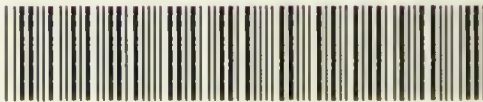


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THE NEW NATION.

VOL. IV.

THE NEW NATION.

BY

JOHN MORRIS.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

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THE NEW NATION.



CHAPTER VII. (*continued*).

THE TESTIMONY OF BYGONE HUMANITY CONCERNING THE RACE OF SHEM, AS CONVEYED TO US IN FORTY LANGUAGES AND SEVERAL HUNDRED DIALECTS.

SO FAR the reader, if he was originally very much prejudiced in favour of the Shemite race and therefore has not yet lost faith in Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, may, still holding on to some vague idea about the Israelites being "the chosen people of God," have been able, in his own mind, to make excuses for these people, for their blasphemous pretensions, their frightful idolatry and bloodthirsty habits of human sacrifice; for a prejudiced mind is very elastic, superstition still has some hold on people's opinions, and others may find excuses where I see none; but no matter how superstitious the race of Shem may have been, or, if they prefer my saying so, no matter how holy they were, they need not have been filthy dirty; they need not have been so foul and loathsome as to have bred corruption until their names have become associated with fleas, bugs, and such like body vermin; they need not have gone about in a state so intensely nasty as to breed the itch, the leprosy and a host of other skin diseases; some of which, such as the small-pox, and the plague, have apparently been so virulent, when once in full career, as to have attacked dirty and clean almost alike, and still remain a scourge to humanity; nor need they have bred such other foul diseases as attack the vital source, from which fresh life should spring pure and undefiled, and cause a whole family of complaints to be generated from generation to generation; these things can not have been a necessity of their superstition, nor can such filth, and foul corrupting rottenness, have been a necessary accompaniment of their peculiar sanctity; that these loathsome diseases are merely a matter of cause and effect there can be no doubt, the causes being dirt

and vice, the result being putrefaction in a thousand different forms.

When speaking, in Chapter III., of Sarah the wife of Abraham and the disease she communicated to Abimelech (Abi-Melech) King of Gerar, I set it down as the leprosy, and in Chapter VI., when treating of Moses and the Exodus of lepers from Egypt, I stated that I should hereafter show, by etymology, that leprosy and such like loathsome diseases were common to the whole Shemite race, from Shem himself downwards. The reader will of course remember, that, in Chapter VI., I historically connected Moses and his followers with the lepers of Egypt; I have now to fulfil the promise then made concerning the whole race of Shem, and, in so doing, I herewith produce my third chain of evidence.

No. 1. Sm, Sam, Sem or Shem.

Egyptian 569	Shemm, venom, poison.
Swahili A.	Sumu, poison.
Turkish 741	Semm, poison.
Turkish 728	Samm, poisonous.
Arabic 676	Samm, venomous, baneful, infectious.
Arabic 712	Samm, poisoning, infecting with venom.
Hindu 1236	Samm, venomous.
Hindu 1308	Samm, poison.
English	Zymotic, pertaining to a morbid poison, a small quantity of which entering the blood, produces in that fluid a peculiar change which is analogous to that of fermentation. (Latham's edition of Johnson. London, 1870.)
	<i>Memo</i> : "It must not be assumed that " all zymotic diseases are true fermenta- " tions, for the class is intended to compre- " hend all the principal diseases which have " prevailed as endemics, and all those which " are communicable by contact, as <i>syphilis</i> . " <i>scurvy</i> , &c. <i>Small-pox</i> , <i>plague</i> , <i>whooping</i> " <i>cough</i> , &c., are among the zymotic " diseases." (See Chambers's <i>Encyclo-</i> <i>pædia</i> . London, 1874.)
Arabic 600	Zama, stink.
Arabic 668	Zuhm, a stink.
Arabic 668	Zahim, or Zaham, stinking.
Hebrew	Zmh or Zanh (זמה), lewdness. Jerem. xiii. 27, <i>the lewdness of thy whoredom</i> . Ezek. xxiv. 13, <i>thy filthiness is lewdness</i> .

Persian 676	Sam, a disease, a swelling.
Hindu 1236	Sam, a swelling.
German	Schwamm, a spongy excrescence on the body, proud flesh.
Polish	Dzuma, the plague, or pestilence.
Assyrian	Simnu, the plague.

No. 2. Aylm, Ilam, Elam or Helam.

Arabic 490	Halam, being corroded, fretted by worms.
Arabic 490	Halim, full of tikes.

No. 3. Asur will be considered with No. 75 Isra-el.

No. 4. Arpkd or Arphaxad; as in the two previous chains of evidence, I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 5. Lod, Laud or Lud; words derived from No. 34 Lot or Loth are included with this name.

Irish	Luid, a sloven.
Gaelic	Luid, a trull, a slovenly female.
Latin	Lutum, Luti, dirt, a dirty fellow.
Latin	Luteus, Lutca, dirty, sorry, pitiful.
Arabic 1053	Latt, impure, dirty.
Hindu 1766	Lat, dirty.
Italian	Loto, filthiness, nastiness.
Irish	Lcithe, mouldiness.
English	Lethy, dirty. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Zulu Kafir	Lota, anything disgusting.
Scotch	Laith, loathsome.
English	Laythe, loathsome. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Lothc, to create disgust. In this sense the word is obsolete; it now means to feel disgust.
English	Loathsome, disgusting, exciting disgust.
Anglo-Saxon	Laath, abomination.
English	Lewd, given to unlawful indulgence of lust, ad- dicted to fornication and adultery, dissolute, libidinous, vile, profligate, wicked, licentious.
Irish	Lot, a prostitute.
Gaelic	Lot, to commit fornication.
Manchu Tartar	Latoumbi, to commit the sin of the flesh.
Sanscrit 871	Luta, a kind of cutaneous disease.

Anglo-Saxon Lida, pestilence.
 Irish Loit, a plague.

No. 6. Arm or Aram ; words derived from No. 49 Arm or Aram are included with this name.

Arabic 831 Aarim, dirty, obscene.
 English Harum, slovenly. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Anglo-Saxon Worms, or Wyrms, corrupt matter, corruption.
 New Zealand Uruumu, a swelling.
 Arabic 1363 Waram, plural Awram, a tumour, swelling, imposthume.
 Persian 1350 Waram, a painful swelling.
 Hindu 2133 Waram, a swelling, tumour.
 Arabic 196 Iram, having a swelling.
 Sanscrit 143 Irma, a sore.
 Anglo-Saxon Hramma, a canker in the flesh.
 English Harm, a contagious disease. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

No. 7. Uz, Aoz, Us or Es will be considered with No. 165 Ause or Hosa.

No. 8. Ul, Ieoul, Hula, Hul or Chul.

Hebrew Alh (אִל), filthy.
 Ps. xiv. 3, they are all *filthy*.
 Job xv. 16, more abominable and *filthy*.
 Galla African Ele, or Elaie, to become fusty.
 Polish Walac, to soil or dirty.
 Polish Uwalac, to soil, foul or dirty.
 Persian 151 Aludan, to stain, pollute, contaminate, defile ; to be polluted, to be defiled.
 Arabic 873 Aalah, foulness, impurity.
 Persian 146 Alay, defiling, a defiler.
 Persian 145 Ala, a contaminator.
 Turkish 481 Ala, that which defiles or pollutes.
 Anglo-Saxon Hwcle, putrefaction, rottenness.
 English Welowe, to rot. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Wallow, to live in filth or gross vice.
 Anglo-Saxon Hwall, wanton.
 Irish Aile, a smell.
 Zulu Kafir Gwala, to be dirty.
 Arabic 975 Kalih, dirty.
 Arabic 1030 Kawlaa, filth, nastiness, dirt.
 Arabic 977 Kalah, being dirty, dirtiness.
 Hindu 938 Chhila, dirty.

- Arabie 985 Kahl, keeping the person dirty.
 Hebrew Klh or Kalh (קלח), loathsome.
 Ps. xxxviii. 7, my loins are filled with a
loathsome disease.
- Hebrew Gal (גל), to pollute, to defile.
 Zephaniah iii. 1, filthy and *polluted*.
 Mal. i. 7, wherein have we *polluted* thee.
 Isaiah lix. 3, your hands are *defiled*.
- Polish Kalae, to defile, befoul, dirty or pollute
 Polish Kal, dirt, filth.
 Norman Cule, filth.
 Turkish 948 Kehle, a louse.
 Irish Cel, poison. (Supplement.)
 Sanerit 1169 Hahala, a sort of deadly poison.
 Hebrew Hla or Hala (להל), diseased. [feet.
 2 Chron. xvi. 12, Asa was *diseased* in his
 Hebrew Hly or Haly (להל), sickness, disease.
 Deut. xxviii. 61, *sickness* and every plague.
 Eeel. vi. 2, it is an evil *disease*.
- Swahili A. Weli, sickness.
 Swahili A. Uweli, disease, sickness.
 Scotch Ill, disease, malady.
 English Eile, to be sickly. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Ail, to be indisposed, or an indisposition.
 (Wright's *Obsolete*.) [eased.
 English Ill, unhealthy, sick, indisposed, disordered, dis-
 English Ail, indisposition, or morbid affection.
 English Wale, a swelling. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Wheal, a pustule.
 ManchuTartar Aialambi, to break out all over the body with
 suppurating pustules, as in cases of small-pox.
 ManchuTartar Oualou, a large ulcer or boil.
 Coptie Al, a boil, the itch. (Bunsen, v. 748.)
 Meto African Uwele, the itch.
 Persian 186 Awla, a blister, pimple, felon, freckle, small-
 pox or other eruption of the skin. [illness.
 Arabie 488 Halaa, being covered with an eruption after
 Anglo-Saxon Wol, plague, pestilence, disease, mortality.
 Dutch Kwaal, a disease, distemper or malady.
 Dutch Quaal, a disease or distemper.
 Irish Ceal, sickness.
 Anglo-Saxon Calwa, a disease which causes baldness.
 ManchuTartar Choula, pus, corrupted blood.
 Gaelie Col, incest.
 Gaelie Colach, wicked, impious, incestuous.
 Gaelie Colaidh, lewd, carnal.

Dutch	Geil, lascivious, lewd, obscene.
Anglo-Saxon	Gal, wanton, licentious.
Hindu 917	Chhala, a pustule, pimple, watery vesicle, blister.
Hindu 1595	Kil, a botch, a carbuncle.
Greek	Kele, or Kale, a tumour.
Icelandic	Kyli, a boil, an abscess.
English	Coil, a lump or swelling. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Caul, a swelling. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Coul, an abscess. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Kile, an ulcer, a sore. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Turkish 929	Kel, the ringworm or tetterworm.
Arabic 974	Kulaa, St. Anthony's fire or any similar disease corroding the flesh to the bone; pustules in the
Arabic 976	Kalaa, scurf or scab. [mouth.
Arabic 977	Kalah, being covered with spots from scab.
Swedish	Klia, to itch.
Danish	Kloe, the itch, the scab.
Kono African	Kali, the itch; <i>Vei</i> (African) the same.
Hindu 882	Chul, the itch; scratching.
Zincali	Guel, the itch.
French	Gale, the itch, scab or mange.
Sanscrit 293	Gula, the small-pox.
PeninAfrican	Kuli, the small-pox.
TomaAfrican	Kilikili, the small-pox.

No. 9. Gthr, Gather, Guether or Gater; words derived from No. 57 Ktorh, Kctura, Cetura or Chettoura (*Wife of Abraham*) are included with this name.

Hindu 1555	Kathri, impurity, uncleanness.
Hindu 921	Chhutahra, defiled by touching, foul, corrupt, polluted.
Scotch	Quhither, or Quhidder, a slight illness.
New Zealand	Katirehe, a sore throat.
English	Catarrh, a chronic affection of the mucus mem- brane of the nostrils and fauces.
Fijian	Kadre, a disease in the throat. [neck.
French Romn	Gohatereau, one who has a large tumour on the
French	Goitre, a large spongy tumour which comes in the throat, a wen. (<i>See Fleming and Tibbin's Dictionary.</i>)
English	Goiter, a large tumour that forms gradually on the human throat.
French	Cantere, an issue, also a canterising iron.
English	Canterize, to burn or sear morbid flesh with fire or a hot iron.

English	Cautery, a burning or searing, &c.
Latin	Cauterium, Cauterii, an instrument to burn gangrened flesh.
Greek	Kauter, an iron to cauterize with.
Greek	Kauteriazō, to cauterize.
Scotch	Kitter, to fester; used concerning a sore; to gather as a boil does.
English	Gather, to come to a head as a sore, and generate pus. (<i>Johnson's Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
English	Gotour, the matter of a fester or wound. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Quitter, matter from a wound. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Quetoure, a scab or swelling. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>) [elbow.
Spanish	Codera, an itch, a scabbiness or psora on the
Ntere A.	Kuturo, the small-pox.
Hindu 1663	Khodara, pock-marked.

No. 10. Ms, Mas, Mes, Mash, Masa, Mesa, Masc or Mosoch, will be considered with No. 162 Msh, Mosheh, Mosch, Mose or Moses, and Mosaic.

No. 11. Slh, Salah, Sala, Selach, Scelah or Schelach; words derived from No. 89 Saol, Scaul or Schaul, and No. 95 Slh, Selah, Sala, Sela, Sila, Shela, Scela or Schela are included with this name.

Zulu Kafir	Sila, filth, dirt on the face, feet, &c.
Latin	Squaleo, to be filthy, dirty, nasty, foul, or sluttish.
Latin	Squalor, filthiness, dirtiness, nastiness, greasiness.
French	Sale, dirty, filthy, squalid, foul.
Anglo-Saxon	Sol, Sole, or Solea, filth, dirt.
Gaelic	Sal, dirt, filth.
Swedish	Sola, to dirty, to foul.
English	Soil, to foul, to dirt, to defile.
English	Sully, to soil, to dirt.
Greek	Psulla, a flea. [bawdy.
Irish	Salach, unclean, dirty, foul, filthy, nasty, obscene,
Gaelic	Salach, dirty, nasty, foul.
Gaelic	Salaich, to make dirty.
QuichuaPeru	Sillecuni, to scratch.
Latin	Salax, lecherous, lustful, wanton, lascivious.
English	Sulk, an impure person. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)

Greek	Psolos, Psolou, Psolo, a circumcised man, a lewd fellow.
Anglo-Saxon	Swell, a pestilence, a burning, heat.
Bambarra A.	Zioli, a boil.
Hindu 1368	Seli, a tetter on the face.
Hindu 1369	Seliya, pus.
Anglo-Saxon	Swyle, a tumour.
English	Swele, a tumour. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Suellieg, the burning ague.
Anglo-Saxon	Swelea, a wheal, a pock.
Arabic 709	Sulak, pimples on the body.
English	Slough, <i>pronounced</i> Sluff, the matter formed over a sore, the part that separates from a foul sore, the dead part which separates from the living in mortification.

Memo : If the pronuneiation of this word is the original and radieal form, it is derived from Saleph, but if the written form is the correct one it is derived from Selach ; it is of no importanee, however, to the result of this enquiry which of the two it is derived from, as they are both pure Shemites, and Selach was great-grandfather of Saleph, and there is no known Hamite of the same name as either of them.

Arabic 778	Salikh, a corroding scab.
English	Scalle, a scab. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Scale, a slight shell or crust upon the skin ; to come off in thin laminæ.
English	Scall, seab, seabbiness, the leprosy : as in Levitiens xiii., "It is a dry <i>scall</i> , even a leprosy " upon the head."
Arabic 710	Sula, leprous.
Arabic 710	Salaa, the leprosy.

No. 12. Abr, Aber, Eber or Heber, which according to Rule III. may be equally well written Cheber, Gheber or Keber ; words derived from No. 25 Aopr, Apher, Ophir or Ofir, No. 70 Apr, Apher, Ephel, Hopher or Opher, No. 139 Hpr, Hophar, Opher, Hopher or Chepher, and No. 69 Gephar are included with this name.

Irish	Ebar, dirt.
Gaelic	Eabar, filth.
Arabic 5	Abbar, fleas.
Greek	Ubris, Ubreos, Ubrei, or Ybris, Ybreos, Ybrei, rank lust, lewdness.

FrenchRomn	Auvoirie, adultery.
Arabie 485	Hafar, plural Ahfar, rottenness of the teeth about the roots.
Arabie 485	Hafir, rottenness of the teeth or gums.
ManehuTartar	Oupara, diseased or corrupt flesh.
Persian 183	Awbar, strong poison.
Hindu 15	Ubhar, swelling, tumefaction.
Ashanti A.	Eboro, a pustule. [sore.
Persian 1382	Habar, or 1383 Hapar, the pus or matter of a
Arabie 890	Ghabar, the corruption or matter of a wound, swelling with matter, the breaking out again of a sore apparently healed.
Arabie 890	Ghabir, corrupt, stinking.
FrenchRomn	Capouri, some sort of illness apparently the leprosy. (Supplement.)
Asante A.	Eburo, the iteh.
Afudu A.	Efer, the iteh.
Arabie 10	Ibriyat, dandruff, seurf on the head.
Arabie 10	Abras, leprous.
Arabie 9	Ibras, afflicting with leprosy, bringing forth a leprous child.

No. 13. Plg, Peleg, Pheleg or Phaleg.

Swedish	Filk, filth.
Polish	Bloeko, dirt.
Polish	Plucha, a sloven, a slut.
Polish	Plugawie, filthily, nastily.
Polish	Plugawy, dirty, foul.
FantiAfrican	Pulki, a bug.
Spanish	Pulga, a flea.
Latin	Pulex, a flea.
Scotch	Fleeh, a flea.
Icelandic	Flekka, to pollute.
Greek	Phalaggiao, to be venomous, malignant.
Hebrew	Pylgs or Pylags (פִּילְגַּשׁ), a coneubine. Judges xix. 2, his <i>concubine</i> played the whore.
Greek	Pallake, a coneubine.
Latin	Pallaea, a coneubine.
Latin	Pellex, a strumpet, a harlot, a woman that lies with another woman's husband.
Cornish	Paleh, weak or sick.
Gaelic	Bolg, a pimple, blain, or blister.
Irish	Bolg, a pimple or blister.
Hindu 585	Phulka, a blister.

Scotch	Pluke, a pimple.
Scotch	Plooky, covered with pimples.
English	Plook, or Plouch, a pimple. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Pluc, a pimple, a tumour.
English	Bloach, a tumour. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Blactha, or Blæctha, the leprosy.
French Romn	Plique, a disease in which blood issues from the extremities of one's hair; Charles IX. died of it.
Gaelic	Plaigh, a plague, pestilence, epidemic, fever, &c.
Irish	Plaigh, a pestilence, contagion, or plague.
Icelandic	Plaga, a plague. [diseasc.
Spanish	Plaga, the plague, an eminently contagious
English	Plage, the plague. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Plague, the name of an acute malignant febrile disease that often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has at times prevailed in Europe with frightful mortality.

Memo: "The plague is characterised
 " by buboes; in the fourteenth century it
 " was known as the *black* death; its per-
 " manent home seems to be the eastern ex-
 " tremity of the Mediterranean. Darting
 " pains are felt in the groins, followed by
 " buboes, and about the second or third
 " day petechial spots, livid patches like
 " bruises and dark stripes appear on the
 " skin, often accompanied with hæmor-
 " rhagic discharges from the mucous mem-
 " branes; 60,649 persons died of this dis-
 " ease in London during the months of
 " August, September, and October in the
 " year 1665." (See Chambers's *Encyclo-*
pedia, London, 1874, *article* Plague.)

No. 14. Yktn, Iektan, Jaketan or Joctan; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved, unless it may be the Sanscrit word *Okodani*, "a bug;" see page 188.

No. 15. Almodd or Almodad; I have found no words in which all the elements of this name are preserved.

No. 16. Slp, Saleph, Sheleph, Schaleph or Sceleph.

Italian	Salavo, dirty.
English	Sloven, a person who is habitually negligent of cleanliness.

Arabic 407	Salab, being dirty and filthy ; filth.
French	Salope, nastiness, filthiness, slovenliness, sluttishness ; a slut. (Boyer's <i>Dictionary</i> : London, 1753.)
German	Sehlappig, slovenly.
German	Schlapps, a slovenly fellow.
Gaelic	Slabag, a slut or slattern.
Gaelic	Slabair, a sloven.
Gaelic	Slaban, a draggler.
Gaelic	Slaibeach, of dirty habits.
Gaelic	Slaop, slovenliness.
Irish	Slapach, slovenly.
Irish	Slapaire, a sloven.
Irish	Slab, filth. (Supplement.)
Scotch	Slupe, a sloven. [<i>solete.</i>]
English	Salope, a dirty sluttish person. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
Arabic 778	Salib, a burning fever.

No. 17. Hzmot or Sarmoth ; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 18. Yrh, Iare or Iareh will be considered with No. 155
Ayr, Aer or Aara.

No. 18 *otherwise spelled* Jare or Jera.

Polish	Jur, a lewd lecherous man.
Hindu 754	Jar, virulencee.
Hindu 770	Jar, a fever.

No. 19. Hdorm, Hadoram or Aduram.

Arabic 108	Itram, being dirty and stinking.
Arabic 108	Ittiram, contracting a dirty colour.
Latin	Atheroma, a kind of swelling in the neck or armpit containing matter.

No. 20. Aozl, Uzal, Usal, Ezel, Aizel or Aezel ; words derived from No. 126 Yhzal, Asiel, Jasiel or Jachsel are included with this name.

Scotch	Oozlie, in a slovenly state.
English	Wasele, to become dirty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Greek	Ozoles, Ozolou, a stinkard.
Arabic 443	Jawzal, poison.

Dutch	Jeueksel, an itching, or manginess.
Turkish 1119	Hezl, obscenity.
Persian 1378	Wayshal, name of a disease.
Arabie 90	Aslaa, leprous.

No. 21. Dklh, Diklah, Dacla, Decla or Dikela.

English	Daggle, to trail in the dirt. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Daggle, to befoul, to dirty.
Arabic 369	Takahhul, keeping one's person squalid.
Arabic 559	Dakhl, disorder, disease.
Arabic 559	Dakhal, a certain kind of disease.
Kamuku A.	Tokuali, the itch.

No. 22. Aobl, Obal, Ubal, Hobal, Ebal, Aebel or Gebel ; words derived from No. 26 Hvyllh, Evila, Hevila, Havila or Chavila and No. 80 Apollo are included with this name.

Persian 450	Chapal, filthy, nasty, disgusting.
Hindu 852	Chapal, foul, filthy, brutal, beastly.
Anglo-Saxon	Afulan, or Afylan, to make filthy, to putrefy.
Anglo-Saxon	Afuladth, putrefied, &c.
Latin	Obolco, to smell strong or stink of.
Arabie 13	Aball, a fornicator.
German	Ubel, ill, sick, also a sore place.
Hebrew	Hbl, or Habal (חבל), corrupt. Job xvii. 1, my breath is <i>corrupt</i> .
Hindu 13	Abila, a blister.
Persian 14	Abila, a pimple, a blister.
Swahili A.	Kipele, a pimple.
Turkish 432	Abile, a pimple.
Swahili A.	Upele, a large pimple.
Hebrew	Ybl, or Yabal (יבל), a wen. Lev. xxii. 22, maimed or having a <i>wen</i> .
Irish	Iubal, a disease. (Supplement.)
Latin	Ephelis, a certain cuticular disease.
English	Evyll, to fall ill or sick ; also a disease. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Evil, a malady, as the <i>king's evil</i> or scrofula.
Matatan A.	Ovele, the itch.
Timne A.	Kebol, the itch.
Sanscrit 219	Kapala, a kind of leprosy.
Persian 14	Abila, small-pox.

No. 23. Abymal or Abimel.

Sanscrit 97	Avimala, foul.
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No. 24. Sba, Saba, Seba, Sheba or Sabeus; words derived from No. 64 Sba, Saba, Seba, or Sheba, No. 103 Sub, No. 120 Seva, and No. 121 Sevi are included with this name.

Icelandic	Subb, sluttishness.
Arabic 776	Saaab, being troubled with nits.
Arabic 794	Suaabat, <i>plural</i> Suaab, a young louse, a nit.
Persian 682	Supus, a louse.
Hindu 1382	Shaiba, pollution.
Egyptian 498	Sep, to corrupt, a corrupter.
Greek	Sepo, to make rotten or putrid, to be or become rotten, to mortify.
Hindu 1144	Zuaf, deadly venom.
Arabic 736	Shabb, a certain disease.
Arabic 596	Zibah, a sore throat.
Arabic 596	Zubah, a suffocating disease in the throat.
Coptic	Sobe, a swelling, a tumour. (Bunsen, v. 768.)
English	Shab, a seab. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Shabby, mangy, itchy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hebrew	Zob (זוב), a running issue. Leviticus xv. 2, when any man hath a <i>running issue</i> out of his flesh. Numbers v. 2, every one that hath <i>an issue</i> .
Greek	Seps, Sepos, Sepi, a putrefying sore.
Dselana A.	Sabes, the small-pox.
Polish	Dziob, the marks or pits of the small-pox.
Coptic	Sobh, the leprosy. (Bunsen, v. 764.)

No. 24 *otherwise spelled* Seeba or Seheba; words derived from No. 64, also spelled Sceba or Seheba, are included with this name.

German	Schabe, a dog-louse.
Latin	Seabo, to scratch.
German	Schaben, to scratch.
German	Schabig, seabby, itchy, mangy.
Latin	Seabies, Scabiei, a seab, the mange, the murrain.
Anglo-Saxon	Seacb, or Seeabb, a seab.
English	Scab, an incrustated substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing; the itch or mange in horses; a disease of sheep.
Scotch	Seab, the itch as it appears in the human body.
Italian	Seabbia, the leprosy.

