Fr. πυρίνη, belonging to fire, fiery ; whence πυρίνη, *pruna*. ¶ The Iceland. *bryne* is heat ; Anglo-Sax. *bryne* is a burning ; and *byrnan*, to burn. These seem allied to πυρίνη, πύρνη.

Prūnum, a plum, prune. *Prūnus*, a plum tree. "From Gr. προύνη, if προύνη is the same as κοκκομηλέα, as Stephens thinks. But I think he is mistaken. It is rather from προύμνον, an Asiatic word for the fruit of the plum, or at least of the wild plum." V. "Προύμνος, the wild plum tree. Also, the cultivated species. Προύμνον, the wild plum. Προύνη, the plum tree : *prunus domestica*." Dn.

Prūrigo, an itching ; the itch. Fr. *prurio*. As Orior, Origo.

Prūrio, I itch or cause an itching ; I have an itching or

propensity for. Fr. *peruro*, whence *perururio*, (as Scateo, Scaturio), contr. *prurio*. From the burning and irritating feeling.

Prūtānes, a chief magistrate. Πρύτανις.

Prūtānēum, a place where the Prytanes tried causes, &c. Πρυτανειον.

Psallo, I play on a musical instrument ; I sing to the sound of one. Ψάλλω.

Psalma, the music of the lyre ; a song sung to the sound of it. Ψάλμα.

Psaltērion, a kind of harp ; a song sung to it. Ψαλτήριον.

Psalties, a minstrel. Ψάλτης.

Psaltria, a music-girl. Ψάλτρια.

Psēcas, a female slave who dressed the hair of her mistress. Gr. ψικάς is a drop. Madan : "Juvenal gives the waiting-maid the name of one of chaste Diana's nymphs, who attended on the Goddess and assisted at her toilet in the grotto of the vale Gargaphie : Ovid, Met. 3, 172." Forcellini : "So called perhaps, because she sprinkled light DROPS of ointment on the hair of her mistress."

Psēphisma, a decree. Ψήφισμα.

Pseudo — : Words beginning with *pseudo* are of Greek origin, (at least in part) from ψεύδος, falsehood.

Psīla, velvet. Ψιλή.

Psīlōthrum, an ointment to take away hair. Ψίλαθρον.

Psittacus, a parrot. Ψίτακος.

Psōlois, à ψαλλῆ, τὸ αἰδοῖον ἀρ-
 αεικόν. Auct. Priap. Carm.:
 " *Psoleon* ille [Homerus] vocat
 quod nos *psoloenta* vocamus."
 Prima O videtur brevis fieri ex
 metri necessitate.

Psyche, the soul. *Psyche*.
 Ψύχη.

Psych — : The other words
 also beginning with *psych* are
 Greek.

Psýthia, a kind of vine which
 produced the best grapes for
 sweet wine. Ψυθία.

Pte, as in Suápte. Fr. ποτε,
 πτε, as in Τίπτε.

Ptisāna, barley-broth; bar-
 ley. Πτισάμη.

Pūber: See *Pubes*.

Pūbes, the down or soft hair
 which begins to grow on young
 persons when they come to the
 age of puberty; youth, young
 men.¹ Fr. φοίβη, hair.² Hence
pūba, as from ΦΟΙΒικός is PUn-
 iceus. The termination changed,
 as in Pausa from Παῦσις, Vinum
 from Οἶνος. Or *pubes* is fr. φοι-
 βήεις, φοιβῆς. ¶ Or from βουβών,
 the groin or inguinal glands.
 Whence *bubes*, *pubes*. ¶ Or
 from παῖς, Æol. ποῖς, πόις,
 whence *poibes*, *pubes*. *Bes*, as
Pes in *Cæspes*. " *Pili* qui in
 PUERIS ANNO XIV., IN PUELLIS
 XII. circa inguina enascuntur."
 F. ¶ Al. from πένους ἤβη, pu-
 dendorum lanugo.

Pūbes, *Pūber*, arrived at
 the age of puberty. See
 above.

Publicānus, a farmer (*publi-
 corum*) of the public taxes.

Publico, I make public pro-
 perty, confiscate. I make pub-
 lic. Fr. *publicus*.

Publicus, public, belonging
 to the public, common. Fr. *po-
 pulus*, whence *populicus*, *pop-
 licus*, (which is still found) *po-
 blicus*, *publicus*.

Pūdenda. Ut Gr. αἰδοῖα ab
 αἰδοῖος.

Pūdet me, it shames me, I
 am ashamed of. Fr. ἐπαιδεῖται,
 Æol. ἐποιδεῖται, (as παῖς, Æol.
 ποῖς; παιδός, Æol. ποιδός,) whence
epædet, (the middle being turned
 into an active,) *epudet*, (as pU-
 nio from ποΙνή,) and *pudet*, as
 E is dropt in *Ruber*, *Rufus*,
Liber, *Remus*. But U should
 be long? Yet we have *fēra* from
 φῆρς, *fūris* from φῆρς. Or
 suppose that ἐποιδεῖται was cor-
 rupted to ἐποδεῖται. ¶ Or *pu-
 det* is from *pudor*, and *pudor* is
 from παῖς, παιδός, Æol. ποῖς,
 ποιδός, ποιδός. As being a qua-
 lity belonging peculiarly to boys.
 ¶ "From Chaldee PHT, pu-
 duit." V. If so, the D in *Pu-
 det* is for T.³

Pūdicus, chaste. Fr. *pudor*,
 as *Amo*, *Amicus*.

Pūdor, shame, modesty. See
pudet.

Puella, a girl. Fr. *puer*,
 whence *puera*, *puerula*, *puerla*,
puella.

Puer, a boy; a servant, &c.
 Fr. παῖς, παῖς, Æol. παῖρ and

¹ Also, locus ipse in quo *pubes* nasci-
 tur, inguen.

² So explained by the *Etymol. Magn.*

Etym.

³ Lhuud refers the Armoric *pyndyr*,
pudor, to the Latin.

ποιρ, whence ποιρ, puer. See Por.

Puerp̄era, a woman lately delivered. Quæ nuper peperit *puerum* aut *pueram*.

Pūgæ, the buttocks. Πυγαι.

Pūgil, a boxer. For *pugnīl*, *pugnūlis*, (like *Agilis*) fr. *pugnus*, as *Figulus* from *Fingo*, *Figō*. The N in *pugnus* is dropt also in *Pugillus*. ¶ Or fr. πυξ, with the fist: i. e. πύγξ.

Pūgillāres, tablets covered with wax on which they wrote with the stylus. Fr. *pugillus*. As being a kind of manuals. "Ita ut *pugillo* facile tenerentur." F. In Juvenal "*pugillares testiculos*" is explained by Forcellini "grandiores et *pugnum* implentes:" who adds: "Prudentius shortens the U: but he is a bad prosodian." Facciolati remarks that Prudentius is right, and Juvenal wrong: as PU in *pugillus* is short. ¶ Al. from *pugo*, *pungo*. "Quia stylo in his *pungendo* scribatur." V. ¶ Al. from πῆπυγα pf. mid. of πύσσω, to fold. Soft for *ptugillares*, as Penna from ΠΤεννά. Homer himself uses πυκται for πτυκται for folded tablets.

Pūgillus, a little fist. For *pugnillus*. As *Flagrum*, *Flagellum*.

Pūgio, a dagger, stiletto. Fr. *pugo*, *pungo*, to pierce. ¶ Al. for *pugnio* fr. *pugnus*. As grasped by the fist. See *Pugil*. The Greeks say ἐγχειρίδιον. N omitted as in *Pugil*, *Pugillus*.

Pugna, a single combat; any combat, battle. Properly,

fought (*pugno*) with the fist. Horace: "Unguibus et *pugnis*, dein fustibus, atque ita porro *Pugnabant* armis."

Pugno, I fight. Fr. *pugna*.

Pugnus, a fist. Fr. πυκνός, solid, close. That is, the hand closed or close. Hence *pucnus*, *pugnus*, as κύκνος, cyGnus.

Pulcher, beautiful. For *pulchrus* fr. πολύχρους, having much color or complexion. Hence *polchrus*, *pulchrus*. ¶ Al. from πολύχαρις, having much grace and elegance. Hence *polchris*, *pulchris*. ¶ Al. from πολύχειρ, considered as meaning, having much avail in the hand, strong. Florus: "Tum etiam manu *pulcher* apparuit." Virgil: "Satus Hercule *pulchro Pulcher* Aventinus." Heyne says here: "Noli nec de Herculis nec de Aventini *pulchritudine* dubitare. Rem satis declarant signa vetera. Sed cogitandum est de *pulchritudine* herois, qui robore corporis omnes superavit." As *pulcher* is applied to the other virtues of the mind, why not to that of bravery? Especially as bravery was reckoned the greatest virtue. So that we have no need to fly to πολύχειρ, and give it a meaning it never bears.

Pūlēgium, *Pūlēium*, the herb pennyroyal. For *pulecium*. "Fr. *pulex*. Because the smell of its leaves burnt destroys FLEAS." Tt. This is taken, I suppose, from Pliny: "Flos *pulegii* recentis incensus *pulices* necat odore." These derivations are usually suspicious. I leave this as I find it.

Pūlex, a flea. Fr. φύλλα, *psūlla*, *psūla*, for softness *pūla*. Or fr. φύλλα, πύλλα, σπύλλα, *spūla*, *pūla*. The termination is changed. So in Pausa from Παῦσις, Nervus from Νεῦρον, Vinum from Οἶνος. We have Cornix from Κορώνη.

Pullātus, clothed in black or mourning; in dirty black such as is worn by the poor, or, as others explain it, clothes naturally of black wool which the poor had no means to get whitened. Fr. *pullus*, adj.

Pullus, the young of any creature. Fr. πῶλος, a foal, colt. *Polulus*, *pollus*. Hence any young animal. Damm explains πῶλος "pullus, maximè equinus." Donnegan: "Πωλοτρόφος, that rears horses. Applied also to OTHER animals. Πωλικός, of colts. Sometimes also said of YOUNG OXEN." *Pullus* is applied to boys, in which sense πῶλος is used. Though some derive *pullus* here from *puellus* for *puerulus*. Or from *pupulus*, whence *puplus*, *pullus*.

Pullus, blackish, dun, brown. Fr. κελδός, livid, brownish. As ἕλκος, Ulcus. ¶ Al. from *purus*, whence *purulus*, *pullus*. As said of wool in its natural color, unwhitened by art.

Pulmentum, the same as *puls*, *pultis*, for *pultimentum*. Also, any food which was eaten first with *puls*, then with bread, except fish and flesh. "Appellatio iis orta temporibus, quibus usus panis nondum erat, sed pro eo *pulte* utebantur." F.

Pulmo, the lungs. Fr. πνευ-

μῶν, transp. πνευμῶν. Or πνευμῶν, *plumo*, *pulmo*.

Pulpra: See Appendix.

Pulpramentum, delicate food. "Cibus e *pulprâ* concisâ factus." F.

Pulpritum: See Appendix.

Puls, *pultis*, a food composed of flour and pulse, pottage. Πόλτος.

Pulso, I beat. Fr. *pello*, *pelsum*, *pulsum*.

Pulsus, the pulse. Fr. *pello*, *pulsum*. From its beating.

Pultārius, a pan in which pottage was made. Fr. *puls*, *pultis*.

Pultiphagus, a pottage-eater. Fr. *puls*, *pultis*, and φάγω, to eat.

Pulto, I beat. Fr. *pello*, *pellitum*, *peltum*, *pultum*. See Merto. E to U, as in sepUltum. Or U is fr. *pepUli*.

Pulver, same as *pulvis*. Hence Pulvereus, &c.

Pulvillus, a little cushion. *Pulvinulus*.

Pulvīnar, a cushion; pillow, couch. A couch on which the images of the Gods were placed on solemn occasions. See Pulvinus.

Pulvīnus, *Polvīnus*, a cushion; pillow: a flower-bed raised in the form of a cushion; a sand-bank. Fr. θυλλίς, Æol. φολλίς, (whence Latin Follis,) a bag, pod, &c. Whence φολVίς, like ferVo, pulVίς. Then *pholvīnus*, (as Incolinus, &c.) then *polvīnus*. ¶ Or from πάλλα, a ball, Æol. πόλλα. ¶ Al. from βολβός, a leek. "Quia instar *bulbi* tumet," says Martini. ¶ Al. from Germ. *bol*, the head, whence

our Bolster. ¶ “Fr. *putvis*, dust or chaff with which it was filled.” Tr.

Putvis, *Polvis*, dust. The dust of the arena; hence, the arena, place of exercise. Fr. *πάλη*, flour, small dust; whence *palVa*, (as *sylVa*), and *púlva*, as *Ulmus* from *κλαμος*. Or fr. *πάλη*, *Æol* *πόλη*, *polVa*. The termination is changed, as vice versa *pausA* from *παύσις*.

Pumex, a pumice-stone. A rock full of holes. Fr. *πῶμα*, same as *πόμα*; whence *πῶμηξ*. From drinking in or imbibing moisture. ¶ Al. for *ptumex* fr. *πέπυμαι* pp. of *πτύω*, to spit. “As being generated from the foam of the sea.” V. Or as being the foam or dregs of liquefactions. ¶ Or for *spumex* fr. *spuma*.

Pūmilio, a dwarf, pigmy. Fr. *pūmilus*. The U made long, as I in Italia. Or from a Greek word *πυγμαλίον*.

Pūmītus, a dwarf. Fr. a word *πόγματος* formed fr. *πυγμή*, whence *πυγμαῖος*, a pigmy. Or at once from *πυγμή*. G dropt, as in Stimulus for *StiGmulus*.

Punctātim, briefly. By laying before the reader the (*puncta*) chief points of the argument.

Punctum, a prick, point, spot, dot; the principal point in an argument; a point of time, moment. Also, a vote, suffrage; for waxen tablets were handed to the voters containing the names of the candidates; and a voter put his mark to the name of the candidate he voted for. Also, a point in dice. Hence,

the game of dice. Fr. *pungo*, *pungtum*, *punctum*.

Pungo, I prick, pierce; sting; penetrate; gall or fret the mind. For *pugo*, whence *purugi*. So N is added in *Pango*. Whence is *pugo*? As *πήγνυμι* (to make tight or firm, to drive in or fix in a nail or stake so as to make it tight or firm, to fix in,) is from *πάω*, *πέπηκα*, *πήκω*, *πήξω*, *πέπηγα*, *πήγω*—so from *πύω*, *πέπυκα* was formed *πύκω*, *πύξω*, *πέπυγα*, whence *πύγω*, *pugo*, and hence *pungo*, properly to drive or fix in, as a sting, point of a dart, &c. From this *πύκω*, *πύγω* or *πύξω* was formed *πυγμή*, a fist, (from *πέπυγμαί*); *πύξος*, the box-tree, (from *πέπυξαι*); *πυγή*, the buttocks; &c. &c. *Παω*, *πέω*, *πύω*, &c. meant to press close or tight, to make thick, compact, &c. ¶ Others derive *pugo* at once from *πήγω*. But this change of η into U does not seem satisfactory. ¶ Tooke: “From Anglo-Sax. *pyngan*.” And Wachter refers to Welsh *pigo*, Germ. *picken*, to pick. ¶ Al. from *πύκος*, bitterness. Hence a verb *πυκῶω*, *πυκῶ*, *pucō*, *pugo*, as said properly of pungent things.

Pūnīceus, of a reddish color, not so deep as purple. But it is used also for purple. Fr. *φοινίκιος*, dark red, purple.

Pūnicum malum, *Pūnicum*, a pomegranate. “As being very plentifully found in Africa about Carthage. Or because its bark, flowers, and grains were (*punico colore*) of a red color.” F.

Pūnicus, same as *punicus*.
Fr. *φοινικός*.

Pūnicus, Carthaginian. From *Pænus*, whence Punicus, as from *πΟΙνή* is *pUnio*. ¶ Or from *Φοῖνιξ*, *Φολιτικός*. As *Pænus* is from *Φοῖνιξ*.

Pūnio, I punish. Fr. *παῖνα*, for *παῖνιο*. Or at once from *ποινή*, punishment: as *Providens*, *Proidens*, *Prudens*. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *pinan*."

Pūpa, a young girl; image of a little girl. Fr. *pupus*.

Pūpilla, a little girl. Fr. *pupa*. Generally, a young orphan girl. Also, the pupil of the eye. For the figures seen in it appear to be little boys and little girls. So Gr. *κόρη*, which Ormston explains, "a girl; a small image of one, a doll; the pupil of the eye, from its presenting a small image of the observer."

Pūpillus, a boy. Specially applied to one under age, who has ceased to be in his father's power either by death or by emancipation; a ward, orphan. Fr. *pupus*.

Puppis, the stern of a ship. From *Πόποι*, (poetically *Ποπποι*,) the Gods. For their images were painted on the stern. Ovid: "PURPICE recurvæ Insist, et PICTOS verberat unda DEOS." ¶ Al. from *ἐπάπις*, (*ἐπάπις*), fem. of *ἐπάπις*, an overseer. Isaac Voss.: "*Puppis* est prospectus navis et in eâ oculi." Hence *puppis*, as *Πᾶλος*, *Pullus*. Or fr. *ἐπόπις*, *ἐπόπις*, whence *ἐπόπις*, *porpiss*, *porpiss*.¹

Pūpus, a young boy. Berman: "From Hebr. *bōb*, pupus fuit." And Wachter refers to Germ. *bub*, "puer, parvus et magnus." ¶ "From *βούπαις*, [*Æol.* *βούποις*,] valde puer." Ainsw. Hence *dupus*, *pupus*. But *βούπαις* is rather a large full-grown boy. ¶ Al. from *pusus*, whence *pusiveus*, *pುವු*, *pupus*.

Purgamentum, diet, refuse. Quod ex purgatione oritur.

Purgo, I make pure, clean; cleanse; I make clear of a charge. For *purigo* fr. *purus*. As *Mitis*, *Mitigo*.

Purpura, the shell-fish from which purple-dye was produced; purple; the purple-dress of kings and magistrates; kings, magistrates, &c. so drest. Fr. *πορφύρα*, whence *porphura*, *porpura*, *purpura*.

Purpuro, I die (*purpurō*) with purple.

Pūrus, pure, clean, fine, clear; pure in mind. Pure, simple. *Purum* i. e. cælum, the clear sky. *Purus* is properly pure as (*ἀπὸ πύρης*) by fire.

Pus, *pūris*, the corrupt matter of a sore. Fr. *πύος*, as *θύος*, Thus. *Puris*, like *Mūs*, *Muris*.

Pūstillus, tiny. Fr. *pūsus*. We have *Māmilla* from *Māmna*.

Pūsio, a little boy. Fr. *pūsus*. ¶ Or fr. *παῖς*, *Æol.* *ποις*, whence *παυσίαν*, *Æol.* *ποισίαν*, whence *pūsio*, as from *πΟΙνή* is *pUnio*.

¹ Al. from *ἐπ' ὀπίσω*, behind; whence

ἐπίσω. Or *ἐπὶ τοπίσω*, whence *ἐπουσίω*, *ἐπουσίς*.

Pustūla, a blister, pimple. "Fr. *pus*. Because it contains it. Though it is said as well of things which have it not." F. ¶ Or fr. *πίφυσται* pp. of *φύω*, fut. *φύσω*, whence *φυσάω*, to puff out. From this *φύω* appear to come *φυστή* and *φύσκη*. ¶ Or fr. *φυσήτι*, bloated; contr. *φυστή*. See *Fistula*.

Pūsūla, same as *pustula*.

Pūsūlātum argentum, very refined. "So called from the (*pusula*) blisters which silver receives in melting, and by which the silver becomes rugged; or from those which the graving and recent impression have raised." F.

Pūsus, a little boy. Fr. *παῖς*, Æol. *πῆς*, whence *poisus*, *pūsus*, as *pUnio* from *πΟΙνή*. Compare *Crassus* from *Κρᾶς*.

Pūtā, for instance. Persius: "Hoc *putā* non justum est, illud malē, rectius istud." *Putā*, imagine this case.

Pūtāmen, a husk. Fr. *puto*. As being cut off or taken off.

Pūtēal, the cover (*putei*) of a well. A place in the forum where usurers met. Adam: "Because that place, being struck with thunder, had been expiated by Scribonius Libo, who raised over it a stone covering, the covering of a well, open at the top, in the Forum; near which the tribunal of the prætor used to be, and where the usurers met."

Pūtēo, I stink. Fr. *πύθω* or *πυθίω*, to putrefy. Hence are *putris* and *putreo*.

Pūtēus, a well or pit. "It

was also a punishment by which slaves were thrown into a well & whether it was a real well in which they were suspended and kept in the water, or whether it was a place sunk like a well." F. From *βοθίος*, Æol. of *βαθύος*, gen. of *βαθύς*, deep. So *Pluteus* from *Πλατίος*, *Πλοτίος*. ¶ for *θ*, as in *puTeo*, *laTeo*. ¶ Or fr. *βοθός*, depth, or *βύθος*, deep. ¶ Al. from *ποτός*, drinkable. ¶ Al. from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *pit*, *pyt*, Belg. *put*. From Celt. *bod*, deep." W.

Pūtīdus, nasty, foul. Also, disgusting, unpleasant, affected: i. e. offending the ears, as *bad* smells the nose. Fr. *puteo*. So *Rancidus* is used.

Pūtillus, vox blandientis. "A *puta* [aut *putus*], à *πόσθη*, unde etiam *præputium*. [Quod vide.] Apud Plautum Libanium Phileonium eâ ratione poscit ut se appellet *putillum*, quâ Augustus Horatium vocavit *putissimum* penem." V. The reading however of *putillus* here, and of *putilla* in Horace Sat. 2, 3, 216, is very dubious.

Pūto. I find these senses in Forcellini: "1. To lop, prune, cut off the superfluous branches. 2. To clean. 3. To clear, settle one's accounts. 4. To consider, ponder, reflect. 5. To think, conjecture, imagine. 6. To value, estimate." Do all these senses come from one root? If so, what is the meaning which embraces them all? *Puto* may be fr. *πύθω*,¹ I enquire

¹ Whence is *πυθόνομαι*; and (from

into, examine, essay, try. The three last senses easily belong to this. And by examining our accounts we clear or settle them. This is the third sense. Does the first agree with these? When we prune, we examine what branches are to be retained and what rejected. Gellius: “*Putare veteres dixerunt, vacantia ex quâque re ac non necessaria auferre et excidere, et quod esset utile ac sine vitio videretur relinquere. Sic namque vites, et sic etiam rationes putari dictum.*” The second sense is closely allied to this. Or, (as from *Πευστός* examined, essayed, and so separated and purified, is *Putus*, pure,) so *puto* from *Πύθω* may mean generally, I purify, cleanse, clean, clear, clear away, and so prune. Vossius: “*Putare rationes est quod Græci dicunt ἔκκαθαίρει λογισμὸν. Item putare dicimur vites; quia, cum id quod impedimento erat recisum est, remanent PURÆ.*” ¶ Others refer *puto* to *putus*, pure, clean. That is, *putum* facio. But *pu* in *putus* is long. ¹

pp. *πέυσσμαι* and *πέυσσται* are *πέσμα* and *πέσσις*. Or say that *puto* is fr. *πύθω* fut. 2. of *πέθω*.

¹ Al. from *πέπτα*, (whence are *πέτμος* and *πέττιος*), pf. mid. of *πέτω*, taken actively, I make to fall. Or to *κόπτω*, Æol. *κόττω*, I cut off; whence *κόπτω*, as *Κη* and *Πη* are interchanged; and as *luPus* is from *λόκος*. Then, from causing branches to fall or cutting them off, we have the sense of discriminating and judging. Gellius: “*Puto non significat profecto aliud, quàm id agere nos in re dubiâ ut, dactis amputatisque falsis opinionibus, quod videatur esse verum et intergrum retineamus.*” ¶ Haigh: “Fr. φυ-

Pūtreo, I rot. Fr. *putris*.

Pūtris, rotten, fetid; crumbling, limp, lax. Fr. *puteo*.

Pūtus, pure. Fr. *πευστός*, Æol. *πευτός*, (as *πίστις*, Æol. *πίστις*), essayed, refined. Theocritus: *Χρυσὸν πειθονταί ἀμειβοί.*

Pūtus, i, same as *putus*, i.

Pycetes, a boxer. *Πύκτης*.

Pÿgargus, a bird and a beast with a white tail. Ringtail: rein-deer. *Πύγαργος*.

Pÿgiāca, à *πυγαί*, nates.

Pÿgmaî, Pygmies. *Πυγμαῖοι*.

Pÿra, a funeral-pile. *Πυρά*.

Pÿramis, a pyramid. *Πυράμις*.

Pÿrēthrum, some herb. *Πύρεθρον*.

Pyrgus, a tower. *Πύργος*. A dice-box in its shape.

Pÿrio, I heat. Fr. *πυρίων*, *πυρίω*.

Pÿrites, the fire-stone. *Πύριτης*.

Pÿrois, the planet Mars. *Πυρόεις*. Columella has *RUTILUS Pyrois*.

Pÿrōpus, an opal. *Πορρωπός*.

Pyrrhīcha, a dance in armor. *Πυρρήχη*.

Pyrrhīchius pes, a foot like chīus. *Πυρρήχιος*.

Pÿrus: See *Pirus*.

Pÿthaulēs, one who plays the Pythian air on the flute: *Πυθαύλης*.

Pÿthia, the priestess of Apollo. *Πυθία*.

Pÿthia, the Pythian games. *Πύθια*.

τᾶω, *φυτῶ*, to prune: from *φυτῶν*, a plant, shoot.” But *φυτᾶω* should mean to plant or transplant.

Pythius, Apollo. Πύθιος.

Python, the serpent. Πύθων.

Pytisma, spittle. Πύτισμα.
But the reading is much disputed.

Pytisso, I spit out. Fr. πυρίζω, πυρίδω, πυρίσω. Others read *púisso*, I sip. Fr. πικρίζω from πικρῶ, πικρία. Vossius quotes *ικπικρίζω* from Athenæus. But Donnegan has *πυρίζω* in the sense of sipping also.

Pyxinum, the name of a salve, mentioned by Celsus. "Perhaps from its being contained (*pyxide*) in a boxen vessel," says Forcellini. Rather from its being of a box-wood i. e. yellow color. However, it must be from Gr. *πύξιον*.

Pyxis, a box. Πύξις.

Q.

Quà, which way, &c. *Quâ viâ*, ratiōne.

Quadantenus, to a certain extent. *Quâdam parte tenus*. For *quadamtenus*. So Aliquatenus.

Quâdra, a square. A square table. The fourth part of anything, a bit, piece. For *quatra* from *quater*. Or *quatra* is *quarta*. Hence *Quadrupes*, *Quadrigæ*, &c.

Quâdrāginta, forty. For *quatraginta*. See *Quadra* and *Viginti*.

Quâdrans, the fourth part of an *as*, for *quadras*, from *quater* and *as*. Or at once fr. *quadra*. Hence a fourth of anything.

Quâdrantal, a solid square. Also, a measure having a square

foot every way. "A *quadrata* figurâ," says Dacier. So that it is put for *quadratal*. It seems to come from *quadrans*, *quadrantis*, which yet has nothing to do with it. In Pliny 13, 29, "Magnitudo amplissima fuit, quatuor pedum et semipedis per medium ambitum, crassitudine *quadrantali*," *quadrantali* is one-fourth of a foot, fr. *quadrans*, *antis*.

Quâdrantāria res, a bath. For a *quadrans* was paid for bathing.

Quâdrātārius, a stone-cutter. Fr. *quadratus*. That is, a squarer.

Quâdrātus, squared. Also, well-set: as we say, A square man. *Quadratūm*, a square. *Quadrata litera*, a letter made in a rectangular form. We say, To write a square hand. *Quadratūm agmen*, an army formed into a square.

Quâdrifidus, cleft into four parts. Fr. *quater*, and *fido*, *findo*. See *Quadra*.

Quâdrigæ, a team of four horses. For *quadrigæ*, fr. *ago*. ¶ Or for *quadrijugæ*. See *Bigæ*.

Quâdrimus, of four years. See *Bimus*.

Quâdro, I make square, square; I square with, suit or fit with: for square stones easily suit each other in a building. Fr. *quadra*, or *quadrus*.

Quâdrupes, a four-footed animal. Fr. *pes*.

Quâdrūplātor, one who gives or takes (*quadruplum*) four times as much. Also, a public in-

former. As giving information concerning crimes for which persons were fined four times as much as the sum in question. Others understand it as if the informers received a fourth part of the conviction. But what has this to do with *quadruplus*?

Quādrūplex, four-fold. Like Duplex.

Quādrūplus, four-fold. *Plus*, as in Duplus.

Quādrus, square. See Quadra.

Quæ, which, fem. of Qui. From καὶ ἡ. (See Qui.) Hence *quære*, *quæ*.

Quæro, I seek, search. I get by seeking. I ask, enquire. Ἐρίω, says Donnegan, is for ἱρυνάω. From ἱρυνάω suppose a compound καταρίω, καταρῶ, in the same sense. Drop the T; we have *καερῶ*, *quæro*. We have V dropt in Prudens from Providens. ¶ Or *quæro* is from χηρεύω, Dor. χαρεύω, I am in want of; transp. χασύρω, χασερῶ, *quæro*. Or from χῆρος suppose a verb χηρέω, χηρῶ, Dor. χᾶρίω, whence *χασερῶ*, *quæro*. Or *χασερῶ* is fr. χάερος, whence χῆρος. ¶ Al. from τάω, I stretch out my hands i. e. to search for (See Tento.); whence ταιρῶ, (as ψάω, ψαίρω,) Æol. κείρω, as Te in Æolic became Ke, whence Que. ¶ "From Hebrew KRA, vocat." Ainsw.²

¹ The T is dropt in κινῶμαι for κινάμαι: but Matthiæ accounts for that thus: καταFδέμαι, κατFδέμαι, καFFδέμαι. Καβάλλης is derived by Lennep from καταβάλλω.

² Haigh: "Fr. κειρώω, κειρῶ, to try, to solicit; Æol. κειρῶ."

Etym.

Quæsitor, a judge. Fr. *quæro*, or rather *quæso*, *quæsitum*. An examiner of charges.

Quæso, I seek, &c. Fr. *quæro*, *quæsum*, (as Curro, Cursum,) *quæsum*.

Quæstio, an enquiry, &c. Fr. *quæso*, *quæsitum*, *quæstum*.

Quæstor, an examiner of capital charges, inquisitor. For *quæsitor*. See *Quæstio*. Also a city and a provincial magistrate who busied himself in making enquiries into the state of the treasury and into the method necessary for filling it. Or *quæro* is here "*quæro compellendi et exigendi gratiâ.*" Vossius: "Why the term was applied to the *Quæstors* under Augustus is not clear. They read his edicts to the Senate. Cujacius supposes that they were made *quæstors* to enable them to come into the Senate. For by the Cornelian Law no one could arrive at any honor till he had been *questor*. Scipio Gentilis thinks them called from their resembling the ancient *questors*, to whom the care of guarding the decrees of the Senate was committed by the Tribunes and Ædiles." They were called *quæstores* candidati, "because," says Adam, "they sued for higher preferments, which by the interest of the Emperor they were sure to obtain. Quintilian: Petis tanquam Cæsaris candidatus." Put *Quæris* for Petis, and a third reason of the name appears.

Quæstura, the office (*quæstoris*) of *questor*. So Prætor, Prætura.

3 c

Quæstus, a trade. Fr. *quæso*, *quæsitum*, *quæstum*. A mode of seeking a livelihood. Cicero: "Qui honestè rem *quærun*t mercaturis faciendis." Hence gain, profit, accruing from trade.

Quālis, of what kind. Fr. *πηλικος*, Dor. *παλικος* and *καλικος*, (as *πῶς*, *κῶς*), whence *qualis*, as from *Ταλικος* is *Talis*. ¶ Al. from *quā*, as *Ολος* from *Ολ*. For *quailis*, as in *Agilis*, *Virilis*, &c. ¶ Al. from *quām*. See *Talis*. ¶ Jamieson: "From Mæso-Goth. *quhileiks*, which is from *quhe*, to whom or what, and *leiks*, like."

Quālitās, the kind or quality. From *qualis*.

Quālus, a twig-basket. For *quasillus*. So *Velum*, &c.

Quām, how much. Cicero: "*Quām* cupiunt laudari!" Properly, the accusative of *quis*, as *πῆ* and *πῶς* are for *πῆ* and *πῶς* from *πός*. That is, *secundum quam* rationem? Or some such ellipsis. So *Aliās* is *Secundum alias* rationes seu tempestates. Compare *Unquam*. ¶ Al. for *quantum*. Valerius: "*Quam* potuit, constanter cum populo egit" &c. But there is an ellipsis: *TAM* constanter *quām* potuit. And *quantum* itself requires the ellipsis of *tantum*. In fact *quantum* is from *quām*. ¶ Jamieson: "If we look for the Mæso-Goth. ablative, what if it should be found in the Lat. *TAM* and *quam*, as abbreviations of *THAMMA*, in it, and of *quamma*, in what?"

Quām, as. Livy: "Nihil æquè eos terruit *quām* robur

imperatoris." Here *Æquè* is in the place of *TAM*: Nihil *TAM* . . . *quām* . . . Or *quām* is, "*secundum eam rationem secundum quam*."

Quām, than. Cicero: "Contra faciunt *quām* professi sunt." *Contra* seems to be in the place of "non *tam*." Hence *Secus*, *Aliter*, &c. precede *quām*. Or say the above sentence is put for: "Contra eam rationem faciunt *quam* professi sunt." Again, after a comparative. Cicero: "Nobis nihil est timendum *MAGIS quàm* ille consul." *MAGIS* is in the place of *tam*: only it expresses something more.

Quamde, for *quām*. So *Tamde* for *Tam*. *De* is perhaps Gr. *δέ*.

Quāmōbrem, why. *Quam ob rem*.

Quamplures, very many. That is, how very many!

Quamprimum, as soon as possible. That is, *tam primum quām* maximè.

Quamquam, *Quanquam*, although. Properly, howmuchsoever. (See *Quamvis*.) The accusative of *quisquis*. As *Quām* is the accusative of *Quis*.

Quamvis, as much as you will. That is, *tam multum quām vis*. Hence, ever so much. Cicero: "*Quamvis* prudens ad cogitandum sis, tamen nisi" &c. Be you ever so wary, yet &c. Hence *quamvis* is although. For we may translate it: Although you be wary, yet &c. Cicero: "*Res bello gesserat, quamvis* reipublicæ calamitas, attamen magnas." Be they ever

so, suppose them ever so, although they be. So Περ, from signifying Very, signifies Although: Ὀλγος περ ἴων, Ἀγαθός περ ἴων.

Quando, when. For *quādo*, i. e. in *quā* re, parte, horā, &c. So *quā* depends on viā, ratione, &c. So Scheller thinks Unquam, that is, Unicam, to depend on Partem or Rem. Compare *Quām*. *Quando* is also, seeing that, since. That is, in *quā* re, in which case. The Greeks say διὸ, i. e. διὰ δ, because.

Quandōque, for *quandocunque* (See *Quicunque*), at whatever time, whensoever. Also, at one time or other. That is, at some time whensoever that shall be. Also, sometimes. That is, at some times whensoever those shall or do arrive.

Quantillus, how little. Fr. *quantulus*.

Quantitas, quantity, &c. Fr. *quantus*.

Quantūlus, how little. Fr. *quantus*. *Ulus* diminishes, as in *Parvulus*: and is from Greek ὄλος.¹

Quantus, how great. Fr. *quam*. For *quamtus*.

Quāpropter, why. For *quāpropter*, or for *quam propter* rem.

Quāre, on which account, &c. De *quā* re.

Quartāna, a quartan ague. Fr. *quartus*. As returning every fourth day.

Quartus, fourth. Fr. *quater*,

whence *quaterus*, *quatus*, *quartus*. ¶ Al. from *quatuor*.

Quāsi, as if. For *quamsi*, as *Quapropter* for *Quampropter*. Cicero: "Qui, *quasi* sua res agatur, ita diligenter morem gerunt." That is, ita or tam diligenter *quām si* &c. Or *quasi* is "eā ratione *quā si*."

Quāstillus, a small wicker basket. For *kasillus*, (as linQUo for linKo,) from a word *casis* or *casus*, derived from the same source as *casa*, which see. ¶ Al. for *quassillus* (as *Mamma*, *Māmilla*), fr. *quatio*, *quasi*. From its shaking about.²

Quasso, I shake about. Fr. *quatio*, *quatsum*, *quassum*.

Quāter, four times. From Æol. *κίτορα*, *κίτορα*, whence *κίτορ*, *quetor*. Or thus: *τίσσαρες*, *τέτταρες*, *τέταρες*, Æol. *κίταρες*, *κίταρ*, transp. *κάταρ*, *quater*. ¶ Al. from *quatuor*.

Quātio, I shake. As from *σύω* is *κατασύω*, *κατσύω*, *κασσύω*, I sew; so from *σειώ*, I shake, *κατασειώ*, may have been *κατσειώ*, *κασσειώ*. But from *κασσειώ* may have been also *καττειώ*, (as *πράσσω*, *πράττω*), whence *quattio*, *quatio*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *καθίω*, *καθίμι*, to cast down, to cast." ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *quacian* or *cwacian*."

Quātriduum, the space of four days. So *Biduum*.

Quātuor, *Quattuor*, four. Fr. *τέττορες*, *τέττορε*, Æol. *κίτ-*

¹ Blomfield ad Æschyl. Prom. 214.

² Al. from *qualus*. But *qualus* is manifestly shortened from *quassillus*.

τορῶ, κίττορ, *quettuer*. A for E, as in prAndium, mAgnus.

Que, and. From τε, Æol. κε, *que*. As from Τίς, Æolic Κίς, is Quis. This derivation gives a reason why *que* is postponed, for so is τε. ¶ Al. from καί, *quae*, short *que*.

Quemadmodum, in what manner. *Quem ad modum*.

Queo, I am able. Fr. κηέω, (χέω,) I come up to, attain, "assequor." ¶ Or from σχέω, same as έχω, I am able; whence *squeo*, *queo*. S dropt, as in Capisterium from Σχαφιστήριον, and in Cio from Σχιῶ.¹

Quercus, an oak. "Fr. κερχαλέος, rough. For its bark is rough." V. So Forcellini explains it (inter alia) "arbor corticis ASPERI." Κερχαλέος then is cut down to κερχέος, κερχούς. Or *quercus* may be from a word κερχόεις, κερχούς, formed (like κερχαλέος) from κέρχω or κερχάω, ῶ, to render dry or rough. ¶ Dacier: "From κάχρυσ, an acorn, knob. For the oak is reckoned by Theophrastus among (*cachryphora*) the plants which bear acorns. Fr. κάχρυσ, changed to κίχρυσ, κέρχρυσ, is *quercus*."

Quērēla, a complaint. Fr. *queror*. Like Loquela.

Quērīmōnia, a complaint. Fr. *queror*. So Sanctimonia.

Quernus, oaken. For *quercinus*.

Quērōr, I complain, lament. Fr. κινύρομαι, cut down to κίρο-

μαι, whence κνίρορ, *queror*. ¶ Or from κερούμαι fut. mid. of κείρω, I clip off, cut, that is, I cut the hair or limbs in grief. Somewhat as ὀλεφύρομαι fr. ὀλέτω, ὀλεφα, to pluck or tear off. And Herodotus has ἀμφιδρυφίας (fr. δρύπτω, δέδρυφα, to tear,) for wailing, vi, 77. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. κτήρος, a funeral: taking away T." ¶ Jamieson: "The Suio-Goth. *kara* is exactly synonymous with Lat. *queri*." The old Germ. *kirren*, *quirren*, *girren*, gemere, *queri*, is compared by Wachter, but referred by him to *queror*. Wachter elsewhere notices "Germ. *keren*, *queri*; and *kar*, grief. Anglo-Sax. *cearian*, *queri*."

Querquēdūla, a teal. From Gr. κερκερίς. Varro: "Item aliæ a Græcis, ut *Querquedula*, CERCERIS: Halcedo, Halcyon." If this is true, *querquedula* is from gen. κερκεριδός, whence *querqueridula*, *querquedula*. ¶ Fr. κερκιθαλλίς, says Scaliger. That is, κερκιθαλίς, κερκιθαλίς, *querquidula*. But κερκιθαλλίς is explained by Hesychius ἐρωειδός, a heron.²

Querquēra febris is understood to mean a fever attended with chillness and quivering in the limbs. Fr. κερκαρῶ fut. of κερκαίρω, to shake or tremble; though many understand κερκαί-

² Al. from *querquērus*, which some translate shaking with cold, chill. (See *Quarquerus*.) From its making its appearance in the beginning of the cold weather. Varro: "Aut FRIGIDOS imbres aquæ caduciter ruentis Præinnuere aquatiles *querquēdula* natantes."

¹ "Plainly from Arab. كير." V.

ρω to mean to resound. Homer: *Κάρκαρις δὲ γαῖα πόδισσιν Ὀρνυμένων.* Festus: "Santra *querqueram* ex Græco deducit, qui TREMOREM ejusmodi *κάρκαρον* dicunt." ¶ Dacier: "Fr. *κερχαλῆος*, explained by Hesychius *σκληρός, ξηρός, διψαλῆος*, rough, dry, thirsty: all which agree with a fever. Hence *cerchelus, cercherus, querquerus.*" ¶ Al. from *κέρχαρος*, rough, sharp, acute.

Questus, a complaint. Fr. *queror, querstum, questum.*

Qui, who, which. From *καὶ ὁ*, and he. Homer: *Ὁ γὰρ ἦλθε*: For he came. Hence *quaiō, quai, qui.* ¶ Or for *quos, quus*, from *καὶ ὄς*. ¶ Al. for *quos* from *πὸς*, Æol. *κός*.

Quī, by which. Formerly perhaps *quoi*, from the Greek termination *φ* i. e. *ωι*, as in *λόγφ*. *Quī* is also, how? That is, By what thing?

Quiā, because. Fr. *κοίη, κοίη*, explained by Donnegan, in what manner? how? but capable of being explained, for what reason, why? As Donnegan explains *ἤ* not only How, but Why? Hence *quoia, quia*. If I say: "I drink, because I am thirsty:" this may be expressed thus: "I drink — why? — I am thirsty." The A was shortened for rapidity's sake, as in Puta. *Quianam* means why? ¶ Al. for *κῆ*, Dor. *κᾶ*, whence *quai, quia*. ¶ Al. for *quā-viā*, cut down to *quia*. ¶ Al. from *quī*, or Hebr. *ki*. But whence the A?

Quicumque, whosoever. *Cum* is perhaps *alicum* or *aliquum*,

as we have *Aliquando*. (See *Quondam*.) *Qui*: *aliquum*, he who at any time. *Que* seems the Gr. *κε*, as for *quicumque* they say *ὅστις κε*. Or it is the same as *que* in *Absque, Uterque*.

Quid, what? Allied to *quis*; as *Quod* to *Qui*. ¶ Or, if *quis* is from *τις*, *quid* may be from *τί δὲ, τί δ', τίδ',* Æol. *κίδ'*, as from *τίς*, Æolic *κίς*, is *Quis*.

Quādam, a certain one. For *quidam*, i. e. *aliquisdam*. So *quoddam* and *quiddam* are *aliquoddam* and *aliquiddam*. *Dam* added, as in *Quondam*, and as *Dem* in *Pridem, Idem*. *Dam* may be formed from *δ' ἄν*. *N* to *M*, as *μουσαν*, *musaM*.

Quīdem, indeed. It seems to be properly a qualifying particle, and to be put for *quiddem*, i. e. *aliquiddem*, in some manner, somewhat, somehow, (*dem* being added, as in *Idem, Pridem, &c.*) and to refer to some particular case inapplicable to others. Cicero: "Misera est illa *quidem* consolatio, sed tamen necessaria." Again: "Non video causam cur ita sit, hoc *quidem* tempore." Forcellini explains it here by *Saltem*. Plautus: "Unum *quidem* hercle certum promitto tibi." Cicero: "Hoc *quidem* certè manifestum erit."

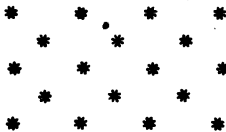
Quies, repose, rest, quiet. Fr. *quieo*, whence *quiesco*.

Quiesco, I repose, take rest. Fr. *quieo*, (whence *quievi*,) fr. *κείω*, (*κίεω*,) I lay down; in a neuter sense, I lay myself down, I lie down, like *κείμαι*.

Quiētus, quiet, calm. Fr. *quies, quietis*.

Quin, why not? For *quí ne?* i. e. *quí non?* In such sentences also as, “Non dubito *quin* sit venturus,” *quin* is *quí non*, i. e. *cur non*. *Quin* has a peculiar sense in these sentences: “Te nec hortor nec rogo ut domum redeas. *Quin* hinc ipse evolare cupio:” “Credibile non est quantum scribam die. *Quin* etiam noctibus: nihil enim somni:” “His miraculis nunquam ab ipso elusa fides est. *Quin* potius aucta.” *Quin* in these seems to be a sudden turn to answer a supposed questioner of the propriety of what went before: *Quí non?* “Why should I not say so?—So far is an objection to what I have said just, that I will say yet further: &c.” Sometimes *quin* appears to be put for *quia ne*, i. e. *quia non*. Cicero: “Non *quin* ipse dissentiam, sed quòd” &c.

Quincunx, *quincuncis*, having (*quinque uncias*) 5 ounces out of 12. Generally, having 5 parts out of a whole. *Quincunx* was also a row or rank in this form:



“So called,” says Forcellini, “because each of its angles made the figure of a V i. e. five.” Facciolati: “Rather, because five ounces were thus written formerly:



The mark of an ounce was ~,

or ·, or Δ, or ∪. Hence a Triens was written () () or ∞ ∞. A Quadrans (SS) or ∞ ∞.

Quincūplex, five-fold. For *quinqueplex*, *quinquplex*. Or *quinqueplex*, *quinquplex*, as scopulus from σκόπελος.

Quingenti, five hundred. For *quincenti*, from *quinquies* and *centum*.

Quīni, five. For *quinquini* fr. *quinque*. So *Seni* from *Sex*, &c.

Quinquatria, *Quinquatrus*, *uum*, a festival of Minerva which lasted (*quinque*) five days. Festus says they were so called as being celebrated the day after the fifth of the Ides of March.

Quinque, five. Fr. *πέμπε*, five; whence *κέμπε*, (as *ὄπου* and *ὄκου*, *ὄκοῖος* and *ὄποῖος*, were said,) *quemque*, *quenque*, (as *quodcuMque*, *quodcuNque*,) *quinque*, as *τῆγγω*, *ιἷγγο*.

Quinquennis, of five years. Fr. *annus*.

Quintilis, July. Fr. *quintus*. The fifth month from March.

Quintus, fifth. For *quinctus*, *quingtus*, fr. *quinque*.

Quippe, because, for. Because forsooth. For *quidpe*. *Pe*, as in *Nempe*. *Quid*, why? “I drink, because I am thirsty:” for this we may say: “I drink—why?—I am thirsty.” See *Quia*.

Quirīnus, Romulus. Supposed to be called from *curis*, a dart. (See *Quirites*.) That is, *hastarum potens*. Others refer it to *κύριος*, lord. And others to the inhabitants of *Cures* of whom he became king. *Quirinus* having the same termination

as Incolinus. Janus also was called *Quirinus*. Suetonius: "Janum *Quirinum* ter clusit." Beroaldus: "Quasi bellorum potentem. Ab hastâ quam Sabini *curim* vocant."

Quiris, a Sabine word for a spear. Ovid: "Sive quòd hasta *quiris* priscis est dicta Sabinis." These Sabine words generally point to the Northern languages; and Wachter notices that *quiris* i. e. *quir* agrees with Germ. *wer*, which signifies not only war but arms.

Quirites, Romans. Supposed to be called from their coalescing with the *Cures*, a Sabine town. Others refer it to *quiris*, a spear: *Hastigeri*. However, with such names as *Quirites* this work does not profess to interfere.

Quirito, I implore the aid (*Quiritium*) of the Romans. Hence, I implore, generally.

Quis, who? From *τίς*, Æol. *χίς*. So Four was expressed by both *Τέττορι* and *Κέττορι*, whence *Quatuor*. ¶ Al. from *κοῖος*, *qualis*? Whence *κοῖς*, *quois*, *quis*. ¶ Wachter compares Goth. *hwas*, and Jamieson Mæso-Goth. *quhas*.

Quisnam, who? That is, for who? *τίς γάρ*;

Quispiam, any one, some one. For *aliquispiam*, *piam* being a termination, as in *Uspiam*, *Nuspiam*. *Piam* is perhaps from *πῆ* or *πφ* (*πῶι*, *ποι*,) *ἄν*. N turned to M, as *μουσαN*, *musaM*.

Quisquam, any one. For *aliquisquam*. *Quam* seems to be a termination, as perhaps in

Neutiquam. It is possibly formed from *καν*, the Doric fem. acc. of *κος* for *κος*: i. e. aliquo aut ullo modo. Al. from *κάν*, i. e. *καὶ ἄν*. N to M, as *δόλοN*, *doluM*.

Quisque, every one. *Quis* is *aliquis*. So Gr. *τις*. Homer: *Εὐ μὲν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω*, *εὐ δ' ἀσπίδα θέσθω*. *Εὐ δέ τις* &c. Clarke translates *τις* here. "quisque." *Que* may be a termination, as in *Absque*, *Uterque*.

Quisquilix, rubbish, riff-raff. From a word *κοσκυλίας* fr. *σκύλω*, to tear in pieces; fut. *σκυλῶ*, redupl. *κοσκυλῶ*; whence (from pf. pass. *κεκόσκυλμαι*) is *κοσκυλμάτια*, parings of leather. ¶ Al. from *quisque*. *Quidquid* obvium.

Quisquis, whosoever. Reduplication of *quis*. Who who? So *ὅσος*, as many as, is well supposed by Parkhurst to be a reduplication of *ὅς*. So *Quotquot*, and *Ut ut*, and *Ubi ubi*.

Quivis, any one you please. *Quem vis*. Or *quivis* is *quisvis* (for we find *quidvis*), i. e. *aliquis quem vis*.

Quòd, whither? See *Ed*.

Quoad, as far as. *Ad quòd*. See *Adeò*.

Quōcirca, wherefore. See *Idcirco*.

Quòd, which (thing). For *καὶ ὃ δὲ*, *καὶ ὃ δ'*. See *Qui* and *Quæ*. Or *quòd* is for *quid* from *qui*, as *illE*, *istUD*; *istE*, *istUD*. But *quòd* is rather for *quòd*: as *Illud* for *Illod*.

Quòd, because. That is, *propter quòd*. As Gr. *διὸ*, i. e. *δι' ὃ*. So *ὃ* is said singly.

Quondam, at any time; at

some time, or sometimes, whensoever it may be. At some past time, formerly. "That is, *quodam tempore*." F. Rather, for *quomdam*, i. e. *quumdam*, i. e. *aliquumdam*. *Aliquum*, like *aliquando*, at some time. See *Quicumque* and *Quidam*.

Quoniam, since. For *quoniam*, *quoniam*, as *etiam*, *etiam*. *Jam quom* or *quum*, since now.

Quoque, also. For *quoique*, i. e. *cui-que*. *Cui* ET hoc accedat. O made short for rapidity of speaking, as A in *Quasi*.

Quorsum, towards what place, to what end. For *quoversum*. *Quò versum*. So *Retrorsum*, &c.

Quot, how many. *Quot . . . tot . . .*: how many . . . so many . . . From *πόσα*, Æol. *χόσα*, (as *ὄκως* for *ὄπως*; &c.) and *χότα*, as *Tù* was the Æolic form of *Σὺ*, *πράττω* of *πράσσω*. From *χότα*, *χότ'* is *quot*. ¶ Or rather, as we find *ποσσῆμαρ*, *quot* is from *πόσσα*, Æol. *χόττα*, *χόττ'*.

Quotannis, every year. That is, *singulis annis quotquot sunt*.

Quotidie, (*Cotidie*, dropping the U, as *Quum*, *Cùm*,) daily. Short for *quotidies*. That is, *singulos dies quotquot sunt*. See *Quotannis*. ¶ Al. for *quoto die*.

Quoties, *Quotiens*, how often. Fr. *quot*.

Quotquot, how many soever. See *Quisquis*.

Quotus, how many. Fr. *quot*. Or from *χότρος*. See *Quot*. Also, what in number, and so'as

well how few, as how many. "Hora *quota* est?" what number is the hour?

Quum: See *Cùm*.

R.

Rābidus, mad. Fr. *rabio*, as *Rapio*, *Rapidus*.

Rābies, madness of dogs; madness. Fr. *rabio*, as *Specio*, *Species*.

Rābio, *Rābo*, I am mad as a dog, am mad. *Rabo* is from *ἀρπάω*, *ἀρπῶ*, I seize; whence *rapo*, *rabo*, and *rabio*, like *rapio*. For a mad dog seizes at every thing. Wachter mentions "Sorab. *rabu*, Germ. *rauben*, *rapio*."¹

Rābo, a token. For *arrhabo*.

Rābūla, a wrangler, brawler, forward noisy speaker. From *rabo*, I am furious. Like *Radula* from *Rado*. Gellius: "Clamator tantum, et facundiā *rabidā* jurgiosāque pollens." Seneca: "Clamosi *rabiosa* fori jurgia vendens improbus, iras et verba locat." ¶ Al. from *ράζω*, to bark. Dacier: "Nam verius *rabulam* LATRARE dixeris quam loqui: quare et eorum facundia CANINA etiam dicta." ¶ Al. for *ravula* fr. *ravus*, hoarse. But RA should be long.

Rubulāna pix, pitch of a color approaching to yellow. For *ravulana* fr. *ravus*. But the word is doubtful. So

¹ Al. from *ράζω*, to snarl, bark. But whence is B in *rabo*? ¶ Al. from *βαβάττω*, to go up and down stamping with the feet.

Rabuscūla vitis, is explained a vine having leaves of a lawny color. For *rabuscūla* fr. *ramus*.

Racemor, I glean after a vintage; *Racemos colligo præteritosa*.

Racēmus: See Appendix.

Radio, I cast out (*radios*) beams or rays, glitter, shine.

Radius, a rod or staff used in measurement, &c. From *ῥαβδός*, a small rod; whence *ῥάδιον*. We have *nervUS* from *νεῦρον*. *Radius* is also a ray or beam shot from the sun, long and pointed like a rod. Also, the spoke of a wheel. A weaver's shuttle. "As terminating each way in a point." F. Also, a prick or thorn on the tail of the skate. A cock's spur. And a kind of long or oblong olive.

Radix, a root. "Fr. *ῥάδιξ*. But *ῥάδιξ* is a branch or twig, True; but, as the higher part of a tree spreads out into branches, so the lower part spreads out into fibres and little branches." V. "Ex ramis fiunt radices," adds Isaac Vossius. Ainsworth says; "Ῥάδιξ est ramus INFERIOR." Whence did he get this information? ¶ "An ab *ῥάδιξ*, ab *ῥῥῶ*, humecto," says Is. Vossius. Because the tree, I suppose, derives its moisture from the roots. ¶ The Danish is *roed*, allied to which is our *root*.

Radix, a radish. "Per excellentiam, quia ejus usus in *radice præcipuus*." F.

Rado, I graze, rub, scrape, shave; I coast along, i. e. almost graze the coast. I glide

Etym.

along. Bailey compares Milton: "SHAVE with liquid wing the deep." From *χράω*, whence *χράω*, I graze; hence *χράω*, and (dropping the guttural) *ῥάδιον*, whence *rado*. Compare *ταδο*, *μαρδο*, *ροδο*, *ἀμείδο*. Our verb *To grate* may be allied. ¶ Al. from *κτεχράω* pf. mid. of *χράωσσω*, to carve. Hence a verb *χραῖδιον*; whence *rado*, as *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*. Wachter: "Hebr. *garad*, sculptit. Gr. *χραῖτιον*, sculpta. *Rado* often means *scalpo, seco*." 1

Raia, a ray or skate. "From Celt. *raä*." Ainsw.

Ralla, a thin fine garment. Fr. *rara*, *rarula*, *ralla*. From its thin texture. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *regel*, to cover."

Rallum, a ploughstaff by which the earth is scraped from the share. Fr. *rado*, whence *radulum*, *rallum*.

Rāmāle, a useless or withered (*ramus*) branch.

Rāmentum, a little piece scraped from any thing, a chip, filing. Fr. *rado*, whence *radimentum*, *ramentum*. So *Momentum*, &c.

Rāmar, a rail or bar set across a pale or gate. As being a long (*ramus*) branch. Also, a rupture or hernia. As *Hernia* is from *Ἔρπος*, a branch, shoot. "From its protruding forward

1 Al. from *ῥάω*, *ἀρῶσσω*, *ἀρῶ*, which Wachter explains "scindo, seco." But these verbs mean rather to dash and break in pieces.

like a bud." Tt. "The part displaced seems to form a branch in its elongation," says Morin. See *Hernia*. Also, the veins of the lungs and breast. "*Ramorum* instar diducuntur: et, cum vocem aut spiritum intendimus, inflantur." F.

Ramnes, the knights. They were properly one of the three first centuries of Roman knights, called *Ramnenses*, *Luceres*, *Tatienses*.

Rāmus, a branch. Fr. ῥαμνος, as *Remus* from ῥετμῶς, and our *Rice* from *Oryza*. That is, from ῥάμνος, *ramnus*, *rammus*. ¶ Al. from ῥάδαμνος, a flexible branch.

Rāna, a frog. Fr. φέρυνη, a toad; (dropping φ,) ῥύνη; whence *rana*, as κῆνος, cAnis. ¶ Al. from γέρυνος, (γέρυνος,) frog-spawn. ¶ "From Hebr. *ranah*, to croak." Tt. Or fr. *ra-vus*, hoarse; hence *ravina*, *rana*. ¶ "From Celt. *ran*." Ainsw.

Rana, a swelling in the tongues of beasts. "From its resemblance to a frog. Or because it makes the patient croak like a frog." Tt. If Turton knew that the first reason was a fact, why should he go to a worse? I fear to trust him. However, the Gr. βάργυχος is explained by *Donnegan*: "a tumor under the tongue, impeding articulate utterance."

Ranceo: See Appendix.

Rancidus, affected. Fr. *ran-co*. See *Putidus*.

Rānunculus, crow-foot. Fr. *rana*, as Gr. βαρράχιον. "It seems to be called from its

growing in places where frogs abound." F.¹

Rāpax, ravenous. Fr. *rapio*. As *Fugio*, *Fugax*.

Rāphānus, a radish. The singular punishment with a radish. ῥάφανος.

Rāpidus, rapid. Fr. *rapio*. As *Gelidus*, *Frigidus*. Said properly of torrents seizing and bearing down quickly every thing with them. Compare ῥίμφα from ῥίπτω.

Rāpīna, robbery. Fr. *rapio*. As *Ruo*, *Ruina*.

Rāpio, I snatch, seize. Fr. ἀρπάω, transp. βραπάω. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *reafian*, *rapere*." Wachter: "Allied are Arab. *raphaa*, Sorab. *rabu*, Anglo-Sax. *reafian*, *bereafian*, (bereave), Germ. *rauben*, (rob)."

Rapio, I seize. Fr. *rapio*, *raptum*.

Rāpum, *Rāpa*, a turnip. Fr. ῥάπυς and ῥάφυς.

Rārō, seldom. That is, thinly. Fr. *rarus*.

Rārus, thin, not close or thick, scanty. Referred to time, scarce, seldom occurring. Fr. ἀραιός, ἀραός, whence *araius*, *ararus*, (as μουσαίων, *musaRum*), *rarus*, as ῥαρουα, *Rura*; ῥετμῶς, *Remus*.

Rastrum, a hoe, rake, harrow, drag to break clods. Fr. *rado*, *rasum*, as *Clausum*, *Clastrum*. *Rado*, I shave, rub. It is used

¹ So also Turton in *Ranunculus*. But under *Batrachium* he says: "From its likeness to a frog." I fear such contradictions are indications of ignorance of his subject.

with *Mastra*. Pliny has "*herbam marris ad solum radere.*" ¶ Al. from *ῥαυρός*, (*ῥαυρός*;) broken to pieces. This suits well some senses of *rastrum*.

Rāstārie, lighters, barges. "Perhaps as having the form of the *ratis*." F.

Rātio seems to mean the act or consequence (*trendi*) of thinking and judging. Fr. *reor*, *ratus*. Nepos: "*Utilissimum ratus impendentem vitare tempestatem.*" Hence *ratiō* is the reason of man, rationality. Hence it means also reflecting, reasoning, arguing, and signifies an argument or dispute. Also a determination or plan of action, intention, purpose, scheme, thought upon and chosen after reflection. Cæsar: "*In præsentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit: in Hispaniam proficisci CONSTITUIT.*" Also, a plan, expedient, way, manner of bringing about an object, resolved on by reflection and judgment. Nepos: "*Ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem.*" Also, a plan, mode, method. Cicero: "*Splendida dicendi ratio.*" Also, a cause, reason, motive, supposing judgment and reflection. Cicero: "*Cur sic opinetur, rationem subjicit.*" Also, a reckoning, calculation, account, which is one with thinking and judging. Horace: "*Longis rationibus assem In partes centum diducere.*" That is, by long calculations. Seneca: "*Ponitis rationem singulorum, quibus pecuniam credituri*

estis." You make calculations respecting. Hence *rationes reddo, refero*; I give in my accounts. Also, an estimation, valuing, regard, respect. And proportion. Cicero: "*Pro ratione pecuniæ liberalius est Brutus tractatus quàm Pompeius.*" The Latins said *Rata portio*. ¶ Wachter refers *ratio* to Goth. *rathjo*, Germ. *rat*, *rede*, Anglo-Sax. *rad*, *red*, *ræd*.

Rātīocinor, I consider, reason; calculate, compute. Fr. *ratio*. As *Sermo*, *Sermocinor*.

Rātis: See Appendix.

Rātītus, stamped with the figure of a *ratis*.

Rātus, thinking, judging. See *Reor*. Also, in a passive sense, judged, decreed, determined, established by law, ratified, fixed, valid. *Rata pars*, or *portio*, a proportion determined on, fixed on. "*Certa et determinata.*" F.

Rauca, an earthworm injurious to the roots of trees. "*Ex colore ravo,*" says Ainsworth. That is, as *raucus* is formed perhaps from *ravus* in the sense of hoarse, so it is in the sense of tawny, &c.

Raucus, hoarse. Fr. *ravus*, whence *ravicus* (as *Teter*, *Tetricus*), and *raucus*, as *Aviceps*, *Auceps*. ¶ Al. from *ῥαυρή*, a bawling. For *craucus*.

Raudus, *ēris*, ———

Rāvus, hoarse, ———

Rāvus, tawny, ———

Re—, back. Fr. *retro*. *Removeo*, I move back, withdraw, remove. So *Recedo*, I go back, recede. Hence *Repono is*, I

lay back in a retired part; lay by. *Re—* is also, again, in return; as in *Reddo*. So we say To give BACK. Hence *re—* expresses reciprocity. Hence *re—* is, against. *Pugno*, I fight; *Repugno*, I fight so as to give back the blow of one who fights. So *Rebello*, *Resisto*, *Reluctor*. From signifying against or in opposition, *re—* gives a contrary sense to a word. *Claudo*, I shut; *Recludo*, I open. Or this sense flows from that of reciprocity. Also, again; a second time. Waller: "This *Cæsar* found, and that ungrateful age With losing him went back to blood and rage." So *Repuerasco* is to go back to childhood, to become a child again, *Re—* is also anew. *Renovo*, I bring a thing back to its old state and make it new again. Again and again, often, as in *Repeto*.

Reapse, in very deed. For *re eapse*. *Festus*: "*Eapse, eã ipsã*." *Eapse* was put for *eapsã*, for brevity's sake. Or regard was had to Gr. ψ , whence *ipse*.

Reãtus, the state (*rei*) of one accused.

Rēbello, I wage (*bellum*) war against. See *Re—*. *Forcellini* thinks it means properly, to wage war again.

Rēbito, I return. See *Beto*.

Rēcāpitūlo, I recapitulate. That is, I go back again so as to state the (*capita*) heads of my argument.

Rēcens, *rēcens*, fresh, new. From *re* and *caudo*, (whence

Quaudo); *cautum*, as *Tondo*, *Tentum*. As said of things made white and shining again. Or say *reces* is for *recaudo*; *re-cendis*, *recaudo*, *reces*.

Reclāmus: See *Appendix*.

Rēcldio, recovering, restor- ed. Fr. *cadivus*. *Re* opposes. See *Re—*.

Reciniam: See *Riciniam*.

Rēcipero: See *Recupero*.

Rēciprocus, alternate, reciproc- al. Fr. *reciproeb*. From *re- cipero*, *recipro*, I take in turn. Somewhat as *Præsto*, *Præsto- lor*. Or *reciprocus* is from *re- cipero*, whence *recipericus*, (as *Tetrus*, *Tetricus*), *reciprius*. Then I into O, somewhat as U for I in *Recupero* for *Rēcip- pero*. ¶ Al. from *re*, and *proo*; that is, I demand back. ¶ O being supposed to be inserted here, and in *Incitega*, *Concep- pilo*. But no reason is given for this insertion.

Rēcito, I read aloud. *Pr- zito*, I call to witness. Said properly of barristers calling to their aid manuscripts, wills, &c. by way of testimony. *Re* implies going back to past times. Also, I say by heart. That is, I call back to my memory.

Rēcldo, I open. See *Re—*.

Rēcoculus, well-practised, ex- pert. Francis: "Properly, double-dyed, who has fully taken

¹ Others bring *reccens* from *epoeteros*, transp. *peoeteros*, (as *Rapio* from *Ap- rito*), *peoeteros*. Hesychius explains *epoetis* by *reapds*, new. And, if *reccens* were written *reccens*, this derivation would be excellent. ¶ Al. from *re* and *caudo*, (*caudo*,) new.

his color." *Ré*, as in *Repeto*. But the word is differently understood.

Récôlo, I prune or dress or cultivate afresh. See *Re*—. Hence, I renew generally. Hence I call back to my mind, bring to my remembrance.

Récorder, I call back to my mind. Fr. *cor*, *cordis*. In our sevoce, I recal to my feelings and affections.

Récree, I renew; I recruit, refresh, renew my exhausted powers. Properly, I create again. So *Reficio*.

Recta, a tunic wrought by one standing (*recto*) upright. "Salmasius docet duplicem fuisse texendi modum: alteram quo stantes, et subtemen sursum versum seu in altitudinem spatia impellentes, texebant: alteram, quo sedentes, et pectine dorsum versus et in inferiorem partem subtemen tridentes densabant. Priori modo suspensis ponderibus *rectum* statim extendebant: idque fuit tela *recta*, ex qua *rectæ* tunice dictæ sunt." F.

Rector, a ruler. Fr. *rego*, *rectum*.

Rectus, stretched out straight, straight forward, direct; being directly upward, perpendicular. Right, proper, correct, i. e. not crooked or twisted, but straight as it should be. Horace has

¹ "*Recta cæna est lauta, integro apparatu instructa, quam ditiores dare solebant clientibus et salutatoribus, ab ovo usque ad mala legitimis ferulis eos benigne excipientes et liberaliter. Nam sordidi, loco integri *rectique* convivii, sportulam præbebant; quæ, quamvis cæna nomine daretur, non tamen cænam integram, sed partem cænae continebat.*"

"*CURVO discernere rectum!*" Our word *Wrong* is properly Twisted from *To Wrong*, i. e. twist. So the French *Tort*, wrong, is *Tortus*: And *Droit*, right, is *Directus*. Of correct manners or morals, upright, honest. The Northern *recht*, *rikt*, *right*, &c. are properly referred by Wachter and Tooke to *rectus*, which is for *regtus* from *rego*, the same as *dirigo*.²

Récûla, a little thing, &c. Fr. *res*, *rei*, as *Spes*, *Spesula*.

Récûpèra, *Récûpèro*, I get back, recover. Fr. *recipere*, whence *recipero*. *Recupero*, as *ocUpo*. *Considero*, *Desidero*, *Tolero*, are similarly formed from *Considero*, *Desidero*, *Tolero*. ¶ *Al.* from *re* and *parè*; whence *repero*, *recipero*: as *Cl.* is thought to be added in *Reciprocus*, *Incitèga*, *Concipilo*.

Récûso, I refuse. Fr. *causa*. That is, I allege reasons against. See *Excuso*.

Récûtitus, having (*cutem*) the skin grown again. But, when

Thus Fortellini: who states a different reason on the words of Suetonius: *Convivabatur et assidue, nec unquam nisi *recta**: "*Rectam* hic ideo vocari putant, quia ordine discumbentibus præberetur; cum sportula sine ordine ac discrimine promiscuè clientibus asserenda objicerentur."

² This is a pretty clear proof that the northern nations took this word from the Latins, and not vice versa. A useful work might be written by accumulating such proofs. I now go to the Greeks. Wachter states that *German. Wern*, Engl. *loose*, is allied to Gr. *λύω*, *λύω*, *λύω*. Is not the S a plain indication that the northern words are from the Greek, since X does not appear in the present of *λύω*, but comes into the future merely as a temporal adjunct?

It is applied to the circumcised Jews, *re* seems to mean the same as in *Redudo*, and to give an opposite sense. Forcellini understands it thus: "Cui prospera præcisum fuit: quæ eo loci opus quidem utæque resecta est, glandem tamen non amplius tegit, cum sit illa brevior." *Redamo*, I love in return. Soft for *reamo*, as *Reeo*, *Redeo*. But why should D be chosen? Perhaps, for T in *Retro*. So *Retro-do*, *Ret-do*, *Reddo*; *Retro-liquæ*, *Ret-liquæ*, *Relliquæ*.

Reddo, I give back. See *Redamo*. *Redemptor*, a contractor, undertaker, farmer of the public taxes. Fr. *redimo*, *redemptus*. *Emo* is to take, to take on oneself. And *re* denotes the return or gain made in return for such an undertaking. *Redeo*, I return. See *Redamo*.

Redigo, I drive or force back, repulse. Fr. *ago*. See *Redamo*. Also, I force a person who wishes to go (*retro*) back, I bring forcibly, as in *Redigo* sub potestatem, &c.

Redimiculum, a fillet, riband. Fr. *redimio*. *Redimio*, I bind, crown. For *redimicio* from *amicio*, taken in its pure sense of *amjicio*, I cast round. ¶ Al. for *redipio* from *re* and *apio*, I bind. ¶ Al. from *re* and *δέμα*, a binding. ¶ Al. from *re-am-eo*.

Redimo, I buy back or in return. Fr. *emo*. Also, I contract for. See *Redemptor*.

Reditus, a yearly return, profit or produce. "Quis quotannis redit." Fr.

Redivia; *Reduvia*, a whitlow. *Redivia* for *reduvia*, and this for *reluvia*, as *meDitor* is referred to *μυλεΤάραι*. Festus says that some call it *reluivium*. Turnebus: "Est *reduvia* quæ se *reluit* ac resolvit cutis circa unguæ." So *Diluo*, *Diluvies*. Or we will suppose that these words are put for *rediluvia*, fr. *rediluo*, formed somewhat like *Redivivus*. Then we have *reduvia* or *reduvia*, according as we reject LU or IL. Again: Sidonius calls "*reduvias escarum*" the remnants of food sticking in teeth. That is, *escæ quæ reluuntur*. He calls "*reduvias conchyliorum*" fragments of shells thrown up by the sea. As being in a state of resolution. Some read *reluivias*.

Redivivus, springing up again. Qui *redit* ad eam conditionem ut vivat.

Redo, some fish in the *Moselle*, mentioned by Ausonius. Probably a Gallic word. See *Alosa*.

Reductus, sequestered. That is, removed back. So *Repono*.

Redundo, I overflow. Taken from (*undæ*) waters checked in their course and going BACK in consequence of being too copious to flow down the channel. Virgil: "Ceui pingui flumine Nilus Cùm REFLOUIT campis." Forcellini supposes *re* here to mean "valde," without assigning a reason.

Reduvia: See *Redivia*.

Redux, redūx, who has returned safe. That is, one whom some conveyance (*reducit*) brings back. So we have *Dicax* from *Dico*, *Edūco* from *Dūco*, &c. *Redux* is also, bringing back safe.

Rēfello, I refute. Fr. *fallo*, which is fr. *σφάλλα*, I upset. ¶ *Al.* from *fello*; *as.* “*Cūm fello* propriè sit, *mammam sugo*.” *refello* est, ex ore exspuo, respuo, rejicio. Unde translà dicitur pro, ostendere falsa esse quæ dicta sunt.” F.

Rēfèro, I represent, resemble. That is, I bear the counter mark, a mark corresponding to another. So *Refulgeo*. See *Re—*.

Rēfert, is of importance or concernment, is conducive to the interests of. Properly, it leads back, carries us back, to such a point. *Plautus*: “*Quam ad rem istuc refert?*” So *Gr.* *συμφέρει, διαφέρει*. So, It is Important from *Importo*. *Re* seems to be lengthened, because *refert* is put for *retro-fert, ret-fert*. See *Redamo*. Some suppose *refert* put for *res fert*. But *refert* has often a nominative expressed. *Lucretius*: “*Usque adeo magni refert studium atque voluntas.*” Others refer it to *re fert, or rei fert*.

Rēfertus, stuffed. Fr. *farcio*.

Rēfixus, taken down. *Re* expresses the contrary. See *Re—*.

Rēfractārius, refractory. Fr. *frango*. “*Tanquam obstantia refringens.*” F.

Rēfrāgor, I oppose. The opposite of *suffragor*, which see.

Rēfrivā faba. *Pliny*: “*Namque fabam e frugibus referre mos est auspicii causā, que ideo refriva appellatur.*” So that *refriva* is for *referiva*, (as *Cado*, *Cadiva*), which some read. *Festus*: “*Ælius dubitat an ea sit quæ prolata in segetem domum referatur, an quæ refrigatur, quod est, torreatur.*” In the latter case *refriva* is for *refrigiva*.

Rēfulgeo, I send back or reflect a shining brightness.

Rēfūto, I refute. See *Futo*.

Rēgaviōlus, a wren. Others think it a witwall. Fr. *rex, regis*, and *avis*. *Rex avium*. So the wren was called *βασιλοχος*.

Rēgia, a palace. That is, *regia domus*.