No. 25. Aopr or Apher has been already considered with No. 12 Abr or Eber.

No. 26. Hvyll, Havila or Evila has been already considered with No. 22 Hobal or Aebal.

No. 27. Iobab.

Hebrew Abab, *plural* Ababat, (אבבבטה), a blain, blains.
Exod. ix. 9, a boil breaking forth with
blains.

No. 28. Rao, Reu, Rehu, Regu, Rhagau, or Ragau.

French Roui, fustiness.
English Ruggy, fusty, frowsy. (*Slang.*)
Italian Roccia, dirt, filth.
New Zealand Riha, the egg of a louse.
Arabic 602 Raa, a large tike.
English Ray, to defile or beray. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
Persian 645 Rihidan, to putrefy.
Zulu Kafir Roye, to spread as an eruption.
Persian 608 Raya, an ulcer on the heads of children.
Danish Roc, the scurf or scab of a wound or ulcer.
French Roue, an immoral person.
English Rake, a loose disorderly, vicious man, addicted
to lewdness and other scandalous vices.
Persian 614 Rakh, disease.
Sanskrit 854 Roga, sickness, disease, malady.
Hindu 1198 Rog, disease, sickness.
Greek Raxis, Rexeos, Rexci, suppuration.
FrenchRomn Rache, the scab, scald-head, inveterate itch
or mange.
Persian 636 Rukh, mangy.
Sanskrit 837 Raka, the itch or scab.

No. 29. Srog, Sarug, Scrug, Sherug, Scrugli, Scruch or
Saruch; words derived from No. 88 Zerach and No. 97
Zerach are included with this name.

Icelandic Saurga, to defile, to pollute.
Icelandic Saurigr, filthy, dirty, foul.
Polish Szargac, to dirty.
Polish Szargam, I dirty.
Irish Sarog, a louse.
Persian 697 Sirka, a nit.
Persian 697 Surk, 747 Sharak, or 695 Surku, the measles.
Irish Srnaic, a pustule.
Polish Czerak, an abscess, boil, or angry swelling.
Polish Czyrek, a boil.

ManehuTartar	Sirke, a disease of long standing.
Irish	Seirg, a consumption, decay.
Persian 747	Sharak, eruptions on the body.
Persian 747	Shirk, the small-pox.
ManehuTartar	Sourki, the small-pox.

No. 30. Nhor, Nahor or Naehor ; words derived from No. 32, same name, are included with these.

Persian 1308	Nar, filthy, abominable.
Gaelic	Nigir, sore, sick.
ManchuTartar	Nicharhan, a hard tumour.
French	Nouure, the rickets.
Landoro A.	Noro, the iteh.
Papiah A.	Ngiara, the itch.

No. 31. Trh, Tare, Thare, Thara, Tarch, Terah or Teraeh.

Greek	Tragos, Tragou, lewdness.
Fijian	Drogoa, dirty.
Danish	Drack, dirt, filth.
German	Dreek, filth, dirt.
Icelandic	Threkkur, filth.
Galla African	Turraie, to soil.
Galla Afriean	Turre, to be unelean.
Galla African	Turri, dirt.
English	Teary, sickly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
New Zealand	Taru, a disease.
Anglo-Saxon	Theor, an inflammation, a blistering heat.
Arabic 552	Daria, troubled with buboes.
English	Dariky, rotten. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hebrew	Try or Tary (טרי), putrifying. Isaiah i. 6, bruises and <i>putrifying</i> sores.

No. 32. Nhor, Nahor or Nachor has been already considered with No. 30, same name.

No. 33. Aran, Arran, Hrn or Harran ; words derived from No. 163 Aaron, Ahrn, Aharon or Haron, and No. 146 Arn, Iran, Eran or Heran are included with this name, and all three, according to Rule III., may equally well be written Chrn, Chran, Charan, Cran, Caran, Krau, Karan, Ghrn, Ghran, Gharan, Gran or Garan.

Welsh	Huran, a slattern.
Anglo-Saxon	Wraene, lustful.

Arabic 64	Arun, <i>plural</i> Urun, poison, venom.
Gaelic	Gorn, the force of poison.
Irish	Gorn, the force of poison.
Gaelic	Crine, rottenness.
Irish	Crine, rottenness.
Irish	Crion, rotten.
Persian 1006	Kirna, a tike.
Arabic 1390	Hurnua, a louse.
Spanish	Aranar, to scratch, to tear the skin with the nails.
Turkish 515	Iring, pus, matter of sores.
Welsh	Crawn, pus collected in a sore.
Welsh	Crawni, to collect matter or pus.
Irish	Guirin, or Goran, a pimple.
Irish	Garan, a blotch, a pimple.
Gaelic	Guirean, a pimple, pustule, or seab. Armoric—Goron.
Scotch	Girran, or Guran, a small boil.
Welsh	Goryn, a pimple, a blain.
Welsh	Gorynu, to break out in pimples. [skin.
Spanish	Grano, a pimple, a small pustule of matter on the
Persian 1041	Girwand, pustules on the lips; the ringworm or tetter excoriating the skin and becoming [white.
Malayan 113	Charana, a cancer.
Welsh	Chwaren, a botch or swelling, the plague.
Arabic 960	Karwaniy, having swelled testicles.
Persian 1027	Kuwarun, disease of skin, prickly heat.
BarbaAfrican	Kurunu, the itch.
Sanscrit 82	Aruna, a kind of leprosy.

No. 34. Lot has been already considered with No. 5
Lod or Lud.

No. 35. Abrm, Abram, Abrhm, Abraham or Ebrahim (or as in Persian, Ifraham; see *Dictionary*, page 128); words derived from No. 142 Aprym, Aphrem or Ephraim are included with this name.

Arabic 10	Abrimat, tikes.
Arabic 10	Abram, a sort of disease.

No. 36. Sry, Sara, Sarai or Sarah will be considered with
No. 88 Zara or Zarah.

No. 37. Mikh, Milca, Melca, Milcha, Meleha or Milcah.

Hindu 1948	Malichh, an unclean race.
Latin	Malacus, Malaca, voluptuous.

Portuguese	Mollicia, wantonness, self-pollution. [monger.
Arabic 1082	Maligh, <i>plural</i> Mullagh, impure; a whore-
Irish	Mulach, dirt.
Gaelic	Mulach, dirt. (Supplement.)
English	Mullocky, dirty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Millcheo, mildew.
Irish	Milcheo, mildew.
Latin	Melligo, mildew.
Greek	Malakia, sickliness.
Greek	Malakizo, to be ill or sickly.
Gaelic	Malc, to rot, to putrefy.
QuichuaPeru	Mulleu, a pustule, a wheal.

No. 38. Yskh, Isea, Esca or Iscah; words derived from No. 45
Yzhk, Ishac or Isaac are included with this name.

Scotch	Hasky, dirty, slovenly.
Sanscrit 100	Asauca, impurity, foulness.
Arabic 185	Awsakh, nastier, nastiest.
Arabic 1365	Wasakh, <i>plural</i> Awsakh, dirt, nastiness.
Arabic 1365	Wasikh, dirty, nasty.
Polish	Weszka, a louse.
Polish	Wiskac, or Iskac, to louse.
Polish	Wiskam, or Iskam, I louse.
Welsh	Ysigaw, to inflame, to fret (as of a sore).
Arabic 1364	Wazagh, sick, prostrate by disease.
Polish	Weszka, the itch or mange.

No. 39. Amrpl, Amarphal or Amraphel; I have found no words,
bearing upon this part of the subject, in which all the ele-
ments of the above name are preserved.

No. 40. Aryok or Arioeh; words derived from No. 18 Iarach
are included with this name.

Anglo-Saxon	Horig, filthy, dirty.
Persian 1361	Warakhch, filthy, impure, abominable.
Persian 1361	Warakhchi, foulness.
Galla African	Urgaie, to smell.
Icelandic	Ergi, lewdness, lust.
English	Erke, siek. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 52	Urak, the jaundice.
Irish	Arg, a running sore. (Supplement.)
Arabic 1362	Warak, pus dropping from a wound.
New Zealand	Wharaki, a fester.
Koama A.	Yarigea, the small-pox.

No. 41. Kdrlanr, or Chedorlaomer (but more properly Lamar, as explained); I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 42. Tdal, Tidal or Tidhal; I have found no words, bearing upon this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 43. Moab will be considered with No. 159 Maphi.

No. 44. Amon will be considered with No. 85 Ymyn or Iamin.

No. 45. Yzhk or Isaac has been already considered with No. 38 Yskh or Isca.

No. 46. Aoz, Uz, Huz, Hus or Us will be considered with No. 165 Ause or Hosa.

No. 47 Boz, Buz, Bus or Baux.

Hebrew	Bas (בַּשׁ), to stink; stink. Exodus xvi. 20, it bred worms and <i>stank</i> . Isaiah xxxiv. 3, their <i>stink</i> shall come up.
Italian	Puzzo, a stink.
Turkish' 559	Piss, dirty, filthy, unclean.
Malayan 32	Basi, musty; mould, mother.
Latin	Pes, a louse.
Hindu 537	Pissu, or Pisu, a flea.
French	Puce, a flea. <i>Memo</i> : This word is pronounced Puse, and by the light of the Hindustani word just quoted, it is evident that it should be so written.
Arabic 222	Bazaa, or Bizaa, or 223 Bazi, or Bazw, obseene.
Irish	Bais, lust, lechery.
English	Beassh, to defile. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Italian	Puzzo, infection.
Malayan 60	Bisa, poison, venom, poisonous infection.
Hindu 331	Bis, poison, venom.
Hindu 336	Bisha, venomous.
Hindu 337	Bish, poison.
Arabie 240	Bashaa, having a fetid breath.
Arabie 240	Bashia, disgusting, offensive, disagreeable.
Arabie 241	Bashia, stinking-breathed, offensive.
English	Pose, a catarrh.

Persian 289	Posidan, to rot, to become putrid.
Swahili A.	Pisho, cautery, marks of cautery.
English	Powsh, a blister. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Push, a boil. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Push, a little swelling or pustule, a wheal, a pimple, an eruption.
English	Pox, any pustules, especially the small-pox. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Pus, matter generated in uleers.
Italian	Puzza, corrupted matter or pus in wounds.
Zulu Kafir	Puza, a cutaneous eruption.
Orungu A.	Pasa, the itch.
Biafada A.	Bisia, the small-pox.
Arabie 263	Bayaz, leprosy.
Persian 292	Pes, or Pesi, the leprosy.
Hindu 606	Pes, leprosy.

No. 48. Kmoal, Kamouel, Kemuel, Camuel or Chemuel; words derived from No. 99 Chamul are included with this name.

Turkish 894	Kaml, a louse.
Arabic 978	Kamal, a louse.
Arabic 979	Kamal, being lousy.

No. 49. Arm or Aram has been already considered with No. 6 Arm or Aram.

No. 49 *otherwise spelled* Rm, Ram or Remmon.

Persian 645	Rima, dirt round the eyes and eyelashes.
Arabie 631	Rimm, being earious and rotten.
English	Ram, fetid. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Persian 645	Riman, impure, filthy.
Persian 645	Rimin, a running sore.
English	Rheum, an increased and inflammatory action of the vessels of any organ.
Persian 631	Rim, pus, matter. (Also on page 644.)
Hindu 1208	Rim, pus, matter.
WolofAfrican	Rama, the itch. (<i>Polyglotta Africana.</i>)
WolofAfrican	Rame, the itch. (<i>African Vocabulary.</i>)

No. 50. Ksd, Kesed, Cased, Chesed, Chesched, Chazad or Caseth.

Persian 1008	Kast, dirty.
Sanscrit 253	Kesata, a bug, a louse.

Persian 1012	Kashwad, the basest profligacy.
Welsh	Gwst, a distemper, a disease.
Turkish 670	Khassta, sick, ill.
Persian 521	Khast, violent itching.
French	Kyste, a cyst.
English	Cyst, a bag which includes morbid matter in animal bodies.

Memo: "A cyst is the bag or tunic including all incysted tumours, as the scirrhus, atheroma, steatoma, meliceræ, &c." See *Ency. Brit.*

Persian 543	Khwasta, fetid.
Italian	Guasto, rotten.
Malayan 258	Kusta, leprosy.
Hindu 1590	Kushth, leprosy.
Sanscrit 243	Kushtha, the leprosy.

No. 51. Hzo, Hazo, Haz, Azau, or Azay will be considered with No. 165 Ause or Hosa.

No. 52. Plds or Pildash.

Dutch Bluts, the spotted fever.

No. 53. Ydlp, Idlaph or Jidlaph.

Welsh Hadlif, a seminal gleet.

No. 54. Btoal, Bcthuel, Bathuel or Bathuail.

English	Puddle, to make foul, to pollute with dirt.
Italian	Piattola, a crab louse.
Greek	Bdolos, Bdolou, Bdolo, a stench.
Greek	Batalos, Batalou, Batalo, a lewd fellow.
Latin	Petulus, wanton.
Latin	Petulans, lascivious, obscene.
English	Fiddle, to scratch. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Welsh	Ffothell, or Pothell, a wheal, a blister.
Cornish	Bothell, a blister.
Greek	Ptilos, Ptilon, Ptilo, one afflicted with a disease of the eyelids in which their edges become swollen and inflamed, and the eyelashes fall off.

No. 55. Rbkh, Rebekah or Rebecca.

Italian	Robaccia, a dirty slut.
Greek	Rupax, Rupakos, Rupaki, a dirty fellow.

Gaelic	Rapach, slovenly.
Irish	Rapach, slovenly.
Latin	Rubigo, foulness.
Latin	Robigo, rust, anything like rust, dirt contracted on anything, blight, mildew, rottenness. (J. E. Riddle's <i>Latin Dictionary</i> , London, 1836.)
Arabic 610	Rabigh, a lewd fellow.
Persian 610	Rabukha, sensual delights.
Dutch	Rappig, scabby, scurvy.
Dutch	Rappigheid, scabbiness.

No. 56. Lbn or Laban.

Irish	Laban, dirt.
Gaelic	Laban, dirt.
Gaelic	Labanach, a slovenly fellow.
Gaelic	Labanta, dirty, slovenly.
English	Leaven, to taint.
Spanish	Liviano, lewd, unchaste.
Spanish	Lobanillo, a wen, tumour or ganglion.

No. 57. Ktorh, Ketura, Cetura, or Chettoura has been already considered with No. 9 Gthr, Gather, Guether or Gater.

No. 58. Zmrn, Zimran or Zembran, and No. 104 Smrn or Samaron; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above names are preserved.

No. 59. Yksn, Iacsan or Jokshan; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 60. Mdn, Medan, Madan or Maddan; words derived from No. 61 Mdyn, Midian, Median, Madian or Madiam are included with this name.

Scotch	Midden, a dirty slovenly woman.
Hindu 1818	Madam, the thrush, or aphthous eruptions in the mouths of infants.
Swahili A.	Matana, leprosy.
Turkish 1027	Matun, struck with the plague.
Assyrian	Mitanu, the plague.

No. 62. Ysbk, Isbac, Iesboc or Jesboc; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 63. Soh, Soie, Soue, Sue, Suha, Suah, Shuah, Scuah,
Schuach or Sous.

Hebrew	Zoa (צוא), filthy. Zech. iii. 3, Joshua was clothed with <i>filthy</i> garments. Zech. iii. 4, take away <i>the filthy</i> garments.
Hebrew	Zoah (צואה), filth, filthiness. Isaiah iv. 4, <i>the filth</i> of the daughters of Zion. Prov. xxx. 12, not washed from their <i>filthi-</i> [<i>ness.</i>
Persian 767	Shawa, filth on the body.
Persian 742	Shukh, dirt, filth, impurity.
Persian 687	Sakh, dirt, filth, impurity.
Spanish	Sucio, dirty, nasty, filthy.
Spanish	Xugue, filthiness, foulness.
Welsh	Swga, filthy.
Welsh	Soga, slovenly.
English	Sockie, a sloven. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Fijian	Soso, dirt.
Italian	Sozzo, dirty, nasty, filthy.
English	Soss, anything dirty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Hindu 1232	Sas, a bug.
Persian 674	Sas, a sort of flea or louse.
Chin. III. 244	Sih, lice.
Chin. III. 97	Tseih, or Tsoo, insects that are generated among putrid flesh.
Arabic 720	Sawaa, disgusting; indecency of behaviour.
Persian 677	Saya, lewdness.
Chin. III. 524	Seay, lewd.
Greek	Psoa, rottenness, putrid stench.
Chin. II. 427	Soo, putrid.
Coptic	Sahseh, rottenness, decaying. (Bunsen, v. 768.)
Sanscrit 1013	Suc, to decay, become fetid, or stink.
Arabic 778	Saaak, emitting a foul stench.
Arabic 724	Sahik, fetid.
Arabic 724	Sahak, smelling fetidly.
Anglo-Saxon	Suaec, a smell.
Anglo-Saxon	Seac, or Seoc, sick. Friesic—Sic.
Dutch	Ziek, sick.
English	Seke, sick. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Sick, affected with disease of any kind.
Circassia 124	Zweg, ill.
Scotch	Sick, sickness.
Arabic 760	Shakw, a disease.
Danish	Syge, a disease, a distemper.

German	Seuche, a contagious disease or epidemic.
Chin. II. 667	Tsaou, disease.
Chin. III. 696	Tsuy, sick, diseased.
Chin. II. 685	Soo, disease.
Chin. II. 676	Saou, an ulcer or sore.
Chin. II. 677	Seih, bad flesh, polypi in the nose, ulcers in the throat.
Chin. III. 113	Seih, protuberant flesh arising from disease.
FantiAfrican	Sua, an abscess.
Persian 667	Zah, or Zih, the running of a sore.
Hindu 1213	Zakh, a bad sore on or deep-seated ulcer.
Persian 733	Shak, tumid, swelling.
Persian 768	Shukh, pus, matter.
Persian 722	Soza, a bile, a felon, burning violently, giving excruciating pain.
Icelandic	Sax, a skin disease.
Persian 702	Sagh, ringworm.
Bode African	Sga, the itch.
Undaza A.	Soi, the itch.
N'goala A.	Zo, the itch.
Chin. II. 670	Seay, to itch.
Chin. II. 681	Seay, an itching.
Chin. II. 257	Saou, to scratch.
Arabic 720	Sua, the leprosy.
GbeseAfrican	Suo, the small-pox.
Mandenga A.	So, the small-pox; <i>Dsalunka</i> , <i>Kankanka</i> , and <i>Bambara</i> , African, the same.
TomaAfrican	Zo, the small-pox.
ManchuTartar	Sokia, the small-pox.
Assyrian	Sikhu, the plague.

No. 64. Sba, Saba, Seba, Sheba, Scheba or Sceba has been already considered with No. 24 Sba, Saba, Seba or Sheba.

No. 65. Ddn, Dadan or Decdan.

Irish	Tuthan, a shut.
Latin	Tetanicus, apt to have the crick or cramp.
Greek	Tetanos, Tetanou, Tetano, a convulsive tension of the body so that it becomes stiff as a corpse.
English	Tetanus, a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, particularly those which shut the lower jaw; the locked jaw.

No. 65 *otherwise spelled* Daran.

Arabic 565	Daran, filth; being dirty.
Arabic 333	Taran, filth, dirt.
French	Ternir, to sully.
French	Terni, sullied.
Arabic 333	Turna, a whore.

No. 66. Asor, Assur or Asshur will be considered with
No. 75 Isra-el.

No. 67. Ltos, Lots or Letusc.

German	Latsche, a slovenly woman, a slut.
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No. 68. Lam, Leum, Loom or Luom.

Greek	Luma, filth or dirt.
Greek	Lume, defilement, impurity.
Greek	Loimos, Loimou, Loimo, or Loimia, Loimias, Loimia, plague, pestilence, any deadly infec- tious disorder.

No. 69. Ayph, Epha, Ephah, Ipha, Hepha or Hepbah; words
derived from No. 103 Yob or Iob are included with
this name.

Scotch	Haip, a sloven.
Egyptian 365	Api, dirt.
Ashanti A.	Efie, dirt, dirty, filth.
Ashanti A.	Efi, foul.
Arabic 124	Uff, dirt that gathers about the ears or nails.
English	Waff, a nauseous smell, also an attack of illness. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Huf, a round spongy substance covering the glottis, a disease.
Latin	Uva, a disease, the swelling of the uvula.
Scotch	Hives, or Hyves, any eruption on the skin pro- ceeding from an internal cause, such as <i>Bowel-hive</i> , &c.
English	Huff, a scurvy incrustation on the skin. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 461	Haff, scurvy-headed.
ManchuTartar	Aipimbi, to have a swelling as a pimple or boil.
Wolof A.	Oppe, a fever.
Gallafrican	Woba, a fever.
Swahili A.	Wabba, cholera.

Arabic 1354	Waba, a plague or pestilence.
Swahili A.	Uovu, rottenness, corruption.
Swahili A.	Ovu, rotten.
Yoruba A.	Ifo, the itch; <i>Eki, Dsumu, Yagba, Oworo, Dsebu, Ife, Ondo, Dsekiri, and Igala</i> , African, the same.

No. 70. Apr, Apher, Ephher or Hepher has been considered with No. 12, Abr, Aber, Eber or Heber.

No. 71. Hnk, Anoch, Enoch, Henoeh, Hanoeh, Hanoc, Chanoc, Chanoch or Chonoch; words derived from No. 79 Hnok, Anoch, Enoch, Ehnoc, Henoeh, Hanoeh, Chanoch or Chonuch are included with this name.

Ashanti A.	Onchu, foul.
Fijian	Kanaki, dirty, sluttish.
Cornish	Kynak, a louse. (Borlase.)
QuichuaPeru	Chanca, a polluted thing.
QuichuaPeru	Ccuncu, a bad odour.
New Zealand	Haunga, to emit a smell. <i>He ngohi tenei e haunga mai nei</i> , this is fish which smells.
Chin. III. 535	Ung, fetid or stinking vapour.
Sanscrit 31	Anuka, lustful, libidinous.
Caribbean	Aneck, sickness.
QuichuaPeru	Anchayani, to be very ill.
QuichuaPeru	Onceconi, to be ill.
QuichuaPeru	Onccooy, illness.
Chin. II. 668	Yang, diseased.
Chin. III. 870	Hwang, disease.
Chin. II. 675	Hwang, a disease.
Chin. II. 681	Hwang, the yellow jaundice.
Chin. III. 894	Ung, a disease of the nose, a stoppage of the
Scotch	Connoch, a disease. [nose.]
Chin. II. 670	Kang, disease, sickness.
Chin. II. 663	Chhang, disease.
Chin. II. 13	Chung, swelling of the legs.
Chin. II. 674	Chung, a swelling or puffing up.
Chin. III. 110	Chung, to swell, to grow tumid.
Chin. III. 120	Yung, to swell, the flesh rising up.
Chin. III. 431	Hung, the skin swollen up and red.
Chin. III. 122	Hing, swelling up; swelling and pain.
Persian 199	Inuk, a pimple, a pustule.
Ibu African	Ongo, an abscess.
Chin. II. 686	Yung, a large offensive sore.

- Chin. II. 674 Yang, sores on the head.
 Chin. II. 668 Yang, to iteh; an itching sore.
 Romany Eange, the iteh.
 Chin. II. 668 Yang, a sore, an ulcer, a seab.
 Italian Gongga, a tumour or swelling of the tonsils or glands, sore throat. [throat.
 Persian 537 Khunak, the quinsey or inflammation of the
Memo: This and the kindred diseases of
 croup, mumps, &c., are all more or less
 attended with tumours, ulcers, &c. (See
Ency. Brit. Article Medicine.)
 Turkish 675 Khunnak, the quinsey.
 Chin. II. 677 Chwang, any sort of ulcer or sore.
 English Cank, to be infected with cankers. (Wright's
Obsolete.)
 English Canky, rotten. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 Hindu 895 Chinag, "ardor urinæ."
Memo: This is one of the signs of vene-
 real disease.
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No. 72. Abyda, Abida, Abidaa, Abidah or Ebidas; words derived from No. 86 Avod are included with this name.

- French Epouti, filth.
 Arabie 835 Aabad, a bad seab or iteh.
 Greek Aphtha, an erisipelatous eruption in the mouth similar to the thrush.
 M'barike A. Ipitsi, the small-pox.
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No. 73. Aldah, Aldaa, Eldaha, Eldahah, Eldaah, Eldaa or Heldaa; words derived from No. 148 Aladh, Elada, Eladah, Eleada, Elhada, Elhadah or Eldaa are included with this name.

- Icelandic Ylda, decay, rottenness, stench.
 Hindu 2186 Haldia, a kind of poison.
 Welsh Aeled, a disease.
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No. 74. Aso or Esau will be considered with No. 165 Ausc or Hosa.

No. 75. Yakb, Iachob, Jaecob, Jaacob, Jahacob or Jakob.

- Arabie 1374 Wakab, dirt, filth.
 Swahili A. Uchafu, or vu, Uchafilthiness.

- Arabic 419 Jakhif, or Jakhf, levity, inconstancy.
 FrenchRomn Accoper, to commit infidelity while in the marriage state. (Supplement.)
 Ako African Ekbe, an abscess.
 Adampe A. Agba, the itch; *Anfue*, African, the same.
 Yala African Egba, the itch.
 Alege A. Egbe, the itch.
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No. 75. Ysral or Israel: it has been already explained, *viz.* in Chapter VI., that this title is a compound, being composed of the two words Ysr or Isr and Al or El, Jacob's correct *alias* being simply Ysr or Isr: words derived from No. 3 Asor, Asur, Assur, Assour, Ashur or Asshur, No. 66 Asor, Asur, Assur, Assourie or Asshur, No. 118 Asr, Ascr, Asir, Asser or Asher No. 128 Yzr, Aisar, Aser, Icser, Issaar, Isseier or Issari and No. 134 Yazr, Iezer, Ihezer, Aeazer or Hieser are included with this name.