Regilla vestis. Supposed by *Forcellini* and others to come from *recta*, whence *rectillu, recilla, regilla*. ¶ Some understand it a royal robe, fr. *rex, regis*. ¶ *Tooke*: “*From the Anglo-Sax. rægel, to cover.*”

Rēgīna, a queen. Fr. *rex, regis*. *Ina*, as in *Fodina*.

Rēgio, a pbrtion or tract of land, district. “*Quia per partes seu provincias terra regitur.*” F. Also, a part or quarter of the city of Rome. A quarter of the world, a clime. *E regione* is, directly opposite to. For the part immediately opposite to a tract of country is that just out of or beyond it. Hence it seems to be that “*E*

regione " means in a direct line. Cicero : " Ut eam duo indivi-
dua per inanitatē ferantur,
alterum e regione moveatur,
alterum declinet." The one
moves in the direction just facing
it.

Rēgius, royal. Fr. *rex*, *regis*.

Regna, I reign. Fr. *regnum*.

Regnum, a kingdom. For *reginum* fr. *rex*, *regis*.

Rēgo, I stretch out straight. I move in a straight line. Lucan : " Tela *regens* per viscera Cæsaris." I lead straight on, as a ship, horses, &c. Hence, I guide, direct; and hence, I govern, rule. Fr. *ἀπέγω*, *πέγω*, I stretch forth. So *ἀπέγων* is to thrust forwards a spear and wound. This primary sense of *rego* is clear in the compounds *Porrigo*, *Dirigo*, *Surgo*, in *Rectus* the participle of *Rego*, and in *Regula*. The O is dropt in *ὀπέγω*, as in *Remus* and *Ramus*. Other languages however afford words cognate with *rego* and *ἀπέγω*. " *Recken*, (Germ.), *tendere*, *expandere*. Hebr. *ra-kag*, Goth. *ra-kjan*, Franc. *recc-hen*, Iceland. *reckia*." W. ¶ " *Caninius* deduces *rego* for *rago* fr. *ἀρχω*, transp. *πέγω*. *Junius* from the Babylonian *rac*, a king." V. But these derivations do not at all agree with the primary senses of *rego*.

Rēgūla, a square or ruler by which lines (*reguntur*) are led straight on. Hence a pattern, rule, example. So from *Tēgo* is *Tēgula*.

Rēgūlaris, regular. That is, according to (*regulam*) rule.

Rēgūlus, a petty king. Fr. *rex*, *regis*.

Reicūlus, *Rēicūlus*, worthless, vile. Fr. *reicio*. *Dignus rejici*. Virgil has *Reice* for *Rejice*; " *Pascentes a flumine reice capellæ*."

Rēlativa pronomina, relative pronouns. Fr. *refero*, *relatum*. Scheller: " They refer generally to a word preceding, but sometimes to one which is to follow. As *Qui*, *Is*." " *Quæ* antecedens nomen quodammodo *referunt*, et velut in memoriam *reducunt*." F.

Rēlego, I send out of the way to a retired place, banish. Fr. *lego*, I send.

Relicūsus: See Appendix.

Relicūsus, for *reliquus*.

Rēligio, *Relligio*, scruple, fear in a religious sense, a scrupulous fear of offending the Gods. Pliny; " *Subit tacita religio animos*." Awe and veneration towards the Gods, piety, religion. *Scrupulousness* caused by the obligation of duty; exactness, delicacy, sincerity, faith. Fr. *religo*, *avi*, to hind and keep back. *Quæ* *inhibemur quippiam* *facere*. *Servius*; " *Religio*, *metus*, ab eo quædam mentem *deliget*." *Lactantius*; " *Hoc pietatis vinculo obstricti Deo et religati sumus*. Unde ipsa *religio* nomen accepit; non, ut Cicero interpretatus est, a *relegendo*." *Herald*: " *Quæd res divina et humanam vim superantes horrorem injiciant animosque quasi tenent constric-*

tos.⁷ ¶ Or *religio* is from *re-lacio*, fr. *lacio*, to draw back, *κωλύω*. ¶ Cicero: "Qui omnia, quæ ad cultum Deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam *relegerent*, dicti sunt *religiosi ex relegendo*."

Rēligiōsus, inspiring awe, venerable. Scrupulous, conscientious. Religious. Fr. *religio*.

Rēliquia, remains. Fr. *religius*. E long, as I in Italia. Or see *Redamo*.

Rēliquor, I am in arrears. " *Reliqua* debeo, *reliquis* obnoxius sum." F.

Rēliquus, remaining. Fr. *reliquo*, *relinquo*, as *Fragilis* from *Frango*, *Frago*.

Rēluctor, I struggle against. See *Re*—.

Rēmasse, to return. For *re-māsse*. But the reading is very dubious.

Rēmēdium, a remedy. Fr. *medeor*. *Re* means bringing back to health.

Rēmēlīgo, a fish said to stay the course of a ship by sticking to its keel. Fr. *μάλλο*, to delay. But this word rests on the testimony of Festus. In *Plaut. Casin.* 4, 3, 6, which he adduces, the edd. read otherwise.

Rēmex, *rēmīgis*, a rower. Qui *remum agit*. Or, qui *remo agit* navem.

Rēmīgo, I row. See *Remex*.

Rēmīnīscor, I call to mind. See *Memini*.

Rēmītto, I let go back, let loose, slacken; I give up, per-
Etym.

mit; I pardon, like *Condono*; I dispense with; I let go, forbear, desist. See *Omitto*, *Prætermitto*.

Rēmōra, a fish which sticks to a ship and retards its progress. Fr. *mora*.

Rēmōtus, remote. That is, moved far back. See *Reductus*.

Rēmūlco, I tow a ship. Fr. *ῥημολκίω*, *ῥημολκῶ*.

Rēmūlcus, a rope to tow a ship with. Fr. *remulco*. Or from a word *ῥημολκίς*.

Rēmūria, days kept sacred to *Remus*.

Rēmūs, an oar. Fr. *ῥημῶς*, whence *retmus*, *remus*. E is dropt, as in *Rufus*, *Ruber*, *Liber*. ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *rama*.¹

Ren: See Appendix.

Rēnīdeo, I shine, am bright or resplendent. Also, I laugh. For laughter gives resplendence to the face. As *Nitēo* is traced to *νίξω*, *νένιτω*, to wash; so from the same *νίξω*, fut. 2. *νιδέω*, is *nideo*, whence *renideo*, like *Refulgeo*.

Rēnuo, I deny. Fr. *ῥηνο*, I nod assent. *Re* contradicts.

Rēnūcio, I renounce. *Re* contradicts. " *Quasi CONTRARIO nuncio irritum facio*." F. I send a contrary message; and, the word I sent, whether of news or promise, I now disclaim or renounce.

Reor, I judge, think. *Rātus* is for *rētus*. Some refer *ratus* to

¹ Classical Journal, No. 5, p. 123.

Germ. *raten*, to number or compute. Then, to think, as λογίζομαι from λόγος, computation. But whence is *reor*? Shall we bring it fr. ἐρίομαι, to question, enquire; and so by enquiry to form an opinion? E being neglected, as in *Lamina*, *Liber*, *Remus*, *Ruber*, *Rufus*. ¶ Or rather, as ἐρίω was to speak, could ἐρίομαι have meant, I speak to myself, reflect, like φράζομαι? Or could *reo* have been a word prior to *reor*: ἐρίω being taken in the sense of THINKING, as φημί is often in Homer? ¶ Or, as ἔρω and εἶρω were to connect, could ἐρίω and ἐρίομαι have meant to connect ideas in the mind, and so to think and judge? As ἐρίω, to speak, is from the idea of connecting words.¹

Rēpāgūla, barriers, bars, bolts. Fr. *pago*, *pango*. As fastened in so as to oppose entrance. *Re* is against. See *Re*—.

Rēpāro, I repair. *Re* is again.

Rēpēdo, I go back. *Pedem retrahō*.

Rēpens, sudden. “Fr. *πέτω*, to verge, tend downwards. For a body tending downwards does so all on a sudden or instantaneously, as we see in a pair of scales. So the Greeks said ἐν ῥοπῇ, in a moment.” V.

Rēpētīnus, same as *repens*, *entis*.

Rēpērio, I find out, discover; I invent. Fr. *pario*, as in *Apērio*. *Re* means the tracing back things to their remote or retired situation and bringing them out of it.

Rēpēto, I go back to the beginning, trace back. Also, I call back to my mind, recollect.

Rēpētundā, illegal exactions, extortion. For *repetendā* pecuniæ. Or rather *repetundarum* is for *repetendarum* pecuniarum, and *repetundis* is for *repetendis* pecuniis. *Crimen repetundarum* is a charge of repeatedly demanding and extorting sums of money. *Re*, again and again.

Rēpleo, I replenish, recruit. Fr. *pleo*. That is, I fill again, I fill a vessel which has been emptied. Generally, I fill.

Replum: See Appendix.

Rēpo, I creep or crawl. Fr. *ἔρπω*, transp. *ρέπω*, as *Rapio* from *Ῥάπιον*. Vice versâ, we have *fēra* from *φρός*.

Rēpōtia, a banquet on the day after marriage; or, as others say, on the seventh day after. A renewal of the drinking bout.

“*Quia quasi reficitur potatio.*” F. Thus Dr. Francis: “A festival in which they drank whatever remained of yesterday’s entertainment. *Quia ITERUM potaretur.*”

Rēpræsento, I make present to one, exhibit or lay before one, represent. *Præsentem facio*. *Re* seems to mean much the same as in *Reperio*. Also, I draw or paint to the life. Also, I do anything at the time present, instead of delaying it till a

¹ From *res*, *rei*, says Sipontinus. That is, I judge a thing to be (rem) a reality. Tooke says: “*Res*, a thing, gives us *reor*, that is, I am thing-ed: *re-reor*, I am strongly thing-ed.” The Reader will give these words meaning, if he can.

future time. Frontinus: "Ut æstimet quæ representanda, quæ differenda sint." Hence, I pay or buy with ready money. And I anticipate, or make that to be at the present time which was to be done at a future time. Cicero: "Dies promissorum adest; quem etiam representabo, si adveneris."

Rēprehendo, I reprove. That is, I lay hold of a person and pull him back, I check. "Verbis ab agendo retraho." F.

Repto, I creep. Fr. *repo*, *reptum*.

Rēpudiō, I cast off, disown, divorce. *Rejicio* pro pudore.

Rēquiro, I seek back. Fr. *quæro*. So *Acquiro*.

Res, rei, a thing. Fr. *χρῆμα*, (same as *χρῆμα*), whence for softness *πίος*. See *Reus*. ¶ Or from *χρησις*, taken in the sense of *χρῆμα*. *Χρησις* from *κέρησαι*, as *χρημα* from *κέρημαι*. ¶ Or fr. *ῥῆσις*, properly, a thing said; and so a thing in general. Plautus: "Feci isthæc dicta quæ vos dicitis." So *ῥῆμα* in Luke 2, 15. Compare *Æs* from *Αἰσις*. ¶ Or from *reor*. A thing thought. ¶ Al. from *ῥέω*, to do. A thing done.

Rēsēda, dock, a kind of herb. Fr. *sedo*, *resedo*. *Re*, as in *Remedium*. Pliny: "Discutit (*reseda*) inflammationes omnes. Qui curant eâ, addunt hæc verba: *Reseda*, morbos *reseda*. Hæc ter dicunt totiesque despuunt."

Rēsēro, I unbolt, set open. Fr. *sera*. *Re* contradicts.

Rēsīduus, left, remaining. Fr.

resideo, I keep back and rest still, I continue, remain.

Rēsīgno, I break open what I had sealed and ratified, I disannul, invalidate. Horace of Fortune: "Laudo manentem: si celeres quatit Pennas, *resigno* quæ dedit." It seems to mean irritum facio, I nullify or cancel her gifts. Baxter's note is: "Demto signo chirographum dissolvimus." Some understand it as equivalent to *Rescribo*. Dacier: "RESCRIBERE, i. e. sibi creditam pecuniam reddere. Nam creditores SCRIBERE sive dictare dicebantur, cum credebant. Debitores verò, cum solvebant, RESCRIBERE. *Resignare* igitur pro RESCRIBERE, i. e. reddere." Others understand it, I sign away from myself.

Rēsīna, resin, rosin. Fr. *ῥητινῆ*. Or say fr. *ῥησίνη*, which could come from *ἔρρησαι*, as *ῥητινῆ* from *ἔρρηται*, perf. pass. of *ῥέω*.

Rēsīpisco, I recover my senses, return to a right understanding, reform. Fr. *sapio*, *resipio*.

Rēsīsto, I resist. That is, I stand against. See *Re—*.

Respecto, I regard, respect. That is, I look round to. Or *re* is often. I look upon often, and so consider and think of much. Opposed to turning away from.

Respondeo is properly, I engage or promise in return. *Hic spondet*; ille *respondet* se idem facturum. Hence *respondeo* was said of answering to what another had said before, so as to

say something in correspondence with it. Hence of answering generally. Also, I agree or correspond with. Also, I appear in court, so as to answer to my name.

Responso, I oppose, resist. Properly, I answer to a charge, rebut or resist it. Fr. *respondeo*, *responsum*.

Respuo, I spit back what I have swallowed; I reject, nauseate, dislike.

Restauro, I repair. See *Instauro*.

Restibilis, unintermitted, perpetual. Pliny has "*restibilem fecunditatem*." Also, cultivated year after year without intermission, as *Ager restibilis*. Fr. *resto*, whence *restabilis*, *restibilis*. *Resto*, I last, endure, remain.

Restinguo, I put out, extinguish. See *Exstinguo*.

Restis, a cord, rope. Fr. *ῥῖω*, to draw, haul. That is, from *ῥύω*, transp. *ῥύω*. If without this transposition, E will be for U, as in *sEntio*: and as some derive *pEssum* from *βῆσσω*. ¶ Al. from *resto*. "Quod *restes* ligata stare faciunt." V.

Retæ, *Reto*. Wachter: "Gellius' does not hit on the right

sense of these words. Mosellanus is nearer: 'I suspect that *retas* are not trees, but a kind of reed springing up in rivers, which, unless every now and then removed, occasion trouble to bargemen. The Germans and Gauls call reeds *roir*.' He was perhaps ignorant of the northern words *ried*, *red*, *ret*, a reed; for from these are *reta* and *reto*." See *Retæ*.

Rête, a net, gin, trap. Fr. *ἔρημα*, *ἔρημα*, to keep in, stop, hinder. ¶ Or, — since *ἔρημα* is from *ἔρηται* pp. of a verb *ἔρω*, to draw, to draw back, allied to *ἔρω*, whence *ἔρω*, to keep in, — *rete* is from this *ἔρηται*, i. e. from a verb *ἔρηται*, *ῥήτω*, *ῥήτω*. ¶ "From *ῥύω*, to draw," says Wachter. ¶ Al. from *ῥίω*, Æol. *ῥίω*, to throw. As *δύω* from *δίω*, *δύω*.

Rētento, I hold back, check. Fr. *retineo*, *retentum*.

Rētīarius, a gladiator who endeavoured to throw (*retem*) a net over the head of his antagonist.

Rētīculum, net-work; a netted bag, reticule. Fr. *rete*.

Rētīnāculum, that by which a thing is tied or held back, cable, rein. Fr. *retineo*.

Rētracto, I retract. Fr. *retraho*, *retractum*, I draw back, recal.

Rētractus, retired. See *Re ductus*.

¹ Gellius: "In quodam edicto antiquiore scriptum invenimus: Qui flumina *retanda* publicè redemta habent. *Retanda* quid esset quærebatur. Dixit amicus meus in libro se Gavi de Origine Vocabulorum septimo legisse *retas* vocari arbores, quæ aut ex ripis fluminum eminerent, aut in alveis eorum extarent, appellatasque esse a *retibus*, quod prætereuntes naves impedirent et quasi *irretirent*: hinc quoque esse arbitrari *retanda*

flumina locari solita esse, id est, purganda: ne quid aut moræ aut periculi navibus in ea virgulta incidentibus fieret."

² "From Hebr. *RST*, *rete*." Ainsw.

Detrimentum, dregs. Fr. *retero*, *retrivi*, like *Detrimentum*. Properly, dregs remaining from olives after they have been bruised.

Retro : See Appendix.

Rētrorsum, in a direction backward. *Retroversum*.

Rētūro, I open. See *Obturo*.

Re, as in *Recludo*.

Rēvēlo, I unveil, uncover. *Re*, as in *Recludo*.

Rēvimentum, a fringe. Fr. *reico*, I bind. *Revico*, same as *Revincio*.

Reus, one bound or obliged to perform. Fr. *χρεός*, translated by Donnegan, "that which has been contracted for, promised; or which a person is obliged to discharge." The guttural is omitted, as in *Læna* from *Χλαίνα*. *Reus* is also one accused or impeached: and is here thought to come from *res*, *rei*. Hill: "*Reus*, from *res*, denotes the person whose cause is the subject of litigation, whether guilty or not. Cicero: '*Reos* appello non eos modo qui arguuntur, sed omnes quorum de *re* disceptatur.' It applies equally to one concerned in civil and in criminal processes." Vossius: "Quia ejus *res*, h. e. causa agitur. *Res* enim notat causam seu litem." *Ælius* says: "*Reus* est qui cum altero litem contestatam habet, sive is egit, sive cum eo actum est."

Rex, *rēgis*, a king. Fr. *rexi* fr. *rego*. Or from *regens*, shortened to *regns*, *regs*.

Rha, rhubarb. As growing

on the banks of the *Rha* i. e. the *Volga*.

Rhādīnō, slender, thin, emaciated. 'Ραδίή.

Rhapsōdia, a book of Homer. 'Ραψωδία.

Rhēda, a carriage. "The Germans and Belgians, whose language was the same as the Gallic, say to this day *reden* or *ryden*, to ride on horseback or in a carriage. Hence doubtless is *rheda*." V. "*Rad*, (Germ.), a carriage. An ancient-Gallic word. Franc. *reit*, Iceland. *reid*. Hence *rheda*. Quintilian: *Plurima GALLICA valuerunt, ut rheda*." W.

Rheno, a thick garment made of skins, peculiar to the Gauls and Germans. Fr. *ρνός*, a skin. ¶ Or from the northern *rhen*, whence our *rein-deer*. As made of its skin. ¶ Wachter notices the Anglo-Sax. *reosn*, stragulum. ¶ Al. from the river *Rhenus*, Rhine: as used by its borderers.

Rhētor, a rhetorician. 'Ρήτωρ.

Rhētra, a law. 'Ρήτρα.

Rheuma, a catarrh. Ρεύμα.

Rhīnōcēros, a rhinoceros. 'Ρινώκερος.

Rhinthon. Forcellini: "A Tarentine comic poet, a contemptible trifler, (nugator vilissimus): others say he was a tragic poet. Varro uses the

¹ Wachter objects: "Quis fieri potest ut huic opinioni tot corporibus in Gallia et Germania tegendis unum rangiferorum genus sufficiat? Admittamus rangiferorum exuvias, sed aliarum ferarum pelles non excludamus."

word for a contemptible, trifling, or extravagant fellow: Quis contra nunc *Rhinthon* non dicit sua interesse, utrum iis piscibus stagnum habeat plenum, an ranis. Columella: Itaque Terentius Varro, Nullus est, inquit, uebulo ac *rhinthon* qui &c.’

Rhōdōdaphnē, the rose-bay. *Ῥοδῶδάφνη*.

Rhombus, a reel or winder. Also, a rhomb. And a birt or turbot. *Ῥόμβος*.

Rhomphaea, a kind of lance. *Ῥομφαία*.

Rhonchus, snorting, snoring. *Ῥόγχος*. Also, noise through the nose made by way of jeer and scorn. It is applied also to the croaking of frogs.

Rhus, a bushy shrub called sumach. *Ῥοῦς*.

Rhythmus, harmony, proportion, metre. *Ῥυθμός*.

Rhÿtium, a kind of cup. *Ῥυτήν, Ῥύτιον*.

Rica: See Appendix.

Ricinum, *Ricinium*, *Recinnum*, *Reicinium*: See Appendix.

Ricinus, —

Rictus, a scornful opening of the mouth in grinning; the whole part of the mouth thus open, the jaw, mouth, &c. Fr. *ringor*, *ringtum*, *rigtum*, *ric-tum*.

Rideo, I smile, laugh. Abbreviated from *renideo*, I smile; whence *reideo*, *rideo*. Horace has “*DULCE ridentem*.” ¶ Al. from the North. “*Rütten*, (Germ.) a trembling. Franc. *rido*. *Rütten*, to tremble; Franc. *ridon*. *Rütten* is also to

shake.” W. *Rideo* then would be called from the shaking or quivering of the limbs in laughter.¹

Ridica, the prop of a vine. Fr. *ῖπέδα*,² to fix firmly. *Ica*, as in *Mauica*: E dropt, as in *Lamina* from *Ἐλαμένη*; and in *Raber*, *Rufus*.

Ridiculus, worthy to be laughed at. Fr. *rideo*.

Rigeo, I am very chill, stiff or benumbed with cold. *Ῥιγέω*.

Rigidus, stiff with cold; stiff, hard, firm, rigid; severe. Fr. *rigeo*. As *Frigidus*.

Rigo, I water, wet, moisten. Fr. *ῖπέχω*, whence *bregeo*, (as from *λιχῶ* is *linCHO*, *linGō*), and *brigo*, as *Leber* became *Li-ber*, and *Pleco* *Plico*. Hence *rigo*, as perhaps B is dropt in *Rugio*; and Δ in *Ros* from *Ῥόσος*. ¶ Germ. *regen* is rain.

Rima, a cleft, fissure. Fr. *ῖπγμα*, whence *rigma*, *rimma*, *rima*. Compare *Remus*.

Rimor, I pry into, search narrowly. That is, I look into (*rimas*) chinks and crannies to find.

Ringor, I grin or show my teeth like a dog. Fr. *ῖκνόμας*, *ῖκνοῦμας*, I am wrinkled; transp. *ῖκνοῦμας*, whence *rincor*, *ringor*. Forcellini explains *ringor* “*na-res CORRUGO*,” and adds: “*Translatè dicitur de plantis*”

¹ Al. from *μειδῶ*. Why R for M?

² Julius Scaliger makes the first I in *ridica* short, the second long. I know not on what authority. I have followed Ainsworth.

que frigore astrictæ CORRU-
GANTUR et cortice finduntur.”

¶ Al. from *ῥῖν*, the nose.¹

Rīpa, the bank of a river. From *ῥῖψ*, *ῥιπός*, an osier. As planted with osiers. Livy: “Cū forte inter SALICTA innata ripis laterent hostes.” Or from *ῥῖψ*, *ῥιπός*, a reed. Statius has “*ripæ ARUNDINEÆ*.” Raleigh: “She caused it to be hidden among the high REEDS which grew on the BANKS of the lake.” Gray: “Beside some water’s RUSHY BRINK.” ¶ Al. from *ῥιπή*, impetus. From the violence of the waves beating against it. This would be well, if *ripa* were the sea-shore. Columella, it is true, uses it in this sense, but it is very rare. ¶ Al. from *ῥεῖλω*, *ῥεῖλω*, to break: as *λύκος*, LuPus. Forcellini: “*Litus depressum est atque humile: ripa altior et PRÆRUPTIOR*.” Or compare Gr. *ῥηγμῖν* fr. *ῥήσσω*, *ῥήρημαι*. ¶ Al. from *ῥέπω*, *vergo*.

Riscus, a coffer. *ῥίσκος*.

Risus, a laughter. Fr. *rideo*, *ridsum*, *risum*.

Rīte, in due form. Secundū *ritum*.

Rītus, rite, ceremony, usage, use, custom. Fr. *ῥιτός*, (as *ritma* from *ῥηγμα*), agreed on, determined, specified. Or, to be spoken. In relation to certain prescribed forms of words. ¶ Al. from *ῥιβος*, custom, habit; transp. *ῥίβτος*. Hence *ritus*; somewhat as *ῥετμός*, *ῥετμός*,

remus. ¶ Al. from *ῥυτός*, from *ῥύω*, to flow, to flow on in a regular order. Whence *ῥυθμός*, arrangement of parts according to due order and proportion. So *ῥηγῶ*, frlgo. ¶ Or from *ῥυτός*, from *ῥύω*, to guard, preserve. Euripides: *Τριπόδος ἀρχαῖον νόμον Σώζουσα*. ¶ Al. from Anglo-Sax. *riht*, law.

Rivalis, a rival in love. *Rivales* were, properly, persons who got water from the same (*rivus*) brook, and were liable to contentions about the carrying or using of it. Ulpian: “Si inter *rivales*, i. e. qui per eundem *rivum* aquam ducunt, sit contentio de aquæ usu.” Or from the contentions arising from the changes of a river’s course, and its inroads on one person’s property to the detriment of another’s. Some refer it to wild beasts coming thirsty to a common fountain, and stirring up strife together. Homer: *Ὡς δ’ ὅτε σὺν ἀκράμαντα λίαν ἐβίησατο χάριμα, τῷ τ’ ὄρεος κορυφῆσι μέγα φρονέοντε μάχεσθον Πίδακος ἀμφ’ ὀλίγης*. Nonius explains *rivales* “in unam amorem *derivantes*.”

Rivus, a stream, brook. Fr. *ῥίος*, poet. *ῥείος*, whence *rius*, *riVus*. ¶ Al. from *ῥύαξ*: *Ξ* changing to *S*, perhaps as *φλᾶξ*, *flōS*; *ἀλώπηξ*, *vulpeS*.

Rixō, *Rixor*, I bicker, contend. Fr. *ῥίξω*, Æolic form of *ῥίσιω*, fut. of *ῥίξω*. E dropt, as in *Ruber*, *Remus*. ¶ Some derive *rixa* from *ῥήξις*, a rupture; and hence a schism. As *pauSA* from *παῦσις*. ¶ Al.

¹ Al. from *βρυχάμαι*, I gnash my teeth.

from *ringor*, *ringsum*, *rinzum*, *rixum*.

Rōbigo, *Rūbigo*, rust, mildew. Fr. *robust*, red. Festus: "*Robum* rubro colore et rufo significari manifestum est." Johnson defines Rust "the RED desquamation of old iron." *Igo*, as in Origo. ¶ Al. from *ρύπος*, dirt, filth. ¶ Al. from *ρωα*, to draw, attract, contract.

Rōbīgus, a God whom the Romans invoked to keep off mildew from the corn. Fr. *robigo*.

Robius: same as *Robus*.

Rōbur, oak of the hardest kind. Hence anything hard and strong; hardihood, strength. Fr. *robust*, red. Haigh: "Because oak is full of red veins." ¶ If from *ρώω*, (whence *ρώνυμι*, *ρώσω*, *ρώμη*,) to give strength to, and in the middle, to be strong—then the senses must be reversed. From *ρώω* might be *roūr*, *roBur*. Or from *ρώμος*, (same as *ρώμη*, strength,) Æol. *ρώμος*, we might have *romur*, *robur*.

Robur, a call for culprits. Dacier: "As being formerly made of strong oak."

Robus, red. Compare *Ruber* and *Rufus*. O for u, as in *μΥλη*, *mOla*; *φΥλλις*, *fOllis*. *Robus* was also the oak, like *Robur*. And a kind of red wheat.

Rōbustus, hard and strong like oak. Fr. *robust* same as *robur*. So *Augustus*.

Rōdo, I gnaw. By the omission of the first letter, from *βρώω*, *βρώδην*; (See *Rigo*), or

τρώω, (whence *τρώγα*,) *τρώδην*; or *γρώω*, (whence perhaps *γρόμφος* and *γρόσφος*,) *γρώδην*. Or, —supposing *rodo* to be put for *raudo*, as *Coda* for *Cauda*, —from *τραύω*, (whence *τραύμα*), *τραύδην*; or *χραύω*, *χραύδην*. Compare *raDo*, *truDo*, *tenDo*, *morDeo*.

Rōgo, I ask, beg. *Rogare* legem, to propose a law, i. e. to ask of the people to let it pass. So *rogare magistratum*, to elect, i. e. to ask of the people permission to elect. Fr. *δργάω*, *δργῶ*, I desire earnestly; transp. *ρογῶ*, *rogo*. As *Rapio* from *Ῥεπάω*. ¶ Al. from *ερωγα* pf. mid. of *δέγωω*, whence *δέγομαι*, I long earnestly for. Whence a verb *δρωγέω*, *δρωγῶ*, *ρογῶ*.

Rōgus, a funeral pile. Fr. *ρωξ*, *ρωγός*, a cleft, split; and so applied to pieces of split wood raised for a pile. Euripides: *Οὐδὲ πληροῦσιν πυρὰν, Κορμοὺς φέροντες πευκίνους*. We have *fēra* from *φΗρδός*, *fūris* from *φΗρδός*. ¶ Al. from *ηγείρω*, to raise; pf. mid. *ηγόρα*, transp. *ερωγα*, (*ερώγα*). ¶ Hall: "From *rogo*. Because, when a dead body was placed on a funeral pile, it was customary to CALL UPON the departed spirit by name."

Romphæa: See *Rhomphæa*.

Ronchus: See *Rhonchus*.

Rōrārii, light-armed soldiers. "Fr. *ros*, *roris*. Because these frequently preceded the regular troops, as dew or a dewy shower frequently precedes rain." F.

Rōrātio, a blasting of vines by the fall of a cold (*roris*) dew.

Rōro, I bedew. Fr. *ros, roris*,
Ros, rōris, dew. Tears,
 which fall like dew. Fr. *δρόσος*,
 whence *ρόσος, ρός*. ¶ Or from
ρός, ρούς, a stream. ¶ Al. from
ρωξ, (*ρωξι*), dew. Fr. *ρωξ* is
ros, as perhaps *φλῶξ* makes
 flos. ¶ Tooke: “*Ros* from
roris, and this from Anglo-Sax.
hror, dew; from *hryran*, to
 fall.” Wachter: “So *δρόσος* is
 from Gothic *Driusan*, to fall.”
 ¶ “From the Oriental *rasas*, to
 distil.” Tt.

Rōsa, a rose. “From Celt.
ros.” Ainsw. “*Rose*, An-
 glo-Sax. *Rhos*, Welsh. *Rosa*,
 Lat. Whence but from its
 color, from *rot*, red?” W.
 ¶ From *ρόδον*, says Varro. That
 is, from *ρόθον*, (as our murDer,
 murTHer,) then *ρόσον*, as *δδΣ* for
δδθ i. e. *δόθι*, and our loveS for
 loveTH. But *rosa* is rather
 from *ροδόεσσα, ροδοῦσσα*, pertain-
 ing to a rose: cut down to *ρόσα*.

Roscīdus, dewy. Fr. *ros*.
Rosmārinus, Rosmārinum,
 rosemary. Horace separates
rosmarinus: “*Coronantem ma-
 rino Rore Deos*.” Ovid calls
 it *ros maris*. Why then is it
 called the dew of the sea? Gre-
 gory: “These plants grow na-
 turally on dry rocky soils near
 the SEA, where they thrive pro-
 digiously, and perfume the air
 so as to be smelt at a great dis-
 tance from the land.” It is then
 a marine plant: but what has
ros to do with it? I half suspect
 that the word is a corruption.¹
 Is it for *rosa marina*?

¹ Turton says: “Quasi *rosa συμυρνη*.”

Etym.

Rostrum, the beak of a bird,
 snout of a fish. Fr. *rodo, ro-
 sum*, as *Clausum, Claustrum*;
Rasum, Rastrum. Pliny has,
 “*Corvi aratoria vestigia ipsa
 rodentes*.” where Forcellini
 notes: “*Hoc est, rostro tun-
 dentes cibi exquirendi gratiā*.”
Rostrum was also the beak of a
 ship. And a pulpit in the Fo-
 rum where those who addressed
 the people stood. Because it
 was adorned with the BEAKS of
 the ships taken from the An-
 tiates.

Rōta, a wheel; a car; any-
 thing round, as the sun's disk;
 a course or revolution; a wheel
 or rack for criminals. “From
 Celt. *roth*.” Quayle. “*Rad*,
 Germ. A Celtic word. Welsh
rhod, Armoric *rat*, Irish *rit*,
rthotha, Franc. *rad*. It signi-
 fies properly a runner or a foot
 running. For wheels are like
 feet by which a chariot (*ροθι*)
 runs. [As *τροχός* fr. *τρέχω*,
τέτροχα.] Staden derives *rad*
 from Iceland. *rota*, to drive
 round.” W. ‘*Ροθέω* is to rush
 with a loud noise and impetu-
 osity. *Rota*, if from *ροθέω*, is for
rotha. ¶ “Plainly from Hebr.
ratah, rotavit, rotam gyrauit,”
 says Beaman.

Rōtundus, round like a (*rota*)
 wheel. Said also of periods
 well rounded, full or equable.
 Forcellini explains *Vestis ro-*

Because it smells like myrrh.” It
 ought to be *συμυρνη*, cut down to *συμυρνη*.
 But *ρόδον συμυρνον* could scarcely have
 been corrupted to *rosmarinum*.

S F

tunda "æqualiter ab omni parte fluxa et undanti ambitu composita."

Rūbellio, a roach. Fr. *rubellus*, reddish. So Gr. ἰρυθίος fr. ἰρυθός, red.

Rūbeo, I am red; I blush. Fr. *ruber*. ¶ Or from ἰρυθίω, (whence ἰρυθίμα, redness, blush,) Æol. ἰρυφίω, whence ῥυφέω, *rubeo*, as ἄμφω, amBo.

Rūber, red. For *rubrus*, whence *rubra*. *Rubrus* from ἰρυθρός, Æol. ἰρυφρός, whence ῥυφρός, and *rubrus*, as ἄμφω, amBa.

Rūbēta, a toad often found among (*rubos*) brambles. Pliny; "Sunt quæ in VEPRIBUS tantum vivunt, ob id *rubetarum* nomine."

Rubia, madder, a herb with a root which is red and used by dyers. Fr. *rubeo*.

Rūbīdus, of a deep swarthy red. Fr. *rubeo*. As Frigeo, Frigidus.

Rūbīgo: See Robigo.

Rubrica, red earth, red ochre. Fr. *ruber*, *rubra*. *Ica*, as in *Amica*. Also, the title or head of a law or book, as written in red letters.

Rūbus, the bramble or blackberry bush. Pliny says of it: "Ferens mora ante maturitatem *rubentia*: unde fortasse nomen." Turton: "Named from its red fruit." ¶ Rather from ῥυψ, ῥωψ, a bramble: whence *rupus*, (as φῤῥος, fūris,) then *rubus*.

Ructo, to belch. Fr. ἔρευκται pp. of ἐρεύγω: whence a verb ἐρευκτίω, ἐρευκτώ, ῥευκτώ. Or from ἐρεύγω, ῥεύγω was *ru-*

go, whence *rugsi*, *ruzi*, *ructum*, thence *ructo*, as from Motum is Moto. Festus has the word *erugere*.

Rūdectus, full of rubbish. Fr. *rudus*. As Humectus.

Rūdēns, a cable, rope. Properly, the participle of *rudo*, to make a great noise. Virgil: "Insequitor clamorque virūm STRIDORQUE *rudentūm*." Ovid: "Contentis TRIDUNT aquilone *rudentes*." *Rudo* is applied to Cacus by Virgil; and is said of lions and bears as well as asses. In *rudens* it is applied metaphorically.

Rūdīmentum, first trial or instruction in a science. For in the first stage a learner is (*rudis*) inexperienced.

Rūdis: See Appendix.

Rūdis, a rod or foil for fencing with; a foil with which gladiators were presented when discharged from fighting in the arena. Also, a rod or spatula for stirring a liquid when boiling. "Virga IMPOLITA," says Forcellini. That is, *virga rudis*. ¶ Or from ῥάβδος, whence ῥάδος, and this changed to *rudis*, as hUmus from χαμῶς, plUteus from πλατίος, cUlmus from κάλαμος, κάλμος. ¶ Or it is a northern word. Wachter explains Germ. *rute*, "virga, surculus; fenula; decempeda." Dutch *raede*, Engl. *rod*.

Rūdo, I make a noise, as an ass, a lion, a bear, &c. It is applied to Cacus by Virgil. Fr. ἄρουδον, (ῥυδόν,) in a howling or roaring manner. Donnegan explains ἀρουγή "a bellowing, low-

ing, roaring, braying, howling."

Rūdus, *ēris*, unwrought ore. Prudentius has "æria rudere." For *raudus*, as *Caupa*, *Cupa*. *Rudus vetus*, is rubbish, shards and stone broken and shattered, and is traced to *ruo*, whence *ruidus*. "Fragmina minuta laterum vel lapidum et duratæ calcis ex ædificiis PROLAPSIS." F. *Rudus novum*, is new rubbish coming from stones hewn, &c. *Rudus pingue* in *Colu-mella* is compost, a mixture of various substances for enriching the ground.

Rūfus, reddish, tawny. Fr. *ἔρυθια*, *ἔρυθω*, whence *ἔρυθος*, (same as *ἔρευθος*, redness,) *ῥύθος*, *Æol.* *ῥύφος*, as *οὐθαρ*, *Æol.* *οὐ-Φαρ*. See *Ruber*.

Rūga, a wrinkle. From a word *ῥυγή*, (*ῥυγή*) formed from *ῥυγα* pf. mid. of *ῥύσσω*, to dig. That is, a pit, trench, furrow. ¶ Al. from *ῥύω*, I draw, contract, whence *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle, and *ῥυτίς*, wrinkled. Fr. *ῥύω* then was *ῥύζω*, *ξω*, pf. mid. *ῥῥύγα*. Wachter has "ῥυζά, a wrinkling." ¶ Quayle notices *Celt. rag*.

Rūgio, I roar as a lion. Fr. *ῥύρη*, *ῥυγή*, a roaring. ¶ Al. from *βρύχω*, pf. mid. *βί-βρυγα*, (*βρυγα*.) to roar, bel-low.¹

Rūidus, rough. See *Rudis*, e.

Rūina, a downfall, ruin, destruction. Fr. *ruo*.

Rūma, *Rūmen*, a teat, dug.

Fr. *ῥύομαι*, to draw to myself,² and so suck; pp. *ῥῥύομαι*, whence a word *ῥυμή*. ¶ Al. from *ῥύμα*, a flowing.³

Ruma, *Rumen*, the gullet, throat. Fr. *ῥεύμα*, a flowing; or place of flowing. Where the liquid flows which we take into our mouths. ¶ Or from *ῥυμή*, tractus, via. That is, a canal or passage for the food we take. ¶ Al. from *ῥύω*, to draw; pp. *ῥῥύομαι*. Thus *Festus* derives *subrumari* hædi, "quia rumine TRA-HUNT lac sugentes." Turton explains it differently: "From *ῥύω*. The hollow part of the throat DRAWN in by sucking in the breath." Forcellini explains *ruma*, "cavus gutturis locus."

Rumex: See Appendix.

Rūmina and *Rūminālis* fi-cus, the figtree under which *Romulus* and *Remus* were found hanging (*ruminibus*) to the dugs of the wolf.

Rūmino, said of cows chewing the cud, i. e. bringing the food back (à *rumine*) from the throat to the mouth. Hence *rumino* is to bring back things past to remembrance, reflect, muse, ruminate.

Rūmor, noise, murmur; com-mon report, rumor. From *Germ. rum*, clamor, referred by *Wach-ter* to Anglo-Sax. *hryman*, cla-mare, and compared by him

² "ῥύομαι, primary sense, to draw to myself." Dn.

³ Al. from *ruo*, for *ruma*. "Quodd inde cibus ruit in stomachum." Ainsw.

¹ Al. from *ῥυζάω*.

with Gr. ὠρύομαι, to roar. Indeed *rumor* might come from ὠρυγγμός, a roaring; Æol. ὠρυγμόρ, ῥυγγμόρ. The *r* dropt as in *Rima* from ῥήγμα. ¶ Or fr. ῥεύμα, a flowing. Horace: "Frigidus a rostris MANET per compita rumor." But the sense of noise in general does not seem well deducible from this. ¶ On Virg. Æn. 8, 90, "Ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo," Heyne notes: "*Rumor a ruendo: ruitur seu eruitur* aqua remo, adeoque ex impulsu strepitus oritur. Inde de quovis strepitu et murmure, imprimis famæ." ¶ Ainsworth: "Quòd celeriter in omnes partes ruat." ¶ Al. from ῥύμη, a street. A noise in the streets. As Amo, Amor.

Rumpia, corrupted from *rhomphæa*.

Rumpo, ———

Rumpus: See Appendix.

Runa, a javelin. "Fortasse quòd rueret (i. e. sterneret) ad-versa." V. That is, for *ruina*.

Runcina, a plane. Fr. ῥυκάνη, whence ῥυγκάνη, and *runcina*, as μαχλανά, machlana; πατληνα, patlana. Hence *l* is short: and they are wrong who consider it long, as if it was the same as *Colo*, *Culina*; *Popa*, *Popina*." V. It is true, Varro derives *runcina* fr. ῥύγχος. But what has ῥύγχος, a snout or beak, to do here?

Runco, a weeding-hook, hedging-bill. Fr. ῥύγχος, a beak. As being curved.

Runco, I weed. See above.

Ruo. Forcellini has these

senses. "Active: I throw down, upset, pull down, overthrow, level; I pull up, root up, dig up. Neuter: I rush headlong, I tumble, fall; I rush forth furiously; I go with blind impetuosity, trip, err, make mistakes, incur loss; I rush forward or sally forth in a body."

The latter part of these senses agrees with ὀρούω, which Donnegan translates, "to rush upon, to rush forward, to hurry forward;" and Brasse, "to hurry, rush, attack." Fr. ὀρούω, ῥούω, is *ruo*. The former part of these senses agrees with ῥύω, whence (from pp. ἔρυσται) is ῥυστάζω, I draw, drag, pull, seize. *Ruo* in its neuter sense also might be referred to ῥύω or ῥύομαι, whence is ῥύμη, the impetus of a moving body, violence, impetuosity. *Ruo* might mean to drag oneself on, and so to hurry forward, to hurry impetuously. As ἄγε is ἄγε σέ, bring yourself on; and φέρε is φέρε σέ. So *To Withdraw* supposes "one-self" understood, and the French *Retirer* similarly.

Rūpes, a rock, crag, cliff. Fr. *rupi* pf. of *rumpo*. Rocks were called by the Latins *Abruptæ* and *Præruptæ*.

Rūpex, a clown. Fr. *rupes*. One whose manners are as rough as a crag. So *Petro* from *Petra*.

Rūpico, same as *rupes*, *icis*.

Rūpina, a place full (*rupium*) of crags.

Rursum, *Rursus*, backward; again. For *retroversum*, whence *retrorsum*, *rorsum*, *rursum*.

Rus, rūris, the country. *Ruris* is fr. ἀγούρα, tilled ground: whence ῥούρα, *rura*. Donnegan translates ἀρουραῖος, “rural, rustic, relating to the country.”

Rusco, I weed. Fr. ἱρύω, I draw, drag; whence ἐρύσκω, ῥύσκω. ¶ Some explain it, I take away the prickly shrub called *ruscum*.

Ruscum, Ruscus, a rough prickly shrub of which they made brushes. “Fr. *ruscus*. From the carnation color of its berries.” Tt. *Russus, russicus*, (as *Unus, Unicus*; *Teter, Tetra, Tetricus*,) *ruscus*.

Ruspor, I scrape as a dog, or root in the ground as a pig. Fr. ῥύω, I draw, draw up; whence ῥύπτω, (as *Δύω, Δύπτω*,) fut. ῥύψω, *rupso, ruspo*. Or from fut. ῥύφομαι, *rupsor, ruspor*.

Russus, of a kind of red or carnation color, russet. From a verb ἔρυθω, (allied to ἔρυσθος and ἐρύθημα) to be red; pp. ἔρυσσσαι, ῥεῦσσαι. Or from ἔρυσθος, redness; by a dialectic pronunciation ἔρυσσος, ῥεῦσος.

Rusticus, pertaining to the (*rus*) country.

Rūta, rue. Ῥυτί.

Ruta, ōrum, all things (*eruta*) drawn or dug out of the earth, as stone, sand, gravel, chalk, lead, coals. Moveable goods, opposed to fixtures. “*Ruta cæsa*, i. e. *res erutæ et cæsæ*, h. e. *avulsæ et separatæ ab ædibus vel fundo venali, ita ut amplius cum eo conjunctæ non sint, et excipi sibi que retineri a venditore possint.*” F.

Rutābūlum, an instrument for stirring up the coals; and a ladle for stirring up things. Fr. *ruo, ruitum, rutum*, I dig up; or rather fr. *ruto, avi*, from *rutum*.

Rūtīlo, I am of a fiery red color, I shine. Fr. *rutilus*.

Rūtīlus, explained by Forcellini “*rufus, russus, ruber, flavus ad rubrum accedens, fulvus.*” Fr. ἔρυθος, redness; whence ἐρυθύλος, ῥυθύλος, *ruthulus, rutulus, rutilus*. Or from ἐρυθρός is ἐρυθρύλος, whence *ruthrilus, ruthilus, rutilus*. Compare *Rufulus* from *Rufus*. ¶ Wachter mentions the German “*rot, ruber; röte, rubor; rötel, rubrica.*”

Rūtīrum, a mattock, pickaxe, spade. Fr. *ruo*, (i. e. *eruo*,) *ruitum, rutum*, to draw or dig up. Also, an instrument with which sand and lime are stirred up together to make mortar. See *Rutabulum*.

S.

Sabbātum, a sabbath. Σάββατον.

Sābūlum, gravelly soil. For *satibulum* fr. *sero, satum*, as *Sto, Statum, Stabulum*. “*ARENA* is thin and barren; *SABULUM* is more thick and moist, and is more fit for producing seed.”¹ F. That is, it is more fit for *SOWING*. ¶ Or *sabulum* is a diminutive of *sabus* for *samus* fr.

¹ “*Est arena hinc inde jacta sparsaque et quasi SEMINATA.*” V.

ψάμος, ψάμμος, sand. ¶ “From Arab. *zabel*.” Tt.

Säburra, sand for ballast. Fr. *sabulum*. ¶ “From Celt. *sabr*.” Ainsw.

Sacchärum, sugar. Σάκχαρον.

Saccus, a sack. Σάκκος.

Säcer, sacred. Fr. ἄγιος, sacredness, whence ἄγιρος, ἄγιρος; hence *sagrus*, *sagra*, *sagrum*, and *sacrus*, *sacru*, *sacrum*. S as ἕξ, Sex.

Säcerdos, a priest. Fr. *sacer*. Compare *Dulcedo*, *Viridis*, *Pallidus*. ¶ Or fr. *sacra do*.

Sacrilegus, sacrilegious. Qui *sacra legit*. Virgil: “Vel quæ sublegi tacitus tibi carmina nuper.”

Saculum, an age. For *seculum* or *sequulum* fr. *sequor*, from one age following or succeeding another. ¶ Or a diminutive of *sæcum* fr. αἰών, (an age) whence *æum*,¹ *æCum*; (as σπείος, *speCus*), *sæcum*, as ἔρω, Sero.

Sæpe, often. Fr. αἰεὶ or αἰέν, (αἰε΄,) perpetually. Hence *æe*, *sæe*, (as Εἶ, Sei, Si,) whence *sæpe*, as δαΐς, daPis. ¶ Al. from *sæpes* or *sepes*, a hedge. Scaliger: “A rustic word of ancient date; for, as (*sæpes*) a hedge is thick, they expressed OFTEN by *sæpe*, thickly.” So πικνός is first thick, then frequent. So Rarò, seldom, is properly “thinly.” ¶ “From Hebrew *SPA*, copia, affluentia.” V.

Sæpes: See *Sepes*.

Sævus, cruel. “For *scævus*.”

F. *Scævus* is, untoward, perverse; *sævus* was primarily applied to one of untoward, malignant, temper. A *scævum* factum was also a *sævum* factum. Vossius says on Dierectus: “Festo dici videtur dies minime rectus, sed *scævus* ac *sævus*.” ¶ “From σείω, I am furious.” Ainsw. That is, σείω.

Säga, a wise woman, witch. From *sagio*, (whence *præsagio*.) I have keen perception or discernment.

Sägar, quick-scented. Applied to the mind, sagacious. Fr. *sägio*. So dico, dīcax.

Sägēna, a fishing net. Σαγήνη.

Sägēna, meat for cramming animals. And the place where they are fattened. Fr. σάγω, fut. 2. of σάττω, I cram, stuff.

Sägio: See Appendix.

Sägitta, a dart. Fr. ἀκιστή, pointed, fr. ἀκίη, *Acista*, *acitta*, (as κίτις for πίτις) *sacitta* (as ἔρω, Sero), *sägitta*. Vossius compares *Segesta* from Ἀκίστα.

Sagmen, vervain, herba pura. For *sagimen* fr. ἄγιος, pure. So Regimen.

Sägum, *Sägus*, a soldier's cloak. Σάγος.

Sal, *sälis*, salt. Fr. ἅλς, gen. of ἅλς. As ἕξ, Sex.

Säläcon, a poor man boasting of riches. Σαλάκιον.

Sälämandra, a salamander. Σαλαμάνδρα.

Salar, a salmon peel; and *salmo*, for *salimo*, a salmon. Fr. *salio*. Our term, *Salmon LEAP*, agrees with this.

¹ Compare *æum* fr. αἰών.

Sālārium, a salary. Fr. *sal*.
 "A stated allowance of meat,
 of which SALT was a necessary
 part." F. "For nothing is a
 more necessary part of food than
 salt." Ainsw.

Sātax, lecherous. Fr. *salio*.
 Varro: "Cum equus matrem
 ut *saliret* adduci non posset."
 ¶ Al. from *σάλος*, motion of the
 sea. From libidinous motions
 of the body.

Sālēbra, *a*, rough places.
 Fr. *sāho*, as *Latebra* from *La-*
teo. Over which it is necessary
 to leap perpetually.

Sālīs, priests of Mars. Fr.
salio; from their LEAPING and
 capering as they carried the
 sacred bucklers. Livy: "*Sa-*
lios duodecim legit, ac per Ur-
 bem ire canentes carmina cum
 tripudiis solennique *saltatu*
jussit." Hence *Saliare* Epulæ
 in Horace.

Sālīo, I leap. Fr. *άλλω*,
 whence *άλλομαι*, I leap. As
άλλος, allus.

Sālīva, spittle. Fr. *σίαλον*,
 whence *σάιλον*, *σάλιον*, *salia*,
saliva. Or whence *sialiva*.
 ¶ Or fr. *sal*, *salis*, from its
 briny nature. As *Cado*, *Cadi-*
va.

Sālīx, a willow. Todd:
 "*Salh* Sax. The Sax. *sal*,
 black, is considered by Thwaites
 as the root. Morin remarks
 that *salix* is properly *selix* fr.
ήλιχ, signifying the same thing."
 That is, *salicis* is from *ήλιχ*, and
salix abridged from *salicis*. Or
salix is fr. *ήλιξ*, which Haigh
 says is the same as *salix*. E
 into A, as *μΕνω*, mAneo. ¶

Quayle refers to Celt. *saileog*.
 ¶ "From Hebr. *tsala*." Tt.

Sāto, I salt. Fr. *sal*.

Salmacīdus, briny and sour.
 Fr. *άλμη*, brine; and *acidus*.

Sāmo: See Salar.

Sālōpygium, a wag-tail. Fr.
σάλος, motion; *πυγή*, rump or
 tail.

Sālpa, a stock-fish. *Σάλπη*.

Salpincta, *Salpicta*, a trum-
 peter. *Σαλπικτής*.

Saltem, at least. From *άλλ'*
άτάρ, whence *altar*, *saltar*, (as
'Αρτιώ, *Sartio*, *Sarcio*), whence
saltem, as *Autem* from *Αυτάρ*.
 ¶ Al. for *sautem*, (as vice versa
 the Cretan *αυτά* for *άλλα*) *sin au-*
tem: BUT IF NOT this, at least
 that. ¶ Donatus derives it from
 the cry of *Salutem* by captives:
 Spare my life, if nothing else.

Saltus, a wood; or, a lawn in
 a park. Fr. *salio*, *saltum*, from
 the leaping and frisking of ani-
 mals in a lawn or open space in
 a grove. ¶ Or from *άλται* pf.
 pass. of *άλλω*, to cause to grow,
 whence *άλλος*, a grove. S ad-
 ded, as in *Sagitta*, *Si*, &c.
 Wachter notices a word *άλδος*.

Sālūber, healthful. Fr. *salus*.

Sālum, sea, deep sea, rough
 sea. *Σάλος*.

Sālus, safety, health. From
σάος, safe.

Sālūto, I greet. I wish (*sa-*
lutem) health to.

Salvia, sage. Fr. *salvus*, from
 its salutary qualities. "Cur
 moriatur homo, cui *salvia* cres-
 cit in horto?" Schola Salentina.

Salvus, safe, whole. Fr.
salus, whence *salivus*, like *Cado*,
Cadivus: then *salvus*.

Sambūca, a sackbut; a draw-bridge. *Σαμβύκη*.

Sambūcus, an alder tree. Fr. *sambuca*, a sackbut, which was made of it.

Sāmīa, a kind of cake. From the island *Samos*, where the best *samīæ* were made and used in the sacrifices of Juno.

Sancio, I decree, ordain. Fr. *sacio* fr. *sacer*. Or fr. *ἀγιάω*, *ἀγιάω*, I consecrate. I CONSECRATE a law by the offering of a victim.

Sanctus, made sacred by decree or law; sacred. Fr. *sancio*, *sancitum*, *sanctum*. "Deo aut rebus divinis *sancitus*, ut sunt tempora et loca." W.

Sancus: See Appendix.

Sandālium, a sandal. *Σανδάλιον*.

Sandāpīla: See Appendix.

Sandārācha, a kind of red paint. *Σανδαράχη*.

Sandix, *Sandyx*, a kind of red pigment. *Σάνδιξ*, *σάνδυξ*.

Sānē, truly, of a truth, indeed. It seems properly to mean, *fide integrā et incorruptā*, integrè, omnino. Without any reservation. " *Sanē* dicitur quod *sanā* mente dicitur, a cujusmodi dicitis malus dolus abest." V. Or *sanē* may mean, soberly and discreetly speaking. Or *sanē* is wholly. Thus " *Non sanē intelligo*" means, I do not WHOLLY know. Terence: " *Nempe ergo apertè vis, quæ restant, me loqui?—Sanē quidem.*" Yes wholly so, entirely so, unreservedly, &c.

Sanguīnārius, blood-thirsty. *Gaudens sanguine et cædibus*.

Sanguīneus, of the color (*sanguinis*) of blood.

Sanguis, *Sanguen*,—

Sāntes: See Appendix.

Sanna: See Appendix.

Sāno, I heal. *Sanum facio*.

Sanquālis avis, an ospray.

As being under the protection of the God *Sancus* or *Sanguus*. So the pie was devoted to Mars, the eagle to Jove, the peacock to Juno, &c.

Santōnica herba, wormwood. From the *Santones*, a people of Aquitanian Gaul, where it vegetated.

Sānus, sound, whole, in a sound state of body or mind. For *saūs* fr. *σάος*. So *Πλίσος*, *Plēnus*.

Sāpa,—

Sāperda, some fish caught in the Euxine. *Σαπέρδης*.

Sāpiens, wise. Fr. *sapio*.

Sapīnus, *Sappīnus*: See Appendix.

Sāpio: See Appendix.

Sāpio, I am discerning, discreet, am judicious, sensible, or wise. Hill: "The mental talent is held analogous to the sense of taste, which, when exquisite, catches the slightest differences subsisting among its objects. Both are equally acute in apprehending and scrutinising their respective objects." ¶ *Al.* from *σοφία*, wisdom.

Sāpo, soap. A Gallic word. Pliny: " *Prodest et sapo*. GAL-LORUM hoc inventum." Wachter: " *Anglo-Sax. sape*, *Suec. sæpa*, *Belg. zeep*, *Welsh sebon*."

Sāpor, relish, savor, smack.

Wit or railery, from its high zest or gout. See Sapiro.

Sapphicum carmen, a verse imitated from Sappho. Σαπφικόν.

Sapphirus, a sapphire. Σάπφαιρος.

Saraballa, a Persian garment. Beaman: "From the Chaldee *sarabalim*." *Sarabara* also exists in the same sense, and is found in the Septuagint. Daniel 3, 21: Καὶ τὰ σαράβαρα αὐτῶν οὐκ ἠλλοιώθη.

Sarcasmus, a sarcasm. Σαρκασμός.

Sarcina, a bundle, pack, baggage. Fr. *sarcio*. As made of pieces botched and patched together.

Sarcio, I patch, mend, repair; I make amends for, compensate. Fr. ἀρτιῶ fut. of ἀρτιζῶ, I repair. Hence *sartio*, *sarcio*.¹

Sarcophagus, a sarcophagus; a tomb. Σαρκοφάγος.

Sarculum, a hoe, rake. For *sarriculum* fr. *sarrio*. As *Verro*, *Verriculum*.

Sarda: See Appendix.

Sardinia, *Sardina*, a kind of fish. "From the island of *Sardinia*." F.

Sardōnius risus, a sardonic grin. Σαρδώνιος γέλως.

Sardonyx, a sardonyx. Σαρδόνυξ.

Sardōa herba, a herb resembling smallage. Σαρδώα.

Sargus, an Egyptian fish. Σάργος.

Sārissa, a Macedonian spear.

Σάρισα.

Sarmadacus: See Appendix.

Sarmentum, the lopping of a vine, twig cut off. For *sarpimentum* fr. *sarpo*, I prune, lop. As *Moneo*, *Monimentum*.

Sarpo, I prune. Fr. ἀρπη, a sickle. Or fr. ἀρπάω, ἀρπῶ. Hesychius: Ἀρπῶμαι, δρεπάνον κήχηρμαι.

Sarracum: See Appendix.

Sarrio, *Sario*, I weed, hoe, rake. Fr. σαρώω, or σαρῶ fut. of σαίρω, explained by *Donnegan*, "to sweep, brush, or clean in general." That is, I clean or clear the ground.

Sartāgo, a frying-pan. Hence a motley mixture. For *sarcotāgo*, from σὰρξ, σαρκός, flesh; and τίταγα Doric pf. mid. of τήκω, to melt. That is, a flesh-melter. ¶ Or for *sarmentago* fr. *sarmentum*, a twig. Somewhat as *Craticula* is a gridiron from *Crates*, a hurdle.²

Sartus, patched, repaired. Fr. *sarcio*, *sarcitum*, *sartum*.

Sas, for *Eas*. *Sos* for *Eos*. *Sum* for *Eum*. For *has*, *hos*, *hum*. *Has* and *hos* are the accus. pl. of *hic*, and *hum* may be for *humc*, *hunc*. As *Sic* for *Hic*. ¶ Or from ἄς, οὗς, ὄν, whom. As *Homer* uses ὄς for *He*. ¶ *Jamieson* refers *nom. sa* to *Mæso-Goth. si, so, soh*, *Franc. sia*, *Icel. su*.

Sat, for *satis*.

Sātāgo, I have my hands full of business, *sat habeo quod*

¹ Al. from σάω βίαια, I make good or repair rags; whence *saracio*, *sarcio*.

Etym.

² "Casaubon thinks it of Syriac origin." V.

agam. I am busily occupied, busy.

Satan, Satanas, Satan. Σαταν, Σατανᾶς.

Sätelles,—

Sätias, sufficiency, satiety. Fr. *satis* or *satio*. Or for *satietas*.

Säties, Sätietas, satiety. Fr. *satis* or *satio*.

Sätio, I satisfy, satiate, cloy. Fr. σάτιω, I stuff. The second T turned to I, as the second L in ἄλλος, Alius. ¶ Al. from *sätis*.

Sätior, better. Fr. *satis*. That is, more sufficient for any purpose, more adapted. Or, more satisfactory.

Sätis, enough. Fr. *satio*. ¶ Al. from *ädos*, satiety. For *sadis*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Goth. *sad* itan, is to eat to satiety, Matth. vii, 27." W.

Sätisdo, I give a sufficient security for the performance of anything, give bail. *Satis do*.

Satrāpes, a satrap. Σατραπῆς.

Sätur, stuffed, well-fed. Bearing a full crop, fertile. Well dyed, saturated. Fr. *satis*.

Sätūra i. e. lanx, a platter (*satura*) crammed with various kinds of fruits. Also, a law embracing various distinct particulars.

Sätüreia: See Appendix.

Säturnālia, festivals (*Saturni*) of Saturn.

Säturnus, Saturn. Jamieson: "The Saxons, a nation of Scythic origin, worshipped Saturn under the name of *Seater*. The same day of the week was con-

secrated to him, which bore his name in the Roman calendar. In the Anglo-Sax. version, Matth. xvi, 1, it is called *sæternes-dæg*. It has been deduced from the Phrygian word *sadorn*, strong or potent. But the scythe or reaping-hook given to Saturn, and the handful of ears at his feet, evidently refer to the cultivation of the soil, which men were supposed to be taught by this deity. Anglo-Sax. *sædere*, Goth. *sadur*, signify a sower, from *sæda*, to sow, whence *sæd*, seed. Varro assigns a similar origin to the Latin name: Ab *sātu* est dictus *Saturnus*." Wachter: "Baxter refers Turnus and *Saturnus* to the Celt. *teyrn*, tyrannus, king, and the Celtic article *sa*. The latter is not so plain. This I know, that *sa* is the Gothic, and so the Anglo-Saxon article." ¶ Jamieson states in a note: "Our fathers, says Macrobius, called Saturn *κατὰ τὴν σάθην*, virile membrum. Goth. *sater* is synonymous with *σάθη*."¹

Sätūro, I sate, fill full. Fr. *satur*.

Sätus, sown, planted. Fr. *sero*, say all. But *satus* and *sero* are not very like. Is *satus* for *setus*, as *rEor*, *rAtus*. *Setus* for *seritus*. Goth. *sæda* is to sow. Wachter mentions the Belg. *saat*, seed, Pers. *sade*, a son, Slavonic *siati*, to sow.

Sätūra, a satire. "There

¹ Vossius refers *Saturnus* to Hebrew *STR*, to hide oneself: whence the god *Laius*.

were two kinds. The first was used for open reproof and censure of vices; the other consisted in the variety of things and measures of verse. The one is referred to the (*Satyri*) Satyrs, from their wit and raillery; or because it treated of ridiculous and obscene subjects, like the topics chosen by the Satyrs; or because in the ancient satire the characters of the Satyrs or persons like them were introduced. The other to *satura*, a medley." F.

Satyrium, the herb ragwort. Σατύριον.

Sātyrus, a Satyr. Σάτυρος.

Saucius, wounded. From σάτιος, formed from ούτιάω or ούτιώ, to wound. Hence *autius*, (as *Oùδ*, H Aud) and *saucius*, as *Sarcio* from ἀρτιώ. ¶ Wachter notices the Scythian "*sak*, noxa; *saka*, nocere." Whiter notices the Scotch *seuch*, to cut.

Sāvium, for *Suavium*.

Saxum, a rock, crag; a rock, stone, flint. Fr. ἄξω fut. of ἄγω, ἄγγυμι, to break: as *Sarcio* from ἄρτιώ. So *Rupes* from *Rumpo*. ¶ Al. from σάξω fut. of σάκτω, onero.

Scābellum, a little bench. For *scamellum*, (as *hyBernus* for *hyMernus*,) from *scamnum*. As *Flagrum*, *Flagellum*.¹

¹ "Scabellum est etiam instrumentum musicum, quod a tibicine in scenâ pede pulsabatur, dum manu et ore tibiam infaret: simile parvo suppedaneo ligneo concavo quod ligneâ itidem solâ aut ferreâ pedi inditâ percutiebatur, vel ligneâ sculponæ altiori et fissæ quæ agitatione et ictu pedis strepebat, cærtisque

Scāber, rough, rugged, scaly; of a rugged skin, and so scabby. Fr. *scabo*, to scratch. Rough as if scratched and clawed.

Scābies, roughness; roughness of skin, scab, scall, mange, itch; and hence excitement, allurements. See *Scaber*.

Scābo, I scratch, claw. Fr. σκαβῶ fut. 2. of σκάπτω, I dig. As *Fodico* is allied to *Fodio*. Germ. *schaben*.

Scābres, roughness. Fr. *scaber*, *scabra*.

Scæva, an omen. Fr. *scæva*, left. *Scæva* was an omen bad or good, but usually bad. The ancients augured not always in the same manner from the same hand.

Scævitas, perverseness, untowardness. Fr. *scævus*, left, and hence awkward, untoward.

Scævus, left. For *scæus* fr. σκαίος. As *λαίος*, læVus.

Scāla, a ladder. For *scandula*, *scandla*, fr. *scando*. ¶ Vossius thinks it a Gothic word.

Scalēnus, uneven, scalene. Σκαληνός.

Scalpus, a thowl, a round piece of wood to which an oar was tied. Σκαλμός.

Scalpo, I cut, carve. Fr. γλάφω, σγλάφω, (as Σ is added in Σμικρός, Σκάπτω, &c.) thence *scapho*, *scalpho*, *scalpo*. So *Sculpo* is from Γλόφω, whence Σγλόφω, *Sculpho*, *Sculpho*, *Sculpo*.²

ictuum intervallis non ingratum sonitum, semper tamen eundem edebat." F.

² Al. from σκάλλω, to dig.

Scambus, bowlegged. Σκαμβός.

Scāmilli, steps on the pedestals of columns. For *scamnilli* fr. *scannum*. So *Flagellum* for *Flagellum*.

Scamma, ātis, the pit of a stage for wrestlers. Σκάμμα.

Scammōnia, scammony. Σκαμμωνία.

Scannum, a pair of steps for mounting a high bed; a stool. Stephens: “Σκάμμα, *scamna*, apud Isocr. Unde *σκαμνία*, apud eundem. *Vulg. lex.*” I do not find this word in the Index to Isocrates. ¶ Or perhaps from *σκήπω*, to lean or rest on; whence a word *σκηπινόν*, Dor. *σκαπινόν*, *σκαπνόν*, *scapnum*, then *scannum*, as *daMnum* for *daPnum*.

Scandālum, a stumbling block. Σκάνδαλον.

Scandiāna māla. “Pliny says they are called from one *Scandius*, as *Manliana* from *Manlius*, *Matiana* from *Matius*, &c. Hence they are not to be heard who derive the name from *Scandia*, an island of the Northern Ocean.” F.

Scando, I climb. Fr. *scado*, (as *FraNgo* for *Frago*; and indeed the Greeks said *σκάνδαλον* from *σκάζω*,) fr. *σκαδῶ* fut. 2. of *σκάζω*, to limp. For one, who climbs, represents the motion of one who limps.¹

Scandūla or *Scindūla*, a lath, shingle. Fr. *scindo*, if we ad-

mit the latter writing. Those, who write it *scandula*, derive it fr. *scando*, from the notion of one lath mounting above another; in which case, says *Vossius*, it must have been first said of laths used for roofing houses.

Scāpha, a skiff. Σκάφη.

Scāphe, *Scāphium*, a chamberpot. A vessel to drink out of in shape like a boat; &c. Σκάφη, *σκαφίον*.

Scāpūla, a shoulder-blade. For *scaphula* fr. *σκάφη*, considered as meaning generally anything hollowed or hollow. That is, a little hollow. Thus *Ainsworth* derives it “ob *cavitatem*.” Or *σκάφη* may be taken as a skiff. Thus *Turton* explains *Scapha* “the internal circumference of the ear: so called from its resemblance to the inside of a skiff.” *Gregory* indeed states the *scapula* to be a FLAT bone, and the Greeks call it *ώμοπλάτη*. But I have before me at this moment a human shoulder-blade, the surface of which forms a little hollow or cavity, and may most justly be called a *scaphula*, a little boat or a little cavity. ¶ Al. from *σκαπῶ* fut. 2. of *σκέπω*, to cover, protect. ¶ “From *Hebr. schipha*.” Tt.

Scāpus, the stalk or stem of a herb. Anything in its form. From *σκήπων*, Dor. *σκάπων*; or *σκήπος*, Dor. *σκάπος*.

Scārābaeus, a beetle. Fr. *κάραβος*, *σκάραβος*, a beetle.

Scārīfīco or rather *Scārīfo*, I make an incision. Σκαριφῶ.

¹ Haigh: “Fr. *σκαθῶ*. Æolic for *σκαθῶ*, from *σκάθη*, a spattle, a comb, to which a ladder bears some resemblance.”

Scārus, a char fish. Σκάρος.

Scāteo, I bubble or flow forth like water from a spring. Transposed for *staceo*, as *Specio* for *Sceprio*. *Staceo* is soft for *stageo*, (as *miaCeo* from *μισΓέω*,) from *σταγία* or *σταγῶ* fut. 2. of *στάζω*, I drop, distil.

Scaurus, having projecting ankles. Fr. *σκαῦρος*, which word Donnegan has admitted.

Scāzon, a limping iambic verse. Σκάζων.

Scēlētus, a skeleton. Σκελετός.

Scēlus, wickedness. Fr. *σκελ-λός*, (*σκελός*,) perverse, allied to *σκολιός*, oblique. Compare the senses of *Pravus*.

Scēna, a bower; a stage shaded by foliage. Σκηνή.

Sceptrum, a spear, staff, sceptre. Σκῆπτρον.

Sceptūchus, one who holds a sceptre, a ruler. Σκηπτούχος.

Schēda, a scroll or leaf. Σχέδη.

Schēdios, made in haste or at the instant. Σχίδιος.

Schēma, a habit, garb; figure of speech; &c. Σχήμα.

Schidiā, chips. Fr. *σχιδία*: or a word *σχιδίαι*.

Schisma, *ātis*, scism. Σχίσμα.

Schænōbātes, a rope-dancer. Σχοινοβάτης.

Schænum, a rush. Σχῶνος.

Schōla, a school; &c. Σχολή.

Sciaticus, for *ischiadicus*.

Scīlicet, you may know; to wit; you may be sure, surely; &c. For *scire licet*. So *licet*, *Videlicet*.

Scilla, a squill, sea-onion. Σκίλλα.

Scimprōdium, a small couch.

Σκιμπρόδιον.

Scindo, I rend. For *scido*, (as *N* is added in *Lingo*,) fr. *σχιδῶ* fut. 2. of *σχίζω*. The Greeks themselves introduced the *N* in *σχινδαλμός*. Wachter notices Germ. *scheiden*.

Scindūla: See *Scandula*.

Scintilla, a spark. Fr. *σπινθήρ*, a spark; Æol. *σπινθήρ*, whence *scintherula*, *scintella*, *scintilla*, or *scintherula*, *scintherilla*, *scintilla*.

Scio, I know. From *ἴσκω*, *σκίω*.

Scīpio, a staff. Σκίπων.

Scirpus, a rush without a knot. Fr. *σκάριφος*, a reed, straw, &c. whence *σκιρφος*, *σκιρφος*, *scirphus*.

Sciscītor, I enquire. Fr. *scisco*, *sciscitum*.

Scisco, I know, learn, ascertain; enquire that I may know. So *Cognitio* is used for hearing that we may know and judge. Fr. *scio*, as *Hio*, *Hisco*.

Scisco, I vote, decree. That is, I know the merits of a case, and therefore give my opinion and vote on it. For voting and decreeing suppose the presence of information and knowledge, and the absence of ignorance, in the subject voted and decreed. Forcellini: "Quia non solet dici sententia, neque decerni, nisi de iis quæ planè sciuntur." So *γινώσκω* is both to know and to decree. Compare *Notio*. ¶ *Al.* for *sancisco* from *sancio*.

Scissus, for *scidsus*, from *scido* whence *scindo*.

Scītāmenta, dainties. Fr. *scītus*, fine, elegant, delicate.

Scītor, I enquire that I may know. Fr. *scio*, *scitum* or *scisco*, *sciscitum*.

Scītum, an ordinance. Fr. *scisco*, *sciscitum*, *scītum*.

Scītus, knowing, skilful, dexterous, clever; exquisitely or finely done; fine, elegant. Fr. *scio*, *scitum*.

Sciūrus, a squirrel. Σκίουρος.

Scobs, *scōbis*, sawdust, scrapings. From a verb σκόπτω, (formed from κόπτω, to hew: as from Σγλάφω for Γλάφω is Scalpo, and from Σγλύφω for Γλύφω is Sculpo,) fut. 2. σκοπῶ or σκοπῶ. Or for *cobs*, *cobis*, from κόπτω, κόβω. ¶ Al. for *scabs*, *scabis*. That which comes à *scabendo*.

Scōlōpendra, a scolopendra. Σκολοπένδρα.

Scomber, *ri*, a mackerel. Σκόμβρος.

Scōra, ———

Scopio, *Scopus*, ———

Scōpūlus, a high rock. Σκόπιλος.

Scōpus, an end, design. Σκοπός.

Scordālus, swaggering, vaporing. For *scorodālus* fr. σκόροδον, garlic. Salmasius: "It is used for bold; for garlic was given to gamecocks to make them fight with greater boldness."

Scōria, dross. Σκαρία.

Scorpio, a scorpion. Σκοπίος.

Scortum, a skin, hide. Fr. κορτὸν, cut off or drawn off. See Corium and Cortex. S added as in Scalpo, Sculpo. ¶ Al. from γαρτυρὸν, γαρτῶν, a

quiver made of skin, supposed to have signified originally anything made of leather. Hence *sgortum*, *scortum*. See Scalpo.

Scortum, meretrix. Pro *scordum*, à σκοροδά, (σκοροδά,) cōcō. ¶ Alii referunt ad prius *scortum*, ex variis causis. "Quòd, se prostituentes, PELLEM nudam ostentent." V. "Quòd solerent dicere se attulisse pro *scorto* [seu *scortea* veste] PELLICULAM," says Festus.

Screo, I hawk, retch. Fr. χρίτω whence χρίμπτομαι. ¶ Al. from the sound.

Scrīblīta, a kind of tart. Fr. *scribo*. From marks or characters inscribed on it. But others read *strīblīta* and *strebllīta* fr. στρεβλός, twisted. As our Tart is from Tortus.

Scribo, I write. For *scripho*, (as ἀψω, ainBo,) fr. σκαριφῶ (σκραιφῶ), I make a scratch, trace or mark with a pencil, pin, &c. The Germ. *schreiben*, Belg. *schryfen*, ate referred by Wachter to *scribo*.

Scrīnium, an escratoire, desk. For *scribinium* fr. *scribo*. ¶ Al. for *secernium* or *secerninium* à *secernendo*. Or under the same notion for *crinium* from κρήνω.

Scrīplum, a scruple. Written also *scriptlum*, *scriptulum* fr. *scribo*, *scriptum*; as γράμμα from γράφω is so used.