- QuichuaPeru Usuri, sick.
 Ashanti A. Osuiari, sick, ill.
 Persian 66 Azar, sickness, disease.
 Persian 66 Azari, sick.
 Hindu. 97 Azar, sickness, disorder, disease.
 ManchuTartarHosori, dandriff or scurf on the head or the body, especially when one has any eruption or disease of the skin.
 Arabic 480 Hushr, scurf.
 Arabic 831 Aazuraa, an inflammation in the throat.
 Persian 70 Azwar, or Azur, lewd.
 Arabic 467 Hasar, being covered with blotches (the skin).
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No. 76. Lah, Lia, Leia, Lea or Leah, which, according to Rule III., may be equally well written Lach, Lagh, Lac, Lag or Lak, and according to Rule I., Loc, Log, Lok, &c.; words derived from No. 90 Leui or Leuei are included with this name.

- Chin. III. 879 Luh, dirty.
 Quichua Peru Llequi, dirty.
 Irish Loich, a dirty hussey.
 Portuguese Lixo, filth, dirt.
 Zincahi Liquia, a nit.
 Hindu 1790 Likh, a nit.
 Hindu 1809 Likh, a nit, the egg of a louse.
 Welsh Llau, creepers, lice.

Welsh	Lleua, to louse, or to hunt for lice.
Arabic 1064	Laaa, lascivious.
Arabic 1065	Laaa, or Laaw, <i>plural</i> Liaaa, lecherous.
Italian	Lecco, lechery.
Greek	Locas, or Logas, a lewd woman.
Greek	Lecai, or Legai, lewd.
Greek	Leuce, or Leuke, the white leprosy.
Latin	Leuce, a foul spottiness of the skin like the white morpew or scurf.
Arabic 1067	Laks, the itch or scab.
ManchuTartar	Lagou yo, an ulcer which comes on the head.
Chin. II. 687	Le, a large ulcer.
Chin. II. 685	Loo, a species of hard ulcer, a hard swelling.
Chin. II. 680	Low, a swelling or protuberant ulcer.
Chin. II. 681	Lew, or 687 Leih, a protuberant swelling.
Chin. II. 683	Le, a virulent sore.
Chin. II. 674	La, an itching sore.
Chin. II. 669	Leu, ulcers or sores.
Chin. II. 686	Lae, a virulent sore or disorder.
Chin. II. 666	Leaou, I. 330 Le, or II. 420 Le, or Luy. disease.
Chin. III. 692	Luy, diseased.
Chin. II. 705	Le, a virulent disease.
Chin. II. 671	Lae, a bad noxious disease.
Chin. III. 768	Leih, the bones diseased.
Chin. II. 668	Le, an epidemic or prevailing distemper.
Chin. II. 683	Le, a kind of pestilence.
Italian	Lue, a pest or pestilence.
Latin	Lues, Luis, Lui, pestilence, plague.

No. 77. Rhl, Rahil, Rahel or Rachel.

French Romn	Rul, dirt, filth.
Scotch	Rachlie, dirty and disorderly.
French	Rougeole, the measles.

Memo: The measles, which is a "contagious disorder of the human body, characterised by an eruption on the skin," are usually, but quite erroneously, spoken of in the plural, the real word is simply measles; *measly* means infected with eruptions (Swift) and a *measle* means a leper (Wickliffe); see Webster. The actual word is evidently derived from Misheal or Misael, son of Uzziel, son of Kohath, son of Levi, son of Jacob; Misael was contemporary with, and first cousin to Moses and Aaron (see

Exodus vi. 22 and Lev. x. 4). I mention this now, as Misael is a generation or two further down the line than the other names we are chiefly considering.

No. 78. Reuben, Reubel or Rubil.

Arabic 627	Rafaa, slatternly.	[women.
French Romn	Ruffien, a debauched libertine addicted to	
Latin	Rubeola, the measles. (See <i>Ency. Brit.</i> Article <i>Medicine.</i>)	
English	Ripple, to scratch. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)	
French Romn	Raffle, a scab, the scab of a sore.	
Anglo-Saxon	Riofol, leprous.	

No. 79. Hnok, Anoch, Enoch, Ehuoch, Henoc, Henoch, Hanoch, Chanoch or Chonuch has been already considered with No. 71 Hnk, Anoch, Enoch, Henoch, Hanoch, Hano, Chanoc, Chanoch or Chonuch.

No. 80. Ploa, Palu, Pallu, Phalu, Phallu, Fallu, Phallo or Phallou will be considered with No. 152 Bla, Bala, Balaa, Bale, Balce, Bela, Belah or Bolau.

No. 81 *otherwise spelled* Apollo has been already considered with No. 22, Aobl, Obal, Ubal, Hobal, Ebal or Aebel.

No. 82. Hzrn, Assaron, Hesron or Chesron, and No. 98 Hzrn, Esrom, Hesron or Chesron; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above names are preserved.

No. 82. Krmy, Carmi, Charmi or Charnei will be considered with No. 155 Gharem.

No. 83. Smaon, Semeon or Simeon.

Egyptian 506	Samauna, name of a disease.
Malayan 182	Semang, the name of a race of men inhabiting the interior or mountainous parts of the Malayan peninsula. They are subject to a leprous scurf called <i>Kurap Semang</i> .

No. 84. Ymoal, Iemuel or Jamuel, and No. 99 Hmol, Hamul, Amul, Iemuel or Jemuel; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above names are preserved.

No. 84 *otherwise spelled* Nmoal or Namual.

Arabic 1335 Naml, a kind of St. Anthony's fire, an ulceration on the side of the body.

No. 85. Ymyn or Iamin; words derived from No. 44 Amon or Hammon, No. 99 Iamoun, and No. 119 Ymnh, Imnah or Iamne are included with this name.

Sanscrit 76 Amin, diseased.

French Romn Ominade, a tumour or abscess.

Anglo-Saxon Oman, a burning ulcer, erysipelas.

Anglo-Saxon Omena, the bursting of an ulcer.

No. 86. Ahd, Ahod, Aod or Ohad will be considered with No. 94 Yhodh, Iouda, Iuda, Ihuda or Ihudha.

No. 86 *otherwise spelled* Chod will be considered with No. 92 Kht, Kohath or Chehath.

No. 86 *otherwise spelled* Avod has been already considered with No. 72 Abyda, Abida or Abidah.

No. 87. Ykyn, Iakin, Iachin, Achin, Jachin or Jakin.

Arabic 43 İkhnaa, talking obscenely.

Sanscrit 188 Okana, or 144 Ukuna, a bug. [face.

English Acnc, a small hard pimple or tubercle on the

Anglo-Saxon Hacine, "pusta."

M'barike A. Akuan, the itch.

No. 87 *otherwise spelled* Yryb, Ariab, Jarib or Jareb, which according to Rules VIII. and IX. may be equally well written Arip, Arip, Arif or Ariv: as already explained this name has worked out into Cariv, Carif, Cariph. Carip, Carib, Karib, Gharib, Charib, Harib, &c.

Irish Grib, dirt.

English Grubby, dirty.

English Greoby, foul. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

English Crabs, or Crab-lice, small insects that stick fast to the skin.

French Romn Grappeux, a low, dirty, disgusting fellow.

Scotch Groff, obscene.

Arabic 412 Jaruf, or 423 Juraf, lecherous.

Arabic 513 Kharab, debauched, noxious, vicious, indecent.

Persian 513	Kharabat, a brothel.
Gaelic	Coirib, corrupt.
Polish	Charoba, disease, illness, &c.
Zincali	Gorbio, a swelling.
Irish	Gearba, a tumour or pustule.
ManchuTartar	Erbe, an ulcer that comes on the lip.
Arabic 51	Irb, <i>plural</i> Arab, a blister, a pimple, pimples.
ManchuTartar	Erpe, pimples which come on the lips.
Greek	Erpes, a cutaneous eruption that spreads round the body.
Latin	Herpes, an eating ulcer which corrodes the flesh to the bone, the disease known as St. Anthony's fire, or the shingles.
Malayan 274	Kurap, a ringworm, tetter, scorbutic humour.
English	Crab-yaws, the name of a disease in the West Indies, being a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard callous lips.
English	Croup, a violent inflammatory affection of the throat which often causes death by suffocation, and especially attacks infants.
English	Courap, a distemper in the East Indies, a kind of herpes or itch in the armpits, groin, breast and face.
Zincali	Garipe, the scab.
French Romn	Grappe, an ulcer when it commences to dry up and form a scab.
Gaelic	Gearb, seab, mange, itch.
Irish	Gearb, the itch.
Irish	Garbh, scabbiness.
Hebrew	Grb or Garab (גרב), scurvy, with a scab. Lev. xxii. 22, having a wen or <i>scurvy</i> . Lev. xxi. 22, or be <i>scurvy</i> or scabbed. Deut. xxviii. 27, <i>with the scab</i> and the itch.
Arabic 423	Jarib, <i>plural</i> Jirab, or Jurb, scabby.
Arabic 423	Jarab, being scabby, the scab.
Icelandic	Hrufa, the crust or scab of a boil, or the like.
Icelandic	Hryfi, a scab.
Anglo-Saxon	Hrcof, a scab, scabby.
Arabic 474	Harf, seratching.
Welsh	Crafu, to scratch.
Italian	Graffiare, to scratch, to tear with the nails.
Italian	Graffio, a scratch.
Latin	Gravis, Grave, stinking, noisome, rank.
Arabic 958	Karaf, infected with an epidemic disease.
Arabic 411	Jarif, a certain grievous pestilence.
Anglo-Saxon	Hrcf, a person diseased with leprosy.

No. 88. Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zerah, Serah, Zhr, Zohar, Soar, Saar, Sahar, Suhar, Sohar, Soehar or Sacher; words derived from No. 97 Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zareh, Zerah or Serah, and from No. 36 Sry, Srh, Sara, Sarai, Sarah or Sarra are included with this name.

English	Sour, dirt, filth. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Sar, a louse.
English	Sare, rotten. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 1287	Sara, rotten, stinking.
Hebrew	Zra or Zara (זרא), loathsome. Numbers xi. 20, it be <i>loathsome</i> unto you.
Persian 667	Zahr, poison, venom.
Hindu 1221	Zahr, poison.
Hindu 1221	Zahri, poisonous, venomous.
Turkish 724	Zehir, poison.
Turkish 724	Zor, a disease.
Polish	Zachorowae, to fall sick.
Greek	Xeros, Xera, dry, parched, lean, withered, haggard, with a rough hoarse voice.
Turkish 727	Sari, contagious.
Arabic 674	Sari, infecting, contagious.
Hindu 1231	Sari, infecting, contagious.
Sanscrit 1109	Sara, the matter formed in a boil or ulcer, pus sickness, disease.
Swedish	Sar, a sore, a wound.
Anglo-Saxon	Sar, a sore, an ulcer, painful eruptions on the skin.
Danish	Saar, ulcerated, sore; also a sore, a swollen ulcer.
English	Sore, a painful rupture, &c., of the skin and flesh, a boil, an ulcer.
Dutch	Zeer, a sore, an ulcer.
Dutch	Sweere, an ulcer, boil, or sore.
Arabie 748	Shary, afflicting with pimples.
Arabie 748	Shara, a pimply or florid ulceration of the skin.
Arabie 748	Shira, having a pimply eruption on the skin.
Greek	Psora, a cutaneous disease, the itch, scab, or mange.
Greek	Psoriao, to have the itch, scab, or mange.
Turkish 776	Saraja, the scrofula.
Arabie 795	Sawrat, an itching on the head.
Dewoi A.	Sire, the itch
G'be African	Zire, the itch.
Hebrew	Zra or Zara (זרע), leprous, a leper. Leviticus xiii. 44, he is a <i>leprous</i> man. Leviticus xxii. 4, what man soever of the seed of Aaron is a <i>leper</i> shall not eat of the holy things until he be clean.

Numbers xii. 10, Miriam (the sister of Moses), behold she was *leprous*.

Arabic 803 Zirw, the uncleanness of leprosy.
 Persian 769 Shora, white leprosy.

No. 88 *otherwise spelled* Zerach has been already considered with No. 29 Srog, Serugh or Seruch.

No. 89. Saol, Saoul, Saul, Shaul, Schaul or Seaul has been already considered with No. 11 Slh, Sala, Shelah or Scelah.

No. 90. Lvy, Levi or Livi, which, according to Rules VIII. and IX., may be equally well written Leby, Lephy, Lepy or Leby.

Portuguese	Laivo, filthyness.
Galla African	Lafa, rotten.
Malayan 297	Lapu, mould, mother.
English	Lop, a flea.
Anglo-Saxon	Loppe, a flea.
Arabic 1066	Lafli, being full of virulence, poison.
Welsh	Llof, a polypus. [scurf.]
Greek	Lepion, Lepiou, Lepio, a small scale, thin rind,
Greek	Lobe, leprosy.
Greek	Lobos, Lobou, a leper.

No. 90 *otherwise spelled* Leui or Leuei has been already considered with No. 76 Leah or Leia.

No. 91. Grson, Gerson, Gersone, Gershon or Gershom.

Gaelic	Gairisinn, nastiness, lewdness.
Arabic 957	Kirsham, or Kurshum, a large tick or tike.
Persian 957	Kirisna, a seab.

No. 92. Kht, Kahat, Kaath, Kahath, Kehath, Kohath, Chehath, Cehath, Cahath, Caath or Cath; words derived from No. 86 Chod and No. 110 Gd, Gad or Ghad are included with this name.

Hindu 1646	Khit, dirt, filth.
Sanserit 229	Kitta, dirt.
English	Ket, filth. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Cwead, filth.
Irish	Caid, dirt, filth. (Supplement.)

- Irish Caith, dirty.
 English Chatty, a filthy person. (*Slang.*)
 Quichua Peru Chiti, dirty.
 Hindu 853 Chit, dirty.
 Hindu 933 Chhut, defilement, contamination.
 Hindu 933 Chhot, impurity.
 Zulu Kafir Kuta, mouldiness, mildew.
 New Zealand Kutu, a louse.
 Fijian Kutu, a louse.
 Malayan 272 Kutu, a louse.
 Hindu 1556 Katta, a large louse.
 English Chats, lice or body vermin. (*Slang.*)
 Hindu 857 Chat, an excoriation, a sore, a scab, a chancre.
 Hindu 862 Chaddha, a bubo.
 Hindu 1662 Khuthi, a scab.
 Zulu Kafir Kwetu, a scaly appearance on the surface of the human body.
 English Quat, a pustule or pimple.
 English Quot, an inflammatory pustule. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 English Gowte, a swelling. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 French Goutte, the gout.
 English Gout, a painful disease.
 English Coth, a disease. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 Fijian Kida, the epilepsy.
 Arabic 891 Ghadd, being afflicted with pestilence.
 Gaelic Gaoid, disease.
 Sanscrit 280 Gada, disease, sickness, poison.
 Hindu 1728 Goti, a pock, the small-pox.
 Kabunga A. Kato, the itch.
 Gadsaga A. Koti, the itch.
 Hebrew Kot (קוט), to lothe oneself.
 Ezek. vi. 9, and *they shall lothe themselves.*
 Ezek. xxxvi. 31, and *ye shall lothe yourselves.*
 Sanscrit 255 Kotha, a disease of the eyes, inflammation and ulceration of the angles of the eyelids.
 Sanscrit 255 Kotha, a species of leprosy.

No. 93. Mrry, Merari, Merarei or Meriri.

- New Zealand Mororolu, a flea.
 Arabic 1280 Mahrnr, troubled with a flux or watery tumour between the skin and flesh.
 Arabic 1212 Maarur, troubled with ulcers.

No. 94. Yhodh, Ihuda, Iuda, Iouda or Juda; words derived from No. 86 Ahd, Ahod, Aod or Ohad and No. 115 Addei, Addi, Adi, Edi or Aedis are included with this name.

French	Odieux, <i>pronounced</i> Odyeu, loathsome.
Galla African	Yade, to lust.
Polish	Jad, venom, virus.
Arabic 114	Iadaa, communicating a contagious disease from one to another.
Arabic 843	Aadwa, contagion, any contagious disease.
Greek	Odazo, to itch.
Greek	Oidos, Oideos, Oidei, a tumour.
Greek	Oideo, to swell as a sore or tumour.
Arabic 1354	Wata, pus, matter.
Swahili A.	Uwati, a vesicular eruption on the skin.
Egyptian 338	Aat, leprous.
Egyptian 339	Aati, a leper.

No. 95. Slh, Selah, Shelah, Schela, Scela, Sela, Sila or Sala has been already considered with No. 11 Slh, Salah, Sala or Scelah.

No. 95 *otherwise spelled* Selom will be considered with No. 129 Slm, Slom, Salom, Silem or Shillem.

No. 95 *otherwise spelled* Selon or Silan.

English	Slany, a slattern. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Greek	Psolon, one who is circumcised, a lewd fellow.
Dsalunka A.	Solinyan, the itch.

No. 96. Prz, Perez, Peres, Pheres, Phares, Pharez or Fares; words derived from No. 140 Prs, Peres, Perish, Pheres or Phares are included with this name.

English	Frouzy, fetid, musty, rank.
Assyrian	Pursuu, a flea.
Hebrew	Pras or Paras (פּרַעַץ), a flea. 1 Sam. xxiv. 14, a dead dog or <i>a flea</i> . 1 Sam. xxvi. 20, the king of Israel has come out to seek <i>a flea</i> .
German	Prassen, to live in debauchery.
German	Prasser, a sensual profligate.
Swahili A	Barasi, a disease.
English	Brash, a rash or eruption. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Spanish	Barroso, pimples, full of pustules.

Persian 282	Parosh, pimples, pustules.
French Romn	Vereseics, pimples, pustules, tumours.
Italian	Pruzza, a cutaneous disease.
Polish	Parszywy, itchy, mangy, scabby.
Norman	Purris, rotten.
Arabic 235	Baris, leprous.
Arabic 230	Baras, being leprous, leprosy.
FulahAfrican	Barras, the leprosy.
Hindu 317	Baras, the white spotted or scaly leprosy.
Scotch	Farsy, having the farey or leprosy of horses.

No. 97. Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zareh, Zerah or Serah has been already considered with No. 88 Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zerah or Serah.

No. 97 *otherwise spelled* Zarach or Zerach has been already considered with No. 29 Srog, Serugh or Seruch.

No. 98. Hzrn, Hzron, Ezron, Esron, Esrom, Asron, Hezron, Hesron or Chesron has been already considered with No. 81 Hzrn, Hzron, Esron, Assaron, Asron, Asrom, Hezron, Hesron or Chesron.

No. 99. Hmol, Hemul, Hemuel, Hamuel, Hamul, Amul, Iemouel, Iemuel or Jemuel has been already considered with No. 84 Ymoal, Iemuel, Iemouel, Jemuel or Jamuel.

No. 99 *otherwise spelled* Chamul has been already considered with No. 48 Chemuel or Kemuel.

No. 99 *otherwise spelled* Iamoun or Jamun has been already considered with No. 85 Ymyn, Iamin, Iamein, Jamin or Jamni.

No. 100. Ysskr, Issacar, Issaehar or Isachar.

Swedish	Oskar, mnelean.
Swedish	Oskara, to defile, to pollute.
French Romn	Esquarre, a tumour which comes on the liver.
English	Asker, a scab. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Eschara, or Eschare, scurf or scab.
Greek	Eseharoo, to eover with an eschar or scab.
French	Esearre, eschar, slough.
Irish	Easgar, the plague.
Gaelic	Easgar, the plague. (Supplement.)

- No. 101. Tola, Tula, Tulaa, Tolah, Tholah or Thola.
- Scotch Dall, a sloven.
- Welsh Deail, a decomposed state.
- Arabic 825 Tahl, fetid.
- Arabic 825 Tahal, stinking.
- Arabic 821 Talih, the sheep tike.
- Zulu Kafir Tula, a large bluish tick on cattle, dogs, &c.
- Hebrew Thla or Thala, *plural* Thalaym (תחלמים), sickness, disease.
 Deut. xxix. 22, *the sicknesses* which the Lord hath laid upon that land.
 2 Chron. xxi. 19, so he died of sore *diseases*.
 Ps. ciii. 3, all *thy diseases*.
- Arabic 819 Tala, sick, diseased.
- Arabic 821 Talyaa, the seab, ringworm, dry seab, seabby.
- Hindu 1120 Dewli, the scale or seab of small-pox.
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No. 102. Poh, Poah, Puah, Pua, Phoua, Phu, Phua, Phuah, Phuwah or Fua.

- Welsh Baw, dirty, filthy.
- French Boue, dirt.
- French Boueux, dirty, bad, foul.
- Galla African Bouwo, a fever.
- Chin.III.107 Poo, the name of an insect.
- French Pou, a louse.
- French Romn Paou, a louse, also a flea. (Supplement.)
- Hindu 614 Pihu, a flea.
- French Puer, to stink: *il pue*, "he stinks."
- Sanserit 590 Puy, to stink.
 Zendie—Pu.
 Norse—Fui.
- Chin.III.127 Po, offensive stinking vapour. [person.
- Chin.III.127 Po, diseased air, the atmosphere around a sick
- Chin. II. 419 Pho, putrid vapours.
- Chin. II. 422 Fow, to become putrid.
- Chin.III.107 Foo, corrupted, rotten.
- Chin. II. 676 Foo, rotten.
- Chin. II. 99 Foo, rotten, putrid, stinking.
- Spanish Fco, immodest, obscene.
- Fijian Vaya, poisonous.
- Manchu Tartar Fiha yo, the venereal disease.
- Chin. II. 682 Fei, a chronic and incurable disease.
- Zulu Kafir Fo, sickness, disease.

- Sanscrit 699 Bhaya, sickness, disease. [disease.
Hindu 381 Bauhai, a woman afflicted with the venereal
Hindu 372 Bawaha, pocky, afflicted with the *Lues venerea*.
Hindu 381 Bauha, poeky.
Hindu 277 Bao, the pox.
Latin Boa, or Bova, a disease mentioned by Pliny,
wherein red pimples arise in the flesh, per-
haps the measles, small-pox or swine-pox.
Spanish Bua, a pustule, a mattery pimple.
Fijian Bo, a boil. [of a sore.
French Romn Boe, or Boue, pus, the matter which comes out
Greek Puos, Pueos, Puei, or Puon, Puou, Puo, dis-
charge from a sore, matter.
Greek Puoo, or Pueo, to bring to a head, to make to
New Zealand Pe, suppurating (as a boil). [suppurate.
Sanserit 590 Puya, discharge from an ulcer or wound.
Hindu 571 Puya, pus, matter from an ulcer.
Chin. II. 679 Peaou, an itehing uleer, the name of a disease
in which sores break out over the body.
Chin. III. 893 Paou, sores on the face.
Chin. II. 672 Pei, the cicatrix left by an ulcer.
Chin. II. 241 Peih, to open an uleer.
Chin. II. 662 Pe, sores on the head, a scabbed head.
Chin. II. 682 Pee, a painful swelling which has burst the skin.
Chin. II. 666 Pei, hard painful swellings.
Chin. II. 677 Poo, a hard swelling.
Chin. III. 660 Phaou, sores on the face.
Chin. II. 461 Phaou, pustules, or blisters on the skin.
ManchuTartar Feie, a sore.
Chin. II. 683 Fei, an uleer or swelling on the feet.
Chin. II. 666 Fei, small eruptions on the skin, the priekly heat.
Chin. II. 669 Fow, a hot fiery sore.
Chin. II. 671 Fei, a hot sore or uleer, a kind of leprosy.
French Romn Fy, a kind of leprosy.
ManchuTartar Fouhou, pimples, ringworm, leprosy.

No. 102 otherwise spelled Puva, Puvah, Phuva or Phuvah.

- Italian Paffa, living in a slothful state.
French Romn Bouve, filth.
Zulu Kafir Beva, a lewd, lecherous person, a fornicator.
Latin Bova, the disease already mentioned as "*Boa*
"or *Bova*," wherein red pimples arise in the
flesh, as described by Pliny.
Zulu Kafir Bovu, matter from an abscess, purulent discharge.

Irish Buafaeh, Buafadh, virulent, poisonous, poison.
 Swahili A. Bofu, or Bovu, rotten.

No. 102 *otherwise spelled* Phout.

Welsh Ffaidd, loathsome, abominable, odious.
 Latin Foedus, Foeda, filthy, nasty, dirty, stinking.
 Latin Foede, foully, dirtily.
 English Fade, dirty, disgusting. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Italian Vieto, stinking.
 FrenchRomn Poude, dirty, filthy.
 FrenchRomn Puder, to stink.
 Latin Puteo, to stink.
 Spanish Pito, a bug.
 Turkish 530 Bit, a louse.
 Duteh Vyt, a whitlow or sore on one's finger end.
 English Poud, a boil or puer. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Paid, a sore. (Wright's *Obsolete*.) [face.
 Anglo-Saxon Bituihu, a foul tetter or seab running over the
 Sanscrit 590 Puta, ichor, pus, matter.
 FantiAfrican Potau, rotten.
 Greek Putho, to rot, to become rotten.
 Sanserit 973 Vyatha, disease.
 Sanscrit 979 Vyadhi, disease, leprosy.

No. 103. Yob or Iob has been already considered with
 No. 69 Ayph, Ipha or Hepha.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Job.

Swahili A. Jipu, a boil.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Sub has been already considered
 with No. 24 Sba, Saba or Scba.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Ysob, Ysyb, Iasoub, Iesob, Iasub,
 Jasub or Jashub will be considered with No. 130 Yosp,
 Ioseph or Joseph.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Iasouin or Asum will be con-
 sidered with No. 124 Hsym, Hsasm or Asom.

No. 104. Smrn, Samron, Sambran, Zambran or Shimron has
 been already considered with No. 58 Zmrn, Zimran,
 Zembran or Simron.