Scrobs, *scrōbis*, a ditch, furrow. From the North. "Germ. *grube*, Goth. *grobs*, Anglo-Sax. *græf*, *græp*, Franc. *gruobo*, *kruopa*. With which agrees Lat. *scrobs*. All from *graben*,

to dig." W. *Graben* is much the same as *γράφω*. ¶ Or *scrobis* may be from a word *γρόω*, *γρόωτα* or *γρόφω*, to cut, grave, furrow; whence appear to come *γρόσφος*, a javelin, and *γρόμφος*, a sow. *Γρώ* is allied to *γράω*, whence *γράφω*. *Scrobis* from *Γρόφω*, as *Sculpo* from *Γλύφω*. ¶ Or *γράφω* was written *γρόφω*, as Vossius states the Æolians said *στρετός* for *στρατός*, &c. ¶ Al. for *scrabs*, *scrabis*, (as some think *Scobs*, *Scobis*, is put for *Scabé*, *Scabis*,) from *γράφω*, or from *χαράω*, (whence *χαράσσω*,) *χράω*, *χράπτω*, &c.

Scrofa, a sow which has had pigs. Soft for *scromfa* fr. *γραμφάς*. See *Scalpo*. Or for *scromfa*, *scroffa*.¹

Scrofūla, the king's evil. Fr. *scrofa*. Because swine are subject to it. So Gr. *χοιράς* fr. *χοῖρος*.

Scrotum. Pro *scortum*, pellicis. ¶ Seu a *γαρωτός*, (*γρωτός* seu *γυτός*,) *theca sagittarum*. Sic *Sculpo* a *Γλύφω*.

Scrūpūlus, a small stone; an obstacle; a doubt, difficulty. Fr. *scrupus*.

Scrūpus, a rough stone or pebble. *Σκυράδης* is stony, rocky, from *σκῦρος*, a hard substance, and so a stone or rock. From *σκῦρος* might have been a word *σκύραφος*, as from *σκίρος* is *σκίραφος*, a die. From *σκύραφος* we should have *σκρῦφος*, *scruphus*, *scrupus*.

Scrūta, *ōrum*, old trash or

trumpery. Fr. *γρότη*. See *Scalpo*.

Scrūtor, I seek diligently. That is, I hunt after (*scruta*) the veriest minutiae.

Sculcātōriæ naves, ships of observation. From Goth. *skiolka*, to skulk.

Sculna, the same as *sequestris*; and for *seculna* or *sequulna*, fr. *sequor*, like *sequestris*. So *Ficus*, *Ficulna*. ¶ Al. from *seco*. "Quodd lites *sece*t ac *dirimat*." W.

Sculpo: See *Scalpo*.

Sculpōneæ, wooden shoes or clogs. Fr. *sculpo*, somewhat as *Scribonius* from *Scribo*. Rustic shoes HOLLOWED out from solid wood.

Scurra, a buffoon. Fr. *σκῶρ*, dung. Being as vile as dung, or jesting on low and filthy subjects. It was often applied, however, to men who entertained the rich with elegant wit and humour. ¶ Hence it is rather for *securra*, *sequurra*, from *sequor*. *Sequor*, i. e. *colo*, *morem gero*. Or *scurra* may be explained one who keeps close to the rich and amuses them with his conversation for the sake of good living. An *assecla*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *scheren*, *illudo*, *subsanno*.

Scūtāle, the thong of a sling. *Σκυτάλη*.

Scutella, a trencher or platter. From *scutra*, or *scutula*. ¶ Al. from Celt. *scutell*, scuttle.

Scūtīca, a leathern thong. Fr. *σκυτική* fr. *σχύτος*, hide.

Scutra, a chaffern, vessel to warm water in. "Perhaps from

¹ Al. for *scroba*. From the *scrobes* which it makes.

its being in the shape of a (*scutum*) shield." F. ¶ Al. from *χύτρα*, a pot made from earthenware.

Scūtūla, a rod; roller, cylinder. *Σκυτάλη*.

Scūtūla, from signifying a rod, signifies (like *Ῥάβδος* and *Virga*), a stripe or streak. Hence *scutulata vestis* is explained by Forcellini "streaked, striped, checkered like a cobweb." As in Virgil, "*Virgatis lucent sagulis*," he explains *Virgatis* "distinctis maculis et plagulis in modum retis et cancellorum distinctis; diamonded, checkered." From this checkering in the form of cobwebs, nets, and balustrades, *scutulæ* were applied to little pieces of stone or marble inlaid in tessellated pavements and cut in the form of diamonds and lozenges. ¶ Al. from *scutra*. ¶ Al. from *scutum*. But the first U should thus be long.

Scūtum, a buckler. As covered with (*σκύτος*) hide.

Scymnus, a lion's whelp. *Σκύμνος*.

Scýphus, a large cup. *Σκύφος*.

Scýtāla, a staff used by the Lacedæmonians in sending private orders to their generals. *Σκυτάλη*.

Se, himself. From *ê*, as *Sex* from *Ἑξ*.

Se—, six, as in *Sejugi*. For *sex*.

Se—, privately. For *seorsum*.

Se—, half. For *semis*.

Sēbum, *Sēvum*, tallow, suet.

For *suebum*, *suevum*, fr. *sus*, *suis*. "Quod plus pinguitudinis hoc animal habet." Ainsw. We say, As fat as a pig or a hog. ¶ Welsh *sebon* is soap. See *Sapo*.

Secespita, a long knife used in sacrifices. A *secando*. We may in some measure compare the termination *pitis* in *Cæspitis*.

Sēcious, more or less otherwise; not otherwise for that, not the less for that, nevertheless. Fr. *sēcus*.

Sēco, I cut. Fr. *ξίω*, i. e. *cseo*, transp. *seco*. On the other hand, *Scio* is from *Ἰσχω*, *Σκίω*. "Gr. *ξίω*, Lat. *seco*, Germ. *sægen*, Bohem. *sekam*, Engl. *saw*." W.

Sēcors, same as *Socors*. Fr. *seorsim* and *cors*. We have *secors* or *socors*, as we neglect the O or the E.

Sēcretus, separated; retired. Fr. *secretum* supine of *secerno*, to sift, separate.

Secta, an opinion, way; sect, party. Fr. *sector*, as we FOLLOW an opinion or party. Or for *secuta*, taken in a passive sense: That which is followed. ¶ Al. from *seco*, *sectum*. From the notion of splitting into parties.

Sector, I follow. Fr. *sequor*, *secutum*, *sectum*.

Sector. Adam: "If any one was indebted to several persons and could not find a cautioner within 60 days, his body literally according to some, but more probably his effects, might be CUT in pieces and divided among his creditors. Thus *sectio*

is put for the purchase of the whole booty of any place, or of the whole effects of a proscribed person; and *sectores* for the purchasers, because they made profit by selling them IN PARTS."

Secundum, immediately after, behind; just by, nigh; along; in conformity with, according to. For *sequendum* fr. *sequor*. That is, in that situation as to FOLLOW close with.

Secundus, second. For *sequendus*, (like *Gerundus*, whence *Gerunds*,) because one who is second follows the first.

Secundus, helping and assisting. As applied to things FOLLOWING us, going after us as we go, and coinciding with our wishes. See above.

Secūris, an axe. Fr. *seco*.¹

Secūrus, careless; without care. Qui est *seorsim* a *curā*. So *Secors*. ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *sokair*. Wachter: "Germ. *sicher*, Anc. Brit. *sicer*, Belg. *zeker*, *sæker*. All from *securus*."

Secus, the same as *secundum*, and for *sequus* fr. *sequor*, whence *secundum*. "In this sense it occurs in *intrinsecus*, *extrinsecus*." V.

Secus, in another way, otherwise. Also, otherwise than what could be wished, unsuccessfully, in vain, as Gr. ἄλλως. Fr. *εὐκός*, far. That is, far differently. ¶ Al. from *seco*, to cut, divide, separate.

Secus, a sex. Fr. *secus*, otherwise. The sexes having their formation different from each other. "Quia ALITER se habet corpus foeminae ac maris." V.

Sed, *Set*, but. Scaliger: "For *se*, apart from, diversely, and *et*. Thus, 'Tu curris, *sed* ego *sedeo*' is: You run, and I, differently from you, sit." ¶

Or from *δὲ*, transp. *id*, whence *sed*, as from *Ei* is *Sei*, *Si*. ¶ Al. from *sēd-eo*, for *se-eo*, i. e. *seorsim-eo*, as in *Seditio*.² ¶ Jamieson refers to Suio-Gothic *saet*, *satt*, truly; as the Latin *Verum* is used for *But*.

Sēdeo, I sit. Fr. *ἔδος*, a seat; as *ἔξ*, *Sex*.

Sēditio, dissension, broil. For *se-itio* (as *proëo*, *proDeo*), a going separately or in diverse ways.

Sēdo, I allay, settle. Fr. *sēdi* pf. of *sedeo*. I make to sit. Virgil: "Cùm venti posuere omnisque repente *resedit* Flatus."

Sēdulus, attentive. Fr. *sedi* pf. of *sedeo*, like *Assiduus*. ¶ Some translate it also, faithful, honest: for *sē-dolus*, apart from deceit. So *Securus*, *Secors*.

Sēges, land fit for sowing; land sown, a cornfield; corn; crop. For *seriges* fr. *sero*. Compare *Strages*.

Sēgestre, a straw-mat, coarse

¹ "Al. for *semi* and *curis*, a spear (though *se* for *semi* is long, and *cu* in *curis* is short): from its being on one side sharp, on the other fit for digging with; whereas, if it is sharp on both sides, it is called *Bipennis*. Or, because it has a hilt half as short as that of a spear." F.

Etym.

² Haigh refers *sed* to *sedo*, so as to make it a qualifying particle.

coverlet. Soft for *stegestre* fr. *στράτορον*, by which it is explained in Vett. Gloss. That is, from *στράω*, as *Teges* from *Tego*. ¶ Al. from *seges*, as made of chaff or straw, the refuse of corn.

Segmen, a cutting, shred. For *secmen*, *secamen* fr. *seco*. So *Nomen*, &c.

Segmentum, a band, fringe, flounce. Fr. *segmen*, as *Momen*, *Momentum*. A particle cut off from gold, silk, &c.

Segnis, slothful, cowardly. Fr. *ὄκνος*, sloth, fear; or, as Haigh observes, from an adjective *ὄκνός*. Hence *sognis*, (as *Signum* is from *ἴχνος*;) then *segnis*, as *vester* for *oster*, *dentes* for *dontes* from *ὄδοντες*. ¶ Al. for *se-ignis*, without fire and ardor of mind.

Seliquastrum, an old-fashioned seat. For *sediquastrum* fr. *sedeo*. As *ἀδυσσεύς*, *uLysses*. Or from *sella*.

Sella, a seat, chair, sedan; close-stool. For *sedula* fr. *sedes*.

Sembella, for *semilibella*, half a *libella*.

Semel, at once, once. Allied to *simul*. "Things, which are effected with one effort, are done *simul* and *semel*." V.

Sēmen, seed. For *serimen* fr. *sero*; or for *sevimen* fr. *sevi* pf. of *sero*. See *Nomen*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Franc. *samo*, Polon. *siemie*, Bohem. *semeno*, Russ. *seime*, Germ. *same*, *samen*." W.¹

Sēmestris, half yearly. For *se-menstris*, fr. *sex-mensis*.

Sēmi—, half. Fr. *ἡμι*, as *Ἔξ*, *Sex*.

Sēmī, half. *ἡμισυ*.

Sēmīssis, the half of an *as*. *Semiassis*.

Sēmīstertius: See *Sestertius*.

Sēmīta, a narrow path. Fr. *semis*, as *Navis*, *Navita*. That is, half a way. *Martial*: "Jussisti *tenues*, Germanice, *crecere viços*; Et modò quæ fuerat *semīta*, facta via est." ¶ Al. from *semi*, and *eo*, *itum*.

Sēmo, a man transferred to the gods or deified. For *semi-homo*. So *Ne-homo*, *Nemo*.

Semper, continually, always. For *samper*, (as *grAssus* for *grAssus*;) fr. *ἀμπερῆς*, *διαμπερῆς*, continually. S added, as in *Sagitta*, *Signum*, *Sidus*. Or *ἑσαμπερῆς* existed, whence *σαμπερῆς*.¹

Sempiternus, continual. For *semperiternus* fr. *semper*. ¶ Al. for *semper-æternus*.

Sēnācūlum, a Senate-house. For *Senaticulum* from *Senatus*.

Sēnātus, a Senate. Fr. *senex*. From being composed of old men. *Ovid*: "Nomen et *ÆTATIS* mite *Senatus* habet."

Sēnecta, old age. Fr. *senicis*, the old gen. of *senex*. As *Carrecta* from *Carex*, *Caricis*.

Sēnex, old. Fr. *ἔνος*, a year. One in years or full of years. So *Vetus* from *Ἔτος*, *Annosus*

¹ Scaliger: "Semper is semi-opere, as *Toper* is *Toto-opere*. *Toper* is expeditiously, so that the whole is finished. *Semper* is only half-done, and so in a state of continuation."

¹ Wachter gives a refined northern derivation in *voc. Same*.

from *Annus*. Wachter notices Celt. *hen*, old. ¶ Al. for *semi-nex*, gen. *semi-necis*.

Seni, six. Fr. *sex*, as *Bini* from *Bis*.

Senica, a hag, beldam. Fr. *senicis*, the old gen. of *senex*. See *Senecta*.

Senium, old age. Fr. *senex*, *senis*.

Sensim, by little and little. Fr. *sentio*, *sensum*, as *Rapio*, *Raptum*, *Raptim*. By small degrees, so that we only just PERCEIVE it. We however say *Insensibly*: and *Forcellini* explains *sensim* “*paulatim et quasi motu sensum FALLENTE.*” But this would be *insensim*. *Sensim* is rather leisurely, slowly, and so by little and little. *Priscian*: “*Quia ea maxime faciunt sensum, quæ morantur.*”

Sensus, the faculty of perceiving. Fr. *sentio*, *sentsum*, *sensum*.

Sententia, sentiment, feeling of the mind, thought, opinion, judgment; and hence a giving of our opinion by a vote. Also, what is meant, meaning, signification, sense. Also, a sentence as conveying a thought or sentiment. Fr. *sentio*. For *sententia*, fr. *sentiens*, *entis*.

Sententiōsus, full of pithy (*sententiæ*) sentences.

Sentina, the bottom of a ship where the bilge-water is. Fr. *σνθος*, dung; whence a word *senthis*, as *Segnis* from *σνος*; then *senthina*, *sentina*.

Sentino, I work at the *sentina*. Also, I avoid danger. A naval metaphor, taken from

sailors in a storm emptying the sink of the ship to preserve themselves from impending danger.

Sentio, I discern, perceive. “For *syntio* fr. *συντιω* fut. of *συντιω*, I make to understand.” *Ainsw*. In *Donnegan* we have “*συντιω*, to perceive or remark.” ¶ “It is properly said of hearing, if it is fr. *sonitus*.” V. As *Audio* from *Αυδη*, a voice.

Sentis: See *Appendix*.

Sentus, prickly. Fr. *sentis*.

Seorsum, apart. For *se-vorsum*, i. e. *vorsum ad seipsum*, et ab aliis. So *Quorsum* is *Versum-quod*. ¶ Or, as *Priscian* thinks, *se* is for *secus*. *Vorsum secus*, turned in a contrary direction, in a direction contrary to others.

Sēpar, *āris*, separate, apart. That is, *seorsim par*. Compare *Impar*.

Sēpāro, I sever. Fr. *separ*, separate. That is, I make separate. ¶ Al. from *se* and *paro*.

Sēpēlio: See *Appendix*.

Sēpes, a hedge. For *sekēs*, (as *λύκος*, *lupus*,) fr. *σηκός*. ¶ *Haigh*: “Fr. *sepio*, i. e. *sæpio*, fr. *αιπός*, high.” ¶ “From the oriental *SB*, to surround.” *Ainsw*.

Sēpia, a cuttle-fish; ink from it. *Σηπία*.

Sēpio, I hedge in. See *Sepes*.

Sēplāsia, perfumes. From *Seplasia*, a street or marketplace of *Capua*. *Festus*: “*Seplasia*, forum *Capuæ*, in quo plurimi *UNGUENTARII* erant.”

Sēps, *sēpis*, an est or small

serpent whose bite causes the limbs to putrefy. Fr. *σήπω*, to make to putrefy.

Septem, seven. Fr. *ἑπτά*, whence *heptem*, (as *δέξα*, *decEM*,) then *septem*, as *ἑξ* makes *Sex*.

September, September. Fr. *septem*. The seventh month, reckoning from March.

Septentrio, *ōnis*, the seven stars forming the constellation of the Bear. Fr. *septem triōnes*, as resembling seven yoked oxen. The Seven-ox. Others consider *trio* a termination.

Septiciāna libra, the Septician pound weight. Forcellini: "Dicta creditur a *Septis*, quo loco Romæ negotiatores versabantur, et ad pondus vendebant." ¶ Unless it was from one *Septicius*.

Septicus, putrefactive. *Σηπτικός*.

Septum, a place hedged or fenced in, an inclosure; an inclosure for selling merchandise; a damstake. Fr. *sepio*, *sepitum*, *septum*.

Sēpulcrum, a tomb. Fr. *sepelio*, *sepelitum*, *sepellum*, then *sepultum*, as *πέλλο*, *pUlsum*. So *Fulcrum* from *Fultum*.

Sēquester, *ris*, *re*, an umpire, referee; one in whose hands anything agreed between parties is deposited. Fr. *sequor*. One whose decision either party FOLLOW. ¶ Al. from *ἔπω*, I say, speak; as *sequor* fr. *ἔπομαι*.

Sēquestro, I deposit, put down, put by, lay aside. See above.

Sequior, worse, inferior. Fr. *sequor*. For the worse follows the better, as a servant, &c. ¶ Al. from *secus*, otherwise, i. e. otherwise than it should be, like *ἄλλως*.

Sēquor, I follow. Fr. *ἔπομαι*,¹ *Æol.* *ἔκομαι*; whence *hequor*, (as *λείπω*, *linQUo*,) then *sequor*, as *ἑξ*, *Sex*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *secan*," says Tooke.

Sēra, a bar, bolt. Fr. *συνρά*, a chain, rope; which is defined also by Scapula "*sera et obex forium: eò quòd antiquitus FUNE communire januas solerent.*" Or *sera* was a door-chain.

Sērēnus, fair and dry, serene. For *xerēnus* fr. *ξηρὸς*, dry. Virgil: "*Serenas Ventus agat nubes.*" ¶ Al. from *sero*, as applied to weather fit for sowing.²

Sērresco, I grow dry. For *xeresco* fr. *ξηρὸς*, dry. ¶ Al. for *serenesco*.

Sēria, a jar, cag, pot. For *selia* fr. *σηλία*, a meal tub, &c. So *βαλιδὸς*, *vaRius*.

Sēricus, silken. As exported by the *Seres*, a people who dwelt in the eastern parts of Asia.

Sēries, a row, order, course. Fr. *sero*, to connect.

Sērius, grave, in earnest, se-

¹ "Between *ἐπομαι* and *sequor* there is an extraordinary disagreement in syntax. It is to be remarked in explanation of this that the Greek verb governed the accusative in the dialect of the language from which the Latin was derived. Pindar: γένουθ' ἄλβος ἔσπερο." Classical Journal, No. 70, P. 288.

² Haigh: "Fr. *εἰρήνη*, peace, tranquillity."

rious. Abbreviated from *serius*, (as perhaps *Abstemius* for *Abstemetus*.) fr. *se* and *risus*. Being without laughter. Compare *Securus*.

Sermo, discourse, talk. Fr. *ἔρμος*, *σειμὸς*, a connexion, series i. e. of words and sentences. Gr. *ἔρω*, to speak, is from *ἔρω*, to connect. So *ἔπω* and *ἀπύω*, to speak, are nothing but *ἔπω* and *ἀπύω*, to join. And *λόγω*, to speak, is *λόγω*, to collect. ¶ Or for *serimo* fr. *sero*, to connect. As *Salio*, *Salmo*. ¶ Or from *sero*, to sow, plant: as in the expression *sero sermones*. Virgil: "Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant." ¶ Al. from *ἔρω*, to speak; pp. *ἔγμαι*.

Sēro, I connect, join; knit, plait. Fr. *ἔρω* or *ἔρω*, I connect.

Sēro, I sow, plant. Fr. *σπείρω*, fut. *σπειρῶ*, transp. *παιρῶ*, *psero*, whence for softness *sero*. ¶ Or from *sero*, to join in a row. From the notion of a row, series, or continuation of things in one line one after the other as observed in sowing. ¶ Jones: "*Sero* is the Hebr. *zaro*, to sow."

Sērōtinus: See *Annotinus*.

Serpens, a serpent. Fr. *serpo*. A creeping thing. Forcellini explains *serpo* "ANGUIUM more incedo." And Donnegan explains *ἔρπω* "to wind along like a SERPENT."

Serpērastra, *ōrum*, ———

Serpo, I creep. Fr. *ἔρπω*, as *Sex* from "ΕΞ.

Serpyllum, wild thyme. "Ερπυλλον.

Serra, a saw. For *secerra* fr. *seco*. Or thus: from *seco* is *secera*, (like *Patera*,) then *secra*, *serra*.

Serta, a rope. As being (*serta*) plaited or twined. See *Sero*.

Serta, *ōrum*, wreaths. As being (*serta*) plaited.

Serum, whey. Fr. *ἔρος*, whey; whence *sorum*, (as *ἔρω*, *Sero*), then *serum*, as *γόνυ*, *gEnu*. Gender changed, as in *vinUM* from *ὄλυσ*.

Servo, I save, preserve. Fr. *ἔρύω*, whence *eruo*, (as *solVo* for *solUo*,) and *servo*, S being added as in *Signum*, *Sidus*, *Sagitta*.

Sērus, late. Fr. *ὄψηρος*, whence *Ψηρός*, *psērus*, (as *Dentes* is from "Οδοντες), and for softness *serus*.¹

Servus, a slave. Fr. *servo*. A captive PRESERVED in war. ¶ Al. à *servando* res heriles. ¶ Or from *ἔρος*, (as *arVum*, *sylVa*,) whence *ἔρπον* and *εἰςερπον*, slavery.

Sēsānum, sesame. *Σήσαμον*.

Sescenāris bovis: See Appendix.

Sēsēlis, hartwort. *Σίσελις*.

Sesqui, as much and half as much more. "For *semisqui* i. e. *semisque*," says Vossius. That is, (a whole) and a half. The reason of the I for the E seems to appear in the compounds. Thus *sesquipes* might become

¹ Haigh: "Fr. *θῆρος*, (in the time) of wild beasts: because they begin to prowl in the evening." ¶ "Fr. *ἄρος*, an end. For *serum* is that which regards the end. As Livy speaks of *serum dici*." V.

sents, especially by parents to their children.

Sigillatim, individually. For *singillatim* fr. *singuli*.

Sigillum, a little image or figure. For *signillum* fr. *signum*. As *Tigillum* from *Tignum*.

Sigla, *ōrum*, short notes, ciphers. For *sigilla* fr. *signum*. Little signs or notes.

Sigma, *ātis*, a couch for reclining on at supper, in the form of the Greek letter (*Sigma*) Σ or C.

Signinum opus, a kind of plastering made with shreds and tiles beaten to powder, and tempered with mortar, resembling our plaster of Paris. As made at *Signia*, a city of Latium.

Signum, a mark, sign, trace, vestige; token; figure, image; seal; standard; &c. Fr. *ἴχνος*, a trace; whence *sicnum*, (S added as in Si and Sidus), then *signum*, as cyGnus for cyCnus. ¶ Al. for *sicnum* fr. *εἰκόνος* (*εἰκνός*) gen. of *εἰκὼν*, an image.¹

Sil, —

Silānus: See Appendix.

Silēnus, the fosterfather of Bacchus. *Σιληνός*.

Sileo, I am silent. Fr. *σιγαλέος*, silent, whence *σιγαλείω*, or *σιγαλείω*, *σιγαλεῶ*, I am silent; contr. *σιλεῶ*. But I in *sileo* should thus be long. Rather then from *σιγαλεῶ*, contr. *σιγαλεῶ*, thence *sileo*, as *Igmitor*,

Imitor; *Stigmulus*, *Stimulus*. Or from *σιγῆλος*, silent; contr. *σιγῆλος*, whence *sigleo*, *sileo*.

Siler, —

Siler, a flintstone. Fr. *χάλιξ*, transp. *χίλαξ*, whence *silar*, as *Seta* for *Cheta*. ¶ “For *secilex*, i. e. *lapis sectus*,” says C. Scaliger. ¶ “From Hebr. *selag*.” Tt.

Silicernium: See Appendix.

Siligo: See Appendix.

Siliqua, the husk of a bean. Soft for *xiliqua*, *xyliqua*, fr. *ξύλιχη*, wooden; as properly applying to a kernel. So from Example, Xample, we say Sample.

Sillogrāphus, a writer of lampoons. *Σιλλογράφος*.

Silo: See *Silus*.

Silurus, the shadfish. *Σίλουρος*.

Silus, *Silo*, having the nose turned upwards, snubnosed. Fr. *σιλός*, which Donnegan explains “having a cocked nose, flattened towards the root.”

Sima, the blunt part on the top of a pillar. From *simus*. “*Instar nasi caprarum, unde nomen*.” F.

Simia, an ape. From its being (*sima*) snubnosed.²

Simila, *Similāgo*, fine meal of corn. For *simidala* fr. *σμιδάλης*.

Similis, like. Fr. *ὄμαλος*, whence *somalis*, (as *Ἔξ*, *Sex*) *somilis*, (as *μαχῆνα*, *machina*),

¹ Al. soft for *stignum* (See *Segestre*) fr. *στίγω* fut. 2. of *στίγω*, to make a prick or mark. ¶ Al. from *seco*.

² “Ex omnibus brutis nullum est quod ad speciem humanam magis accedat, aut facta hominum magis imitetur quam simia. Hinc fortasse simia a Scyth. sam, similis.” W.

then *similis*, as *κῶνις*, *cīnis*; *Ὀμβρος*, *Imbris*. ¶ “From Mæso-Gothic *samaleiks*,” says Jamieson. The Germ. *sam* is like, like as.

Simitu, at the same time, at once. For *simitu'*, *simitus*, contracted from *similitus* fr. *similis*, as *Funditus*, *Radicitus*.

Simplex, *icis*, single, simple. From *sine plicâ*, without a fold.

Simpulo, one who indulges in potations. Fr. *simpulum*.

Simpulum, a cup used in sacrifices. For *sipulum*, (as *τύραρον*, *τύμκρον*,) soft for *siphulum* (as *scaPula* for *scaPHula*,) diminutive fr. *σῖφων*, a vessel for tasting wine. Dacier: “Fr. *σῖφων*, whence *simpo*, and *simpulum*.” ¶ “From Hebrew *sephel*, any wine vessel.” V.

Simpvium, ———

Simul, together. For *simule* or *simile* fr. *similis*, as *Facul* from *Facilis*. Said of persons using LIKE efforts in doing the same thing.

Simulacrum, an image. Fr. *simulo*, as *Lavo*, *Lavacrum*. That is, a fictitious appearance.

Simulo, I feign. Fr. *simulis* or *similis*. I make LIKE the reality.

Simultas, grudge, malice. Fr. *simulo*, for *simulitas*. Properly, a dissembled or disguised malice. ¶ Al. from *similis* or *simulis* (whence *Simulter*,): as founded on likeness of pursuits. Hesiod: *Καὶ κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ κοτεῖν καὶ κωιδὸς κωιδῶν*.

Simulter, in like manner. For *simuliter*, *similiter*.

Simus, flatnosed. *Σιμός*.

Etym.

Sin, if not; if not this, but that; but if. For *si-ne* or *si-non*.

Sināpi, mustard. *Σίνης*, *σίναπι*.

Sincērus, genuine, pure. Fr. *sine cerâ*, as honey without wax. As *Simplicis* from *Sine-plicis*. ¶ Or fr. *σὺν κῆρι*, with the heart.

Sinciput, one half of the head. Fr. *semi-caput*, *semiciput*, *semiciput*, (as *lingo*,) then *sinciput*, as *princeps* for *primiceps*.

Sindon, fine linen. *Σινδών*.

Sine, without. Butler: “The imperative of *sino*, I let alone, [do without a thing]. It signifies privation or being without a thing.” So *Ponè* from *Pono*. ¶ Al. from *σῖνω*, as *Sino* fr. *σῖνω*.

Singlārūter, for *singulariter*.

Singultus, a sobbing. As made *singulatim*, (*singultim*,) one by one or at intervals.

Singulus: See Appendix.

Sinister, left. Fr. *sino*; as *Minor*, *Minister*. So *Martini* derives German *Link* (left) from *Linguo* (“*commodè et ingeniosè*,” says *Wachter*), and so *Tooke* derives the *Left* hand from the participle of *Leave*: “The *RIGHT* hand is that which custom and those, who have brought us up, have ordered or directed us to use in preference, when one hand only is employed. And the *LEFT* hand is that which is *LEAVED*, *LEAV'D*, *LEFT*; or which we are taught to *LEAVE* out of use on such occasions.” ¶ Al. for *sinisterus* for *siristerus* fr. *ἀριστερός*, as *Sino* fr. *σῖνω*, *Sicharbas* from *Ἀχάγθας*.

sesquipes, as *animus* is for an *E-mus*, *prodnus* for *protEnus*, &c.
 ¶ “Fr. *semis-aquum*, i. e. *semis-totum*, ἡμι-όλιον,” says Scalliger.

• *Sessio*, a sitting. Fr. *sedeo*, *sedsi*, *sessi*, *sessum*.

• *Sestertius*, a sesterce, two asses and a half.² For *semis-tertius*. The first an as, the second an as, the third half an as. So Gr. τρίτον ἡμι-τάλαντον is two talents and a half. *Sestertius* was used also in mensuration for two feet and a half.

• *Seta*, bristle. Fr. *χαίρα*, *mane*: whence *chata*, *chēta*; then *heta*, (as Hyems for *Chyatus*), and then *seta*, as *Heptem* became *Septem*. Forcellini explains *seta* by *χαίρα*.

Setania, *Setanium*,——

• *Setānius*, *Sitānius*, of three months' growing. Σητάνιος. See *Donnegan*.

• *Seu*, or. For *sive*, as *Neu* for *Neve*. *Sive*, *Siue*, *Sieu*, *Seu*. Virgil: “*Sive errore viæ, seu tempestatibus acti*.”

• *Sēvcrus*, grave, rigorous. For *seberus* fr. σεβηρός, august, fr. σέβω; to venerate.

• Adam: “The Romans usually computed sums of money by *sestertii* or *sestertia*. *Sestertium* is the name of a sum, not of a coin. When a numeral noun is joined with *sestertii*, it means so many sesterces, as *Decem sestertii*. When joined with *sestertia*, it means so many thousand *sestertii*. Thus, *Decem sestertia*, 10,000 sesterces. When a numeral adverb is joined to *sestertium*, it means so many hundred thousand *sestertii*. Thus *Quadrages sestertium* is the same with *Quadrages centena millia sestertiorum* nummorum, or *Quater millies mille sestertii*, four millions of *sestertii*.”

Sēvum: See *Sebum*.

Sex, six. Fr. ἕξ, as *E, *Se*.*

• *Sextans*, the sixth part of an as. Fr. *sextus*. ¶ Or for *sextas*, from *sextus* and *as*.

• *Sextārius*, the sixth part of a congius. Fr. *sextus*.

• *Sextilis*, August. Fr. *sextus*. The sixth month from March.

Sexus, a sex. Fr. ἕξις, habit or constitution of body. ¶ “Fr. the ancient supine *sexum* for *sectum*; (i. e. *seco*, *sectum*, *sexum*;) for animals are DIVIDED into male and female.” V.

Si, if. Fr. *si*, whence *sei*, the ancient form of *si*. S added; as in *Sidus*, *Signum*.

Sibi, to himself, to themselves. Soft for *sbi*, *sphi*, *sphi*. As *Mina* from *Mvā*. Σφι. says *Matthiæ*, is used in the Poets as a dative singular. ¶ Al. from *soi*, whence *sei*, *seBi*, *siBi*.

• *Sibulum*, a hiss. From the sound of S. Or rather fr. σιζω, fut. 2. of σίζω, to hiss; whence *sigibulum*, *sibulum*. As *Venabulum*.

• *Sibylla*, a Sibyl. Σίβυλλα.

Sibyna, a hunting pole. Σιβύνη.

• *Sic*, thus, so. For *hic* i. e. *hoc*, as *Qui* is the same as *Quo*. As *Hic* “here” is “in hoc loco;” so here *sic* is “in hoc modo;” as οὕτως is fr. οὗτος. S is put for the aspirate, as ἕξ,

² “Hebr. *shech*, Pers. *ses*, Goth. *saiks*, Germ. *sechs*, Anglo-Sax. *six*, Succ. *sex*.” W.

Sex. ¶ Or from ἤκω, ἤκ', ἤκ',
heic, whence seic, sic.¹

Sica, a dagger, poniard.
Wachter refers it to Germ. *sægen*, scindere, and *sæge*, omne secandi instrumentum. And he notices Germ. *sichel*, a sickel.
¶ But *sica* is rather fr. *seco*, whence *secica*, (as *Manica*, *Unica*, *Tetrica*,) then *seica*, and *sica*, as *Sei* became *Si*.

Siccus, dry. Quayle refers to Celtic *sich*. Wachter: "*Sych*, dry, remains among the Welsh."
¶ Or it is from *sitio*, whence *siticus*, like *Unicus*, *Tetricus*; then *sitcus*, *siccus*.²

Sicera, strong drink. Σικερα.

Sicilicus, two drams, the fourth part of an ounce. Hence the fourth part of anything. Fr. σίκλος, the Heb. shekel. *Faccioliati*: "Scaliger rightly thinks that *sicilicus* may be deduced from the *sichus* of the Jews; which equalled half an ounce: and that the half of the *sichus*, the fourth part of an ounce, was called in the diminutive form *sicilicus*."

Sicilio: See Appendix.

Sicilis, is, or *Sicilix*, *icis*, the broad head of a javelin. *Sicilix* appears to be put for *secilix* fr. *seco*. *Sicilis* appears to come from *sica*, a dagger: so as to mean that which cuts like a dagger.

Sicilisso, I ape the manners of the (*Siculi*) Sicilians. Or fr. σικελίζω, σικελίδω, σικελίσσω.

Sicinnium, a kind of funeral-dance. Σικιννίς.

Sicubi, if in any place. For *sialicubi*. So *Sicunde* for *Sialicunde*.

Siderātus. See *Sidus*, the dog's-star.

Siderites, a loadstone: as attracting (σίδηρον) iron.

Sido, I settle; settle to the bottom, sink. Fr. ἰδῶ (whence ἰδρούω) fut. 2. of ἵζω, I make to sit. So *Sedeo* from **Eδος*.

Sidus, *ëris*, a constellation, or cluster of fixed stars. Fr. ἴδος, a form or figure. S added, as in *Signum*. Ovid calls the stars forms of the Gods: "ASTRA tenent cœleste solum FORMÆQUE DEORUM." *Crispinus*³ defines *Sidera* "signa cœlestia, pluribus stellis FIGURATA." And *Vossius*, "FORMÆ sive FIGURÆ cœlestes e stellis." Or ἴδος is an appearance. That is, a heavenly spectacle.

Sidus, specially *Sirius* or the Dog's star. Whence "*sidere percussus*" is, blighted or blasted. And *sideratus*.

Sigalion, Harpocrates. Fr. σιγή, silence. For he was represented as pressing his lips with his fingers to command silence.

Sigillaria, um, a festival at which (*sigilla*) little images or puppets used to be sent as pre-

¹ Haigh: "Fr. εἰκός, fr. εἶκω, to be like."

² Al. from ψύχω, to dry. ¶ Al. from σικκός, a Syracusan word for dry. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. σικχός, troublesome, weak, thin."

³ Ad Ov. Met. 1. 71.

Sino, I suffer; suffer to be, let alone. *Sino* is for *sio*, whence *sivi*; and *sio* is fr. *ἰω*, or *ἰάω*, whence *ἴημι*, "mitto, permitto, dimitto, omitto." ¶ Others derive *sino* from *ἀνέω*, *ἀνώ*, as *Sicharbas* from *Ἀχάρβας*.

Sinōpis, a stone called sinoper or ruddle. From *Sinope*, a city of Pontus. Hence it was called *Rubrica Pontica*.

Sinus, *Sinum*: See Appendix.

Sinus, a bosom, lap; any cavity or winding. Also, a bay or creek, as *κόλπος* is used in Greek. "Velut *sinum* præbens aquis incurrentibus." F. Fr. *σιφνός*, (explained by Hesychius *κενός*, hollow; whence *σιφνός*, the mole,) whence *siphnus*, for softness *sihnus*, (as *veCHO* became *veHO*,) then *sinus*. ¶ Or from *ινάω*, *ινῶ*, to empty, make hollow: whence *Inanis*. S added, as in *Sero*, *Si*, &c.

Siparium, the veil or curtain of a theatre. For *sipharium* fr. *σίφαρος*, a sail. ¶ "From *φάρος*, an outer garment; whence *separium*, (i. e. *semiparium*, *ἡμιφάριον*) or *siparium*." Hemsterh.¹

Sīpho, a tube, pipe. *Σίφων*.

Sipo, *Sūpo*. See *Dissipo*.

Siquidem, since, seeing that. That is, *si-quidem*, since indeed. *Si* is fr. *si*, since.

Sirbēnus, one who talks confusedly. Fr. *σύρβη*, tumult.

Sirēdōnes, Sirens. *Σειρήδονες*.

Siremps, *Sirempse*, quite alike, the same. For *sireps*, *sirepse*: abbreviated fr. *similis re ipsā*. *Pse*, as in *Eapse*. ¶ Or for *similis secundum rem ipsam*.

Siren, a Siren. *Σειρήν*.

Sirim, for *siverim* fr. *sino*, *sivi*.

Sirius, the dogstar. *Σείριος*.

Sirpe, laserwort. For *silpe*, *silphe*, fr. *σίλφι*. We say *tuRban* for *tuLban*.

Sirpea, a mat made (e *sirpis*) of twigs. Or fr. *sirpo*: *Quæ sirpatur virgis*.

Sirpo, I bind or hoop with twigs. Fr. *sirpus*, a twig; for *hirpus* (as *ἴξ*, *Sex*) fr. *ἰρπός* transposed for *ῥιπός*, gen. of *ῥίψ*, a twig. As *Sorbeo* from *Ῥορῖάω*. ¶ Al. from *εἶρω*, I bind.

Sirpus, a net made of twigs. See *Sirpo*. Also, a riddle; either from the involutions of a net, or from its entangling men as a net entangles fishes.

Sirus, a subterraneous granary. *Σειρός*.

Sis, if thou wilt. For *si vis*.

Siser, the white carrot or yellow parsnip. *Σίσραγον*.

Sisto, I 'cause to stand still, stop. Fr. *ἰστῖάω*, *ἰστῶ*, as *Ἐξ*, *Sex*.

Sistrum, a timbrel used in the rites of Isis. *Σίστρονον*.

Sisurna, a common coverlet. *Σίσουρνα*.

Sisymbrium, water-mint. *Σισύμβριον*.

¹ Vossius derives it from *sipo*, to cast, as *Dono*, *Donarium*. As being cast before the spectators to prevent them from seeing what is going to be done within. But the I in *Sipo* is short, and the A in *Donarium* is long.

Sitānius: See *Setanius*.

Sitarcia, provisions for a voyage. Σιταρία. ¶ Others read *sitarchia* from σιταρχία.

Sitella. A little *situla*.

Siticines, persons who used (*canere*) to sing mournful songs among (*sitos*) the dead and buried. *Situs*, as in the epitaph by Ennius: "Hic est ille *situs* cui nemo" &c. ¶ "From Icel. *syta*, to wail, *sut*, mourning. *Siticines* are *Lucticines*." W.

Sitis, thirst. Fr. ἴδος, which Wachter explains "heat and sweat." Wachter notices Germ. *sieden*, to be hot. And *eiten*, to be burnt or hot. ¶ Al. from ἴψος, transp. ψιδος, whence *psitis*, as niTeo for niDeo, and muTus from μύδος, uTerus from ὄδρος. Then *sitis*, as the Greeks said Σίττα, Σάγδας, for Φίττα, Ψάγδας. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. ἰδύς, violent impulse; from ἰδύω, to be carried with violence." S added, as in *Sidus*. But the I should thus rather be long. ¶ "Fr. *situs*. The *situs* of fields is ἀχχμός, drought. Hence fields are said *sitire*." Isaac Voss.

Sitōnia, the office of provider. Σιτωλία.

Sittýba, the covering of a book. Σιττύβη.

Situla,——

Situs, situation. Fr. *sino*, *situm*. For everything is there placed where it was (*situm*) suffered to be or where it was left.

Situs, filth or mouldiness arising from things which are

(*sita*) suffered to be left alone, and neglected.

Sive, whether. That is, *ve si*, or if.

Smāragdus, an emerald. Σμάραγδος.

Smāris, some small fish. Σμάρις.

Smecticus, abstersive. Σμηκτικός.

Smegma, ātis, a washball. Σμηγμα.

Smintheus, Apollo. Σμινθεός.

Sōbōles, *Sūbōles*, an offspring. *Soboles* is soft for *suboles*. Fr. *sub* and *oleo*, to grow. *Sub* is, from under, up. That which grows up. We speak of children grown up. Tibullus: "At tibi succrescat proles, quæ facta parentis Augeat." Vossius: "*Suboles* propriè vocantur stolones seu pulli arborum stipitibus accrescentes."

Sōbrīni, *Consōbrīni*: See Appendix.

Sōbrius, sober. Fr. *seorsim* and *bria*. Apart from wine vessels. ¶ Or for *sobibrius*. See *Ebrius*. ¶ Al. from σάβρον.

Soccus, a sock, kind of low-heeled shoe. Fr. σύγχος, a Phrygian shoe. Todd: "*Sock*, Lat. *soccus*, Sax. *socc*, Teut. *socke*, Icel. *sockr*. A word common to most languages, very ancient, and of Phrygian origin." Vossius: "From Hebr. SKK, *texit*, operuit."

Sōcērus, *Sōcer*, a husband's father, &c. *Socer* is for *secer* fr. ἰχρός. We have vOmo for vEmo, nOvus for nEvus, vOveo for vEveo.

Socius, a partner, fellow. Haigh: "Fr. ζυγίος, yoked, united." Hence for softness *sugi*, then *sogius*, (as *sOboles* for *sUboles*;) and *socius*, as *misCeo* from *μισΓίω*. ¶ Or from *οικίος*, (*οικίος*); S added, as in *Sagitta*, &c. We have *Familiaris* from *Familia*. ¶ Al. from *ἵπομαι*, to follow, pf. ἵπα, Ἄσολ. ἄα, whence *socius*, as "Ἐξ, Sex.

Socors, heartless, lazy; dull, heavy, senseless, stupid. *Socordis* is from *seorsim* and *cordis*. Without heart or soul.

Sodālis, a comrade, companion. Fr. *sodus* fr. ὁδός, a way. One who is the companion of another's way. *Alis*, as *Æqualis*, *Lethalis*.

Sodes, I pray you, I beseech you, as Dic *sodes*. For *si audes*, if you can prevail on yourself.

Sol, *sōlis*, the sun. Wachter: "Hell, (Germ.) light, is allied to the most ancient tongues. Hebr. *halal* is Splenduit; *helel* is Lucifer. Ἥλιος is the sun, ἔλα is the splendor and heat of the sun. [Σέλας is splendor.] Goth. *vil* is the sun; and Welsh and Armoric *haul*, Pers. *el*. Hence too Lat. *sol*, the aspirate being changed to S." Rather, *sol* is from ὁ ἄλιος, (Doric of ὁ ἦλιος,) the sun: contr. ἄλιος. So *Solus* is perhaps for *Solius*. ¶ Jones: "Σόλος, a round plate or quoit. Hence *sol*, the sun, a plate of fire." Σόλος is a quoit or discus; and we speak of the sun's disk.

Solānus, the east wind. Fr. *sol*, *solis*, as ἀπηνιώτης from ἦλιος.

Solarium, a sundial. Fr. *solaris* fr. *sol*.

Solātus, sun-struck. Fr. *sol*, *solis*. Also, desolate. Fr. *solus*.

Soldurii among the Gauls were retainers devoted to the service of some great men. Cæsar: "Cum sexcentis devotis quos illi *soldurios* appellaut." Wachter: "These *soldurii* were in truth *holdurii* from the German *hold*, devotum." As we say Held i. e. bound from Hold.

Soldum, the whole. For *solidum*.

Solea, a kind of slipper covering only (*solum*) the sole of the foot and laced on. Also a sole, a fish plain like the *solea*. In German *Plateis*, which Wachter explains "piscis latus et planus."

Sōlennis, *Sollennis*, performed at certain times with certain rites. Fr. *sollus* fr. ὅλος, whole, entire, and *annus*. That which is done every year, no year being omitted, as opposed to biennial, triennial, &c.

Sōleo: See Appendix.

Sōlers, *Sollers*, ingenious, dexterous, shrewd, quick. For *soll-ars* fr. *sollus* (See *Solemnis*) and *ars*. "Qui omnem integramque artem novit." V. Or, qui artem INTEGRE novit.

Sōlidus, massive, solid. Fr. *sōlus*, (as *Vivus*, *Vividus*;) fr. ὅλος, whole, entire.

Solistimum tripadium, an omen taken from the feeding of chickens when they ate the corn so greedily that some of it fell

from their mouths and struck (solum) the ground. ¶ Al. from *sōlus* fr. ὅλος, whole.

Solitaurilia (festa), a sacrifice of victims. “Quod iis solæ i. e. solidæ, non castratæ, præberentur hostiæ, inter quas principem locum obtinet taurus.” V. ¶ Others write *su-ove-aurilia*, as made (per suem, ovem, et taurum) by a sow, a sheep, and a bull.

Sōlītūdo, a lonely place. Fr. *sōlus*. So Multitudo.

Sōlium, a regal seat. Fr. *sōlus*, fr. ὅλος, as made of one entire or solid piece of wood. See Solennis and Solidus. ¶ Al. for *sodium* (as ἑλυσσός, uLyssees,) fr. ἔδιον formed from ἔδα pf. mid. of ἴτω, to seat.

Sollīcīto, *Sōlīcīto*, I displace, disturb, harass. “That is, à solo cito, I move from the ground. So that the first syllable will be long from the concourse of short vowels. [As in Ἀβάνατος, Italia.] Or fr. *sollum cito*, I move [or disturb] another entirely or completely. See Solennis. Or for *sullicito*, [as sOboles for sUboles,] *sublīcīto* fr. *sub* and *lacio*.” Thus Vossius, who adds: “Sanè *sollicitare* dicuntur qui *alliciunt* spe aliquâ aut metu.” *Sollicitus* may be the prior word; from *sollum* or *solum*, entirely, and *citus*, moved. And hence *solicito*.

Sollus: See Solennis.

Sōlēcismus, a solecism. Σολοικισμός.

Sōlor, I comfort, solace. Fr. *solus* or *sollus* fr. ὅλος, (See So-

lennis) whole. I make whole, I refresh.¹

Sōlax, applied to a sheep with its wool whole and entire, as it is by nature, unshorn and uncombed, and so thick and coarse. It is applied also to coarse wool. Fr. *sōlus*, fr. ὅλος, whole.

Solstitium, the solstice. Fr. *sol*, *solis*; and *sto*, *statum*. The standing still of the sun.

Sōlum, the ground. For *holum* (as ἦξ, Sex) fr. ὅλος, whence is Solidus. That which is entire, solid, firm. By a metaphorical transition *solum* was applied to that on which anything rests as a foundation. Servius: “*Solum* navis est mare; et *solum* avium est aer.” Hence it was applied to the sole of the foot. ¶ Al. from the north. “Germ. *saul*, *seul*, Welsh *sail*, Anglo-Sax. *syl*.” W.

Solvo, I loose. For *soluo*, (as Voluo, Volvo,) whence *solutum*. So as in Socors for *Seorsim*, and *luo*, λύω, I loose.

Sōlus, alone. For *so-alus* from *seorsim* ab *aliis*; or from *seorsim* and *alis*, which was anciently used for *alius*; or at once for *so-alius*, whence the genitive *Solius*. So—, as in Socors, Solvo (i. e. Soluo), Sobrius. ¶ Al. from ὅλος, whole. “For, as long as anything is whole, so long it is (*solum* unumque) alone and one;

¹ Al. from *solus*. As properly applied to comforting persons (*solos*) bereft and forlorn.

by division it becomes many.”

V.

Somnium, a dream. Fr. *somnus*. As taking place during sleep. Gr. ἐνύπνιον.

Somnus, sleep. Fr. ὕπνος; whence *sympnus*, *sopnus*, (as ἤκτις, nOctis,) for softness *somnus*, assuPremus, suPmus, suMinus.

Sonivius, making a sound. Fr. *sonus*. *Vius*, as *Biz* in *Manubizæ*.

Sono, I sound. *Sonum* facio.

Sons, *sontis*, hurtful, noxious; guilty. Fr. σίντης, hurtful. We have promOntorium from promIntorium.

Sonticus morbus, a noxious or noisome disease. Fr. *sons*, *sontis*. *Sontica* causa is a sufficient excuse for absence from the courts of justice, &c., when a person was afflicted with the *sonticus* morbus.

Sonus, a sound. For *tonus*, fr. τόνος. In Greek σὺ and τὺ, πλήσσω and πλήττω, σήμερον and τήμερον, σῆτες and τῆτες are interchanged. ¶ Or for *thonus*, (as Dor. ὄρσις for ὄρθις,) fr. τίθονα pf. mid. of θίνω, to strike. ¶ Al. from στόνος, a lamentation. T dropt for softness.

Sophia, wisdom. Σοφία.

Sophisma, a sophism. Σόφισμα.

Sophista, a sophist. Σοφιστής.

Sophos, *Sophus*, wise. Σοφός.

Sopio, I lull to rest. Fr. *sopor*. Or allied to it.

Sopor, a deep sleep. For *supor*, (as μΤλη, mOla,) fr. ὕπαρ, a dream.

Söracum, a basket or chest. Σάρακος.

Sorbo, I sup up. Fr. βοφέω, transp. ὀφέω, whence *sorpheo*, then *sorbeo*, as ἀμφο, amBo.

Sorbus: See Appendix.

Sordes, filth. Fr. σύρην (as ἤκτις, nOctis,) fr. σύρω, to sweep or brush into a heap. Sweepings. ¶ Al. from σάρην, fr. σαίρω, to sweep. ¶ Al. from ἀρδα, filth. ¶ “Fr. σωρός, a heap. That is, the filth of a house collected into a heap.”

V. So *Cænum* is explained by Forcellini “*variarum sordium collectio*.”

Sörer, a fieldmouse. For *surer*, from ὕραξ.

Sörites, an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. Σωρείτης.

Söror, a sister. Wachter: “*Græcis εἶρω est necto, copulo: unde recentioribus ἔρος, connexus sive propinquus*.” In a feminine sense, *eros* would mean “*connexa sive propinqua*,” and would apply well to a sister. From *eros* might be *soros*, as *Socer* or *Socerus* is from Βουρός. Then *soror*, as we have arboS and arboR. ¶ Or from ὄρα, pf. mid. of εἶρω, to connect. Hence ὄρος, as Σκορός from Σκείρω. ¶ Al. for *seror* fr. *sero*. As before, connected as a sister to a brother. “*Quidam à sero, quodd eodem mecum semine S A T A ac genita sit*.” F.¹

Sororiculata: See Appendix.

¹ “From Hebr. SARH, caro, aut secundum carnem propinqua.” V.

Sors, sortis, a lot, die, or anything used to determine chances. Fr. *σρος*; whence *hors*, (as *Móros*, *Mors*,) then *sors*, as *Ἐξ*, *Sex*. Ainsworth here explains *σρος* "FINIS qui res dubias definiat." From *σρος* is *δελίζω*, to determine, settle.

Sbs, the same as *eos*. See *Sas*.

Sospes, safe and sound. *Vossius*: "Fr. *σῶς*, safe and sound. But whence is *pes*? Is it fr. *ποῦς*, (*Æol.* *πῆς*), *pes*, the foot? *Sospes*, one who can go whither he pleases." *Salvis pedibus præditus*. Rather, *PES* is a termination here as in *cæsPES*. *Cæaipes*, *Cæspes*: *Sosipes*, *Sospes*.

Sotadæum carmen, a poem composed after the model of those of *Sotades*, an obscene poet.

Söter, a preserver. *Σωτήρ*.

Spädix, a palm branch with the fruit on it. Also, of a bright bay color. *Σπάδιξ*.

Spädo, a eunuch. *Σπάδων*.

Spargo, I scatter. Fr. *σπαργῶ* (*σπαργῶ*) fut. 2. of *σπαράσσω*, I tear in pieces, same as *Discerpo*, which is used in the sense of *spargo*. *Virgil*: "Multa patri portanda dabat mandata, sed auræ Omnia DISCERPUNT." ¶ Or from *σπαρκα* pf. of *σπείρω*, I scatter. See *Mergo*.

Spargo, spray. From the verb.

Sparta. The expression "*Spartam sortitus es, hanc orna*," is from the Greek, *Σπάρταν ἔλαχες, ταύταν κόσμηι*.

Spartæoli, a name of contempt given to the soldiers appointed

by Augustus to watch the city by night for fear of fire. "Either from their using shoes made of *spartum*, or from the ropes of *spartum* which were much used in quenching fires." F.

Sparti, a race of armed men said to have sprung up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. *Σπαρτοί*.

Spartum, a kind of Spanish broom. *Σπάγρον*.

Spärus, *Spära*, a missile weapon. Fr. *σπαίρω*, *σπαρῶ*, to quiver, vibrate. *Wachter* mentions Germ. *spe*. ¶ *Al.* from *πείρω*, *ἔπαρον*, to pierce; *Σ* being prefixed.¹

Spasma, a spasm. *Σπάσμα*.

Spasticus, afflicted with spasm. *Σπαστικός*.

Spätha, a ladle, scummer; broadsword; branch of a palm-tree, &c. *Σπάθη*.

Späthälium, *Spatialium*, a bracelet. Fr. *σπατάλη*, luxury. An instrument of luxury.

Späthälium, a branch of palm-tree, with the dates hanging on it. *Σπαθάλιον*.

Spätior, I rove, range. That is, I traverse a *spatium* with my feet.

Spätium, a raceground; a place to walk in; any place of extent; space, room; size, &c. For *spadium* fr. *σπάδιον* *Æol.* form of *στάδιον*, a raceground.²

Spécialis, particular, peculiar. Fr. *species*, a sort, species.

¹ *Varro*: "It is called from its likeness to the fish called *sparus*, Gr. *σπάρος*."

² *Haigh*: "Fr. *σπιδιον*, wide, thick."

Spēcies, an external form seen by the eye; form, figure, shape, appearance; vision, image, likeness; pretty form, beauty. And, because objects seen by the eye are not generals but individuals; therefore it is said of any thing individual, and means, a sort, species. It is applied also to articles or pieces of plate or of workmanship; to any sorts of spices, drugs, &c. It is also an idea as seen by the mind. Fr. *specio*.

Spēcillum, a surgical instrument for looking into or searching wounds and ulcers. Fr. *specio*.

Spēcimen, an instance, specimen, pattern. Fr. *specio*, as Regimen. As in buying wares (*specimus*) we look at particular articles in order to estimate the whole.

Spēcio, I see, view. For *scepio* fr. *σκεπω* (whence *σκεπτομαι*), I view. So the French *Estincelle*, i. e. *Estincelle*, *Stincelle*, is for *Sciatelle* from *Scintilla*.

Spēciosus, beautiful to the sight, sightly; showy. Fr. *species*. Somewhat as *Formosus* from *Forma*.

Spēcio, I view frequently or much. Fr. *specio*, *spectrum*.

Spectrum, the form or image of a thing represented to the mind, an idea, phantom. Fr. *specio*, *spectrum*.

Spēcūla, a small hope. Fr. *spes*, as *Res*, *Recula*.

Spēcūla, a high place for viewing things from. Fr. *specio*.

Spēcūlāris lapis, a kind of

transparent stone used for glass. Fr. *specular*, as being seen through. Or fr. *speculum*.

Spēcūlum, a lookingglass. Fr. *specio*.

Spēcus, a den. Soft for *speis* fr. *σπίς*. So *Decet* for *Deet*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *σπίς*, a covering, protection; transp. *σπίς*."

Spēcūm, a den. *Σπέλαιον*.

Spelta, a kind of corn. Anglo-Sax. and Germ. *spelt*. "Martini derivat a *spalten*, fridere, ob geminos utriculos. Geminos negat esse Frischius, et a divisione utricularum sonnen arcessit. Mihi videtur *gramen fissum* denotare." W.

Spēcūnca, a den. For *spelunga* fr. *σπέλυξ*, *σπέλυγος*.

Sperma, ātis, seed. *Σπέρμα*.

Sperno, I despise. For *pterno* (as *Πτρω*, *SPuo*) fr. *πτερω*, the heel. That is, I tread on, insult. ¶ Al. from *σπίς*, the ankle and the heel. ¶ "From *σπερω* fut. of *σπείρω*, I scatter; as fr. *περω* or *περάω* is *πρω*. So that is properly said *σπερσι*, which is scattered in the way, as *Temno* is derived from cutting off. Or for *separino* ff. *separo*, as from *Nato* is *Natino*, whence *Natio*. Ennius uses *sperno* in this sense: 'Jus atque equum se a malis spernit procul.' Or for *separno* fr. *separ*." V. No in *separno*, as in *Orno*. *Sperno* into *sperno*, as *grAssus* into *grEssus*, &c.

Spēro: See Appendix.

Spes, hope. Short for the ancient *speres*, which is allied to *spero*.

Sphæra, a sphere, ball. Σφαῖρα.

Sphaeromachia, a tennis-match. Σφαιρομαχία.

Sphinx, the Sphinx. Σφίγξ.

Sphragitis, a mark, impression. Σφραγίτις.

Spica: See Appendix.

Spicio, I view. Short for *specio*. ¶ Pezronius refers it to Celt. *spi*, an eye; whence our *spy*.

Spiculum, the point of a dart. Fr. *spica*.

Spina, a thorn. Fr. *spica*, whence *spicinus*, *spicina*, *spina*.

¶ Al. for *spiculina* from *spiculum*, which is from *spica*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. στίνα, Æol. στίνα." Whence is στίνα? Fr. στίζω, to prick, fut. 2. στιγῶ, whence σπινγὸς, contracted στίρος?"

Spinter, a bracelet. Soft for *sphincter*, σφιγκτήρ, a clasp.

Spinthria: "Repertor monstræ libidinis novique concubitæ. A σπινθήρ, scintilla. A monstrosarum libidinum ardore." F.

Spinturnix, a monstrous bird. Dacier: "Avis incendiaria, σπινθήρις, a scintillâ, quæ Græcè σπινθήρ. Plinius: 'INCENDIARIAM avem alii spinturnicem vocant.' Dicta quodd de busto eadem tectis inferret, atque ita INCENDIUM faceret." Compare Coturnix.

Spinus, a sloe-tree or black thorn. Fr. *spina*.

Spionia, ———

Spira, a curve, wreath, fold. Σπείρα.

Spiro, I breathe. Fr. σπείρα, I pant, breathe hard. ¶ Tooke: "From the Anglo-Sax. *spirian*."

Spissus, thick. Scheide says, "From the same root as πίασα, pitch." That is, from πίο, πίπισσαι, to make thick. Or at once from πίασα: that is, as thick as pitch. S added as in Scalpo, Sculpo, and in Gr. σκιδνημι, σφάζω, σμικρὸς, &c. ¶ Al. for *sepissus*, fr. *sepis*, a hedge.

Spithama, a spaw. Σπιθαμή.

Splen, the spleen. Σπλήν.

Splendo, I shine. For *splendo* (as Frango, &c.) fr. σπληδέω, I burn. Σπληδὸς was a lighted cinder, or hot ember.

Splenium, a patch, plaister. Σπλήνιον.

Spodium, dross. Σπόδιον.

Spoliarius, a place where persons going to bathe (*spoliabant*) stripped themselves of their clothes; and where gladiators, who had died in the arena, were brought and (*spoliabantur*) stripped.

Spolium, the skin stripped off a beast, a prey, spoil. Fr. σπύλος, a spoil: whence σκυλλίζω, to spoil, fut. σκυλλίσω, σκυλλιάω, Æol. σκυλιάω, (as λύκος, Æol. λύπος, whence lupus,) whence *spolio*, as *folium* is for *fulium*. ¶ Al. from σπολή, Æol. for στολή, a garment. ¶ Tooke refers it to Sax. *spillan*, to deprive.

Sponda, a bedstead. From the North. The Germ. is *beddsponde* and *sponde*; and

¹ Al. from σπίζω, to stretch out. "Quia in acumen extenditur." V. Etym.

spond is a board or beam; and *spünden*, to plank together. ¶ Vossius says: "Properly a bed-room fr. *σπονδή*, a treaty, or *spondeo* whence *sponsa*, a spouse." Hall: "The *sponda* was a couch for married persons. Fr. *spondeo*, to assure or engage."

Spondæus, a spondee. *Σπονδαῖος*.

Spondaulæ, men who sang in sacrifices. *Σπονδαῦλαι*.

Spondeo, I pledge my word, promise, engage. Fr. *σπονδή*, a treaty, engagement.

Spondeum, a chalice used in making libations. *Σπονδαῖον*.

Spondylus, a joint of the spine; &c. *Σπόνδυλος*.

Spongia, a sponge. *Σπογγία*.

Sponsa, a spouse. Fr. *spondeo*, *spondsum*, *sponsum*. One engaged or betrothed.

Spontis, *Sponte*, of one's own free will. *Spontis* is soft for *spondis* (as *sporTa* for *sporDa*), from *σπονδῆς*, as *Dicis* from *Δίκης*. And *sponte* is from *σπονδῆ*. *Σπονδῆς* and *σπονδῆ* being considered as meaning by engagement, agreement. Thus "*sponte meâ*" means "*pacto meo*, i. e. *me promittente et obligante me ipsum pacto, te non cogente me et obligante me minis*." ¶ Or *spontis* and *sponte* are from *spondeo*, *sponditum*, *sponutum*.

Sporta, a basket. Soft for *spordu* (as *stulTus* for *stulDus*), fr. *σπυρίς*, acc. *σπυρίδα*, *σπυρίδα*, whence *sporda*, as from *ῥιπτός* is *nOctis*.

Spřetus, participle of *sperno*,

spernitum, *spernitum*, *spernitum*, *spretum*.

Spuma, foam. Fr. *spuo*, whence *spuma*, *spuma*. Compare *Gluma*, *Gemma*.

Spuo, I spit. Hesychius has *ψύττει πτύει*. Supposing that a word *ψύει* produced *ψύτω*, by transposition we have *σπύει*, *spuo*. ¶ Al. from *πτύει*, transp. *πύει*, whence *σπύει*, *S* and *T* being commuted in *Σδ*, *Tδ*; *Σῆτες*, *Tῆτες*: and *Sonus* being perhaps put for *Tonus*. Rather, from *εσπύει*, I spit into or upon: whence *εσπύει*, for softness *εσπύει*. ¶ Al. from the North. Anglo-Sax. *speowian*, Goth. *speiwan*, Germ. *spewen*, Eng. *spew*.

Spurcus, foul, nasty. Fr. *σκῶς*, dung; whence a word *σκωρικὸς*, Æol. *σκαρικὸς*, as from *σΚύλος*, Æol. *σΠύλος*, is *sPo-lium*. Hence *sporcus*, *spurcus*. ¶ Al. from *πόρκος*, a hog: *S* being prefixed. That is, hog-gish.

Spūrius: See Appendix.

Spūtum, spit. Fr. *spuo*, *spūtum*, *sputum*.

Squāleo, *Squalleo*, I am foul or dirty from neglect, am rough or horrid. Hill: "*Squalor* comes from *squama*, and supposes different masses, resembling the scales of fishes, creating the dirt, and defiling the body. Gellius says: *In corporibus incultis squamosisque ALTA CONGERIE sordium, squalor appellatur*." From *squama* then is *squamilus*, *squamilus*, *squalitus*, then *squalleo* and *squalor*. ¶ Al. from *ἀσχάλλω*, *σχάλλω*, to

squaræ: Cicero: "Erat in luctu Senatus, *squalebat* civitas." ¶ Al. from σκέλλω, to dry up. Lucan: "Oraque projectâ *squalent* ARENTIA: lingua." Silius: "*Squalebat* tellus vitiato FERVIDA dorso." Dacier says: "Α σκελλῶς, aridus, squalidus." ¶ Haigh: "Fr. σκάλλω, to rake, harrow."

Squalus, a skate or ray. Fr. *squalur* or rather *squales*. From the roughness of its skin. Pliny thus mentions the Squatina, which is the same as the *squalus*: "ASPERA cute ut squatina, quâ ligna et eborâ poliumtur."

Squāma, a scale. Fr. *scaber*, *scabra*, whence *scabrīma*, (as *Victima*, &c.,) whence *squabrīma*, *squama*. From *squabrīma* we have also *squabma*, whence *squamma*, as it is also written. ¶ Al. from *squaleo*, to be rough: whence *squalima*, *squama*. ¶ Al. from σκάμμα, an excavation.

Squarra, roughness of skin. Fr. *squama*, whence *squamera*, (as *Patera*, *Arcera*,) then *squamra*, *squarra*. ¶ Al. from ἰσχυρά, crust adhering to hollow ulcers.

Squatina: See Appendix.

Squilla, a sea-onion. For *skilla* fr. σκίλλα.

St; hist. hush. From the sound.

Stābilis, firm. For *statibilis* fr. *statum*.

Stābūlum, a stall, stable. Fr. *sto*. A place where cattle stand. Homer has στατός ἵππος. Nepos has "STANS iumentum."

Stacta, an oil or gum distilling from trees. Στακτή.

Stādium, a place where they contended in wrestling and in the race. Also, 125 paces. Στάδιον.

Stagma, *stamma*, a drop. Στάγμα.

Stagno, I stiffen. Fr. στεγνῶ. As *magnus* for *magnus*.

Stagnum, a lake, pool. Fr. στεγνόν, which keeps shut in that which otherwise would flow out. Dacier: "Α στεγνόν, quod minimè rimosum est et fideliter continet, a στέγω, tego." ¶ Al. from *sto*. Standing water. But how shall we account for the termination? *Abiegnus*, &c., do not apply.

Stalagmia, ὄrum, earrings. Σταλάγμια.

Stāmen, yarn, spun wool. Fr. στάμων, yarn. Or fr. *sto*, like *Flamen*; as στάμων fr. στάω, στά.

Stannum: See Appendix.

Stātārius, steady, fixed. Fr. *sto*, *statum*.

Stātāria Pugna is an engagement in which the combatants do not change their place, but keep *STANDING* in one place. Fr. σταδία μάχη.

Stāter, a weight. And a coin. Στατήρ.

Stātēra, a steelyard. Fr. στατήρ, acc. στατήρα, the word by which Cyril explains ζυγός, the beam of a balance. *Statera* and *στατήρ* may be both from ἵσταται pp. of στάω, to weigh. ¶ Al. from *στατήρ*, firm.

Stāticūlum, a little image

or *stade*. For *statio* fr. *statio*. ¶ Al. from *sto*, *statum*.

Staticulus, a kind of stationary dance, in which the dancers remained on the same spot. Forcellini explains it, “genus saltationis stativæ, ὄρχημα στάσιμον.” Fr. *sto*, *statum*.

Stetim, firmly, constantly. Fr. *sto*, *statum*, like *Sensim*. In the manner of one standing firm.

Stetim, immediately. Fr. *statum*. In the place or in the position in which we stand, without leaving the spot or the position in which we stand, on the spot. See *Illico*.

Statina, the Goddess who presided over children on their first beginning to stand firm. Fr. *statum*.

Statio, the act of standing; a place of standing, station, post, place, &c. Fr. *statum*.

Stativa castra, a standing camp, station, quarters. Fr. *statum*.

Stator Jupiter. Livy represents Romulus as thus addressing Jupiter: “Tu pater Deum hominumque, demē terrērem Romanis, foedam fugam siste. Hic ego tibi templum *Statori* Jovi voveo.” Seneca opposes this derivation: “Et Jovem illum optimum ac maximum rite dices et tonantem et *statorem*: qui non, ut historici tradiderunt, ex eo quod post votum susceptum acies Romanorum fugientium *stetit*; sed, quod *stant* beneficio ejus omnia, *stator* stabilitorque est.”

Statua, a statue. Fr. *statuo*,

to set up. Plautus: *statuam decet statum statui ex statu.*

Stamina, um, props of a vine; ribs of a ship; coating of a floor. Properly, things which (*statum*) fix others or keep them firm.

Statuo, I make to stand up, set up, raise; I make to stand still, stop; I hold fixed in any mind, am steadily resolved, am of firm or decided opinion; resolve, decree, &c. From *sto*, *statum*.

Statura, size or bigness of body. Fr. *statum*. Compare *Status*, state or condition.

Status, a standing still; a standing up, standing position or posture; posture, attitude, manner, air; posture of affairs, state of affairs; size of body, as shown by a standing posture, &c. Fr. *statum*.

Status, fixed, settled, stated, determined. Fr. *sto*, *statum*, or from Gr. *στατός*. That is, made to stand still, fixed. *Status* is also presented, shown; i. e. made to stand before another.

Stega, the deck of a ship. Fr. *stegon*.

Stela, a pilaster. Fr. *στέλα*.

Stella, a star. Fr. *ἀστὴρ*, *ἀστρίπος*, whence *asterula*, *astella*, *stella*.

Stellatura, a fraudulent gain made by tribunes who appropriated to their own use a part of the pay or the provisions allotted to the soldiery. “Fr. *στέλλα*, to dismiss. Temporary dismissal of the soldiery being the plea they held out for the fraud. [Or fr. *στέλλα*, to contract; and

so diminish.] Or for *stellionatura* fr. *stellionatus*, crimen *stellionis*." V.

Stellio, a lizard having its back variegated with spots like (*stella*) stars. Ovid: "Aptumque colori Nomen habet variis *stellatus* corpore guttis." Gr. *ἀστράλας*.

Stellio, a knave. For the skin of the *stellio* was thought to be beneficial in curing the Morbus Comitialis; and the animal was fabled to eat it when it had east it off, lest it should fall into the hands of men and heal that disorder. Pliny: "Opere pretium est scire quomodo præripiatur, cum exiit membrana hyberna, aliàs devoranti eam, quoniam nullum animal fraudulentius invidere homini tradunt: inde *stellionem* nomen sicut in maledictum translatum." ¶ Al. from the northern *stelan*, *stela*, to steal, rob.

Stemma, *ätis*, a garland. *Ἐτέρα*. Also, a pedigree. For with garlands the Romans used to intertwine the images and names of their forefathers. The Swedish term for pedigree is *stämma*, the German *stamma*.

Stera, matrix. Ab *ὀστρακα*, *ὀστρακα*.

Stercus, dung. Fr. *στέρπυρος*, *stergus*, in Hesychius; cut down to *στέρπος*, or to *στέρπυρος*, *στέρπος*; (See Grus,) whence *stergus*, *stercus*. ¶ Al. for *sternicus*, fr. *sterno*, to-strew, to scatter. Forcellini explains *Stercoro* "*stercus per agros SPARGO*." ¶ Al. from *στειρός*, or a word *στειρώδης*, hard, firm.

Sterilis, barren. Fr. *στειρα*, same as *στειρός*, barren.

Sternax equus, a horse which (*sternit*) throws or casts its rider. As Vivo, Vivax.

Sternax, one who (*sternit*) strews himself on the ground in fear or supplication.

Sterno, I strew, spread; strew on the ground, lay flat, overthrow, &c. Fr. *στροπνύω*, cut down to *στόρω*, whence *storno*, and *sterno*, as *vOster* became *vEater*. Or from *στροπνύω* might be *sterno* by transposition.

Sternuo, I sneeze. Soft, as somesay, for *pternuo*, fr. *πταρνύω*. Rather, from a word *σισταρνύω* or *ισταρνύω*, to sneeze into or upon; whence *ἰσταρνύω*, for softness *σταρνύω*, whence *sternuo*, as *pEssulus* and *grEssus* for *pAssulus* and *grAssus*.

Sterquilinium, a dunghill; a stinking fellow. For *sterculinium* fr. *stercus*, dung.

Sterto,—

Stibadium, a kind of couch. *Στιβάδιον*.

Stibi, *Stibium*, antimony. *Στίβι*.

Stica allii, a clove of garlic. Vossius asks: "Num *stica* ex *στικτη*, ut propriè sic dicatur *χιτών κατάστικτος*, tunica notis variegata: atque inde generatum de quâvis tunica cœperit usurpari, et tractum ad tunicas cœpæ?" *Stica* might thus be deduced from *στιξ*, *στιχός*. See *Sticha*. But Forcellini remarks that Pontedera defends with justice the old reading *spica*.

Sticha, a kind of grape. Fr.

στῆ. *στυγός*, a row. From its bearing raisins striped with lines or little veins.

Stigma, *ātis*, a puncture, brand. *Στυγία*.

Stigmātias, a slave branded. *Στυγματίας*.

Stigo, (whence *instigo*) I prick. Fr. *στυγῶ* fut. 2. or *ἔστυγα* pf. mid. of *στίζω*, I prick.

Stilla, a drop. Fr. *stiria*, whence *stiriola*, *stirika*, *stilla*, æ. *Asterula*, *Astella*. ¶ Or from *στίλη*, a minute particle, and a drop. Hence *stilula*, *stilla*.

Stillicidium, water falling in drops. For *stillicadium*, fr. *stilla cado*.

Stilus, *Stylus*, a stalk; a sharp pointed pencil made of iron or brass; writing; style of writing. *Στύλος*.

Stimulus, a goad; instigation. Soft for *stigmulus* fr. *ἔστυγμαι* pp. of *στίζω*, to prick.

Stinguo, I erase. For *stiguo* (as *Pago*, *Pango*,) fr. *στυγῶ* fut. 2. of *στίζω*, I prick. For *extinguo*. As *Molior*, *Populor*, are used for *Demolior*, *Depopulor*. “*Pungendo deleo*.” V.

Stipa, the same as *Stypa*, *Stupa*.