No. 105. Zblon, Zboln, Zebulon, Zabolon or Scbulon.
 Icelandic Spellan, defilement.

No. 106. Srd, Sarad, Sared, Sered or Zered.

Latin	Sordeo, to be filthy, dirty, or nasty.
Latin	Sordes, Sordis, Sordi, filth, dirt, nastiness, scurf.
English	Sords, filth. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Sord, filth.
Welsh	Serth, obseene.
English	Serat, the itch. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Hebrew	Zrat, or Zarat (צִרְעַת), the leprosy. Levit. xiii. 9, when the plague of <i>leprosy</i> is in a man, (12) and <i>the leprosy</i> cover all the skin. 2 Kings v. 27, <i>the leprosy</i> of Naaman.

No. 106 otherwise spelled Seder or Sedar.

Greek	Saturos, Saturou, a lewd fellow.
Greek	Saturiao, to suffer from a swollen state of the genital organs.
Beran African	Sidiri, the itch.
Adirar A.	Zidiri, the small-pox.

No. 107. Alon, Allon, Ailun, Alun, Elon or Helon.

Scotch	Hullion, a sloven.
English	Hallion, a reprobate. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Irish	Eilne, uncleanness, pollution.
Gaelic	Eilne, uncleanness, pollution.
Persian 1377	Wilin, ringworm, dry seab.

No. 108. Yhlal, Allel, Iahleel, Jaheleel or Jahleel.

Galla African	Hallale, lewd.
Hebrew	Hll or Halal (הלל), to prostitute, defile, pollute. Lev. xix. 29, do not <i>prostitute</i> thy daughter. Gen. xlix. 4, thou wentest up to thy father's couch, then <i>defiledst</i> thou it. Ezek. vii. 21, they shall <i>pollute</i> it.
Arabie 1397	Halahil, Halahal, or Halahul, mortal, deadly, deadly poison. [poison.]
Hindu 2185	Halahal, or 2188 Halhal, Halhala, or Halhaliya,
Turkish 1120	Helahil, deadly poison.
Fijian	Ulonlo, a maggot.
Hindu 2189	Halhali, disease, sickness.

No. 108 *otherwise spelled* Achoel.

Scotch	Hachel, a sloven.
German	Akelei, a whitlow.
FantiAfrican	Ikul, a sore.
Ebe African	Akule, the itch.

No. 109. Dynh, Deina, Dina or Dinah will be considered with
No. 145 Thn or Tahan.

No. 110. Gd, Gad or Ghad has been already considered with
No. 92 Kht, Kahat or Cath.

No. 111. Zpon, Zpyon, Sefion, Ziphion, Zephon, Saphon or
Sephion will be considered with No. 159 Saophein,
Saphan, Sapphin or Sophan.

No. 112. Hgy, Haggi, Aggi, Aggeis or Augis will be con-
sidered with No. 157 Achi, Agchis or Agcheis.

No. 112 *otherwise spelled* Chaggi or Chagghi.

Zincali	Chiguay, a louse.
Hindu 1673	Kaik, a flea.
Polish	Cuch, to stink.
Zulu Kafir	Ququ, stench, faetor.
Fijian	Gaga, poisonous.
Hindu 875	Chakawi, the ringworm.
Fijian	Keke, a disease.
Fijian	Ceke, a disease; swelled testicles.
Fijian	Coko, name of a disease.
Sanscrit 195	Kacchu, the itch, the scab.
Fijian	Quiqui, the leprosy.

No. 113. Sony, Sounei, Schuni, Shuni, Suni, Sunis,
Sauneis or Sannis.

Arabic 793	Sanaa, dirt, filth.
Coptic	Zenne, dirty. (Bunsen, v. 773.)
Hebrew	Znhh, or Zahnah (צחנה), an ill savour. Joel ii. 20, his odious scent and <i>ill savour</i> shall come up.
Arabic 767	Shunua, foulness.
Arabic 766	Shania, odious, foul, detestable.
Hebrew	Shyn (שׁוּיַן), a boil. [blains. Exod. ix. 9, <i>a boil</i> breaking forth with

Lev. xiii. 20, a plague of leprosy broken out *of the boil*.

Job ii. 7, smote Job *with sore boils*.

Latin	Sanies, Saniei, matter coming out of a putrefied sore, corrupt and filthy blood.
Chin. II. 686	Seen, kind of running scabs which gradually spread over the skin, wider and wider.
French	Zona, the shingles.
Arabic 807	Zana, a disease.
Toronka A.	Soinya, the itch.

No. 114. Azny, Azni, Azeni, Ozni or Osni.

Quichua Peru Asna, a bad smell.

Greek Ozaina, a fetid polypus in the nose.

Latin Ozæna, an ulcer in the nose.

Spanish Ozena, a putrid stinking uleer in the nostrils.

Manchu Tartar Hasan, leprous.

No. 115. Ary, Iri, Eri, Heri or Her will be considered with No. 155 Ayr, Ahr, Ahrh, Aara, Aer, Ir or Hir.

No. 115 *otherwise spelled* Addei, Addi, Adi or Edi has been already considered with No. 94 Yhodh, Ihuda, Iouda or Juda.

No. 116. Arody, Aroadi, Arudi, Erudi, Eroed or Arod will be considered with No. 161 Ard, Arde, Arad, Ared or Hered.

No. 117. Araly, Araclis, Areli, Aroli or Ariel.

English Arrals, pimples, pocks. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Latin Variolæ, the small-pox.

Memo: "V and U were formerly the "same letter derived no doubt from the "Oriental *Waw*" (*Webster*). This word therefore was originally Uariolæ.

No. 118. Asr, Aser, Asser, Aseher or Asher, like No. 3 Asor or Ashur, has been already considered with No. 75 Isra-el.

No 119. Ymuh, Imnah, Iamne, Iamein, Jamin, Jamne, Jimna or Jomne has been already considered with No. 85 Ymyn, Iamin, Jamin or Jamni.

No. 120. Ysoh, Asua, Iesua, Iessua, Iesoua, Isoua, Ishuah, Jesua, Jeswa or Jischua will be considered with No. 165 Yhosa, Ause, Hosa, Oshea, Josue or Joshua.

No. 120 *otherwise spelled* Seva has been already considered with No. 24 Sba or Seba.

No. 121. Ysoy, Asui, Iasui, Isoui, Isui, Ishuai, Jasui, Jesu, Jessui or Jeswi will be considered with No. 165 Yhosa, Ause, Hosa, Oshea, Josue or Joshua.

No. 121 *otherwise spelled* Sevi has been already considered with No. 24 Sba or Seba.

No. 122. Bryah, Brie, Bria, Baria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha, Bericha, Berjaa or Barjaa will be considered with No. 150 Bryah, Bria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha or Bargaa.

No. 123. Dn or Dan will be considered with No. 145 Thu, Tahan or Theen.

No. 124. Hsym, Asom, Hasim, Huscim, Hussim, Hushim, Husim or Chusim; words derived from No. 103 Iasoum or Asum are included with this name.

Arabic 964 Kushaum, the tike insect.

Arabic 845 Aazzam, *plural* Auzum, a flea, fleas.

Arabic 1368 Wasan, disease.

Bambarra A. Assume, rotten.

Quichua Peru Ysmuni, to rot.

Greek Eezema, a cutaneous eruption, a pustule.

Persian 522 Khism, a sore.

Tumbuktu A. Kasuma, the itch.

No. 125. Nptly, Neptali or Naphtali; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 126. Yhzal, Ihasel, Iasiel, Asiel or Jasiel has been already considered with No. 20 Aozl, Uzal, Usal, Ezel, Aizel or Aezel.

No. 126 *otherwise spelled* Nahsael.

Zincali Nasalo, sick.
Zincali Nasalli-pen, sickness.

No. 127. Gony, Goni, Gonei, Gounei, Gaunei, Gayni, Ghuni or Guni.

Chin. II. 858 Gan, the appearance of dirty flesh.
Latin Cœnum, Cœni, a vile, dirty fellow.
Romany Caen or Cane, to stink.
Fijian Ceno, a disease inside the throat.
Hindu 1754 Ghinahi, a whitlow.
Greek Knao, to itch, to scratch.
Greek Knuo, to scratch.
Greek Knuos, Knuou, the itch, the scurvy.
Chin. II. 664 Kan, venereal sores.
Chin. III. 97 Chin, small-pox, pustules.
Welsh Cowynu, to form pustules.
Welsh Cowyn, the plague.

No. 128. Yzr, Ieser, Issaar, Isseier, Issari, Aisar or Aser has been already considered with No. 75 Ysr-al or Isra-el.

No. 129. Slm, Slom, Silem, Sillem, Shillem or Schillem; words derived from No. 95 Selom are included with this name.

German Schlamm, dirt.
Swedish Slem, dirty, filthy.
English Slam, to do anything in a slovenly manner.
(Wright's *Obsolete*.)
English Swalme, sickness, to become sick. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
Scotch Swalme, a tumour, an excrescence.

No. 130. Yosp, Ioseph or Joseph, which, according to rules I. II. and IX., may be equally well written Osp, Asb, &c.; and which appears to have been varied into Hosp, Hoseph, Choseph, Koseph, Goseph, Gosep, &c., and is now written Giuseppe in Italian.

Arabic 100 Isaab, having the head full of nits.
Arabic 1365 Wasab, being dirty and filthy; also dirt, filth.
Arabic 1367 Wasab, *plural* Awsab, being sick, disease, indisposition.
Arabic 100 Isabat, contagion.

Arabic 963	Kashb, corrupting, contaminating, infecting.
Arabic 963	Kashb, or Kishb, or Kashab, poison, venom.
Arabic 844	Auzaf, deadly poison.
Egyptian 350	Asf, contamination.
Arabic 480	Hashafat, <i>plural</i> Hishaf, an ulcer in the throat, a quincy.
Arabic 964	Kashaf, squalid and scorbutic, having the face affected by distemper, scurf.
Spanish	Caspa, scurf or dirt which sticks to the head.
Arabic 460	Hasib, a pimply eruption.
Arabic 481	Hasbat, Hasabat, or Hasibat, the measles, the spotted fever.
Quichua Peru	Haspini, to scratch.
Polish	Ospa, the small-pox.
Arabic 898	Ghizab, the small-pox.
Kadzina A.	Keasfi, the small-pox.
Arabic 523	Khasaf, walking badly by reason of the mange.
Welsh	Cosfa, an itching.
Welsh	Ysfa, an itching. [dry scab.
Arabic 481	Hasaf, having the dry scab; the ringworm, or
Arabic 478	Husbat, a whiteness of skin from disease, leprosy.
Arabic 34	Ahsab, leprous, bald through disease.

No. 131. Mnsh, Menassch or Manasse. It has been already shown, *viz.* in Chapter VI., that the Egyptian and therefore the original name of Manasse (the Menes of Greek historians) is Mana or Menes.

Greek	Muonia, Muonias, a lewd woman.
Persian 1083	Man, disease.
New Zealand	Muna, the ringworm.
Gaelic	Man, an ulcerous swelling under the arm.
Hindu 1825	Manj, pus, matter. [animals.
English	Mange, the scab or itch in dogs, cattle, or other
New Zealand	Mangeo, to itch, an itching.
Swahili A.	Mnyeo, itching.
Bambarra A.	Manya, the itch.
French Romn	Main, the itch, the leprosy.
Krebo African	Menisewa, the small-pox.

No. 132. Mkyr, Makir, Machir or Macheir.

Spanish	Mugre, grime, filth, dirt.
Latin	Mueor, mouldiness, such as that which comes on meat that has been kept too long.

Arabic 1229	Makr, or Makir, poison.
French Romn	Maquerel, one who carries on the shameful business of prostituting women and girls, a procurer or bawd.
French	Maquereau, a pimp, a pander, a procurer.
French	Maquereaux, reddish spots on one's legs, red scorches. (<i>See Fleming and Tibbin's Dictionary.</i>)
Arabic 1230	Makruh, ulcerated.

No. 133. Glad, Galaad, Gelaad, Gilead or Ghilhad.

Gaelic	Gleoid, a slattern, a sloven.
Irish	Gleoid, a sloven.
Scotch	Clatt, to dirty.
Scotch	Clattie, nasty, dirty.
English	Clatty, dirty, slovenly. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Dutch	Klad, a spot or blemish.
Dutch	Kladden, to daub or foul.
Dutch	Kladdig, dirty, nasty, slovenly.
Sanscrit 274	Khalata, filthiness.
Hindu 1713	Gilat, a tumour, a scirrhus.
English	Gleet, a thin ichor running from a sore, but more especially a flux of thin humour from the urethra.
	<i>Memo:</i> "Gleet is that discharge which often follows a gonorrhœa from venereal causes." (<i>See Ency. Brit.</i>)
Swedish	Klada, the itch.

No. 134. Yazr, Iezer, Ihezer, Aeazer or Hieser has been already considered with No. 75 Ysr-al or Isra-el.

No. 134 *otherwise spelled* Achiezer.

Arabic 135	Akzar, filth; most filthy.
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No. 135. Hlk, Helc, Halac, Elech, Helek, Chelek, Chelech, Chelec or Cheleg.

Persian 1018	Kalch, or 1020 Kalich, dirt, filth.
Persian 1018	Kalakhch, filth of the body.
Danish	Klak, or Klik, a blot, blur, spot, or blemish.
French	Cloaque, a filthy creature.
Persian 1020	Kalich, pus.
Greek	Elkuo, to suppurate.
Greek	Elkos, Elkos, Elkei, a sore, an ulcer, an abscess.

Hindu 1713	Galka, a sort of bile or sore.
French	Caligo, an ulcer on the surface. (F. Raymond's <i>Dictionnaire Franais</i> , Paris, 1834.)
Gio African	Kelagba, the small-pox.

No. 136. Asryal, Asriel or Esriel; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 137. Skm, Sychem, Sechim or Shechem.

Arabic 760	Shakimat, <i>plural</i> Shakaaim, Shukm, and Shakim, venom, dirt.
Italian	Schiuma, impurities.
Arabic 743	Shakham, stinking.
Arabic 705	Sakam, sickness.
Arabic 705	Sakam, or Sukm, being indisposed, sickness.
Arabic 705	Sakma, sick.
Arabic 706	Sakim, <i>plural</i> Sikam, sick, ailing.

No. 138. Smyda, Smida, Semida, Semidah or Shemida.

Gaelic	Smod, dirt.
Danish	Smuds, dirt, nastiness.
Dutch	Smoddig, nasty, sluttish.
Dutch	Smetten, to stain, to soil, to defile.
Dutch	Smet, a taint.
English	Smutty, obscene. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Smit, infection. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swedish	Smitta, a catching disease, infection, contagion.
Turkish 721	Zahmet, disease.
Assyrian	Simtu, the plague.

No. 139. Hpr, Hepher, Hophar, Opher or Epher has been already considered with No. 12 Abr, Aber, Eber or Heber.

No. 140. Prs, Peres, Perish, Pheres or Phares has been already considered with No. 96 Prz, Peres, Pheres, Phares or Fares.

No. 141. Srs, Sares, Seres or Sceres; words derived from No. 88 Zares are included with this name.

Polish	Zaraza, an epidemical disease, plague or pestilence.
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English Schirrus, a hard tumour often terminating in a cancer, caused by the induration of a gland. This is one of the most dreadful diseases incident to human nature; sooner or later it produces the most excruciating torment, by degrees it is infected with a slow and malignant suppuration, degenerating into a horrid ulcer, consuming not only the part itself, but eating the neighbouring ones, and corrupting the whole body with the most incurable poison. (See *Ency. Brit.* Article *Medicine*, No. 123.)

No. 142. Aprym, Aphrem or Ephraim; words derived from this name have been already considered with No. 35 Abrm, Abram, Abrhm, Abraham or Ebrahim, which in Persian is Ifraham. But words derived from his real name, viz. Pry, Prh, Prah, Pre, Phre or Phra, as shown in Chapter VI., will be considered with No. 150 Bryah, Bria or Beria.

No. 143. Sotlh, Sutala, Sotalah, Suthelah, Shuthelah or Scuthelah.

English	Stoly, dirty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
German	Sudel, filth, dirt. •
Danish	Sudel, filthiness, slovenliness.
Greek	Skitaloi or Scitaloi, lewd fellows, lechers.
Greek	Skitalizo or Scitalizo, to feel or show lust.
Sanscrit 1010	Sitala, the small-pox.
Hindu 1363	Sitala, or Sitla, the small-pox.

No. 144. Bkr, Beker, Becher, Bochar, Bachar, Baecher or Bachr will be considered with No. 153 Bkr, Beker, Becher, Bechor, Bochor, Baecher, Bachir or Bacchar.

No. 145. Thn, Tahan, Tohan, Theen, Thehen, Thahan. Thachan or Tachan; words derived from No. 109 Dynh, Dinah, Dina or Deina and from No. 123 Du or Dan are included with this name.

Chin. III. 874	Tan, dirt.
Chin. III. 880	Tan, very dirty.
Arabic 582	Danis, or Danas, dirty, filthy.
Arabic 554	Dania, vile, impure.
English	Dain, noisome effluvia, taint, putrid affection. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

- Mandingo A. DUNYO, a louse.
 Wolof African TAINYC, a louse.
 Galla African TUKANA, a bug.
 Malayan 137 DOKANA, lascivious, unchaste, obscene.
 Greek THUANIA, debauchery.
 Sanscrit 375 TIHAN, sickness.
 Arabie 823 TANY, disease, sickness.
 Chin. II. 682 TAN, disease, an epidemic.
 Arabic 594 DIN, being attacked by disease.
 Hindu 1066 DINAI, a tetter, the ringworm.
 French Romn TIGNE, an obstinate scab on the head.
 French TEIGNE, the scald-head. (*See Fleming & Tibbin's Dictionary.*)
 French TEIGNE, scurf, an eruption on the scalp.
 Chin. II. 684 TEEN, a sort of eruptive fever.
 Chin. II. 698 TAN, a disease of the skin of the face.
 Chin. II. 682 TAN, the yellow jaundice, or, according to some authorities, the erysipelas.
 New Zealand TUWHENUA, the leprosy.
 Karekarc A. TENYA, the itch.
 Kum African TANUA, the small-pox.
 Swahili A. TAUNI, the plague, the cholera.
 Arabic 809 TAAUN, plague, pestilence.
 Turkish 794 TAUN, the plague or pest.
 Hindu 1431 TAUN, a plague or pestilence.

No. 145 *otherwise spelled* TAHAM; which, according to Rule III., may be equally well written TACHAM.

- Fijian TOMO, dirty.
 Malayan 91 TUMA, vermin that harbour in filthy clothes.
 Persian 579 DUM, a felon, a sore.
 Arabic 573 DUGHAM, a disease in the throat.
 Galla African DIGAME, to decay.
 Arabic 399 TAHM, or TAHIM, fetid.
 Hebrew TMA or TAMA (טמא), unclean.
 Leviticus xiii. 44, he is a leprous man, he is *unclean*.
 Leviticus xiii. 45, the leper in whom the plague is shall cry *Unclean! Unclean!*
 Arabie 825 TAHM, a word expressive of disgust.
 Gaelic TOM, the plague.
 Irish TOM, the plague.
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No. 145 *otherwise spelled* Tht, Thaath, Thahath,
Tahath, Tachath.

Egyptian 512	Tata, to pollute.
Irish	Tut, filth, a stink.
Gaelic	Tut, a stink.
Zincali	Tati, fever.
Hindu 1012	Dad, the ringworm, herpes, blotch, the shingles.

No. 146. Arn, Iran, Eran or Heran has been already considered with No. 33 Aran, Arran, Hrn or Haran.

No. 147. Brd, Bered, Bared or Barad.

Polish	Brud, filth, dirt.
Italian	Brutto, foul, filthy.
Italian	Farda, filthiness.
Swedish	Frata, to corrode.
Gaelic	Frid, a pimple, pustule or tetter.
Gaelic	Bride, a pimple.
English	Proud, swelling and inflamed, said of the flesh. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Italian	Prudere, to itch: " <i>che prude</i> , itchy."
Irish	Broth, an eruption on the skin.
Gaelic	Broth, a cutaneous eruption.
Hebrew	Bhrt or Bahrat (בהרת) a bright spot. Leviticus xiii. 2, a rising, a scab, or <i>a bright spot</i> . [skin.
	Leviticus xiii. 39, the <i>bright spots</i> in the
Malayan 53	Burut, diseased in the scrotum.

No. 148. Aladh, Elada, Eladah, Eleada, Elhada, Elhadah or Eldaa has been already considered with No. 73 Aldah, Aldaa, Eldaha, Eldahah, Eldaah, Eldaa or Heldaa.

No. 149. Zbd, Zabed, Zabad or Sabad.

English	Sapid, putrid. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)	[mours.
Greek	Sepedon, rottenness, putrefaction,	putrid hu-
Sanscrit 1152	Sphata, swelling, intumescence.	
Icelandic	Spyta, a running sore.	
Persian 755	Shift, a running of blood or matter.	
Arabic 404	Subat, a disease disabling one from moving.	
Hebrew	Sphat or Sapahat (ספחת), a scab. Leviticus xiii. 2, when the man shall have in the skin of his flesh <i>a scab</i> like the plague of leprosy.	

Hindu 1292 Sufaidi, leprosy.
 Sanscrit 1032 Svaitya, leprosy.

No. 149 *otherwise spelled* Zabor.

Persian 656 Zafr, or Zafar, filth.
 Arabic 787 Sufar, a tike.
 Persian 780 Sabura, obscene, impure.
 Baga African Tsebor, the itch. [stinking.
 Greek Sapro, Sapra, filthy, rotten, putrid, diseased,
 Greek Saproo, or Saproo, to make or be rotten, to stink.
 Latin Suppuro, to breed filth as a sore does, to rankle,
 fester, suppurate, give out matter.
 French Suppurer, to suppurate. [does.
 English Suppurate, to generate pus as a boil or abscess
 English Sprue, a matter formed in the mouth in certain
 diseases.

No. 150. Bryah, Bria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha
 or Bargaa; words derived from No. 122 Bryah, Brie,
 Bria, Baria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha, Beri-
 cha, Berjaa or Barjaa and from Pry, Phry or Phre (the
 more correct version of No. 142 Aprym or Ephraim, *see*
 Chapter VI.) are included with this name.

English Frow, a dirty woman, a slattern. (Wright's *Ob
 solete*.)
 Persian 918 Furak, impure.
 Irish Brog, obscene. (Supplement.)
 Icelandic Varga, or Verga, to soil.
 Spanish Puerco, filthy, nasty.
 New Zealand Para, dirt.
 New Zealand Paru, to be dirty.
 Turkish 564 Pire, a flea.
 New Zealand Puruhi, a flea.
 Arabic 922 Faraat, *plural* Fara, a louse.
 Latin Virus, Viri, a stinking smell.
 New Zealand Piro, stinking.
 French Romn Bere, venom, poison.
 Latin Virus, Viri, poison, venom.
 Latin Vari, pits or marks made by the small-pox or
 measles, red pimples or specks in the face.
 Hindu 581 Phuriya, a sore, a pimple, a bile.
 Hindu 590 Phora, a boil, sore, ulcer, abscess or imposthume.
 Malayan 237 Puru, an ulcer, blotch, boil or scab.
 New Zealand Para, to be affected with pimples.

Gaelic	Brach, or Braich, a pimple.
Gaelic	Breac, a pox, most commonly applied to the small-pox.
English	Brook, a boil or abscess. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
French Romn	Brac, the pus that comes out of a sore.
Hindu 520	Pirki, a sore.
Polish	Parch, scald, scab, itch, mange. [mange.]
Latin	Porrigo, scurf or scale on the skin, dandruff; the
Susu African	Furaki, sick, ill.
Irish	Farrach, pestilence.
Latin	Fraceo, to grow fusty, or mouldy, to putrefy or rot.
Haussa A.	Barchi, rotten.
Malayan 53	Buruk, rotten, decayed, bad.
French	Pourri, rottenness, rotten, a rotten part.
New Zealand	Pirau, rottenness.
Bornu African	Baru, the small-pox; <i>Nguru</i> , African, the same.

No. 151. Bn-aony or Benoni, which appears to have been sometimes abbreviated into Benny and Benn.

Egyptian 378	Bennu (<i>apparently</i> Benenu), noxious.
Egyptian 383	Fennu (<i>apparently</i> Fcnenu), dirt.
Latin	Veneno, to poison or envenom.
Italian	Veneno, poison.
Spanish	Veneno, poison, venom.
Portuguese	Veneno, poison.
French	Venin, venom.
Dutch	Venyn, venom, poison.
Dutch	Fcnyn, poison, venom.
English	Venenate, to poison, to infect with poison.
English	Vencne, poisonous, venomous.
Arabic 938	Fanin, a painful swelling in the armpit.
English	Bunion, an enlargement and inflammation of the joint of the great toe. (<i>Webster's Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Spanish	Benino, a pimple or small red pustule.
Spanish	Venino, a large malignant pimple.

No. 151 *otherwise called* Benymn, Beniamin or Benjamin, which appears to have been usually abbreviated into Benym, Beniam, Benji, Benj or Beng.

French	Fange, dirt, filth. (See Fleming and Tibbin's <i>Dictionary.</i>)
Italian	Fango, dirt.
Anglo-Saxon	Fymg, musty, filthy.

Zulu Kafir	Punga, a stink.
English	Venom, a gathering in the finger. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Venime, poison. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Venom, to envenom. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Armorie	Benym, or Vinym, poison. (See Webster's <i>English Dictionary</i> under Bane.)
Anglo-Saxon	Pang, venom, poison.
Chin. II. 666	Ping, sickness, disease.
Chin. I. 853	Ping, a disease that excites alarm in sleep.
Portuguese	Fungo, a sort of tumour.
Chin. II. 674	Fung, a kind of leprosy. This word is applied to thirty-six forms of disease; it includes insanity and certain forms of the venereal disease.

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No. 152. Bla, Bala, Balaa, Bale, Balee, Bela, Belah or Bolau; words derived from No. 80 Ploa, Palu, Pallu, Phalu, Phallu, Fallu, Phallo, Phallou, Phallous, Phallos or Phallus are included with this name.

Cornish	Plos, filth.
Persian 210	Balush, impure, nasty.
English	Flossy, a slattern. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Fijian	Velavela, filthy, abominable, disgusting.
Danish	Fael, filthy, foul.
German	Faul, foul, dirty, filthy.
English	Foul, dirty, noxious, filthy, not clean.
Wolof African	Felle, a flea.
Dutch	Vloo, a flea.
Icelandic	Flo, a flea.
German	Floh, a flea.
Anglo-Saxon	Flea, a flea.
English	Flea, an insect whose bite is very troublesome.
Arabie 937	Faly, hunting for lice, lousing.
Portuguese	Piolho, a louse.
Persian 210	Balush, a louse.
French	Pouilleux, a lousy fellow, lousiness, lousy.
French	Paillard, libidinous, wanton, a rake.
French	Polisson, a dirty, licentious fellow.
Greek	Peioles, a lewd fellow.
Latin	Polluo, to make filthy, soil, defile, or pollute also to poison, envenom, infect, or corrupt.
French	Polluer, to pollute: " <i>il pollue</i> , he pollutes," &c
Greek	Palasso, to befoul, to defile.
Persian 275	Palusa, sickness.

English	Palsy, the loss of the power of voluntary motion in the whole body, or in a particular part,
Fijian	Bulewa, a disease, swelled mouth. [paralysis.
Persian 210	Balu, the ringworm. [Obsolete.]
English	Foul, any disease that produces ulcers. (Wright's
English	Fale, a pustule or sore. (Wright's Obsolete.)
Zulu Kafir	Fula, a cutaneous eruption, a running sore.
French	Plaie, a sore.
Persian 294	Pela, a blotch rising in the midst of a bubo or
Dutch	Buil, a bile or boil. [boil.
Anglo-Saxon	Byle, a bile, or sore. Frisic—Bule.
English	Boil, a sore angry swelling, a tumour on the flesh, accompanied with soreness and in-
English	Bile, an inflamed tumour. [flammation.
Zulu Kafir	Bihla, to break out, as a pyurulent sore.
Persian 270	Bela, pus.
Persian 294	Pela, the pus of a sore.
ManchuTartar	Foulhaha, the pus which comes out of sores, ulcers, &c.
Icelandic	Vilza, matter out of a sore.
Arabic 935	Filhas, stinking.
German	Faule, rottenness, putridity.
Zulu Kafir	Bola, corruption, rottenness.
Zulu Kafir	Bolwa, a rotten fellow.
Swahili A.	Pele, the itch.
Icelandic	Bola, the small-pox.
Irish	Bill, a leper.
Welsh	Ball, the plague, eruption.
Cornish	Val, a pest or plague. (Borlase.)

No. 152 *otherwise spelled* Beleleel.

Zincali Fulalo, a dirty fellow.

No. 153. Bkr, Bekcr, Becher, Bechor, Bochor, Bacher, Bachir or Bacchar; words derived from No. 144 Bkr. Beker, Becher, Bochar, Bachar, Bacher or Baehr are included with this name.

French Romn Bouchar, dirty, filthy, stinking.

Arabic 217 Bakkar, having a stinking breath, a fetid breath.

Arabic 217 Bakhra, stinking, offensive.

Sanscrit 910 Vikara, sickness, disease.

Filham A. Bacors, the itch.

No. 154. Ydyaal or Adciel.

Anglo-Saxon	Widl, filth.
Anglo-Saxon	Atol, foul.
Greek	Aitholix, a pustule, a pimple.
English	Whitlow, a swelling about the ends of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess.
English	Widdle, a small pustule. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i>).
English	Addle, a swelling with matter in it. (Wright's
Irish	Iadal, a disease. [<i>Obsolete</i> .]
Anglo-Saxon	Adel, or Adol, a disease.
Anglo-Saxon	Adl, sick, ill, diseased, corrupted, putrid.
Anglo-Saxon	Widl, pollution.
FantiAfrican	Edu, poison.
English	Addle, in a morbid state, putrid.
Welsh	Hadl, rotten, corrupt, decayed.
Welsh	Hadlu, to putrefy, become rotten.

No. 154 *otherwise spelled* Asuber or Asyber.

Latin	Asper, stinking, fetid.
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No. 155. Ayr, Aer, Aor, Or, Ir, Hir, Ahr, Aher, Aara, Ahrh, Ahrah, Ahara, Aharah, Achrach, Acher, Achrah, Gra, Gera, Gira, Guera, Gherah or Geras; words derived from No. 18 Yrh, Iare, or Iareh and from No. 115 Ary, Iri, Eri or Heri are included with this name.

Fijian	Weru, filth.
Anglo-Saxon	Horue, Horu, or Horwa, filth, dirt.
Arabic 136	Akrah, squalid, dirty (fellow).
Arabic 961	Karah, having a dirty, squalid skin.
Arabic 1007	Karih, dirty, filthy, offensive.
Hindu 1581	Karih, filthy, dirty.
Turkish 950	Kir, any dirt collecting on the body.
Persian 1006	Kara, filth, dirt, nastiness.
Persian 1029	Koras, or Kuwurs, dirt.
Persian 1004	Kurasa, filth, impurity,
Persian 1004	Karsh, dirt on the body.
Arabic 1004	Kuras, or Kurus, dirt on the body.
Arabic 1004	Kurus, foulness of the skin.
Arabic 1003	Kurraz, or 1004 Kurraziy, filthy.
English	Gross, impure.
Cornish	Creiz, dirt. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Crest, dirt.
French	Crasse, filth, foulness, dirt, either on the skin, in the hair, or on the clothes.

Arabic 944	Karis, a bug.
Greek	Coris, or Koris, a bug.
French	Acarus, a tick; " <i>Acarus de la gale</i> ," the itch
French	Acariens, mites. [tick.
Greek	Acari, or Akari, a mite or maggot, such as is found in cheese or the skin of animals.
Arabic 120	Aawar, plural Aaawir, a nit in the head.
Arabic	Haraa, small lice. (Page 1673 J. Richardson's <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1829.)
Swedish	Hora, a whore. .
Dutch	Hoer, a whore.
Danish	Hore, a whore.
German	Hure, any woman who violates chastity.
English	Whore, a prostitute, a harlot, a concubine.
English	Whore, to have unlawful sexual commerce, to practice lewdness.
Arabic 834	Aahir, a whore.
Persian 892	Ghar, a whore.
French	Garce, a whore. (Fleming and Tibbin's <i>Dictionary</i> , Paris, 1854.) [adultery.
Polish	Kurestwo, whoredom, harlotry, fornication.
Polish	Kurwa, a whore, a strumpet, a harlot.
Arabic 519	Kharua, an adulteress.
Polish	Choro, in bad health.
Polish	Chory, ill, sick.
French Romn	Gourre, the venereal disease.
Zincali	Grao, poison, venom.
Persian 1041	Gara, mouldiness.
English	Hor, corruption. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 1387	Hir, a pimple, a pustule.
Turkish 501	Ur, a wen.
Persian 892	Ghar, a wen.
Persian 907	Ghir, a florid ulceration of the skin.
Irish	Gur, a blotch.
Persian 1041	Girih, an abscess.
French Romn	Gerrecu, an abscess, a fester.
Gaelic	Gris, cuticular inflammation, pimples, pustules.
Arabic 514	Khuraj, an eruption, pimple, sore, or blotch;
Persian 542	Khwura, a gangrene, a cancer. [an issue.
Icelandic	Okkr, a tumour.
Latin	Agria, a scab, a rebellious ulcer.
Arabic 135	Ikrah, afflicting with ulcers.
Arabic 961	Karih, covered with ulcers.
Arabic 961	Kirrih, ulcerated.
Arabic 956	Karh, plural (960) Kuruh, a painful ulcer, a pustule tending to corruption.

Hindu 1512	Karha, a sore, an ulcer.
Arabic 845	Aarr, being ulcerated, scabby.
Arabic 1363	Wary, pus, corrupted matter in the body, a large ulcer full of matter, or running with matter.
Greek	Ichor, discharge, matter, pus.
English	Ichor, sanious matter flowing from an ulcer, serous matter, pus.
Gaelic	Ioghar, pus.
Irish	Gur, pus formed by inflammation.
Scotch	Gree, the ichor which oozes from a sore in a brute animal.
Persian 1029	Koras, or Kuwurs, pus, matter.
English	Creas, the measles. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swahili A.	Churuwa, the measles.
Polish	Kur, the measles.
Polish	Wegry, the swine measles.
Greek	Achor, scurf, dandruff.
Arabic 1004	Kurus, scurf.
Welsh	Crest, scurf.
Persian 1004	Karsh, scurf.
Arabic 957	Kirshia, a white eruption like salt on the body.
Greek	Choiras, the scrofula, especially any scrofulous induration of the glands of the neck when swollen and hardened.
Zincali	Querisar, to scratch.
Malayan 273	Koris, or Goris, to scratch.
Hindu 982	Kharash, excoriation, scratching, scraping.
Persian 502	Kharish, itching, scratching.
Persian 514	Kharashidan, 893 Gharashidan, or 1038 Garashidan, to scratch.
Persian 503	Kharidan, to itch, to scratch.
Greek	Chrao, Chrauso, or Chrio, Chriso, to scratch.
Malayan 281	Garis, to scratch.
Malayan 282	Garu, to scratch what itches.
ManchuTartar	Hirhoumbi, to scratch oneself.
ManchuTartar	Hirhou ! scratch !
Spanish	Hura, a poisonous boil on the head.
English	Achor, the scald-head, a disease forming scaly eruptions, a sort of <i>herpes</i> .
Arabic 136	Akraa, plural Kura, bald from disease.
Arabic 958	Karaa, being bald through disease.
Persian 519	Khura, a disease which causes the hair to fall off, or which destroys the nose and lips.
Hindu 971	Kharish, or Kharisht, the itch, scab or mange.
Hindu 971	Kharishti, mangy, itchy, scabby.

Polish	Krosta, the itch, mange or scab.
Spanish	Cresta, an ulceration in the pudenda, but more properly in the anus, from abusive coition.
Latin	Crusta, the scab of a sore.
Dutch	Krauwazi, the itch.
Persian 502	Kharish, the mange, the itch.
Persian 502	Kharish, a sore, a scab.
Hindu 1651	Kharuj, itch, mange.
Arabic 956	Karih, scabby, ulcerous.
Arabic 961	Karah, seams left by the scab.
Persian 1041	Gari, the itch or scab.
Persian 1038	Gari, the mange.
Persian 1038	Gar, scab, mange.
Irish	Carra, a scab.
Gaelic	Carr, or Carra, scab, mange, itch, scurvy. Old Swedish—Kaccre.
M'bofia A.	Ekere, the itch.
Basa African	Ukuru, the itch.
Fijian	Karokaro, the itch.
New Zealand	Harehare, an eruption, the itch.
Arabic 845	Aarr, or Aurr, the scab.
Arabic 831	Aarr, scabby.
Arabic 115	Aaarr, scabby, itchy.
Persian 195	Ir, a kind of itchy eruption on the body, whose pustules are larger than measles or small-pox.
English	Erre, a sore, a pock mark. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Wolof African	Eure, the leprosy.
Persian 1378	Wiri, the leprosy.
Hindu 1633	Korhi, leprous, a leper.
Malayan 274	Kuro, leprous scurf.
Hindu 1632	Kor, 1633 Korh, or 971 Khura, the leprosy.
ManchuTartar	Kcri, an epidemic disease which is catching.
UdomAfrican	Akiri, the small-pox; <i>Mbofon</i> , African, the same.
Okamafrican	Akir, the small-pox.
Latin	Acer, Acris, Acre, virulent.
Portuguese	Goro, addle, rotten.
Latin	Caries, Cariei, rottenness.
English	Carics, the corruption or mortification of a bone, an ulcerated bone. [bone, &c.
English	Carious, mortified, corrupted, ulcerated, as a
English	Cariosity, mortification or ulceration of a bone.
Turkish 640	Churumek, to rot, putrefy.

No. 155 *otherwise spelled* Gharem; words derived from No. 82 Krm̄y, Carmi, Charmi or Charmei are included with this name.

English	Grime, foul matter, dirt.
Arabic 519	Kharim, licentious.
French Romn	Gorme, one who has a goitre or wen.
French	Gourme, the mumps.
Gaelic	Craoim, or Creim, a scab.
Persian 1041	Garmi, the venereal disease.
Hindu 1699	Garmi, the venereal disease.

No. 156. Namn, Nahaman, Naaman, Naeman, Neeman, Noeman, Noama or Nooma.

Bambarra A.	Nyama, dirt, filth.
Bambarra A.	Nyimi, a louse.
Arabic 1333	Nama, or Namaa, small lice, nits.
Gaelic	Nimhe, poison, venom.
Irish	Neimh, poison.
Gaelic	Cneim, a scab.
Irish	Cnamhuinn, a cancer, gangrene.
Irish	Cneim, erosion.
English	Nome, a phagedenic (<i>viz.</i> a flesh-eating or corroding) ulcer or species of herpes.
Latin	Nomae, corroding sores which by creeping on eat and consume the body.
Malayan 350	Nambi, a disorder of the leprous kind.

No. 157. Ahy, Ahoh, Ahoah, Ahoe, Ahi, Ihi, Ehi, Echi, Achi, Achia, Agchis or Agcheis; words derived from No. 112 Hgy, Hagi, Haggi, Haggai, Agi, Aggi, Aggei, Aggeis or Augis are included with this name.

Chin. I. 262	Yih, licentious.
Chin. I. 658	He, dissolute.
Chin. II. 800	Wei, indecent, lewd.
Chin. I. 386	Wa, lascivious airs or songs.
Chin. I. 146	Yaou, not pure, depraved.
Circassia 103	Eyeyay, impure, unclean.
Chin. II. 521	Hea, or Ho, not pure or clean.
Chin. II. 466	Yu, not clean.
Chin. II. 812	Yu, filthy.
Chin. II. 322	Huh, or Hwuh, soiled and dirty.
Chin. II. 730	Hwa, foul and dirty.
Chin. II. 800	Wei, filthy, dirty, unclean, stinking.

- Chin.III.878 Wei, dirty, filthy.
 Chin.III.209 Woo, dirty, filthy.
 Chin. III. 87 Huh, or Hwuh, dirt, filth.
 Chin. III. 62 Hwac, the appearance of dirty skin.
 Chin. II. 735 Hwuy, dirt on the face.
 Chin. II. 521 Hew, a dirty face.
 Chin.III.697 Wae, or Wei, the head in a dirty and vile state
 Quichua Peru Uecca, dirt.
 Quichua Peru Aca, filth.
 Arabic 37 Akhkh, dirt, filth.
 Ibu African Aja, dirt, filth.
 Ibu African Igu, a louse; *Ashanti*, African, the same.
 Hindu 2223 Yuka, a louse.
 Persian 1416 Yak, a flea.
 Accadian Ikh, or Ukh, vermin, a flea.
 Arabic 1356 Wajaa, plural Awjaa and Wijaa, disease.
 Chin.III.788 Wei, a form of disease.
 Chin II. 422 Wei, 424 Wuh, 662 Heu, 678 Yih, or 665
 Hae, disease.
 Chin. II. 662 E, disease; sick.
 Chin.III.688 Yew, sickness, disease.
 Chin. II. 810 Yu, sickness.
 Chin. II. 423 Ye, sick, diseased.
 Chin. II. 683 Yaou, the name of a disease.
 Chin. II. 671 Yih, infectious disease.
 Chin. II. 683 Yih, to infect with disease.
 English Yaw, to rise in blisters.
 English Yaws, a severe cutaneous disease which is indigenous in Africa; it is propagated solely by the infection of the matter of the pustules applied to a part of the body where the skin is broken.
 Scotch Yaws, the disorder called Syphilis, also Sivvens.
 Chin. II. 663 Yew, a gathering, a swelling.
 Chin. II. 672 Yew, an ulcer.
 Chin. II. 662 Yih, protuberant ulcers on the head.
 Chin. II. 681 Yih, itching scabs on the head.
 Chin. II. 668 Ya, a bald head with ulcers that descend.
 Chin. II. 767 Yu, poisonous, applied to ulcers.
 Chin. II. 479 Yu, the purulent matter of a sore.
 Chin.III.118 Heue, the appearance of a sore or ulcer.
 Chin. II. 667 E, a sore.
 Chin.III.113 He, a disease consisting of hard lumps.
 Chin. II. 664 Heue, a hollow place in a large sore.
 Chin. II. 425 Hwuy, broken, opened as a swollen ulcer.
 Chin. II. 127 We, or Wei, a certain ulcer.

- Chin. II. 686 Wei, an ulcer breaking open.
 ManchuTartarYo, an ulcer or boil.
 New Zealand Whewhe, a boil.
 Welsh Egwy, watery eruption.
 Coptic Ako, an eruption on the skin. (Bunsen, v. 749.)
 KupaAfrican Ako, the itch.
 GoaliAfrican Ekua, the itch.
 Aku African Aka, the itch.
 New Zealand Haki-haki, the itch.
 Irish Ochus, the itch.
 English Yeeke, the itch. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Scotch Yeuk, Youk, or Yuck, the itch, to itch, itchiness.
 English Yuck, to itch.
 English Eek, Yoke, or Yuke, to itch. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Heuky, itchy. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 487 Hakk, itching.
 Galla African Hoke, to itch.
 Galla African Hoke, to scratch.
 Arabic 487 Hakk, scratching, rubbing.
 Quichua Peru Uccini, to scratch.
 ManchuTartarOuachambi, to scratch oneself.
 ManchuTartarOuacha! scratch!
 Greek Uagehe, a bad sore throat.
 QuichuaPeru Accuni, to vomit.
 English Ague, the cold fit which precedes a fever, or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents; it is accompanied by shivering.
 Chin. II. 682 Yo, a species of ague.
 Chin. II. 12 Yaou, a swelling of the foot.
 Chin. II. 12 Hwa, diseased feet.
 Chin. III. 147 He, or 870 E, yellow jaundice.
 Chin. II. 344 He, or 419 Hew, rotten.
 Chin. III. 127 Yue, putrid.
 Chin. II. 422 Yu, or Heu, to rot.
 Chin. II. 324 Hew, to rot, stinking, an offensive smell.
 Chin. II. 417 Hew, putrid, stinking as a dead carcase.
 Chin. II. 398 Heuh, stinking.
 Chin. III. 14 Yih, stinking raiment.
 Arabic 144 Akha, stinking-breathed.
 Welsh Egwy, a plague.
 Chin. II. 664 Yih, plague, pestilence.

No. 157 *otherwise spelled* Achim or Achium.

- Greek Auchmeo, to be dry, dusty and dirty, to look squalid or unwashed.

Greek	Auchme, squalor, filth, wretchedness.
Swedish	Akomma, a complaint: as " <i>Han hade en venerisk akomma</i> , he had a venereal complaint."
Arabie 865	Aukam, or Aakam, an incurable distemper.
Swahili A.	Ukoma, leprosy.

No. 158. Ras, Rus, Ruas, Rhos, Ros, Rosh or Rosch.

English	Rousy, or Rowsy, filthy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Malayan 154	Risau, a debauehee.
Persian 644	Resh, a sore, a pimple, pus, matter.
Hindu 1207	Resh, a sore, pus, matter.
English	Rash, an eruption on the body.
Italian	Raselia, itching.
Sanserit 182	Rishya, a kind of leprosy.
Arabic 612	Rijz, or Rujz, plague, pestilence.
Hebrew	Ras (רַאֵס), venom, poison. Deut. xxxii. 23, the cruel <i>venom</i> of asps. Job xx. 16, <i>the poison</i> of asps.
Polish	Roza, the erysipelas.
Hindu 1197	Rusi, seurf.
Fijian	Rusi, rotten.

No. 158 *otherwise spelled* Arus.

French Romn	Ors, or Orz, dirty, filthy, unclean.
French Romn	Hors, dirty, unclean, filthy, disgusting. (Supple-
French Romn	Ourezia, dirt, impurity. [ment.]
Anglo-Saxon	Horas, filth.
Hindustan 94	Uras, a bug.
Arabic 848	Aaraz, disease, sickness.
Hindu 1444	Ariza, sickness, disease. [on the face.
Arabie 831	Aarizat, <i>plural</i> Aawariz, a flush, heat, or scurf
Arabie 1389	Haras, being eroded with the scab.
Arabie 473	Harshaa, scabby.
Arabic 33	Ahrash, scabby, mangy, the mange.
Arabic 460	Harish, one who scratches.
Arabic 473	Harsh, scratching.
Hebrew	Hrs or Haras (חַרַס), the itch. Deut xxviii. 27, the scab and <i>the itch</i> .
Ondo African	Orisa, the small-pox.

No. 158 *otherwise spelled* Rpa, Rapha, Raphah or Raphe.

English	Rip, a rake, a libertine, a debauehee. (<i>Slang</i> .)
Hebrew	Rphs or Raphas (רַפֵּס), to make foul. Ezekiel xxxii. 2, and <i>fouledst</i> the rivers. Ezekiel xxxiv. 18, ye <i>must foul</i> the residue.

Greek	Rupos, Rupou, or Rupon, Rupou, dirt, filth.
Greek	Rupoo, or Rupao, to be foul or filthy.
New Zealand	Raupā, a sore in the skin.
Polish	Ropa, pus, matter.
Swedish	Rufva, the scale of a sore, a scab.
German	Rufe, a scab.
Icelandic	Ryf, a skin-eruption, scurf.
Dutch	Roof, or Roove, a scab or scurf.
French Romn	Roffee, the scab or scald-head.
English	Rove, a scab. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Rouvieux, the mange; mangy.
English	Reef, the itch. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swedish	Rifva, to scratch, tear, claw or grate.
English	Rife, infectious. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

No. 159. Maphi; words derived from No. 43 Moab are included with this name.

English	Mab, a slattern.
French Romn	Maubue, unwashed, a man with dirty linen.
Arabic 1077	Maaabiy, pestiferous.
Latin	Mephitis, a stink or ill-savor.
English	Mephitic, pestilential, noxious, poisonous.
Dutch	Muffen, to smell mustily.
Dutch	Muf, musty.
Italian	Muffa, a bad smell, mouldiness, mustiness.
German	Muff, a musty, mouldy smell.
BagbaAfrican	Mbae, the itch.
Momenya A.	Mba, the itch.
Balu African	Mban, the itch; <i>Bayon, Pati, Kum, Ndob, Tumu</i> and <i>Bamom</i> , African, the same.

No. 159 *otherwise spelled* Momphis.

English	Mumps, the name of a disease which affects the glands of the throat.
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No. 159 *otherwise spelled* Spm, Shuppim, Sopham or Sophan; words derived from No. 64 Saban and No. 111 Zpyon, Sephion or Sefion are included with this name.

Norman	Suffenne, unwholesome.
Arabic 738	Shabim, poison.
Hindu 1226	Sapan, a disorder which causes the hair to fall off.

Seotch	Sivvens, a disease viewed as of the venereal kind.
Seotch	Sivvens, the itch.

No. 160. Apphein or Apphin.

English	Avan, filthy, squalid. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Ashanti A.	Ifing, dirty.
ManchuTartar	Eifoan, a pimple which comes on the flesh after some spirit has sucked blood from the place.
Yasgua A.	Evonyo, the small-pox.
Arabie 864	Aufunat, corruption, infection, stink, rottenness.
Arabie 864	Aafin, rotten, putrid.
Spanish	Epian, a kind of venereal disease in America, said to be very taking.

No. 160 *otherwise spelled* Opphis or Haphas; words derived from No. 69 Ephas are included with this name.

Hindu 24	Upas, stink, putrefaction, rottenness.
Portuguese	Ovas, a sort of tumour and disease (in horses).

No. 161. Ard, Arde, Arad, Ared or Hered; words derived from No. 116 Arody, Arodi, Erodi, Eroed or Arod are included with this name.

Greek	Arda, dirt, filth.
French Romn	Hord, Hort, or Ord, dirty, not clean, vile,
French Romn	Ord, dirty, stinking, vile, impure. [horrible.
Norman	Ordin, to be filthy.
French	Irriter, to excite heat, redness, or inflammation, to render sore. [rash.
Latin	Uredo, an itch or burning in the skin, the nettle-

No. 161 *otherwise spelled* Adr, Adir, Ador, Adar or Addar; words derived from No. 19 Odorra or Hodorra are included with this name.

Scotch	Huddry, slovenly, disorderly.
Cornish	Hudur, foul, nasty. (Borlase.)
Arabie 46	Adar, afflicted with rupture or swelled testicle.
Arabie 46	Adarr, one who has oblong, ruptured, or swelled
Danish	Edder, corruption, matter. [testicles.
English	Atter, corrupt matter issuing from an ulcer. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Ator, Aettor, or Aetter, poison.
English	Yewthor, a bad smell. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

Spanish	Hedor, an obnoxious smell.
Polish	Odra, the measles.
Persian 1405	Hawdar, seab, mange.

No. 162. Msh, Moseh, Mosheh, Musa, Moise, Mose, Moses, Mouses or Moyses, to which may be added the English adjectival form Mosaic, the French Mosaique, &c.; words derived from No. 10 Ms, Mes, Mesa, Mas, Masa, Mash, Mase or Mosoeh are included with this name.