Stipātōres, the bodyguard of a king. For (*stipant*) they crowd his person.¹

Stipendium, the pay of soldiers. For *stipipendium*. A *stipe pendendā*. For, before brass was stamped, it was weigh-

ed and not counted out. Hence *stipendium* was used for a campaign. And for tribute, for at first tributes were imposed to obtain (*stipendium*) pay for the soldiery.

Stipes, *Stypes*, a stake fixed in the ground. *Στύπος*.

Stipo, I stuff, cram; throng, encompass. Fr. *stibo* fr. *στίβω*. Or fr. *στύφω*.

Stips or *Stipes*: See Appendix.

Stipula, the stem, stalk, or blade of corn. Fr. *στύρος*, a stem.

Stipulor, I make a bargain or contract in a set form. Fr. *stipula*. For in their contracts, which were chiefly about land, the ancients used to hold a *stipula* in their hand as a representation of the whole estate. ¶ Al. from *stips*, *stipis*, money. “*Quod stipem* posceret creditor, debitor sponderet; quod erat *stipulari* et *restipulari*.” Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *stiptulor* (somewhat as *Stimulus* for *Stigmulus*,) fr. *stiptulum*, fr. *στίπτω*, taken actively as that which binds fast.

Stiria, a congealed drop of water, an icicle. Fr. *στίγος*, hard, solid. As *Gloria* from *Φλαυγός*. ¶ Al. for *stilia*, (as *βαδίδος*, *vaRius*; *σηλία*, *seRia*,) fr. *στίλη*, a minute particle.

Stirps is thus explained by Forcellini: “*Radix, et imus truncus arboris quâ hæret radicibus: item totus ipse truncus ex quo rami exeunt*.” In each sense *stirps* may be from *στιφρός*, (*στιφρός*, *στιφρς*,) or *στιβάν*

¹ Al. from their receiving (*stipem*) pay.

ρῆς; > (στειβῆς, στείβῆς, στίβῆς;) firm, solid. ¶ Al. from στερόπους, firm-footed.

Stīva, the plough-handle. As from σπῆγω is srglo, from στυφή, Dor. στυφά, firm, hard, solid, is *stīpha*, whence *stiva*.

Stlāta (navis), a kind of broad pirate vessel. Festus: "Genus navigii latum magis quam altum, et a latitudine appellatum, eā consuetudine quā Stlocum pro Locum, Stlitem pro Litem dicebant."

Stloppus, the sound made by blowing up one's cheeks and striking them. From the sound.

Sto, I stand. Fr. στάω, στῶ, I make to stand.

Stōici, the Stoics. Στωϊκοί.

Stōla, a matron's robe. Fr. στόλη, a garment.

Stōlidus, senseless, dull, sottish. Fr. *stolo*, a useless suckler. As Gelu, Gelidus. Hence *stōlidus* is as useless as a *stolo*; good for nothing, insipid, senseless, dull, &c. Some read in a passage of Ausonius, "Sed jam non potes, O *stolo*, doceri:" but the reading is disputed. ¶ Al. from στόλος, a pillar, as mOla from μΤλη. As senseless as a pillar.

Stōlo, a shoot or scion springing out of the root or side of the stock of a tree; a useless sucker. Vossius: "Ab Hebr. *STL*, plantare, surculos aut stolonem inserere. Vel a στόλος a στόλλω, mitto: quia emititur a radici-

bis aut radicibus lateribus." Wachter says of a sprout, "Propriè est id quod motu naturali a frutice protruditur, et quasi ejaculatur. Græcis βλαστὸς a βέλλω, jacio." Donnegau explains στόλος "a stalk" in Aristotle Part. Anim.

Stömāchor, I am greatly displeased, out of humor. Properly, afficior *stomachum*, I am ill in the stomach, loathe, am displeased with particular foods. Hence it is applied to persons who loathe or are disgusted with particular persons. Forcellini says: "In the manner of the *stomach* which loathes food, or because the *stomach* is the seat of the bile."

Stömāchus, the gullet; stomach. Στόμαχος.

Stömāticē, a medicine for sores in the mouth. Στοματική.

Stōrea, anything spread on the ground; a mat. Fr. στρογίω, to strew.

Strābo, squinteyed. Στραβών.

Strāges, a scattering here and there of things fallen and broken; havoc, carnage. For *straviges* fr. *stravi*. See Seges.

Strāgūlum, a cover or coverlet for a couch. For *stravigulum*. See Strages.

Strāmen, anything spread or strewed on the ground for resting on; straw, litter. For *stravimen* fr. *stravi*. So Nomen for Novimen.

Strangūlo, I choke, strangle.

Στραγγαλό.

Strangūria, a strangury.

Στραγγουρία.

¹ Ainsworth says: "From ἕνω." And Turton says: "From Hebr. הָנוּחַ, stila."

Stratēgema, a stratagem. *Στρατηγήμα*.

Stratēgus, a general. *Στρατηγός*.

Strātor, one who saddles and bridles a horse for his master to mount. Fr. *stratum*. Qui *sternit equum stratis*.

Strātum, a horsecloth, blanket, packsaddle, &c. As being strewed or spread. See *Stravi*.

Strātūra, the paving of causeways, &c. Fr. *stratum*. *Sternendi opus*.

Strāvi, *strātum*, I have strewed, &c. From a verb *στράω*, *στρώ*, whence *στρατός*, a camp: shortened from a verb *στοράω*, which was allied to *στορέω*.

Strebūla caro, the flesh about the hips. "Fr. *στρεβλός*, *curvus*: from the curvature of the hips. Varro says: 'Græcum est ab hujus loci *VERSURA*.' Whence Turnebus concluded it is fr. *σπίφα*, to turn. But analogy favors the former derivation." V.

Strēna, a new year's gift. Fr. *σπῆνος*, luxury. From the costliness of these gifts. Adam: "At first presents were but rarely given among the Romans; but afterwards, upon the increase of luxury, they became very frequent and costly."

Strēnuus, stout, active, ready, valiant. Fr. *σπηνής*, which Hesychius explains (inter alia) by *λοχυρός*. So Mutuus, Arduus. ¶ Al. for *sternuus* fr. *sterno*.

Strēpo, I make a harsh sound. Fr. *σπῆπω*, to turn. From the notion of a door turning on its

hinge. Fr. *σπῆπω* is *σπῆφός*, a hinge.

Stria, ———

Strībligo, a solecism. Fr. *σπρεβλός*, crooked, "a recto deflexus."

Strīblita: See *Scriblita*.

Strictim, closely, tightly, concisely. Fr. *stringo*, *stringtum*, *strinctum*, *strictum*.

Strictūra, a mass of iron in the furnace. Fr. *strictum*. Because (*stringitur*) it is pressed hard or beaten close by the hammer.

Strictūra, a flake or spark which flies from a piece of iron while (*stringitur*) it is pressed hard with the hammer. Persius: "Et *stringere* venas *Ferventis* massæ *crudo* de *pulvere* *jussit*."

Striculus: See *Hystriculus*.

Strīdeo, I utter a shrill or grating sound. Fr. *σπριδῶ* fut. 2. of *σπρίζω*.

Striga, a hag. The same as *strix*, *strigis*.

Striga is explained an interval between the ranks of an army, in which the horses (*stringuntur*: Compare *Strigilis*), are rubbed down, or are suffered (*atrigare*) to rest. Hence also a furrow drawn at length in ploughing, and a row or rank of things laid at length. But Wachter refers *striga* to Germ. *streichen*, to draw, to draw out at length; whence Anglo-Sax. *strice*, a line, Germ. *strick*, Engl. *streak*, Belg. *street*.

Strīgilis, a currycomb used in baths for rubbing off filth from the body. Fr. *strigo*, *stringo*. ¶ Wachter derives it from Germ. *streichen*, *fricare*.

Strigmentum, filth scraped from the body. Fr. *strigo*, *stringo*.

Strigo, a sorcerer. See the second *Strix*.

Strigo, as, "is the same," says Forcellini, "as *stringo*, and is said of horses or oxen when they rest between while and (*stringuntur*) are rubbed down to give them time to stale and to recover their strength." That is, from *strigo*, whence *Strigilis*. Hence *strigo* is to pause or rest generally. ¶ Gr. *στράγγωμαι* is to delay.

Strigōsus, one who hesitates and shifts or shuffles. Fr. *strigo*, to rest or pause.

Strigōsus, lean, lank. Forcellini: "Said of beasts whose bodies famine or toil (*stringit*) pinches and makes thin." That is, from *strigo*, *stringo*. Vossius: "It is said properly of animals which (*strigant*) take breath in ploughing. And, because this is done chiefly through leanness or meagreness, hence *strigosus* is used of oxen badly fed."

Stringo, I draw tight or close, grasp, pinch; grasp, clinch. I unsheath a sword by grasping the hilt firmly. I strip off the bark of boughs by grasping them firmly. I scrape off, graze, brush; I skim along; &c. I wound slightly. Also, I lop off, prune. This sense is perhaps derived from that of passing over a tree superficially or slightly, and cutting off the least important branches. That is, *leviter vulnero arborem*. *Stringo* is for *strango* from the obsolete *στράγγω*.

Etym.

γω, which Donnegan explains, to squeeze; same as *στραγγύλλω* and *στραγγύωμαι*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *strengen*; allied to which is Anglo-Sax. *streng*, Engl. *string*. Wachter notices the connection here between the German, Greek, and Latin.

Strix, *strigis*, a channel, furrow or flute on a column. See the second *Striga*.

Strix, a screechowl. *Στρυξ*.

Strix, a hag, witch. "For it was supposed that hags changed themselves into the ill-omened bird, the (*strix*) screechowl." V. "Quia in eas aves figurantur. Quare et Volaticæ dictæ sunt." Dacier. Perhaps too, because they uttered their shrieks in the night-time to terrify and alarm.

Strōma, *ātis*, a mattress. *Στρώμα*.

Strōpha, a strophe. A shift, trick. *Στροφή*.

Strōphium, a girdle, belt; a garland. *Στρόφιον*.

Stropus, *Stroppus*, *Struppus*, a strap. Fr. *στροφός* or *τροπός*. Sax. *stropp*.

Structor, a provider of victuals, caterer. Fr. *struo*, *struxi*, *structum*. One who piles up food.

Strūma, a wen or glandular swelling. "Fr. *struo*, to heap up." It. For *struima*. ¶ "From *στρώμα*. Quòd gutturi substrata sit." Ainsw.

Strumea, a species of ranunculus. "Quoniam medetur *strumis*," says Pliny.

Struo, I pile up, heap; raise up, build; build up schemes, plot. Fr. *στρώω*, I strew, and

3 L

so I heap up by strewing one thing on another. It is certain that *struo* very nearly agrees with *στρέω* and *Sterno* in some of its senses. Thus *Strues* is like *Strages* used of a carnage, which is defined by Todd HEAPS of slain. *Struxi*, as *Fluo*, *Fluxi*. ¶ *Al.* from *στειρώ*, *στρέω*, I make firm or solid.

Struppus: See *Stropus*.

Strūthia māla, quince pears.

Στρουθία μῆλα.

Strūthio, an ostrich. *Στρουθίων*.

Stūdeo, I pursue, attend to, study. Fr. *σπυδῶ*, *σπυδῶ* fut. 2. of *σπύδω*. We have *Pavonis* from *Ταῶνος*.

Stultus, foolish, silly, sottish. Fr. *stolidus*, whence *stoldus*, *stoltus*. Thus *Soldan* (*Paradise Lost*, I, 764,) we call *Sultan*. ¶ *Tooke* refers *stultus* to *Sax. styllan*, "obstupescere."

Stūpeo, I am stupid, torpid, motionless. Fr. *στυπος*, a trunk, stock. I am like a stock. *Terence*: "In me quidvis harum rerum convenit, quæ sunt dicta in stultum; caudex, STIPES, asinus."

Stuppa, *Stūpa*, tow. *Στύπη*, *στύπη*.

Stūprum: See *Appendix*.

Sturnus, a stare or starling. "Anglo-Sax. *staer*, *staern*, Germ. *star*. Is it from *sturnus*? Be it so, since *Martini* thinks so. But whence is *sturnus*? Perhaps from *torno*: as turning or whirling round with its companions. *Pliny* says of starlings 'quodam pilæ orbe circumagi.'" *W.* ¶ Or possibly, from

ψαρ, *ψαρς*, whence *ψαρινός*, *σαρινός*, transp. *σαρινός*, whence *σταρινός*, (as s'Gudeo from *σΠυδέω*,) *starnus*, and *sturnus*, as *mUlceo* from *μΑλακῶ*, *cUlcita* from *cAlco*. *Vossius*: "*Σάρκας* was in *Æolic*. *σύρκας*."

Stylōbāta, the pedestal of a pillar. *Στυλοβάτης*.

Stylus: See *Stilus*.

Stypticus, astringent. *Στυπτικός*.

Styrax, the tree storax. *Στύραξ*.

Styx, *Stygis*, the river *Styx*. *Στύξ*.

Suadeo, I advise. Fr. *αὐδάω*, I speak, speak to. S added, as in *Signum*, &c. And A and T transposed. Or from a word *εἰσαυδάω* or *ἰσαυδάω*, 'σαυδάω, 'σuaδάω. ¶ *Al.* from *suavis*: i. e. *suavi* more aut *suavi* alioquo inducere tento. But how *suadeo* from *suavis*?

Suāsum and *Insuāsum* are applied to that which has thoroughly imbibed some color and has been saturated. *Salmasius*: "Quæ ἐκινεταμένως colorata sunt et saturata, Græci πεπισμένα dicunt; Latina *suasa*. Epigramma: *Σχῆνος βάμματι πειθόμενος*. (Yielding to.) *Strabo*: *Πεπισμένως ἐκικαυῶσθαι τὴν χροάν*." The expression then is taken from the Greek. *Festus* explains it "quod quasi *persuadetur* in alium colorem ex albo transire."

Suāvis, ———

Suāvillum, a kind of cheese-cake. Fr. *suavis*. From its sweetness.

Suāvium, a kiss. Fr. *suavis*. From its sweetness.

Sub, under, &c. Fr. ὑπὸ, ὑπ', whence *hub*, as *Ab* from ἄνω; then *sub*, as *Sex* from ἕξ.

Sub in composition is used, like ὑπὸ, for privately; privily; from under; close to, just by; in the place of; somewhat, in some little degree, &c.

Subdo, I place under. See *Abdo*.

Süber, the cork-tree. *Vossius*: "For *suiber* from *suo*, as *Facio*, *Faber*; *Tumeo*, *Tuber*. *Pliny* says that it was used in the winter shoes of females. They used it not only in winter time for purposes of health, but in summer time to make themselves appear taller. *Alexis* the Comedian says: 'Is any girl little? Cork is sewed in her shoes.' Or *suiber* is from εὐφάρ, which is used of the outer skin, as of the cast off skin of a serpent, &c. Thus the tree is called *suiber*, like φελλός, which properly means the bark of the tree, but is used for the tree, because it has entirely the nature of bark. Whence *Pliny* says: 'Non infacetè Græci corticis arborem appellant.' *Scaliger* derives it from *subeo*: because it cannot sink, but (*subit*) mounts up in water." According to the last derivation *sub* should be short.

Subgrunda, the eaves of a house which protect the walls from the rain. For *subgerunda*, *subgerenda*. From its being added or annexed. "*Suggestus terræ*" is a mound of earth.

Sübices nubes humidæ deſum, the clouds. Fr. *subjicio*, as

Obices from *Objicio*. As being cast under the Gods. *Festus* explains it *Subjectæ*. ¶ *Al.* from *subeo*, to ascend.

Subicŭlum, that which is cast under. For *subjiculum*.

Subidus: See Appendix.

Sübinde, close after that, consequently on, thereupon, upon that, afterwards; upon occasion, consequently on particular emergencies, from time to time, now and then. *Sub* is close to, just by. Compare *Deinde*.

Sübitus, sudden. Fr. *subeo*, *subitum*. That which comes privily and unexpectedly. See the second *Sub*.

Subjunctivus modus, the subjunctive mood. So called, because it is necessary (*subjungere*) to subjoin something to it, to complete the sentence. Thus of the sentence "*Cùm clamem, quare me tacere dicis?*," the words "*Cùm clamem*" are of no meaning, if the latter part is not *SUBJOINED*.

Sublātus, lifted up. *Bornæ* (*sub*) from under.

Sublestus, thin, slender, weak, infirm. *Dacier*: "Scaliger admirably supposes it put for *sublepis*, (as *STudium* for *SPudium*,) fr. ὑπόλειπος, rubbed."

Sublīca, a stake or pile of wood driven into the ground for building on. Fr. ὑποδέχω or ὑποδέχομαι, to receive. Whence a word ὑποδοχή, *subdōca*, (See *Sublestus*,) then *subdica*, as *terminus* from τέρμινος; then *sublica*, as *uLysses* from ὕλωστος, a *Lacris* from ἄλακρυς. *Forcellini* explains it, "*Trabs* errec-

ta ad **SUSTINENDUM**." Some-what as *δοξός*, a beam, is fr. *δέξω* same as *δέχομαι*. ¶ Dacier: "Placet quod monet Scaliger, *publicam* dictam ut *obliquam*, et intelligi *Trabem*. Vetus auctor: 'Omni summitatem metiendi observationes sunt duæ: *enormis* et *liquis*. *Enormis*, quæ in omnem actum rectis angulis continetur: *liquis*, quæ minuendi laboris causâ, et salvâ rectorum ratione angulorum, secundum ipsam extremitatem subtenditur.'" But would not thus the I be long? ¶ Al. for *subliga* from *subligo*, to bind together and keep (*sub*) up.

Sublimis, high, exalted. Fr. *limus*. *Sub* is from under, up. Horace: "UDAM Spernit humum fugiente pennâ." Where UDAM is explained by the Delphin Editor "cœnosam et lutosam." ¶ Al. from *sublimen*, an upper threshold.

Submissus, low, lowly. Fr. *mitto*. Placed under. See *Committo*.

Submōveo, I move to a private place, out of sight, remove, &c.

Sūbo, i. q. *καπράω*. Et est à *sus*, *suis*, ut *καπράω* a *κάπρος*. Aut à *subus* dat. pl. ¶ Al. a *σύβαξ*, libidinosus.

Sūbōles: See *Soboles*.

Sūborno, I bribe, suborn. Fr. *orno*. I furnish with secret instructions, equip for underhand purposes.

Subrigo, I raise up. *Sub* is from under, up. Compare *Eri-go*.

Subrōgo, I put in the place

of, substitute; I add to. A senatorial term. For "*rogare legem*" was used of introducing a law. See the second *Sub*.

Subscus, *ūdis*, a form of joining two pieces of wood together, when that, which is inserted, has the form of a wedge reversed; a dovetail. Fr. *subs* (like *Abs* and *Obs*), and *cudo*. The wood being beaten in with a hammer as in forging. Turnebus: "Quod fit *cludendo* scalpris malleo percussis." *Sub* perhaps means here, close to.

Subscīvus or *Subsicīvus* is applied to spare time or leisure hours, considered as (*subsectum*) cut off privately from more important ones. Also to land cut off from the territory which was assigned to the centuries: "Sive," says Vossius, "quia non expleret modum centuriæ, eoque extra *subsecantem* lineam in extremis assignationis finibus relinquere-tur; sive quia in medio quidem centuriarum esset, et fortassis explere centuriam posset, assignari tamen nulli posset, idque ob maciem soli et sterilitatem."

Subsideo, I sit or lie privately or in ambush. Fr. *sedeo*.

Subsidium, a body of troops in reserve; help, assistance. Fr. *sedeo*. As sitting still and in a retired situation against a moment of need.

Substantia, the essence or foundation of anything, as standing under and supporting it. So Gr. *ὑπόστασις*. Also, subsistence, goods, &c., as the basis of supporting life.

Substantivum nomen, a noun substantive, a word which (*substat*) stands firm by itself or supports itself, as opposed to an adjective which requires the aid of a substantive.

Substituo, I put under; I put in the place of. Fr. *statuo*, to place, fr. *sto*, *statum*, I make to stand.

Substo, I stand firm, stand my ground. Properly, I stand from under, I stand up.

Subtēmen. Adam: "The threads inserted into the warp; the woof or weft. For *subteximen* or *substamen*." Forcellini unites both derivations: "Filum molle et parūm tortum quod transversum in telā *substamine* textitur." Varro: "*Subtemen*, quod *subit* stamini." It is written also *subtegmen*, i. e. *subteximen*, *subtexmen*, *subtegsmen*, *subtegmen*.

Subter, under. From *sub*. Compare *Inter*, *Præter*.

Subtilis, thin, fine, small. Fr. τλαί, minute particles. *Sub*, as in *Subdulus*. ¶ Al. for *subtelis*, fr. *tela*. Scaliger: "It is so called from the finer threads which in a well woven (*tela*) web are almost invisible." Or cut down from *subtextilis*.

Subtus, underneath. Fr. *sub*. Like *Intus*.

Sübücŭla, an under tunic or garment worn near the skin. For *subducŭla*, (as *Exduo*, *Exuo*), fr. *subduo*. See *Induo*.

Subverbus, a slave. Fr. *sub verber*, (as *Augur*, *Augustus*), one who is under the scourge.

Sübŭla, a bodkin, awl. For *suibŭla* fr. *suo*. An instrument of sewing.

Sübŭlcus, a swineherd. Fr. *sus*, *suis*. See *Bubulcus*.

Sübŭlo: "Dicitur pædico, quasi *subŭlâ* perforans." F.

Subŭlo: See *Appendix*.

Süburra, *Sübŭra*: See *Appendix*.

Succēdo, I come or go under, into, &c. See *Accedo*.

Succendo, I light up. See *Accendo*.

Succenseo, I am angry. *Irâsum succensus*.

Succīdia, bacon or lard. As kept for frequent use and so wont (*succidī*) to be cut as occasion required. See *Subsecivus*.

Succinum, amber. Pliny: "Arboris succum prisci nostri credere: ob id *succinum* appellantes." 1

Succurro, I run up to another's assistance. So *Subvenio*.

Succussātor, a horse which trots and jolts. Fr. *succutio*, *succussum*.

Sücerda, swine's dung. See *Muscerda*.

Sücŭla, a little sow. For *suicula* fr. *sus*, *suis*. The Latins called the Hyades *Suculæ*; erroneously supposing that the Greek *υάδες* came from *υάς*, *υάδος*, a sow. Cicero: "Has Græci stellas *υάδας* vocitare suerunt a pluendo: *υερ* enim est pluere. Nostri imperitè *sucu-*

1 Wachter refers it to Welsh *cynne*, to burn; and translates *succinum* "lapis ustilis."

lās, quasi a *suibus* essent, non ab imbris nominatæ.”¹

Sūcus, *Succus*, juice. For *sugus* or *sugicus*, fr. *sugo*. That which we suck. Or for *suctus*, That which is sucked. ¶ Al. from *ὄκτος*, *ὄκτος*, *ὄκτος*. ¶ “From Hebr. *sakah*.” Tt. Others refer it to the Celtic.

Sūdarium, a cloth for wiping off (*sudorem*) the sweat, handkerchief, napkin.

Sūdes, a thick stake. Fr. *ῥόδος*, (transp. *σῦδος*,) Æolic form of *ὄζος*, a branch. “*ῥόδος* is used by Sappho. ¶ “From *σῦδην*, impetuously: for with these stakes they formerly rushed impetuously to battle.” V.²

Sūdo, I sweat. Fr. *ῥόδος*, moisture. Hence a word *ῥόδω*, *ῥόδω*, *sudo*. ¶ Al. from *sudor*, which thus is referred to *ῥόδω*, water. But *sudo* produces *sudor*, as Amo Amor.

Sūdor, sweat. See Sudo.

Sūdus, fair and dry. Fr. *se-udus*, i. e. *seorsum* ab *udo*,

without wet. ¶ Al. from *σῦδω*, fine weather.

Sueo, *Suesco*, I am wont. Isaac Vossius: “From *σῦδω*, *σῦω*, Æol. form of *ῥω*, I put on.” Isaac Voss. Compare Habit, a custom, from Habeo, to wear. ¶ Al. from *susa*. To be made one’s own by habit, to be made familiar. ¶ Rather, from *soleo* was *solesco*, abbrev. *soesco*, *suesco*. Then *sueo* was from *suesco*, or it was from *soleo*, *söeo*.

Sufes, a Carthaginian chief magistrate. A Punic word.

Suffertus, stuffed. From *suffercio* i. e. *suffarcio*. Compare *Refertus*.

Sufficio, I substitute. Fr. *facio*. I make to be in the place of another. See *Substituo*.

Sufficio, I afford, or furnish. That is, I MAKE to be UNDER another’s power; or I place under or by him.

Sufficit, it does or suffices. Vossius: “*Facit seu valet sub eâ conditione de quâ actum*.” Or is *sufficit* short for *superficit*?

Suffio, I perfume. For *subfio*. *Fio* (i. e. *fyo*) is fr. *φύω*, Æol. form of *θύω*, (whence *θύος* and *Thus*,) originally, I perfume.

Sufflāmen, a catch to hold a wheel on steep ground; a drag-chain. Vossius: “Properly said of anything rushing with impetuosity and stopped (*flando*) by blowing in a contrary direction.” Or it is properly said of that which causes us to stop and

¹ *Sucula* is also a winch or windlass, and is thus explained and accounted for by Budæus: “*Sucula est machina tractorii generis. Constat tereti ligno, duobus aut pluribus vectibus trajecto utrinque, æquâ extantibus longitudine. Hæc dum versatur, funis, qui ductarius dicitur, circa eam obvolvitur. Sic vocata est a σκωρη similitudine. Nempe quod etiam hæc machina suum PORCULUM haberet. Nam in mediâ circiter suculâ batillus aut uncus, qui figebatur, ut teneret funem, qui, dum versabatur, suculâ circumplicabatur, porculus vocabatur.*” Wachter explains *sucula* “machina tractoria,” and refers it to Germ. *zug*, instrumentum trahendi.

² Al. from *εἶδω* fr. *εἶω*, to burn; or fr. *εβόρδς*, burnt; transp. *σευρός*. Virgil has “*PRÆSTÆ sudēs*.”

(*sufflare*) take breath. ¶ Or is *sufflamen* for *subblamen* (as ἀμφω, amBo,) fr. ὑββλημα, (i. e. ὑπόβλημα,) Dor. ὑββλάμα, one thing cast under another? ¶ Or for *suffragimen*, whence *sufframen*, for softness *sufflamen*? From breaking underneath the force of the wheel.

Suffoco, I choke, suffocate. For *suffaucto*, (as Plaudo, Explodo,) fr. *sub* and *fauis*, *fauis*, the windpipe. I put my hand under another's throat and press it close. So our Throttle from Throat.

Suffrago, the joint of the hinder leg of a beast. Fr. *sub*, below; and *frago*, *frango*. For the continuation of the leg is there divided and appears there to be broken. "Natura, plicandi et vertendi pedis causâ, in medio cruris FRACTURAM fecit, quam Græci a flexu καμπή, Latini a *frangendo suffraginem*, Saxones ab incidendo sectionem vel incisum vocant." W.

Suffragor: See Appendix.

Suggero, I afford, furnish. That is, I carry under or close by another. See Sufficio, I afford. Also, I put in mind, prompt. That is, I carry or bring under another's observation. Also, I add, annex, heap. That is, I carry or bear one thing close under or close by another.

Suggillo, *Sūgillo*, I make livid by a bruise; I beat, insult, affront. For *succillo* from *sub*, and *κῦλον*, the hollow part under the lower eyelid. The Greeks say ὑπωπιάζω from ὑπὸ and ὤψ. ¶ Scaliger says: "From *sub*;

and *cinnus*, *cilium*, *palpebra*; diminutiv. *cillus*." But Forcellini observes that *cinnus* is not yet supported by the use of a Latin writer. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *ocellus*, whence *subocello*, *subcello*, *subcillo*. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *cilium*. I strike under the eyelid. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *collum*. A blow under the neck. Hence *succollo*, then *succillo*, as convicia, illlco, inqullinus, for convOcia, illOco, incOlinus. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *cello*, I strike.

Suggrunda: See Subgrunda.

Sugo, I suck. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *sucan*." Wachter notices "Germ. *saugen*, Anglo-Sax. *sycan*, *sugan*, *succan*, *sucian*. Suec. *suga*, Franc. *sugan*." ¶ Al. from ὑω, to let fall rain; whence a word ὕζω, to make drop moisture, and hence to suck; fut. 2. ὑγῶ, (*sugo*,) whence ὑγρὸς, moist.

Sui, of himself, &c. Doubtless allied to οὐ or ἴο, S being put for H, as in Sex from Ἔξ: but, how exactly it was formed, it is not easy to say. Perhaps,—as for σού, Æol. τοῦ, was said τοῖο, (ll. Θ, 37, 468,)—so for οὐ was said ἑοῖο, ἑοῖ, contr. οὐί, whence *hui*, *sui*. So perhaps from τοῖο, τοῖ, contr. τοῖί, is *Tui*.

Suile, a hog-sty. Fr. *sus*, *suis*. So Bovile.

Sulcus, a furrow. For *solcus* fr. ὄλκος.

Sulphur, *Sulfur*. From ἑλόπυρον, taken in the sense of allfiery; whence ἑλπυρον, *solpur*, *solphur*. ¶ Al. from ἄλς, ἄλδς, salt, and πῦρ, πυρὸς, fire. As

composed partly of fossil salt, and as being fiery. Hence *salpur*, and *solpur*, as perhaps cOrdis for cArdis. ¶ Al. from ἔλκος, (in Hesychius,) oil, Æol. ἔλκος; for sulphur is bituminous. U for E, as in *Ulcus*.

Sultis, if you wish. For *si vultis*.

Sum, I am. Fr. ἐμῆ, ἐμῆ'. S added as in *Si* or *Sei* from *Ei*. And E changed to U, as in *Ulcus* from ἔλκος. Or, as Valpy in his Grammar states εὐντι to be an Æolic form of εἶσι, perhaps for εἶμι or ἐμῆ the Æolians said εὐμι, εὐμ', whence *sum* would more immediately flow. ¶ Some suppose that *esum* was the old form, and refer it to ἔσομαι, ἔσομ', I will be.¹

Sum, him. See *Sas*.

Sūmen, a sow's belly with the paps on it; a sow's udder cut off and dressed for food. For *sugimen* fr. *sugo*. As being sucked.²

Summa, the sum or aggregate of anything. Fr. *summus*. For that must be the highest number which comprehends the whole. ¶ "*Summe* Germ., *summa*, Lat. Each from the obsolete *samen*, to collect. For what is a sum but a collection of numbers? The Welsh and Armorics also say *som*, *summ*." W.

¹ "The ancients thus declined the present: *esum, esis, esit, esumus, esitis, esunt*. Whence by contraction *sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt*." V.

² "Nonius Lucillium pro mulieris uberibus usum docet. Sed propriè est ea pars aulli ventris quâ ubera continentur." V.

Summāno, I snatch away or devour greedily. Properly as greedily as (*Summanus*) Pluto. "Omnia rapio ac devoro Plutonis instar." F. But Carey rejects this sense of *summano*, and understands it of gently flowing, from *mano*, as.

Summānus, Pluto or Orcus. For *summimanus*, i. e. *summus Manium*.

Summus, topmost, highest, greatest. For *supimus* superl. of *superus*, as *Inferus*, *Infimus*. Hence *supmus*, and then *summus*, as soPnus became soMnus.

Summus, last, opposed to *Primus*. Cicero: "Ad *summam* senectutem." That is, ad maximam. Virgil: "Venit *summa* dies." The last day, because the day of death to each man is the highest in computation of those he has lived. See *Summa*. So "Æstate *summā*" &c. Hence *summus* is directly opposed to *Primus*. Lucan: "In fluvium primi cecidere, in corpora *summi*."

Sūmo, I take up, take in hand, take; take for granted or for certain, presuppose, assume; I take to myself, arrogate, vaunt. For *subemo* or *subimo*. *Sub* here is from under, i. e. up. *Emo* is, I take. Compare *Adimo*.

Sūmo, I lay out, buy, spend; I waste. That is, I take up and use, I take up money and lay it out. See above.

Sumtuōsus, costly, expensive. Fr. *sumtus*, expense; fr. *sumo*, *sumtum*, to spend.

Sunt, they are. Fr. εὔντι¹ an Æolic form of εἶσι. Hence εὔντι¹, and *sunt*, as Sei from Ei. ¶ Or from εὔντι for εὔοσι from εὔω, (whence εὔω, εὔομαι, &c.) as λέγοντι for λέγουσι. From εὔντι, contr. εὔντι, might be *sunt*. ¶ Al. from εὔονται, ('οντ') they will be. See Sum. ¶ Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *synt*.

Suo, I sew, stitch. Fr. σύω, whence κασύω for κατασύω.

Sūpellex, *sūpellectilis*, household furniture or stuff, moveables, chattels, in which plate and raiment are not counted. "As being let, says Labeo, to ambassadors [or simply, as being used by ambassadors] as necessaries (*sub pellibus*) under their tents. But it is as much taken from the soldiery as from ambassadors: for the soldiery wrapped in skins what they took on their march. Turnebus supposes that it first meant what was placed (*super cubiculares vel tricliniaries lectos*) on beds or couches, as coverlets, counterpanes, &c., and that it afterwards assumed a more general sense." V.

Sūper, above, over, upon, &c. Fr. ὑπέρ, as Sex from Ἐξ.

Sūperbus, proud, haughty; distinguished, illustrious. Fr. *super*. Being or carrying oneself above others. We have perhaps *Acerbus* from *Acer*. But, as from *Cado* is *Cadivus*, so from *supero* or *supereo* might be *superivus*, whence *supervus*,

superbus. ¶ Al. from ὑπερβᾶς, going above others. ¶ Al. from ὑπέρβιος, violent.

Sūpercilium, the ridge of hair (*super cilia*) above the eyelids; eyebrow; pride, gravity as exhibited by the eyebrow.

Sūperficiāria ædes, houses built on another's ground, whose property by civil right they are, as being the master of the ground: See *Superficies*.

Sūperficiēs, the surface, outside, or top of anything; houses, plantations, &c. as placed on the surface of the ground and raised above it. For *super-facies*, the upper or outward face of anything.

Sūp̄rintendo, I superintend. *Super* aliquid animum *intendo*.

Sūp̄ero, I surpass, exceed, excel. That is, I am (*super*) above others. *Supero* is used also like *Supersum*.

Sūpersēdeo, I omit doing a thing. That is, I sit over it negligently, I loiter and leave it undone. " *Super* aliquā re cunctor et *sedendo* nihil ago." F.

Sūperstes, *st̄itis*, present. Fr. *sto*, *statum*. One who stops or stays over or overagainst another.

Sūperstes, surviving. One who stays or remains over the time that another dies. See above.

Sūperst̄itio, false worship, a groundless dread of the Gods. Fr. *supersto*, *superst̄itum*. "A worship which (*superstat*) exceeds the due bounds, or in which any one exceeds the due bounds." V. So Wachter:

¹ Valpy, Gr. Gr. p. 186.
Etym.

“*Super* aliquid superfluum de-
notare videtur, quod modum
rectum excedit, et quasi *super-
stat*.” Isaac Vossius under-
stands it otherwise: “He is
superstitiosus who (*subsistit*)
stands still and remains fixed in
the same place, fearing where
no fear is.”

Sūpersum, I am (*super*) be-
yond another, I surpass, am su-
perior to; I survive, remain
behind. See *Superstes*. *Su-
perest* is said of any thing re-
maining or left behind, remain-
ing to be done (*super*) over and
above what has been already
done; and of any thing being
over and above, superabound-
ing.

Sūpervācuus, very idle, need-
less, unprofitable. *Super* is
“*satis superque*,” over and
above.

Sūpervēnio, I come on ano-
ther unexpectedly; surprise; &c.

Sūpērus, upper. Fr. *super*.

Sūpīnus, with the face turned
upwards, lying on the back;
indolent. Why *Amatum*, *Vi-
sum*, &c. were called *supina*,
supines, I must leave to the
acuteness of the reader to dis-
cover.¹ *Supinus* is from *supus*

or *suppus*, which last *Lucifus*
uses. *Inus*, as in *Libertinus*.
Dacier: “*Suppus* is from Gr.
ὑπιτιος, whence *ὑπιος*, *ὑπὸς*, *supus*,
suppus.” Or from *ὑπιτιος* was
ὑπιτος, *ὑπιτος*, *suppus*. ¶ *Lennepe*
says: “*ῥπιος* is from the obso-
lete *ὑπιτιος*, Lat. *supinus*.” ¶
Al. for *subinus* from *sub*, from
under, upward, as in *Suspicio*,
&c. Or for *superinus* from
super. ¶ Al. from *supo*, to
cast, and so to cast prostrate, to
lay flat.

Sūpo: See *Dissipo*.

Suppārum, *Sūpārum*, *Sīpā-
rum*: See *Appendix*.

Suppēdīto, I furnish, supply.
That is, I place (*sub pedibus*)
under or by the feet of another.
So in the Acts, “the possessors
of lands sold them and brought
the price of the things which
were sold, and laid it down at
the Apostles’ feet.” ¶ Al. from
pedito sub aliquo. As applying
to lackeys, who, while they are
on foot themselves, supply their
masters, who are on horseback,
with what they want. ¶ Al.
from the notion of furnish-
ing (*peditem*) infantry for a
campaign, which was afterwards
applied in a general way.

Suppētīa, aid, succour. *Quæ
suppetunt*, which are present to
us in distress. Hill: “Fr. *sup-
peto*. The simple verb denotes
keenness to get at the object to
be relieved: and *sub* suggests

¹ Lyne says: “A *Supine* is a noun, so
named from its being always UNDER [In
Greek *ὑπὸ*, whence *ὑπιτιος*, *supinus*,] go-
vernment, having no nominative; as a
Preposition is so named, because it al-
ways precedes or governs in construc-
tion.” Or we may thus say that *supines*
are so far (*supina*) inactive and quiescent,
as they depend on other words for their
use. But, if *supines* are substantives,
how do we account for an accusative after
an active *supine*: “*Vidimus Tiberim*

Ire DEJECTUM MONUMENTA regis.” Pris-
cian says that *Supines* are formed from
participles passive, which are called *su-
pina*.

the nearness necessary to give the aid required."

Suppētīt is said of things being present or at hand. Horace: "Pauper enim non est, cui rerum *suppetit* usus." Livy: "Quibuscunque vires *suppetebant* ad arma ferenda." Cicero: "Scribentur plura, si vita *suppetet*." Ammianus: "Architectus, cujus nomen non *suppetit*." An architect, whose name is not present to my memory, does not occur to me. Nepos: "Pecunia deesse cœpit, neque quò manus porrigeret *suppetebat*." Nor did it occur to him, Nor did it suggest itself to him. Vossius: "Because, what is sought for, is often obtained, *suppetit* is put for Adest, i. e. quod *petendo* sit impetratum." It is observed by Scaliger that *Peto* comes nearer in sense to *Nanciscor*, than *Volo* does. *Peto*, I aim at, arrive at; *sub*, close to. ¶ Or may *petit* be from *πίτω*, to fall, *πίπτει*, it falls?

Supplanto, I trip up one's heels. That is, I upset (*plantâ suppositâ*) by putting my foot under another's.

Suppleo, I fill up or completely. Fr. *sub*, from under, up; and *pleo*.

Supplex, *icis*, suppliant. Fr. *supplicio*, I entreat. That is, I fold my knees under, bend the knees.

Supplicium, entreaty, prayer. See above.

Supplicium, condign punishment. Scaliger: "Cum sacrum fieret pro eo, cujus caput de-

votum esset; quo [sacro] *supplicarent* Diis et deprecarentur τὸ ναιμασθητὸν, quia interficerent civem; propterea *supplicium* dici cœptum pro poenâ capitali. Sanè ariete aut vervece solebant amoliri piaculum contractum ex nece alicujus."

Suppōno, I put one thing or person in place of another, substitute; counterfeit; bring up another's child for my own. See *Substituto*.

Suppus, *Supus*: See *Suppinus*.

Sūpra, above, over. For *superâ* parte, fr. *superus*. See *Infra*.

Sūprēmus, highest, greatest. Also, last: See *Sunimus*. For *superrimus*, *supreimus*, superl. of *superus*. As *Exterrimus*, *Extremus*.

Sūra, the calf of the leg. For *sura* cruris. *Sura* is fr. *ὀυρά*. The hinder part of the leg. Κατ' *ὀυράν* is, à tergo, at the back, behind. ¶ "From Hebr. *SAR*, flesh. As being a fleshy part." V.

Syrçūlus, a small branch or sprig. For *suriculus* fr. *surus*. ¶ "A *surgo*. Latinis omnia vegetabilia, quæ se sponte suâ tollunt in luminis auras, *surgere* dicuntur." W.

Surdus, deaf. "For *sordus* fr. *sordes*. From the notion of

¹ Hill: "From denoting supplication, *supplicium* has been transferred to punishment, probably from the person exposed to it begging for mercy, or bending under its severity."

the ears being filled with dirt. Hence Horace represents an ear which hears well as cleansed from dirt: 'Est mihi PURGATAM crebrò qui personat AUREM.' Or for *seoridus*, i. e. sine ore or aure, whence *oricula*, *oricilla*. Horace has *Auritas quercus*." V. *Se-auridus*, *Se-urdus*, *Surdus*.

Surgo, I raise or lift up; I lift myself up, rise. For *surrego*, (whence *Surrexi*,) fr. *sub*, from under, up; and *rego*, whence *rectus*. I raise right up. See *Erigo*.

Surio, libidine prurio. A *sueris*, apud antiquos in usu pro *suis* à *sus*. Aut rectà à *suis*, ut *vòs*, nuRus.

Surpìte, for *surrìpìte*.

Sursum, *Sursus*, upwards, on high. For *subversum*, *subversus*. So *Retroversum*, *Rursum*. *Sub* is here from under, up, as in *Suspicio*, *Surrexi*. ¶ Or *sursum* is for *superiversum* fr. *superus*.

Surus, a stake. Isaac Vossius quotes the gloss of Hesychius: Σύαρον, τὸν κλάνα, a branch. *Surus* then is for *si-arus*.¹

Sus, a swine. Σῦς.

Susque deque, up and down. For *sursumque* (or *sursusque*) *deorsumque*. " *Susque deque fero* or *Susque deque habeo* is nothing but, I care not a jot

whether a thing goes up or down." V.

Suscipio, I take up, take in hand, undertake; bear up, sustain; take up another's words, reply. For *subcipio* fr. *capio*. *Sub* is from-under, as Under in our Undertake.

Suscito, I rouse up. For *sub-cito*.

Susinus, made of lilies. For *σοσσον*, a lily.

Suspensus, in doubt, anxious. Fr. *pendeo*. As hanging or suspended between hope and fear. Livy: "Tot populos inter spem metumque *suspensos*."

Suspicio, I look from under, I look up. For *subspecio*.

Suspìcor, I suspect, mistrust; I suspect, imagine, conjecture. Fr. *sub* and *specio*. The Greeks use ὑπονοῶ, ὑποβλέπομαι, &c. in the same sense of mistrusting.

Suspìrium, a sigh. For *sub-spirium*. A breathing up heavily from the heart.

Sustento, I hold up, support, sustain, maintain; hold up against, resist, check; &c. Fr. *substeneo*, *substantum*.

Sūsum, upwards. Fr. *sursum*, or *subversum*.

Sūsurre, I whisper. From the sound. Or perhaps the Greek ψίθυρος, whisper, may have led the way: *psithirus*, *sisirus*. "Hesychius explains *σαυσαρὸν* by *ψιθυρὸν*." V.

Sūtēla, guile, craft. Fr. *suo*, *sutum*, to stitch, stitch together. Plautus has *Consutis dolis*. So Medela, Tutela.

Suus, one's own. Fr. *sui*.

¹ Isaac Vossius adds: "Apud Dionem legas θέατρον ἐκ σύρων, ex palis aut trabibus." But here *σύρων* or *σyrῶν* is understood by others in the sense of *σιουρῶν*.

Sycāminis, a sycamine or sycamore tree. Συκάμινος.

Sycōphanta, a false informer, calumniator; knave, cheat. Συκοφάντης.

Syllāba, a syllable. Συλλαβή.

Syllābus, a compendium. Σύλλαβος.

Syllōgismus, a syllogism. Συλλογισμός.

Sylva, *Silva*, a wood. Fr. ύλα, whence *syla*, (as ἱξ, Sex,) *syta*, as arVum fr. ἀρῶ. Or fr. *syla*, whence *syliua*, *syta*, ¶ Or from ξύλον, wood; whence *xyliua*, (as Cado, Cadiva,) *xyta*, *syta*, as Siliqua for Xiliqua, and our Sample for Xample, and Spend for Xpend.

Symbōla, one's share in a reckoning. Συμβολή.

Symbolum, a ring, ringseal, signet; impression, type. Fr. σύμβολον, a sign, mark.

Symmētria, proportion. Συμμετρία.

Symphōnia, harmony of mingled sounds. Συμφωνία.

Sympnium: See Simpuvium.

Sympōsium, a drinking together. Συμπόσιον.

Synarēsis, the contraction of two vowels into one. Συναίρεσις.

Synāgōga, a synagogue. Συναγωγή.

Synanchē, a quinsy. Συναγχή.

Synchysis, a confused order of words. Fr. σύγχυσις, a confusion.

Synōpa, a cutting off in words. Συγκοπή.

Synēdrus, a senator. Σύεδρος.

Syngrāpha, any written obligation or contract between two or more parties. Συγγραφή.

Synodus, a synod. Σύνοδος.

Synōnyma, synonyms. Συνώνυμα.

Syntaxis, syntax. Fr. σύνταξις, an arrangement.

Synthēsis, σύνθεσις, a composition of several ingredients as in medicines; a set or suit of wearing apparel; a supping robe; a set of vessels or plate.

Syrinx, a pipe; a subterraneous passage. Σύριγξ.

Syrma, a loose flowing robe with a long train. Σύρμα.

Syrtis, sands, quicksands. Σύρτις.

Syrus, a broom. Fr. σύρω, to draw. From its drawing the dirt together.

T.

Tabānus, a gadfly. "From *tabeo*, to grow thin. From its taper shape." Tt. "Quod corpore *tabeat*, gracilis sit." Ainsw.

Tābella, a little plank, tablet, board; writing tablet; a billet or tablet used in giving votes, hence a ballot, vote; also a writing on a tablet, bill, bond, will; any writing, letter. Fr. *tabula*.

Tābellārius, a letter carrier. Fr. *tabella*.

Tābeo, I melt away, waste away, am dissolved, rot. Fr. τακίω Doric of τηκίω. (whence τηκεδών,)

same as τήκω. Hence *tapeo*, (as λύκος, lupus; σηκός, sepes,) *tabeo*. ¶ Or fr. *tabes*, and this from τήκω, Dor. τάκω, whence *facibes*, *tabes*, somewhat as Facio, Faciber, Faber.

Täberna, a stall, shed, but, shop, tavern, &c. From *tabula*, whence *tabulerna*, like *Caverna*, then *taberna*. As made of planks or boards. ¶ Al. soft for *traberna* fr. *trabs*, *trabis*.

Täbernäcūlum, a tent, pavilion. Fr. *taberna*.

Tābes, a melting, flowing, wasting, dissolution; rotting, corruption, disease; corrupt or corrupting moisture, gore, poison; wasting, consumption. See *Tabeo*.

Tablīnum, a place where (*tabula*) records or pictures were kept. Also, a walk on the top of a house covered over (*tabulis*) with planks. For *tabulinum*.

Tābūla, a board, plank, table. Fr. τάω, to stretch out, stretch out in length. Forcellini defines *tabula* "lamina arboris in longitudinem et latitudinem secta." Hence *tabula*, as from For, Faris, is Fabula. Or from τάω was ταολή or ταϋλή, extended, whence *taola*, *taBola*, *tabula*. Or from τανῶ fut. of ταινῶ (whence *tainia*) was *tanibula*, *tabula*, as Figo, Figibula, Fibula. Thus from τάω, ταιλός, τήλος, is τηλία, a board, stand, table, &c. Some refer *tabula* to θάω, to make to sit, to place, whence θαάσσω, θῶκος, a seat, &c. The Germ. *tafel* Wachter

refers to Lat. *tabula*.¹ *Tabula* is also a gaming-table, dice-board, tablet, tablet covered with wax for writing on; tablet for painting, a picture; tablet for accounts; tablet or plank fixed up to advertise sales, &c.; prescription-table; a tablet used in giving votes. Also, what is written on tablets, a law, edict, register, will, bill, bond, deed, vote, &c. *Tabula* was also a square measure of land, from the form of the *tabula*. *Tabulæ* was drapery. "Quia instar *tabularum* aliæ rugæ et plicaturæ in vestibus super alias insident et superpositæ sunt." F. *Täbülārius*, an accountant, registry. Fr. *tabula*.

Täbülātum, a boarded floor, story in a building; a deck; a layer or row. Fr. *tabula* or *tabulo*.

Tābum, gore, poison. See *Tabes*.

Tāceo, I am silent, still. Fr. στάω, I stand, stand still; pf. ἴστακα, whence στακίω, then τακίω (as Στίγω, Τέγω,) *taceo*. ¶ Or from θακίω, I sit. As from ἡμαι, ἦσαι, is ἥσυχος, quiet. ¶ Al. from ἀκίω, whence ἀκίω, quiet. Hence κατακίω, τακίω. ¶ Al. from Germ. *tagen* and *decken*, Goth. *thahan*, Franc. *thagan*, Icel. *thaka*.

¹ Wachter: "Similius nos a Latinis hanc vocem accepisse, quam illos a nobis." But Wachter elsewhere seems to refer *tabula* to the Armoric *taul*, a plank. Martini: "A Chaldaico TBLA, conjungens, connectens: quia ad coassationes ejus usus est."

Tăcĭturnus, silent. Fr. *taceo*, *tacitum*.

Tăda, the pitch tree from which torches are made; a torch, brand; nuptial torch; the plank of a ship, as made of the pitch tree. Soft for *dăda* fr. *δαῖς*, *δαῖδς*, acc. *δαῖδα*; which is not only a torch, but the torch tree.¹

Tădet, it irks or wearies. Fr. *ἀδῆω*, I am satiated; whence *διαδῆω*, and *διαδῆϊ*, it satiates; transp. *δαῖδῆϊ*, hence *dădet*, and *tădet* as *Tăda* from *Δαῖδα*. ¶ Or from *καταῖδῆϊ*, it shames or repents. Hence *catădet*, and *tădet*, as *Laxo* from *Χαλαξῶ*, *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*. The ideas of repenting and being weary of, are not remote. Cicero: "*Tădet* ipsum Pompeium, vehementerque PŒNITET." ¶ Or from *δρίζω*, to distress, cause anguish; fut. 2. *δαῖδῶ*.

Tania, a woollen fillet or riband; a long bar of white rocks in the sea; a tape-worm. *Tανία*.

Togax, thievish. Fr. *tango*, *tago*. That is, apt to touch, light-fingered.

Tago: See *Tango*.

Tălăria, the parts round (*tulos*) the ankles. Also, sandals covering the ankles.

Tălassus, *Tălassius*, *Tălussio*, a name pronounced aloud on nuptial occasions. Martial: "Nec tua defuerunt verba, Ta-

lasse, tibi." Livy on the rape of the Sabine women: "Unam longè ante alias specie ac pulchritudine insignem a globo *Talassii* cujusdam raptam ferunt. Multisque sciscitantibus cuinam eam ferrent, identidem ne quis violaret, *Talassio* ferri clamitatum. Inde nuptialem hanc vocem factam." ¶ Al. from *ταλάσιος*, one that spins wool.

Tăleo, the branch of a tree sharpened like a stake and planted in the ground, a cutting, set, slip, graff. Also, a branch, stake, pile, &c. "*Talea* dicuntur graciliores trabes quibus murorum compages connectitur: quia *talearum* instar sunt rectæ et teretes." V. *Talea* is fr. *θαλλός*, a sprig, branch, sprout, sucker; or fr. *θάλος*, *θάλεος*, the same; or fr. *θαλλία* or *θαλεία*, which seem to mean the same. ¶ Al. from *θαλεία*, flourishing. ¶ "From Germ. *teilen*, Goth. *dalijan*, to divide, to cut." W.²

Tălentum, a talent. *Τάλαντον*.

Tălio, retaliation. Fr. *talis*. Like for like.

Tălis, such. Fr. *τηλίκος*, Dor. *ταλίκος*, whence *ταλικς*, *ταλιξ*, and *talis*, as *ἀλωπηξ*, vulpeS. Or fr. *ταλικος*, by omitting *κο*, is *ταλις*, *talis*. See *Qualis*.³

Tălitrum: See *Appendix*.

Tălpa, a mole. Fr. *τυφλή*,

¹ "A *tali* similitudine." Perott.

² Al. from *tam*, for *tamĭlis*, as *Agilis*: somewhat as *Tantus* is from *Tam*. Then *Qualis* would be from *Quim*. ¶ Al. from Goth. *thalik*, *tholic*, *toxic*.

³ "Δάδωνος, made of pine-wood. Δάδοφορέων, to produce the wood fit for making torches." Dn.

τυφλά, blind; transp. τυφλά, *tulpha*, whence *talpa*. We have *cAnis* from *κἄνός*, *cAlix* from *κἄλιξ*. Virgil: "Aut Oculis Capti fodere cubilia *talpa*." ¶ "From the Chaldaic *TLP*, to cleave. As Virgil applies *Fodere* to them." V.¹

Tālus, the pastern-bone of an animal. The human ankle. "From its likeness," says Forcellini. Also, a game in which four pastern-bones properly marked were thrown like dice. From *tarillus*, as *Vexillum*, *Velum*.

Tam, so, so much. Fr. *τήν*, Dor. *τάν*, whence *tam*, as *μουσαῖν*, *musaM*. *Τήν*, for *κατά τήν*, used like *τῆ*, which Donnegan explains "in this way or manner." So *οὕτως*; and so *Sic* is nothing but *Hic*. *Quam* seems to be the accus. feminine like *Tam*. ¶ "From Hebr. *dam*, likeness," says Jones.²

Tāmārix, *Tāmāricē*, *Tāmāriciscus*, the tamarisk. "From Hebr. *tamaric*, abstersion. From its properties of cleansing and purifying the blood." Tt.

Tāmen, notwithstanding. From *τὰ μὲν*, i. e. *κατὰ τὰ μὲν*, *κατὰ ταῦτα μὲν*, i. e. *οὕτως μὲν*. *Μὲν* being considered the same as in *μέντοι*. ¶ Al. transposed from *μίντε*, i. e. *τε μίν*.

Tāmetsi, although. For *tamenetsi*.

Taminia uva: See Appendix.

Tandem, at length, at last. For *tamen demum*, or *tam demum*. ¶ Al. for *dandem* fr. *δήν*, a long time, Dor. *δάν*; *dem* added, as in *Pridem*. ¶ Al. from *tam* and *δήν*: or *τάν* (whence *Tam*) and *δήν*.

Tango, I touch. For *tago*, as *Pango* for *Pago*. *Tago* fr. *ταγῶ* fut. 2. of *τάζω*, I stretch out, I stretch out my hand, I stretch out my hand to touch or take. Homer has *ποδὸς τεταγῶν*, laying hold of by the foot. From *tago* is *tetāgo*, *tetigo*, (as *μαχἄνᾶ*, *machIna*), whence *tetigi*. ¶ Others suppose *tago* put for *tigo* fr. *θίγω*. Then *tetigi* is for *tethigi*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *tekan*," says Tooke. Whence our *take*. Wachter refers to Suec. *taga*, which is near to *tago*. He refers also to Gr. *δέχομαι*, I take. The fut. 2. of *δέχω* might be *δαχῶ*, which might produce *tago*. But the sense of touching is prior to that of taking.

Tango, I steal. *Tango* is here to take. (See above.) Hence to take away, carry off.

Tango, I trick one out of, chouse. Plautus: "Istis te *tetigi* triginta minis." Perhaps from *tango*, I steal, steal from, rob. After the Greek construction *ἄφαιρῶμαι σι*. Forcellini deduces this sense from the expression *Tangere* aves. Petronius: "Volucres quas tectis arundinibus peritus artifex *tetigit*." Secondly from *tango* in

¹ "From *θάλλω*, to dig," adds Vossius, and Forcellini repeats. Excellent: if *θάλλω* were but used in this sense.

² See a northern origin of *tam* in Quam. ¶ Al. for *tantum*. But *tantus* is from *tam*.

the sense of Ferio. Ovid has *tangere* chordas, to strike or sweep. That is, *tango*, I sweep one out of. Somewhat like Emungo. Or, as Forcellini explains *tetigit* in the passage of Plautus, "*Tetigit calicem clanculum*," by Exhaustit, *tango* may be here to drain or empty.

Tanquam, just as, as it were, just as if. That is, *tam*, so, *quam*, as.

Tantisper, for so long. For *tantis* temporibus. *Per* added as in Parumper, Nuper. So Paulisper.

Tantopere, so earnestly, to such a degree. Plautus: "Hoc erat quod me vir tanto opere orabat meus."

Tantum, only. Sallust: "*Tantum illud vereor ne*," &c. That is, I fear so much and no more.

Tantus, so great. For *tam-tus* fr. *tam*. As *Quam*, *Quantus*.

Tāpanta, a factotum. *Tā πάντα*.

Tāpes, *Tāpētum*, tapestry. *Tāπης, ητος*.

Tāpīnōma, a sinking or lowering expression. *Ταπεινωμα*.

Tarandus, a Scythian animal. A Scythian word.

Tārātalla, a pun in Martial on Homer's words *Μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τάλλα*.

Tardus, slow. Fr. *βραδύς*, whence *τραδύς*, (as vice versâ *libra* from *λίτρα*: and somewhat as *Trans* is perhaps for *Prans*.) transp. *ταρδύς*. ¶ Al. from *τάρδην*, in a tired manner; from *τέταγται* pp. of *τείρω*. See *Tar-*

Etym.

mes. ¶ Al. from *ταρβώδης*, dismayed, timorous, from *τάρβος*, as *Τάραχος*, *Ταραχώδης*. *Ταρβώδης* cut down to *τάρδης*. Gr. *ὄκνος* is both timidity and sluggishness.

Tarmes, a woodworm. Fr. *τίταρμαι* pp. of *τείρω*, to wear out, fret. So Gr. *τεγιδάν*.

Tartārus, Tartarus. *Τάρταρος*.

Tasconium: See Appendix.

Tata, papa, daddy. *Τάτα*. "The Germ. *tatte* is, pater, tutor, nutricius." W.

Tatæ, strange! wonderful! Imitated from *babæ* and *papæ*, *βαβαί* and *παπαί*.

Taura, a barren cow. *Ταύρα*.

Taurea, a leathern thong. As made from the hide (*tauri*) of a bull.

Taurii, *Taurilia*: See Appendix.

Taurōdōlior, I make a (*ταυροβόλιον*) sacrifice of bulls.

Taurus, a bull. *Ταῦρος*. Also, a bull-fly or bull-bee.¹

Tax, the sound of a stroke with a whip. Plautus: "*Tax tax tergo meo erit: non euro*."

Formed from the whim of the poet. "*Vox fictitia*," says Forcellini.

¶ Al. from *tari* pf. of *tago*, whence *tango*, to touch or strike. Horace: "*Sublimi flagello Tange Chloen*."

Taxillus, ———

¹ "*Taurus* est item pars ea quæ est inter podicem et scrotum, Gr. ἕρπον. Vel ipsum αἰδοῖον." F. "Ἀταύρωτος, expers viri. Rectè Heinsius notavit virginem sic vocari, quia ταῖρος est αἰδοῖον ἀνδρός." Blomfield.

Taxim, softly, gently, gradually. Fr. *tago* (whence *tango*), *taxi*. “Quasi, sensim *tangendo*.” F.

Taro, I reproach, tax. Fr. *tago*, (whence *tango*), *taxi*, *taxum*. Johnson: “To Touch: to censure, to animadvert on. Hayward: Parker, in his Sermon before them, TOUCHED them for their living so near that they went near to touch him for his life.”

Tara, I fix the value of a thing, rate, tax. Pliny: “*Talentum Atticum denar. sex mill. taxat Varro*.” Vossius: “Budæus refers it to *τάσσω*, *τάξω*. For among the Greeks a seller is said *τάσσειν τὴν ἀξίαν τῶν ἀνίων*, to fix the price of what he sells. So Thucydides has *τάξαντες ἀργυρίου πολλοῦ*, *cum taxassent argento multo sive pretio ingenti*.”

Taxus, the yew tree. Fr. *θάκω*, *δάξω*, which Donnegan translates “to corrode;” and whence *δακτυλῶν*, which he translates “an animal whose bite is VENOMOUS.” This tree bears poisonous berries. ¶ “From Hebr. *tacsa*.” Tt. ¶ Galen has *τάξος*, which Stephens asserts to have been taken from the Latin.¹

Te, accus. of *tā*. From *σέ*, Æol. *τί*.

Techna, a trick. *Τέχνη*.

Tectōrium, plastering or plaster for a wall. Fr. *tego*, *tectum*. As covering it.

Tectum, a roof; a house. Fr. *tego*, *tegtum*.

Tēda: See *Tāda*.

Tēges, a mat or rug made of sedge, rushes, &c. Fr. *tego*. As used to cover with.

Tegmen, a covering, shelter. For *tegimen* fr. *tego*.

Tēgo, I cover. Fr. *τέγω*, (same as *στέγω*,) whence *τεγος* and *τέγη*.

Tēgula, a tile. Fr. *tego*. As *Rēgo*, *Rēgula*.

Tēla, a web of cloth; thread for weaving. Fr. *texo*, whence *texela*, as Tutor, Tutela. Then *tela*, as Vexillum, Velum.²

Tēlāmōnes, figures of men supporting cornices in buildings. From *τελαμώνες*, which was doubtless used in this sense. As Vossius observes, *τελάω* existed as well as *ταλάω*, to support; then from *τελάω*, pp. *τετέλαμαι*, was *τελαμών*.

Tēlānā ficus, —

Tēlēta, an initiation. *Τελετή*.

Tēlis, senugreek. *Τήλις*.

Tēllēnā tricæ. Arnobius: “*Tergiversari*; tricæ, quemadmodum dicitur, conduplicare *Tellenas*.” Heraldus: “Taken perhaps from the Greek proverb, *Τὰ τοῦ Τέλληνος ἀεῖδεν*, for repeating again and again the same song.” Others read *Atellanas*.

Tellus, the earth. “The Anglo-Sax. *tilian*, Belg. *teelen*, is to generate. *Τέλω* means the same. Hence Gr. *θήλυ*, femi-

¹ Al. from *τάξος*, a bow. As if bows were formed from it.

² Hemsterhuis refers *tela* to *τελέη*, *τήλη*, from *τάω*, I extend: “*EXTENSUM linum*.”

nide; and Lat. *tellus*, the common parent of all." W. *τίλλω* is explained by Donnegan, "to make, to cause to exist, to produce." From *τίλλω* then is *tellus*. Perhaps through *τίλλουσα* (*τίλλουσ'*) i. e. γῆ. Some refer it to *θήλυς*, (*θήλυς*,) fruitful. And Joseph Scaliger refers *tellus* to *τελάω*, *τελάω*, (whence *τελαμών*,) same as *ταλάω*, to sustain, bear up: as it sustains everything. Somewhat as Atlas from *α*, much, and *τάς*, sustaining. ¶ Tooke: "*Tellus* is that which is tilled, from Anglo-Sax. *tilian*." The Greek *τίλλω* is to pluck up or out, and might have been transferred to tilling. ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *thalloo*. ¶ "From the Punic *tall*." Caninius.

Tēlōnium, a toll-booth. *Τελώνιον*.

Telum, a missile weapon. "Fr. *τῆλε*, afar," says Festus. ¶ But *telum* is used also for arms employed in close combat, as a sword, dagger, &c. Whence it is referred to *tegulum* fr. *tego*, i. e. *protego*. ¶ Or to Gr. *κῆλον*, which seems capable of being used of any weapon; Æol: *τῆλον*, as *Τῆνος* for *Κῆνος*, that is, *Κῆνος*, *Κῆνος*. ¶ Or to *τάω*, to extend, whence *τέκλον*, *τῆλον*. "From *τῆλον* i. e. *βέλος* was *telum*, jaculum in longum PROTENSUM." Hemsterh.

Tēmērius, rash. Fr. *temerè* or *temerus*.

Tēmēre, inconsiderately, indiscreetly, without reason, rashly. Carelessly, confusedly, here and there. Lightly, readily,

easily. Plautus: "*Rapidus fluvius est hic: non hac temere transiri potest.*" Fr. *ἀθεμέριος*, unsteadily, imprudently. Hesychius: *Θήμαρον· σεμνόν, βέβαιον, εὐσταθές. Θημαρέφρων· συνεπές, σώφρων.* From *ἀθεμέριος* was *athemerus*, *atemerus*, whence *temerus*, as *Lamina* for *Elamina*, *Stella* for *Sterula* for *Asterula*. ¶ Al. from *θυμερός*, ardent, hasty, from *θυμός*. But why *ū* into *ē*?

Tēmēro, I profane, violate, pollute. That is, *temerè tracto*, I act towards, so as to betray lightness of thought where consideration and care are greatly necessary.

Tēmētum, wine. Soft for *temētum* from *τημέτον* fr. *τμέω*, to cut. As *Merum-vinum* is from *Μαρώ*, *Μαίρω*, to divide. That is, pure.¹

Temno, I despise. Fr. *τῆμνω*, I cut, that is, I cut off from my acquaintance. We say commonly "To cut a person," in the same sense.

Tēmo, the pole of a carriage. From a word *τῆμων* formed fr. *τέτμηαι*² pp. of *τάω*, to extend: Forcellini explains *temo* "lignum longum et EXTENSUM." So Wachtler: "*Temo est lignum longum.*" Or *τάω* (through *ταίνω*) is here the same as *τραίνω*, which is used of horses drawing a carriage. For *temo* is the draught-tree.

Tempe, pleasant spots or

¹ Al. from τὸ μέθυ.

² So from τέτμηται are probably τρητάω and ἐπιτρήσας.

places. From *Tempe*, τὰ Τέμπερι, a pleasant spot in Thesaly.

Tempērans, temperate. Participle of *tempero*, to refrain.

Tempēries, a mixing of different things in due proportion. A due proportion of heat and cold in a climate; a temperate climate. Fr. *tempero*.

Tempēro, I mix things in due proportion, I temper, qualify, modify, mitigate, soften. I govern or regulate in a due manner, "quod fit non uno eodemque semper modo, sed varias rationes miscendo, et nunc hac, nunc illâ utendo, pro temporum et rerum varietate." V. Also, I moderate, check, restrain; I restrain myself, refrain. From *tempus, eris*, season, opportunity; whence *temperi*. That is, I deal with things according as it is seasonable and meet, I adapt one thing to another as it suits. Or *tempus* (as being from τέρμνο,) was in its primitive sense "quantitas divisa et discreta;" then *tempero* is "divido et discerno," or "quantitates divisas et discretas commisceo."

Tempestatas, time, season. Fr. *tempus*, or *temper*; whence *temperis*. Compare *Majestas*. The time of the year, a fair or bad season; the state of the weather at a given season or time, calm and serene, or bad and stormy weather; calm or tempest. Lucretius: "Cùm *tempestatas* aridet, et anni *Tempora* conspergunt viridantes floribus herbas."

Tempēstivus, seasonable,

timely, in season, ripe. Fr. *tempestatas*.

Templum, a quarter or portion of the heavens cut off or marked out by the augurs. A portion of ground cut off and marked out for a temple. Fr. *τεμῶ*, to cut; whence *temulum*; *temlum*, for softness *templum*, as *Exemo*, *Exemulum*, *Exemulum*, *Exemplum*. Or for *temipulum*, (like *Disco*, *Discipulus*,) whence *templulum*, *templum*. Or fr. τέρμενος, whence *temenulum*, *temulum*. ¶ Al. from *tempto*, to try, explore: whence *temptulum*, *templum*.

Tempōri, *Tempēri*, in good time, seasonably. Fr. *tempus* and *temper*.

Tempus, space or portion of time, season, day, hour; time in general; time, occasion, opportunity. As B is added in *morbus* from μόρος, so P appears to be added in *tempus* fr. *τεμῶ*, to cut, divide into portions. That is, a division of time.

Tempus capitis, the temple of the head. So called, it is said, because the temples indicate the time or age of man.

Temulentus,¹ given to wine. For *temetulentus* fr. *temetum*, like *Lutum*, *Lutulentus*. Compare *Abstemius*.

Tēnax, holding fast, firm, &c. Fr. *teneo*. As *Rapio*, *Rapax*.

Tendicūlæ, tenter-hooks for stretching cloth. Fr. *tendo*.

¹ Prudentius shortens the E, I suppose for the metre.

Also, nets, snares, gins. The Latins say *tendere retia*, plagas, &c.

Tendo, I stretch out, extend. Also, I advance towards, direct my course towards, tend to, aim at. “*Eo, pergo, quod fit pedes gressusque extendendo.*” F. *Tendo* is from *τέδην* formed fr. *τέννται*, the regular perf. pass. of *τείνω*. So from *Ἀμείρω*, *Ἀμείδην* is *Ἀμείρω*. Or from *τέδην* (from *τάω*, *τένται*), thence a verb *τηδέω*, *τηδῶ*, and *tedo*, *teNdo*. ¶ Al. from *τενω* fut. of *τείνω*: D being added. Or for *tenno*, fr. *τένω* Æolic form of *τείνω*.

Tēnēbræ, darkness. Fr. *teneo*, to keep back, restrain. As *Lateo*, *Latebræ*. ¶ Rather, from *δνοφρα*, dark; transp. *δνοφρα*, *denophra*, *denobræ*, (as *ἀμφο*, *ambo*), *denebræ*, *tenebræ*.

Tēnellus, delicate. For *tenerulus*.

Tēneo, I hold, hold fast, occupy, hold back, restrain, detain; hold fast, bind, engage, captivate; &c. Fr. *τενέω*, *τενώ*, fut. of *τείνω*, I stretch out, stretch out my hand to take and hold. Plautus: “*PORRIGE brachium, PREHENDE. Jam tenes? — Teneo. — Tene.*” So from *τάω*, I stretch out, is *Τῆ*, take, lay hold of. So from *τάζω* is *Ττραγών*, having laid hold of. Donnegan: “*τάω*, properly, to stretch out the hand to take hold of any thing.” Again: “*Ὁρέγομαι*, to stretch forth the hands and take.” ¶ Al. from *τείνω*, in the sense of

Tendo, I aim at, come up to, get, &c.

Tēner, tender. For *tenerus*, (whence *tenera*) fr. *τίπερος* gen. of *τίρηη*; transp. *τίπερος*. Or *tener* is *τίρηη*, transp. *τίρηη*.

Tenesmus, a bloody flux. *Τεννομός*.

Tēnor, accent, tone. Fr. *τενώ* fut. of *τείνω*, to stretch. “*Quia per tenorem vox TENDITUR.*” F. So Gr. *τόνος*. Quintilian says that *tenor* was anciently written *tonor*, which would come from *τόνος*, Æol. *τόνορ*. *Tenor* is also a tenor, continuance, course. Said properly of things EXTENDING in a row to some distance.

Tensa, *Thensa*, a chariot used in processions. Dacier: “*Quia statuae Deorum, quæ tensis ferebantur, velarentur circumquaque linteis ad cubiculi seu delubri speciem tensis.*” Compare *Tentorium*. ¶ Wachter refers it to Belg. *teesen*, Franc. *thinsen*, to draw, because in the coins of the Emperors these cars are drawn by mules. If such is the drift of the word, it may be referred again to *tendo*, *tensum*. For from *τάω* (same as *tendo*), *ταίνω*, is *τιταίνω*: and the Greeks use *τιταίνειν ἄρμα* for drawing a chariot.

Tentīgo, ubi *τὰ αἰδοῖα tenduntur*. A *tendo*, *tentum*. Sic Orior, Origo.

Tento, I explore by touching, feel, examine, prove, try; I try by bribes, bribe. Fr. *tendo*, *tenditum*, *tentum*. I stretch out my hands to grope. See *Te-*

neo. ¶ Al. from *tened*, *tentus*.
 “Est diu et multum *tenere* et tractare, ut solent quippiam exploraturi.” F. ¶ Al. for *tempto* from *tenno*, *tentum*, to despise, make light of, and so venture upon, as in *Tentare* pericula. Some write *tempto* from *temptum*.

Tentorium, a tent, pavilion. Fr. *tendo*, *tentum*. “*Extensis pelis contra solem cœlique injurias excitatum.*” F.

Tennis, thin, slender, fine. Fr. *tenō* fut. of *τείνω*, to extend, and so make thin as metal lengthened out into plates. *Tennis*, something like *Mutuus*.

Tenus, a net, snare. Fr. *tenō* fut. of *τείνω*. As *Tendicula* from *Tendo*.

Tēnus, as far as, usque ad. Fr. *tenō* fut. of *τείνω*, to stretch out, stretch as far as. ¶ Al. from *tenseo*. Butler: “Its signification is that of contiguity or holding on to a certain limit, and no farther.”

Tēpeo, I am lukewarm, tepid. “Fr. *τυπῖω* fut. 2. of *τύφω*,” says Haigh. Rather, from *τυπῖω* or *τεπῖω*, *τεπῶ*, whence *τίφρα*, cinders. Lennep: “*Τίφρα*, from *τίφω*, perhaps the same as *τύφω*.” Though *τύφω* is rather to burn, than to heat gently. ¶ Al. for *tepreo*, *tephreo* fr. *τίφρα*. That is, to be lukewarm like ashes. Somewhat as from *σπληδός*, ashes, is *Splendeo*. ¶ “From Arabic *DPY*, hot.” V. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *deben*, to burn.

Ter, thrice. Fr. *τρίς*, transp. *τῖς*, *τίρ*. ¶ Or from *tres*, *ters*.

¶ The Armonic *tri*, Sues. *trēt*, three, may be mentioned.

Terdeni, thirty. For *terdecimi*.

Tērēbinthus, the turpentine tree. *Τερέβινθος*.

Tērēbra, a gimlet. Fr. *tero*, as *Salto*, *Salebra*. So Gr. *τερετρον* fr. *τείρω*, *τεπῶ* i. e. *τεπίω*.

Tērēbro, I bore. Fr. *terebra*.

Tērēdo, a wood-worm. *Τερεδών*.

Tēres, long, round, and smooth; tapering. Fr. *τερο*.

That is, worn away and rounded by a turning-wheel. Virgil:

“Hinc radios *ΤΗΙ*VERB rotis.”