Hebrew	Mas (מַסַּח), loathsome. Job viii. 5, my skin is broken and become loathsome.
Greek	Musos, Museos, Musei, anything loathsome or disgusting, uncleanness, abomination, defilement.
Gaelic	Mosaiehe, filthiness, dirtiness, nastiness. [ment.
Gaelic	Mosaiehe, or Mosaeh, most nasty, most filthy.
Gaelic	Musaeh, nasty, filthy, dirty habits.
Cornish	Musae, stinking.
Welsh	Mws, of a strong seent, rank.
Welsh	Masw, wanton, languishing.
Arabic 1080	Masih, one who indulges much in venery.
Greek	Miseo, to be addicted to hateful lust.
French Romn	Musage, dissipation, libertinism or lewdness.
Sanserit 776	Mahishika, the paramour of an unchaste woman.
Sanserit 752	Masaka, a particular skin disease.
Hindu 1999	Muhasa, a pimple.
Persian 1079	Mas, a tumour, swelling.
Persian 1080	Masidan, to break out in blotches.
ManchuTartar	Mase, pitted with the small-pox.
Tumbuktu A	Masa-Masa, the small-pox.
Nalu African	Misah, the itch.
French Romn	Muisi, tainted or diseased, mouldy. [leprous.
French Romn	Mezau, or Mezeau, rotten, diseased, corrupt,
French Romn	Mesau, Mesaus, or Mesauz, leprous, having the leprosy. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Maisiaus, leprous. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Meseau, Mezeau, Meziaus, Mesiaus, Meseus or Mesias, a leper. (See under the word Mesel.)
Norman	Museaux, leprous.

No. 162. Moses, considered under his *alias* of St, Set, Sut, Suti, Seti or Seth, as explained in Chapter VI.

Arabie 405	Sata, being polluted by the filth of the body.
Latin	Situs, Situs, Situi, filthiness.

English	Soity, dirty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Sodi, a dirty fellow.
Egypt 510	Set, noisome.
Egypt 485	Set, stench.
Arabic 403	Saaat, stiinking.
Italian	Sito, a bad smell.
German	Zote, obscenity, bawdiness.
Hebrew	Sth, Sath or Satah, (שָׁטָה), to go astray. Numbers v. 12, if any man's wife shall <i>go astray</i> , (13) and a man shall lie with her carnally. Numbers v. 29, this is the law when a wife <i>goeth astray</i> .
Arabic 403	Saaad, a shameful thing.
Persian 772	Shahidi, a whoremonger.
Persian 651	Zada, affected with disease.
Anglo-Saxon	Seada, a disease.
Sanscrit 989	Sat, to be diseased.
Icelandic	Sott, disease.
Swedish	Sot, disease.
Anglo-Saxon	Suht, disease, sickness.
Irish	Saoth, a disorder, a disease.
Gaelic	Saoth, or Saoith, a disease. [disease.
Sanscrit 1021	Sotha, swelling, intumescence, tumefaction from
Hebrew	Sat (שָׂטָה), a rising. [skin. Levit. xiii. 10, if the <i>rising</i> be white in the Levit. xiii. 43, if the <i>rising</i> of the sore be white. [seab. Levit. xiv. 15, and for a <i>rising</i> and for a
Zulu Kafir	Zwati, mark of a boil forming, a spot on the
Galla African	Tshitto, the itch. [face, &c.
Arabic 727	Saaid, festering.
Irish	Siat, a tumour, or swelling.
Arabic 406	Saait, corrupted, putrid.

No. 162. Moses, considered under his *alias* of Nubi,
as explained in Chapter VI.

Latin	Nubo, to play the whore.
Hebrew	Nap (נָפַח), an adulterer; adulterous; to commit adultery. Isaiah lvii. 3, the seed of <i>the adulterer</i> . Proverbs xxx. 20, an <i>adulterous</i> woman. Exodus xx. 14, thou shalt not <i>commit adul-</i> <i>tery</i> .
Wolof African	Nevi, to swell.
English	Knap, a protuberance, a swelling.

English	Knob, a hard swelling or rising, a bunch, as a knob in the flesh.
Icelandic	Nabbi, a small protuberance on the skin.
Wolof African	Neb, an abscess.
Zulu Kafir	Nwebu, scurf peeling off round a sear.
Wolof African	Nuba, to putrefy.
Wolof African	Neube, rotten.

No. 162. Moses, considered under his *alias* of Baba, Babys or Bebon, as explained in Chapter VI.

Swahili A.	Papasi, ticks.
Persian 290	Pibas, a louse.
English	Bob, a louse. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Bube, a pimple.
Hindu 371	Bubu, a favorite concubine.
Cornish	Bubbuen, a botch or boil. (Borlase.)
Spanish	Bubon, a large tumour full of matter.
Greek	Boubon, a gland in the groin, especially when in a state of disease and tumour; a bubo.
Italian	Bubbone, a sore about the groin, a blotch, a
French	Bubon, a bubo. [chanere.
English	Bubo, a tumour or abscess in the glands, as in the groin, &c.
French Romn	Bube, a bubo, tumour. Prov.—Bubos.
Persian 290	Pibas, a tumour.
Spanish	Bubas, a contagious venereal disease.
Spanish	Buboso, affected with venereal disease.
English	Pip, the lues venerea. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 597	Pip, pus, matter.
Hindu 597	Pib, pus, matter, corruption, purulent running.
Spanish	Pupa, the mattery pustule of a pimple.
New Zealand	Pahupahu, a fester.
New Zealand	Paipai, a complaint on the skin.
Zulu Kafir	Biba, to spread, as a sore.
Swahili A.	Buba, rupia, applied to various skin diseases.
Zulu Kafir	Baba, to be pricking, stinging, irritating, itching or causing itching.
Sarar African	Bobos, the itch.
Pepel African	Bupos, the itch.
Bola African	Bupus, the itch.

No. 162. Moses, considered under his *alias* of Tebha, Tipu, Typho, Typhos, Typhoeus or Typhon, as explained in Chapter VI.

Arabie 364	Tafan, dirt.
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Arabic 819	Tafas, or Tafis, dirty, filthy.
Arabic 361	Tafas, filth, dirt in the head.
Zulu Kafir	Tuva, seurf in the hair.
Arabic 364	Tafh, being filthy, vile.
Mandingo A.	Dabi, a bug. [cations.
Spanish	Dayfa, a concubine kept for unlawful communi-
Scotch	Daff, to toy; rather conveying the idea of wantonness.
Scotch	Daffin, loose conversation, indelicate toying.
Hindu 723	Tapna, to whore.
Hebrew	Toabh or Toabah (תועבה), abomination (<i>viz.</i> adultery). Ezek. xxii. 11, and one hath committed <i>abomination</i> with his neighbour's wife.
Hebrew	Toabh or Toabah (תועבה), abomination (<i>viz.</i> sodomy). Levit. xviii. 24, thou shalt not lie with mankind as with womankind, it is <i>abomi-</i>
Turkish 569	Teb, fever, burning, heat. [nation.
Sanserit 369	Tapin, suffering from disease.
New Zealand	Tipua, a strange or new sickness.
Fijian	Dabo, a disease.
Hebrew	Dvh or Davah (דוה), sick, sickness. Levit. xv. 33, her that is <i>sick</i> . Levit. xx. 18, a woman having her <i>sickness</i> .
Spanish	Divieso, an angry swelling of the carbuncle kind.
French	Tophacee, gouty. <i>Memo</i> : It will be remembered that the word <i>gout</i> is itself derived from Kohath, and he was grandfather of Moses <i>alias</i> Typhoeus.
Spanish	Tofo, a kind of venereal disease.
Fijian	Tubu, a disease; any disease that rises above the skin, as a swelling, or rash.
New Zealand	Tupua, a fester.
New Zealand	Tapoa, an abscess.
Zulu Kafir	Tobo, an abscess.
French	Taupe, a tumour.
Latin	Tabes, Tabis, Tabi, the matter that comes from
Persian 556	Dabish, an eruption from disease. [a wound.
Penin African	Topanda, the itch.
Latin	Tabens, wasting away.
Latin	Tabes, Tabis, Tabi, corruption, rotting, poison.
Latin	Tabeo, to rot. [infection.
Spanish	Toba, a foulness or rottenness of the teeth.
Persian 303	Tabah, rotten, stinking.
Persian 360	Taf, corruption, rottenness, stink.

Scotch	Deaf, rotten.
Spanish	Tufo, an offensive scent.
Arabic 355	Taaaffun, becoming putrid and rotten.
Hindu 667	Taaffun, stink, fetor.
Turkish 590	Taaffun, a stink of putrefaction.
Arabic 362	Tafassua, spreading, being propagated.
English	Typhus, a terrible fever, accompanied with a rash or slightly elevated spots on the skin of a dusky-pink colour, very numerous, close together, occasionally almost covering the skin; if the case is going to terminate fatally, putrid symptoms set in. In 1813 no less than 60,000 French troops died of typhus in the garrison of Mayence alone. (<i>See Chambers's Encyclopædia</i> , London, 1874, article <i>Typhus</i> .)
Italian	Tifo, the typhus fever.

No. 163. Aaron, Ahrn, Aharon or Haron has been already considered with No. 33 Aran, Arran, Hrn or Haran.

No. 164. Klb, Calib, Caleb or Chalcb.

Arabic 531	Khilb, <i>plural</i> Khulabaa, a man fond of women.
Latin	Cælebs, unmarried, a single man, whether a bachelor or a widower.
Greek	Kollops, Kollopos, Kollopi, a youth who has become worn and callous by premature excesses.
Irish	Glib, a slut.
English	Cloffey, a great sloven. (<i>Wright's Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Colluvies, Colluviei, filth, dirt.
Latin	Colluvio, filth.
Arabic 533	Khuluf, being corrupted by vice.
Welsh	Clwyf, a disease.
Welsh	Clwyf, to fall sick.
Welsh	Claf, a sick person; also sick, disordered, corrupt.
Welsh	Clafu, to become sick.
Cornish	Claff, sick. (<i>Borlase</i> .)
Sanscrit 241	Kulpha, a disease.
Greek	Kolpos, Kolpou, or Colpos, Colpou, a fistulous ulcer that spreads under the skin.
Hindu 1600	Kalaf, a pimple on the face.
French	Claveau, a tag-sore, the rot.
Latin	Clavus, Clavi, a chancre or bubo.
English	Clap, to infect with venereal poison; a venereal
Gaelic	Clab, a gonorrhœa. [infection.]
Irish	Clabh, the mange, the itch.

No. 165. Hosa, Hosea, Hoshea, Oshea, Osec, Ause, Yhosa, Josue or Joshua; words derived from No. 7 Aoz, Es, Uz, Us or Hus, No. 46 Aoz, Uz, Us, Hus or Huz, No. 51 Hzo, Hasu, Asau, or Azay, No. 74 Aso or Esau, No. 120 Ysoh, Ishuah, Iesua or Jesua and No. 121 Ysoy, Isui, Iasui, or Jasui are included with this name.

English	Hash, a sloven. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 51	Aza, dirt, nastiness.
Quichua Peru	Usa, a louse.
Swedish	Osa, to emit an offensive smell, to stink.
Greek	Oze, a bad smell, stench, or stink, especially that of a bad breath.
Latin	Oze, a stinking breath.
English	Issue, a little ulcer, a flux, running or discharge.
Swahili A.	Usaha, matter, pus.
Turkish 510	Uyuz, the mange, the scab, the itch. [same.]
Dahome A.	Aze, the itch; <i>Hwida</i> and <i>Mahi</i> , African, the
Welsh	Ysu, to itch.
Swahili A.	Oza, to rot.
Doai African	Oza, the small-pox.
Ngodsin A.	Eisa, the small-pox.
Arabic 1368	Wazah, plural <i>Awzah</i> , leprosy.

No. 166. Non or Nun, father of Joshua.

Egyptian 445	Nnanu, to defile.
Hindu 2087	Ninaya, a bug.
Malayan 347	Nanah, pus, corruption, matter, &c.
Fijian	Nana, pus.
Mende A.	Nono, the itch.

This chain of evidence tells its own tale so completely that we will proceed at once to the next branch of our subject.

It is always difficult to speak of the intentions of Providence, for we must necessarily talk very much in the dark upon such a subject; but it seems highly improbable that God, who certainly knows what He is about, and always must have known the result of His own deliberate and perfectly conceived plans, would have placed man on the earth and have taken so much pains to support him there, with a wish that men should exterminate each other. Some sort of elimination of the species may, no doubt, have been intended, as among all other forms of life, but He has provided plenty of suitable and self-adjusting ways for that, as, for instance, by means of epidemics and starvation as the result of dirt and idleness; it is not therefore conceivable that it is according to His original and primary

wish, that men should exterminate each other, and still less conceivable that it is His wish that they should do so by dishonourable means, such as by bad faith, by lying, by surprises and murderous assaults; for in this way the very worst races, unless exceptionally punished by Him, as, for instance, with pestilence and hereditary disease, might exterminate the best, and indeed all other races.

Now, this is the very way in which the Israelites, and other Shemites, have endeavoured to exterminate the rest of the world, and at times have even waged furious war with each other; this cannot have been the fundamental desire of Him who made all races, although He certainly has allowed it to go on. Moreover the world, even now, is large enough for all and to spare; so that the necessity for elimination of the species, by any other than the self-adjusting ways of epidemics and starvation as direct results of dirt and idleness, has not even yet arrived; and as the population is infinitely greater now than it was in the days when Shemites first began their career of lying, robbery, and murder, it follows that an elimination of the species by such means, not being necessary even now, must have been much less necessary then, and consequently more wanton and more sinful. In making this observation I do not allude to the destruction of human life by sacrificing victims on priestly altars, for although such a proceeding appears to civilised minds now, as it probably did to non-Shemite minds then, both barbarous and absurd, these people may, in some hazy condition of their superstitious nature, have considered it was the right and proper thing to do; but what I do allude to is the destruction of human life for greed and gain, whether it is a personal and individual matter of a savage in the wilds of Africa or America, dressed up with feathers and war paint, surprising another man in order to rob him; whether it is a London garotter, who, after prowling for days and nights, pounces upon his prey; or whether it is a body of trained ruffians, fifty or a hundred in a gang, or a hundred thousand in an army, who, being incited and led on by crafty villains, pounce upon other nations for the sake of plunder, aggrandising themselves by war, loot, and destruction, instead of honestly working for what they want, at home.

These things, I say, no matter how they may be dignified by the name of war, and the absurd term of glory, are barbarous, inhuman, and an offence to God and man. No set of men have hounded peoples on to war so much as priests have, and priestcraft has been throughout a Shemite speciality; it therefore is not astonishing that none have waged these wars of aggrandisement and plunder as the Shemites have, and much

as the poor wretches, who, at the bidding of their priests, have stolen forth to slaughter their fellow-men, may be to blame, the sin must rest infinitely more on those, who, for their own selfish and personal ends, leagued together, planned, schemed, and set them fighting. Those who formed the armies, and even the devastating hordes of savage barbarians, may have been men of various races, many of them duped, cajoled, or forced by circumstances to go with the rest, but those who schemed and caused the devastation were Shemites, as I shall show etymologically, and as may be traced historically.

Now, if I am right in considering that filth, and the disgusting group of diseases which I have now etymologically shown to be connected with it, and also to be a distinguishing speciality of the race of Shem, is not a necessary accompaniment of goodness, whatever it may be of such sanctity and holiness as soothsayers, prophets, fakirs, monks, and priests in general possess, I must certainly be still more right in considering that vice, ill-temper, paltriness, pride, idleness, avarice, cowardice, conspiracy, craft, lying, injuring, robbery, murder, and destruction, do not constitute a good man or race of men; yet these, I say, are the very essence of the Shemite nature, customs, and characteristics, and these, in the order I have mentioned them, shall form my fourth and last chain of evidence, concerning the Shemite race, which brings the matter home to the comprehension of all men, and consequently to a plain, practical, business-like conclusion.

For idolatry, and for superstitious practices, they, as a race, are answerable to God, and to Him alone; as soon as we of Ham have cleared ourselves of all participation in such habits, and modes of thought, as they have engendered among mankind, in the name of that preposterous hodge-podge which passes for religion, we have no further right of action in the matter, the rest is between them and their Maker.

For filth and foulness they are answerable to themselves, and though, by their breeding pestilence and epidemics, others have suffered besides themselves, the chief sufferers have always been those who, by their own dirty and, we may now say, Shemite habits, were predisposed to the pestilence and deserving of it; for, as a mere effect of cause, they had brought upon themselves the results of a law, ordained by the Creator when He laid down the Eternal principles upon which that which He had created should be regulated and governed. Such it is, and such it ever will be: hanging for murder may be abolished, imprisonment for theft may be discontinued, but the essentially dirty man shall be loathsome, unhealthy and diseased, as long as filthy folks exist.

For lying, robbery and murder the race of Shem is accountable, firstly to God, for injuring, and, as far as in them lay the power, destroying the result of God's work; secondly, to themselves, for it is ordained that those who lie, rob and murder shall trust no man, and therefore, as each man is the primary custodian of his own happiness, he is answerable to himself for all the doubts and fears he has by his own act brought upon himself; but, thirdly, he is accountable to the whole race of man, and therefore it is in this connection that it is perfectly, and legitimately, within the province of man to take action.

In the presenee of this generation, and at the bar of all mankind, I impeach the race of Shem, not individually, but as a body; and I say that in the aggregate they are a race of tricksters, liars, robbers, and murderers; speaking in the name of the race of Ham, I say that they have imposed upon us in matters of religion, implanted superstition in our minds as far as they could, brought into our midst their filth and their diseases, worried us with their ill-temper, annoyed us with their vanity and false pride, deceived us, robbed us, and committed murder among us, until the whole race of man has lost its self-esteem, and the honest pride which it is the right of a true heart to possess; I say that they are not fit company for plain, straight-forward, simple-minded, honourable, and industrious men; and, by the languages of the world, I will now prove that I accuse them justly, and with sufficient witness.

No. 1. Sm, Şam, Sem or Shem.

English	Same, shame. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Shame, that which brings reproach and degrades a person in the estimation of others, ignominy, dishonour, disgrace.
Hindu 1406	Shum, disgraceful, vile.
Hebrew	Zmh or Zamh (זמה), wickedness, mischief, wicked devices, a heinous crime. Lev. xix. 29, the land has become full of <i>wickedness</i> . Ps. cxix. 150, that follow after <i>mischief</i> . Isaiah xxxii. 7, he devised <i>wicked devices</i> . Job xxx. 11, this is an <i>heinous crime</i> .
Arabie 596	Zam, vice.
Arabie 725	Suhum, grimness, crabbedness, austerity.
Arabie 725	Sahum, austere, stern, grim.
Arabie 763	Shams, shewing enmity.
Hebrew	Zam (זעם), to abhor. Prov. xxiv. 24, nations <i>shall abhor him</i> .

Hebrew	Zhm or Zahm (זחם), to abhor.	[bread. Job xxxiii. 20, so that his life <i>abhorreth</i>
Icelandic	Sma, to scorn.	
Turkish 705	Zemm, blame, censure, speaking in disparagement of.	
Hindu 1145	Zamm, blame, reproach, accusation, detraction.	
Hebrew	Zam (זמ), rage, angry.	[rage of. Hosca vii. 16, fall by the sword for the Prov. xxv. 23, <i>an angry</i> countenance.
Arabic 762	Shamm, becoming proud.	
Arabic 659	Zamm, haughty, supercilious.	
Hindu 1215	Zam or Zum, vanity, arrogance, presumption, assurance.	[right.
Arabic 655	Zaaim, a boaster, pretending to what he has no	
Polish	Szumiec, to bluster.	
German	Saumen, to drawl, lag, or linger.	
German	Saumer, a dawdler.	
English	Saum, to walk lazily. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)	
QuichuaPeru	Sampa, lazy.	
Hindu 1350	Sum, or 1406 Shum, a miser, a niggard.	
Arabic 770	Shum, a miser, a niggard.	
Polish	Zmowa, collusion, conspiracy.	
Arabic 600	Zimm, confederates.	
Hindu 1359	Sahim, a partner.	
Sanscrit 1035	Samyu, to join together, to combine.	
Egyptian 494	Sem, to combine.	
Egyptian 494	Sema, to conspire.	
Egyptian 508	Sam, or 772 Sm, to combine, to unite.	
Egyptian 508	Sami, to combine, to conspire, conspiring.	
Egyptian 508	Sem, a conspirator.	
Egyptian 508	Sam, or 478 Semi, conspirators.	
Persian 676	Sama, a covenant, an oath.	[ery.
Malayan 185	Semu, deceit, guile, secret machinations, treach-	
Arabic 807	Zawm, a defrauding, an injuring.	
Arabic 808	Zaym, defrauding.	
Welsh	Somi, to balk, to disappoint.	
Persian 762	Sham, deceit, fraud, trick.	
English	Sham, a trick, fraud, device, imposture: to delude with false pretences, to counterfeit, cheat, deceive.	
English	Sham, to humbug. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)	
Arabic 715	Sumnaha, or 715 Sumayha, a lie.	
Arabic 650	Zahm, a crowd, a throng.	
Arabic 827	Zam, noise, clamour.	
Ife African	Dsoma, a sword.	
Hindu 1358	Sahm, an arrow.	

Arabic 725	Sahm, <i>plural</i> Siham, an arrow.
Brahui	Sum, an arrow.
French	Zaim, a Zaim or Turkish soldier.
Italian	Zaimo, a Turkish horse-soldier.
Bulanda A.	Som, war. [773.]
Coptic	Zoome, to throw down, to disturb. (Bunsen, v.
Zulu Kafir	Zuma, to take by surprise, come suddenly upon.
Galla African	Same, to plunder, to rob.
Egyptian 569	Shem, tribute.
Hindu 1358	Sahmana (<i>imperative</i> Sahma), to frighten.
Hindu 1358	Sahm, fear, dread.
Arabic 808	Zaym, injustice, oppression.
Greek	Zemia, loss, damage.
Greek	Zemioo, to cause loss, to do damage to anyone.
Latin	Zamia, detriment, damage.
Accadian	Zum, to destroy.
Assyrian	Simmu, destruction.
Persian 676	Sam, destruction.
Hebrew	Smh or Sanh (שׁמ), desolation. [<i>tion.</i> 2 Chron. xxx. 7, gave them up to <i>desola-</i> Jeremiah li. 43, her cities are a <i>desolation.</i>

No. 2. Aylm, Ilam, Elam or Helam.

Arabic 145	Alaam, most vile, base.
Icelandic	Olmr, savage, furious: as " <i>Olmr kykvendi</i> , a "savage beast."
Zulu Kafir	Hlamba, words of reproach, or abuse of all kinds.
Anglo-Saxon	Waelm, or Wylm, anger, rage, feud.
Arabic 145	Ilaam, doing any mean, dirty work; showing oneself in a contemptible light; begetting children of the same wretched principles.
Arabic 145	Alaam, sordid.
Arabic 151	Alumat, meanness, avarice.
Greek	Alema, a subtle, wily fellow.
Arabic 1379	Waylimat, or Waylummat, sly, cunning.
Arabic 150	Almaaiy, or 1417 Yalmaaiy, a liar.
Danish	Almue, the mob, rabble, riff-raff or multitude.
Greek	Oulamos, Oulamou, a band, a throng of warriors.
French Romn	Ielme, defensive armour for the head.
French Romn	Elme, a casque, or defensive armour for the
Norman	Elm, a helmet. [head.
French Romn	Helme, armour for the head, a casque with a visor. (Supplement.)
Anglo-Saxon	Helm, a helmet.
Polish	Helm, a helmet or morion.

Spanish	Yelmo, a helmet.	[to grass.
Zulu Kafir	Hloma, to arm and prepare for war, to set fire	
Zulu Kafir	Elama, to come upon suddenly or unexpectedly.	
Arabic 150	Ilmaa, coming in the darkness of night, stealing, carrying off.	
Arabic 489	Hullam, blood shed with impunity.	

No. 3 Asur will be considered with No. 75 Isra-el.

No. 4. Arpkds or Arphaxad. As in each of the previous chains of evidence, I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved; the nearest I know of being the Greek words *Arpax*, "a robber," and *Arpazo*, *Arpaxo*, "to plunder."

No. 5. Lod, Laud or Lud; words derived from No. 34 Lot or Loth are included with this name.

Sanscrit 861	Ladda, a wretch, a villain, a bad man.
Icelandic	Lydda, a naughty person.
French	Laid, naughty.
Italian	Laido, wicked.
Danish	Lyde, a fault, guilt, shame.
Icelandic	Lyti, a fault, a flaw, a deformity.
French Romn	Let, a bad action, a crime.
French Romn	Lait, ignominy, crime, sin.
Hindu 1776	Lat, bad habits.
Persian 1071	Lot, a harsh, disagreeable youth.
Swedish	Led, disagreeable, offensive, cross, abominable.
Arabic 107	Lawad, being perverse, obstinate, refractory.
Welsh	Llid, wrath, anger, indignation.
Anglo-Saxon	Lath, hateful, evil, destructive, detrimental, unpleasant.
English	Lathe, hateful. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Lothe, hateful, perverse. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Laeththan, to hate.
Anglo-Saxon	Laeththe, hatred, injury.
Scotch	Leth, hatred. [bully.
Arabic 1072	Lutiy, an impudent, forward fellow, a bravo, a
English	Lade, to abuse much. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Laid, insult, affront; insulting, outrageous; an outrage.
French Romn	Lait, affront, insult, outrage.
French Romn	Let, or Lette, an offeree whether against one's body or reputation, an affront.