Here Forcellini explains *terere* “*tornare*, *torno* polire, quod sit abradendo.” So fr. *τείρω*, *τίτρω*, is *τόρνος*, a turner’s wheel, and *τεπιώω*, *torno*, I turn.¹

Tergeo, *Tergo*, I scour, wipe, clean. Fr. *τείρω*, I rub; pf.

τίτρω, whence a new verb *τίτρω* or *τίτρω*, *tergo*, *τερχέω*, or *τερχέω*, *tergeo*. So from *τρώω*, *τίτρω*, we have *τρώγων*.

Tergum, the back, —

Tergus, *Tergum*, the skin or hide of an animal. As *Tergo* is from *τίτρω*, to rub, &c.; so from the same *τίτρω* seems to come *tergus*, a skin well rubbed or bruised, “*pellis confecta et subacta.*” As *μάσσω*, *μάσθην*. ¶ Or the Lat. *tergo* may have been capable of the same application. ¶ Or *tergus* is fr. *δέρω*, to strip off a skin, whence *δέρας* and *δέγμα*, a skin. From pf. *δέδρω* is a new verb *δέρω*, *δέγω*, whence

¹ Stephens thinks *teres* shortened from *κυκλωτέρας*; round.

dergus, dergum, and tergus, terigum, as from *Δειμος* is *Timor*. ¶ *At* from *τέγφος*, a skin; changed to *τέρχος, terchus, tergus*. Rather, there was a word *τέρχος* allied to *τέγφος*.

Termentum, the same as *Detrimentum*. For *terimentum* *fr. tero*.

Termes, the bough or branch of a tree, particularly the olive. Gellius applies it to the palm, whence *Becman* refers it to Hebrew *TMR*, the palm; by transposition *TRM*. ¶ But it is perhaps from *διδερμαι* pp. of *δέρω*, to strip off; whence (through pf. mid. *δίδωρα*) is *δέρυ*, timber. That is, a bough peeled or having its bark stripped off. So we have *Timor* for *Dimor*, *Tesqua* for *Desqua*. ¶ It may be allied to *τέρχος*, a branch or bough.¹

Terminus, a boundary, end. *Fr. τέρμωνος* gen. of *τέρμων*.

Tero, I bruise, rub, wear; wear away; rub away, round, turn. *Fr. τερῶ* fut. of *τέρω*.

Terpsichōrē, one of the *Muses*. *Τερψιχόρη*.

Terra, the earth; a land, territory. From *Celt. tir*. *Druinmond* mentions the Sanscrit *tir*, a land or region. ¶ Or from *τίλλω*, to cause to exist, to produce. (See *Tellus*.) Hence *tellera*, (like *Ἐσπέρα*, *Patera*, *Arcera*;) then *telra, terra*. ¶ *Al.* from *τέρσω*, to dry; *Æol.*

τέρρω. *Wachter* explains the Earth "elementum ARIDUM;" *Forcellini* "elementum SIC- CUM." ¶ *Al.* for *therra* from *χέρρα*, waste, uncultivated; whence *χέρρος* is a continent and land. X changed to TH, as *κάλλα* became *κατῆλα*. So K was changed to T, as in *Τήνας* for *Κείνος*. ¶ *Al.* from *τῆ ἔρα*, the earth.²

Terreo, I frighten. *Fr. τέρω*, *Æol. τέβρω*, I harass, perturb, So from *ταίρω*, fut. 2. *ταρῶ*, is *ταράω*, whence *ταράσσω*, to terrify; whence also *ταράπτω*, fut. 2. *ταραβῶ, ταρβῶ*, I fear. And from *τέρω*, fut. *τερῶ* or *τερῖω*, is *τρίω*, I fear; whence (from pp. *τίτρεμαι*) is *τρίμα*, tremo. Correct then is the observation of *Valckenaer*: "Latinorum TRE- MERE, et Poëtarum ταρβῆν, et Atticorum τετραμαίνειν, Latinum etiam terrere, manarunt ex eodem fonte."

Territōrium, a territory. *Fr. terra*. Compare *Meditullium*.³

Tersus, clean, neat, nice. *Fr. tergo, tergsum, tersum*, to scour, clean.

Tertius, third. *Fr. ter*. ¶ *Al.* from *τέτρος, τρίτος*.

Teruncius, a small coin of

² Scaliger deduces *terra* from *Δεῖρα*, *Proserpine*; *Æolic Δεῖρα*, whence *derra, derra, terra*, as *Timor* from *Δειμος*. But *Proserpine* was not the Earth. In *Lycophon*, *Ἰδα καλέσει τέβρα*, *Herman* proposes *τέρρα*, *terram*.

³ *Siculus Flaccus*: "Ab his populis, qui sedes in aliquâ regione constituerant eorumque agros occupaverant, præmensum quod univèrsis suffecturum videbatur solum, *territis* fugatisque inde civibus, *territoria* dixere."

¹ *Al.* from *τέρμις*, a boundary, end. As placed to mark the boundaries of fields, or as plucked from the extremity of a tree.

three ounces. Fr. *ter* and *uncia*.

Tesca, *Tesqua*, explained by Forcellini "loca umbrosa, aspera, inculta, deserta, inamœna." Fr. *δάσκια*, very shady; whence *dasquia*, *dasqua*, and then *desqua* (as *grAssus* for *grAssus*, *dEnsus* for *dAnsus*.) whence *tesqua*, as *Timor* from *Δεῖμος*. Dacier: "Festus interpretatur agrestia et deserta loca, sed quæ tamen Dei alicujus sunt. Revera erant *tesca* illa loca undiquaque nemorosis collibus cincta; quæ quia prærupta et aditu difficilia, inde quævis alia loca præcipitia et aspera *tesqua* etiam dicta."

Tessella, a square piece of stone, brick, wood, &c. for making checker-work. For *tesserula* fr. *tessera*.

Tessera, a cube, die; broad square paving tile; a square tally, ticket, watchword, &c. Fr. *τέσσαρα*, Ionic form of *τέσσαρα*, four. ¶ Al. from *πτερός*, Æol. *τεσσόρ*.

Testa, an earthen vessel; a brick or tile; a fragment or piece of a broken pot, brick, &c. For *tosta*, baked. As *vEster* for *vOster*. *Testa* is also the shell of a fish, being hard and brittle as a tile. Also, shell-fish. And the shell of the head, the scull. Also, a jingling of shells or earthen vessels, resembling perhaps the castanets.

Testamentum, a testament or will. Fr. *testor*. As witnessed by the seal of the testator.

Testiculus, à *testis*, unde *testes*. Nam *testatur* virilitatem.

Juvenalis vocat sobolem. "argumenta viri."

Testimōnium, a testimony. Fr. *testis*. As *Patrimonium*.

Testis, a witness. For *testis* from a word *τίστis* formed from *τίσεται* pp. of *τίσθαι* or *τίθημι*. For the Greeks said *τίσθαι μάρτυρα* and *μάρτυρας*. Or *testis* answers to our expression "one who DEPOSES" from *Pono*.

Testor, I witness. Fr. *testis*. *Testu*, an earthen vessel; an earthen cover for a vessel. See *Testa*.

Testūdo, a shell-crab, tortoise. As covered (*testā*) with a shell. Also, a shell, crust, covering. A lyre. So we use *Shell*. Collins: "The Passions, oft to hear her SHELL" &c. For the first lyre was said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise. Lucian of Mercury: *Χελώνην που νεκρὰν εὐράν, ὄργανον ἀπ' αὐτῆς συνεπέχετο*. The Greeks use *χέλυς* in the same way. *Testudo* is said also of the shields of soldiers held so as to form a shell or covering in making an attack, like Gr. *χελώνη*. Also, like *χελώνη*, a machine used in sieges to cover soldiers while sapping or making breaches. Also, an arched or vaulted roof, as resembling a shell.

Tētānus, a kind of cramp. *Tētavos*.

Tēter, *tētra*, hideous, ugly,

1 Hesiod: Καὶ τε κασγῆτην χελώνας ἐπὶ μάρτυρα τίσθαι.

foul, noisome. Fr. *τητέρα* or *θητέρα* from *ἐπὶ τῇ ἐτέρᾳ*, on the left hand: in allusion to portents which appeared on the left hand and therefore were unlucky, as Gr. *ἐπιδέξιος* (from *ἐπὶ τῇ δεξιᾷ*) was lucky. The word Abominable is similarly taken from unlucky Omens. *Τῆ ἐτέρα* will produce *tÆter*, as it is sometimes spelt. ¶ Al. from *tædeo*, *tæditum*, whence *tæditer*, *tæter*. That is, wearisome, offensive, &c.

Tetra— Words beginning with *tetra*—are from the Greek, as *Tetrarches*.

Tétrans, *antis*, the fourth part. Fr. *τετράς*. N seems to be added, as in *Quadrans*.

Tétricus, hideous, grim, &c. Fr. *teter*, *tetra*. So *Unus*, *Unicus*.

Texo, I weave. Hence, I put together generally, frame, build. Porcellini; “A *tego*. Quia *tramâ stamen tegitur*.” That is, from *tego*, *tegium*, *texum*. Scaliger: “*Invicem tegimus tramam et stamen: unde et texo*.” Perotti: “*Quia, in opere quod *tegitur*, filum filo *tegitur*.” ¶ Or for *taro* fr. *τάξω* fut. of *τάσσω*, I arrange, dispose. We have *grÆssus* and *dÆnsus* for *grAssus* and *dAnsus*. ¶ Haigh: “Fr. *τύχω*, I make, I build.” That is, from fut. *τύξω*. Or fr. *τίξω* fut. of *τίκω*, same as *τύχω*. *Texo* is used of building. Cicero: “*Paulus in medio foro basilicam jam pæne *texuit**.” But the sense of weaving does not flow naturally from these senses.*

Etym.

Thälāmēgus, a large pleasure boat. *Θαλαμηγός*.

Thälāmus, a chamber, bed-chamber; room, repository. *Θάλαμος*.

Thälassicus, of the color of the sea. *Θαλασσικός*.

Thālīa, one of the Muses. *Θάλεια*.

Thallus, a sprout. *Θάλλος*.

Theātrum, a theatre. *Θέατρον*.

Thēca, a case, sheath, box, &c. *Θήκη*.

Thēma, an argument. *Θέμα*. Also, the (*θέμα*) position of the planets at one's birth.

Thēmīs, the Goddess. *Θέμις*.

Theōgōnia, *Theōlogia*, *Theōria*: Greek words.

Thēriāca, medicines against the bites of poisonous animals. *Θηρίακα*.

Thermæ, hot-baths. *Θερμαί*.

Thermōpōlium, a place where hot drinks were sold, tavern. *Θερμοπόλιον*.

Thēsaurus, a treasure, treasury. *Θήσαυρος*.

Thēsis, a topic, thesis. *Θέσις*.

Thesmōphōria, rites of Ceres. *Θεσμοφόρια*.

Thēta, Greek name of TH. *Θήτα*. *Theta* is the title of capital conviction, because it is the initial of *θάνατος*, death.

Thētis, a sea nymph. *Θέτις*.

Theurgus, a magician. *Θεουργός*.

Thōes, certain wolves. *Θῶες*.

Thōlus, a cupola, dome; a round building. *Θόλος*.

Thōrax, the breast; a breast-plate. *Θώραξ*.

Thrax, *Thrācis*, a sword-

fencer, gladiator. As most of them were Thracians.

Thrēnus, a funeral song. Θρήνος.

Threx, the same as Thrax. Θρήξ.

Thronus, a throne. Θρόνος.

Thus: See Tus.

Thya, the life-tree. Θύα.

Thyades, Bacchanals. Θυάδες.

Thyasus, a dance in honor of Bacchus. Θύασος.

Thymbra, savory. Θύμβρα.

Thymelæci, stage-singers. Θυμελικοί.

Thymum, the herb thyme. Θύμον.

Thynnus, the tunny. Θύννος.

Thyōneus, Bacchus. Θυωνεύς.

Thysus, a sprout, stem, stalk; a staff or spear surrounded with garlands of ivy carried by the Bacchanals. Θύστος. Also, frenzy. So θυροσπλήξ is explained by Donnegan "seized by a Bacchanalian frenzy."

Tiāra, a turban. Τιάρα.

Tibi, to you. Fr. τοι, whence τοῖφι. Matthiæ: "In the gen. and dat. sing. and plur. the poets annex the syllable φι." Τοῖφι seems to have been shortened to τίφι, whence *tibi*, as ἀμφω, amBo. Or fr. τοῖφι, *toibi*, is *tibi*. See Mihi.

Tibia, the shin-bone, the shank. Also, a flute, pipe. From flutes being made from the *tibia* of cranes, stags, or asses. *Tibia* is fr. στύφος, hard, rough; whence *stiphus*, (whence *Obstipus*), *stiphia*, (like *Gloria*, *Persia*), then *stibia*, (as ἀμφω, amBo,) and *tibia*, as *Torus* for

Storus, *Tego* or *Τέγω* from *Στέγω*. ¶ Turton: "For *tubia*, from *tuba*, [or *tubus*,] a tube." From the shin-bone resembling a tube in its shape. But *Tu* in *tubus* and *tuba* is short, *Ti* in *Tibia* is long.

Tibicen, a piper. For *tibicen*, *tibiicinis*, from *tibia* and *cuno*. Compare *Fidicen*. *Tibicen* was also a pillar, prop, or buttress. Festus: "A similitudine *tibiis* CANENTIUM, qui ut canentes sustineant, ita illi ædificia." Can any better reason be suggested?

Tigillum, a little rafter. For *tignillum* from *tignum*, as *Signum*, *Sigillum*.

Tignum, a rafter, beam, board. Fr. δέχω or δέκω, (whence δέχομαι,) to receive; whence δέχανός or δεκανός, ἦ, ὄν, (like *Στέγω*, *Στεγανός*,) whence δεκνόν, *degnum*, *tegnum*, (as *Timor* for *Dimor*, *Tesqua* for *Desqua*,) then *tignum*, somewhat as *τεγγω*, *tingo*. So *δοκός*, a beam, is derived by Lennep from δέδοκα pf. mid. of δέκω or δέχομαι, and explained, "qui excipit sc. pondus ædificii, trabs, adæque *tignum*." ¶ Al. from *tego*, whence *teginum*, *tegnum*. As used in covering houses. But this is not its exclusive or prevailing meaning.

Tigris, a tiger. Τίγρις.

Tilia, the lime tree. Martini: "Fr. τίλον, a feather. From its white leaves being like feathers." 1

1 Fr. πτέλεα, (τέλεα,) an elm, says Ainsworth. But these trees are very dif-

Tímeo, I fear. Fr. δαίμα, fear. As Tæda from Δαίδα. Tequa for Deaqua. ¶ Al. from τιμάω, to honor. Or from a verb τιμῖω.

Tinctus, for *tingtus* fr. *tingo*.

Tinea, a tape-worm, moth-worm. "Fr. ταινία, τινία, a tape-worm." F. Or, as Schneider has τινία, the same as ταινία, transposed we have τινία. Claudian uses *tinea* for a louse. Perhaps as adhering to and eating like the moth-worm.

Tingo, I wet, dye, tinge. Τέγγω.

Tinnio, to tinkle, tingle, clink, ring; to chirp, chatter or prate in a shrill tone. "Said properly of metals sounding when struck, and formed from the sound, *tin tin*." F.

Tinnucūlus, a castrel, a kind of hawk. "Fr. *tinnio*. Named from its noise." Ft.

Tintinnābūlum, a bell. Fr. *tintinno*, to ring.

Tintinnacūlus, "he who makes a ringing, he who beats slaves till they tingle again, or from the noise of the jerks; or perhaps a hangman who used bells when he went to do execution." Ainsw. "Quia cædendo loris corpora *tinnūtum* quendam excitabaut." F. From *tintinno*.

Tintinnio, *Tintinno*, *Titinno*, *Titinno*, I tingle, ring. Formed from the sound, like *Tinnio*.

Tinus, —

ferent. ¶ Al. from τάλια, which Hesychius explains by ἀγχιρος, a poplar. These trees are different also.

Tippūla, *Tipūla*, a water-spider, water-spinner. Fr. τῖφος, a marsh. As frequenting marshes. Varro: "Levis *Tippula* lympharum frigidus transit LACUS."

¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *tiopail*.

Tiro, a raw recruit, a novice. Fr. τείρων, taken in the sense of training or practising. Τρῖβα, which is from τείρω, has this meaning.

Tīrocīnium, the state of a *tiro*. Like *Leno*, *Lenocinium*.

Tisiphōnē, one of the Furies. Τισιφώνη.

Tītānes, the Titans. Τῖτᾶνες.

Tithymālus, *Tithymallus*, milk-thistle. Τιδύμαλος, τιδύμαλλος.

Tūtillo, I tickle; hence, I flatter, entice. Fr. τίλλω, I pluck out hair. That is, I flip gently. Redupl. τιτίλλω.

Titio, a fire-brand. Fr. τέθυται pp. of θύω, to smoke: whence (fr. τέθυμαι) is θυμαλῶν, a fire-brand. Hence a word θυτιῶν, *thitio*, *titio*. ¶ Al. from a word δετιῶν, allied to δετή and δέτις,¹ a torch.

Titicillitium, —

Titūbo, I stumble, reel; I stumble in speech, stammer. Fr. τετύβω, (as ἄμβω, amBo) a verb formed from τέτυβα pf. of τύπτω, I strike; considered as meaning, I strike against. Or fr. τυπέω, τυπῶ, *tyro*, redupl. *tituro*, (as *Titillo* from Τίλλω), *titubo*. ¶ "From τυττὸν βᾶω, parum eo," says Martini. Rather from τυττὰ βᾶ, τυττὰ βᾶ,

¹ Donnegan ad Δαίτις.

or *τυτὰ βδ*. *Τυτὰ* is "with difficulty" in Od. M, 388. We have *crapula* from *κραίπυλα*. ¶ Al. from *τυφῶν*, *τυφῶ*, I bewilder, stun, used in a passive sense. Redupl. *τιτυφῶ*.

Titulus, an inscription, superscription, title, properly as placed on the statue or tomb of a great man, and marking his dignity, honor, character, &c. From *τίτται* (*τίται*) pp. of *τίω*, to honor. Hence any inscription, label, scroll. Also, title, nobility. Also, a cause, reason, pretext. Here *titulus* is nota, index. ¶ "From Hebrew *TLH*, to hang up." Parkh. - *Tōculio*, *Tōcullio*, a little usurer. *Τοκυλλίων*.

Tōfus, a sand or gravel stone, a rotten stone. As *κωφός*, *δρῶπαξ*, are from *κόπτω*, *κίκοφα*, and *δρέπω*, *δέδρωπα*; so *tōfus* may be from a word *τωφός* from *τέτοφα* pf. mid. of *τέρω*, (whence *τέφρα*), to burn. "Lapis combustus et cinereus." Isaac Voss.¹

Tōga, a loose flowing robe which covered the whole body. Fr. *τογή*, a word formed fr. *τέτογα* pf. mid. of *τέγω*, to cover. Or for *stoga* fr. *στογή* formed from *στεγα*, *ἴστογα*. The *toga* was worn in the city, and opposed to the *Sagum*

which was worn in war. Whence *toga* was put for peace.

Tōlēro, I bear, support, suffer; I support, maintain. Fr. *tolo* (whence *tollo*, *tuli*), inf. *tolere*, whence *tolera*, as *Recipere*, *Recipero*; *Desidere*, *Desidero*.

Tōles, a disease of the *tōle*, which is contracted from *τοῖσιν* *silla*.

Tolleno, an engine to raise weights or water. Fr. *tollo*.²

Tollo, I lift up, take up; I lift up and take away. For *tolo* (whence *tuli*) fr. *τέτολα* pf. mid. of *τέλλω*, which seems to have meant the same as *tollo*. For *ἀνατέλλω* is said of the sun rising i. e. lifting himself up: and of one holding up a torch. Or fr. *τέτολα* pf. mid. of *τελάω*. Hesychius explains *τελάσσει* by *τολμῆσαι*. Damus says: "Τελαμών, fr. *τελάω*, A being changed to E." Scheide says better "Fr. *τελάω*, same as *τελάω*." I must add that the verb *τολμάω* comes from *τέτολμαι* pp. of a verb *τόλω* or *τόλλω*, the same as *τελάω* and *τελάω*. Or *tollo* is at once fr. *τελάω*, *τελῶ*, as *δλω*, *δλω*. ¶ Or *tollo* is from *tolero*, *tolro*. ¶ Tooke says: "From the Anglo-Sax. *tilian*. *Tollo* being anciently written with only one L." If from the North, some nearer roots than *tilian* will be found in *Doleo*.

Tōlutim, with an ambling pace. Fr. *tolo*, *tollo*. "Pedes molliter *tollendo*." F.

¹ "From Hebr. *toph*." Tt. "From Hebrew *TPS*, to seize. From its imbibing moisture." V. ¶ Some refer it to a Greek word *τέφος*. But Schneider asserts that no Greek authority has been adduced for it. Donnegan says: "Τοφῶν, a stone quarry, is in *Tabula Heracleensis*; from *τόφος*."

² Al. from *κῆλων*, *κῆλωνος*, Æol. *τήλωνος*, transp. *τάλωνος*.

Tōndōkōlām, a sausage. Fr. τῶνδῶ, a cutting. As made of hog's flesh or entrails cut up small. Gr. κέφαλα.

Tōmentum, all kinds of stuffing for cushions or beds. For *tondimentum* fr. *tondeo*, I cut. Martial: "Tomentum CONCISA palus Circense vocatur."¹ ¶ Al. for *tumentum* for *tumentum* fr. *tumeo*. Martial: "Lenconicis agedum tumeat tibi culcita lanis." ¶ Al. from τῶνδῶ, a cutting. But O is long in *tomentum*.

Tōmix, a cord. Fr. θάμιξ, θάμιξ.

Tōmus, a piece of paper; portion of a book; a book. Τόμος.

Tondeo, I clip, shear, mow, lop, crop. For *tomdeo* (as princeps for primiceps) fr. τῶμδην, (τόμδην,) fr. τῶμῶ, same as τέρω, I cut. Compare *Mordeo* and *Tendo*. ¶ Al. from τίνδω, I eat, gnaw, as *Spondeo* from Σπίνδω. But these senses do not suit *tondeo*.

Tōnōtru, thunder. Fr. *tono*, *sonitum*.

Tōno, to thunder. "A rōnos, sonus intentus et vebemens." F. That is, from τῶνῶ, τῶνῶ. ¶ Wachter refers Germ. *ton*, sound, to θίλω, to strike. That is, from pf. mid. τήθω. He mentions Celt. *tōn*, sound; Anglo-Sax. *dynan*, Scand. *dona*, to utter a sound.²

Tonsa, the blade of an oar; an oar. For *tunsa*, (somewhat as *Soboles* for *Suboles*), fr. *tundo*. Quā aqua *tunsa* est. As κόρη from κόρρα, κοῖα. ¶ Or *tonsa* is a branch of oak, &c. lopped off and made into an oar. Horace: "Duris ilex *tonsa* bipennibus." ¶ Or some understand *tondeo* here to cut, and *tonsa* "quā aqua *tonsa* est" i. e. secta.

Tonsillæ, —

Tonsor, a barber. Fr. *tondeo*, *tondsum*, *tonsum*.

Tonstrīna, a barber's shop. Fr. *tonstrum*, and this from *tondeo*, *tonsum*, as *Claudo*, *Clausum*, *Claustrum*.

Tōnus, a tone, accent. Τόνος.

Tōparcha, the governor of a district. Τῶπάρχης.

Tōpāzon, a topaz. Τῶπάζιον. Arab. *topaz*.

Tōper, **Topper**, immediately. And, like τάχα, perhaps. *Toper* i. e. *tope*, from *toto opere*: as *Magnopere* is *Magno-opere*. Hence also we have *totper*, *topper*.

Tōpia, figures cut in trees. Whence *topiarius*, one who makes such figures and devices, one who makes pictures with trees. Vossius: "Some derive *topia* fr. τῶπος, a place: as representing certain places or spots. But others refer it better to τῶπια, cords; for shrubs, after being plaited or braided to represent figures, they bound together with cords. Some think that the figures represented cords." ¶ Perhaps in this word there is an Æolic change of K

¹ Explained by the Delphia: "Tomentum Circense appellatur ex concisis arundinibus paludis."

² Al. from τῶνδῶν or τῶνδῶ.

to *T*, as *Tῆρος* was the same as *Κείνος*. Then *topia* was from a word *κόπια* or *κοπέια* fr. *κόπτω*, fut. 2. *κοπή*, to cut. ¶ Or *K* is changed to *P*, as in *luPus* from *λόκος*. Then *topia* is from a word *τέκια* or *τεκσία*, fr. *τίκω*, *τέτοκα*; whence *τεύχω*, to create, frame, invent.

Τοπικά, topics. *Τοπικά*.

Τοπικῆ, the art of finding arguments on any question. *Τοπική*.

Toral, the furniture (*tori*) of a bed, a blanket, &c.

Torcūlum, *Torcūlar*, a wine or oil-press. A large vat in which the grapes or olives to be pressed were laid. For *torquutum* fr. *torqueo*. As *Quum*, *Cūm*.

Tōreuma, a vase chased or embossed. *Τόρευμα*.

Tormentum, a machine for hurling stones, darts, &c. For *torquimentum* or *torsimentum* fr. *torqueo*, *torsi*, I hurl. Also, the dart thrown. Also a twisted rope or cord, fr. *torqueo*, I twist. Also, the punishment of the rack, torture; and the machine of torture. Fr. *torqueo*, I put on the rack. Hence any torture, torment, or violent pain.

Tormīna, a painful wringing or griping of the bowels. Fr. *tormen*, for *torquimen* or *torsimen*, (like *Momen*, *Nomen*,) fr. *torqueo*, *torsi*.

Torno, I turn round with a lathe, turn, polish. *Τορνῶ*, *τορνῶ*.

Tornus, a lathe or turner's wheel. *Τόρνος*.

Tōrōsus, muscular, sinewy,

strong. Having strong (*toros*) sinews.

Torpēdo, the cramp-fish, which benumbs those who touch it. Fr. *torpeo*.

Torpeo, I am torpid, motionless. *Torpeo* is to have the blood curdled and stiff, and is fr. *τροπέω* (transp. *τορπέω*) fr. *τέτροφα* pf. mid. of *τρέφω*, to coagulate, whence *τροφαλις*, curd, cheese. ¶ Al. from *ταρβέω*, I am dismayed. Properly, I am stupefied with fear. Hence *tarpeo*, then *torpeo*, as *pOrrus* fr. *πΑρβρον*, and perhaps *cOrdis* from *κΑρδία*. ¶ Some consider *torpeo* to mean properly to be motionless through extacy of pleasure, and to come fr. *τέροπα* pf. mid. of *τέρπω*, to delight; whence *τορπίω*, I am delighted. Horace: "Vel cūm Pausiacā *torpes*, insane, tabellā."

Torqueo, I turn, bend, twist, wind; turn round, whirl round, whirl. I twist the limbs of another on a rack, rack, torture, afflict, torment. I throw, hurl, properly said of whirling round a sling and then throwing from it. Fr. *τροπέω*, I turn; *Æol.* *τροπέω*, transp. *τορπέω*. As from *λείπω*, *λείκω*, is *liQUi*. ¶ Or fr. *τροχός*, a wheel; whence *τροχέω*, I whirl as a wheel; transp. *τορπέω*.

Torquis, a chain for the neck, a collar; a collar to yoke oxen with; a wreath. Fr. *torqueo*, to twist, twine. So Gr. *στρεπτός* fr. *στρέφω*, *ἑστρεπται*.

Torrentis fluvius, unda, and *torrens* simply, a torrent. Fr. *torreo*. Dacier: "Quòd prop-

ter rapiditatem exæstat." As Fretum is from Ferreo.¹

Torreo, I dry up, parch. As *λαρρῆν* is for *λαρσῆν* from *θέρω*, *τέθαρσαι*; so *torreo* is for *torseo* fr. *τέρω*, *τέτορσαι*, to parch. ¶ Al. from *θέρω*, *τέθορσαι*, to make hot. ¶ Al. from *τέρω*, *τέρρῶ*, as *pOndus* from *pEndo*, extOris from tErra. ¶ Wachter mentions Belg. *dor*, *dorre*, Sæc. *torr*, Germ. *durr*, dry.

Torris, a firebrand. Fr. *torreo*. As scorched or dried up.

Tortuōsus, intricate, perplexed. Fr. *tortus*. As having many windings. Or as having many folds, as Complicated from Plico.

Tertus, twisted. Fr. *torqueo*, whence *torqsi*, *torsi*, *tortum*.

Torus, a rope or cord. A small cylindrical ornament about the base of a column, round and oblong like a rope. A fibre, sinew, muscle which is a small thread or string. So Gr. *τόνος* is a rope, and a sinew or muscle. Hence, like *Nervus*, *torus* is put for strength. *Torus* is fr. *τέταρα* pf. mid. of *τέρω*, whence *τορῆς*, which might mean anything round. See *Teres*. ¶ Or for *tonus*, (as *μονὰ*, *μοRa*; *δινὸς*, *διRus*) fr. *τόνος*, a rope.

Torius, a couch, mattress, bed; the marriage bed, marriage. "Fr. *torus*, signifying anything round, and specially grass or

reed twisted into rope on which the ancients strewed skins or coverlets." Ainsw. See *Torus* above. "Quia lecti tenderentur toris i. e. funibus." V. ¶ Or for *storus*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*,) fr. *σπορίω*, *σπορῶ*, to strew. Juvenal: "Sylvestrem montana torum cūm STERNERET uxor Frondibus et culmis vicinarumque ferarum Pellibus."

Torus, grim, stern. Fr. *taurus*, whence *taurivus*, (as *Cadivus*), *taurvus*, *torvus*, as *Caudex*, *Codex*. Having the countenance of a bull. The Greeks say *ταυρηδὸν ἐπιβλέπειν*. ¶ Al. from *torsum*, whence *torsivus*, *torvus*. Having the countenance distorted and unnatural. ¶ Al. for *tervus* for *terrivus* fr. *terreo*. As *pOndus* from *pEndo*.

Tot, so many. Fr. *τόσσα*, *τίττα*, *τίττ'*. See Quot.

Tōties, so often. Fr. *tot*. So Quoties.

Tōtus, as many, as great. Fr. *tot*. Or contr. from *τοσούτος*.

Tōtus, whole, entire. Fr. *tot*. That is, so much as there is of anything. Cæsar: "Naves totæ factæ ex arbore." That is, quantum fuit navium, tantum factam est ex arbore. ¶ Or from *τοσούτος*, contra to *τούτος*. ¶ Al. from *τὰ αὐτὸ*, *ταὐτὸ*, the thing itself, the very thing, undiminished, unmutilated. AT into O, as in *Caudex*, *Codex*.

Toxicum, poison. *Τοξικόν*.

Trābālis, as large as a beam. Fr. *trabs*, *trabis*.

Trābea, a kind of toga, adorned with stripes of purple which ran across it like (*trabes*) beams.

¹ *Torrentis* has been deduced fr. *τροχῆν*, whirling as a wheel; gen. *τροχῆντος*, *τροχούντος*, transp. *τορχούντος*, *τορβούντος*, whence *torrentis*, as *Placenta* from *Πλακοῦντος*.

Trabs, trābis, a beam, rafter. A meteor in shape like a beam, like Gr. *δορός*. *Trabs* for *trabes*, which Ennius has. *Trabes* fr. *τράπηξ*, *traphes*, (as *ἀλώπηξ*, *vulpeS*), *trabes*, as *ἀμφο*, *ambo*.

Trāchīa, the windpipe. *Τραχίαια*.

Tracta, a handful of spun wool. Fr. *traho* (*tractum*) *lanam*, to spin.¹

Tractābilis, which may be handled, managed; manageable, tractable. Fr. *tracto*.

Tractātus, a tract. Fr. *tracto*, to discourse of.

Tractim, without intermission. Fr. *traho*, *tractum*. By perpetually drawing on.

Tracto, I drag. Fr. *traho*, *tractum*. See *Traho*.

Tracto, I touch, feel, handle; I take in hand, undertake, manage, have the management of, busy myself about. I practice, exercise a profession. I discourse of, speak or write concerning a topic, as we say *To HANDLE* a subject. I cultivate the soil, i. e. manage it. I tease or dress wool, i. e. manage it. Also, I treat, behave to. Cicero: "Me summā simulatione amoris insidiosissimè *tractavit*." So we say *To handle*. Shakespeare: "Talbot, my life, my

joy, again return'd! How wert thou *HANDLED*, being prisoner?" *Tracto* is referred to *traho*, *tractum*. That is, *traho ad me*, *tango*. Or *traho* is here to draw the hand backwards and forwards on a surface. Or is *tracto* for *dracto* fr. *δράσσα*, *δίδρακτας*, I take hold of? *Tracto* is also to move or affect. Cicero: "Hujus eloquentiæ est *tractare* animos." That is, to manage them, direct them, *tractabiles* *facere*. Or *tracto* is *traho ad me et allicio*.

Tractus, a serpent's drawing on of its length of body. Also, any thing drawn out long or fine. A protraction. Any spot of ground of long or wide extent, a spot, place, tract, region. The extent or space occupied by anything. Claudian: "Cœlitibus ordine sedes Prima datur: *tractum* proceres tenuere secundum Æquorei." See *Traho*.

Tractus. *Tracta oratio*, a smooth fluent style. "Continuata et extensa æquabili cursu." F.

Trādo, I give over, consign, deliver. For *transdo*. Cæsar: "Parte jam obsidum *transditā*." So *Traduco*.

Trādūco, I expose to ridicule or contempt, traduce. For *transduco*. Criminals were led through the Forum, bearing the causes of their condemnation written on their necks.

Trägānus, a pig resembling (*τράγον*) a goat.

Trägēmata, sweetmeats. *Τραγήματα*.

Trägicus, pertaining to trage-

¹ "In penicilio *tracta* sunt partes farinæ manibus bene agitæ et subactæ et in longum *tracta* in modum membranarum, ut eâ agitatione melius fermentetur. Nam *trahere* panem apud Plinium est subigere. Apud Apicium *tracta* est genus quoddam placentæ in modum membranæ factæ, deinde concisæ." F. *Traho* here is to draw out.

dy sublime, lofty; cruel, atrocious, as forming a good subject of tragedy. *Τραγικός*.

Tragœdia, a tragedy. *Τραγœδία*.

Tragœdus, a tragic actor. *Τραγœδός*.

Tragopan: See Appendix.

Trägûla, a kind of javelin. Fr. *trajicio*, *traicio*, whence *trâicula*, *tracula*, *tragula*. Cæsar: "Neque ullum TELUM per pactiones colloquentium *transjiciebatur*." Or *trajicio* is to transfix.

Trägûla, a dragnet. Fr. *trahô*, whence *trahicula*, *tracula*, *tragula*. See above.

Trägus, the smell of the arm-pits: Fr. *τράγος*, a goat.

Trâha, *Trâhea*, a sledge. Fr. *trahô*.

Trâho, I draw, drag. For *traveho* for *transveho*. *Traxi* for *travexi*; *Tractum* for *travectum*. ¶ Or from *δραγῶ* fut. 2. of *δράσσω*, I seize. Or from a verb *δραχέω*, *δραχῶ*, formed from *διδραχα* pf. of *δράσσω*.¹

Trājicio, I cast or throw over. For *transjicio*. Also, I ferry over, make to pass over. Here *jacio** has the sense of *Mitto*.

Trâma, a web. "Quodd inter stamen et subtemen *trameat*." Fr. "Quodd *trameat* inter filum et filum mutatâ superequitatione." Scaliger. ¶ Or for *trahima*, fr. *trahô*, as *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Glums*. The Latins say *trahere lanam*.

Trâmes, *itis*, a cross-way, by-path; any path. Fr. *tramed*. Qui *trameat*, i. e. *transmeat*. *Trans* is over, across, then cross-wise, as in *Transversus*. ¶ Al. for *trahimes* fr. *trahô*. As *Ἀγυιά* from *Ἀγῶ*, and somewhat as *Οἶμη* from *Οἶω*, *Οἶσω*, *Οἶμαι*. Virgil: "Quâ te DUCIT via." Compare *mes* in *Fomes*.

Trāno, I swim over. For *transno*.

Tranquillus: See Appendix: *Trans*, over, across. Fr. *πίραν*, says Haigh. As Obs for Ob. Rather, from *πίραν ἐς*, whence *πρᾶνς*, then *τρᾶνς*, as vice versâ *λίτρα* became *λίπρα*, whence *libra*. From *σπυδέω* was *studeo*. ¶ Al. from *τρᾶν*, to perforate.

Transcribo, I copy. That is, I write so as to bring over from one surface to another.

Transenna, lattice-work, trellis. Vossius: "Fr. *transeo*." Because the woodwork crosses itself. *Trans*, as in *Transversus*. Or because we see through it, contrarily to what we do in a solid surface." Nonius takes *transenna* to be a window. He means, says Vossius, not any window, but a trellised one. "*Transenna* is also a net, snare. As made of cross string or rope. Hence deceit, treachery. Per *transennam* aspicere, is to look at in a cursory manner, and seems taken from vendors who expose their goods

¹ The Anglo-Sax. *dragan*, Suec. *draga*, to drag, draw, Wachter refers to *trahô*.

Etym.

² "From *τρᾶω*, I perforate; *τράνω*, *τράνωσω*, (as *ὄρω*, *ὄρωσω*) whence *τρανοίνος*." Schiede.

through a lattice-work, to avoid their being handled by every one who passes by." F.¹

Transgressor, one who (*trans-reditur*) goes beyond the limits of the law, a transgressor.

Transigo, I complete. That is, I drive right through. Or *ago* is here to perform, and *trans* is used metaphorically.

Translātītie, negligently. "Quasi ut vulgo et passim solet." F. See *Translatitius*.

Translātītius, copied out and brought over from one surface to another; borrowed, not new. Hence, common, ordinary. Fr. *translatum*.

Transtrum, a cross-beam extending from wall to wall, joist. Fr. *transeo*, *transitum*, whence *transitrum*, *transtrum*. Also, a bench in a ship for rowers, which extends from side to side. Some derive *transtrum* in this sense from *θράνος*, a bench; whence *θρανίζω*, *θράνισται*, *θράνιστρον*, *θράνιστρον*.

¹ In a fragment of Sallust quoted by Macrobius, *transenna* is of dubious meaning: "Præterea cum sedenti in *transenna* demissum victoriæ simulacrum cum machinato strepitu tonitruum coronam capiti imponebat," &c. Nonius supports his interpretation of window by this passage. He omits "in;" and so does Servius, who understands *transenna* to mean here "extenso fune." Forcellini thus accounts for this meaning: "Ductâ fortasse similitudine a *transenna*, quâ rete significat, quæ funibus extensis tendebatur." But Vossius thus: "Fateor *transennam* esse ostium circi unde quadrigæ emitterentur. Sed hoc eò factum quòd esset cancellatum. Hæc circi *transenna* dimittebatur fune. *Transenna* est *καταχρηστικῶς* funis ille quo demisso *transenna* aperiebatur."

Transversus, athwart. *Trans*, over, across, whence cross-wise.

Trāpētum, an oil-press. *Τραπέτον*.

Trāpēzīta, a banker. *Τραπεζίτης*.

Trāpēzōphōrum, a statue supporting a table. *Τραπεζοφόρον*.

Traulīzī, she lisps. *Τραυλιζίη*.

Trebar, skilled in the ways of the world, cunning. *Τρίβαξ*.

Trēchēdipna, a word of various interpretation occurring in Juvenal 3, 67. See Rupertus and Gifford. It is the Greek *τροχιδειπνα*.

Trēdecim, thirteen. *Tres decem*.

Treis, *Tres*, *Tris*, three. *Τρῖς*.

Tremissis, a coin worth a third part of a golden solidus. "Casaubon rightly observes that the word is formed without analogy from *tres* and *assis*: while *semmissis* preserves its analogy, formed from *semi* and *assis*." F.

Trēmo, I tremble, fear. *Τρέμω*.

Trēpido, I hurry through fear. Fr. *trepidus*.

Trēpidus, hastening with fear and alarm, alarmed. *Trepidæ* res, things full of fear and alarm. Fr. *trepo*, as *Frigidus*, *Gelidus*. Festus: "*Trepit*, vertit. Unde *trepido*, *trepidatio*, quia turbatione MENS VERTITUR." Or fr. *τρέπω*, to turn; whence *τρέπομαι*, to flee in battle; then to flee, hurry away in confusion.

Tres, three. *Τρεῖς*.¹

Tressis, the weight or value of three asses. From *tres asses*.

Triārii, old soldiers of approved valor who formed the third line in battle. Fr. *tres, tria*.

Tribas, fricans sœmina. *Τριβάς*.

Tribon, a thread-bare cloak. *Τριβων*.

Tribrāchys, a foot like tribulus. *Τριβραχυσ*.

Tribulatio, anguish. Pun- gent as a (*tribulus*) thorn.

Tribulum, a threshing-machine. Fr. *tero*, to bruise; whence *teribulum*, *treibulum*, *tribulum*. ¶ *Τριβολος* also is a kind of threshing-machine.

Tribulus, a kind of thorn. An instrument with spikes used in war to impede the progress of cavalry. *Τριβολος*.

Tribūnal, the seat (*tribuni*) of the tribune where he gives sentence. Any seat where sentence is given. Any high place.

Tribūnus, a tribune, a magistrate who first was set over each (*tribus*) tribe. But Pomponius gives as a reason that the tribunes were created by the vote (*tribunum*) of the tribes. The term was afterwards widely extended to any president or officer, as in *Tribuni ærarii*, *Tribuni militares*, *Tribuni plebis*, &c.

Tribo, I assign, bestow.

Forcellini: "Fr. *tribus*. For it was formerly said of those things which were given to the people (a *tribubus*) by the tribes." But Forcellini thus derives *Tribus*: "Either because Romulus divided the people into three parts, or because the Tribes paid tribute." So here is the circular argument. If *Tribus* is from *tribuo*, *tribuo* is probably from *τριβα*, fut. *α* *τριβῶ* or *τριβίω*, I triturate, and so split and divide. Cicero has "rem universam *tribuere* in partes."

Tribus, a tribe. Fr. *tribuo*, whence dat. *tribui*. From paying tribute. ¶ Or fr. *τριττός*, the third part of an Athenian tribe: Æol. *τριπτός*, *τριπτός*, whence *tribus*. As *λιβρα* through *λιβρα* became *libra*. Or fr. *τρίτος*, third; whence *τρίτος*, *tribus*. ¶ Al. from *τριφυής*, divided into three parts; whence *τριφύς*, *tribus*, as *ἀμφω*, *ambō*.

Tributum, money levied on the people. Fr. *tribuo*. That is, a levy of money divided among the people, *tributum* in capita. Cicero: "Omnis vis loquendi in duas *tributa* est partes." The Greeks say *φόρος* fr. *φέρω*, *φέρωρα*. ¶ Some derive it from *tributum*. Quod datum est per *tribus*.

Trica, trifles, fooleries, toys. Martial joins *trica* with *Apinæ*: "Sunt *APINÆ tricaque* et si quid vilius istis." Pliny thus derives both: "Diomedes ibi delevit gentes Monadorum Dardorumque, et urbes duas quæ

¹ "Armor. tri, Anglō-Sax. *thry*, &c." W.

IN PROVERBII LUDICRUM
VERTERE, APINAM et *Tri-
cam.*" *Tricæ* are also hin-
drances, embarrassments. "Be-
cause trifles impede one who is
seriously engaged." F. But
Nonius says that *tricæ* are hairs
or threads which entangle the
feet of cocks. And thus *tricæ*
is referred to *τρίχες*, hairs. ¶
Or from a word *τρυχαί* same as
τρίχια, rags, shreds. Or from
τρώω, to annoy. ¶ Wachter
refers *tricæ* to the Northern
trega, to delay. ¶ What, if
tricæ is for *terica*, i. e. *res te-
rica*? *Terica* being formed
from *tero*, as *Amicæ* from *Amo*.
And *tero* being taken for *tero*
tempus, to wear away the time,
delay. As *διατρίβω* is to loiter,
to put off, to retard.

Tricēni, thirty. Fr. *triginta*,
whence *triginteni*, *trigeni*, *tri-
ceni*. So *Viceni*.

Tricēsimum, thirtieth. For
triciesimum fr. *tricies*. Or for
trigesimum for *trigintessimus* fr.
triginta. We have *Vicesimus*
and *Vigesimus*.

Trichila: See Appendix.

Trichilum, a vessel with three
spouts. Fr. *τρίχειλον*, the E of
the second syllable being neg-
lected.

Trichōrum, a house divided
into three apartments. *Τρίχω-
ρον*.

Tricies, *Trīgies*, thirty times.
Fr. *triginta*, whence *triginties*,
contracted *trigies*, soft *tricies*.
Or from *triginties* is *trities*, *tri-
cies*.

Triclinium, a couch which
held three persons, for reclining

on at supper. A room for sup-
ping in. *Τρικλινιον*.

Trīco, a shuffler, rogue.
"One who invents (*tricas*) hin-
drances to paying his debts." F.
But *trico* seems to mean
rather a contentious person, one
who quarrels (*de tricis*) about
trifles.

Tricōlum, a period consisting
of three members. *Τρίκωλον*.

Trīcor, I make use of (*tricæ*)
hindrances, evasions, subter-
fuges. Or *trīcor* is *tricas*
loquor, I speak silly things,
make silly and trifling excuses
and evasions. ¶ Wachter re-
fers to Germ. *triengen*, to de-
ceive.

Trīdens, a three pronged
fork or spear, a trident. Fr.
tres, *tria*, and *dens*.

Trīduum, for the space of
three days. Fr. *tres*, *tria*, and
dies. See *Biduum*.

Triens, the third part of any-
thing. The third part of an
As, four ounces. Fr. *tres*, *tria*.

Triērīs, a trireme. *Τρίρης*.

Triētēris, the space of three
years. A triennial festival.

Τριετηρίς.

Trīfur, a great thief. Fr.
tres, *tria*. So the Greeks said
Τρίλλιστος, *Τρικυμία*, *Τρισάθλιος*,
Τριμάκαιρα. So the French
Très is very.

Trīga, a chariot drawn by
three horses. So *Biga*.

Trigesies, thirty times. Ap-
parently for *trigintiesies* fr. *tri-
ginta*.

Trīgēsīmus, same as *tricesī-
mus*, and put for it, or for *tri-
gentesimus*.

Trigies: See *Tricies*.

Triginta, thirty. Fr. *tres*, *tria*, and *ginta*. See *Viginti*.

Trigon, *ōnis*, a ball tossed by three persons forming a triangle. From a Greek word *τρίγων*, or from *trigōnus*.

Trigōnus, triangular. *Τρίγωνος*.

Trigonus, *Trigon*, *ōnis*, a fish called otherwise *pastinaca marina*. "Fr. *τριγων*, *όνος*. From its noise: fr. *τρίω*, (fut. *ε. τριγῶ*), *strido*." F. "For *trygonus* fr. *τρυγῶν*, *όνος*." V.

Trīmus, of three years. See *Bimus*.

Trīnus, three. Like *Binus*.

Trīones, ploughing oxen. For *teriones* fr. *tero*. Or fr. *τρίων* participle of *τρίω*, whence *τρίβω*. Also, the greater and the lesser Bears. For each Bear represents a waggon and oxen.

Triplex, *icis*, three-fold. Fr. *tres*, *tria*, and *plico*.

Triṗudio, I leap, dance. For *terripudio*, *terripedio*. *Terram pede percutio*. ¶ Al. from *tres*, *tria*, and *pedis*. Horace: "Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor *Terpede terram*." ¶ Al. for *tripuvio* for *terripuvio*, *terram pavo*.

Tripudium, a dancing, leaping. See *Tripudio*. Also, a rebounding of the food dropt by birds in taking the omens. Some understand it merely of the food dropping to the ground, for *terripuvium*, fr. *terram pavo*, to strike the ground.

Tripus, *ōdis*, a three-legged stool. *Τρίπους*, *οδος*.

Triquetrus, triangular. Ainsworth: "For *triquadrus*, [fr. *quadrus*, square], i. e. *quadratus*

in tres angulos." Rather, from *τρίχα*, in three parts; and *ἔδρα*, a base. As being as it were divided into three parts which are bases.

Triscurria, great buffooneries. Fr. *tri*, as in *Trifur*; and *scurra*.

Tristis, sad. Fr. *τρυστός*, (as *φρίγω*, *frigo*), afflicted; formed from *τέρπυσται* pp. of *τρώω*, to vex, afflict. Donnegan explains *Τρῦσις* by affliction. So *tristis* is also vexed, angry. In an active sense *τρυστός* might mean one who distresses or afflicts, and *tristis* is noxious, baneful; cruel, hard, severe. Hence grave, serious. Applied to the taste, *tristis* is painful, disagreeable, harsh, bitter, &c. As Lupines are derived from *Λυπίω* from their bitter taste. Applied to the touch, *tristis* is rough, shaggy.

Trītāvus, a great-grandfather's great-grandfather. Fr. *τρίτος*, third. As Gr. *τρίπαππος*. *Trīticum*, wheat. Varro: "Quod *tritum* est ex spicis." But, as the termination is Greek, perhaps it is from a word *τρυτικόν* formed fr. *τρώω*, *τέρπυται*, in the same sense.

Trītōn, a sea god. *Τρίτων*.

Trītōnis, Pallas. *Τριτωνίς*.

Trītūra, threshing. Fr. *tero*, *tritum*. So *Natura*.

Trītus, bruised. Fr. *trio*, whence *trivi*. *Trio* fr. *τρία*, whence *τρίβω*. *Τέρω*, *τερία*, *τρίω*, *τρίβω*.

Trīvīa, Diana. As presiding over (*trivia*) the high ways. So in Greek *Τριοδίτις*.

Trivialis, common. As pertaining to (*trivium*) a place where three ways meet, and so common.

Triumphus, a triumph. Fr. *θρίαμβος*,¹ whence *thriamphus*, (as *fascino* from *Βασκανῶ*); *triamphus*, *triumphus*. Or *θρίαμβος* was first changed to *θριεμβος*, as *θρασὺς*, Æol. *θροσύς*. Then we have *thriombus*, *triombus*, *triumbus*, *triumphus*.

Triāgo, *Trissāgo*, —

Trochæus, a trochee, a foot like *τῶγῆ*. *Τροχαιῶς*.

Trochilus, a wren. *Τρόχιλος*. Also, a round ring in the juttings of pillars. Doubtless from *τρόχιλος*, fr. *τρέχω*, *τέτροχα*, to run, to run round.

Trochlea, a pulley, windlass. Fr. *τροχιλέα* or *τροχιλάα*.

Trochus, a hoop. *Τροχός*.

Troja, a kind of exercise supposed to have resembled our tilts and tournaments. Virgil: "Hunc morem; hos cursus, atque hæc certamina primus Ascanius, longam muris cùm cingeret Albam, Retulit et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos, Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes, Albani docuere suos: hinc maxima porro Accipit Roma, et patrium servavit

honorem. *Trojaque nunc, pueri Trojanum dicitur agmen.*"

Tropæi, winds blowing from the sea. *Τροπαιῶς*. "*Tropæus* is one who does a shrewd turn, and runs away when he has done." Ainsw. From *τροπαιῶς*.

Tropæum, *Trophæum*, a trophy. *Τρόπαιον*.

Tropicus, tropical. Metaphorical. *Τροπικός*. *Tropica*, changes. *Τροπικά*.

Tropis. "Gr. *τρόπις* is the sink of a ship. Hence *tropis* is taken for the bottom of a flagon, and hence for rapid wine at the bottom of a flagon." F.

Tropus, a rhetorical figure. *Τρόπος*.

Trossulus. Dacier: "The old Glosses on Persius say: '*Trossulum* was a town of Etruria, which was taken by the Roman Equites or Knights without the aid of the infantry. Hence the Equites were called *Trossuli*.' Pliny says the same, and adds that the *Trossuli*, as a name for the Equites, did not remain in use much after the time of Gracchus. For the ambiguity of the word, which signified also delicate and soft, became felt as a term of disgrace. From the Greek *τροσός*, delicate, soft, as Salmasius well observes. Seneca: '*Idem quod faciam quod trossuli isti et juvenes*.' Here *trossuli* are not the knights, but delicate and luxurious men. Nonius says they were named from *torosuli*. The Glossographer explains *trusulus* *ὁ ἐν μικρῇ παχύς*." Forcellini un-

¹ Plutarch has *τοὺς προσαγορευμένους παρ' αὐτοῖς* (the Romans) *θρίαμβους*. Parkhurst hence concludes that *θρίαμβος* was formed from *triumphus*. The Reader will determine this. In the mean time *θρίαμβος* may, I conceive, be derived from *τριάντω*, (taken in the sense of *τριδών*), fut. 2. *τριασῶ*, whence *τρίαβος*, *τριαμβος*, *θρίαμβος*. Compare *ἱαμβος* from *ἰάπτω*, *ἱαβῶ*.

derstands the passage in Seneca "de jactantibus nobilitatem et divitias, Trojugenis, Troiadibus, delicatam et mollem vitam agentibus." The words "Trojugenis, Troiadibus" may lead us to think that *Trossulī* is a diminutive of *Tros*, Trojan: i. e. paltry fellows who aped nobility, and wished to trace their genealogy to the Trojans. And in truth many of these stories about towns and battles, with which the old etymologists abound, are greatly to be suspected.

Trua, a ladle. Fr. τρύω,¹ to rub or wear. So from τούω (allied to τρύω) is τούνη, a ladle.

Trūcido, I massacre. Fr. *truciter cado*, whence *trucædo*, *trucido* like *Occido*. ¶ Al. from *trucis* simply.

Tructa, a trout. Fr. τρώκτης, a trout; properly, a ravenous eater. *Τρώκτης*, says Schneider, is not found in this sense in ancient authors.

Trūcūlentus, savage, grim. Fr. *trux*, *trucis*. As *Lutulentus*, *Turbulentus*.

Trūdis, a stake or pole for pushing or thrusting. Fr. *trudo*.

Trūdo, I thrust, shove. Fr. τρώδην formed fr. τρύω, to vex, molest. Hence, to jostle, shove.

Trulla, a ladle, spoon; a trowel. Fr. *trua*, whence *truulla*, *truilla*, (as *Turtur*, *Turturis*, *Turturula*, *Turturilla*), *trulla*. *Trulla* was also an earthen cup

or mug. Perhaps, as being in its form. Forcellini describes *trulla*, a ladle, as "concha manubriata." Donnegan says: "*Τρυβλίον*, a small bowl or dish; dimin. of τρύψ, τρυβίς, a drinking-cup." From τρωβίς then might have been *trubula*, *trubla*, *trulla*. *Trulla* is used also for a pan to put fire in, and a chamberpot. From the form.

Trulleum, a bowl or basin. As being in the form of a *trulla*.

Trullisso, I lay on plaster (*trullā*) with a trowel.

Trunco, I maim, mangle. For *truco*, (as *Lingo*, &c.) fr. τρώχω, I afflict. Hesychius explains τρώχων by φθείρειν. Of τρώχω is here to perforate, from τρύω, whence τρωπάω, τρώμα, τρωμαλία. And hence to wound, like τρώω which is allied to τρύω: and so τραύω, whence τραῦμα.² ¶ Al. from *trux*, *trucis*. *Truciter tracto*.

Truncus, maimed. Fr. *trunco*.

Truncus, a tree (*truncus*) dismembered of its roots and branches, the stump, stock, trunk. So the body without the limbs. Also, a branch cut off from the trunk. And a dolt, dunce, as senseless as a stock. ¶ From τρώχνος, (τρώγχος,) which in Hesychius is the same as *truncus*, says Vossius. But τρώχνος is explained by Donnegan "a bough, twig, branch, shoot."

¹ Whence τρώχω, τρώσις, &c.

² See Donnegan on Τέρμα.

Trūsus, pushed. Fr. *trudo*, *trudsum*.

Trūtina, a steelyard, balance. Fr. *τρουτάνη*. As *μαχλῆνα*, *machlīna*.

Trux, *trūcis*, cruel, savage, severe; of a savage countenance, grim, fierce. Fr. *τρώξω* fut. of *τρώχω*, to distress, afflict. See *Tristis*.¹

Trūblium, a dish. *Τρούβλιον*.

Tu, you. Fr. *τὸ*, Æolic form of *σύ*. "Pers. *tu*, Dutch and Germ. *du*." W.

Tūba, a trumpet. Fr. *κτύπος*, a sound; or *κτυπῶ*, to sound. ¶ Al. from *tubus*, a pipe, tube. In Vitruvius *tuba* is the pipe of an hydraulic machine.

Tūber, a swelling; a knob, hard excrescence; a truffle or mushroom. Fr. *tumeo*, whence *tumiber*, *tuber*. As *Facio*, *Faciber*, *Faber*. So *Verber*. ¶ "From Hebr. *tabur*." Tt.

Tūber,——

Tūbīcen, a trumpeter. Qui *tubū canit*. As *Fidicen*.

Tuburcinor, I eat greedily. Fr. *τύβαρις*, a dish served at dessert. Like *Sermocinor*. Al. for *tubercinor* fr. *tuber*, a mushroom. That is, I feast greedily on the *τύβαρις* or on mushrooms.

Tūbus: See Appendix.

Tūcētum, a kind of sausage. For *tudicetum* fr. *tudo*, *tundo*, whence *tudes*. As being brayed or pounded. Compare *Facetus*.

Tūdes, a mallet. Fr. *tudō*, *tundo*.

Tūdīto, I thump, strike. Fr. *tundo*, *tunditum*, *tuditum*.

Tueor, I look at steadfastly, gaze on. Also, I look to, attend to, watch over, guard, preserve. *Tuor* still exists, and is fr. *τύω*, whence *τύσκα*, *τιτύσκα*, whence *τιτύσκομαι*, I aim at an object. Schultens: "*Τιτύσκεισθαι* was with the ancient Latins *tui*, *intui*, and afterwards *tueri*, *intueri*." *Τύω* is allied to *τάω*, *τέω*, *τείω*. Virgil: "*Oculos pariter telumque tetendit*." From *τύω* is also *τυγχάνω*, I aim at, hit, hit upon, light upon. So from *βλέω*, I aim at, is *βλέπω*, I look at: ¶ Al. from *θεάομαι*, *θεῶμαι*.

Tufa. Forcellini: "*Legitur tanquam nomen signi militaris apud Vegetium. Sed profecto barbariem sapit, et est a Latio amandandum.*" Facciolati: "*Erant tufa, Gr. τούφα vel τουφία, apices cassidi vel galeæ inserti, ex Indicorum boum caudis facti, ut probat Ducang. At Lydus nos docet lanceas fuisse promissis júbis ornatas, quas Romani júbas, Barbari autem, nonnihil corruptâ voce, tufas vocant.*" After noticing the Anglo-Sax. *top*, Icel. *topper*, Engl. *top* and *tuft*, Wachter observes that the Byzantine writers call the tuft of a helmet *τούφα* from the Saxon, and adds: "*Inde Latino-barbaris tufa genus vexilli ex confertis plumarum globis.*"

Tūgūrium, a cottage, hut. For *togurium*, (as *nUmidæ* from

¹ Al. from *τραχὺς*, rough; whence *τράχης*, *τράξ*; or *τρήχης*, *τρήξ*. ¶ Al. from *Θρηξ*, a Thracian. See *Tum*.

ἠθράδες, &c.) fr. τίτρω pf. mid. of τίρω, to cover. See Toga.

Tui: See Sui.

Tūli, I bore; I bore up, raised. Fr. *tolo*, whence *tetoli*, *tetuli*, *tuli*. See *Tollo*.

Tullianum, a part of the common prison at Rome, as added, says Festus, by Servius Tullius.

Tum, then; besides, and. From τὸν, (as δόλον, *dolUM*,) i. e. κατὰ τὸν (i. e. τοῦτον) χρόνον. So Donnegan explains τῷ to mean "then" in Il. η, 158, and Od. μ, 501. Compare Tam. ¶ Al. from τῆμος, τῆμ'.

Tumba, a tomb. Fr. τύμβος, or rather fr. τύμβα which is in the Glosses.

Tūmeo, I swell; I am proud. Fr. κύω, pp. κύομαι, whence a verb κυμῶ, Æol. τυμέω, as Κεῖνος; is in Æolic Τῆνος, and as many derive Telum from Κῆλον, Æolic Τῆλον. From κύομαι in fact κύμα, a wave, is derived. ¶ As τύω (See Tueor) existed in the sense of extending, it might have meant also to expand; then from pp. τέτυμαι might be τυμέω, *tumeo*. ¶ Al. from φῦμα, a swelling; whence θυμα, (as vice versa Θῆρ becomes Φῆρ,) hence *thumeo*, *tumeo*. ¶ Al. from θυμός, anger. But *tumeo* in the sense of swelling with anger is metaphorical.¹

Tūmicla, a little rope. Fr.

¹ Al. from οἰδέω, transp. δομέω, whence *duceo* (as ρῦνιο from ρῦνι), *tumeo*, as *Timeo* from Δείμα. ¶ Muller says that some etymologists derive τύμβος from τυμῆν, *tumeo*: as *Tumulus* from *Tumeo*. Donnegan under Τύφος gives a different derivation of τύμβος.

Etym.

tomix, whence *tomicula*, *tomicla*, *tumicla*.

Tumulo, I bury. In *tumulo* condo.

Tumultuarius, done on the occasion, unpremeditated. Fr. *tumultuor*. Taken from the milites *tumultuarii*, who were enrolled at a moment's notice to defend the state.

Tumultus, a tumult, uproar. Fr. *tumeo*. Cicero: "Ne deserere viderer hunc rerum *tumorem*." Virgil: "Ille etiam cœcos instare *tumultus* sæpe monet, fraudemque et oportea *tumescere* bella." So fr. κύω, to swell, is κύδος, pride, insult, outrage; whence κυδοιμός, uproar.

Tumulus, a little hill, mound; a tomb. Fr. *tumeo*.

Tunc, then. For *tumque*, *tumq'*, *tunc* (as Neque, Neq', Nec,) for softness *tunc*.²

Tundo, I beat, strike. For *tudo*, whence *tutudi* and *tuditans*. If τύπτω is fr. τύω, as δύπτω from δύω; then from τόδην, formed from τύω, may be *tudo*. And in reality τύω did exist, (as appears under Tueor,) in the sense of aiming, hitting, striking. ¶ Al. from τύπην, formed from τέτυκται; whence τύπην. Or fr. τύπτα, τύπτα, τύπτα. ¶ Al. from θάινω, whence τίθονται and τίθονται, θάδην and θάδην.

Tūnica, a tunic; metaph. a coat, membrane. Fr. χιτώνα accus. of χιτών; transp. τόνιχα;

² Al. from *tum* and γε or γ', as *Nunc*. But *Nunc* is from two Greek words Νῦν γ'. ¶ Al. from τυπία, τύπκ'.

whence *tunica*, as *φάρμακός* became *fūris*. ¶ Al. from *δύνω*, to put on; fut. *δύνω*; whence *dunica*, (as Manus, Manica,) and *tunica*, as Timeo from *Δειμα*. ¶ The Germ. *tunch* Wachter refers to *tunica*.

Turba, a crowd, uproar. *Τύρβη*. Boxhorn mentions the British *tyrfa*.

Turbidus, muddy, thick. Fr. *turbo*, to disturb. Also, angry, displeased, rebellious. "Com-motus irā quæ maximè omnium *perturbat*." F. Also, full of trouble, confusion, and disorder: i. e. *turbæ plenus*.

Turbīnātus, conical. That is, in the shape (*turbinis*) of a top.

Turbo, a whirlwind, hurricane. Apuleius: "*Turbo* dicitur, qui repentinis flatibus prosilit atque universa *perturbat*." Wachter: "Quod omnia *turbet* et summa iniis misceat." But *turbo* is also a whirl or reel, and a top which whirls. Whence *turbo* would be better referred to *στροβίον*, *στροβῶν*, whirling; transp. *στροβῶν*, whence *torbo*, (as *Σφάλλω* becomes Fallo,) then *turbo*. The explanation by Vossius of *turbo*, a top, seems frigid: "Nam actus flagellis venti instar *turbat* ac strepit."

Turbo, I disturb, confound. Fr. *turba*. ¶ Or from *στροβίω*, *στροβῶ*, I whirl; transp. *στροβῶ*.

Turbulentus, troubled, disturbed. Fr. *turba*, i. e. *plenus turbæ*. So Luculentus. Or fr. *turbo*, *inis*. Or fr. *turbo*, *avi*.

Turdus: See Appendix.

Turgeo, I swell. Fr. *κυστάω*, *κυστώ*, (whence *κυστάωμα*, a round tumor,) transp. *τυρκῶ*, (as *Μορφα*, *Forma*,) whence *turgo*, and *turgeo*, as we have *Tergo* and *Tergeo*. ¶ Or from *ταραγίω*, (as from *Κάλαμος* is *Culmus*,) fut. *φ.* of *ταράσσω*, I disturb; in a neuter sense, I am disturbed. In allusion to flour swelling by mixing leaven. Jones, in deriving *turgeo* from *ταραγῶ*, observes that its primary sense must hence have been to be agitated or to swell with anger. But this last sense seems naturally to follow and not to lead that of swelling in general.¹

Turio,²——

Turma, a squadron of horse. *Damm*: "Ἰλη, agmen militum, turma equitum. Ab εἰλέω, γόνο, condenseo, conglobo." Rather, Ἰλη is from ἰλέω, and εἰλη from εἰλέω. Similarly, *turma* appears to come from *torqueo*, which is the same as εἰλέω and ἰλέω, whence ἰληγῆ, a whirlpool. Fr. *torqueo* is *torquima*, *torma*, (as *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*,) for softness *turma*. ¶ Al. from *τέτορμαι* pp. of *τέρω*, whence *Teres*, round. See *Torus*. So Scaliger from *τόρμος*, *rotunditas*. ¶ Al. from *δρομή*, *cursus*; transp. *δορμή*, *dorma*, whence *torma*, as Timeo from *Δειμα*. Gloss,

¹ Donnegan: "Τύρω, fut. τύρω, [pf. τέτυρκα,] to swell, to rise. This form has been assumed from analogy, and to it are referred τίρσιος, τίρσις, τύρσιος, as well as the Latin *Turio*, *Turgeo*, *Turia*." I fear all this is mere assumption.

² See the Note on *Turgeo*.

Philox.: *Turma*, λόχος, διαδρομή. ¶ Al. from τὸρβη, a crowd. B changed to M. Or fr. τὸρβη, whence *turðima*, *turma*. Isaac Vossius: “*Turba* and *turma*, as *Globus* and *Glomus*.”

Turpis: See Appendix.

Turris, a tower; a moveable tower used in besieging cities. Fr. τύρσις, τὸρβις.

Tursio, a sturgeon or porpoise, porcopiscis, a sea pig. “From its pig’s-beak. In Welsh *twrch* is a pig. Hence also this fish is called *Hicca* from *Hwch*, which means a sow in the same dialect; and *Hysca* from *Ἦς*, a sow; and *tursio* from *turch*, a sow. It is therefore not a Gothic word, as Scaliger writes: but a Celtic word.” W. Its beak is spoken of by Pliny.

Turtur, a turtle-dove. “Hebr. *thor*, *thur*, Lat. *turtur* by reduplication. Anglo-Sax. *turtle*.” W. So Ainsworth: “From the Hebrew doubled *tur-tur*.” ¶ Or from τρώμαι, to be afflicted; pp. τέτυται, transp. τέτυγται. Virgil: “Nec GEMERE aeriâ cessabit *turtur* ab ulmo.” ¶ Or from τρύζω, to coo like a dove (whence from fut. 2. *τεγγῶ* is *τρυγῶν*, a turtle-dove), pp. τίτρυται,² τέτυγται.

Turunda, a small ball of bread; a roll of lint put into a wound. For *terunda*, *terendu*,

fr. *tero*; somewhat as *Gerunda* from *Gero*. *Offa tritâ* et subacta manibus. Some form *tUgurium* immediately from *tEgo*. ¶ Or from *τερέω*, *τερέω*, or *τορέω*, *τορέω*, to make round. Compare *Teres* and *Torus*. ¶ Al. from *τυρόεις*, made with cheese as a cake; acc. *τυρόντα*, *τυροῦντα*, whence *turunta*, *turunda*.³

Tus, *Thus*, incense. Fr. θύος, θύς, as Πύος, *Pus*.

Tussilāgo, the herb coltsfoot. Pliny: “Nomen habet a *tussi* sanandâ.” So Gr. βήχιον fr. βήξ, βήχός.

Tussis, a cough. Fr. πύσις or πύσις, a spitting. Catullus: “Malamque pectore *EXSPUI tussim*.”

Tute, yourself. Τύ τε.

Tutela, a defence, protection; guardianship, wardship: &c. Fr. *tutor*, as Luo, Luela.

Tutor, I defend. Fr. *tueor*, *tuitum*, *tutum*.

Tutulus: See Appendix.

Tutunus, —

Tutus, guarded, kept safe; safe. Fr. *tueor*, *tuitus*.

Tuus, your. Fr. *tui*, as *Sui*, *Suus*.

Tympānum, a drum, timbrel, tabret. Τύμπανον. In Virg. Georg. 2, 444, Quayle explains *tympana*, “solid wheels resembling drums.” Donnegan: “Τύμπανον was any thing made of wood, and resembling a drum more or less in form.

¹ Varro: “*Turma* factum e *terma*: quod *ter* deni equites ex tribus tribubus habant.”

² For, as τρέω makes *τρέω* as well as *τρέω*, so τρέω probably made *τρέω* as well as *τρέω*.

³ If a verb *τέρω*, to swell, really existed, (See the Note on *Turgeo*), *turunda* might be referred to it.

Hence in architecture, a pediment, Vitruv. 4. 6, 7. The form of the ancient drum was that of a kettle-drum, viz. flat on one side, and convex on the other, as appears from the form of certain natural objects compared to it by Pliny and Varro."

Týphon, a hurricane, tornado. *Τυφών*.

Týphus, arrogance. *Τύφος*.

Týpus, a stamp, impression, image. *Τύπος*.

Týrannis, regal power; tyranny. *Τυραννίς*.

Týrannus, a king, prince; a tyrant. *Τύραννος*.

Týrianthinus, of a bright violet color. *Τυριάνθινος*.

Týrötärichus, a kind of meat made of salted flesh and cheese. *Τυροτάριχος*.

U, V.

Vacca, a cow. "From Hebr. *vakar*." 'It. Rather, *bakar*. "From the Syriac *baccara*." V. ¶ Others from *βοῦς*, *βόδις*, a cow; whence they form a word *boacca*, but apparently without analogy.

Vaccinium, *Vacinium*, a hyacinth. At least, says Forcellini, it is certain that it is a flower of a dark violet color. Martin: "The *vaccinium* mentioned by Virgil is not different from what in other places he calls *Hyacinthus*. The Æolians, who affected to change the *v* into *ou*, as *θυγάτηρ* into *θουγάτηρ*, wrote *ούακίνθιον* and *ούακίννιον* for the

diminutive *ύακίνθιον*: and *ούακίννιον* in Roman letters is *vaccinium*. The line in Virgil, 'Et nigrae violæ sunt et *vaccinia* nigra,' is a literal translation of a line of Theocritus: *Καὶ τὸ ἴον μίλαν ἐντὶ, καὶ ἅ γρακτὰ ύακίνθος*. Here Virgil himself translates *ύακίνθος vaccinium*."

Vacerra: See Appendix.

Vacerrösus, used by Augustus for Cerritus. That is, silly, stupid as a (*vacerra*) stake or post.

Vacillo, I move to and fro, waggle, reel. From the North. Wachter: "Anglo-Sax. *wagian*, Suec. *hweka*, Germ. *wacken*, vacillare. Properly to fluctuate, as taken from a wave, which in all the dialects is called *woge*. Allied is Hebr. *puk*, *titubavit*. For W and P are interchanged." Elsewhere he notices "Anglo-Sax. and Suec. *wæg*, Iceland. *vag*, a wave;" which he compares with *ályς*, waves. To *vag vacillo* seems nearly allied. ¶ Or for *vagillo* from *vago*, (which was formerly used for *vagor*;) as Scribo, *Scribillo*. Forcellini explains for their first meaning *vacillo* "modo huc, modo illuc inclinor," *vagor* "huc atque illuc feror." Cicero: "Quorum *vagetur* animus errore, nec habeat unquam quid sequatur." That is, fluctuates, wavers. ¶ Al. from *bacillus*, a stick. A metaphor taken from infirm men, leaning on a stick, and tottering.

Väco, I am empty, void; I am free from; I am free from business, am disengaged, have leisure,

am idla; I have leisure to apply to anything. Bona vacant, are without a possessor, are vacant. Fr. *χάω*, or *χαιώ*, *χαῶ*, *χαΐω*, (whence Cavo), transposed *Facῶ*, whence *facō*, *vaco*. ¶ “From Hebrew BKK, evacuate.” V.

Vācūna, the Goddess of the idle. Fr. *vaco*.

Vācūus, empty; disengaged; vacant. Fr. *vaco*.

Vādīmōnium, a recognisance, bail. Fr. *vas*, *vadis*. So *Patris*, Patrimonium.

Vādo, I go. Fr. *βάδω*. Eustathius: ‘Ο βάδος εκ τῷ βάδω, οὐ παράγωγον τὸ βαδίζω. Or from a verb *βαδῖω*, *βαδῶ*. Or, as A is long in *vado*, it is fr. *βάω*, *βέβηται*, *βήδην*, Dor. *βᾶδην*, whence *βαδῖω*, *βαδῶ*, *vado*. ¶ Al. from *βατίω*, *βατῶ*. ¶ Tooke: “From Anglo-Sax. *vadan*.”

Vādum, *Vādus*, a ford, shallow, shoal of the sea; the bottom of the sea; and of a well; the sea in general. “Ubi aqua brevis est, ac pedibus *vadi* ac transiri potest.” F. But, as A is short, *vadum* is better referred to *βατὸς*, *βατὸν*, passable, or *βάδος*, a passage.¹

Væ, alas. Fr. *οὐαί*. So Virgilius was written by the Greeks *Οὐιργίλιος*. So Strabo writes the Gallic Vates *Οὐάτις*. Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *wæ*, *wa*, Dan. *væ*, Goth. *wai*, Welsh *gwæ*.

Vāfer, crafty, knowing. Fr.