Fijian	Leti, to dispute about.
English	Lite, strife. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Lout, a mean, awkward fellow.
Malayan 300	Lata, or Letta, mean, low, base.
Welsh	Llyth, base, low. [solete.]
English	Lewed, or Lewd, vile, ignorant. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
Arabie 1073	Lahd, ignoble.
Danish	Lad, idle, lazy, slothful.
Welsh	Llod, inert.
Swedish	Lat, lazy, idle, slothful.
Scotch	Lowttie, heavy and inactive.
Icelandic	Leti, laziness, sloth.
Icelandic	Lata, to be slow.
Icelandic	Lati, the lazy one.
Icelandic	Latr, slow, lazy.
Anglo-Saxon	Laet, or Lat, slow, tardy.
Malayan 300	Letah, lethargic, languid.
Scotch	Lute, a sluggard.
Welsh	Llwth, greed, greediness.
Arabie 1073	Lahd, sordid.
Irish	Luidhim, I swear solemnly.

Memo: It will be remembered that, as explained in Chapter II., all verbs are entered in the Irish Dictionary in the first person singular of the present indicative, and that the final *im*, which merely denotes that part of the verb, is dropped in other tenses, and does not form part of the root.

Sanserit 873	Lotya, or 871 Letya, to deceive or cheat.
ManchuTartar	Laitambi, to disappoint anyone of what he had a right to expect, to impose on him, to put upon another's shoulders a bad action done by oneself.
Arabie 1075	Layt, defrauding.
Anglo-Saxon	Lot, a device, deceit.
Anglo-Saxon	Lote, crafty, perverse.
Anglo-Saxon	Leti, crafty.
Scotch	Lait, a trick.
English	Leet, to feign. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [solete.]
English	Let, to counterfeit, to pretend. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
Fijian	Leta, to prevariate, not to tell correctly.
Irish	Laith, a multitude.
Gaelic	Laith, a multitude.
Gaelic	Lad, a crowd.
English	Loud, noisy, clamorous.

Horpa Thibet	Lda, an arrow.
Assyrian	Littu, a sword.
English	Lote, or Loute, or Lute, to lurk, to lie concealed. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Lutan, to lurk, to lie hid.
Persian 1052	Latu, a trap, a snare.
Italian	Lotta, any contest or dispute.
Italian	Lottare, to fight.
French	Lutte, a scuffle, a contest, strife.
French	Lutter, to scuffle, buffet, fight.
Spanish	Lid, a combat or contention in which two or more persons engage.
Arabie 1060	Ladd, contending with animosity, being a formidable enemy.
Cornish	Luid, battle array. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Lluedda, to wage war.
Welsh	Lluedd, warfare, the being in arms.
Welsh	Lluydda, or Lluyddu, to raise an army, to wage war. [fare.
Welsh	Lluydd, an assembled army, battle array, warfare.
French Romn	Lide, a machine used in war for hurling stones into a besieged city.
Italian	Laido, dishonest.
Norman	Leyed, or Leyde, heinous hurt, hurtful.
Sanscrit 860	Lad, to harass or annoy.
Latin	Lædo, to offend, to trouble, to annoy, to injure.
Dutch	Leed, harm, hurt, offence, injury.
German	Leid, wrong, injury, harm.
Arabie 1073	Lahd, oppressing, overwhelming.
Polish	Ltuy, awful, dreadful, formidable.
Welsh	Llaith, slaughter.

No. 6. Arm or Aram; words derived from No. 49 Arm or Aram are included with this name.

English	Harm, moral wrong, evil, mischief, wickedness.
Arabie 1390	Harum, malignant, bad.
Arabie 846	Auran, being malignant, of corrupted morals, impudent, sauey.
Hindu 953	Harami, wicked, atrocious.
French	Harmier, to brandish a weapon at a person, threatening to strike him with it.
Arabie 831	Aarim, violent, of a bad disposition.
Icelandie	Armr, wicked, vile: as " <i>En arma kerling</i> , the "vile old witch."

- Arabic 850 Aarim, ungrateful, petulant, malignant, corrupted.
- Arabic 850 Aarm, being headstrong, malignant and sauey.
- Arabic 189 Ithrimmaa, being contentious.
- English Yarme, to scold. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- French Romn Arramie, aceusation, spite. [another.
- French Romn Aremair, to spread injurious reports against
- Scoteli Hairm, to dwell upon a trifling fault or misfortune, so as continually to refer to it and to upbraid the defaulter or sufferer with it.
- Swedish Harm, anger, spleen, vexation.
- Arabic 1363 Waram, being angry, enraged.
- Arabic 475 Haram, brawling, squabbling.
- French Romn Aramir, to take oath, to swear.
- Hebrew Arom (אָרום), subtle, crafty.
Genesis iii. 1, the serpent was more *subtle* than any beast of the field.
Job. v. 12, the devices of *the crafty*.
- Hebrew Arm or Aram (אָרַם), subtilly.
1 Sam. xxiii. 22, he dealeth very *subtilly*.
Ps. lxxxiii. 3, they have taken *crafty* counsel.
- Hebrew Armlı or Aramlı (אָרַמְלִי), wilily, with guile.
Joshua ix. 4, they did work *wilily*.
Exod. xxi. 24, to slay him *with guile*.
- Swedish Harna, to counterfeit, to imitate.
- French Romn Arramir, to promise to serve another without having the intention of doing so.
- Hindu 953 Harami, a rascal, a cheat.
- Icelandic Hraumi, a noisy fellow.
- Norman Arramir, to assemble.
- Arabie 184 Awram, a crowd.
- Polish Hurma, in crowds, in a body, by heaps.
- English Army, a collection of men armed for war.
- French Armee, an army.
- Gaelic Arm, an army.
- Irish Arm, an army.
- Arabie 184 Awram, a military host bristling with arms.
- Persian 61 Iram, name of the inventor of instruments of war.
- OkamAfriean Irom, a sword.
- Pati Afriean Irom, a bow.
- Latin Arma, arms, all kinds of weapons, battle, war.
- Latin Armo, to provide or take up arms, to stir up war.
- French Arme, a weapon, troops, warfare, war.
- French Armer, to fit out with arms, to take up arms.
- Norman Arme, a weapon.

Irish	Airm, arms, weapons.
Irish	Arm, a weapon, arms.
Irish	Armach, slaughter, a slaughterer.
Irish	Armairn, I arm. [weapons.
Gaelic	Arm, to arm, provide with arms; also arms,
English	Arm, to furnish or equip with weapons, to provide or take up weapons of war.
French Romn	Herm, a casque, armour for the head. (Supple-
Greek	Arma, a war chariot. [ment.)
French Romn	Aramir, to attack.
French Romn	Aramie, fury, rage, declared war, carnage.
Swahili A.	Haramia, a pirate, a robber.
Arabic 472	Haramiy, a robber, an assassin.
Turkish 648	Harami, a thief, a robber.
Hindu 954	Harami, a robber, an assassin.
MoorishArab	Haram, a thief. (Borrow's <i>Spanish Gypsies</i> , vol. 2, page 122.)
Arabie 852	Aarim, a calamity, misfortune.
Anglo-Saxon	Hearm, or Harm, harm, hurt, damage, calamity.
Anglo-Saxon	Yrmian, to afflict, to torment, to render desolate or miserable, to harm.
English	Arm, harm. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [injury.
English	Harm, to hurt, injure or damage; detriment,
Hebrew	Hrm or Haram (הרם), to destroy utterly. Numbers xxi. 2, I will <i>utterly destroy</i> their cities. Deut. iii. 6, we <i>utterly destroyed</i> them. Judges xxi. 11, ye shall <i>utterly destroy</i> every male.
Arabic 61	Arim, consuming, destroying.
Greek	Eremia, a solitude, a wilderness, a being waste, or a being laid waste, destitution.
Greek	Eremos, Ereme, desolate, abandoned, deserted,
Greek	Eremoo, to lay waste, to destroy. [waste.
Greek	Eremotes, one who lays waste, a ravager.
Spanish	Yermo, a desert, a waste without cultivation.
Italian	Ermo, a desert.
French Romn	Herm, or Herme, uneultivated land, a desert.
French Romn	Erme, or Herme, land which is uneultivated, neither ploughed nor sown, abandoned land. Provençal—Erm. Languedoc—Erm. Low Latin—Ermus.

No. 7 Uz, Aoz, Us or Es will be considered with No. 165 Ause or Hosa.

No. 8. Ul, Icoul, Hula, Hul or Chul.

Badaga I.	Holla, bad.
Javanese	Hala, bad.
French Romn	Aule, bad, sly, crafty.
Swedish	Illa, bad, ill.
Icelandic	Illr, bad, evil, wicked, ill: as " <i>Ill-fengr</i> , ill-natured; <i>Ill-lifi</i> , a wicked life."
English	Ill, bad or evil in a general sense; contrary to good, physical or moral; evil; wicked; wrong; iniquitous.
Scotch	Wyle, wicked.
Persian 1381	Hala, a bad fellow, a corrupter, a destroyer, an author of evil.
Persian 192	Ahul, a vice.
Swahili A.	Ila, a defect.
ManchuTartar	Oueile, a fault, a crime.
Persian 152	Alidan, to commit a crime.
ManchuTartar	Elei, from bad to worse.
ManchuTartar	Elei-elei, continually from bad to worse.
Gaelic	Oil, infamy, reproach.
Irish	Oil, infamy, scandal.
Irish	Ail, a disgrace.
Hindu 1655	Khal, a worthless or malicious person.
Arabic 545	Khawlaa, a wicked, dissolute youth.
Arabic 985	Kahl, being ungrateful for benefits, inhuman; using one shamefully and ungratefully in word
Turkish 674	Khali, barefaced, shameless. [or action.
Arabic 534	Khalia, wicked.
Anglo-Saxon	Gal, wicked.
Cornish	Goall, evil, wicked. (Borlase.)
Irish	Cuil, wicked.
Sanserit 329	Cela, bad, vile, wicked.
Hindu 845	Chali, roguish, wicked, mischievous.
Fijian	Cala, to err, to be in error.
English	Quail, to go wrong. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Malayan 283	Gawal, guilty of misdemeanour.
Persian 534	Khulwa, disgraced, infamous.
Malayan 121	Chulu, infamy, reproach.
Malayan 115	Chela, imperfection, blemish, blame.
Icelandic	Galli, a fault, a flaw, a drawback.
Zulu Kafir	Cala, guilt, fault, blame.
Arabic 530	Khall, evil, wickedness.
Accadian	Khul, sin.
Irish	Col, sin, wickedness.
Irish	Coill, sin, iniquity.

- French Romn Collee, wickedness.
 Hebrew Kyly (כילי), a churl.
 Isa. xxxii. 5, the vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor *the churl* said to be bountiful.
- Scotch Cawlie, a contemptuous name for a man.
 Arabic 992 Kalih, frowning, crabbed, austere.
 Irish Gaill, a surly look.
 Gaelic Gaill, or Goill, a sulky look.
 Scotch Goulie, sulky, scowling.
 Turkish 677 Khuylu, sulky, obstinate or passionate.
 Swahili A. Kali, savage, cross, fierce, severe.
 Welsh Cuelli, outrageousness, savageness.
 Welsh Cuall, one who is a mixture of a fool and a savage; also dangerous, fierce.
- Welsh Hyll, savage, wild, fierce.
 Cornish Hyll, fierce. (Borlase.)
 Irish All, wild.
 Arabic 873 Aalah, being of a malignant mind.
 Arabic 1397 Halaa, or Halia, extremely impatient.
 Scotch Hewl, a cross-grained, mischievous person.
 Scotch Heelie, crabbed, ill-tempered, troublesome.
 English Huly, peevish, fretful. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Danish Ialou, jealous, suspicious.
 Bambarra A. Kelia, jealous.
 Arabic 974 Kila, hating, detesting.
 Arabic 974 Kalaa, hatred.
 Arabic 945 Kali, one who hates, a hater.
 Hebrew Gal (גל), to abhor.
 Lev. xxvi. 43, their soul *abhorred* my statutes. [mind.]
- English Gall, rancour, malignity, anger, bitterness of
 Arabic 889 Ghaailat, *plural* Ghawaail, a secret grudge, malignity.
- Arabic 900 Ghill, hatred, malice, envy, malevolence, perfidy, fraud, treachery.
- Hindu 1474 Ghill, hatred, malice, envy.
 Arabic 145 Ill, enmity, hatred.
 English Ill, to slander, to reproach. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Anglo-Saxon Oll, or Hol, detraction, slander.
 Sanscrit 274 Khala, mischief-making.
 Arabic 974 Kallaa, one who rakes up the ashes of the dead.
 Mandingo A. Kelleh, to affront or an affront.
 Zulu Kafir Qolo, insolence, overbearing conduct.
 English Gale, a taunt or gibe. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Gall, a sarcasm; to say galling sarcastic things; vexation, trouble. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Cornish	Geyll, to scoff. (Borlase.)
Arabic 901	Ghal, or Ghil, rudeness, asperity.
Hindu 2207	Hela, disrespect, contempt.
Sanscrit 1177	Hela, disrespect, contempt.
Irish	Oille, reviling, upbraiding. (Supplement.)
English	Hale, to vex, to worry. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Cylu, to vex, to find fault, to blame.
Malayan 115	Chela, to reproach, to throw a slur upon.
Dutch	Kullen, to rail at.
English	Cawl, to bully. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Call, to scold. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Goul, to scold.
Welsh	Gweli, abusive language, contumely. [sion.]
Hindu 1679	Gali, abuse, an abusive or contumacious expres-
Greek	Cholao, to be angry, to rage.
Greek	Chole, bitter anger, wrath.
French Romn	Chole, anger, bilious passion.
Norman	Chole, choler.
Irish	Gaoil, boiling anger.
Irish	Goill, a swollen angry face.
Scotch	Ill, angry.
Sanscrit 1177	Hel, to be angry.
English	Woolly, out of temper. (<i>Slang</i> .)
Persian 1376	Wala, or Walla, anger, rage, force, violence.
Hindu 2120	Wal, revenge.
Arabic 873	Aalah, quarrelling.
Wolof African	Hhulo, a quarrel, squabble or dispute; also to
Sanscrit 211	Kalaha, strife, quarrel. [disagree.]
Sanscrit 212	Kali, dissension.
Hindu 1602	Kalah, a quarrel.
Malayan 262	Kalai, strife, contention.
Scotch	Galyie, to brawl.
Scotch	Collie, to domineer over, to wrangle. [<i>lete</i> .]
English	Cully, a worthless, base fellow. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Zulu Kafir	Cilo, anything mean, base, or disgraceful.
Hebrew	Klh or Kallh (קלה), base, to be despised, to seem vile. Isa. iii. 5, <i>the base</i> against the honourable. Prov. xii. 9, he that <i>is despised</i> . Deut. xxv. 3, when thy brother <i>should seem</i> <i>vile</i> unto thee.
Sanscrit 274	Khala, low, base, inferior.
Sanscrit 276	Khulla, low, mean.
Arabic 972	Kaal, base.
Arabic 1018	Kila, vile, abject, sordid.
Welsh	Gwill, a vagabond.

Welsh	Gwael, low, base, vile, ignoble.
English	Gule, to boast, to sneer. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 1505	Kal, boasting, egotism. [ness.
Arabic 505	Khal, being proud; conceit, arrogance, haughti-
Arabic 548	Khayl, being proud.
Arabic 548	Khayal, arrogance, pride.
Italian	Chiella, pride, vanity.
Scotch	Heily, proud.
Icelandic	Haela, to boast, to vaunt.
Arabic 872	Auluw, behaving proudly.
Arabic 151	Alw, becoming proud.
Arabic 152	Uliy, becoming proud.
Irish	Uaill, pride, vanity.
Gaelic	Uaill, pride, conceit, boasting.
Scotch	Holl, to employ oneself in a sluggish, low, dirty manner.
Sanscrit 130	Ali, idle, useless.
Arabic 505	Khali, idle.
Quichua Peru	Quella, lazy.
Arabic 994	Kahil, lazy, idle.
Turkish 913	Kyahil, lazy, slothful.
Hindu 1545	Kahil, lazy, indolent.
Hindu 1656	Kahal, sloth, indolence.
Swahili A.	Kawilia, to loiter about a business.
Welsh	Gwall, neglect, heedlessness.
Anglo-Saxon	Gaelan, to hinder, delay, neglect, &c.
English	Coll, to run about idly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Collie, a loungeur, one who hunts for a dinner.
French	Goulu, greedy, gluttonous.
Zulu Kafir	Golo, greediness.
Mandara A.	Gala, greedy.
Arabic 1376	Walua, greedy; avidity.
N'goala A.	Aloho, greedy.
Quichua Peru	Hillu, gluttonous.
Latin	Heluo, or Helluo, a glutton, a gormandiser.
Arabic 1397	Halaa, avarice.
Polish	Ciulac, Ciulam, to scrape up, save. lay by; I scrape up, &c.
Arabic 972	Kaal, a miser.
Arabic 1013	Kaal, a rich miser.
Arabic 1035	Kayyul, timid, pusillanimous.
English	Quail, to sink into dejection. to become cast down, to cower. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Zulu Kafir	Gwala, cowardice.
Arabic 1397	Hulaa, cowardice.

- Arabie 1397 Halaa, shameful eowardiee.
 Fijian Yalowai, eowardly.
 Persian 145 Al, a plot.
 French Romn Cole, a conspiraey.
 French Romn Helle, a seditious assembly.
 Duteh Heul, a complotting or confederaey. (H. Hexham's *Dutch Dictionary* by D. Manly, Rotterdam, 1675-8.)
 Frenesh Allier, to combine, to unite.
 Frenesh Allie, bound together.
 Frenesh Allie, an ally.
 Hebrew Alh (אלה), an oath, to swear.
 Gen. xxvi. 28, let there be now *an oath* betwixt us.
 Hosea x. 4, *swearing* falsely in making a covenant.
 Swahili A. Walai, the most common Swahili oath.
 Arabic 152 Aliya, an oath.
 Arabie 145 Ill, an oath.
 Arabic 199 Ialaa, swearing.
 Hindu 1523 Kaul, an agreement, contract, or affirmation.
 Gaelic Geall, a vow, pledge, promise, &c.
 Cornish Gele, to swear. (Borlase.)
 Polish Klac, to swear: "*Klne*, I swear."
 Mandingo A. Kolli, to swear.
 Zulu Kafir Qili, a crafty, wily person.
 Spanish Chulo, an artful, sly, cunning fellow.
 Arabic 974 Kallaa, a sycophant, whisperer, tale-bearer,
 Persian 906 Ghol, a rogue, rascal. [slanderer.
 Dutch Guil, a rascal.
 Hindu 1750 Ghulau, alluring, deceitful.
 Persian 1019 Kalla, faithless, insineere, dishonest.
 Cornish Kall, crafty. (Borlase.)
 Cornish Cal, cunning. (Borlase.)
 Irish Caill, a trick.
 Hindu 1596 Kala, art, triek.
 Sanserit 211 Kalaha, deceit.
 Sanserit 211 Kala, fraud.
 Persian 1049 Gol, fraud, deceit.
 Persian 1036 Gal, deceit, fraud, imposturc.
 Turkish 841 Ghill, deceit in professed friendship.
 Hindu 1474 Ghill, perfidy, fraud, triek.
 French Romn Ghile, subtilty, deception, triekery, fraud.
 French Romn Guille, or Guill, triek, deception, treaehery.
 English Guile, craft, cunning, artifice, duplicity, deceit.
 French Romn Collee, flattery, deceit.

- Sanscrit 332 Chala, fraud, deceit, deception, sham, trick, stratagem, wickedness.
- Hindu 928 Chhal, fraud, trick, deception, knavery, artifice, evasion, subterfuge, pretence.
- Hindu 882 Chal, failure in performing a promise.
- Hindu 882 Chal, to beguile.
- English Cull, to cheat. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- English Choile, to over-reach. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- English Cully, to deceive, to trick, to cheat or impose on.
- Scotch Culye, to cajole.
- English Gull, to deceive, cheat, trick or defraud.
Old French—Guiller. [*Obsolete*.]
- English Gyle, to deceive, also deceit, guile. (Wright's
- Anglo-Saxon Gelewan, to betray, to deceive, to injure.
- Anglo-Saxon Geleah, betrayed, &c.
- Dutch Kullen, to cheat, to impose on. [fellow.]
- Scotch Hule, a mischievous or a hollow unprincipled
- Swahili A. Hila, a device, a deceit, a stratagem.
- Arabic 501 Hayl, craft, wile.
- Arabic 499 Hawl, fraud, deceit, craft, wile.
- Arabic 499 Hawilat, craft, wile, finesse.
- Arabic 499 Hiwal, craft, wile; tricks.
- Arabic 499 Huwal, or Hawla, very sly.
- Persian 145 Al, fraud, treachery, deceit.
- Turkish 481 Al, fraud, deceit, stratagem.
- Turkish 661 Hile, a trick, fraud or deceit.
- Hindu 969 Hila, deceit, trick, wile, artifice, pretence.
- Hindu 967 Haul, deceit.
- French Romn Wille, deception, knavery.
- French Romn Willer, to deceive, to cheat.
- Anglo-Saxon Wile, a wile, craftiness.
- English Wile, a trick or stratagem practised for ensnaring or deception; also to deceive, to beguile.
- Coptic Hal, to deceive. (Bunsen, v. 753.)
- Turkish 509 Oyalamak, to put a person off with vain promises
- Icelandic Haela, to flatter. [or excuses.]
- Icelandic Hol, flattery.
- Scotch Whilly, or Whully, to gull, to circumvent by
- Arabic 1376 Wala, telling a lie. [wheedling.]
- Arabic 1353 Walia, a liar.
- Manchu Tartar Holo, deceitful words, artifice, a lie
- Hindu 882 Chal, departure from truth.
- Sanscrit 211 Kalaha, falsehood.
- French Colle, a fib, an untruth.
- French Romn Cole, a lie.
- Zincali Challu, a lie.

- French Romn Guille, or Guill, a lie.
- Bambarra A. Kalo, a lie.
- Arabie 974 Kallaa, a liar.
- Norman Coiller, to assemble, to collect.
- Fijian Qele, to crowd together.
- Hebrew Khl or Khal (כָּהַל), a company, congregation, an assembly, a multitude. [bucklers.
Ezek. xxxviii. 4, a great *company* with
Ps. xxvi. 5, *the congregation* of evil doers.
Gen. xlix. 6, come not thou into their se-
cret, unto their *assembly* be thou not
united. [people.
Jer. xlv. 15, a great *multitude*, even all the
- Hindu 1009 Khail, a multitude.
- Sanserit 240 Kula, a multitude, a lot, a gang; as "*caurasya-*
"*kula*, a gang of thieves."
- Hindu 1478 Ghul, a gang, a crowd.
- Gaelic Goil, a swarm.
- Turkish 932 Ghele, a flock or herd.
- Persian 1046 Gala, a crowd, a bevy.
- Greek Eilo, Eillo, or Illo, to crowd, to throng together,
to assemble, to crowd thickly together.
- French Huaille, a mob, the populace.
- Spanish Ahillo, a gang or company. (J. Baretti's *Spanish
and English Dictionary*, London, 1786.)
- Greek Ile or Eile, a crowd, band or troop of men.
- Irish Ile, a crowd, a multitude.
- Gaelic Il, a multitude.
- Irish Ell, a multitude.
- Zulu Kafir Hlo, to be mixed up confusedly.
- Hindu 2184 Halla, uproar, tumult.
- Hindu 1473 Ghul, noise, din, outcry, tumult.
- Malayan Gawul, to confuse, embroil, put into disorder.
- English Coil, a tumult, noise or bustle.
- English Quoil, a tumult. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Gaelic Gleo, a fight, uproar or tumult.
- Hindu 1475 Ghulu, rebellion, commotion.
- Zulu Kafir Kali, arms, weapons.
- Irish Ail, arms, weapons.
- Gaelic Ail, weapons.
- Tumu African Ele, *plural* Yele, a bow.
- Kisekise A. Hali, a bow.
- Wolof African Hhala, a bow.
- Mandenga A. Kala, a bow. *Wolof, Dsalunka, Kankanka
Bambara, Kono, Tene*, African, the same.
- Toma African Kilea, a bow.

- Soso African Kalla, a bow.
 Kabunga A. Kalo, a bow.
 Basunde A. Kalo, a quiver.
 Housa A. Koli, a quiver.
 Kanem A. Koli, a quiver.
 Soso African Kulla, an arrow.
 Sgau-karen S. Khli, an arrow.
 Basa African Eila, *plural* Aila, an arrow.
 Abadsa A. Ale, a spear.
 Banyun A. Gual, a spear.
 Bambarra A. Keley, an army.
 Hebrew Hyl (היל), a band of men, an army. [*of men.*
 1 Sam. x. 26, there went with him *a band*
 2 Kings xxv. 5, *the army* of the Chaldees.
 2 Chron. xxiv. 24, *the army* of the Syrians.
- Irish Ell, a battle.
 Bambarra A. Kelley, battle.
 Bambarra A. Kele, to fight.
 Malayan 262 Kalai, a combat.
 Sanscrit 274 Khala, a contest, a battle.
 Sanscrit 211 Kalaha, or 212 Kali, battle, war.
 Mandenga A. Kele, war. *Dsalunka, Kankanka, Bambara,*
 and *Kono*, African, the same.
- Kabunga A. Kelo, war.
 Solima A. Gale, and Galla, war.
 Gio African Gulu, war.
 Gaelic Goill, war.
 Irish Goill, war, fight.
 Irish Gal, warfare, battle.
 Gaelic Gal, warfare, slaughter.
 Arabie 908 Ghilat, *plural* Ghiyal, an unexpected and
 treacherous attack.
- Arabic 889 Ghaailat, *plural* Ghawaail, an unfair attack.
 Zulu Kafir Wela, to fall upon, attack, pounce on as a hawk.
 Hindu 2149 Wahla, an attack or onset.
 Hindu 2184 Halla, an assault, an onset.
 Hindu 964 Halla, an assault, onset, or attack.
 Sanscrit 86 Alayya, an assailant.
 Ako African Olle, a thief.
 Manchu Tartar Honla, or Houla holo, a thief.
 French Romn Holly, a man who robs and leads a bad life.
 Ako African Ole, to steal.
 Gaelic Eil, to rob.
 Malayan 122 Chelo, to steal, purloin.
 Turkish 632 Chalmak, to steal.
 Irish Coilleadh, infringing, plundering.