ἀφερὸς, formed fr. *ἀφῆ*, fr. *ἤφα* pf. of *ἄπτω*, necto. As the Latins say Necto dolos. So from *ἄπτω*, *ἤφα*, *ἄφα*, is *ἀπάφα*, to deceive. From *ἀφῆ*, as *Vespera* from *Ἑσπέρα*. ¶ Al. from *βαφή*, a dyeing, coloring, and so tricking, deceiving. ¶ Al. for *vaber* fr. *facio*, whence *faciber*, *vaciber*, *vaber*, whence *vāfer*, as *ἄμφο*, amBo. That is, dexterous, expert. See *Faber*. ¶ Al. from *φάω*, to speak, whence *vaber*, *vāfer*. Dicendi peritus et decipiendi verbis. ¶ Al. for *varifer*. “Qui varia semper affert quibus norit se extricare.” V.²

Vāgīna: See Appendix.

Vāgio, I cry as a child. Fr. *βίβῶγα* pf. mid. of *βάζω*, same as *βαβάζω*, to speak inarticulately. Hence *bagio*, *vagio*. ¶ Al. from *ἄχίω*, Doric of *ἤχίω*, I utter a loud sound. Hence *vacheo*, *vageo*, which seems to have produced *vagor* (same as *Vagitus*) in Lucretius. ¶ Al. for *valgio* from Germ. *balg*, an infant.

Vāgor, I go to and fro, wander, rove. From *ve*, much, and *agor* (whence *Agitor*), I am driven about. ¶ Al. from *ἄγομαι*, *Ἔγομαι*, I am driven, or I drive myself. Hence *fagor* or *vagor*. Or from *ve* and *ἀγόμεαι*. ¶ Wachter notices Goth. *wagan*, to move, and Germ. *wegen*, “movere, sive id fiat in loco, sive de loco ad locum.”

Vūgus, wandering. Fr. *vagor*.

¹ “Germ. *waden*, *wadden*, *watten*, Anglo-Sax. *wadan*, Belg. *wadden*, Engl. to *wade*, Lat. *vado*. All from *vadum*.” W.

² Al. from *ve*, very, and *Afer*. From the crafty disposition of the Africans.

Vah, ah! An interjection of grief, joy, admiration, wrath. From *d*; *V* prefixed as in numerous words, and *H* added as in *Oh* from ὦ. ¶ Or for *vaha*, which occurs in Plautus. And this from *d d*. ¶ “From Hebrew *HAH*.” Ainsw. ¶ Or from the sound.

Valde, very much. For *validè*, strongly. So Gr. *κάρτα* fr. *κράτος*, *κάρτος*.

Väle, farewell. Fr. *valeo*.

Väleo, I am in sound health and strength; I am well or strong. Fr. *θαλίω*, I flourish; Æol. *φαλίω*, (as *θήρ*, Æol. *φήρ*), whence *valeo*, as *Vates* for *Phates*. ¶ Al. from *ούλίω*, whence *vuleo*, as in *Οίνος*, *Vinum*; and *valeo*, as in *κτύος*, *cAnis*; *κτυξ*, *cAlix*.

Välētūdo, health good or bad. Fr. *valeo*, *valetum*.

Valgus, bow-legged. Fr. *falx*, *falcis*, whence *falcus*, *falgus*, *valgus*, bent as a scythe.¹

Välidus, in sound health, strong, powerful. Fr. *valeo*. As *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

Vallis, a valley. Fr. *θάλλω*, to be verdant; whence a word *θάλλος*, Æol. *φάλλος*, (as *θήρ*, *φήρ*), in the sense of *vallis*. So Helvigijs derives Germ. *thal*, *dahl*, (whence our *Dale*), from *θάλλω*: “Est enim locus ἀμφιβαλής, undique virens.” ¶ Al. from the preceding *thal*. ¶ Al. from *vallo*. “Quòd hinc atque hinc vallata est.” Ainsw.²

Vallo, I fence or fortify (*vallis*) with stakes.

Vallum, a fortification round a camp or besieged town, made of earth dug from the ditch, and (de *vallis*) of sharp stakes stuck into it. ¶ Al. from *βάλλω*, to cast, cast up an entrenchment.

Vallus, a stake. Fr. *varus*, whence *varulus*, *vallus*, as *Puella*, *Puella*.

Vallus, a little fan. Fr. *vannus*, whence *vannulus*, *vantus*, *vallus*.

Valvæ, folding doors.³ For *volvæ*, fr. *volvo*. “Quia in aperiendo *volvuntur* et complicantur.” F. Somewhat as *LANcea* from *λογχη*. Or from *volvæ*, changed to *vulvæ*, and then to *valvæ*, somewhat as *tAlpa* from *τφλά*, *τφρά*. So *Culcita* from *Calco*, *Lubricus* from *Labor*.

Valvölus, ———

Vanga, ———

Vannus, a fan, corn-van. From the North. Sax. *fann*. “Germ. *wanne*. Lat. *vannus*. From Celt. *benne*, a hurdle. For it is an instrument woven from wicker rods, like a hurdle.” W. So Wachter elsewhere explains *cannus* “instrumentum vimineum quo frumenta ventilantur.” ¶ Al. for *ventulus*, a little wind; whence *venlus*, *vennus*, then *vannus*, as *mAgnus* for *mEgnus*.

Vānus, unsubstantial, vain;

¹ Al. from *άλγος*, pain, calamity.

² Al. from *αύλωος*, (gen. of *αύλων*), *αύλων*, whence *vaulnis*, *vahnis*, *vallis*, as *Κολωνός*, *Κολωνός*, *Colnis*, *Collis*.

³ “*Valvarum* nomine significatur etiam ipsum *χάσμα*, cavitas, lumen januæ [*valvarum*] aut fenestæ: siebantque maxime in tricliniis amplæ ac patentes, ut canantibus latè prospectus esset in omnes partes.” F.

futile; false. Fr. *πίφνη*, Dor. *πίφανα*, pf. mid. of *φαίνομαι*, to appear; whence *φᾶνός*, apparent, i. e. apparent but not real. *Sis quod videris*, is a well known precept. ¶ “From Germ. *vapn*, deficiens.” W.

Vāpidus, mawkish, vapid. Fr. *vapor* or *vapeo*. “Qui *vaporem* emittit.” F. Rather, qui *vaporem* ΤΕΤΡΥΜ emittit, as the Delphin Editor explains it on Persius, 5, 148. Some seem to understand it, qui *vaporem* emisit suum, qui *vapuit*, et est nil nisi liquor. But I doubt that *vapidus* can be thus analogically explained.

Vāpor, exhalation, steam; smoke, mist. Also, warmth, heat, for exhalation supposes these. Fr. *vapeo*, whence *vapidus*. *Vapeo* fr. *καφέω*, to exhale; whence *καφέω*, (as *λόκος*, lupus,) *ραρθεο*, transp. *ραρθεο*, *vapeo*. ¶ Al. from *κάπος*, Æol. *κάπορ*, whence *κάπος*, *vapor*.

Vāpōro, I heat (*vapore*) with hot steam, fumigate. I send out (*vaporem*) hot steam.

Vappa, palled or insipid wine. Hence, an abandoned fellow: “*Probrosum hominum nomen*,” says Pliny, “*cum degeneravit animus*.” Or *vappa* is useless like palled wine, and hence bad, as the Greeks expressed a good man by *χρηστός ἀνὴρ*, a useful man. Fr. *vapida*, whence *vapda*, *vappa*. ¶ “As for *ἄμμα* the Æolians said *ἄμμα*, so for *βάμμα* they said *βάμμα*, whence was *vappa*. Nor does the meaning of *βάμ-*

μα oppose this derivation. Properly indeed it signifies ‘intinctum:’ but vinegar in particular was used in the *ἔμβαμμα*; and Hesychius states that the Syracusans said *βάμμα* for *ἔμβαμμα*. Hence *βάμμα* was used simply for vinegar. And hence the Æolic *βάμμα*, and Latin *vappa*, was used for wine becoming acid.” V.

Vāpūlo, I am beaten or whipped. Fr. *ἀπαλός*, tender; whence *ἀπαλόω*, *ἀπαλώ*, I make tender by beating: used intransitively. Compare *Mulco*. V, as in *Vespera* from *Ἑσπέρα*; and U, as in *crapula* from *κραυαλλη*. ¶ Al. from *ἀπαλοάω*, *ἀπαλοω*, I thresh. ¶ Or from *παιπαλώ* fut. of *παιπάλλω*, I shake. Used like *Percutio* from *Quatio*.

Varæ seem to mean erect stakes on which others called *Vibiæ* are placed to stand upon and build. *Ausonius*: “*Sequitur varam vibia*.” Some however read “*Sequitur vara vibiam*.” And *vara* is used by *Vitruvius* for the whole erection. It seems allied to *varus*, a stake on which hunting-nets are placed. And indeed in *Lucan* 4, 439, *varis* is taken by *Forcellini* as coming from *vara*. Or these *varæ* were placed obliquely in regard to one another, from *varus*, crooked. ¶ Al. from Germ. *bæren*, to raise up, bear up.

Vāria, a panther. From its various colors.

Varicus, straddling. Fr. *varus*, as *Teter* or *Tetrus*, *Tetri-*

cus. When the legs are bent inwards, they are straddling.

Vārius, of divers colors; various in general; versatile; various in action, fickle. Fr. βαλός, whence *valius*, *varius*. So σηάλα, seRia.

Vārix, a swollen or dilated vein. Fr. *varus*. Nonius: "Quia venæ in cruribus tumentes inflexæ sunt et obtortæ." ¶ Or fr. *varus*, which Forcellini explains "tuberculum exiguum et durum in facie."

Varo: See Baro.

Vārus, having the legs bent inward; crooked, hence wrong, opposed to Rectus. Also, unlike, dissimilar. In this sentence of Bp. Hall, "If we walk perversely with God, he will walk crookedly towards us," Johnson explains Crookedly "untowardly, not compliantly." *Varus* is fr. βαιβός, βαβός, transp. βαρός, *barus*, *varus*. So Baro and Varo are interchanged. ¶ Al. from κηρός, Dor. κῆρός, injured in any part of the body.

Vārus, a little fork with which hunting-nets are set up. Fr. βαιβός, crooked. That is, a crooked stake. See Varus above. ¶ Al. from Germ. *bären*, to raise up, bear up.

Varus, a speckle on the face. "Quia varum corpus facit et inæquale." Ainsw. *Varus* is dissimilar, unequal, uneven.

Vas, *vādis*, a bail, surety. Fr. φάς, participle of φημι, which Donnegan explains (inter alia) to affirm, assure, promise. Or *vas* is for *vads*, *vadis*, and this is fr. φάρης, from φάω, πί-

φαι. "Qui promittit suo se periculo aliquem iudicio stiturum." V. ¶ Al. from βάς. Qui vadit seu it in jus. ¶ Al. from Germ. *wetten*, spondere, stipulari. "The Anglo-Sax. *bad*, *wed*, is a pledge." W. ¶ Spelman mentions the Turkish *bassa*, sponsor.¹

Vas, *vāsis*, a vessel. From Germ. *fassen*, to take, hold, receive, whence our adverb Fast. Or from Germ. *fass*, explained by Wachter "omne receptaculum ventrosum." ¶ Or from βάω, βάσω, to support. Thus βαμὸς, an altar, is for βάωμος fr. βάω; and from pp. βέβαραι is βαράζω, to bear, carry. ¶ Or, since CH is commutable with PH or F. (See Fames,) *vas* or *fas* is fr. χάζω, χάσω, I hold, contain. Thus *vasis* or *phasis* will be for *chasis*. ¶ "From Hebr. *vasak*, ample." Tt.

Vascus, —

Vasto, I lay waste. Fr. *διστρώω*, *διστῶ*, *ἀστῶ*, I destroy. V, as *ἰδίω*, Video, &c. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *vestan*."² ¶ Al. from *vastus*, waste. That is, *vastum reddo*. "Vastus pro inani, vacuo, deserto, vastato. Nam quæ vacua sunt loca *vasta* et *majora* videntur." F.

Vastus, *vast*, ample. Fr. *ἄστῦ*, a city. Vast as a city. Festus explains Oppidò, *mach*,

¹ Wachter in Vassil.

² "Gr. *ἀλοῦν*, Lat. *vastare*, Franc. *ostan*, Angl. to waste, Ital. *guastare*; Gall. *gaster*, *gâter*." W.

“Quantum vel oppido satis esset.” Compare *Ingens*. ¶ *Al.* for *phastus*, and this for *chastus*, (See *Fames*.) fr. *χάω, κίχασται*, to hold, contain. That is, capacious.

Vastus, waste. See *Vasto*.¹

Vātes, a prophet, diviner. Fr. *φάω, πέφηται*, to say, declare; whence *φήτης*, Dor. *φᾶτης*. Compare Gr. *προφήτης*. *Donnegan*: “*Φάτης*, a prophet. Literally, one who announces. Hence *vates*.”²

Vatius: See Appendix.

Uber, a teat, dug. Fr. *ούθαρ*, Æol. *ούφαρ*, whence *upher*, (as *μΟΥσα*, in *Usa*.) *uber*, as *ἄμΦω*, amBo. *Uber* is also fertility, as *ούθαρ* also is used. The “*ubere glebæ*” of *Virgil* is taken from the *ούθαρ ἀρούρας* of *Homer*. Hence *uber* is fertile. Some refer *uber* in this sense to *εὐφορος*, or to *εὐπορος*.

Ubertas, fertility. Fr. *uber*. As *Liber*, *Libertas*.

Ubi, where. Fr. *ἔθι*, Æol. *ἔφι*, whence *uphi*, as *᾽Οτι*, *Uti*; and *ubi*, as *ἄμΦω*, amBo. Compare *Uber*. Or, as *φι* was a formative as well as *θι*, *ubi* might come at once from a word *ἔφι*. ¶ *Al.* from *ἄ, ἄϊ*, *ui*, whence *ubi*, as *B* is added in *Bibo* for *Bio*. ¶ *Al.* from *ἔπου*.

Ubiquē, everywhere. For *ubicunquē*.

¹ *Al.* from *παυσις*, made to cease.

² *Wachter* notices the Irish *feidh*, a prophet, and the statement of *Strabo* that the *Odātreis*, that is, *Vates*, among the Gauls, were employed in sacrificing and contemplating the nature of things.

Etym.

Udo, —

Udus, wet, moist. For *uvibus*.

Vē, or. From *ῥ*; the *V* prefixed, as in *Ἰς*, *Vis*. ¶ Or for *vel*, somewhat as *A* for *Ab*.

Ve—, a negative prefix, as in *Vecors*, *Vesanus*. From *ῥ—*; as in *ῥπειρος*. *V*, as *Ἰς*, *Vis*.

Ve—, an intensitive prefix, as in *Vescius*. Contracted from *valde*. Whence possibly arises the writing *va*. ¶ Or from *ῥ*, undoubtedly. ¶ Or contracted from *ῥλιθα*, abundantly. So *Se—* is cut down from *Seorsim*.

Vēcors, *vecordis*, without mind, frantic, foolish. *Cor* is here the seat of intelligence. Or *vecors* is one who wants feeling, insensible, stupid.

Vectigal, money paid for freight or carriage, ob *res vectas*.

Vectigālis, subject to pay (*vectigalia*) taxes or tribute.

Vectis seems properly to mean a bar used by porters in carrying weights; fr. *vehō*, *vectum*. Hence a bar used in raising weights; a bar or bolt. Though it may be referred to *πηκτός*, fastened; so that *vectis* is that by which doors are fastened. *Virgil*: “*Centum ærei claudunt vectes*.”

Vedius, *Pluto*. From *Δις*, *Διός*, *Jove*. See *Vejovis*.

Vēgeo, I excite, move, quicken. For *veceo* from *ve* and *ceo*, from *κίω*, whence *κίλω*, I impel. Thus *κίω* would be allied to *κίω*, I go, whence *κινέω*, I move, and Lat. *cio*,

S R

cio. ¶ Al. for *vecio*, whence *veceo*, *vegeo*. ¶ Al. from a verb *ἔγω*, the same as *ἄγω*. Lennep: “*Ἐπίγω*, I urge, impel. It seems compounded of *ἐπι* and *ἔγω*, from *ἔγω*, the same as *ἄγω*.” Again: “*Ἐγείρω*, I excite, from *ἔγω*, as *ἀγείρω* from *ἄγω*.” Donnegan: “*ὄγμος*, a furrow. Some derive it from *ἄγω*.” Rather, from *ἔγω*, the same as *ἄγω*; from pp. *ὄγμα*, or from pf. mid. *ὄγα*, whence *ὄγμος*, *ὄγμος*. Theocritus: *Ὀὔτε τὸν ὄγμον ἀγῆν δὴνα αἶς τὸ πρὶν ἀγῆς*. V is thus added in *Vegeo*, as in *Video* from *Ἰδῆω*. Or it is *ve*, much. ¶ Al. from *ve* and *ἀγίω* (whence *ἀγῆμα*), same as *ἄγω*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *wegen*, to move. ¶ Al. soft for *vegreo* from *ἔγρω*, *ἐγρέω*, I rouse. ¶ Al. from *ἀκίω*, same as *ἀκάζω*, I sharpen, stimulate. Hence *vageo*, then *vegeo*, as *brEvis* from *βραχύς*. We say To edge on. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. *ecge*, an edge, may be compared.

Vēgēto, I make (*vegetum*) strong, invigorate, refresh.

Vēgētus, quick, active, lively, vigorous. Fr. *vegeo*, I quicken.

Vehēmens, vehement, violent. “From *ve*, an intensive particle, and *mens*. The aspirate inserted, to give briskness and strength to the sound.” F. *Vēmens* would easily fall into *vēmens*, and then the *H* was added, as in *aHenum*. ¶ Al. from *veho* and *mens*. *Quem mens vehit*. Ovid: “*Quæ te, germane, furem Mens agit in facinus?*” ¶ Al. from *vehor*, somewhat as *Alimentum*

through *Alimens*, *Alimentis*, from *Alo*. *Vehor* being taken in the sense of *invehor*, to assault, assail. ¶ Al. from *ve*, and *αἷμα*, blood. By a metaphor somewhat allied we say *Sanguine* from *Sanguis*. *As* into *ē*, as *ἄλιον*, *olEum*.

Vehes, a waggon; waggon-load. Fr. *veho*.

Vehiculūm, a carriage, &c. Fr. *veho*.

Veho, I carry; hence convey, draw. Curtius: “*Currum vehabant equi*.” *Veho* is for *vecho*, whence *vechsi*, *vezi*. *Vecho* is from *ἔχω*, I hold, bear, and so carry. ¶ Or from *ἐχέω*, *ἐχῶ*, I carry. We have *gEau* from *γOυ*.

Vejōvis. “Some understand the little or infant Jove, because *ve* diminishes. Others the bad Jupiter, as having the power not of helping, but of injuring. So *Vesanus* is male-sanus.” F.

Vel, or. From *ἦ ἄλλο*, or else; whence *ἦ ἄλλ’*, *el*, *vel*, as *Ver* from *ἦρ*. ¶ Al. from *velis* or *si-velis*. ¶ Jamieson refers to Iceland. *ella*, else, otherwise.

Vēlāmen, a garment. Fr. *velo*.

Vēlārium, a covering to keep off rain or heat. Fr. *velo*. Like *Dono*, *Donarium*.

Vēlifīcor, I exert myself to procure or gain. From the phrase, *Ago velis remisque*. Also, I endeavour to gain the favor of, make court to.

Vēlītes, light-armed soldiers, skirmishers. *Facciolati*: “*Quia sub velis seu vexillis militabant*,

non sub aquilis legionum : unde et Vexillarii postea dicti.”^r

Vēlitor, I skirmish. Fr. *velites*. Also, I quarrel, wrangle. “Nam a verbis sæpe ad manus veniri solet, sicut a *velitibus* ad gravis armaturæ milites.” F. This is too refined. Festus gives a simpler account: “*Velitatio* dicta est ultro citroque probrorum objectio, ab exemplo *velitaris* pugnae.”

Vellico, I twitch, nip. Fr. *vello*. As *Medeo*, *Medico*; *Fodio*, *Fodico*.

Vello, I pluck or pull up; I pull, twitch. Fr. *verto*, whence *vertillo*, (as *Scribo*, *Scribillo*), *vello*, somewhat as *Vexillum* becomes *Velum*. *Verto* is to turn up from the bottom. Horace: “*Bacchæ valentes Proceras manibus vertere fraxinos.*” So *vertere* terram is to turn up, to plough the earth. ¶ Al. for *vexillo* fr. *vevo*. ¶ Al. from ἔλλω or εἶλλω, to turn round. ¶ Al. from ἔλω, εἶλον, to take up. Or from ἀφίλω, φίλω. ¶ Al. from τίλλω, Æol. πίλλω, whence *villo*, as *Veru* from Περῶ.

Vellus, wool; wool with the hide; the hair of any animal with the hide. If the proper meaning is the hide with the wool or hair, then *vellus* is allied to the Celt. *fell*, Gr. φελλός, and Lat. *pellis*. See *Pellis*. ¶ If not, it is from *vello*. Because, says Pliny, it was once

the custom not to shear but to pluck off the wool of sheep: and he says it remained in some places in his day: “*Oves non ubique tondentur: durat quibusdam in locis vellendi mos.*”

Vēlo, I cover, veil; clothe. Tego *velo*. Wachter compares Goth. *filhan*, to hide; and Hebr. *bala*, he covered.

Vēlox, swift. Fr. *velum*, a sail; as *Fera*, *Ferox*. As swift as a sail. Sails give swiftness to ships. The Latins speak of anything being done “*velis pedibusque.*” See *Velificor*. ¶ Al. from *volo*. How ē for ð?

Vēlum, a sail; hence, a curtain, veil. From *vexillum*, a flag, which was hence transferred to a sail. So *Palus* from *Paxillus*.²

Vēlut, *Vēlūti*, like us. *Vel* here is even. That is, even as. Cicero: “*Per me vel stertus licet.*” Virgil: “*Vel Priamo miseranda manus.*”

Vēna, a vein; artery; a vein in metals. Fr. ἴς, ἰνός, a sinew, fibre; acc. *ἴνα*. Hence *vinā*, *vēna*.

Vēnābūlum, a hunting spear. Fr. *venor*.

Vēnālis, to be sold. Fr. *veneo*.

Vendūto, I expose to sale, wish to sell; hence, I set off for sale, recommed, praise, brag of. Fr. *vendo*.

Vendo, I sell. For *venundo*.

¹ Al. from ψιλήτης, ψιλής. ¶ Al. from Δλη, a troop.

² Al. from λαῖφος, a sail; transp. φαῖλος, (as Μάρφα, *Forma*.) whence *phelum*, *velum*.

Vēnēficus, one who makes or uses poisons or drugs, a sorcerer. Also, poisonous. For *venenificus*.

Vēnēnum, a poison, poisonous drug. For *phenenum* fr. φένω, to kill; whence a word φηνήν, like ἀμηνήν. But such drugs are prepared for medicinal uses, and hence *venenum* is sometimes, though rarely, taken in the sense of a medicine. Valerius: "Vulus quod nullis . . . levet Medea venenis."¹

Vēneo, *Vāneo*: See Appendix.

Vēnēror, I adore, worship; I pray to, beseech. Dacier: "Properly, I sacrifice (*Veneri*) to Venus, adore Venus. Hence it was transferred to adoration in general." So Hill: "*Veneror* comes from *Venus*, and denominates the worship paid to every deity by that which is addressed to one." But Scaliger explains it: "Observantiā prosequor ob *venerem* i. e. *venustatem*." ¶ Or perhaps, from ἐνοράω, ἐνοράομαι, ἐνορῶμαι, whence *venoror*, *veneror*. 'Ενοράω, I look at, being taken like *Respicio*, I regard, respect. ¶ Al. from *cereor*, whence *verinor*, *verenor*, *veneror*. ¶ Al. from ἔνος, a year. "Annorum rationem habeo," says Scheide.

Vēnētus, sea-green. Properly, Venetian. Madan: "This color is said to have been first

used by the Venetian fishermen." Vossius: "This color was probably in use among the Venetians."

Vēnia, indulgence, pardon, favor, kindness; permission, leave. Fr. *venio*. "Quia facit *veniendi* potestatem." V. So ἐλεύθερος, free, is from ἐλεύθω, to go or come: "Free, independent to go and come as he pleases," says Ormston. ¶ Al. from ἀνίω, ἀνιῶ, remitto, permitto. Hence *vania* and *venia*, as brEvis from βραχός.

Vēnio, I come, go. The perfect is *vēni*, and seems to come from βῆναι, to go. Or *venio* is from βαίνω, βανίω. ¶ Or *venio* is fr. ἀνύω, whence ἀνύομαι, I arrive at. As some refer *Venia* to Ἄνιῶ.

Vēnor, I hunt. Fr. θηράομαι, Æol. φηράομαι, φηρῶμαι, whence *pheror*, *phenor*, (as perhaps δᾶρον, doNum; πλήρης, pleNus,) *venor*. Or whence *pheror*, *pherinor*, *phenor*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. φοινάω, [φοινάομαι, φοινῶμαι,] for φονάω, I desire to kill, i. e. to go in quest of slaughter." But it would thus have been rather *vEnor*. ¶ The northern *bana* was to kill, and *banē*, slaughter.²

Venter, the belly; the womb; the bowels. Fr. ἐντός, Æol. ἐντὸρ, within. ¶ Or fr. ἔντερα, the intestines. As being the place of them.

Ventilo, I fan, blow. "*Ventum* excito in aliquam rem." F. Also, I expose to the wind, I

¹ Al. from βέλεμον, a dart; whence βέλενον, *velennum*, *venenum*. Darts being tipped with poison. 'Is is both a dart and poison. But why N for L?

² Wachter in Ban.

air. Also, I wave anything to and fro in the air. As properly said of the wind blowing anything backwards and forwards.

Ventito, I come often. Fr. *venio, ventum*.

Ventus, the wind. Fr. *ἀέτρος*, gen. of *ἀέρις*, blowing. Hence *ventus*, as *ὄλος*, Vinum. ¶ Al. from the northern *wind*, "which," says Wachter, "is a very ancient word, and common to all the Celtic nations; and which Junius properly derives from Goth. *waian*, to blow."

Venum, for sale. Allied to *veneo*.

Venundo, I sell. *Venum do*.

Vēnus, the Goddess of beauty, charm, allurements, grace; and of desire. Jamieson: "As some read *Succoth-benoth*, i. e. the tabernacles of *Benoth*, in 2 Kings, 17, 30, it is said that under this name the Goddess of Love was worshipped by the Babylonians. By changing B into V, and supposing TH to be pronounced as S, *Benoth* will bear the form of *Venos*. It has also been supposed that *Binos*, mentioned by Suidas as *ὄνομα θεᾶς*, is the same Deity. But the Gothic supplies us with a more simple etymon. In various dialects of it *waen* or *vaen* signifies pulcher, elegans." Wachter: "*Fein*, that which is excellent in its kind. A Celtic word. In natural things it is fine, pure, like gold. In manners it is becoming, elegant, and with this signification agrees Lat. *venustus*, and *venus*, and in the opinion of many Gr.

φαινός, shining." ¶ Wachter elsewhere mentions the Welsh *Gwener*, Venus. ¶ "From Hebr. *fonah*, concubitus." Tt. "A *venio* eâ notione quâ Gr. *βαίω*, ineo, coeo." V. Others refer *Venus* at once to *βαίω* or *βίωω*.

Vēnustus, fine, neat, elegant, graceful. From *Venus*, as *Onus*, *Onustus*. See *Venus*.

Vēpres, *Vēpris*: See Appendix.

Vēr, *vēris*, the spring. From ἦρ. ἦρος, *Fēp*, *Fēgos*. So *Ἔ*, *Vis*, &c.

Vērācūlus, a fortune-teller. Qui *veracia* prætendit. Qui *veracem* se esse jactat.

Vērātrix, a witch. Fr. *verus*, whence *vero*, *veratum*, to speak the truth. Tibullus: "Ut mihi *verax* Pollicita est magico saga ministerio." Or *vero* is here *vera* promitto. See *Veraculus*.

Vērātrum, hellebore. Fr. *vero*, *veratum*, as *Aro*, *Aratum*, *Aratrum*. "Quòd eo purgetur unà cum corpore mens, et *vera* purius et acutius perspiciat." F. See *Veratrix*.

Verba do, I deceive. That is, *verba* mera; I give mere words without deeds.

Verbascum, —

Verbēna, any sacred plant, as laurel, myrtle, olive. Servius: "*Verbena* is properly a sacred herb; the rosemary, as some think. Hence it was said improperly of all sacred leaves [or herbs], as the laurel, olive, myrtle." Acron: "*Verbena* sunt omnes *herbæ* frondesque festæ ad aras coronandas, dictæ quasi *herbena*." That is, from

herba. Or it is from *φάρβα*, which (coming from *φείγβω*) might mean a plant or herb, as *Βοτάνη* from *Βόα*, *Βίβοται*, *Φερβήνη*, like *Σελήνη*.

Verber, a scourge, whip; a rod, stick. A beating with them. Fr. *ferio*, whence *feriber*, *ferber*, *verber*. So *Tumeo*, *Tumiber*, *Tuber*. ¶ Haigh: "As made of small cords, twisted and knit together. From *είρω*." Or *είρω*, whence *είρω*, whence *veriber*, *verber*.

Verbëro, a scoundrel. Qui *verbera* meretur.

Verbum, a word. From *είπω*, *είπῶ*, to say, whence (with the addition of *V*) *verivum*, *vervum*, (as *Aro*, *Arivum*, *Arvum*,) and for softness *verbum*, as from *μόρος* is *morVus*, *morBus*.

Verbum, a verb. Black: "Verb is a word which distinctly marks the connexion which we wish to give to our ideas, or what we mean to say of anything. Under some one or other of its forms it is necessary for the development of the different parts of speech; without it, either expressed or understood, we can neither affirm nor deny; we can neither ask for information, nor communicate our desires."

Vërecundus, bashful, modest. Fr. *vereor*. As *Iraor*, (*Iraſcor*,) *Iracundus*.

Vëredus, a posthorse. For *veheredus*, fr. *velo*, and *reda* or *rheda*. It is sometimes written *verhedus*. Dacier: "Hoc confirmat quòd olim cursus publicus erat vehicularis. *Veredus*

primo dictus equus cum curriculo; deinde, cum equis singulis ad cursum publicum uti coeperunt, equi *veredi* dicti."

¶ Al, from *είρω*, or Germ. *bären*. ¶ Wachter compares Hebr. *pered*, a mule; and Germ. *perd*, a horse.

Vëreor, I respect, reverence, fear. Fr. *ve*, and *reor*. I think much of, I account much of. Compare *Rationes*, accounts. ¶ Todd adduces Teuton. *var*, fear; Norman French *fear*. Wachter compares Germ. *fa-ren*.

Vërëtrum, virile membrum. A *vereor*, *veritum* seu *veretum*. Ut *τὰ αἰδοῖα* ab *αἰδώς*, *αἰδός*, *αἰδοῖον*. ¶ "A Germ. *bären*, parere." W.

Vergilia,——

Vergo, I verge, tend; verge towards an end. Also, I pour out, i. e. *facio liquorem ut vergat*. From *versum ago*, I drive towards. ¶ Al. from *είρω*, whence *είρχομαι*, I come towards, or draw towards; for *είρχομαι* is from *είρω*, I draw, pf. *είρα*: as we say *To withdraw*.

Vëritas, truth. Fr. *verus*.

Vërmiculātus, wrought in mosaic or chequer work, inlaid. "Quandam habens *vermiculorum* effigiem." F.

Vërmīna, gripings. Fr. *verto*, as *Torqueo*, *Tormīna*. So Gr. *στροφή*.

Vërmis, a worm. Fr. *είρω*, to creep; pp. *είρμαι*, *είρμαι*. As *Εσπέρα*, *Vespera*. ¶ Al. from *είλμις*, *είλμις*, whence *velmis*, for softness *vermis*. ¶ Al. for *verto*, whence *vertimis*, *ver-*

mis. *Mis*, as Men in Vermen, Vermina. ¶ Al. from ὄμια, a little rope. "Ob manifestam similitudinem. Sic Gr. τανύα." W. Or from ὄμωδός, supposed the same as ὄμια. Hence *vermis*, *vermis*, as vOster, vEster. ¶ Al. from the North. Anglo-Sax. *wyrm*, Germ. *wurm*, Belg. *worm*.

Verna, ———

Vernaculus, born or produced at home, not foreign. Fr. *verna*.

Vernilis, scurrilous. "Quia vernas ad contumeliosas argutias erudiebant." F.

Vernilitas, servility, affected civility. Fr. *verna*, *vernilis*.

Verno, to bud, to be verdant. Fr. *vernus*. "Verno tempore flores emitto." F.

Vernus, pertaining to spring. From ἐαρινός, ἡρινός, ἡρνός, whence *vernus*, as ^{Hg} Ver.

Vero, the same weapon as *veru*.

Verò, but. Fr. *verus*. There seems to be an ellipsis: *Verò* id potius dicam, Nay rather.

Verpa, the same as *veretrum*; and, like *veretrum*, from *vereor*, whence *veriva*, *veroa*, *verpa*, pretty much the same as ἐρῶ, *Verpā*, Verivum, Vervum, Verbum.

Verpus, mutilatus *verpam* et circumcisus. Sic Gr. γυῖος est mutilatus κατὰ τὰ γυῖα. *Verpus* est etiam deditus *verpæ*.

Verres, a boar-pig. From the North. "Sax. *ber*, Germ. *bær*, Longobard. *pair*. The Westphalians still call it *bær*." W. ¶ Al. pro *verpes*, (ut *δῶτᾶ* fit

ossa) à *verpa*. "A genitali quo posset." V.

Verriculum, a drag-net. Fr. *verro*. Silius: "Seu retibus æquor *Verrere*."

Verro, I draw, drag; I sweep, brush, clean. Fr. ἔρω, ¹ I draw; fut. ἔρωω, (as ὄρω, ὄρωω,) Æol. ἔρρω, whence *verro*. ¶ Al. from φθέρω, φθερῶ or φθέρω, Æol. φθέρρω, (φέρρω,) I destroy, ravage.

Verruca: See Appendix.

Verrucaria, the herb wartwort or turnsole. Pliny: "*Verrucas* cum sale tollit succus e folio: unde nostri *verrucariam* herbam appellavere, aliis cognominari effectibus digniorem."

Verrunco, *Verunco*, I turn out. Accius: "Te invoco, Portenta ut populo, patriæ *verruncent* bene." Ἐρύκω is to drive away, to turn away. In a passive sense to disappear, and so to end, to turn out. Pacuvius: "Precor ut quæ egi *verruncent* bene." Livy uses it in an active sense: "Uti ea mihi populoque R. Dii bene *verruncent*." Make them turn out well. From ἐρύκω, lengthened to ἔρρῶκω, we have *verruco*, and *verrunco*, as N is added in ciNcinus from κίκινος, in paNgo for pago, &c. Or from ἀπερρύκω, whence περρύκω, *verruco*, *verrunco*.

Verso, I turn, turn over; I

¹ Whence from pf. ἔρεα is ἐρχομαι. (See Vergo.) Hence also ἐρῶω, I draw, ἐρῶς, drawn out wide, ἐρῶς, filth contracted. Hence also ἐρῶω, I draw out, empty, evacuate; whence διέραμα, and (from pp. ἔρημαι) ἔρημος, empty. See Lennep.

turn in my mind, revolve; I overturn; I perplex, harass, i. e. turn the mind upside down. Fr. *verto, vertsum, versum*.

Versor, I frequent, haunt, dwell. Fr. *verso*. That is, I turn myself, go about, wander in a place backwards and forwards. "Qui in aliquo loco aut re immoratur, quodammodo in eo huc et illuc sese *versat*, et quasi volutatur aut corpore aut mente." F. So the Greeks use *στρέφομαι, στραφάομαι, πολεύω*, and *πωλέομαι*. *Versor* is also to dwell among or have intercourse with; to dwell on a subject; to be employed or engaged about a thing.

Versum, Versus, towards. Fr. *verto, versum*. So as to be turned towards. Ad is sometimes added: *Versum ad*.

Versura. Donatus explains the phrase *versuram facere*, of changing a creditor, or of borrowing from one to pay another: "a *vertendo* creditore, quod debitor creditorem commutat." Forcellini explains the phrase otherwise: "*Versuram facere*, nihil aliud significat quam pecuniam mutuam cum fenore reddendam accipere. Hinc *versuram facere* ab aliquo, est simpliciter pecuniam ab aliquo sumere mutuam: *versuram* seu *versuram* solvere est æs alienum ære alieno sive pecuniâ mutuo sumtâ solvere et expungere."

Versus, a line of writing going from the beginning to the end, from left to right or from right to left, and then (*versus*) turned the opposite way from right to

left or from left to right, in a manner called by the Greeks *βουστροφῆδόν*. Or *versus* may be understood of the stylus being turned back to the next line to the same side as that on which the first began. Hence *versus* is also a line of poetry, a verse: a song. Also a furrow made by oxen on the same principle. Hence a row, rank. And a kind of dance, from the rows of dancers, or from their turning in a particular manner.

Versus, towards. See *Versum*.

Versutus, quick, subtle, cunning, crafty. Properly, turning and shifting. "Qui facile mentem in quamlibet partem *versat*." F. "*Versutos* eos appello," says Cicero, "quorum celeriter mens *versatur*." Plautus has: "*Versutior* est quam rota figuraris."

Vertagus, a greyhound. "From Germ. *fert*, a footstep," says Wachter. ¶ The Germ. *fertig*, explained by Wachter "promptus, expeditus," may be mentioned.

Vertebra, the joints of the spine. Fr. *verto*, as *Lateo*, *Latebræ*. Because they enable us to turn and bend the body.

Vertex, one of the poles. Fr. *verto*. For about them the heavens are said to turn. So Gr. *πόλος* fr. *πολέω*. Also, the crown or top of the head. Because the hairs turn there. Hence, the head, and the top of anything.

Verticillus, a whirl for a spindle. Fr. *verto*.

Verticilla, joints. See *Vertebrae*. Also, screws in hydraulic machines. "Vincula quædam quibus pars una machinæ alteri adjungitur, ita tamen ut flexu et verti possint." F.

Vertigo, a turning round; turning of the head, dizziness. Fr. *verto*.

Verto, I turn. Fr. *τρέπω*, transp. *τίρω*, whence *verto*, as *Veru* from *Πεγῶ*. Or, if *vorto* is the more ancient word, fr. *τροπία*, transp. *πορτία*, *πορτώ*. ¶ Al. from *πέθω*, I destroy, overthrow, change its natural position. Hence *perto*, *verto*. Or fr. *πορθία*, *πορθῶ*, whence *vortho*, *vorto*.

Vertumnus, a God who (*vertebat*) changed himself into all kinds of forms like Proteus among the Greeks. Some suppose him to have been the God of merchandise, fr. *verto*, to turn goods into money. Others suppose him to have been the God of fruits: "quod anni vertentis poma perciperet." F. Compare *Alumnus*, *Autumnus*.

Vēru, a spit. A short dart with a head like a spit. Also, from the form, a mark by which spurious or incorrect passages were noted. *Veru* is fr. *περῶ* fut. of *πεῖρω*, to transfix. Homer has *πεῖραν ὀβελοῖσι*, *ὀβελοῖσι παραμένα*. ¶ Wachter mentions *Wolpsher*.

Vervactum, fallow ground ploughed in the spring. Pliny: "Quod vere semel aratum est, a temporis argumento *vervactum* vocatur." Fr. *vervago*, *verFago*, from *vere ago*, *vere impello*.

Etym.

Vervex: See Appendix.

Vērus, true. "From the Teuton. *waer*, *weer*," says Isaac Vossius. "From Celt. *fir*," says Quayle. "*War*, true. A Celtic word. Fr. *waeren*, to be. That which is. [As Gr. *ἔρα*, true, is fr. *ἔρα* pp. of *ἔω*, to be.] The same origin I attribute to Lat. *verus*, the origin of which is otherwise inexplicable. See only the silly trifling of the Latin Etymologists, and this will be evident." Thus Wachter.¹ However Haigh makes a tolerable attempt: "Fr. *ἄγω*, to knit. Because connected together." That thing or story is generally true, the parts of which are well connected or hang well together. Scheide has stumbled on the same: "*Verus*, prim. *sertus*, *consertus*, *nexus*."

Vērūlum, a kind of javelin having an iron head formed like a spit. Fr. *veru*.

Vescor, I feed on, feed. Fr. *βόσκειμαι*, I am fed or feed; whence *voscō*, and *vescō*, as *vOster*, *vEster*. ¶ Or from *βίομαι*, whence *βόσκειμαι*. *Βίομαι* in Il. χ. 431, is translated by Matthiæ "I shall live." ¶ Al. from *esca*, or from *ve esca*, or from *vescus*.

Vescus, eating much. Fr. *ve*,

¹ Tooke, a great deriver of the Latin from the North, here holds back: "*Vērus*, i. e. strongly impressed upon the mind, is the contracted participle of *vercor*." That is, *veritus*, *verius*, *verus*. But Tooke had his objects to serve, as well as others: and his derivation is not far from contemptible.

much, and *esca*. Also, eating little, and therefore lean, thin, weak. For *ve* diminishes as well as increases. "Edendi fastidio laborans; atque adeo minutus, gracilis, parvus." F.

Vēsīca, a bladder; the skin of a bladder. Fr. φύσα, whence *phusīca* or *physica*, (as *Amica*,) *phenica*, (as ῥημουλκῶ, rEmulco,) then *vesica*. Wachter compares the Germ. *bausen*, to blow.

Vespa, a wasp. Fr. σφήξ, acc. σφήκα, Æol. σφήκα, (as λύκος, λύπος, whence *lupus*,) transp. σφήκα, whence *vespa*.

Vesper, *Vespērus*, the evening star; the evening. Ἐσπερος.

Vespēra, the evening. Ἐσπέρα.

Vespertilio, a bat. Ovid: "Nocte volant, seroque tenent a *vespere* nomen." Also, a night-walker.

Vespērugo, the same star as *Vesperus*.

Vespillo, one who carried out dead bodies in the night. For *vesperillo* fr. *vesperus*.

Vesta, the Goddess of the hearth. Hence put for fire. From Ἐστία. V prefixed, as in Ἐσπέρα, *Vespera*. Ovid states that she is also the same as *Terra*. In this sense *Vesta* is referred to ἰστᾶω, ἰστᾶω, to stand, to stand firm.

Vestāles, priestesses consecrated to the service of *Vesta*.

Vester, your, plural. Fr. vos, whence *voster*, (as *Nos*, *Noster*,) which is used by the Comedians. ¶ Al. from σφέτερος, transp. σφέτερος.

Vestibulum, a porch, court, entry.¹ Perhaps, because anciently it was usually decorated with a statue of *Vesta*, or because in the porch a fire was usually burning. *Servius*: "Quoniam *Vestæ* consecratum est." *Ovid*: "—Focus in primis ædibus antè fuit. Hinc quoque *vestibulum* dici reor: inde precando Dicimus, o *Vesta*, quæ loca prima tenes." *Vesta*, *Vestibulum*, as from *Thus*, *Thuris*, we have *Thuribulum*.

Vesticeps. "Qui ad pubertatem pervenit, i. e. qui major est 14. annis, quod *PUBE* vestiri incipiat. Cui opponitur *Investis*." F.

Vestigium: See Appendix.

Vestigo, I trace, trace out. "Per *vestigia* inquiri." F. At all events it is allied to *vestigium*.

Vestio, I clothe, cover. *Veste* tego.

Vestiplīca, a lady's maid. Fr. *plico*. As folding up and preserving the clothes.

Vestis, a garment. Fr. ἔστας pp. of ἔω, to put on. ¶ Or fr. ἰσθής, whence *vesthis*, *vestis*, as λαθῶ, laTeo.

¹ "Veterum de *vestibulo* dissensus facit ut suspicer, antiquitās, cū essent Romulæ casæ, idem fuisse Atrium et *Vestibulum*: postea autem, cū luxuries crevisset, non in atrio, sed aræ inter viam et domum interjectâ, homines, priusquam admitterentur, consistere solere: indeque Atrium et *Vestibulum* fuisse distincta, quamquam diu fuerit, ut multi, re quoque immutatâ, veterem retinerent loquendi consuetudinem." V.

Vētērāni, old or veteran soldiers. Fr. *vetus, veteris*.

Vētērātor, an old rogue, one who has grown old or is long practised in fraud. Fr. *vetero, veterasco*. “*Veter* in *astutiā*,” says Festus.

Vētērētum, old fallow ground. “*Senio incultum et incultu veteratum*.” F.

Vētērīnārius, one who cures the diseases (*veterinorum*) of beasts of burden.

Vētērīnus, fit for bearing burdens or drawing carriages; appertaining to a beast of burden. For *vehiterinus* fr. *veho, vehitum*. *Æternus* (from *Ætas*) seems to be short for *Æterinus*. ¶ Al. for *veceterinus* fr. *veho, vectum*. ¶ Al. from *ἔτασι* pp. of *ἔω*, pono, impono.

Vētērnus, a lethargy. For *veterinus* fr. *vetus, veteris*. “As being an attendant on old age.” Tt. “*Quodd senibus potissimum contingit*.” Ainsw. A medical gentleman assures me that it attacks the old in proportion to the young as 10 or even 20 to 1. *Veternus* is used also of filth long contracted, de situ diu collecto ac *veterato*. And for antiquity. ¶ Al. from *veto*, from its preventing exertion. Ovid: “*Quem quoniam PROHIBENT anni bellare, loquendo Pugnat*.”

Vēto, I forbid, prohibit. Fr. *ἀφροτος*, dismissed, rejected; whence a verb *ἀφαιρέω, ἀφαιρῶ, φαιρῶ*, I dismiss or reject an application. A omitted, as in Rarus and Rus. ¶ Haigh: “Fr. *ἰνός*, in vain; whence *Ἐστῶ, Ἐστῶ*, I render in vain,

frustrate.” ¶ “From *οὐ*, not, and *ἰνόν*, permitted.” V. As *OT* becomes V in *Væ* from *Ovái*.

Vētus, old. Fr. *ἔτος*, a year. That is, full of years. As Senex from *ἔτος*, a year. So *Annosus*.

Vētustas, antiquity. Fr. *vetus*, as *Liber, Libertas*. Or fr. *vetustus*, and this from *vetus*, as *Venus, Venustus*.

Vexillum, a flag. Fr. *veho, vexi*. Hence, a troop under one flag.

Vexo, I drive up and down, agitate, push, disturb, molest, annoy. Fr. *ve*, and *axo* from *ago, ari*, I drive. So *Agito* is used. ¶ Al. from *veho, vexi*. Gellius: “*Factum a veho videtur, in quo inest jam vis quædam alieni arbitrii: non enim sui potens est qui vehitur. Vexare autem vi atque motu proculdubio vastiore est: nam, qui fertur et rapitur, atque huc illuc distrahitur, is vexari propriè dicitur*.” *Φέρω* was similarly used in a vehement sense in *ἀγῶ καὶ φέρω*. Brasse translates *ῥυστακτὺς*, (from *ῥύω, ἔρρυσται*, to drag,) vexation, annoyance. ¶ Al. from *πήγω, πήξω*, I drive in as a nail; hence punch, push, Lat. *fodico*.

Via, a way, road; a mode, method, which is the way by which we go through a thing. Fr. *ἴω*, to go. V, as *ἴς, Vis*. Or *via* is from *vio*, to go, and this from *ἴω*. ¶ Or fr. *οἶη, οἶα*, which (though it means a village) may perhaps have meant a road, like *οἶμη* fr. *οἶω, οἶσω, οἶμαι*. ¶ Al. for *veha, (vea,)* fr. *veho*.

Viatĭcum, a provision for a journey. Fr. *via*.

Viator, a traveller. Fr. *via*, whence *vis*, *viavi*, which is in use.

Vibex, *icis*, a weal, mark or print of a blow or stripe. Fr. *ἰττω*, to hurt, injure, a. 2. *ἴβον*. ¶ Or fr. *ἴβουξ*, a print, mark. Hesychius: "*ἴβουξ*· στυγνῶν." ¶ Our word *whip* is allied.

Vibia, a stake. Fr. *ἴβίω*, to strike. Properly, a stick to strike with, *fustis*.

Vibra, I brandish, move with a tremulous motion; hence, to glitter, flash. Also, I hurl, throw. Fr. *ἔφω*, (fut. 2. of *ἔτρω*, I throw.) transp. *ἰφῶ*, (Compare *Vinco*,) whence *viphro*, and *vibro*, as *ἄμφω*, *ambō*, *ἴπια*) (from *ἔτρω*) is applied to the twinkling of the stars, and has every where, observes Blomfield, the notion of vibration. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *ἰφῶ* for *ἰβήλῶ*, to behave with insolence. It might also mean to brandish a weapon in an insulting manner."

Viburnum, the wayfaring tree. For *viurnum* fr. *vico*, as *Dies*, *Diurnum*. Turton: "The pliant mealy tree. So called from its use in making bands." Forcellini explains it "genus fruticis lentum imprimis et flexibile." B may be added as in *biBo*. ¶ Al. from *ἴβίω*, to strike. "Quodd aptum sit ad cædendum." F.

Vicarius, one who supplies the place of another, qui *vicem* alicujus gerit.

Vicēni, twenty. Fr. *viginti*,

whence *viginteni*, *vigēni*, *vicēni*. So *Triceni*.

Vicesimus, *Vigēsĭmus*, twentieth. For *vigintēsimus*, whence *vigesimus*, *vicesimus*.

Vicia, a vetch, tare. "From the Greek. Galen says it was called *βίκιον* by the Asiatics." V. ¶ "*Bixla*, from *βίκος*, a pitcher; from the shape of its pods." Tt. ¶ Quayle refers it to Celt. *pishean*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *wicke*, and refers to *φακή*, a lentile.

Vicies, *Vīgies*, twenty times. Fr. *viginti*, whence *viginties*, contracted *vīgies*, soft *vicies*. Or from *viginties* is *vities*, *vicies*.

Vicĭnus, neighbouring. Fr. *vicus*. As being of the same village or street as another. So *γελῶν* (for *γυτῶν* or *γυτῶν*) is one of the same country or region. We say, He is a countryman of mine.

Vicis, a reciprocal succession, turn. *Vicibus*, by turns. Reddere *vicem* or *vices*, to return like for like. A nominative *vix* formerly existed, and seems to come from *εἴξω* fut. of *εἶκω*, to be like. Or *vicis* is from *ἰκῶ* fut. 2. of *εἶκω*, whence *ἰκτελος*, like, and *ἄ-κία*, *αἰκία*, unseemly treatment. *Vicis* implies the likeness or suitableness of one thing to another. Or *vicis* is from *εἶκω*, befitting: but then *VI* should be long. ¶ Jones: "Fr. *εἶκω*, to yield. That gives way to another coming in order, turn." ¶ Wachter notices the Goth. *wik*, ordo.

Vicissim, by turns. Fr. *vicis*.

Vicissitudo, vicissitude. Fr. *vicissim*.

Victima, a victim. For *ictima* fr. *ico*, *ictum*, to strike. ¶ Or fr. *vincio*, *victum*. As killed on account of victory. Ovid: "*Victima*, quæ recidit dextrâ *victricis*, vocatur." ¶ Or soft for *vinctima* fr. *vincio*, *vinctum*.

Victor, a conqueror. Fr. *vinco*, *victum*.

Victōria, victory. Fr. *victor*, *oris*.

Victōriātus, a silver coin. Pliny: "Est signatus *Victoriâ*, inde nomen."

Victus, food. Fr. *vivo* is *vivsi*, *vivsi*, then *viri*, as *ulyXes* for *ulySSes*. Or *viri* is for *vivsi*, as *niX* for *niVS*. From *viri* i. e. *vivsi* is *victum*.

Vicus, a street. Fr. *οικος*, a house: as consisting of several houses joined together. So *Οικος*, *Vinum*. Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *wic*.

Videlicet, the fact is, the case is, the truth is, that is to say; hence, truly, for certain. For *videre licet*. We say, To wit, i. e. to know.

Video, I see. Fr. *ιδια*, (whence *ιδια*, aspect, form,) *ιδω*, fut. 2. of *σιδω*, I see.

Videor, I seem, appear. That is, I am seen by another in a particular light.

Videbis, you may see. *Vide si vis*.

Vidua, a widow. Fr. *viduus*.

Vidūlus, a leathern bag in which travellers carried their money and provisions. From the North. "Belg. *buidel*,

Sax. Inf. *bydel*, Germ. *beutel*. From *beiten*, to hold, to take." W. ¶ Al. from *φειδω* or *φιδω*, whence *φειδομαι* and *φιδωμαι*, to spare, hence save. Ainsworth has I short.

Viduo, I bereave, deprive. Fr. *ιδιω*, *ιδω*, I appropriate to myself, and so take from another. So *bidUum* for *bidūum*. ¶ Macrobius states that in the Etruscan language *iduarē* is to divide, and thither refers *viduoi*. But *iduo* was perhaps nothing but *ιδω*: *viduo* nothing but *φιδω*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *ieder*, unus per se ab aliis separatus.

Viduus, bereft. Fr. *viduo*.

Vieo, I bind with twigs, hoop. Fr. *βιαω*, I force, constrain. Or perhaps *βιτω* existed in the same sense. ¶ Or from *ις*, force; which perhaps made *ιδς* as well as *ιδς* in the genitive.¹

Victor, a hooper, cooper. Fr. *vico*, *victum*.

Victus, soft, flaccid, putrid. Fr. *vico*, *victum*. That is, capable of binding with, and so soft and flexible. Donnegan translates *λυγῶδης* "resembling (*λύγος*) osier, pliant, flexible." Donatus explains *victus* "*πλακταῖς* corpore." But, as it seems irregular that *victus* should mark a capacity, *Vacier* seems more correct: "*Victus* de virgultis dicitur quæ marcida fiunt et flaccida, postquam *vientur* ut fanium usum præsent. Glos-

¹ Al. from *ιδω*. *ἰθημι*, mitto, committo. The Latins say *Commissura*, a joining.

sæ: *Vietum*, μαμαρασμένον, marcidum."

Vigeo, I am brisk, vigorous, strong, I thrive. For *vegeo*, as Ilber on the authority of Quintilian was formerly I Eber. Varro explains *veget*, "agilis, promptus, alacris est." ¶ Al. from ἰσχύω, I am strong; whence ἰχύω, *Vichύω*, *viguo*.

Vigies: See *Vicies*.

Vigil, watchful. Fr. *vigeo*, to be brisk, fresh, lively. "Qui non est torpens, quales sunt dormientes, sed in *vigore* et actu suo est." F. So Ago, Agilis. ¶ Or *vigilis* is from *ve agilis*, whence *veigilis*, (as Ago, ExIgo,) *vigilis*. Very active.

Viginti, twenty. For *biginti* from *bis* and *ginti*. Or for *duiginti*, whence *biginti*, as DUellum, Bellum. *Ginti* seems of the same origin as *ginta* in Triginta, Sexaginta. Triginta was for Trigonta from the κοντα in τριάκοντα. So Imbris was from Ὀμβρος, and cInis from χΟνις. ¶ Vossius supposes that *viginti* is from the Æol. βείκατι for εἰκοσι. Thus it will be put for *vicati*, *vigati*, *viganti*: N being inserted, as in Mando, &c. Or it may be still for *vigonti* fr. εἰκοσι.

Vigor, vigor. Fr. *vigeo*.

Vilis, cheap, of little value, vile. Fr. φαῦλος, whence φῦλος, *phîlis*, (as φρΥγω, frIgo,) then *vilis*, as we say Vial for Pbial. A may be omitted in φαῦλος, as O is omitted in Musa from Μούσα, Μῦσα. Our Fist is in German Faust.

Villa, a country-seat; a farm-

house with its appurtenances. From *vicus*, whence *vicilla*, *villa*. *Villa* was a number of buildings joined together and belonging to one person. Hence it was a little *vicus*. ¶ Al. from οἶα, a street; whence *oiula*, *oiilla*, *villa*, as Οἶνος, Vinum. ¶ Al. for *vehilla*. "Quòd in eam fructus ex arvis *convehuntur*." F. ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *baillè*.

Villicus, the overseer (*villæ*) of a farm, steward. Also, rustic, rural.

Villum, small wine. Fr. *vinum*, *vinulum*.

Villus, a tuft of hair, tufted or shaggy hair. Forcellini: "Non propriè pilus, sed multorum pilorum collectio, et quidam quasi floccus." Fr. ἴλλω, to roll or twist together. "Pilus convolutus." V. ¶ Al. from πιλόω, πιλῶ, to stuff close. Whence a word πιλος, *pilulus*, *pillus*, *villus*. ¶ "A *vinnus*, cincinnus, molliter flexus," says Isidorus. Hence *vinnulus*, *villus*. But whence this *vinnus*?

Vīmen, a wicker rod. "Flexile et aptum ad *viendum* i. e. ligandum." F. *Men*, as in Nomen.

Vināceum, a grape-stone. That is, acinum. *Vinaceus* is pertaining to (*vinum*) wine or that which makes wine. *Vinacea* are also the husks of grapes which have been squeezed to make wine.

Vinca pervinca, the herb periwinkle. Pliny: "Herba topiaria, perpetuo virens, humi serpens, et in modum funiculi

sese porrigens, tenuibus sarmentis quæque vinciens, veteribus inopiam florum supplere solita. Ita dicta quia semper vireat, aerisque injurias vincat et pervincat." Turton: "Fr. vincio. From its usefulness in making bands." The words above "tenuibus sarmentis quæque vinciens" may confirm this last.

Vincio: See Appendix.

Vinco, I conquer, prevail. Also, I show, prove. That is, I conquer my adversary by argument, and so succeed in proving what I want. Plautus: "Vincō' argumentis te non esse Sosiam?" *Vinco* is from *νικάω*, *νικῶ*, transp. *ινκῶ*, *inco*, *vinco*. ¶ Al. for *vico*, (the perfect is *vici*,) from *εἰκω*, whence *ico*, I strike, beat.

Vinculum, a chain. Fr. *vincio*.

Vindemia, a gathering of grapes to make wine. Also, of other things. That is, quâ *demimus* de vineâ. Or quâ *demimus* vineas; for *vinea* is used of a vine as well of a vineyard. ¶ Some explain it, quâ *demimus* ut *vinum* faciamus. ¶ Al. for *vindemia* i. e. quâ *demimus* vites.

Vindex, *vindicis*, an avenger. Fr. *vindico*.

Vindiciæ, a claim of possession, litigation to claim a right, actual possession. Fr. *vindico*.

Vindico, I avenge, punish. Also, I lay claim to. From a word *ἐνδικέω*, *ἐνδικῶ*, same as *ἐκδικέω*, *ἐκδικῶ*, which is used in all the above senses. Hence *vendico*, *vindico*. *Vindico* is

also to rescue, liberate, protect. Those, whom we avenge, we protect and rescue from oppression. *Vindico* aliquem in libertatem, is to rescue from slavery and bring into liberty.

Vindicta, revenge. For *vindicata* fr. *vindico*. Also, a deliverance. Also, a rod which the lictor placed on a person's head in order to make him free. See *vindico*.

Vinea, a place planted with vines, a vineyard. Also, a vine. Contracted from *vitiginea*. ¶ Al. from *vinum*. As pertaining to wine. As *ὄνη* from *ὄνος*.

Vinea, a shed or mantlet under cover of which soldiers besieged towns. For *viminea*; as made of osier twigs. Cæsar: "Tanta erat multitudo tormentorum, ut eorum vim nullæ contextæ viminibus vineæ sustinere possent." ¶ Al. from *vinea*, a vine. "Ad similitudinem vitis compluviatæ." F. It is called *Vitis* by Lucilius.

Vinitor, a vinedresser. *Vinea* cultor.

Vinnulus, *Vinulus*: See Appendix.

Vinolentus, given to wine. Fr. *vinum*. As *Lutulentus*.

Vinum, wine. Fr. *ὄνος*. V, as in **Is*, *Vis*. Vossius notices the Hebrew and Punic *jain*. Todd the Saxon *win*.

Vio, I go. Fr. *via*. Or fr. *ἴω*.

Viola, a violet. A diminutive from *ἴω*. Somewhat as *Parva*, *Parvula*.

Violens, violent. Fr. *βία*, force; whence *biolens*, as *Opis*,

Opulens. ¶ Al. from *vis*. Or say from *is*, gen. *iv̄s*, and perhaps *iv̄s*.

Violo, I injure, mar, spoil, defile. Fr. *bla*, force; as Violens is from *bla*. ¶ Or, if Violans is from *Vis*, then *violo* can be from *vis*. “*Vi illatā quam integra sunt corrumpo.*” F.

Vipera, a viper. Fr. *iv̄tas*, *iv̄tas*, *iv̄tas*, to hurt. ¶ Or for *viripera*: quod parit virus. Or for *vifera*: quod fert virus. ¶ Al. for *vivipara*. “*Quia sola e serpentium genere dicitur parere vivum animal.*” F.

Vir, *v̄iri*, a man in opposition to a woman; a husband in opposition to a wife. The male of other animals. A man of bravery or other excellence. Fr. *is*, strength; Æol. *iv̄s*, whence *vir*, as *iv̄s*, *Vis*. ¶ Or *v̄ir* is to be sought elsewhere. Wachter: “*Germ. wer*, Lat. *vir*. A very ancient word, disseminated by the Scythians and Celts in Asia and Europe. That the Scythians called a man *cor* appears from the compound *αι-ορκατα* in Herod. 4, 110.’ Baxter says that the Armenians call a man or male *air*. The Celts call a man *ur*. The Welsh *gwr* is *vir*, *mas*. That the Germans in the most ancient times called a man by the same or a similar word, is manifest from the most ancient dialects. In Goth. *vair*,

Anglo-Sax. *wer*, Irish *fair*, *fear*.” Quayle mentions the Celtic *ferr*.

Virago, a woman having the qualities of a man. Quæ *virum agit*.

Vireo: See Appendix.

Vireo, a witwal. See Galba-lus.

Vires, ium, strength. From *vis*, as *Mus*, *Mures*; *Flos*, *Flores*. ¶ Al. for *vires*, (as *iv̄nēs*, *di-Rua*.) from *iv̄s*, plural of *is*, strength. ¶ Or perhaps *is* made in the genitive *iv̄s*, as well as *iv̄s*, and in the plural *iv̄s*, whence *ViRes*, as *vivēs*, *iv̄rus*.

Virga, a young or small branch, whether attached to a tree or not; a switch, rod; a staff, wand. Hence a stripe or streak, like Gr. *βάβδος*. The *virga* was carried by the victor, and was hence used for magistracy. *Virga* is fr. *vireo*, whence *virica*, *virca*, *virga*. As from *βάλλω* is *βάλλος*, a sprig or branch. ¶ Al. from *iv̄rgw*, to drive or keep off.

Virgo, *iv̄nis*, a virgin or dam-sel. Sometimes, though very rarely, it is said of one married, as in *Virg. Ecl. 6, 47*. As we say Spinster, that is, Spinning-woman, for damsel—so the Greeks might say a working woman under the same idea. From *iv̄rgw* might be *iv̄rganis*, (same as *iv̄rganis*), which could produce *iv̄rginis*, (as *iv̄rganis*, *iv̄rganis*), *iv̄rginis*. Or *iv̄rganis* might be used as both mascu-line and feminine, and from *iv̄rganis* could be *iv̄rgo*, *iv̄rgo*. Homer: *Κούρη δ' οὐ γαμέω ἄγαμέμ-*

1 *Τὴν δὲ Ἀμαζόνας καλοῦσι οἱ Ἰκίται Οἰόματα ἔναται δὲ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦτο κατὰ Ἑλλάδα γλώσσαν Ἀνδροκτόνη. Οἴη γὰρ καλοῦσι τὸν ἄνδρα, τὸ δὲ Πατῶ, κταίρω.*

νονος, οὐδ' εἰ ἔργα Ἀθηναῖη γλαυκώπιδι ἰσοφαρίζοι. And in II. I, 128, some editions read, Δάσω δ' ἔπτα γυναῖκας ἀμόμονας, ἔργ' εἰδυίας.¹ ¶ Al. from *vireo*, whence *virigo*, *virgo*. Ob *virentem* ætatem. “*Virgo* interdum dicitur de eâ quæ virum passa est. Notat enim non tam integritatem quàm *viridem* ætatem.” F.

Virgultum, a shrub. For *virguletum*, fr. *virgula*. So *Salicis*, *Salicetum*, *Salictum*. Forcellini defines *virgultum* “*multitudo virgarum pullulantium*.”

Viria, a bracelet. Pliny: “*Viriolæ* Celticæ dicuntur: *viria* Celtibericæ.” Hence *viria* seems to be a Spanish word. And Isidorus will be wrong who deduces it fr. *vir*, *vir*: as being a reward to the brave. And those who refer it to εἶρω, to weave, entwine. And others who refer it to *vireo*, as made of green precious stones.

Viriculum, —

Viridis, green; fresh. Fr. *vireo*, to be verdant.

Virilis, manly. Fr. *vir*, *vir*.

Virītim, severally. In *viros*, per singulos *viros*.

Virtus, bravery; any excellent quality. Cicero: “Appellata est a viro *virtus*: *vir* autem propria maximè est fortitudo.”

Vir is here used in a sense of eminence. Cicero: “Te oro

colligas *virumque* præbeas.” From *vir* is *viritus*, (as *Servus*, *Servitus*), *virtus*. The Greeks say ἀνδρεία for bravery.

Virus, vital juice, sperm. Applied to the juice of serpents, it means poison, and is referred to any poisonous juice, taste, or smell. Fr. *vires*, power, vigor, or from the same origin as *vires*. Nagel: “His omnibus rebus significatio quædam roboris seu principii vitalis inest.” Essential vigor. ¶ Al. from *ιδς*, poison; V prefixed as in *Vis*, and R inserted as in *nuRus*, *uRo*. But the first senses of this word do not easily follow from hence. *Vis*, force, might. Fr. *ίς*, as *Ἰδέω*, *Video*.

Viscum, *Viscus*, the mistletoe; birdlime made from it. Fr. *ἰξός*, i. e. *ἰκός*, transp. *ἰσός*, whence *viscus*, as **Is*, *Vis*.

Viscus, *ēris*, a bowel or entrail. *Viscera*, the entrails; the belly; the womb. An offspring, proceeding from the womb. Fr. *ἰσχω*, to contain. Or from φύσκος, considered the same as φύσκη, which is used for the lower belly and also the larger intestine. But *viscera* is also the flesh. Servius: “Sunt quicquid inter ossa et cutem.” As in Cicero: “Spartæ pueri sic verberibus accipiuntur, ut multus e *visceribus* sanguis exeat.” In this sense *viscus* is referred to *ἰσχύς*, strength. Or to *ἰσχω*, to adhere. Others suppose it put for *vescus* from *vescor*.

Viso, I see, come to see. Fr. *video*, *visum*.

¹ I am obliged for the above derivation to my learned friend, Mr. Monck, of Reading.

Visula, —

Visum, a vision, apparition. Fr. *video*, *vidsum*, *visum*.

Vita, life. Fr. *vivo*, *vivitum*, whence *vivita*, *vita*, that which is lived. So *Voveo*, *Vovitum*, *Votum*. ¶ Al. from *βιωή*.

Vitellus, a little calf. Fr. *vitulus*.

Vitellus: See Appendix.

Vitex, a kind of withy. Of the same origin as *Vitis* and *Vimen*.

Vitilena, a vile bawd. “*Vitiosa lena*. A *vitium et lena*.” F. See *Vitilitigo*.

Vitiligo, a cutaneous eruption called the morphew. Fr. *vitium*, as *Fumus*, *Fumiligo*, whence *Fuligo*; *Udus*, *Udiligo*, whence *Uligo*. ¶ “Fr. *vitulus*, veal. Because of the whiteness of the skin and flesh.” Tt. The Greeks, says Festus, call it *ἄλφός*, we *Albus*.

Vitilis, good for tying or binding with; flexible. Hence *vitilia* are twigs or wicker work. For *vietilis* fr. *vieo*, *vietum*.

Vitilitigo, I wrangle for vitious or base purposes; I detract basely. “*Vitilitigator*, qui solâ pravitate contentionem quærit, *vitiosus litigator*.” F.

Vitio, I spoil, mar. *Vitium* rei infero.

Vitis, a vine. Fr. *vieo*, *vietum*, *vitum*. “Either because it requires to be tied or bound to something: or because it is easily bent and useful for binding with.” F. “*Quia comprehensa vincit, et ligamenti instar flexibilis est*.” Wachter, who

explains the old Germ. *bieten* “*cogere quocunque modo*.” *Vitis* was also a vine sapling carried by centurions, and therefore the office of a centurion.

Vitium, fault, blemish, wrong, vice, defect. Fr. *αἴτιον*, fault, guilt, used like *αἴτια*, and the neuter of *αἴτιος*, faulty, guilty. So from *ἄερος* we have *Ventus*, from *ὄλος* *Vinum*. ¶ Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *witan*, to blame.

Vito, I beware of, shun. Fr. *φείδω*, whence *φειδομαι*, I spare, spare myself. *Parco* is used in much the same sense.

Vitreus, transparent or frail as (*vitrum*) glass.

Vitricus, a step-father. For *vatricus* fr. *πατρικός*. So some derive *Impidus* from *λαπυά*. ¶ Al. for *vitrigus*, and this for *vicepatrigus*, qui *vicem patris agit*.

Vitrum, glass. Also wood, as dyeing with a color like that of glass. Isaac Vossius refers to Hesychius: *ἄκρυον*, ἕλαον. From *αἴτυρον*, *αἴτυρον*, will be *vitrum*, as from *ἄερος* is *Ventus*, from *ὄλος* *Vinum*. ¶ Or fr. *vireo*, to be green; whence *virutum*, *virutum*, *vitrum*. ¶ Al. from *video*, *viditum*, whence *viditrum*, (as *Aratum*, *Aratum*; *Rutum*, *Rutum*;) theu *vitrum*. As being seen through or transparent.

Vitta, a fillet, ribband. From *vieo*, say most of the etymologists. If so, from *vieo*, *vietum*, whence *vietica*, (as in *Manica*;) *vitica*, (as *Vitilis* for *Vietilis*;) then *vitca*, *vitta*. Or from *vi-*

fin, considered as meaning anything flexible; whence *vitica*. ¶ Or *vitta* is fr. *μίτρος*, explained by Hesychius *σινρά*, a chain. As *Vix* for *Mix*. ¶ Or from the North. "Germ. *watte*, *wied*, *weid*, a chain, band. Dan. *vidde* is a withy band. Germ. *wetten* is to bind, tie; allied to which is Engl. *wed*." W.

Vitūlor, I rejoice. Nonius: "Dictum a boue *vitæ* commodo: sicut, qui nunc est in summa lætitiâ, *vipere* eum dicimus." Dacier: "*Vita* interduam lætitiâ et lubentiam signat." We have *Ustulo* from *Ustum*. Macrobius states that Hyllus said that *Vitula* was a Goddess who presided over pleasure. But *Vitula* would rather come from *vitulor*. ¶ AL from *vitulus*. That is, I skip about like a calf, and so exult, as *Exult* is from *Salio*. But I is long. ¶ Or from *ἰταλός*, a calf, was *ἰταλόμααι*, *ἰταλοῦμαι*, to leap like a calf; whence *vitulor*.

Vitūlus, a bull-calf; a bullock. A sea-calf. The young of other animals. Fr. *ἰτυλος*, which Hesychius explains *νέος*, *ἠπαλός*, young, tender. ¶ Or from *ἰταλός*, which Hesychius explains a bull. Forcellini says: "Ab *ἰταλός*, BOS." Haigh says: "Fr. *ἰταλός*, from *ἴτης*, bold."

Vitūpēro, I blame, censure. "For *vitium paro*." F. Somewhat as we say, To FIND fault.

Vitārium, a place where (vi-

va) live animals are kept, as a fish-pond, warren, park.

Vicerra, a ferret. For *viterra*, as living under ground.

Vivīdus, lively, vigorous. Fr. *πνίνο*, as Frigeo, Frigidus.

Vivo, I live. Fr. *βίω*, *βιῶ*, whence *vio*, and *vivo*, as *ῥίς*, *οἰς*. So *Πιῶ*, *Bio*, *BiBo*. Wachter refers to Armor. *bywo*, to live, and Welsh *'bywo*, life.

Vivus, alive. Fr. *vivo*.

Vix, scarcely. From *μόγεις*, Æol. *μόγεις*, *μῶγεις*, whence *μυγ* or *mix*, then *bix* or *vix*. Thus *Μολγός* became *Βολγός*, *Μύρμηξ* *Βύρμηξ*, whence *Formica*. For M, B, F, V are letters of similar organic sound. ¶ As Gr. *μόγεις*, scarcely, is from *μόγοις*, with toils: so *vix* might be expressed by "*cunctis viribus*" or *viribus* alone, by exertions. Now, as perhaps from *viVSi* is *viXi*, and as from *nivis*, *niVS*, is *niX*; so from *viribus*, cut down to *vide*, might be *vix*. "*Vix fit quod cum labore fit, ita ut summis anniti viribus oporteat*." V.

Vixi, I have lived. See *Victus*.

Ulciscor, I revenge. Fr. *ὀλλύκω*, I destroy; mid. *ὀλλύκομαι*, whence *ollucor*, *olcor*, *ulcor*, and *ulciscor*. "*Vindictæ gratiâ aliquem PERDITUM eo*." V. ¶ Or *ulciscor* is from *ulcus*, a sore. As we say to be sore about a thing, so *ulciscor* might mean to be sore against, and so to revenge. *Ulciscor* would take an accusative, after the Greek construction of *κόπτεσθαι*, *τύπτεσθαι*, "to bewail." So *Plango*, that is, *Plango me*,

takes an accusative. Ovid :
" Deplanxere domum."

Ulcus, a sore, ulcer. Fr. *ἔλκος*, whence some read *Hulcus*. But the Æolians frequently dropt the aspirate, as in *ἥλιος* for *ἥλιος*.

Ulex,——

Uligo, the natural moisture of the earth. Fr. *udus*, whence *udiligo*, *uligo*, as *Fumus*, *Fumiligo*, *Fuligo*.

Ullus, any. Fr. *unus*, whence *unulus*, *unlus*, *ullus*. Thus *ullus* is any the least : They would not bear any the least insult.

Ulmus: See Appendix.

Ulna, the arm. Also, a cubit measure. Fr. *ᾠλήνη*, *ᾠλή*, whence *olna*, *ulna*.

Ulpicum, African garlic. Columella says that it is called by some *allium Punicum*. What if this should be its derivation? By cutting down we should have *altipunicum*, *alpunicum*, *alpicum*, then *ulpicum*, as from *ἄμβων* is *Umbo*.

Uls, beyond. " It was formerly *ultis*, whence *ultra*," says Forcellini. Or *uls* was for *ulteris* (locis), from *ulter*. But rather, *uls* is from *ollis* i. e. in illis locis, opposed to " in his locis." Hence *olls*, *ols*, *uls*.

Ullerior, further, further off. Fr. *uls*, whence *ulster*, as *Sub*, *Subter*; *Præ*, *Præter*. From *ulster*, *ulter*, might be formed *ulterus*, whence *ulterior*. So *Inter*, *Interus*, *Interior*.

Ullimus, furthest, last. Fr. *ulter*, *ulterior*, whence *ulterimus*, *ullimus*.

Ultio, revenge. Fr. *ulciscor*, i. e. *ulcor* or *ulcior*, *ulctus*, *ultus*.

Ultra, on the further side. For *ulterâ parte*. See *Ullerior*.

Ullro, voluntarily. For *vultro* from *volo*, *volitum*, *voltum*, whence *vultro*, *vultro*. ¶ Al. fr. *ἔλευθέρω* (*τέρω*), freely; cut down to *ὑλθέρω*, *ulthero*, *ulthro*, *ulthro*.

Ullro citroque, on this side and on that, to and fro. That is, *ultero citroque itinere*, *gressu*, &c.

Ullva, sedge. Fr. *ἔλιος*, *ἐλάα*, marshy; whence *eliva*, *elva*, *ulva*, as in " *Ἐλκος*, *Ulcus*. Forcellini explains *ulva* " *herba PALUSTRIS, quæ in fluvio ac PALUDE nascitur.*" ¶ Al. from *udus*, whence *udiva*, *udva*, *ulva*. Or from *ὑδω*, water, moisture.

Ullula, an owl. Belg. *uyl*. " *Ab ululo*, flebilem mœstumque sonum edo. Ut Gr. *ὀλολύγων* ab *ὀλολύζω*." F. " *Germ. eule*, Anglo-Sax. *ule*." W.

Ullulo, I shriek, howl. Fr. *ὀλολύζω*. ¶ Or, as *ulula* seems properly said of dogs and wolves, from *ὕλαω*, *ὕλω*, to howl; redupl. *ululo*, as from *Πολὺς* is *Populus*, *Populus*. ¶ Vossius notices Hebr. *jatal* or *yatal*: and Belg. *huylen*. Wachter notices Icel. *yala*.¹

¹ Quayle: " *Ullulo* is the exact expression of grief by an Irish mourner." That is, it is a Celtic word.

Ulysses, Ulysses. From 'Οδυσεύς, whence *Udysses*, (as in Ut from "Οτι,) then *Ulysses*, as in Alacer, Oleo.

Umbella, a little shade. For *umbrella*.

Umbilicus, the navel; the middle of anything. Fr. ὀμφαλός, whence *ombilus*, [as in ἀμφω, amBo; and in μαχλινά, machlina,] then *umbilus*, and *umbilicus*, as in Amicus. *Umbilicus* is also a kind of cockle, wrinkled, says Ainsworth, like the navel. "Marina cochlea, cujus testa rotunda et contorta similitudinem quandam habet cum *umbilico* hominis." F. Also, a taper stick made of cedar, &c. round which a book was rolled. Because, when the book was folded, the stick was in the middle of it. Forcellini adds: "Vel, quod pæne eodem recidit, *umbilici* dictæ sunt bacilli partes extremæ, quæ hiñc inde exstabant, convoluto volumine." Pliny uses this word in other metaphorical senses.

Umbo, the boss of a shield; a shield. Also, any round prominence. Fr. ἄμβων, which among the Æolians was written ἄμβων, as Ἄκρος, Ὀκρος; Ἄγκος, Ὀγκος.

Umbra, a shade, shadow. A phantom, mere shadow. A color, pretext. An uninvited guest, who accompanied a great man to a feast, and followed him, as a shadow follows the body. *Umbra* is fr. ὄφρη, ὄφρη, darkness, transp. ὄφρη, whence for softness ὄμφρη, *ombra*, (as ἀμφω, amBo), then *umbra*. ¶

Al. from ὄμβρος, a shower, as darkening the sky.

Umbra, some fish. "From its black color, says Varro. Or from certain oblique lines which go from its back, and are mixed up of gold and darker ones, which seem shadows of the former. One is clear, then follows a dark one; and so on from the head to the tail, as Rondolet says. The Greeks similarly call it σκλαίνα from σκιά. Ovid says of them; Corporis *umbræ* Liventis." F. By the Greeks it was called also σκιαδής and σκιαδεύς. Donnegan says it is "a kind of flat fish, remarkable for swimming rapidly, gliding as it were like a SHADOW." The Greeks called it also σκίπανος, i. e. covered or shaded.

Umbræcūlum, a shady bower; Fr. *umbro*, I shade.

Und, all together, all at once. That is, *unâ* operâ, *unâ* viâ, *unâ* sede.

Uncia, an ounce. Hence the twelfth part of any whole. Fr. οὐγκία, which Pollux states was a Sicilian word. Turton notices Arab. *ukia*. And Lhuyd the Irish *unsa*.

Uncinus, a hook. Fr. ὄγκινος. Or from *uncus*, as *Divus*, *Divinus*.

Uncus, a hook; an iron drag hooked at the end; an anchor. Fr. ὄγκος, which was so used. The Greeks said also ὄγκη, ὄγκινος.

Uncus, hooked, curved. See above.

Unda, a wave. Fr. οἰδάω, οἰδαίνα, to swell; whence οἰδανος, οἰδνος, οἰδνα, swelling; transp.

οἰδα, then *unda*, as *pUnio* from *πΟΙνή*. Euripides has οἰδμ' ἀλάς. So *κῦμα* is fr. *κύω*, to swell. ¶ Al. from οἰδμα, same as *unda*. Hence οἰμδα, for softness οἰδα. ¶ Wachter says: "Latinos a Celticâ voce *don*, aqua, unda, formâsse per metath. (i. e. *ond*.) *unda*, Francos *und*, quivis absque monitore intelligit."

Unde, whence. Fr. ἐνθενδε, (which Donnegan translates "from whence" as well as "from thence,") whence ἐνδε, and *unde*, as Ἐλκος, Ulcus. ¶ Al. from ἐθεν, ἐθέ. ¶ Or from ἄν δέ. That is, ἐξ ἄν δέ τόπων.

Undecumque, from what place soever. For *undequocumque*, whence-soever. A *quocumque loco unde fieri potest*.

Undeviginti, nineteen. *Unus de viginti*.

Undique, from all parts, from all sides. Fr. *undecumque, undequo*, then *undiquo*, as protE-nus, protInus.

Undo, I abound. From the notion of waters rising in surges, and spreading themselves around. See Abundo.

Unedo: See Appendix.

Ungo, Unguo, I smear, daub; I bathe, moisten. Fr. *εγγίω, εγγῆ, or εγγίω*, I pour in, infuse. Thus τὰς ἐπιστολαῖς δάκρυά εγγίει is to bathe letters with tears. U for E, as in Ἐλκος, Ulcus.

Unguen, Unguentum, any fat odorous liquor for anointing with. Fr. *ungo, unguo*.

Unguis, a nail, claw, talon.

A vintage-hook. "Also, a collection of matter in the pupil of the eye, in the shape of a man's nail." Tt. *Unguis* is fr. ὄνξ, ὄνχος, transp. ὄγχυος, whence *onguis, unguis*. ¶ Al. from ὄγκος, a hook. As being curved or crooked. ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *ionga*.

Ungula, a hoof; also, a claw, talon, like *Unguis*, which is used also of a hoof. "*Ungula* is not from *unguis*; but, as *unguis* is from ὄνχος, so *ungula* is from accus. ὄνχα, and thence *ungula*." V. Or from a word *unx, ungis*, fr. ὄνξ, ὄνξ. ¶ Or from ἀγκύλη, curved. As Ἄμβων, Umbo.

Ungula, an instrument of torture, resembling the (*ungular*) talons of wild beasts.

Ungulus, a ring. "From *uncus*, whence *unculus, ungu-lus*. Because it is curved." V. Or fr. ἀγκυλος. See *Ungula*.

Unicus, only, alone, single; incomparable; singularly dear. Fr. *unus*. As Tetrus, (that is, Teter,) Tetricus. ¶ Al. from ἑνικός, as *Unus* from Ἐνός.

Unio, the number one. Fr. *unus*. Also, a union of many things into one. Also, a species of onion or scallion. Columella: "Pompeianam cepam, vel etiam Marsicam simplicem, quam vocant *unionem rusticam*, eligito. Ea est autem quæ non fructificavit, nec habuit soboles adhærentes." Forcellini calls it "*unicaulis*." Also, a pearl. "Because," says Turton, "there is never more than ONE found in the same shell." This is not

¹ Al. from ἐνθεω, (ἐθεω,) to agitate.

true. Rather, because there are never two alike in the same shell. Pliny: "Dos omnis in candore, magnitudine, orbe, pondere, haud promptis rebus: in tantum ut nulli duo reperiantur **INDISCRETI**: unde nomen *unionum* Romanæ imposuere delicæ." Vossius thinks it may be called from its resemblance to the scallion, mentioned above.

Unāversus, entirely all, all together. Ab omni parte versus in unum.

Unquam, at any time. Shortened from *unam aliquam*, or *unam quanquam*, i. e. horam, diem, or partem, or rem. Secundum being understood. Compare *Aliās*. ¶ Or for *unicum*, whence *unicam*, *unquam*.

Unus, one, alone. Fr. *olvos*, alone. Hesychius explains *olvázeiv* by *μονάζειν*, and *olwōnta* by *μονήρη*. ¶ Al. from *tvds* gen. of *ols*. As *Έλκος*, Ulcus. But then U should rather be short. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *ein*, Belg. *een*, Welsh *un*, Anglo-Sax. *an*, Goth. *ains*.

Unxia, the Goddess who presided over anointings. Fr. *ungo*, *unxi*.

Vocābūlum, a name by which a thing (*vocatur*) is called. A noun.

Vocālis, having (*vocem*) a voice; having a loud voice.

Vocāferor, I cry aloud. *Vocem* longè *fero*.

Voco, I call to, call; summon; invite. Fr. *βοάω*, *βοῶ*, I call upon, cry aloud to. Hence

voo, (as *Βῶ*, *Vivo*,) then *voco*, ἀσπίς, *specus*.

Voconia pyra: See Appendix.

Vōla, the palm of the hand, and sole of the foot. Fr. *λέβη*, a hand, transp. *βόλη*, whence *vola*. Hesychius: *λίβαι χείρας*, ¶ Wachter: "*Lofa* occurs in the sense of *vola* manūs among the Goths in the version of Ulphilas in Mark 14, 65. The Suecian *lofwen* even now signifies the same thing." *Lofa* transposed is *fola*, *vola*. ¶ Vossius: "From *βολή*, a cast. Because, what is thrown, is laid hold of by this part." If *βολή* could mean a hit or blow, then *vola* might be compared with *θέναρ*, the palm of the hand, fr. *θένω* fut. of *θείνω*, I strike. Petronius: "Os hominis PALMA excussissimā PULSAT." ¶ Al. from *καλώ* fut. of *πάλλω*, allied to which is *παλάμη*, *pālma*. "The Æolians said *στρωτός* for *στρωτός*, *βρωτός* for *βρωτός*." V.

Vōlātīca, a witch. Fr. *volō*. As *flitting* about or *fleeting*.¹

Vōlēma, a kind of large pear. "According to Servius, because it fills the (*volam*) hand. But Servius adds '*volema* pira lingua Gallicā bona et grandia.' Whence it is a Gallic or

¹ "In Tertullian de Pallio 'Qui volaticam spectat,' some understand it a soothsayer who conjectures (ex *volatu*) from the flight of birds: others a geometrician who measures things by the (*vola*) palm of his hand; or who measures the land, from *vola*, which in the Phœnician language signifies land." F.

German word. Hence it is rather from the German or Belgic *vol*, full, whence *vollen*, to fill. Virgil calls them *GRAVIA.*" V.

Völo, as, I fly. Fr. *βολέω*, *βολῶ*, in a neuter sense, *pro-jicio* me. *Ῥιμφαλίος*, swift, is from *ρίπτω*, to throw; *πρ. ἄρριφα*, *ρίφα*, *ρίμφα*. ¶ Fr. *πολάω*, *πολῶ*, says Haigh. In the sense, I suppose, of *Verto* me, I wheel round and round, I flit. ¶ Teu-ton. *voghel*, Germ. *vogel*, is a bird.

Völo, I wish. If *βούλομαι* is properly deduced by Lennep from *βολέω*, *βολῶ*, "i. e. *animus meum adjicio ad aliquam rem, adeoque volo*,"—from *βολῶ*, i. e. *βολῶ νοῦν*, might be *volö*. Others deduce *volö* from *βούλω*, (whence *βούλομαι*), for *voulo*. Germ. *wollen* is to will or wish. If *θίλω* became *φίλω*, as *θήρ* became *φῆρ*, from *φίλω* might be *velö*, *velim*, and *velö* might have been changed to *volö*, as *νέος*, *ἡΕvus*, became *ἡOvus*, and *ἡμῶ*, *ἡEmo*, became *ἡOmo*. Also from *ἡλῶ* we might get *velö*, as from *ἡεσπέρα*, *Vespera*: then *volö*. From *volis* is *vis*, from *volit* is *volt*, *vult*.

Vötones, volunteers in the army. Fr. *volö*.

Volsella, *a*, tweezers. Fr. *vello*, *vulsum* and *volsum*, as *Verto*, *Versum* and *Vorsum*.

Volva, the secundine. Fr. *volvo*, in the sense of *invölvo*, to wrap. Forcellini explains *volva* "*involuturum foetus et fungorum.*"

Völubilitas, readiness of speech. Fr. *voluo*, whence *volvo*. Properly, the easiness with which anything rolls on.

Völucer, flying; swift. Fr. *volö*.

Völucra, a wine-sfretter. Fr. *voluo*, whence *volvo*. It is called otherwise *Volvox*, *Convolutus*, *Involutus*.

Völumen, a rolling, winding; a fold, wreath, spire. Also a book or volume. For the ancient mode of making up books consisted in pasting several sheets together, and rolling them on a staff. Fr. *voluo*, whence *volvo*.

Völuntas, the will; a wish; a will or testament. Fr. *volö*. For *volentus*, fr. *volens*, *entis*. Though in truth *entis* is for *ontis* or *untis* from Greek *οντος*.

Volvo, I roll. *Volvo* animo, I roll or revolve in my mind, ponder. *Volvo* is for *voluo*, (as *Soluo*, *Solvo*,) whence *volutum*, *volubilis*. *Voluo* is fr. *πολέω*.

Völüpe, *Völup'*, agreeable. Fr. *volupis*, and this from *volö*, I wish, desire. That is, desirable.

Völuptas, pleasure. Fr. *volupe*; whence *volupitas*, *voluptas*.

Völuta, the member of a column. Fr. *volvo*, *volutum*. Harris describes it as that part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees *TWISTED* and turned into spiral lines; or, according to others, the

head-dresses of virgins in their long hair.

Vōlūto, I ponder. Also, I roll, wallow. Fr. *voluo*, *volutum*. See *Volvo*.

Vōmer, a ploughshare, the iron of the plough. Fr. *vōmo*, *vōmi*, as *ēmo*, *ēmi*. Because it casts up the earth. “*Vomo* metaphoricè, largè ejicio, ejecto.” F.

Vōmica, an imposthume. Fr. *vomo*. As discharging sanious matter.

Vōmo, I vomit. Fr. *ἐμέω*, *ἐμῶ*, whence *vemo*, (as *ἴς*, *Vis*,) then *vomo*, as *νέος*, *nEvus*, *nOvus*; and *sOcer* for *sEcer* from *Ἐκυρος*.

Vopiscus, one who of two children conceived is properly born, the other being an abortion. “Fr. *ὀπίσω*. As left behind,” says Scheide. Or from *ὀπίσθε* might be *ὀπισθικός*, whence *ὀπιστός*.

Vōrāgo, a whirlpool; hence a prodigal. Fr. *voro*. So *Imago*, *Origo*.

Vōro, I devour. Fr. *βρῆω*, *βρωῶ*, whence *βρώω*, &c.

Vortex, a whirlpool, whirlwind. Fr. *verto*, *vorto*. See *Verto*.

Vos, ye. Fr. *σφῶ*, transp. *φῶς*, whence *vos*.

Vōtum, a vow; a prayer to a Deity attended with a promise or vow; a prayer; a wish or desire breathed in a prayer, the object of a prayer. Fr. *voveo*, *vovitum*, *votum*.

Vōveo, I vow; pray for a thing, while I vow to do something to obtain it; I pray for,

Etym.

desire, wish. Fr. *βεβαιῶω*, *βεβαιῶω*, whence *bobeo*, (exactly as “*ΕΛΛΙον* became *OIEum*,) for softness *voveo*. Donnegan: “*Βεβαιῶω*, to assure, to affirm or promise with certainty. *Βεβαίωσις*, a firm promise.” ¶ Al. from *βοῶω*, considered the same as *βοῶω*, I call out upon. Hence *βοῶο*, *bo Veo*, *voveo*. As *Βιῶ*, *ViVo*.

Vox, *vōcis*, the voice; a sound or word uttered by the voice. *Quā quis vocat*. Hence *vocis*, *vocs*, *vox*. Or rather *vox* is for *vocans*, *vocns*, *vocs*, as *Regens* becomes *Regns*, *Regs*, *Rex*. ¶ Al. from *βοῶω*, fut. *βοῶσω*, *Æol.* *βοῶξω*, *βοῶξω*.

Opilio: See *Opilio*.

Upūpa, a houpoo, puet. Fr. *ἔποψ*, *ἔποπος*. ¶ From the sound, *pu pu*, says Varro.

Upūpa, a kind of mattock. “For it somewhat represented the head and beak of a *upupa*.” Ainsw.

Urānia, one of the Muses. *Oūpavh*.

Urbānus, pertaining (ad *urbem*) to the city, and so opposed to the boorish and uncouth manners of rustics. Hence refined, courteous, polite, humorous, witty.

Urbs, *urbis*, a city. Fr. *orbis*, *orbs*, a circle. Ovid: “*Ubi dicitur altam Coctilibus muris Cinxisse Semiramis urbem*.” So we speak of Round the town. ¶ Al. from *urbus* or *urtus*, round. See *Orbis*. ¶ Pomponius Digest.: “*Urbs* ab *urbo* appellata est: *urbare* est aratro definire.” Ainsworth: “*Ab urbo*, parte aratri quo

muri designabantur." The northern *orva*, *urva*, was to plough. ¶ Al. from *πίλις*, transp. *δλπις*, *δλπις*, whence *orbs*, (as tuRban is for tuLban, and French oRme for oLme from uLmus,) then *urbs*.

Urcēdlāris herba, the herb feverfew. From its uses in scowring glass (*urceolos*) vessels.

Urceus, a pitcher. Fr. *ὑρχη*, an earthen vessel.

Urēdo, a burning on the skin. A scorching or blasting of trees. Fr. *uro*. So Torpedo.

Urgeo, *Urgeo*, I press, drive, impel. Fr. *ὄρω*, I move, excite; pf. *ἔορκα*, whence *ἐορκέω*, *ἐοργέω*, *orgeo*, *urgeo*. ¶ Or from *ἔρκα* or *ἔργω*, *ἔορκα* or *ἔοργα*, I shut up, and so press in. Hirtius: "Accidit ut pellerent *urgerentque* in oppidum." Cicero: "Urbem premere atque *urgere*," hem in. Or fr. *ἔργω*, *εἶργω*, I drive away. ¶ Al. from *δρέγω*, *δρεγέω*, *δργέω*, I stretch out my hand to thrust. ¶ Al. from *ἔργον*. I impel to work. ¶ Al. from *δργή*, anger, whence a word *δργέω*, I stimulate to anger, and I stimulate generally. Or, as *δργάω* is to feel an ardent incitement or impulse, perhaps *δργάω* or *δργέω* was used for giving such an impulse.¹

Urigo, a burning passion. Fr. *uro*, as Orior, Origo.

Urīna, urine. Fr. *οὔρον*, whence a word *οὔρεινος*, *οὔρεινῃ*,

ad urinam pertinens. Or *ἰσα*, as in Divina, Piscina.

Urīno, *Urīnor*, I dive. Corrupted from *ἱρευνάω*, *ἱρευνώ*, I seek, search; transp. *ὑρενωῶ*, contr. *ὑρεινώ*, *urino*.²

Urīna ova, saddle-eggs. *Οὔρινα ᾠά*.

Urna, a waterpot, pitcher, urn, box, vote-box. Fr. *ὑδωρ*, water; whence *ὑδρίνη*, transp. *ὑδρίνη*, *urdu*, *urna*. Aspirate diopt as in *Ulcus*. ¶ Al. from *uro*, whence *urina*, (as *Piscina*,) *urna*. As prepared by burning.

¶ Al. from *orca* or *ὑρχη*, a kind of vessel, whence *orcina*, *orna*, *urna*, or *urcina*, *urna*.³

Uro, I burn. Fr. *εὔω*, as *νυός*, nuRus; *μουσάων*, musarum. Also, I nip or pinch with cold, the effects of which are similar to those of fire. Also, I sting so as to produce a burning heat; hence, I sting the mind, gall, vex.

Urōpygium, the rump. *Οὔροπύγιον*.

Urruncum, —

Ursus: See Appendix.

Urtica, a nettle. Fr. *uro*, to sting; supine *uritum*, *urtum*. So *Mergo*, *Mergitum*, *Mertum*, whence *Merto*. Macer: "Nec immeritò nomen sumsisse meretur, Tacta quòd *exurat* digitos *urtica* tenentis." *Urtica* is also a sea substance between the animal and the shrub. Pliny:

¹ Al. from *ἀρρετώ*, I dive. How?

² Al. from *urīnor*. "Quòd, subter aquam demersum atque inde rursus emergens, *urinantis* speciem præbere videtur." F.

³ Al. from *οὔραγέω*, *οὔργεω*, I lead the rear.

“Vis pruritu mordax, eademque quæ TERRESTRIS *urticæ*.”

Urus, a kind of wild ox. A northern word. Macrobius: “*Uri* GALLICA vox est, quæ feri boves significantur.” Germ. *aur*, *ur*, is ferus, sylvestris. Virgil calls them “SYLVESTRES *uri*.”

Uspiam, in any place. Compare *Usquam*. *Piam*, as in *Quispian*.

Usquam, in any place; to any place. For *ullisquam* i. e. locis: whence *ulsquam*, *usquam*. *Quam* as in *Quisquam*, and as *Piam* is *Uspiam*, which seems to be put for *Ullispian*. ¶ Al. from *ἄς*, *ᾠς*, unto, and *quam* i. e. *aliquam*. Hence “to any place” is supposed the primary meaning.

Usque, as far as, unto, to. Fr. *ἕως* or *ᾠς*; *que* being for *xy*, aliquo aut ullo modo; or for *xs*. See *Absque*. Also, continually, incessantly. That is, all the time reckoned from one point to another.

Usta, burnt ceruse. Fr. *uro*, *ursi*, *ussi*, *ustum*.

Ustūlo, I burn all round, singe. Fr. *uro*, *ustum*.

Usūra, the use or enjoyment of a thing; interest paid for the use of money lent. Fr. *utor*, *usum*, *usurus*.

Usurpo, I use much; I exercise, practice, execute, perform. Also, I call, name, i. e. nomine, I use by a particular name. Columella: “Hoc nomine *usurpant* agricolæ ramos” &c. Also, I make my own by use or prescriptive right; I ac-

quire. Also, I make use of without proper claim, usurp. Fr. *usura*, whence *usuripo*, *usurpo*. *Po* is possibly from Gr. -*πω*, as in *βάλλω*, *ἔρω*, *μέλλω*, &c. Or it may be allied to *Pe* in *Volupe*.

Usus, use, practice, enjoyment of a thing, profit derived by the use of a thing. Also, use, custom, acquaintance, intimacy. Fr. *utor*, whence *utsus*, *usus*.

Ut, as, like as, according as. For *uti*, and this for *ute*, from *ῥτε* i. e. *τρόπος*. Or from *ᾠτε*, which Donnegan states is Doric for *ᾠστε*. The aspirate is dropt, as in “*Ελκος*, *Ulcus*; and *Ω* changed to *ū*, as in *humerus* from *ᾠμος*, *ᾠμορ*, and in *fūris* from *φᾠρός*. Again, *ut* is how. Cicero: “Credo te audisse ut me circumsteterint.” *ᾠτε* would mean the same. *Ut* is also “how” in exclamations and in interrogations. Also, howsoever, although, like *Quamvis*. So *ut ut* is howsoever, in whatever manner: *ut* being repeated, as *Quis* in *Quisquis*. *Ut* is also as soon as, or during the time that. Cicero: “*Ut* hæc audivit,” &c. Terence: “*Ut* numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo.” *Ut* is here, *ῥτε* (*χρόνος*). Or it is here the same as before. For we should say, JUST AS he heard this, JUST AS it was being counted. *Ut* is also so that, in order that, to the end that, and may here be referred to *ᾠτε* for *ᾠστε*. And where it means to such a degree that, and is put after *Adeo*, *Sic*, *Talis*, &c.

But where *ut* is that, as in Nepos: "Si verum est *ut* populus R. omnes gentes virtute superarit," there *uti* seems to come from ὄτι. And so where it means, I wish that, *velim ut*. Yet it can be explained, *Velim ita ut*. Some refer *uti* and *ut* in all their significations to ὄτι: but Vossius well observes that *ut* is used in numerous senses in which ὄτι is not.

Utrumque, howsoever, whensoever. *Ut* is how and when, and *cumque*, soever. See *Quicumque*.

Utensilia, utensils. Fr. *utor*. As necessary for use.

Uter, a bag of skin or leather blown up like a bladder. Fr. οἶδος, Æol. οἶδος; a swelling tumor: hence it might be used for a swollen bag. Fr. οἶδος is *uder*, *uter*. ¶ Al. from ὄδρος, the paunch. Or fr. *uterus*. "Siquidem *uter* vinum, oleum, *uterus* fœtum continet: *uter* corio, *uterus* cute tegitur: *uter* protuberat, ita et *uterus*." V.

Uter, whether of the two. *Uter* i. e. *uterus* is fr. ὀπίστρος: dropping πο, ὄστρος. We have Ulysses from Ὀδυσσεύς. ¶ Or fr. ἕτερος, other. Or from ὁ ἕτερος, the other: whence οὔτερος, *uterus*. But then U should be long.

Uterīnus, born of the same mother, ex eodem *utero*.

Uterque, both the one and the other. For *utercunque*, whethersoever of the two. This sense of *uterque* seems properly to require another *uterque* to support it. As in Terence:

"*Uterque utrique est cordi.*" Cæsar: "Cùm *uterque utrique* esset exercitus in conspectu."

Uterus, the paunch, belly; the womb. From ὄδρος or ὄδρος, which is explained by Hesychius γαστήρ, which has both the senses. Hence *uderus*, as Ὀδυσσεύς, Ulysses: then *uterus*. ¶ Al. from ὑτέρα, (ὑτέρα,) the womb. ¶ Al. from *uter*, a bag.

Uti: See *Ut*.

Utilis, useful, fit, &c. Fr. *utor*. Fit to be used. As Gr. χρήσιμος from χράομαι, χρήσομαι.

Utinam, I wish that. *Uti* is *Velim uti* or *ut*. *Ut* is used in the same sense. *Nam*, as in *Quisnam*, *Quianam*. It seems here to bear distinctly the sense of μήν, (Æol. μάν, transp. νάν,) truly.

Utique, certainly, assuredly. For *uticumque*, *utcunque*, as *Ubique* is for *Ubicunque*. That is, howsoever, in what way soever, in every way, under any circumstances.

Utor, I am in the habit of using, I make use of. Also, I am in habits of intimacy with. Fr. ἔθω, I am accustomed; pf. mid. εἰθῶ, whence a verb εἰθίω, εἰθῶ, whence *eūtho*, (as pUnio from πOινῆ,) then *eutho*, *utho*, and *uto*, as λαTeo fr. λαθίω. Al. from pf. mid. εἰθῶ, whence a verb εἰθίω, εἰθῶ, whence *eutho*, (as φΩρὸς, fUris,) *utho*, then *uto*. Or from εἰθῶ, transposed to εἰθῶ, οἰtho, αtho, then *utho*, as pUnio from pCEna. Or εἰθῶ was formed from ἔθω, as the T is added in εἰθῶ, εἰθῶς,

εὐλαί, εὐρὸς, εὐρώς.¹ *Uto* was anciently used, as Priscian affirms. Indeed it is used by Cato.

Utpôte, as. *Utpote* properly expresses such a likeness as is (*pote*) possible in the nature of the case. Plautus: "Satis nequam sum, *utpote* qui hodie in-ceperim amare." Again: "Similiorem mulierem, magisque eandem, *utpote* quæ non sit eadem, non reor."

Utricularius, one who plays on a bag-pipe. Fr. *uter*, *utri*, whence *utriculus*.

Utrinque, on both sides. It seems formed from *uterque*, *utrumque*, like *Hinc* and *Il-linc*.

Utrum, whether of the two; whether. Fr. *uter*, *utrum*.

Ut ut: See *Ut*.

Uva, a grape. Fr. *uveo*, to be moist. As full of juice or moisture. Varro: "*Uvæ*, ab *uvore*." Or it is from *ὑω* or *ὑέω*, whence *uveo*. Or from *ὑδός*, moisture; whence *udiva*, *uva*. Or *uva* is from *οἶδος*, a swelling; whence *udiva*, *uva*. *Uva* is also said of bees hanging like a cluster of grapes; and of the glandulous substance which hangs down from the middle of the soft palate, from its resemblance to a grape.

Uveo, I am wet, moist. Fr. *ὑέω*, whence *ὑετός*, rain.

Uvidus, wet. Fr. *uveo*, as *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

Vulcānus, Vulcan. Fr. *fuli-*

go, whence *Fuliganus*, (like *Oppidanus*, *Arcanus*), *Ful-ganus*, *Fulcanus*, *Vulcanus*. ¶ *Al.* from *fulgeo*, whence *Ful-ganus*, &c. ¶ *Vossius* refers it to *Tubalcain*, *Tu* being omitted.

Vulgo, I make common, spread among the (*vulgus*) people.

Vulgò, commonly, generally. In *vulgo*.

Vulgus, *Volgus*, a crowd, populace. Fr. *ὄχλος*, transp. *ὄλχος*, *Φόλχος*, whence *folgus* and *volgus*. *Wachter* notices Anglo-Sax. *folc*, Germ. *volk*, folk.

Vulnus, a wound; mental wound, calamity, grief. Fr. *ὄλη*, a wound made whole, whence *ὄλινος*, *ὄλνος*, *τυλνυς*. ¶ Or from *ὄλινος*, same as *ὄλ-λιος*, destructive, fatal. ¶ *Al.* from *ἔλκος*, a wound; whence a word *ἔλκινος*, *ἔλνος*, then *vul-nus*, as *Ἐλκος*, *Ulcus*.²

Vulpes, *Volpes*, a fox. Fr. *ἀλώπηξ*, *Φαλώπηξ*, whence *valo-pes*, *volpes*. Or fr. *ἀλώπηξ*, transp. *ἀλώπηξ*, whence *volpex*, (as *Ἄεντος*, *Ventus*), *volpes*. ¶ *Al.* from *volipes*. *Qui volat pedibus*. Or *pes*, as in *Sospes*, *Cæspes*.

Vultuōsus, expressing too much the feeling of the mind by drawing in or distorting the (*vultum*) countenance; affected, sour, louring.

Vultur, *Voltur*, a vulture. Fr. *ὄλετηρ*, a destroyer; whence

¹ See *Lennepe Etym. Gr.*

² "Fr. *ἀλοῶω*, *ἀλοῶω*, to bruise, beat." *Haigh*. Hence then *ἀλότιος*, *ἄλνος*.

ἐλάτῃρ, *volter, voltur*. ¶ Or fr. *vello*, whence *vultum*, as Pello, Pultum, whence Pulto. From its plucking or tearing. ¶ Al. from *volo*, whence *volatum, vultum*. "Ob crebrum *volatum*." F. ¶ "A *vultus*. A perspicacissimo *vultu*." Ainsw.

Vulturnus, the east wind, or south-east wind. Vossius suspects that is so called, as blowing from the Mare *Vulturnum*, mentioned by Pliny, 35, 26. ¶ Or from *volvero, volutum*, whence *voluturnus, volturnus*, as Tacitum, Taciturnus. Isaac Vossius: "*Vulturnum* inter Deos recenset Dositheus, et interpretatur στρόφιον, ut dici possit a *volvendo*." ¶ Al. from *volo, volatum*, whence *volatur-nus, volturnus*.

Vultus, Voltus, the countenance. Fr. *volo, volitum, vultum*, whence *voltus*. As indicating the wishes and desires.

Vulva, the matrice or womb. From *volvero*, whence *volva, vulva*. Quæ fœtum involvit.¹

Uxor, a wife. *Uxor* is fr. *ξυγάρος, ξυνᾶρος*, whence *unxor*, *uxoris*; or whence *ξυᾶρος*, transp. *uxoris*. Or *uxor* is from a word *ξυνάωρ, ξύνωρ*, transp. *unxor, uxor*, or *unxor, uxor*. ¶ Al. for *unxor* from *ungo, unxi*. From smearing with fat the posts of her husband's house on her first entrance. Pliny: "Proxima adipis laus est, maximè suilli, apud antiquos etiam religiosi. Certè novæ nuptæ

intransentes etiamnum soleant habent postes eo attingere."²

X.

Xënium, a gift sent to a stranger, guest, friend, &c. *Ξένιον*.

Xērampēlinus, of the color of dried vine-leaves. *Ξηραμπέλινος*.

Xērōphāgia, the eating of dry meat. *Ξηροφαγία*.

Xīphias, the sword-fish. *Ξιφίας*.

Xystus, a covered place, piazza; a covered or shady walk. *Ξυστός*.

Z.

Zābūlus, the devil. *Ζάβουλος*.

Zāmia, a loss. *Ζημία*, Dor. *ζαμία*.

Zāplūtus, very rich. *Ζάπλουτος*.

Zea, spelt, a kind of corn. *Ζέα*.

Zēlōtes, jealous. *Ζηλωτής*.

Zēlōtyrus, jealous. *Ζηλότυρος*.

Zēlus, zeal. *Ζήλος*.

Zema, a boiler, &c. *Ζήμη* or *ζίμα*.

Zērphyrus, the west wind. *Ζέρφυρος*.

Zēta, an apartment. From

² Donatus adds: "Vel quòd lotos maritos *ungebant*:" and quotes Ennius: "Exin Tarquinium bona fœmina lavit et *unxit*."

¹ Al. from *δαλφός, Æol. βελφός*.

diata, whence *zeta*. The Greek *Ζάβολος* is the same as *Διάβολος*. We say solJer for solDler.

Zingibēri, ginger. *Ζιγγίβε-
ρις*.

Zizania, tares. *Ζιζάνια*.

Zōdiācus, the Zodiac. *Ζω-
διακός*.

Zōna, a girdle, zone. *Ζώνη*. Also, a purse, which the an-
cients wore in their girdles. *Zonæ* are the zones, or circles
which surround the sky and
earth, like girdles.

Zōthēca, a chamber or recess. Supposed by Salmasius to
mean properly (*θήκη*) a place
where (*ζῶα*) animals were kept
and fattened for sacrifices, as in
the Temple of Jerusalem were
recesses for this purpose. But
some understand it as a room
where persons stay or live. Fr.
ζῶ, and *θήκη*, a repository. It
is at all events the Greek *ζωθήκη*.
Zýgia, presiding over nup-
tials. *Ζυγία*.

Zýthum, beer or ale. *Ζύθος*.

APPENDIX

OF

THE MOST DUBIOUS DERIVATIONS.

Abies, a fir. "Fr. *ἄβιος*, a wild pear; the fruit of which its cones something resemble." Tt. ¶ From *ἄβις*, says Haigh. "*Abies* is explained by Hesychius a fir or pitch-tree. But Stephens says that *ἄβις* is nothing but Lat. *abies*."

Acerra, a censer, a chest or vessel to burn incense in. Fr. *ἄκερ*, whence *acerra*, (as *ἑσπέρα*, *Patera*), *acerra*. As made of maple-wood. So *Pyxis*, a box, is called from being made of box-wood. And perhaps this derivation of *acerra* is correct. ¶ Al. from *ἄσχερα*, an altar; transp. *ἄσχερα*, *ἀσχερα*. Festus calls it an altar which was placed before a dead person, and on which incense was burnt.

Ador, a kind of pure wheat. "From *α*, not; *δῶρον*, a spear. This corn being without the beard or spear." Tt. ¶ Al. for *athor* (See *Deus*) fr. *ἄθηρ*, a beard of corn. ¶ Al. from *adoro*, as Agger from Aggero. As being used in adorations.

Adulo, *Adūlor*, I fawn upon, soothe, caress, flatter. As this word is applied peculiarly to dogs, Mr. Barker¹ states that he rejects every etymology of it which does not refer to dogs. He favors the following derivation of Martini: "Malim ab *aulā* significante *ollam*; ut *adulor* sit, Sector *ollam* more canum iis caudā blandientium, a quibus catillones esse sinuntur." He observes that *Dacier* has omitted this reference to dogs in giving the same derivation: "*Adolari* pro *adollari*, *ad ollam* ire, *ollam* sectari, quod parasitis solenne." It appears that *adulor* was written also *adolor*. ¶ Al. from *ἄλδω*, *ἄλῶ*, to bark or yelp. For *adhulo*. That is, to fawn upon by yelping. ¶ Al. for *adosculor*, cut down to *adolor*. ¶ Al.

for *aduro* from *οὐρά*, a tail. That is, to fawn upon by moving the tail. ¶ Of those who omit a reference to dogs, some suppose *adulor* to be properly said of those who ever wait (*ad aulam*) at the halls and palaces of the great to flatter them. ¶ Or of those who are (*ad alam* alterius) at the wing of another. As contubernalis is from *ἄβερνα*. ¶ Al. from *δοῦλας*, a slave. From the servility of flatterers. *A* added, after the Greck method: or put for *ad*. *Adulor* for *addulor*, as Omitto for Ommitto. ¶ Al. from *ἀδύλλω*, Doric for *ἡδύλλω*, I speak pleasant things to another. But *A* should be long, and *U* short.

Æscūlus, *Escūlus*, the beech, or bay oak, or holm oak. Fr. *esca*, as *φηγυδς* from *φάγω*. Turton: "Because its nut or mast is edible." Martini: "No age was so ignorant as not to know the use of corn: although at the same time men employed for food those things which were attainable without any great labor or preparation: and hence *φηγυδς* might well be called from *φαγεῖν*." But this derivation says nothing of the diphthong: ¶ Al. from *ἀγύλωψ*, a kind of beech. Hence *ægilus*, *æcūlus*, (as *μωτέω*, *misCeo*), *æscūlus*, (as anciently *PæSna* for *Pæna*), then *æsculus*.

Affunizæ, idle discourse, tittle-tattle, stuff, nonsense. Fr. *affor*, *aris*. See *Fatuus*. *Ad*, over-much. ¶ Al. from *Ἀφώνραι*, *Aphannæ*, a paltry town in Sicily or in Attica, and proverbially used for anything vile or low. See *Apinæ*. ¶ Al. for *atvanizæ* from *ad* and *vanus*.

Agōnālia, *um*, some festival. *Vossius*: "From *ἄγορα*, libations to the dead. Used in a confined sense. The LXX. have *ἀγόρους χοδς*." ¶ *Varro* seems to deduce it from *ἄγων*, a leader: "Dies

¹ Classical Journal, No. 20, p. 387.

Agonales dicti ab *agone*, eo quòd interrogatur PRINCEPS civitatis, et PRINCEPS gregis immolatur."

Alea, a die; game of dice. From ἄλεα, Doric of ἡλεα, vain, senseless, silly, unprofitable. ¶ Al. from ἄλη, perplexity, uncertainty. From the uncertainty of dice. ¶ Al. from ἰαλέω or ἰαλῶ fut. of ἰάλλω, to throw. ¶ Isidorus dreams that it was derived from the name of a Grecian soldier who invented the game of dice in the Trojan war.

Amellus, a herb or flower supposed the same as star-wort. From *Mella*, a river of Gaul. Virgil says of it: "Et curva legunt prope flumina *Mella*." Martyn says that one of the Arundelian MSS. and the Cambridge MS. here read *Amella*.

Amussis, a carpenter's rule. Forcellini states that the more rational etymologists derive it from *am*, about; and *assis*, a plank. Varro defines it "TABULA QUÀ utuntur ad saxa leviganda." Is *amussis* then a plank placed round about anything to make it level? That is, (*assis*) a plane moved (*am*) about a surface. Isaiah: "The carpenter stretcheth out his rule, he marketh the god out with a line, he fitteth it with planes, and he marketh it out with the compass," &c.

Ananæum. "A kind of larger cup which those, who entered on a winematch, were obliged to drink off. From ἀναγκαῖον, necessary. Casaubon remarks that an old Greek poet calls the delirium occasioned by too much drinking ἀνάγκαν γλυκείαν, a sweet necessity, and that *ananæum* was so called as inducing it. And that, where Plautus uses it, he alludes to the draught of hemlock which culprits were obliged to drink in some cities of Greece, or to that draught of the river Lethe which all of us must taste. Turnebus observes that ἀνάγκη in Hesychius is a judicial urn, and that *ananæum* was so called as being of the same dimensions with it. Others read and explain the word otherwise." F.

Angerona, some Goddess. For *Angerona*, Ἀγηρόνη, from *a*, not; γῆρυς, the voice. For she is represented with her mouth sewed up and sealed, or, as others say, with her finger on her mouth, as a token of silence. ¶ Al. from *ango*, *angere*, to press close, to close.

Antenna, *Antenna*, the cross-piece to which the sail of a ship is fastened. For *artenna* from ἀρτεμών, acc. ἀρτεμῶνα, (ἔρτεμνα). ¶ Al. from *am*, about, and

tendo, or τέννω Æol. of τείνω, or *teneo*.

Antes, ium, rows of vines; files or ranks of soldiers. Fr. *ante*. Dacier explains it "ordines anteriores." Ainsworth says: "the FOUR ranks or outmost ranks of vines." Virgil speaks of "ἐκτρεμνος antes." ¶ Isaac Vossius asks: "An ab *amites*?" That is, from *ames*, *amitis*, from *ameo*, *amitum*, to go round. From *amites* would be *antes*, *antes*.

Apollinarius, henbane, nightshade. Apuleius: "Ab ipso *Apolline* qui eam invenisse fertur."

Aprilis, April. Fr. *aper*, *apri*. As in this month a boar was sacrificed. ¶ Al. for *aperilis* fr. *aperio*. The earth beginning this month to open itself. But, says Scaliger, this could not apply, as there were but ten months, and so April would fall in spring-time only every now and then.

Area, a threshing-floor, barn-floor. Hence, any open surface, field, plain, flat, area, yard. Fr. *areo*. "Quia ibi *arescunt* fruges." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *alea* (as σπῆλαι, seRia; βαλῆς, vaRius,) fr. ἄλωα, a threshing-floor.

Areo, I am dry. From ἀέω, considered the same as ἀέω, to dry. Hence *areo*, as εἶω, uRo. ¶ Al. for *aireo* fr. *aër*, *aëris*. To be exposed to the air. We say, To air.

Arista, a beard of corn; ear of corn. From Germ. *aehr*, an ear of corn. ¶ Al. from Goth. *krista*, *krista*, to shake. A added, as some think also in Adulor. ¶ "From Arab. *arizah*." Tt.

Armoracia, horse-radish. "Pliny says that in the Pontic language it is called *armon*. Or from *Armorica*, the country from whence it was brought." Tt. ¶ The Greek ἀρμορακία is put down by Forcellini. But Dioscorides says: 'Ραφανίς ἀγρία, ἢν Ῥωμαῖοι ἀρμορακίαν καλοῦσι.

Artemisia, the herb mugwort. "From a queen of that name who first used it. Or from *Apræus*, Diana: because it is used in those disorders of women over which she presided." Tt.

Arundo, a reed or cane; a pipe made of reed. For *arudo* (like Testudo) from *areo*. Forcellini explains it "aquaticus frutex in longam altitudinem excrescens, cortice lignoso et inarescente," &c. But A is short in Arundo, long in Areo. Yet so A is short in Arena from Areo. And in Dicax I is short from Dico. ¶ Al. for *arudo*, from Sæx. *rend*, a reed.

Etym.

3 x

As, *assis*, a pound-weight, or anything which may be divided into 12 parts. A small piece of money. Fr. *ās*, one; *ās*, *ās*, Dor. *ās*, *ās*. *As* being considered as an integer or whole.

Asio, a horn-owl. "For *asio* fr. *as*, Cretan form of *as*, an ear. As Gr. *ās* from *āra*, ears. Or for *asinio* fr. *asinus*. Its ears hanging down like those of the ass." V.

Assilla, a lathe, shingle, "assula." For *assectula*, fr. *assecō*, *assectum*. And perhaps this is true.

Atriplex, the herb orage. "Corrupted from *atraphax* fr. *ἀτράφαξ*." V.

Arēna, an oaten straw; oats. Wachter: "Haber, (Germ.) *avena*. Belg. *haver*. Videtur esse ab *aben*, deficere: quia *avena* est vitium frumenti, teste Plinio. Eodem fonte *arena* derivatur." ¶ Isaac Vossius puts down *ἀρῆνα*, as defined by Hesychius "small sterile trees." Virgil: "Sterilus dominantur *avenæ*."

Aula, a pot. Hesychius has: *Ἀύλα*, *πυδῆρας*. What we call, an omnium-gatherum. But perhaps *αὐλά* is nothing but *aula* Hellenized.

Autūmo, I think, imagine; I say, aver, relate. If *tūmo* is a termination, (as in *Estūmo*, and as *Timus* in Maritimus,) *autūmo* may be from *avē*, to speak out. Then the sense of thinking is secondary: as *φημι* in Homer, which Donnegan renders "to announce as one's opinion of oneself, or think, or suppose." ¶ Al. for *avitūmo* (as a *Uceps* for a *VIceps*) from *avis*. I conjecture from the flight of birds. Thus the sense of saying is secondary, as *Censeo* is to think, judge, and express what we judge. ¶ Al. for *auctorūmo* fr. *auctor*. *Auctor* sum, I give my opinion. ¶ Al. from *αὐτός*, oneself. I speak from myself.

Axicia, *Axitia*, scissors to clip the hair with. For *assicia*, (as *ulySses*, *ulyXes*), fr. *adseco*, *assico*. But the word is doubtful.

B.

Babaculus, *Babaculus*, a word believed to be corrupt, for which *babaculus* is proposed from *βᾶβαξ*, *βᾶβακος*, a servant's name: and *baculus* fr. *βάκλος*, a great booby.

Bacca, a berry. Fr. *pasco*, whence *pasca*, *paeca*, *bacca*. ¶ Al. from *pario*, whence *parica*, *pacca*, *bacca*. So our *Berry* is from *To Bear*. ¶ Haigh: "Per-

haps at first a *grape*, fr. *βᾶκος*, mad, from its intoxicating quality: and then a berry of any other quality." ¶ "It seems to be from Hebr. *bacah*." Tt.

Bacētus, *Baceolus*, foolish. Fr. *βᾶκος*. But the word is doubtful.

Bāro, *Vāro*, a blockhead, dolt. The old Scholiast on Persius states, that in the language of the Gauls *barones* were soldiers' fags, and hence that it was used of stupid clowns. ¶ Al. from *varus*, a fork for supporting nets, a stake. Hence a dolt, like *Stipes*. ¶ Al. from *βᾶρος*, weight, heaviness. But the quantity of A is an objection. ¶ Wachter contends that in the passage of Cicero, "Apud Patronem et reliquos *barones* te in maximā gratiā posui," *barones* is used for "viros principes," and refers it to Germ. *bar*, conspicuous. Others to *βαρῆς*, so that *barones* are men of weight in a kingdom. To *barones* in this sense our word *Baron* or *Barons* is perhaps allied. "Some," says Todd, "derive *Baron* from *ber*, an old Gaulish word signifying commander. Others from Hebrew and Celtic words of the same import. Others suppose it originally to signify only a man; in which sense *Baron* or *Varon* is still used by the Spaniards; and our law uses *Baron* and *Femme*, husband and wife."

Batiola, a goblet. "Perhaps it should be written *batioca* or *latioca*. Isidorus has plainly: *Batioca*, *Patena*. Athenæus mentions *βατιόκη* in the list of cups." V. ¶ Al. for *batiacula*.

Bedella. "It seems to be the same as *bedellium*." F.

Bellis, the white daisy. Fr. *bellus*, which has been supposed to be the origin of another flower called *Bellis*.

Bestia, a wild beast; any brute animal. For *bestia* from *πῆσται* pp. of *πίσσω*, to squeeze, crush. As properly applied to tigers, lions, &c. ¶ Al. for *vestia* fr. *vestis*, or from *ἔω*, *ἔσται*, to clothe. As *bestia* do not so properly feed as clothe man.

Blatta, purple-cloth. Purple, says Vossius, being the color with which the *blatta*, when taken by the hand, tinges it. ¶ Turnebus supposes *blatta* to be the color not of purple, but of the coccum; from the grains of which little worms come out, and dye with a very florid color. ¶ Others refer it to the color of blood congealed. For in one of the ancient Glossaries *blatta* is explained by *θρόμβος αἱματος*, a cake of blood. Whence then is *blatta* in this sense?

Boa, a large sea-serpent. Fr. *βοῶς*, *boōs*, an ox. From its large size. Or, as some say, because it was said to stick to cows and suck them till they bled. ¶ Al. from *βῆης*, considered an Æolic change of *δῆης*, a diver.

Boa, a swelling of the legs from walking. Vossius: "From its resemblance to that of a bite from the *boa*. But Salmasius traces it to *βόη*, Æol. for *δῆη*, pain, distress." Dacier: "From its large size, i. e. as large as an ox." See the former *Boa*. *Boa* is defined also by Pliny "morbus papularum cum rubent corpora."

Brassica, cabbage or colewort. Wachter notices the Welsh *bresyck*, Germ. *wersick*. ¶ Hesychius mentions that *βράσκη* was used by the Italians for *κράμβη*. But this does not help us. ¶ Al. for *prassica* fr. *πρασκή*, pertaining to a row or bed in a garden. This is much too general a sense.

Burræ, trifles. Vossius supposes it was properly a common vile raiment (*burri coloris*) of a red color. See the second *Burræ*.

C.

Cæsius, grey, sky-colored. Fr. *cædo*, *cæsum*, to beat. Nonius explains Cæsiacum "purum, candidum, caedendo: quod ita ad candorem perveniat."

Cūlabrīca, a kind of bandage used in tying wounds. "If there is room for conjecture, it was called perhaps from the (*Calabræ* oves) Calabrian sheep." F.

Culamēta, the dry parts of a vine. "From the ancient *cala*, Gr. *κάλων*, dry wood." F. *Κάλων* is properly burnt, from *καίω*, *καίω*. Some read *culamēta*, the fragments (*calamorum*) of reeds or stalks.

Callaicus or **Callainus**, of a purple, Venetian, or sea-green color. Gr. *καλλίδιος*. Salmasius: "The color of most gems is derived from the name of the gems, as the hyacinthine from the hyacinth. But the term *callaica* or *callaina* was adopted from the color *callainus*." What shall we say of *callais*, which is explained by Forcellini "a precious stone resembling a sapphire, and of a bright sea-green color?" Vossius: "From this color *callaicus*, the gem *callais* has its name." Surely we should rather expect that from *callais* was *callaicus*. The fact may be that *καλλαῖς* existed in Greek and produced *καλλίδιος*, *καλλαικός*, and *callai-*

cus. Or that from *καλλίδιος*, (*καλλίδιος*) was formed *callais*, thence *callaicus*.

Cāmēna, **Cāmēna**, a Muse. Fr. *cano*, whence *canima*, (as *Ala*, *Alima*, whence *Alma*), then *canimena*, (as *Habena*), then *camēna*. ¶ Varro says it was anciently written *Casmēna* and *Carmēna*. As *Cano* from *χαῖνῶ*, so *Casmēna* might come from *χάω*, *κίχασμα*. *Carmēna* would seem to be allied to *carmen*. ¶ Al. soft for *canēna* fr. *cano*. But whence the *Œ*?

Cānalīcolæ, qui *canalem* colunt. "Festus: 'Canalicolæ forenses, homines pauperes dicti, quod circa canales fori consistere.' Scaliger monet dicendam 'circa canaleM,' non 'canaleS.' Fuit enim locus in Foro Romano *Canalis* dictus. Plautus: 'In infimo foro boni homines atque dites ambulant: in medio propter *Canalem* ibi ostentatores meri.' Sed quid fuerit ille *Canalis*, non constat. Quidam intelligunt viam demissorem in foro, *canalis* instar excavatam: alii fossam quæ corrivatas aquas acciperet et in cloacam immitteret." F. "Loca luxuriæ apud Veteres plerumque erant *canes* et tabernæ per *ripas* dispositæ. Hinc et *ganones* et *scorta* et *plebs* quæque vilissima, cum in iisdem domunculis ad *ripas* habitarent, dicti *canalicolæ*." W.

Canelli, lattices or windows made with cross-bars of wood, iron, &c.; balusters or rails inclosing any place. Fr. *κρυκλῖς*. ¶ Al. from *caneri*, which Apuleius is supposed to use in the sense of *canelli*, but which Forcellini thinks may be taken in its common sense. From *caneri* in its common sense Becman deduces *canelli*: "A discretis cancrorum pedibus."

Caprōnæ, **Caprōnæ**, forelocks. "Pro *capronæ*. Quia frontem *caperet*, corrugent." V. ¶ Al. from *caper*, *capri*. As having the appearance of goats'-horns.

Caræ or **Charæ**, a kind of parsnip or carrot. "Sunt qui putent herbam dictam *careum*, Gr. *κάρων*, eandem esse cum eâ quæ *cara* aut *chara* dicitur a *Cæsare*, quæ lacte admixto indeque effectis panibus, inopia militum multum levavit. Huc facit quod Dioscorides *cari* radicem coctam æquè edulem esse ait ac pastinacæ." F. To this word seems allied *Carota*, a carrot.

Cardo, a hinge or hook. Used metaphorically for a variety of things on which others turn. Fr. *κράδιον*, *κράδων*, transp. *καρδῶν*, vibrating, shaking backwards and forwards. ¶ Al. from *κράδην*, (*κάρθη*) a hook or machine from which anything is suspended. ¶ Haigh: "From *κάρθας*,

strength." ¶ See a northern derivation in Carbo.

Carēnum, *Carēnum*, wine boiled down one third. Gr. *κάρων*, which is thought however to have been received by the Greeks in later times from the Latins.

Cārex, sedge. "Fr. *caro*, *ēre*. As fit to tease or scrape with." V. "Fr. *κάρω*, to abrade. From its roughness." Tt. *Caro* indeed is from *κέρω*.

Carpiscillus, a kind of shoe or slipper. Perhaps from *κρηπίς*, a slipper; Dor. *κρηπίς*, transp. *καρπίς*.

Cascus, antique, out of date. Fr. *χάσκα*, to have gaps or cracks. That is, from age. ¶ Al. from *cado*, *casum*, whence *casicus*, (as *Medeor*, *Medicus*,) *cascus*.

Casteria, a place in which the oars and other tackling of a ship are kept, while the ship is laid up. For *schasteria*, (as Fallo from *σφάλλω*,) *σχαστήρια*, fr. *σχάζω*, *ἔσχασται*, to let loose, let down; and also, to stop, pause. Nonius: "*Casteria*, locus ubi, cūm navigatio conquiescit, remus et gubernacula CONQUIESCUNT." But neither the word nor its meaning is certain.

Catomidio, I strike (*κατ' ὤμων*) on the shoulders. Some read *catamidio*, i. e. *καταμειδιῶ*, I laugh at.

Cātillus, a puppy, whelp. Also, the young of other animals. For *gatulus* fr. *γάτα* pp. of *γάς*, (whence in Homer *ἐκγεγαυία*,) as *γόνος* and *ἐκγονον* are an offspring fr. *γείνω*, *γάγονα*, same as *γάς*. A little production, ¶ Al. from *catulus*. A little sagacious thing. ¶ Varro says it is a diminutive of *canis*. Then it would be *canulus*, not *canitulus*, *catulus*.

Catumcum, a kind of cake used in sacrifices. "It seems to mean a cake of flesh cut from the neck of an animal. Fr. *catomum*, which some glosses render a neck: *κατ' ὤμων*. This may be confirmed from the fact that many of the cakes mentioned in this passage of Arnobius are taken from various limbs of animals: as *Caro* *Strebula* from the huckle-bone, *Ærumnæ* from the gullet, *Tæniæ* from the intestines, *Offa* *Penita* from the tail, &c." F.

Caudex, the stem or trunk of a tree. From *καύω*, *κάω*, (whence *σκάπτω*, &c.) to scoop, hollow. *Caudicæ* were boats made of hollow trunks of trees or of thick hollow planks; or of such trunks or planks placed rudely together. ¶ Al. from *καύω*, (allied to *καλω*, whence *Cædes*,) to cut, fell. As being severed from

the tree, as *κορυβὴς* from *κέρω*, *κέκορμαι*. Or as being cut into many thick planks, a joining together of which was called *caudex*.

Cella, a storehouse for wine, oil, honey, and other provisions. Fr. *celo*, to hide, keep secret; whence *celera*, (like *Paterna*,) then *celra*, *cella*. And this seems the true derivation. ¶ Al. from *χηλὴς*, a chest; whence *celula*, *cella*. ¶ Vossius notices *Hebr. CLL*, to hide.

Cères, *Ceres*. Jamieson: "Could we view it as of Scythian origin, it might be traced to Sais-Goth. *kaëra*, which is exactly synonymous with Lat. *queror*. Because she went from place to place bewailing the loss of her daughter." Or for *queres* from *queror*. ¶ Al. for *Geres* from *Γήρως*, which is stated by Hesychius to be one of her names. ¶ Al. from *ce-reo*, which is said to be an old word for *creo*, to create. As producing the fruits of the earth.

Cērussa, white lead. Vossius: "Fr. *κηρός*, whence *κηρόεις*, *κηρόεσσα*, *κηρούσσα*. As being like wax." Why so? ¶ Al. from *κηρός*, to hurt; participle *κηρούσα*, *κηρούσα*, *cerussa*. That is, pernicious.

Chalcidicum, a spacious portico, hall, &c. "Genus ædificii, ab urbe *Chalcidicæ* dictum," says Festus, and says no more. ¶ *Χάλχη* was purple.

Cibus, food. Festus: "Fr. *κιβήριον*, a wallet in which they put food." A manuscript reads here *κίβον*, a word used by Orus as quoted by Ursinus on Festus. ¶ "From Hebr. *cibash*, to eat." Tt.

Cicāda, an insect which in the summer months sits on the trees in southern countries and makes a shrill sound. Fr. *κίωας*, a young grasshopper, in Hesychius. But *cicada* is not this insect.

Cicōnia, a stork. Also, the bending of the fingers in the form of a stork's bill, and so shaking them by way of ridicule at a person behind his back. From the *Cicōnes*, a people of Thrace, who are said to have held it in great veneration. ¶ Lhuyd: "Armoric *silkeus*."

Cinrus, a hodge-podge. Fr. *κινρώω*, *κινρώω*, to mix; whence *κινρως*, *κινρως*.

Cisium, a kind of two-wheeled car. Fr. *κέκισαι* pp. of a verb whence *κίστη*, a box. ¶ Al. from *κίω*, *κίωω*, to go, move.

Ctuacina, *Ctuacina*, a surname of Venus. Pliny: "Cūm Sabini jam dimicaturi adversus Romanos propter raptas virgines, in ipsâ acie, raptis conciliantibus, pacem fecissent, depositis armis

myrtēā verbenā in eodem loco PURGATI sunt: ibique postea signum Veneris positam fuit, quō inde *Cluacina* dicta est: *cluere* (some read *cluare*) antiqui PURGARE dicebant." ¶ Al. from *cluo*, to be glorious. Plautus: "Qui perjurum convenire vult hominem, mitto in Comitium; qui mendacem et OLIOSUM, apud *Cluacina* sacrum." ¶ Al. from *cloaca*. Lactantius: "*Cluacina* simulacrum in *clouā* maximā repertum Tatius consecravit; et, quia, cujus esset effigies, ignorabat, ex loco illi nomen imposuit."

Cluacūlum, a knife with which victims were sacrificed. Festus: "Vel quia *clunes* hostiarum dividit, vel quia ad *clunes* dependet."

Colostra, the first milk after the birth. Fr. *coalesco*, *coalescitum*, whence *coalestrum*, *colestrum*, and *colostrum*, somewhat as U in Gerundia. It is particularly glutinous; whence some refer it to *κόλλα*, glue. ¶ Al. from *κόλον*, food.

Concipilo, I snatch at, tear. For *conpilo*, I pillage, rob. Ci being supposed to be added here, and in Reciprocus, Incitega, Recipero.

Cossis, *Cossus*, a worm which breeds in wood. Fr. *κέκωσαι*, (*κέκοσσα*), pp. of *κείρω*, to devour. ¶ Al. from *κίς*.

Crēmo, I set on fire, burn. From a word *κρεμῶ*, *κρεμῶ*, formed from *κέκρημαι* (*κέκρημαι*) pp. of *κείρω*, to devour, consume. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *θερμῶ*, to make hot: transp. *θερμῶ*, *θερμῶ*."

Cucullus, a cornet or coffin of paper, used by grocers and apothecaries to put their spice in. And hence Vossius deduces its sense of a cloak with a hood: "A formā, quia *cucullus* capitis refert conum inversum, planēque chartaceo *cucullo* similis est, ut ex palliis Hispanicis et bardocucullis apparet." Wachter: "Germ. *kugel*, tegmen capitis. Anglo-Sax. *cugle*. *Cucullum* fuisse GALLICUM capitis tegumentum, ex Martiale, Juvenale, et Columellā discimus. Posteris Celtarum in Cambriā *cochl* non ampliū mitram, sed pallium deotat, forte quia *cochl* Celticā linguā est nomen generale et omnibus tegumentis commune. Interim vox ita concepta est, ac si tegmen orbiculare sonaret, a *kugel*, globus: re ipsā suffragium ferente, quō globi instar caput cingebat. Sed fortasse fallimur. Nam Salmasio, qui Græcias habet aures, et Gallicas voces ubique Græcis vindicat, *κόκκισ* est apex, crista, et inde *cucullus* tegmen capitis in summo acuminatum. Et hoc sensu videmur vocem Gallicam

etiānum usurpare in *kogel-han*, *gockel-han*, gallus cristatus." Camden refert it to Brit. *cucul*, pallium. Others to *κόκλος*, whence *cucullus*, *cucullus*.

Cūdo, *ēre*, I strike as a smith, hammer, forge. Perhaps allied to *caedo*, to strike. If *caedo* was from a word *caelo*, possibly *cūdo* was from a word *καδῶ* or *καδῶ*. ¶ Al. from *κόπτω*, *κόπτω*, whence *coddo*, *cuddo*, *cūdo*.

Cunctor, I hesitate, scruple, delay. For *contor* from *contus*. Taken from a sailor who sounds the shoals and depths of the sea, and proceeds with hesitation. *Contor* was said for *cunctor*. ¶ Al. from *cunctus*. *Cuncta* experior, I try all expeditans and can settle on none.

Curcūlio, *Gurgūlio*, the wasand of the throat. Corrupted from *γαργαρεῶν*. Or from Germ. *gurgel*, the throat. *Curculio* was also a small worm which eats the pith of corn. As being, says Servius, nothing but throat. The Greeks called a shrimp *καρίς* as being all (*καρά*) head.

Curro, I run. The Greek Etymologicon explains (under *κύκω*) *καίρω* by *τρέχω*. From *καίρω*, fut. *καρῶ* or *κάρσω*, Æol. *κάρρω*, Vossius derives *curro*. The Æolians, he states, said *σῦραες* for *σῦρες*. ¶ Al. from *currus*.

D.

Dispenno, I stretch out. Taken from the (*pennā*) wings of birds. ¶ Al. for *dispendo* fr. *pando*.

Dōlium, a caak, barrel. "Quia *dolando* fabricatur," says Vossius. But O should thus be short.

Dōlo, I cut smooth, hew, chip. "From Hebr. *dhal*, I attenuate." V.

Draucus, qui alios subagitat. A *τραύς*, *τέτραυκα*, perforo: unde vox quōdam *τραυκός*. ¶ Al. à *δραύς*, ago. Qui agit. Sed, unde U in primā?

E.

Ea, (whence *eum*, *eam*, *eorum*, &c.) this. From *ē*, it; whence a word *ēds*, *ēh*, pertaining to it. But this is far from satisfactory.

Egeo, I lack, need. From *a*, not; *έχω*, I have. Whence a word *αέχέω*, I have not, I want; hence *έχέω*, and *εgeo*, as Gutta for Chutta. Vossius quotes Hesychius: *Έχῆρες*: *κεροί*, *πρωχοί*.

Elūcus, a stupor, heaviness. As taking

away (*luem*) the light (*e*) from the eyes. ¶ Al. from *ἔωλος*, of yesterday, as arising from yesterday's wine. Hence a word *ἔωλικός*, transp. *ἐλαικός*. ¶ Al. from *ἠλύγος*, full of darkness. ¶ Al. from *ἄλω*, I err, blunder.

Evergæneæ Trapes, in Vitruvius. "Aliis ita dictæ quòd sint affabrè politæ et compactæ, ab *εὐεργής*; aliis ab *evergendo*, quòd in aliquam partem *vergant* et *propendeant*." F.

Eugium. "Medium foramen τῶν *αἰδολῶν γυναικείων*, et ipsum *αἰδολῶν*. Ab *εὐγειῶν*, fertile. Vel ab *εὐδαίμων*, *eudicson*, foramen." F.

F.

Faba, a bean, or French bean. Hesychius explains *φάβα* by τὸ σύνθηδες *ἑσπριον*, the common pulse. But was *φάβα* merely *faba* hellenized? ¶ Al. from *πῶα*, to feed; or *φάγω*, to eat. ¶ Cornish *favas*.

Fāmilius, a slave, attendant. Haigh: "From *πᾶμα*, a possession." ¶ From the Oscan *famel*, says Festus. Whence was *famel*? ¶ Al. from *ἔμα*. Unus ex grege *servili*. ¶ Al. from *fames*.

Farferus, some tree supposed to be the white poplar. As flourishing on the banks of the *Farfarus*, a Sabine river. Ovid: "Amœnæ *Farfarus* umbræ."

Fatim, abundantly. Fr. *φάρδς*, to be talked of. Of which much may be said. So Sensam, &c. The Latins say *Multifariam*, &c. And this seems true. ¶ Al. from *ἄφάρυς*, (*φάρυς*), inexpressibly.

Fel, *fellis*, gall. Fr. *φάβλος*, juice being understood. See *Bilis*. ¶ Todd refers to Sax. *felle*, gall, anger; and quotes Spenser: "Untroubled of vile fear or bitter *fell*." ¶ Al. from *χολή*. See *Fames*.

Feria, holidays, festive-days. Fr. *ἱερά* i. e. *ἡμέραι*, sacred days. Hence *fiesta*, *feria*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Germ. *seyren* is to celebrate, and *seyre* a festivity." W. ¶ Al. from *serio*. From the killing of victims. But E should thus be short.

Ferrum, iron. Wachter: "From Germ. *wer*, arms, instruments of defence." Haigh: "Fr. *γέβρον*, a shield, an instrument of defence: Æol. *βέβρον*." Or from Germ. *wer*, war; being the instrument of carrying it on. ¶ Al. from *θέρω*, Æol. *φέρω*, (See *Ferveo*), to heat, melt. ¶ Al. from *serio*. The instrument of striking in war.

Festino, I hasten. Fr. *festim*, (whence *confestim*), fr. *σπευστός*, (fr. *σπεύδω*, *εσπευσται*), aspirated *σπευστός*, then *σπευστός*, (as from *σφάλλω* is *Fallo*), and *σπευτός*. Wachter: "If we transpose *σπεύδω* into *πέσδω*, we have a word very near *festinus*." ¶ Or *festim* is possibly for *festim* fr. *fendo*, *fensi*, *fenatum*, (like *Hausi*, *Hautum*), to strike upon, and so suddenly. Hence *festim* will be suddenly, and so quickly. ¶ Al. from *ἔσται* pp. of *ἔω*, to hurl. As *ρίμφα*, swiftly, from *ρίπτω*. F, as in *Firmus*. ¶ Al. from the north. "The Franks said *heist*, *heister*, for the German *Haast*, that is, *Hasty*." W.

Flāmen, a priest appointed to some particular God. For *afflāmen* fr. *afflo*. *Afflatus* a Diis. ¶ Al. from the *flāmen*, which was worn by the *Flāmen* *Dialis*. ¶ Al. for *filāmen* fr. *filum*. "Sive quòd *filum* esset annexum pileo sacerdotali, sive quòd solo *fillo*, urgente æstu, caput cingerent." V. ¶ Al. for *plāmen* for *pileamen*. As distinguished by the *pileus*.

Fæteo, *Fæteo*, to stink. For *fædeo* or *fedeo* fr. *fædus* or *fedus*, which Varro states the Sabines said for *hædus*. To smell like a goat. ¶ Al. for *fædeo* fr. *fædus*, filthy.

Fōtea, a pitfall. Fr. *fodio*, whence *fodia*, (like *Cadiva*), *fodivea*, (as *Alveus* from *Alvus* for *Alivus* from *Alo*), then *fovea*. ¶ Some suppose *fovia* was the old form of *fodio*.

Fōveo, I warm, keep warm, cherish. For *foveo* fr. *φώως*. *φώως* is translated by Donnegan (inter alia) a blasing hearth, a fire. ¶ Al. from *focus*, whence *focivus*, *focivæ*, *foveo*.

Frazinus, an ash. Fr. *θράσω*, *θράξω*, Æol. *φράξω*, (as *θρη*, *φρη*), to disturb. Ovid: "Ut *quatitur tepido frazina virga Noto*." ¶ Al. from *frago*, *fragsi*, *fraxi*, as *Ago*, *Axi*. As strong in breaking. Hesiod derives the third age of men from ash-trees, as being robust. ¶ "From *φράξίς*, a hedge. From its use in forming hedges." Tt.

Frcnum, *Frcnum*, a bit, bridle. Fr. *frendo*, whence *frendinum*, *frendnum*, *frcnum*. Quod facit ut equus *frendat*. ¶ Al. from the northern *venna*,¹ constringere, whence our *rein*. F, as in *Firmus*.

Fris, a small grain at the top of an ear of corn. "A *frio*, quia faciliè *friatur*."

¹ See Todd ad Rein.

Sed credibile est legendum *frix* a φρίξ, horror: quia summa pars spicæ horret aristis." F.

Fungor, I discharge, execute. Haigh: "Fr. *onus*, a plough-share, and *ago*, [or *ἄγω*], I drive. For *funagor*, to plough: metaph. to perform any other thing." ¶ Al. from *funis*, a cord, and *ago*. I bound or make a boundary by drawing a cord. Hence, I finish.

G.

Galbei or *Calbei*, bracelets. Also, a bandage girt round the arm like a bracelet, and containing amulets. For *garbei* or *carbei*, (as piLgrim for piRgrim from pe-Rogrinus,) fr. *καρπός*, the wrist. ¶ Al. from *galbus*. From the color.

Galēna, the ore of lead and silver; or the ore which remains after the stannum and the argentum are melted off. "Fr. *γελῆν*, to shine." V. The Germ. *gall* is to shine: and *γαλάω* probably existed in Greek, as appears by the word *γαλήνη*. *Ena*, as in *Habena*.

Gēnīnus, double, twin. Supposed to be transposed from *genimus* fr. *geneo*, to bring forth. Why? It may be deduced with a little more probability from *δυογενής*, born together; transp. *δυεμονής*. O dropt as in *Ramus*, *Dentes*: and the second O changed into I, as in *terminus* from *τέρμιονος*.

Gēmursa, a corn or swelling under the little toe. Quod *gemere* faciat.

Gēna is said to have signified an eyelid among the ancients. This seems not certainly established. Propertius has "Exustæque tuæ mox, Polypheme, *genæ*." Yet here the part under the eyelid may be meant. Cicero: "*Genæ* oculos ab inferiore parte tutantur." The part under the eyelids has a near alliance with the upper part of the cheek. Forcellini thus disposes the senses of *gena*: "Membransæ tegentes oculos. Hinc de loco oculorum vel de ipsis oculis. Sæpius sunt partes subjectæ oculis, supra malas. Itemque ipsæ malæ (nam hæc propter vicinitatem faciliè confunduntur) exteriùs, ubi barba nascitur." Forcellini here forgets the Greek *γένυς*.

Gith, a kind of seed. "From Arab. *ketsa*." Tt. This seems far from the mark.

Grádior, I step, go on, advance. If it has primarily the notion of slow progress or of going step by step,—as *gradus* in Seneca: "A cursu ad GRADUM

reduci:" which Forcellini explains "from a quick to a slow pace,"—*grádior* may come from *βραδύς*, slow, Æol. *γρᾰδύς*, as *βλέφαρον* was in Æolic *Γλέφαρον*: that is, from a word *βραδίζομαι*, fut. *βραδίσομαι*, Æol. *βραδιούμαι*, *γρᾰδιούμαι*. Thus Johnson gives as one of the meanings of *To Step* "to walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely," and quotes Thomson: "Home the swain retreats, His flock before him STEPPING to the fold." ¶ Al. from *ἐγείρομαι*, I rise; pp. *ἡγάρται*, whence *ἐγάρτην*, transp. *ἐγρᾰδῆν*, thence *grádior*, E dropt as in *Remus*, *Liber*, &c. ¶ "From Hebr. *DRG*, incessit per gradus: transp. *GRD*." V.

Grex, *grégis*, a flock, herd. For *grax*, *gragis*, (as *grÉssus* for *grAssus*, brEvis for brAvis,) fr. *κράξω*, *κράξω*, to vociferate, make a noise. ¶ Al. from *ἀγέλω*, to assemble: perf. *ἡγερκα*, *ἡγρεκα*, 'γρέκα.

Grundiles Lares are said to have been appointed in honor of a sow which brought forth thirty pigs. Fr. *grunda*, a sow; from *grundio*. ¶ Al. for *suggrundiles*, as presiding over such infants as did not live forty days, who were buried in a *suggrunda*. Fulgentius says that the tombs of infants were called *suggrundaria*.

Gurgustium, a mean obscure dwelling. Its proper meaning is perhaps a stew, as Forcellini translates it in Cic. in *Pison*. 6. From *gurgus*, a spendthrift: or a whirlpool of extravagance and dissipation. ¶ Festus: "Genus habitationis angustam, a *gurgulione* dictum."

H.

Hædus, *Hædus*, *Hædus*, a kid. Haigh: "Fr. *αἰθης*, bell. Because goats and kids were sacrificed to the infernal gods." ¶ "From Hebr. *gedi*." Tt. Quasi *gedus*, says Vossius. ¶ Al. from *γούρος*, which Hesychius explains dirt. ¶ Al. from *ſædus*, dirty. The Sabines said *ſedus* of a kid.

Hæra, a hog-sty. Fr. *χοῖρος*, a hog. But this would make *hÆra*.

Hæridus, *Aridus*, a diviner. Fr. *ara*. In the ancient Glosses it is explained *βουμοσκόπος*. But A would thus be long. ¶ Perhaps it is connected with *Harpes*, *Aruspex*.

Hædra, ivy. Quayle refers to Celt. *eidhear*. ¶ Or it is from *edera* from *edo*, like *ἑσπέρα*, *Patera*, *Arcera*. As corroding what it sticks to. ¶ Al. for *hetera* fr. *ἑτρην*, fem. of *ἑτρας*, a companion

As never growing by itself, but as accompanying something else. ¶ Al. from κενός, through many changes.

Helocella, a small kind of vegetable. For *heluella*. "From the ancient *helus* for *holus* or *olus*." F. ¶ Or possibly from *helous* from its color.

Helvus, pale-red. "Fr. πελός, explained by Hesychius (inter alia) ὄχρος, pale." V.

Hilum, a black spot in a bean. Anything vile or worthless. Fr. φαῦλον, vile. We have *Heu* from φεύ.

Hirsutus, shaggy, bristly, rough. Fr. *horreo*, *horsum*, (as *Mordeo*, *Morsum*), whence *horsutus*, (as from *Versum* is *Versutus*), then *hirsutus*, as *Ille* for *Olle*, *Imbris* from "Ὀμβρος. ¶ Al. from φρίσσω, (φρίσσω,) to be bristly. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. χερσώδης, uncultivated, and so rough." ¶ Al. from εἶρος, (εἶρος,) wool."

Histrion, a stage-player. *Livy* says it comes from a Tuscan word *hister*, of the same meaning. Whence then *hister*? ¶ *Festus* says that stage-players were so called as having come first from *Histrionia*. ¶ Al. from ἵσται pf. pass. of a verb ἵω, to liken, represent; whence proceed ἴσος, like, ἴσκα, and allied to which are εἴσκω, εἴσκω, εἰκάζω. ¶ Al. from ἵστωρ, ἵστορος, (ἵστορος,) one who is skilled or knowing.

Hōria, a small skiff. Fr. ὄρος, a boundary; whence ὄρια ναῦς, "quia eā litrus legimus," says *Vossius*.

Hostis, an enemy. Fr. ὄστος pp. of ὄθεω, whence ὀθίζομαι and ὀθισμός, explained by *Donnegan* "to contend with any one, to dispute against," and "strife, contest." Or ὄστος is explained, thrust out i. e. from the boundaries. *Haigh* says: "Fr. ὄστης, he that pushes." *Cicero* remarks that *hostis* anciently signified a foreigner.

Hostus, the quantity of oil which olives yield at every pressing. Fr. ὄστος, thrust out. ¶ Al. from ῥοστός, from ῥόω whence (or from χέω) is ῥόος, a certain measure,

I.

Ilex, the holm-oak. *Haigh*: "Fr. εἰλιξ, εἰλικος, whatever turns or is turned round, small tendons, ivy, &c." But *ilex* should thus mean rather the ivy, not the tree. Unless εἰλιξ could be taken, as that round which ivy turns. We have in *Horace*, "Arctiūs atque hēdera proce-

ra astringitur ilex." ¶ Al. for *iilex*, *illicis*, fr. *illicio*. From its attracting ivy. ¶ "From *Hebr. alah* or *alon*." Tt.

Immanis, huge, enormous; terrible to look at, frightful, fierce. Fr. μανός, wide. *Haigh* translates μανός "clear, thin, wide, soft." Did *immanis* mean properly terrible, μανός in the sense of *Soft* might be adduced. And *in* would be negative. ¶ Al. from *in*, not, and *manus*. As properly applied to fragments of stones, rocks, &c. too large for the hand to carry, and opposed to Gr. χερμῆδια from χεῖρ, χερός. A is short in *manus*? Yet *Persōna* has O long perhaps from *Persōno*. ¶ Al. from ἐμμανής, furious. But hugeness of size seems to be the primary sense of *immanis*. This reason goes against a derivation from an old word *manus*, good, mentioned by *Macrobius*, and referred by *Wachter* to μάω. I desire: i. e. desirable, good, as ἄφωτος from ἄωω, ἄω.

Inchoo, I begin. *Festus*: "It seems to be derived from the Greek, since *Hesiod* calls *Chaos* the beginning of all things." ¶ Al. from the ancient *coluum*, the world. The word is spelt also *incoko*. ¶ Or from ἐγγχοα pf. mid. of ἐγγέω, to pour, i. e. libations at sacrifices, which was the first thing done at them.

Incienus, *tis*, being near the time of bringing forth. Fr. ἐγκύωω, οὔτος, pregnant. ¶ "Ab *inciere*, incitare. *Sese ciens* seu incitans et movens ad factum pariendum." V.

Incilo, I chide. "Dictis asperis *mordeo*. *Vossius* vellet ab *incio*, commoveo. Alii ab *incido*, concido." F. ¶ Al. from a word ἐγγχειλῶω, ὦ, from χεῖλας, a lip. Then *incilo* is to ridicule. *Valckenauer*: "Χλευή, ridicule, is for χελευή from χέλος same as χείλος, a lip. That is, I move my lips in ridicule. As ἐπιλάττω is to roll the eyes in ridicule."

Indigēto, *Indigēto*, I invoke. For *indiceto*, *indicito*, from *indi* for *indu*, i. e. *in*, (as in *Induperator*), and *cito*, I call upon. But, if *indigēto* is the true reading, as some write it, this derivation will not account for the E.

Instar, i. e. ad *instar*, after the manner of. Fr. *insto*, i. e. vestigiis. *Pliny*: "Lætaris quod honoribus ejus *instatam*." ¶ Al. for *istar* fr. εἴσται pp. of εἴσσω, to liken. See *Histrion*.

Insubidus: "Inconsiderate, silly. *Cui non subit* quid agendum sit. Or fr. *subidus*, in which case *in* increases the force. Some translate it, unbecoming, inelegant, uncouth." F. See *Subidus*. ¶ Al. for

insipidus from *sapio*, as *salsus*, *insulsus*: or from *insipio*, as *reclpero*, *recupero*. *Insubidus* is exchanged by some for *insipidus* and *insolitus*. ¶ Or, as from *Floro* is *FloriDus*, and from *Subeo* is *Subitus* in the sense of sudden, so *insubidus* might possibly be formed in the sense of very sudden, and so rash.

Jūgūla, the constellation Orion. Varro: "Hujus signi caput dicitur ex stellis quatuor, quas infra due claræ, quas appellant humeros, inter quas quod videtur *jugulum*. Unde *Jugula*."

L.

Læbdrum, the imperial standard, banner, or flag. Wachter: "Signum militare, PANNICULI vel JACINIÆ instar ex hastâ vel perticâ suspensum. Rem et nomen rei a Barbaris ad Romanos venisse, ostendit Cangius. *Labarum* Germanorum jam cernitur in nummis Augusti cum inscriptione DE GERMANIS. Omnis PANNICULUS veteribus Britannis et Germanis appellatur *larp*, *lapr*, *lap*." ¶ A writer in the *Classical Journal* (Vol. 4, p. 228,) supposes that, as S. P. Q. R. is a combination of letters to represent an equal number of terms, (Senatus Populus Que Romanus,) so *Labarum* is made up of the initials "Legionum Aquila Byzantium Antiquâ Româ Urbe Mutabit."

Læbrusca, wild-vine or bryony. "Fr. *labrum*. As growing in the ridges or lips of fields." Tt.

Laburnum, the laburnum. "Fr. *labium* [or *labrum*]. Because it has labiated leaves." Tt.

Læcerna, a kind of overall, cloak or great coat. Fr. *lacio*, to draw, drag, as *Lateo*, *Laterna*. Among the Greeks *σέρμα* was a floating robe with a long train, fr. *σέρω*, *σέρωμαι*, to draw, drag. "Forma *læcernæ* fuit chlamydi similis, aperta et laxa, longior tamen et FLUXIOR." F. ¶ Al. for *lacertina*, as covering the (*lacertos*) arms.

Læcertus, *Læcerta*, a lizard. Vossius: "Isidorus: 'Ita vocatus quod BRACHIA habeat.' Ubi pedes *lacertorum* brachiis comparat; partim quia pedes eorum tanquam e palmis sive volis in digitos finduntur; partim quia pedes in obliquum flectunt, ut homo manus, cum quadrupes ingreditur." ¶ Al. for *lacertus*. Why? ¶ Lhuyd: "Irish *laghairt*."

Lægeos, a kind of vine. Vossius: "Fr. *lægeios*, pertaining to hares." Perhaps from its color. Heyne (ad *Georg.* 2, 93.)

Etym.

says of the word: "Commodam etymologiam non habet."

Lar, *Læris*, a God of cities, fields, dwelling-houses, &c. Traced to an Etruscan word signifying prince or president. Whence then 'this Etruscan word? ¶ Haigh: "From *λαρός*, agreeable, pleasant." Why? ¶ Al. from *λαύραι*. As presiding over streets and ways. Whither has the *v* fled?

Larva, a spectre, goblin; a mask; a self-moving puppet. "From *Lar*, a familiar spirit," says Turton. For *larva*.

Laurus, a laurel. Fr. *λάρη*, which is explained *δάρη* by Hesychius. Or *Δ* is changed to *L*, as in *Licet*, *Levir*, &c. Hence *labna*, as *ἀμνω*, *amBo*; and *launa*, as *νάβλα* and *νάλα* are interchanged, and as *aUfugio* is for *aBfugio*. Or thus: *laphna*, *launa*, *launa*. Thence *lawra*, as *μολή*, *moRa*; *δειΝός*, *diRus*. The termination changed, as in *pausA* from *παυσίΣ*, *imbris* from *δμβροΣ*, &c. ¶ Hesychius has: *Λαῦρον τὴν δάρην*. But this *Λαῦρον* is probably from the Latin. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *χλωρός*, green." The *χ* being dropt, as in *Læna* from *Χλαίνα*. *Laurus* then is for *lorus*, as *Aurea* for *Orea*. ¶ Al. from *λαύω*, whence *ἀπολαύω*, to enjoy. Laurels were eaten by the priests and poets. Hence Gr. *δαρήφαγος*. Juvenal has in this sense "*laurum momordit*," and *δάρη* is perhaps fr. *δάπτω*, *δέδαφα*. ¶ Al. from *laus*. Being given as a meed of praise to conquerors at the games. Servius states that it was formerly *laudus*. ¶ Al. from *lavo*, *lauo*. "Pollet enim singulari vi ad PURGANDUM sanguinem." Ainsw.

Legula aurium, the flaps of the ears. "Quasi *ligula*," says Forcellini. Why *E* for *I*?

Lémures, ghosts, goblins. Soft for *Remures*, and properly the manes of *Remus*. Hence *Lemuria*, a festival to the shades of departed friends. Properly, to the manes of *Remus*. As instituted by Romulus to appease the manes of his brother whom he slew. Ovid: "Romulus obsequitur, lucemque *Remuria* dixit Illam, quâ positis justa feruntur avis. Aspera mutata est in lenem tempore longo Litera, que toto nomine prima fuit. Mox etiam *Lemures* animas dixisse silentium: Is verbi sensus, vis æ vocis erat." ¶ Al. for *levimures* from *levimur* from *levis*, as *Femur* for *Ferimur* from *Fero*.

Lessus, a lamentation for the death of any one. Fr. *κλήσις*, *κλήσις*, a calling, calling out to.

Leucocrotta, a pernicious Indian animal. Perhaps an Indian word. Some read *leucocrota* from *les*, and *cocrotta* or *co-crota*, which see.

Liceor, I bid money for, offer a price for. "That is, rogo quo pretio liceat auferre," says Adam. But how do we get *liceor* from this? ¶ Al. from *diceor* (as *Licet*, &c.) fr. *δικαιούμαι*, *diceor*, in a middle sense, I judge worthy.

Licium, thread, yarn; thread, string, cord. Also, the warp of a web. Vossius: "A λῆξ, obliquum. Quia obliquum stamini implicatur. Al. pro *ligium* a *ligo*. Quia utrimque iis stamina ligantur. Probat Scaliger. Al. pro *elicium* ab *elicio*. Quia nendo *elicitur* educiturque." But the I in *Ligo* and *Elicio* is short.

Lien, the milt or spleen. "Fr. *λείος*, soft or smooth." Tt. "So the Belgians call it Milte from Mild, i. e. mollis, lenis." V.

Limus, oblique, awry. "From *λείμα*, an animal like a snail, mentioned by Hesychius. That is, tortuous." Ainsw. ¶ Al. from *λείμμα* (whence Gr. *λίμνη*), pp. of *λείπω*, to leave. Leaving the direct way.

Lira, a ridge between two furrows. Vossius: "From Hebr. *nir*, a furrow." Hence then *lir*, as *λίτρον* and *λίτρον* are interchanged.

Lodix, a blanket or sheet. For *lotix*, (as *menDax* for *menTax*), fr. *lotum*. "As it is necessary to wash them from time to time." V.

Lōligo, the cattle fish. And, because it ejects a kind of blood black like ink, it is put for the spite of a black-hearted malevolent man. Fr. *θόλος*, the black substance ejected by it. Θ into L, as some derive *Lorica* from *Θόρηκα*. D, which is often confounded with TH, is often changed in Latin to L. *Igo*, as in *Rubigo*. But O should be short.

Lucta, a wrestling. From a word *λακρός*, whence *λακτίσω*, to kick. U for A, as in *Culmus*, *Mulceo*.

Lūtum, the herb woad, of use in dyeing. Fr. *λευκόν*, shining, bright. From the golden color of its flower. So *mustum* from *μούσκον*. We have *λευκέρια* and *LuTetia*, *Κεῶνος* and *Τήνος*. ¶ Al. from *luitum* supine of *luo*, *dileo*.

M.

Māctria, a garden-wall, park-wall. For *mageria*, *manugeria*, i. e. *manu ag-*

gesta. ¶ Al. from *μακρός*, long; whence *maecer* and *maceries*. ¶ Al. from *macer*, thin. As made of brick without mortar.

Mantisa or *Mantissa*, an addition. Scaliger: "For *manu-tensa*, *manu-tensa*, (as *paSuum* for *paNsum*), *mantensa*, *mantissa*. For the *mantissa* was given by the hand, not contained in the weight." Festus however says it is a Tuscan word and Forcellini sides with him.

Marrubium, the herb horehound. "From Hebr. *mar rob*, a bitter juice. From its bitterness," Tt.

Martes, a marten, a large kind of weasel. From *Mars*, *Martis*. Bestia *martia* et pugnaz. "Quòd vi *martia* mures gallinasque necet." F. ¶ "Marder, marter Germ. Martre French. Martori Ital. Mærd Suec. Marta Span." W.

Martulus, a mallet. Fr. *μείρα*, *μέμαρα*, to divide. Wachter refers it to Germ. *barten*, to beat. Another reading is *marculus* traced to *μείρα*, *μέμαρα*. Or supposed to be soft for *malculus* fr. *μαλάσσω*, *μαμάλαχα*, (*μάμαλαχα*) to soften.

Mātula, the Goddess of the morning. For *manituta*, from *mane*, the morning, and *tuor*, *tutum*. As guarding the morning.

Mediusfidius. *Fidius* was a name of Hercules, and *mediusfidius* is Me servet dius Hercules. But whence is *Fidius*?

Mentula, virile membrum. "A blandientibus nutriculis, quæ ut puerum Corculum vel Animulam suam vocant: ita et partem eam tractantes quæ masculi sunt, *Mentulam* i. e. mentem suam nominare eos soleant." Perott. See *Putillus*.

Mēgro, I change my habitation. "From Hebr. *MGYR*, peregrinatio." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *megro* (See *Niger*, *Liber*) fr. *μέγαρον*, *μέτρον*. That is, I establish my house in a place. Somewhat as *οικίζω* is used for settling a colony in another country. ¶ Al. from *μίσω*, *μήμινα*, to move. See *Mico*. R, as in *Flagro*.

Mūinus, millet. Fr. *έλυμος*, whence a word *έλύμιον*, transp. *έμβλιον*, *μάλων*, as *Lamina* from *έλαμίνα*. ¶ Al. from *μάλινη*. "But," says *Dacier*, "*μάλινη* is panic, which is different from millet. Unless *milius* received its name from a certain likeness between the two."

Mūcro, a sharp point; the point of a weapon, sword, &c.; a sword; an end, i. e. the extreme point. Isaac Vossius notes: "*Μάκρωνα τὸν δέξιν*. *Εβραϊσμοί*." ¶ Al. from *μάχαιρα*, a sword, or *μαχαιρόν*; whence *μαχάρα* or *μαχαρόν*, whence *micro*, as *Culmus* from *Κάλαμος*. But

muero is properly a point. ¶ Al. for *puero* (M and P being letters of the same organ: See Multus,) fr. *pugo, pungo*. ¶ Al. from *μικρός*, or *μακρός*, or *mico*.

Mullus, a mullet or barbel. Fr. *μυγίλ*, *μυγίλις*, whence *mygius, mygius, nullus*. ¶ Al. from *μύλλος*, which was a fish, but not the same as the *nullus*.

Muto, mutis, τὸ αἰδοῖον ἀνδρείον. Vossius reducit ad *μυττός*, "quomodo Hesychio teste vocatur τὸ γυναικίον." Sed hoc immane quantum distat. ¶ Addit Vossius: "Apud Hesychium est et *μύτης*, ὃ πρὸς τὰ ἀφροδίσια ἐκτελειμένον." ¶ Forcellini explicat Subagito (verb. obscen.) per Concutio. Et forsitan ὀδήη apud Græcos est a *σάω, ἐσάθη*, (unde *σαῖνω*,) quatio. Unde potest fieri ut *muto* (haud aliter atque Muto, Mutavi,) sit a *moceo, movitum*.

N.

Nimis, too much. Vossius: "*Nimium*, from *νή μείον*, non minus." So Haigh and Ainsworth. Rather, *nimium* is fr. *nimius*, this from *nimis*. *Nimis* from *ne minus*, which preserves the same idea: Not too little, but on the contrary too much. *Nimis, ne dum minus*. Fr. *ne minus* is *nemis*, somewhat as Potes from Potis-es: then *nimis*, as Iber and plico for Iber and plEco.

Nitela, Nitedula, a field-mouse. Dalecamp derives it fr. *niteo*, "a nitore pilorum et cutis." Vossius objects that the I is long in Martial V, 38. But it seems agreed that this word has no business there. In Horace Ep. I, vii, 29, Bentley indeed reads *nitedula* for *Vulpecula*, where I must be long. But this is mere conjecture. ¶ "Quia nitatur scandendo arbores," says Vossius.

Nuntio, Nuncio, I bring news, report. *Nuncio* for *nuncio*, (as N is added in Splendeo, Lingvo, &c.) from a word *νεσυχος*, one who has news; whence a word *νεσυχίζω*, fut. *νεσυχίσω, νεσυχισάω*, whence *neucio, nuncio*. ¶ Scaliger: "As from *νῆς*, ἢ *νός*, is *ὀνγκία*, uncia: so from *νέος* is *νεγγικός*, *nuncius*." ¶ *Nuncius* has been referred to *noven scio*, whence *noviscius, noicius, nuctus*. Qui scit nova, or Per quem nova scimus.

O.

Ocrea, a boot or greave. From a word *ὄκρος*, same as *ἄκρος*, high. The Greeks

called a high shoe or *δυσκία* 'ὄκρηβας. And this account seems true. ¶ Al. from *oberus*, as Gr. *κηκίς* fr. *κήκη*. For *oboreca*, (like *Ferrea*,) whence *obcrea, ocrea*. ¶ Al. from *ὄκρος*, rugged. *Festus*: "Quod sit inæqualiter protuberata." I suppose, crumpled like our military boots.

P.

Pane, Pend, almost. Fr. *πέλας*, says Vossius. How?

Pampinus, the tender shoot or leaves of a vine, vine-shoot, vine-leaf, vine-branch. Martini: "From *πῶα ἀπὸ ὄσπης*, herba circa vitem." Hence *poampinus, pampinus*. ¶ Al. from *πῶα ἀμυγάλωτος*.

Pandca, a kind of earthen drinking vessel. "Some state that the *Panaci* were a people of Rhætia, whence *panaca*." ¶ Al. from *πανάκης*, all-healing.

Pardda, the cover of a ship. "It seems to be a Gallic word." P. It is used by Ausonius and Sidonius. "*Pardda* herba est notissima. An ex eâ fieri potuit teget?" Delph. Ed.

Passer, a sparrow. Fr. *ψάρς*, *ψαρδς*, explained by Hesychius a species of sparrow. That is, from *ψαρδς, παρδς*, (transp. *πασσάρ*.) ¶ Al. from *σπαρσίον*, (transp. *πασσάριον*,) explained by Hesychius a bird like a sparrow. ¶ "From Hebr. *tspor*." Tr.

Patagium, an ornament sewed to the top of a woman's tunic. Fr. *σπαθίω*, to riot, to be prodigal; pf. *σπαθακω*, whence *σπαθακίον*, an expensive ornament. Hence *spathagium, spatagium*, then *patagium*, as from *Σπάλλω* is Fallo. And this may be true. ¶ Scaliger thinks that *patagus* was a disease which left behind no trace of it but marks in the body; and that the *patagium* was interspersed with such marks.

Pausea, Pausia, a kind of olive. "Si Servio credere placet, a *paviendo*, tundendo. Aliter enim ex se oleum non facit." F. For *pavisea* then. Credere non placet.

Pendeo, I hang, am poised or suspended. I overhang. I am in suspense, am uncertain. I hang on, depend, rest on. I am placed up, as said of laws or advertisements. Fr. *penna*, a wing; thence *pennidus, pennideo, pendeo*, somewhat as *Aveo, Avidus, Avideo, Audeo*. As taken from birds poisoning themselves on their wings. Ovid: "Olor niveis *pendebat* in *aëra pennis*."

Pæro, a shoe made of raw hides. Fr. *pæra*, a sack. As being as inconvenient and illshaped as a sack about the legs. ¶ Al. from *πῆρα*, a wallet made of leather; and thence applied to other things made of leather.

Persollata, *Persollata*, the herb burdock. Vossius: "In Greek *προσώριον* from *πρόσωρον*, a mask. In consequence of its wide leaves it was used as a kind of mask to keep off the heat of the sun. So from *persona*, *personula*, *persolla*, we have *persollata*." *Personata* is also said.

Pisinnus, a little child. For *pusinnus* fr. *pusus*. Why I for U?

Planta, a sprout, shoot, graft, scion; the whole tree, a plant. From *βλαστὸς*, a young shoot. Rather, from a word *βλαστάνη*, (like *μηχανή*, *ἐρικανή*, &c.) whence *blastna*, for softness *blastna*, transp. *blanta*, then *planta*. ¶ Dacier: "What Festus says, may be true, that *planta* is so called from the similitude of the human foot, since *Pes* is similarly applied. Varro has *Betæ pedes*." ¶ Todd notices Sax. *plant* and *plantian*.

Polimenta is explained by Festus, "testiculi porcorum, cum eos castrabant." Fr. *pola*, a ball. Festus: "*Polit*, *pilâ* ludit." *Pola*, allied to *πόλος*, a circle or globe. Some suppose *pola* put for *polla* fr. *πάλλα*, which Hesychius explains a ball. Compare *pOllen* and *pOrrum*.

Porticus, a piazza, portico. Fr. *φέρω*, *φέρουσαι*, to carry, bear, hence to sustain. A portico was composed of a roof supported by marble pillars.

Potus is explained by Forcellini, puer delicatus. A *πόσθη*, τὸ αἰδοῖον ἀνδρείων; unde *πόσθη*, *πόσθη*. The word occurs in Catalect. Virg.: "Dispeream nisi me perdidit iste *potus*. Sin autem præcepta vetant me dicere, sanè Non dicam: sed me perdidit iste *puer*." That is, says Vossius: If the laws of metre prevent me from saying *potus*, because O is long, then I will say *Puer*. Heyne reads *putus*: "*Putus* pro puero, primâ syllabâ longâ, in metri rationem peccat."

Procestrium: "A kind of fortification made (*pro castris*) before a camp. An antechamber for the prince's guard." Ainsw. It is explained by Festus "quo proceditur in muro." He seems to derive it from *procedo*, *processum*. The word occurs in Pliny Ep. 2, 17: but others read a different word.

Prælium, *Prælium*, battle. Jones: "From *πρόλις*, a foot-soldier." Donne-

gan: "*Πρόλιες*, heavy-armed infantry; or, according to others, standing in close ranks. In Manetho, opposed to cavalry." But how E or Æ for U? ¶ "From *πρόλις*, a dance in armor," says Isaac Vossius. Where is this word found? ¶ Al. from *πρό* and *λίη*, a troop. That is, from a word *πρόλιον*. But how is this to be understood? A battle fought by troop opposed to troop, *λίη* *πρό* *λίης*? Compare the expression in *procinctu*.

Pulpa, the pulp of meat, flesh without the bone. Hence the pith or soft part in trees. For *palpa*, (as *cUlcita*, *lUbricus*, for *cAlcita*, *lAbricus*, and as vice versâ *vAlivæ* for *vOlvæ*), fr. *palpa*, considered the same as *palpito*, to quiver. "Quia mollis est et tremula." V. ¶ Al. from *πάλλω*, to quiver.

Pulpitum, a gallery, raised floor, stage; desk, pulpit. Martini: "A *βολβός*, quia instar bulbi tumet." ¶ Al. from *πολύβατος*, (*πόλυβατος*), much walked upon. Or from *πολύφατος*, (*πόλυφατος*),. Where much is spoken.

R.

Racemus. Forcellini: "Propriè videtur esse pars uvæ, paucis granis peculiari pediculo pendentibus constans." Servius explains it "pars botryonia." And Gloss. Philox. explains it *καρφαυὸς τῆς σταφυλῆς*. Forcellini adds: "In locis poetarum allatis *racemi* possunt et acini seu grana uvarum intelligi: in Plinii non possunt." Fr. *ράξ*, *ράγος*, a grape-berry.

Ranceo, to get mouldy or musty. Fr. *μαραίνω*, pf. *μεμάραγκα*, (*μάραγκα*), to wither, make to decay. *Μα* dropi, as *Γα* in *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*.

Rātis, pieces of timber fastened together; a float; a boat. For *ραττὸς*, (*ραττὸς*), stitched. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *βραδὸς*, slow. As worked slowly and with difficulty."

Rēchāmus, a pulley. "A *ραχμὸς*, scissura. Quia truncus, in quem orbiculi inseruntur, excavatur et quodammodo scinditur." V. Rather from *ρήγμα*, a crevice; or a word *ρηγμὸς*.

Relictinus, drawn back. Forcellini explains Frons *relicina* "quæ reflexa in verticem capillis nuda apparet." And adds: "From *re* and *lacio*; whence *relicio*, to draw back, as *Allicio*, to draw towards." ¶ Vossius refers it to *licinus*. Gloss. Vet.: "*Licinus*, ἀνέρις." And Servius explains *licini* boves "qui sursum

versum cornu habeat." Whence then is *licinus*?

Ren, a rein. *Rēnes*, the reins. "*Ren*, from φρή, whence μετάρρενον." Ainsw. But the old word was *rien*. Plautus: "Glaber erat tanquam *rien*." ¶ Whiter: "We must surely think that the Latin *ren* belongs to Celt. *aren*." Quayle refers to Celt. *airne*. The Belgic is *nier*, which transposed is *rien*.

Replum. Baldus explains it "tota illa valvarum pars que inter impages tabulam totam interiorem replet." Forcellini says: "In hac voce explicandā valde audant interpretes, nec inter se conveniunt."

Rētro, behind, back. Fr. ῥητῶν, ῥητῶν, to keep back. ¶ Al. from *réw*, which Donuegan translates (inter alia) "to pass away, glide away, fall away." This agrees with the sense of *re* in *Recedo*, &c. "The world recedes — it disappears—"

Rīca, a little cloak or mantle or kerchief or hood with which women covered their heads in sacrifices. Dacier: "Fr. *βέκος*, (*βείκος*,) which Hesychius explains ζῶμα, ζῶνη. So that *rica* properly meant a head-band, and was so applied to kerchiefs, diadems, mitres, &c. And then to a mantle or cloak covering the head." ¶ Al. for *reica* fr. *reicio*, *reicio*. As throwing the hair back. Or as thrown behind the back.

Ricium, *Ricinium*, *Recinium*, *Reicinium*, a woman's short cloak. For *reicinium*, fr. *reicio*. Servius: "*Recinus* dicitur ab eo quod post tergum *reicitur*." Varro: "*Ricinio* utebantur duplici. Ab eo quod dimidiam partem *retrosum* *jaciebant*: ab *reicendo*." ¶ Others refer these words to *rica*.

Rūdis, in its natural state, unwrought, unformed, rough, rude. Unskilled, unpolished. Fr. *raudus*, *ēris*, A being neglected. ¶ Al. from *ruo*, as *Viridis*. In a state of overthrow. *Ruidus* is used by Pliny in the sense of *rudis*.

Rumex, sour dock, a kind of sorrel. "From the oriental *ramach*, a spear. From the shape of its root." Tt. *Rumex* is indeed a weapon resembling a Gallic spear in Gell. 10, 25, and Lucil. apud Fest. ¶ "Fr. *rumo*, to suck. (See *Ruma*.) As they sucked its juice to quench thirst. Or for *strumex* fr. *struma*. Pliny calls it 'ad *strumas* efficacissimus.'" V.

Rumpus. Varro: "Pedamentum ferē quatuor generum . . . Quartum est pedamentum nativum ejus generis, ubi ex

arboribus in arbores traductis vitibus vinea fit: quas traduces quidam *rumpes* appellant." Vossius: "From *rumpo*. As being torn from a tree to be taken elsewhere. Whence it is called also *Tradux*."

S.

Sāgio, I am quick-scented; I have a quick perception. From *Pera sag*, a dog.

Sancus, the Sabine name for Hercules, and therefore probably of a northern origin.

Sandūpila, a bier for the poor. Fr. *σανδο-πύλος*, i. e. from *σανίς*, *σανίδος* and *πύλος*. "Hoc est, asser sive tabula loculi vel arcæ. Erat enim *sandapila* locus ligneus, sive arca ex tabulis et asseribus compacta." V. Or from *σανίδα πυλοῦ*, *σανίδα* being the accusative. ¶ Al. from *ἔνθα πύλης*, as placed before the door.

Sānies, putrid blood. "From Hebr. *SNH*, to be changed. For *sānies* is blood changed." V. ¶ Al. for *sanguis* fr. *sanguis*.

Sanna, a wry mouth made in jeering and scoffing. "From Hebrew *SN*, a tooth." V. As *To Taunt* is referred to *Tand*, a tooth. ¶ "From Hebrew *SNYNH*, aculeata oratio," says Cassaubon. ¶ Al. from *σαννας*, a fool; a word used by Cratinus. That by which we make another appear foolish or ridiculous. ¶ Al. from *σανῶ* fut. of *σαίω*, to shake, move. "One mode of derision is by putting one's thumbs on one's temples, and by moving the other fingers and the rest of the hand as an ass moves its ears." Ed. Delph. on the line of Servius: "Nec manus auriculas imitata est mollis albas."

Sapinus, *Sappinus*, the lower part of a tree which part has no knots. It is also the fir-tree itself. "Fuller refers it to the Hebrew *SPYNH*, ships. Servius: Est abietis species apta *NAVIBUS* quam *sapinum* vulgò vocant." V.

Sāpio, I have a taste, relish, or savor. Fr. *sapor* (Compare *Sopor* and *Sopio*) fr. *σῶς*, juice, *ἔολ*. *σῶπ*. When Horace says "Ova succi melioris," *Succi* is taste. S added as in *Sagitta*, *Signum*, &c., and O for A, as *Poro* and *Lovo* are thought to be put for *Poro* and *Lovo*. ¶ Al. from Saxon *sæpe*, sap. ¶ "From Hebrew *SPH*, a lip, mouth, with which we taste." Ainsw.

Sarda, a kind of young tunny. Perhaps as being a native of *Sardis*, or of *Sardinia* which in Greek is *Σαρδία*.

Sarmadacus. Augustin: "Ille planus erat, de iis quos *sarmadacos* jam vulgus vocat." Forcellini: "Acron on Horace seems to say that there was one *Sarmada*, who used to deceive the people in the Circus: that from him were called the *sarmadaci* whom he joins with the *Sotilegem*." ¶ Al. from *σαρμὰς*, explained by Suidas a bank. We say Mountebanks.

Sarracum, a kind of waggon or carriage. Dacier: "Pollux explains *σάρρακος* a vessel in which the instruments of actors were put. *Soracum* and *saracum* are the same. *Saracum* is explained by the Glosses *Vehiculum*. We will say then that *soracum* was called first a vehicle in which was a basket or vessel for containing things, and afterwards any vehicle. *Salmasius* is not to be heard, who makes them different. We find it variously written *soracum*, *saracum*, *sarracum*, *serracum*. But, wherever *sarracum* or *serracum* is read, we must read *saracum* or *soracum*." Forcellini: "The penultima of *sarracum* is long in Juvenal, that of *soracum* is short in Plautus." They seem therefore to be different words.

Sättureia, the herb savory. "Quia *saturet*," says Vossius. As used for stuffing food. Or as saturating food with its taste. ¶ Al. for *satyria* from the *Satyr*i who were lascivious. "Veneris incitricem *satureiam* case colligunt ex Ovidio et Martiale." F.

Sentis, a briar. Fr. *sentio*. From the acute sensation it produces, when touched. "Quòd a tangentibus quamprimum *sentiat*." V. ¶ "From Arab. *sena*, sharp." Tt.

Sépelio, I bury. Fr. *σπήλαιον*, a cave: *σπη* being softened into *sépè*, as perhaps *Sibi* from *Σφί*. ¶ Tooke: "To Bury, Saxon *Byrgan*, means to defend. As Gray expresses it—'These bones from insult to protect.' It cannot escape you, that the Latin *sepelio* has the same meaning: for *sepes* denotes what is cast before a place to prevent an entrance." But *Se* in *Sepes* is long. ¶ "From Chald. *SPL*, humile case. That is, I lay in a low place." V.

Sescenâris Bovis in Livy is an expression, of which, says Crevier, the sense is entirely unknown. "Alii, ut in re admodum obscurâ, alie comminiscuntur." F.

Sicilio, I cut or mow what was not well cut before. For *secilio* fr. *seco*. But whence this peculiar meaning of *sicilio*?

Silanus, a conduit pipe or cock, a stone image through which water was made to run. Fr. *silus*, as *Sylva*, *Sylvanus*. The nose of the image being turned upwards. ¶ Al. for *solanus* fr. *σωλην*, *σωληνός*, Dor. *σωλαρός*, a tube. Ω into *I*, somewhat as *O* into *I* in *Cinis* from *Κένος*. ¶ "From Arab. *SYALN*, a flowing of water." V. Rather, from *SYL*, a flowing, whence Vossius deduces *SYALN*.

Silicernium. Vossius: "It sometimes denotes an old man, and is thought to be derived from *silex cerno*; as, from having his body bent, an old man observes the flintstones as he walks: or from *silens cerno*, as an old man was shortly to be seen (*silentibus*) by the Shades. Philéplus derives it from *silicea hernia*, a disease under which most old men labor. [Or *ernium* is considered to be a termination, and an old man to be called *silicernium* from his being as hardhearted as a flint.] Festus speaks of a second signification of this word: Verrius, he says, thinks that *silicernium* was used of a (*far-cimen*) sausage, by eating which a family was purified. Philéplus thinks it was so called from its being of a hardness as (*silicea*) flinty as that of the fleshy *hernia*; Verrius from the person, on account of whose death the family required to be purified by it, seeing the Shades (*a cernendo silentes*); others from the herb *sil*, this sausage either being seasoned with it or being of the color of it. *Silicernium* signifies also a feast of the *Dii Manes*, consisting of those piles of food which were taken to the funeral pile to be burnt together with the dead body; for persons were not allowed to eat or taste them. Donatus accounts for the word, (*à silentes cerno*) from the circumstance of the Shades seeing these piles of food and enjoying them; or from those, who brought them, being allowed only (*cernere*) to see them, not to taste them; for, whoever ate or drank of the libations made to the Shades, was polluted. Servius explains *silicernium* by *silicernium*, a supper placed on (*silicem*) a flintstone. Ovid calls a *Tegula* and a *Testa* what Servius calls a *Silex*, and confirms what Servius says, that the Romans used to put funeral meats on a flintstone, and that *silicernium* was derived from this. A fourth signification is a funeral feast made by old men, on their departure from which they bade

well to one another, as being likely to see each other no more. Some think it so called from their dining (*silentes*) in silence and without mirth, as being in a melancholy mood. But they agree with Servius as to the latter part of the word, deriving it fr. *cena* for *cena*, as *Pena* was said by the ancients for *Pena*, and *Dumosus* for *Dumosus*. The S in *silicium* was changed to R, as *Valesii*, *Fusii*, *Papirii* were said at first for *Valerii*, *Furii*, *Papirii*, and as *Casmea* was said for *Carmentis*. Others derive it in this sense from *se*, without, and *lucos*; for *silicium*, i. e. *ἀλυγία*, as for grief they did not burn candles in this feast as they did on birthdays. Others derive it from *sil* and *cena* for *cena*, as the herb *sil* was much used in these suppers; as with its seed or root they seasoned wine. I think *Servius's* opinion the most probable that *silicium* is fr. *silex* and *cena* for *cena*, and denotes (*cenam ad silicem*) a supper by a flintstone. This appellation was afterwards given to a kind of sausage, from its being eaten at a funeral supper to purify a family; and to a decrepit old man, as being likely to have a *silicium* soon made for him or as deserv- ing to have one made for him."

Sitige, a kind of fine wheat. The later Greeks said *σίγις*, but this *Vossius* deduces from Lat. *sitiginis*. *Donnegan* observes that it was made from a summer wheat, the use of which was introduced by the Romans. ¶ "From Hebr. *SLG*, snow, from its whiteness. *Juvenal*: Sed tener et niveus (panis) mollique sitigine factus." *Ainsw.*

Singulus, one by one, one separate from another. "For *sigulus* from Hebr. *SGLH*, peculium, peculiare, singulare." *V.* The N added as in *Lingo*, &c. ¶ *Al.* from *sinē*, without, i. e. without another, like "ἑκαστος for *ἑαδς*. *Sinē*, *sinēus*, (like *Mordicūs*), thence *siniculus*, *sinculus*, *singulus*. ¶ "From *la*, one; *γγ*; whence *γγγ*, one. *Hesych.*" *Isaac Voss.*

Sinus, *Sinum*, a milk-pail; a wine-bowl. Fr. *δινος*, a kind of vessel. Thence *δινος*, (as vice versa *Deus* from *Θεός*;) and *οίνος*, as *Doric* 'Αρνά for 'Αθήνα, and as our loveS for loveTH. So some derive *roSa* from *ῥόδον*. ¶ "Or fr. *δινός*, *δινός*, to whirl. As that in which milk is whirled round. For *Isidorus* represents *sinum* to be a vessel in which butter is made." *V.*

Sobrini, *Consobrini*, cousins. But the

words are variously understood.¹ *Sobrini* is said to be put for *sororini* fr. *soror*, *sororis*: but, why B should be introduced, is by no means clear.

Sileo, I am wont. For *sedeo*, (as *oLeo* is for *oDeo*;) this for *sotheo*, (See *Ordo*;) from *θεα* pf. mid. of *θεω*, I am wont. ¶ *Haigh*: "Fr. *φιλέω*, I am wont." Thence *hileo*, (as *Heu* from *θεῦ*) and *hileo*, (as vice versa *clius* from *κOvis*;) then *soleo*, as *Sex* from "Ἔξ. ¶ *Al.* from *θαός*. That which we are wholly engaged in, says

¹ *Vossius*: "As the children of two brothers are called *Patruelos*, and of a brother and sister *Amitini*; so the children of two sisters are properly called *consobrini*. But *Trebatius* calls the children of brothers and sisters *consobrini*. And *Cicero* means by the *consobrini* of *Ligarius* a son of his mother's brother. The children of *Amitini* also were so called, for *Spartian* makes *Trajan* and *Adrian* *consobrini*. Hence the *Latin Glossary* explains the word thus loosely: '*Consobrini* sunt, qui ex sorore et fratre, aut duobus fratribus vel sororibus sunt nati.' Indeed *Donatus* says that those, whom we usually call properly *consobrini*, are properly *sobrini*: '*Sobrini* sunt ex duobus sororibus: *consobrini* ex fratre et sorore.' But elsewhere he shows that others thought differently: '*Sobrini* sunt *consobrini* filii: verum, ut alii putant, de sororibus nati: ut sint *sobrini* quasi *sororini*.' And indeed *Festus* says that the children of *consobrini* are called *sobrini*: '*Sobrini* est patris mei *consobrini* filius, et matris meae *consobrini* filius.' Here we must take *consobrini* in a wide sense to comprehend brothers, whether *Patruelos* or *Amitini*: for the children of all these are called *sobrini*, as *Caius* tells us: 'Item patris magni, amite magnae, avunculi magni, materterae magnae nepos, nepotis: qui ex fratribus patruelibus aut *consobrini* aut *amitini*, undique propagati, proprie *sobrini* vocantur.' The degree of *sobrini*, as *Trebatius* says, was the last degree of relationship: whence also, as the same author says, the children of *sobrini* mutually call themselves *sobrini* from the nearest name in alliance, as they have no proper name of their own. *Cicero* distinguishes these degrees: '*Sequuntur fratrum conjunctiones post consobrini filii, consobrini filii.*' Where *consobrini* is *ἀμφιθεός*; but *sobrini* is *ἀμφιθεός*, as that word is explained by *Philoxenus*."

Vossius, we are said to be accustomed to do.

Sorbus, the service-tree. "Fr. *sorbeo*. Its fruit stops fluxes." Tt.

Sororiculata vestis. "So all the MSS. The Edds. have *soriculata*. The origin of either word is uncertain, and the meaning yet undiscovered." Thus Ed. Delph. "Turnebus," says Vossius, "says it is written in ancient MSS. *sororiculata* and *sororeclata*; and explains it *Virgata suris et lationibus regulis*, for *suroregulata* from *surus*, a branch, and *regula*; or from *surus* and *rica* or *ricula*. What if the stripes, with which they were embroidered, represented the figure of field-mice; from *sorex*, *soricis*, whence *soriculus*? So from *Vermis*, *Vermiculus*, is *Vermiculatum opus*."

Spero, I hope. "From Hebr. *SBA*, to hope." V. Hence *sbero*, *spero*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *σπερώω*, to make firm, [to assure oneself,] *Æol. σπερώω*." That is, fr. *σπερέω*, *σπερέω*. ¶ Scheide refers *spero* to *spes*, and *spes* to *σπρω*, *σπρω*, to draw, draw on. From the protraction of hope.

Spica, an ear of corn. Fr. *σπάχυς* *Æol.* for *σπάχυν*. But why *spica* for *spāca*? ¶ Al. from *σπρυγός*, any instrument of pricking, as a spur, goad: acc. *σπρυγία*, *σπρυγία*, *Æol. σπρυγία*. ¶ Al. from *spina*, whence *spinicus*, *spinica*, *spinicum*, (like *Tetricus*,) contracted to *spicus*, *spica*, *spicum*. The ancients, says Vossius, said *spicus*, *spica*, *spicum*. ¶ Isaac Vossius refers to *ψιξ*, which in the accusative is *ψίχα*, transp. *σπίχα*. But how does *ψίξ* apply? ¶ "From Germ. *picken*, to prick," says Wachter, who refers to the same source Gr. *πικνός* and *πικρός*, bitter, i. e. pungent.

Spitrius. "Spitrius est qui nascitur acorto, in cujus nidum plures conspirant amatores: adeo ut, licet non minus quam ceteri uno nascantur parente; tamen, quia is incertus est, natus videri quæ ex patribus conventicis, ut loquitur Plautus. Et hæc causa est cur *spitrius* dicatur a *σπρωπ*, ut Modestinus ait. Nisi dictum malis a parte quæ femine id nisi quod sunt: nam ea vocatur *spitrium* a *σπρωπ*." V.

Squalina, a skate. For *squalitina* fr. *squaleo*. See *Squalus*.

Stannum, pewter. Soft for *stagnum* fr. *στανυδόν* fr. *στανύω* fut. 2. of *στανέω*, to distil: or from pf. pass. *ἐστανυμένον*. Pliny: "Is qui primus *FLUIT* in fornacibus liquor *stannum* appellatur: qui se-

cundus, argentum: qui remansit, *galena*." ¶ Lhuyd compares the Cornish and Armoric *stean*, and the Irish *stam*. And Wachter refers *stannum* to the Welsh *ystaen*, and this to "*ystaenio*, maculare: quodd, cum sit plumbum album, nigras tamen *MACULAS* in manibus atrectantium relinquat."

Stips or *Stipes*, a small piece of money. Fr. *στέφος*, gain, in Hesychius. Curtius: "Ob inopiam suburbanum hortum exiguâ *stipe* colens." Here Forcellini explains it "lucrum, emolumentum." ¶ Varro: "A *stipando*: nam, quod asses libræ pondo erant, qui acceperant majorem numerum, non in arcâ ponebant, sed in aliquâ cellâ *stipabant* i. e. componebant, quò minus loci occuparet."

Stiprum, rape; adultery; fornication. Among the Ancients it meant disgrace, turpitude. Scaliger derivat a *stipere*, ut quod facit ut *stipeamus*. Quodammodo ut Gr. *μύσος* a *μύω*, claudio oculos seu linguam. ¶ Al. a *στίβω*, tentigine laboro.

Subidus. "Vetus Poëta apud Gellium: 'Dicere cum conor curam tibi, Pamphila, cordis, Quid mi abs te quæram? verba labris abeunt. Per pectus miserum manat *subido* mihi sudor: Sic tacitus, *subidus*; duplo ideo pereor.' *Subidus* videtur esse a *subando*, et significare libidine æstantem, mollem, deliciis amorum deditum, minimè durum, aut rusticum. Ut sit sensus: Amore quidem æstuo, et tamen tacere cogor: ideo duplici de causa pereor. Alii interpretantur scientem, videntem, peritum rei amatoris. Unde *insubidus* ponitur pro rudi, rustico, ignaro." F. See *Insabidus*.

Subulo, a piper. "A Chald. *sibbul*, Syr. *sebol*, Arab. *sambul*, *spica*. Sed *σπευδοχικός* eo notatur *σπρυγ* sive calamus." V. *Subulo* has another meaning. Forcellini: "*Subulones* etiam dicuntur cervorum quoddam genus rectis cornibus; et in modum *subulæ* acuminatis, simplicibus, et non ramosis: vel potius in modum *TIBIÆ* rectis et simplicibus." Vossius: "*Subulæ* quoque dicuntur instrumenta ferrea, quibus lapides excavantur ac poliuntur. Græci *σπρυγας* vocant. Indeque animalis quoddam Græci vocant *σπρυγα*, quia *σπρυγα* h. e. *subulam* cornu suo referat, itidem *subulonis* nomen datum."

Suburra, *Sûbûra*, a Roman street and tribe. Some vain attempts have been made at the derivation of this word: but the investigation of the origin of the names of places is generally ineffectual,

and at all events does not fall in with the plan of this work.

Suffragor, I support or recommend; I support by voting. "From the *suffragines* which specially sustain an animal, by which it sustains and supports itself." Perot. Then *Refragor* is for *Resuffragor*. ¶ Al. from *ὑποφράγομαι*, taken in the sense of speaking after another or seconding him. But why G?

Suppārum, *Supdārum*, *Sipdārum*, a linen sail fastened to the highest part of a mast, a topsail; a flag, streamer; a linen garment. Festus says: "Velum omne quod ex lino est, *supparum* dicitur." Dacier derives *supparum* from *ὑπὸ* and *φάρος*. Donnegan explains *φάρος* "a cloke or loose robe; a veil or other covering for the head and face; a sail; linen cloth." But what is *ὑπὸ*? Festus says that the *supparum* is the same as the *Subucula*, which is an under garment. Then *ὑπὸ* is explained. But Varro directly contradicts Festus: "Capitium ab eo, quod capit pectus: alterum quod subtus, a quo *Subucula*: alterum quod *supra* a quo *supparum*, nisi quod id dicunt *Oscē*." Is then *ὑπὸ* here *Up*, as in *ὑποπτύω, ὑποπτομαι*, &c.? ¶ Vossius, Forcellini, and Dacier notice a word *σιφάρος*, a topsail.

T.

Talitrum, a rap or fillip with one's finger. "Talus seems to have been anciently said of the little bones not only of the foot but of the hand. Gloss. Philox.: 'Talares, κόνδυλοι ποδῶν. Talarii, κόνδυλοι χειρῶν.' Hence *talitrum*." V.

Taminia uva, a kind of wild grape. Dacier: "Taminum sive *tamina* erat macula, tabes. Inde *attaminare*. Inde *taminia* uva maculis variegata, distincta, quæ ideo etiam *Variana* et *Variola* nuncupata, ut ex Plinio Macrobioque cognoscere est."

Tasconium, a kind of potter's earth. "A loco *Tasco*," says Ainsworth.

Tauris, *Taurilia*, games in honor of the infernal Gods. Dacier: "Taurii dicti quod a ludimagistro discipulus in crudo bovis [i. e. *tauri*] corio impelleretur, donec virtute talorum consisteret."

Tragopan, a bird thus described by Livy: "Major aquilâ, cornua in temporibus curvata habens, ferruginei coloris, tantum capite phœniceo." Dacier: "It seems formed from *τράγος*, a goat, and *πᾶν*, Pan. As being like Pan with goat's

Etym.

horns. Instead however of its having goat's horns, Solinus says that it has rams' horns." Vossius adds that the color of the head was like the color of Pan, and quotes Virgil: "Quem (i. e. Pana) vidimus ipsi Sanguineis ebuli baccis minioque rubentem."

Tranquillus, calm, still, smooth. Said properly of a calm unruffled sea. Qui *transiri* aut *tranari* quit. But power is expressed in adjectives by *Bilis*, *Ilis*, &c.

Trichila, a covered walk made of vines, &c. Or an arbor. Jos. Scaliger refers it to *τρίχλωος*, "pilis densus et quasi imeditus." Rather from a word *τριχίλιος* formed from *τρίχες*. But Scaliger's idea seems not a happy one.

Tubus, a pipe, tube. Fr. *tuba*, a trumpet which is of that form. ¶ Al. from a word *τόπος* formed from *τυπῶ* fut. 2. of *τύπτω*. "Quia percutiendo est excavatus," says Scaliger.

Turdus, a thrush. From *surdus*, deaf. *Κωφότερος κίχλης* is a Greek proverb. But why T for S? Nor does the Æolic Τῶ for Σῶ seem to assist us here.

Turpis, ugly, hideous; applied to the conduct, base, disgraceful. For *torpis* fr. *τέτροπα* (*τέτροπα*) pf. mid. of *τρέπω*. That is, perverse, awry, awkward. It is otherwise explained as that from which we turn in disgust.

Tutulus, a tower or high head dress; the peak or tuft of a priest's cap. Varro says that *tutulus* means also the highest part of a city, a citadel, which he refers to *tutus*, defended. Hence a tower or high head-dress. But Ennius shortens the first syllable of *tutulus*.

V.

Vacerra, a stake; palisade. For *bacerra* from a word *bacus*, whence *baculus*.

Vagina, a sheath. Fr. *πήγω*, to fix tight: Dor. *πάγω*, whence *παγίνα*, *vagina*. ¶ Al. from *vaco*. But VA should thus be short. ¶ Al. for *valgina* from Celt. *balg*, a sack, bag, purse, pod, &c. which is allied to Lat. *bulga*. ¶ Lbuid: "Irish *faighin*."

Vatius, h-w-legged. Vossius: "Fr. *βάρδς*, which Hesychius states was used by the Tarentines for *καταφεφής*, inclining to one side more than to another." But this seems hardly the meaning of *καταφεφής*.

Veneo, *Vaneo*, to be exposed to sale, to be sold. Fr. *ἀνέω*, whence *ἀνέομαι*, to purchase. Hence *veneo*, and *vaneo*,

somewhat as *gEnu* from *γΟυν*. ¶ *Al.* from *αἰρέω*, to praise; *αἰρέομαι*, to be praised, and hence to be set off, set off for sale.

Vēpres, *Vēpris*, a thorn, bramble, bush. Fr. *bruyère*, *bruyère*, *Æol.* *βρωῖδα*, a bramble, says Scaliger. I suppose, through transp. *βρωῖδα*, then *bepris*, (as some derive *vE-neo* from *ἄνω*, and somewhat as *gEnu* from *γΟυν*.) and *vepris*.

Verruca, a wart. "From Arab. *verrucah*." Tt. ¶ *Al.* for *verruca*. "Heliotropio, zacynthā, aliāve herbā verrucariā averruncatur, h. e. avertitur." V.

Vexex, a wether-sheep. From a word *φέρβηξ* fr. *φέρβω*, to nourish, feed. As feeding merely and not propagating. ¶ *Al.* for *verpex* fr. *verpus*.

Vestigium, the print of a foot, a print, mark, trace. Hence the sole of the foot, which makes the print. Also, a token, proof. *Vestigium* temporis is an instant or moment. Cicero: "Eodem et loci *vestigio* et temporis." Time is compared to space, of which a mere print occupies the smallest portion. Forcellini otherwise: "Translatio a celeritate facientis *vestigium*, quod scilicet nihil pene citius fiat quā *vestigium*." Hence "*e vestigio*" is instantly. But whence is *vestigium*? Here are guesses. As *Fastigium* is from *Fastus*, Scheide refers *vestigium* to *ἔσται* pp. of *ἔω*, I place, set, i. e. my foot. V, as in *Vespera*. ¶ *Al.* from *βῆω*, to go, pp. *βέβησται*; as from *βέβησσαι* is *βήσσα*. So some derive *ἔχνος* from *ἔχω*, *ἔχα*. ¶ *Al.* from *ve* and *stigo*, (whence *Instigo*.) to make a prick or mark.

Vincio, I bind. From a verb *πυκνίζω*, (same as *πυκνέω*, to press close together,) fut. *πυκνώσω*, *πυκνώω*, transp. *πυκνώω*, whence *vincio*, *vincio*. ¶ *Al.* from *ἵς*, *ἵος*, a fibre, tendon, and so a string, cord. ¶ *Al.* from *ἵχρω*, to prevail over, somewhat as *κρατέω* is to hold or detain. Hence *ἵχρω*, *vicio*, *vincio*. ¶ *Al.* cut down from *vincino-amficio*, whence *vincio*, *vincio*.

Vinulus, *Vinulus*. Plautus: "Compellando oratione *vinulā*, *venustulā*." The word *Venustulā* gives much weight

to the opinion of Wachter who refers it to Celt. *sein*, fine, neat. ¶ Isidorus says: "*Vinnulata* vox est levis et mollis et flexibilis. Dicta a *vinno*, cincinno molli-ter flexo." But whence is this *vinnus*? ¶ Dacier: "*Vinulus*, mollis, a *vinii* diminutione. Nam *vinum*, quod generosum non esset, *vinulum* et *tullum* appellabant."

Vireo, to be verdant or green. From *εἶρ*, *εἶπος*, spring.

Vitellus, the yoke of an egg. Turton: "Fr. *vita*. Because it contains the life of the chick." But I should thus be long. Rather, from *φύτον*, an offspring. For *phitellus*. ¶ *Al.* from *λέκιος*, the yoke of an egg: *Ἄολ.* *λέκιος*, transp. *πιθέλος*, whence *vitelus*, *vitulus*, *vitellus*.

Ulmus, an elm. Anglo-Sax. *elm*, Belg. *olm*, Germ. *ulm*. (Also, Irish *ailm*, if I understand Lhuyd rightly.) But all these, says Wachter, are in the opinion of Skinner from the Latin. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *δλμος*, a mortar, a pestle, a tripod, a kind of a cup, a part of the leg, the trunk of the body, a stupid fellow. The four first significations have nothing in common, but the wood of which they are made; and the remaining ones clearly allude to the trunk of a tree. This is undoubtedly the elm, the timber of which was in very general use among the Greeks and Romans." But *δλμος* is rather from a verb *δλω*, *δλωμαι*, to roll round, as Lennep suggests.

Undo, the fruit of the strawberry tree, and the tree itself. Pliny: "Pomum in-honorum, ut cui nomen ex argumento sit *nam tantum edendi*." Turton copies Pliny: "A kind of crab, so called because from its austerity only one can be eaten at a time."

Voconia pyra. "Called perhaps from one *Voconius*, who first planted them: though Pliny ranks them among those, the origin of which was not known. In Harduin's MSS. it is *vocima*." F.

Ursus, a bear. Haigh: "Fr. *χέρσος*, uncultivated, rough." Hence *heross*, then *ursus*, as *Helcus*, *Ulcus*.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

Εγκωνα. "A stick on which pedlars raised and carried their fardels."—Rather, a stick raised for this purpose.

Ætas. *Ævum*, *ævitas*, as *Bonum*, *Bonitas*.

Ævion. "Fr. *αἶον*, whence *ævum*," &c. As *δόλον* becomes *dolum*.

Aice. "Anglo-Sax. *elch*, Suec. *elg*." W.

Altare. Lhuyd: "Irish *altair*, Armor. *altor*."

Ambulo. Jones: "Fr. *ἀμφελάω*, *ἀμφελάω*." That is, ago me circumcirca. Hence *ambelo*, as *ἐμφω*, *ambō*; then *ambulo*, as *σκόπελος*, *scopulus*.

Amo. Al. from Arab. *umm*, a mother.

Anas. Al. from *ἄ νᾶσσα*, *ἄ νᾶσσ'*.

Ancile. Compare *Incile*.

Animus. Cicero: "Humorem et calorem qui est fusus in corpore, *animum* denique illum SPIRABILEM—."

Anser. "For *chanser*." As *Eres* for *Cheres*.

Apex. "As tied with thread." Wachter explains it of binding the head, and compares it with Goth. *waip*, a diadem.

Apinæ. Forcellini says on *Apinarius*: "Salmasius thinks it comes from Gr. *ἀπάνη* or *ἄπάνη*, which occurs in *Suidas*, and signifies anything trifling or ridiculous." *Apinæ* may be referred to the same.

Apis. Compare *Examen*.

Apud. "For *adpud*." Compare Gr. *ἐμποδών*.

Aqua. "Fr. *αἰκνία*, level." Xenophon: *Πέδιον ἄπαν ὈΜΑΛΟΝ ὈΣΠΕΡ ΘΑΛΑΤΤΑ*. Sir W. Drummond gives *aqua* to the Orientals.

Aquila. Lhuyd: "Irish *akuil*, Armor. *ækl*."

Arbor. Al. from a word *ἀριφόρος*, very

productive. Whence *ἀρόφος*, *ἄροφος*, and *arbors*, as *ἄμφο*, *ambo*.

Ardeo. "From *aridus*, *ardus*." As *Calidus* for *Calidus*. Virgil: "Postquam exhausta palus, terræque ardore debescunt." *Ardore* is dryness.

Armilausa. "A defectu manicarum vestis quædam militaris Latino-barbaris dicitur *ermilausa*, i. e. non manicata, absque manicis, ab *arm* brachium, et *los* destitutus." W.

Asellus. Dele "See above."

Asper. "Fr. *ἄσποπος*." Compare *prospærus* from *πρόσφορος*.

Assiduus. Compare *Sedulus*.

Auctor, (2). My learned friend Mr. Quayle explains it thus: "He, who is selling, adds to, increases the price."

Auctoramentum. Mr. Quayle explains it: "That which is added to, given beyond, the stipulated reward." Fr. *augeo*, *suctum*.

Augeo. "Goth. *aukan*, Germ. *auchen*, Icel. *auka*." W.

Auster. Wachter: "Plaga australis est pars mundi æstiva et omnium calidissima." Ovid has "ΤΕΡΙΔΟ ΝΟΤΟ."

Balteus. "Fr. *βάλλω*, pp. *βάβαλται*." Rather, from *βλητός*, Dor. *βλατός*, transp. *βαλτός*.

Bes. Tacitus in *Ann.* vi, 17, has "duas scænoris partes." The Delphin Editor says: "Intelligo duas partes ex TRIBUS partibus, vel duas TERTIAS partes." See *Homer* II. K. 253.

Blandus. Wachter: "Martinus observat quod Hebræis una vox *Planum*, *Lævem* et *Blandum* significet. Hinc *blandum* deducit a *plano*. Is *blandus* est, qui plana, non aspera loquitur." One who talks smoothly. *Planus*, *planidus*, as *Vivus*, *Vividus*. Hence *plandus* and *blandus*.

Bucca. Lhuyd: "Armor. *bôch*."
Bufo. Lhuyd: "Irish *búaf*."
Caduceum. "For *caruceum*." Vice versa *meRidies* is for *meDídies*.
Cæcus. Lhuyd: "Irish *káech*."
Campus. Al. from Celt. *kamm*, crooked, curved.
Capo. Wachter elsewhere refers it to Germ. *kappen*, to cut, which he compares with *κόπτω, κοπῶ*, to cut.
Carduus. Wachter refers to Celt. *cartnu*, to clear from dirt, and to Germ. *karden*, to card.
Cartilago. So Tusailago.
Carnus. Al. from *xpéios*, in want; Ion. *xpḗios*, Dor. *xpáios, xpḗos*, transp. *xḗpos*.
Caula. "For *caveola*." Or for *cavula*.
Centum. Lhuyd: "Brit. Armor. Corn. *kant*, Irish *keantr*."
Cerno Hæreditatem may be compared with the Greek phrase *Νουμῶ Θεός*.
Cippus, a sharp stake. Wachter compares it with "Anglo-Sax. *cyp*, trabs, lignum dolatum; Engl. *chip*, and *chip-ax*; and Gr. *κοπεῖν*, Germ. *kappen*."
Clam. To the Slavonic derivations given by L'Evêque of Palam and Coram, should have been added that given by him of *clam*: "Clam veut dire Secrettement, en cachette: et me paroît aussi Slavon. Clam se dit pour *kolami*, et (par une contraction très conformé au génie de la langue Slavonne) *klami*, au milieu des Pieux; c'est à dire dans des cabannes qui étoient formées de Pieux revêtus d'écorces, de peaux, ou de branchages."
Clunus. Lhuyd: "Brit. *klyn*."
Codex. Madan explains it "a table-book, made of several boards joined together."
Cæna. Lhuyd: "Armor. *kðan*, Cornish *kðn*."
Cogo. "For *coago*." Whence *co-egi*, *co-actum*.
Compesco. "So *Dispesco*" &c. Add *Segrego*.
Considero. "... ἐπίσημι τῶν νοῦν." Homer. Il. κ, 45: "Ἐπὶ φρένα θῆχ' ἰεποῖσι."
Cor. Or fr. *κῆρ*, Æol. *κῆρ*.
Cresco. "For *crassesco*." That is, to grow thick, large, numerous, &c. *Cru-desco* is explained "to increase" by Martin on Georg. 3, 504. Tooke refers *cresco* to Anglo-Sax. *kersan*, to grow, and remarks that the Latin etymologist struggles in vain to discover any other source. Others refer it to *κρέας* or *creo*.
Crusta. Lhuyd: "Irish *krusta*."
Crystallum, crystal, &c.

Culex. Lhuyd: "Irish *kayl*."
Cuneus. Lhuyd: "North Wales *kŷu*."
Cyprum. Lhuyd: "Irish *kopar*, Brit. *koppr*, Corn. *koher*, Armor. *kuor*."
Curtus. "Fr. *κέρουραι*." Whence *κourids, kouprids, curtus*.
Delubrum is fr. *λόβω, luo*.
Dens, dentis. Al. for *tends, tendis*, from *τέρω*, to eat. "Goth. *twinth*, Belg. *tand*." W. "Brit. Corn. Armor. *dant*." Lhuyd.
Destino. "So *Deteneo, Detino*." So *Retinaculum* from a verb *Retino, avi*.
Disco. Lhuyd: "Brit. *dysgy*, Corn. *desky*, Armor. *diaki*."
Dissipo. "Germ. *seiven*." Wachter writes it *sieben*. He mentions Germ. *sipen*, and Sorab. *sipn, fundere*.
Dormio. "Fr. *δέψμα, &c*." A verb formed from a substantive often expresses the use for which it is intended. Thus *Olcus* is a house; *Olcus* is to dwell in a house. *Templum* is a space in the air cut off mentally by the augurs for the purpose of viewing; *Contemplor* is to view such a space. So from *Δέψμα*, a hide—as hides were in the olden time specially used for lying on and sleeping on—a verb might have been formed signifying to lie on or to sleep on a skin, and so to sleep in general. Add to the passages already cited the following from Homer: *Ἀδράρ δ' ἔψ ἦρας Ἐδδ' ὑπὸ δ' ἔστρωτο βυβὸς βόδς ἀργαλίαιο*.
Dorsum, the back. "Quòd *devertexum* sit *deorsum*," says Festus. Rather, quòd sit *deorsum*, as inclining downwards. This is properly applicable to quadrupeds. *Dorsum* is also a ridge of hills. In *Sussex* are hills called the *Boar's-back*.
Duco—Dux. Wachter mentions Welsh and Armoric *dug, dux*.
Ebrius. "For *ebibrius*." Compare *Proprius*.
Equus. Lhuyd: "Irish *each*."
Exercitus. Gibbon: "So sensible were the Romans of the imperfection of valor without skill and practice, that in their language the name of an army was borrowed from the word which signifies exercise. Military exercises were the important and unremitting object of their discipline."
Exta. "For *exsecta*." So *Prosecta*.
Exuo. The fact is, a LATIN word *duo* existed as formed from Gr. *δύω*; then *ex-duo* was formed, which was softened to *exuo*.
Facesso. "Or *facesso hinc, is facio iter hinc*." Compare *Proficio, Proficiscor*.

Faleo. Wachter mentions the northern "valka, agitare, and faleke, circus."

Fanum. Haigh: "Fr. φανόν. Temples were richly ornamented."

Fanus. "As being conducted by the light of tapers." Compare Vespillo from Vesper.

Furca. Or from φορέω, φορῶ, whence a word φορῆ, forca, furca.

Gallus. Lhuyd: "Irish gall." He elsewhere represents peav-ghall to be the Irish for Pea-cock.

Gloria. Lhuyd: "Irish gloir."

Hibernus. For himerus. Compare scaBellum.

Hic (2). Read at the end ἦκ' instead of ἦκ'.

Honor. "Honor aliquando fuit vox media, INJURIAM significans, testa Gellio." W.

Hospes. "For hespes, as dEntes" &c. Read "as vice versâ."

Immo. Compare Penitus.

Industriâ, purposely. Said of what happens not accidentally on our part, but with our exertion and taking pains to bring about an event.

Labium: "Fr. λαβέω," &c. Juvenal: "Hujus Pallida labra cibum CAPIUNT digitis alienis." ¶ "A Germ. leiben, dividere. Margo oris est naturâ in labium superius et inferius divisa." W.

Latus, wide. Lhuyd: "Irish leathan."

Laurus. Lhuyd: "Armor. lôre. Irish laurus. Brit. lawrye."

Levo. So κομφίζω is to lift up, from κούφος, light.

Liber. Lhuyd: "Corn. liver, Irish leavar, Brit. lhygyr."

Libra. "As properly weighing a libra." Compare Pondo.

Litæra. Lhuyd: "Irish litir, Corn. and Armor. litheren."

Locusta. "German Sprinkel, a locust, from Springen, to spring. So Lat. locusta means a leaper, if derived from læken, to leap." W.

Lustrum is from a word λούστρον from λούω, and perhaps in the first sense from a word λούστρον from λούω.

Lustrum (1). In antepenult. read "(i. e. luxi)" &c.

Macero. "As from τέρακα" &c. Read "As from τήκω, is τηκερός, Dor. τακερός," &c.

Manus. Lhuyd: "Irish man, main."

Metus. Il. κ, P21: Πολλάκι γὰρ ΜΕΘΙΕΙ τε καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλει πορεύεσθαι.

Mille. Lhuyd: "Irish mile. Brit. and Corn. mil. Armoric mill."

Mirror. Al. for *mermiror* fr. *μερμαιρομαι*, to ponder anxiously, and so to observe intently.

Muller. Wachter: "Propriè est *μοιτικα* a Germ. *malen*, molere." Or fr. *μέλλω*, to grind; fut. *μωλάω*.

Murus. Lhuyd: "Irish mur, Brit. myr."

Ollus. "Ancient form of *illus* or *ille*." So *Ipsus* was used.

Pallaca. From Gr. *παλλακή*.

Persona. Al. from *πρόσωπον*, whence *προσωπία*, *προσωπίνα*, transp. *προσωπίνα*, whence *persopina*, as dEntes from ὄστρον, vEster for vOster: thence *persona*.

Pica. "Apparently from Angle-Sax. *spæcan*, to speak, talk. It is called by the poets Loquax and Garrula." W.

Platessa. Or from a word *πλατέσις*, *πλατέσσα*.

Pondus. "As pOdex" &c. We say mOlten from mElt.

Præcidaneus. "For *præcido* for *præcedo* seems uncommon." See however Præliganeum.

Præda. "For *prædata*." Whence *prædta*, *præta* or *præda*.

Pratum. Al. from *βρωτόν*, eaten or to be eaten: Æol. *βρώτον*, as *πρωτος* is Æolic for *πρωτος*: thence *bratum* and *pratum*.

Probo. As Destino, avi, and Retinaculum, are from Teneo: so from *prohabeo* might be *prohibeo*, avi, cut down to *probo*, avi. *Prohabeo*, I hold out, I hold forward, viz. that I may inspect and examine. ¶ Al. from *προφάω*, *προφῶ*, in the sense of *προφαίνω*.

Propero. Al. from *προφέρω* (με), I advance.

Quasillus. Lhuyd: "Irish *keishin*."

Questus. "Fr. *queror*." So *Hanustus* from *Haurio*.

Quisnam. Or *nam* is indeed. See *Nam*.

Ruga. Lhuyd: "Irish *roka*."

Saburra. "Fr. *sabulum*." Whence *sabulera*, as *Patera*, *Arcera*. Then *sabulra*, *saburra*.

Saliunca. Martyn says that it is the *Nardus Celtica*, a species of *Valerian*, and that it was named Ἄλιονγγια. Is then *saliunca* for *saliunga*?

Sanguis, blood. "It may appear strange," says Isaac Vossius, "and yet it is true that *sanguen* is analogically deduced from *αίμα*." Does not the Reader stare? However, let us try to get *sanguis* from *αίμα*. Gen. *αίματος*—*αίματος*—*αίματος*, as *αίσσει* becomes *ἔσσει*—hence *ἡμῆμος*, as *Τις* becomes *Quis*—*ἡμῆμῆς*,

for IS Latin answers to OX Greek in the termination of the third declension—*sanguis*, as "Eξ becomes Sex—*sanguis*, as *princeps* becomes *princeps* and SaMskrit SaNakrit—then *sanguis* falls naturally into *sanguis*. Is the Reader reminded of London and Brutus!

Saturnus. Lhuyd: "Irish *Saturn*, British *Sadurn*."

Scisco. "For voting" &c. Job: "The cause, which I knew not, I searched out."

Somnus. Al. from *sopio*, whence *sopius*, *sopnus*, *somnus*.

Sonus. Lhuyd: "Irish *son*, *soin*. Brit. *sôn*, *sân*."

Soror. Lhuyd: "Corn. *hor*."

Sôrario. Forcellini: "Pariter cresco, duarum sororum geminarum instar. Festus: '*Sororiare* mammae dicuntur puellarum, cum primùm tumescunt, ut *Fraterculare* puerorum.' Pliny: '*Mammae sororiantes*.' Id est, nimis pariter turgentes vel noxiâ lactis copiâ, vel alio aliquo vitio."

Stera. "Ab *στέρρα*." So our Story for History.

Stolidus, line 2. Read "sucker" for "suckler."

Suggillo. Al. from *subigo*, whence *subigillo*, as *Occo*, *Occillo*—then *subgillo*, *suggillo*.

Sylva, *Silva*. *Silva* seems to be the

trus reading. It is sanctioned, says Forcellini, by Gifanius, Manutius, Donsquius, Cellarius, Vossius, by the best Inscriptions and by ancient Mss. Is then the derivation of this word from *σαγ* or from *ξέλον* shaken? No more than the derivation of *Fama* is shaken, because it is not written *Phama*. Forcellini remarks on *Inclytus*: "Some write *Inclitus*, because words, though they are of Greek origin, in consequence of long adoption gradually pass into the Latin spelling, like *Fama*, *SILVA*."

Tellus. Lhuyd: "Irish *tealla*."

Testis. Lhuyd: "Brit. *tjst*."

Teter. For the first account of this word I am indebted to an able scholar, Alfred Phillips, Esq., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Tilia. Lhuyd: "Irish *teileog*."

Titulus. Lhuyd: "Irish *tiotal*, Welsh *titl*."

Tracto. "Or *trabo* is here" &c. *Tracto* is *traho* *σέρω*.

Tristis. Lhuyd: "Brit. and Corn. *trist*."

Ultrò means also far off. Plautus: "*Ultrò* istum a me." That is, to a point removed. Compare *Ulterior*. Also, still more, moreover. Virgil: "*His lacrymis vitam damus et miserescimus ultrò*." That is, still further, as a further display of mercy.

FINIS.