Irish	Coillim, I violate, plunder, or trespass.
French	Guenler, to seize.
English	Gallow, to fright or terrify. [injure.
English	Gall, to tease, vex, chagrin, annoy, harass, or
Arabic 1016	Kall, injustice, oppression. [labour.
Zulu Kafir	Kahla, to oppress, as by enforcing excessive
Zulu Kafir	Kwela, to oppress, trouble, distress.
Turkish 838	Ghaile, any cause of anxiety.
Hindu 1741	Ghal, mischief.
Hindu 1741	Ghala, calamity, misfortune.
Zulu Kafir	Cala, a harm, hurt.
Irish	Cle, evil, injury.
Bambarra A.	Koli, loss.
Cornish	Coll, loss. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Coll, loss, damage.
Gaelic	Call, loss, damage, detriment, calamity.
Irish	Ill, evil, ruin.
Gaelic	Ill, ill, ruin.
English	Ill, misfortune, calamity, whatever annoys, im- pairs happiness, or prevents success.
Anglo-Saxon	Wol, mischief, severity.
Hindu 2154	Wail, calamity, reprisal, revenge.
Arabic 195	Ihal, afflicting, distressing.
English	Ail, to trouble, to affect with uneasiness either in body or mind.
Scotch	Ill, to hurt or injure.
Icelandic	Illa, to harm one.
Greek	Oulios, Oulia, pernicious, hurtful, deadly.
Hindu 2164	Hail, terrible, horrible.
Turkish 1117	Hail, terrible, frightful.
Arabic 1381	Haail, terrible, horrible, frightful.
Arabic 1406	Hawl, terrifying, striking with horror.
Hindu 2202	Haul, terror, horror.
Cornish	Awayl, a tragedy.
Anglo-Saxon	Hwael, slaughter.
Anglo-Saxon	Wael, slaughter, carnage, death.
English	Wale, death, slaughter. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gallafrican	Kalc, to slaughter.
Irish	Gail, slaughter.
Gaelic	Gail, slaughter, bloodshed.
Accadian	Gul, or Kul, to destroy.
QuichuaPeru	Ccallani, to break.
Greek	Klao, to break, to break in pieces.
Arabic 906	Ghawl, assaulting unexpectedly, overcoming and destroying.
Arabic 906	Ghul, destruction, ruin.

- Arabic 975 Kala, overturning, ruining.
 Gaelic Coll, destruction.
 Gaelic Caoile, trouble, destruction.
 Irish Coll, destruction, ruin.
 Cornish Golli, to destroy. (Borlase.)
 English Quell, to crush, to subdue; also murder.
 Greek Olluo, to destroy, consume, make an end of, kill.
 Greek Oloos, Oloe, destructive, destroying, hurtful, deadly, murderous.
 Irish Ill, destruction.
 Welsh Eilliaw, to exterminate.
 Arabic 975 Kala, extirpating.
 Turkish 869 Kali, one who pulls up or out, or who extirpates.
 Hebrew Klh or Kalh (כלה), to destroy utterly, to consume.
 Lev. xxvi. 44, to *destroy* them utterly.
 2 Chron. xxxi. 1, until they *had utterly destroyed* them all.
 Exod. xxxii. 12, to slay them in the mountains and *consume* them from the face of the earth.
 Fijian Qali, to *kovea* a *bokola* (*viz.* to snatch or take by force the dead body of an enemy slain in war, which is designed to be eaten. See *Fijian Dictionary* under *Kovea* and *Bokola*.)
 Turkish 641 Chul, a desert.

No. 9. Gthr, Gather, Guether or Gater; words derived from No. 57 Ktorh, Ketura, Cetura or Chettoura (*wife of Abraham*) are included with this name.

- Arabic 547 Khaytaaur, a woman of a bad disposition.
 Arabic 547 Khaytarua, a restless woman.
 Hindu 860 Chator, wicked, sinful.
 Turkish 838 Ghaddar, an iniquitous unjust dealer, a cruel unconsionable person.
 Turkish 838 Ghadr, injustice, &c.
 Fijian Cadri, obstinate, stubborn.
 English Ketter, peevish, perverse. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Hindu 1557 Katar, cruel, relentless.
 Hindu 1560 Kathor, cruel, callous, severe, relentless.
 Sanscrit 196 Kathora, severe, cruel, hard-hearted.
 Arabic 891 Ghadr, malevolence, malignity, villainy, ingratitude, injury.

Welsh	Gwatwar, to mock, to deride, to scorn.
Fijian	Cidroi, impudent, not respectful; taking things without asking.
Turkish 867	Katir, an impudent little upstart.
Arabic 528	Khafir, a threat.
Fijian	Kudru, to grunt, to grumble.
Polish	Gdyrac, to scold, growl or grumble.
Polish	Gdram, I chide, &c.
Fijian	Cudru, angry, to be angry.
ManchuTartar	Katourambi, to dispute with one, to quarrel, to return blow for blow, or rather two or three blows for one.
Malayan 112	Chidera, strife, dissension.
Hindu 925	Chhudr, mean, low.
Hindu 1649	Khadar, coarse, gross.
Arabic 512	Khadar, sluggishness.
Arabic 502	Khadir, torpid, lazy.
Arabic 949	Katir, proud, haughty, arrogant.
Arabic 949	Katur, avaricious, parsimonious.
Arabic 943	Katir, parsimonious, stingy.
Sanscrit 218	Katara, cowardly, timid.
Hindu 1528	Katar, timid, timorous.
French	Coterie, a coterie, a gang.
Hindu 1685	Gathri, a crew, a junto.
Arabic 501	Khafir, a deceiver, perfidious.
Arabic 510	Khatur, a deceiver, perfidious.
Arabic 510	Khafir, treacherous, a deceiver.
Arabic 510	Khattar, a great deceiver, an arrant knave.
Arabic 510	Khafir, perfidy, deceit, fraud.
ManchuTartar	Kiatarambi, to defraud one of part of one's salary, to keep back part of one's pay, to usurp anything, or to appropriate to oneself what belongs to another without his perceiving it.
Polish	Chytro, cunningly, craftily.
Polish	Chytry, crafty, sly.
Arabic 887	Ghadir, deceitful, a swindler.
Arabic 891	Ghadr, acting perfidiously; fraud, treachery.
Arabic 891	Ghaddar, fraudulent, perfidious, a traitor.
Arabic 891	Ghaddari, deception, perfidy, fraud.
Hindu 1469	Ghadir, deceitful.
Hindu 1469	Ghadr, perfidy, fraud, villany, ingratitude.
Hindu 1469	Ghaddar, treacherous, fraudulent, perfidious, sly; a betrayer.
Anglo-Saxon	Gaderian, to gather, join, collect.
English	Gather, to congregate, to assemble.
Welsh	Cadwr, a warrior.

French	Cotereau, a name given to the mercenaries of the thirteenth century, who, on various occasions desolated France by their brigandage. (<i>See Littre's Dictionary, Paris, 1863.</i>)
Malayan 112	Chetria, the military caste among the Hindoos.
Sanscrit 196	Kattara, a weapon, a dagger.
Swahili A.	Kitara, a curved sword.
Persian 951	Kaddara, a two-edged sword.
Persia 943	Kadir, an arrow.
French Romn	Guiterre, a light leather shield.
French Romn	Guitreux, those who carried such shields.
Latin	Cetra, a short square target or buckler, used by Moors and Spaniards, and made of ounce's or buffalo's hide.
Persian 1037	Gadr, an instrument of war.
Hebrew	Kydor (כִּידוֹר), battle. Job xv. 24, as a king ready to <i>the battle</i> .
English	Cotter, to grapple, to contend. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Cateranes, or Katheranes, bands of robbers.
Turkish 937	Ghyuturmek, to take or carry off or away.
Swahili A.	Khatari, danger.
Turkish 672	Khatar, danger, peril.
Turkish 918	Keder, harm, injury, vexation, annoyance.
Arabie 547	Khaytaaur, calamity.
Hindu 1567	Kadar, trouble, agitation.
English	Chatter, to tear, to bruise. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Greek	Kathaireo or Kataireo, to tear down by force, pull down, overturn, destroy, slay, kill.
Greek	Kathairetes, a destroyer.
Greek	Katorusso, to destroy, to ruin utterly.

No. 10. Ms, Mas, Mes, Mash, Masa, Mesa, Masc or Mosoch, will be considered with No. 162 Msh, Mosheh, Moseh, Mose or Moses, and Mosaic.

No. 11. Slh, Salah, Sala, Selach, Seclah or Sehelaeh; words derived from No. 89 Saol, Scaul or Sehaul and No. 95 Slh, Selah, Sala, Sela, Sila, Shela, Secla or Schela are included with this name.

Malayan 159	Salah, guilt, crime, fault.
Polish	Zly, bad, ill, evil.
Kolonn Birma	Saelahoe, bad. (<i>Asiatic Researches, v. 232.</i>)
Arabic 827	Zalia, eriminal.
Latin	Seclus, wickedness, villany.

English	Seowl, a frowning look expressing displeasure, sullenness and anger.
Hebrew	Shl or Shal (של), fierce. Job iv. 10, the voice of the <i>fierce</i> lion.
Arabic 796	Saaul, fierce, furious, rampant.
Arabic 798	Saaul, fierce, rampant, dangerous.
Arabic 798	Saail, fierce, dangerous.
Arabic 796	Sawlat, fury, violence, ferocity, rampancy.
Arabic 597	Zahl, <i>plural</i> Zuhul, hatred, enmity, revenge or the thirst for it.
Greek	Sillos, Sillou, jeering, satire.
Greek	Silloo, to insult, mock, jeer.
Bambarra A.	Zialakey, to insult, or an insult.
Arabic 711	Salk, tormenting another.
English	Sulky, sullen, sour, obstinate.
English	Swolk, to be angry. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Shaul, to wrangle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Salw, vile, base.
Hindu 1145	Zull, baseness, meanness.
Turkish 705	Zull, dishonour.
Scotch	Saules, dastardly, mean.
Irish	Salach, sordid, despicable, vile.
Sanscrit 1029	Slaghi, to be proud of, or boast of.
Arabic 778	Sal, being proud and unjust.
Arabic 796	Sawl, being proud, insolent, unjust, perverse.
Arabic 778	Saail, presumptuous, arrogant, furious.
Arabic 796	Suaul, insolent, overbearing. [gait.
Greek	Saulos, Saule, conceited, affected, especially in
Arabic 602	Zayl, strutting.
Arabic 602	Zayyal, sweeping round with a train and walking proudly.
ManchuTartar	Soula, a man who has no employment, or fixed occupation, idle.
Sanscrit 994	Sayalu, slothful, sluggish.
Swedish	Sola, to loiter, to spend time carelessly.
Turkish 706	Zuhul, neglected.
Anglo-Saxon	Slaew, or Slaw, slow.
English	Slow, inactive, dull.
Anglo-Saxon	Slaec, or Slaec, slaek, slow, remiss.
Scotch	Slaek, slow, not trustworthy, loose in conduct.
Scotch	Slaukie, slow. [fail.
English	Slaek, to be remiss or backward, to neglect, to
English	Slog, to lag behind. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Slug, to lay in bed late, to be negligent. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Slug, a drone, a slow, heavy, lazy fellow.

English	Slouch, a lazy or lubberly fellow. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Slaehc, to idle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Slaek, slow, lazy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Seoteh	Slaik, a low, mean, sneaking fellow.
Gaelic	Sleag, to sneak.
Seoteh	Sleug, an ill-behaved man.
Seoteh	Slough, or Slugh, a person of mean character who would do anything for his own interest.
Scotch.	Slugh, a mean fellow.
Arabie 761	Shalak, impudent, seditious.
English	Sculk, or Skulk, to lurk, to lie close from shame, fear of injury or detection.
English	Sealy, shabby, mean. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Pika Afriean	Sila, greedy.
Turkish 728	Sail, a beggar.
English	Shool, to beg. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Shool, to become a vagabond rather than work. (<i>Slang.</i>)
English	Shail, to wander about in a vagrant manner ready to steal. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
German	Sehlauf, sly, crafty, cunning, knowing.
Danish	Slue, sly, crafty, wily, cunning.
English	Sly, artfully cunning and mean.
Swedish	Slug, cunning, sly, crafty, artful.
Icelandic	Slaegr, sly, cunning.
Icelandic	Slaegd, or Slaegth, slyness.
Dutch	Sluik, underhand. [devotee.]
Sanscrit 1020	Sailikya, an impostor, hypoerite, pretended
English	Sleigh, cunning. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Slyghe, crafty, sly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Dutch	Schalk, sly, crafty.
German	Schlich, a trick or intrigue.
Sanscrit 1029	Slagh, to flatter, coax, or wheedle.
Scotch	Sleech, to cajole.
Seoteh	Sleekic, fawning and deceitful.
Scotch	Sliggic, sly, deceitful.
Hebrew	Slh or Salah (שלח), to deceive. 2 Kings iv. 28, do not <i>deceive</i> me.
Greek	Syleuo or Suleno, to trick, to cheat.
Seoteh	Syle, to circumvent, to betray.
English	Sell, to deceive or swindle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Arabic 799	Zall, a prevaricator.
Hindu 1426	Zall, a prevaricator.
Swahili A.	Zuli, perjury.
Coptic	Zol, a lie. (Bunsen, v. 772.)

- Arabic 772 Shahl, a lie.
- English Shoal, or Shole, a throng, a crowd, a great multitude assembled.
- Anglo-Saxon Sceol, a gang, a multitude: as “*Gif thu become on theof sceole*, if thou come into a gang of thieves.”
- French Sequelle, a host, a set, a gang.
- Irish Sluagh, a multitude.
- Gaelic Sluagh, a multitude.
- Irish Slaigh, a troop, an army. (Supplement.)
- Irish Sluagh, an army, host or legion.
- Gaelic Sloigh or Sluagh, an army, a host.
- Gaelic Sleagh, a spear, lance, or javelin.
- Karekare A. Sligou, a quiver.
- Malayan 179 Saligi, a wooden dart.
- Sanscrit 995 Sala, a dart, a spear.
- Arabic 796 Sawlaa, a bright spear-head.
- Mandara A. Dsoulo, an arrow.
- Hebrew Slh or Salah (שלה), a sword, a dart, a weapon.
 Job. xxxvi. 12, shall perish by *the sword*.
 2 Chron. xxxii. 5, made *darts* and shields.
 2 Chron. xxiii. 10, every man having his *weapon*.
- Swahili A. Selaha, a weapon.
- Turkish 739 Silah, any kind of offensive arm.
- Hindu 1302 Silah, arms, armour, implements of war.
- Arabic 709 Silah, arms, such as sword, club, or bow.
- Malayan 193 Sulu, a spy. [or slide.]
- German Schleichen, to move gently, glide, creep, crawl.
- German Schleicher, a creeper, a crawler, one who walks by stealth or glides furtively.
- Arabic 796 Suaul, attacking, assaulting.
- Arabic 796 Sawl, furious, rushing upon, assaulting, attacking.
- Arabic 791 Salk, overwhelming with a tremendous attack.
- Icelandic Slag, a skirmish, slaughter.
- Swedish Slag, a battle.
- Danish Slag, a battle, a fight, a combat.
- Dutch Slag, a battle or fight.
- Arabic 786 Sualuk, a robber.
- Persian 676 Saluk, a highway robber.
- English Slock, to steal. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- English Slox, to pilfer. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Scotch Slake, to carry off clandestinely.
- Arabic 658 Zala, seizing by stratagem.
- Coptic Zol, to steal; theft. (Bunsen, v. 772.)
- Coptic Sel, or Sol, to rob; robbery, spoil. (Bunsen, v. 768.)

Zulu Kafir	Sela, a thief; thieving.
Greek	Sylao or Sulao, to pillage, to plunder, to steal, rob, despoil.
Greek	Psiloo, to rob, to deprive of.
English	Scaly, thievish. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Greek	Scullo or Skullo, to trouble, to annoy.
Greek	Zale, great trouble, distress.
Coptic	Slah, anxiety, fear. (<i>Bunsen, v. 768.</i>)
Hebrew	Slh or Salah (סלה), to tread down, to tread under foot. [them. Ps. cxix. 118, <i>thou hast trodden down all</i> Lam. i. 15, <i>hath trodden under foot all my</i> mighty men.
Polish	Zwalic, to pull down, overthrow, subvert.
Polish	Zwale, I overthrow, &c.
Polish	Zwalenie, the act of subversion, &c.
Arabic 805	Zull, destruction, loss.
Polish	Zle, evil, harm, mischief.
Latin	Scelus, damage, mischief, harm.
Arabic 791	Sulayaaa, a sore calamity.
Arabic 650	Zihlik, violent, boisterous.
Gaelic	Sluch, to quench, stifle, or overwhelm.
Irish	Sluchaim, I stifle, I overwhelm. [death.
Anglo-Saxon	Slaege, or Slege, slaying, murder, slaughter, Friesic—Slec.
Anglo-Saxon	Slaga, a slayer, a killer, a murderer.
Irish	Slaighe, slaughter.
Greek	Scullo or Skullo, to rend, mangle, skin, flay.
Latin	Solo, to make desolate, to lay waste and destroy.

No. 12. Abr, Aber, Eber or Heber, which, according to Rule III., may be equally well written Cheber, Gheber or Keber; words derived from No. 25 Aopr, Apher, Ophir or Ofir, No. 70 Apr, Apher, Epher, Hepher or Opher. No. 139 Hpr, Hophar, Opher, Hepher or Chepher and No. 69 Gephar are included with this name.

Bayon A.	Ebir, bad.
Okuloma A.	Ibire, bad.
Egba African	Oburu, bad; <i>Oworo</i> and <i>Yagba</i> , African,
Ako African	Ebru, bad. [the same.
Manchu Tartar	Eperi, without a single good quality. useless.
Hebrew	Hpr or Hapar (הפר), to bring reproach. to put to shame, to come to shame, to be confounded. Prov. xix. 26, and <i>bringeth reproach.</i>

Isa. liv. 4, thou shalt not be *put to shame*.
 Prov. xiii. 5, loathsome and *cometh to shame*.
 Ps. xl. 4, let them be ashamed and *con-*

- Sanscrit 172 Upara, an offence, a sin. [founded.
 Turkish 914 Kebire, a great sin.
 Arabic 994 Kibr, an enormous crime.
 French Romn Cuivre, wickedness, evil. (Supplement.)
 French Romn Cuivers, or Cuivert, a wicked cruel man, infamous,
 abject, deceitful, without principles or feeling.
 Arabic 863 Aifr, a dangerous, shrewd, wicked, cunning man.
 Arabic 863 Aifirr, a dangerous, wicked, impure and cunning
 Sanscrit 1180 Hvara, dishonest, malicious. [man.
 Manchu Tartar Oufarambi, to commit a sin.
 Manchu Tartar Oufaraha, having sinned.
 Gaelic Aifir, blame, fault.
 Irish Aifir, blame, fault.
 Ashanti A. Efor, guilty.
 English Aver, peevish. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Anglo-Saxon Afor, or Afre, hateful, sharp, sour.
 French Apre, harsh, gruff, severe, sharp, fierce, violent.
 Gaelic Uipear, a churl, a surly fellow.
 French Hobereau, a troublesome neighbour.
 Spanish Aburrir, to vex, to perplex, to torment.
 Polish Upierac, to be obstinate.
 Polish Upor, stubbornness.
 Latin Capero, to frown, to lour, to knit the brows.
 French Cabrer, to fly into a passion.
 Arabic 971 Kaabariy, hard, unkind to one's family, avari-
 cious, bad-tempered.
 Latin Abhorreo, to be disagreeable.
 English Abhor, to hate extremely.
 Arabic 9 Abr, defaming, reproaching.
 Greek Epercia, a threat, wanton abuse or insult.
 Latin Effero, to make wild or savage, to enrage one.
 Swahili A. Kufuru, to mock, to deride.
 Welsh Gofar, wrath, ire, fury.
 Welsh Cyfaer, contention.
 Bambarra A. Kafari, rash.
 Icelandic Aefr, or Oefr, vehement, angry, chafing.
 French Romn Aveure, transported with rage.
 German Eifer, anger, indignation.
 Hebrew Abrh or Abarh (עבריה), wrath, rage.
 Gen. xlix. 7, cursed be their *wrath*, for it
 was cruel.
 Ps. vii. 6, *the rage* of mine enemies.
 Isa. xiii. 9, cruel with *wrath*.

Sanscrit 92	Avara, low, mean.
Welsh	Ofer, vain, useless, idle.
Welsh	Hafr, one that is sluggish or worthless, a slattern.
Anglo-Saxon	Uferan, to delay, to put off.
Sanscrit 237	Kuvera or Kubera, lazy, slow.
Swahili A.	Kibmri, pride.
Arabic 994	Kibr, pomp, pride, haughtiness.
Turkish 913	Kibr, pride, haughtiness.
Malayan 120	Chupar, ostentatious, boasting.
Icelandic	Hofera, to be proud, haughty.
Gaelic	Uabharr, proud, haughty.
Gaelic	Uabhar, pride, insolence.
Irish	Uabhar, pride, arrogance.
Persian 1418	Yubra, covetous.
Manchu Tartar	Heberembi, to covet the goods of others. '.
Latin	Avarus, Avara, covetous, insatiable, greedy.
Latin	Avare, stingily, greedily, covetously.
French Romn	Aver, vile, niggardly, avaricious.
French	Avare, a miser, a mean niggard.
Hindu 28	Aphrai, gluttony.
French Romn	Goufre, a glutton.
Anglo-Saxon	Gifr, covetous, greedy.
Malayan 109	Chabar, cowardly.
Irish	Cabar, a confederacy.
Anglo-Saxon	Gefer, a company, a society.
English	Yferc, together.
New Zealand	Apura, to crowd together.
Hebrew	Hbr or Habar (חבר), joined together, fellowship, a company, a league. Gen. xiv. 3, all these were <i>joined together</i> . Ps. xciv. 20, shall the throne of iniquity have <i>fellowship</i> . Hosea vi. 9, <i>the company</i> of priests murder. Dan. xi. 23, after <i>the league</i> made with him, he shall work deceitfully.
Arabie 459	Habur, a meeting of a gang of rogues. [tion.
French Romn	Anbour (in the Anjon dialect), a trick, a decep-
Sanscrit 1180	Hvri, to be crooked in conduct, to deceive.
French Romn	Cuivre, treason, perfidy. (Supplement.)
Hindu 851	Chupra, plausible, though false.
Wolof African	Gobar, a dagger.
Mende A.	Gbara, a spear: <i>Gbese</i> , African, the same.
Aku African	Afara, a spear.
Asante A.	Afora, a sword.
Fanti African	Afra, a sword.
Hausa A.	Kefir, a bow.

English	Quiver, a case or sheath for arrows.
Landoma A.	Keporo, a quiver.
Boko African	Gbara, a quiver.
Pulo African	Gbaru, a quiver.
French Romn	Auber or Hauber, a coat of mail.
FulahAfrican	Habberch, war.
Papiah A.	Aper, war.
Scotch	Affer, Effeir, or Effere, warlike preparation, equipment for war.
Ashanti A.	Efri, a snare.
French Romn	Cuivre, an ambushade, an unforeseen attack, a foul blow. (Supplement.)
Arabic 127	Afr, assailing, attacking.
Mandingo A.	Affara, to break.
English	Affray, a tumult or disturbance, the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others.
Anglo-Saxon	Aferan, to frighten, to make afraid, to astonish,
English	Effray, to frighten. [to terrify.
French	Effrayer, to frighten, to affright, to dismay, to
French	Effarer, to scare. [appal, to scare.
French Romn	Affreer, to frighten.
French Romn	Affre, Afre, Hafre, or Offre, fright, terror.
French	Affre, dread, terror.
French	Affreux, frightful, horrible, terrible, horrid.
French	Effroi, affright, terror, dismay.
Scotch	Affray, fear, terror.
Norman	Affrai, or Affrei, terror.
Welsh	Ebyri, that which causes dread or fear.
Scotch	Abhor, to fill with horror.
Gaelic	Gabhar, a conflict. (Supplement.)
Turkish 896	Koparmak, to tear or break off or away.
Danish	Kaperie, piracy, a robbery on the sea.
Greek	Yphaireo, or Uphaireo, to steal from, to filch.
Greek	Yphairesis, a stealing or pilfering.
Welsh	Chwefr, violence.
Hindu 1535	Kafiri, mischief.
Persian 1034	Kayfar, calamity, injury, oppression.
Scotch	Appair, to injure.
	Old English—Apeir
Sanserit 172	Upar, to offend against, to injure.
New Zealand	Haparu, to desecrate.
Greek	Ybris, Ybreos, Ybrei, or Ubris, Ubreos, Ubrei, wanton violence, riotousness, insolence, outrage, insult, especially an outrage on the person. violation, rape.

Latin	Obrno, to oppress, confound, ruin, overthrow.
Manehu Tartar	Heberembi, to exact from those one governs, to oppress.
Manehu Tartar	Hafirambi, to reduce anyone to extremity, ordering him to do that which he does not know how to accomplish.
Arabie 832	Aafur, misfortune.
Arabie 127	Afr, banishing, driving away.
Arabie 128	Ifraa, laying waste, imbruing in gore.
Arabie 5	Abar, destroying, ruining.
English	Cooper, to spoil or destroy. (<i>Slang.</i>)

No. 13. Plg, Peleg, Pheleg or Phaleg.

Portuguese	Velhaeo, a knave, a villain.
Dutch	Plug, a light fellow, a villain, a rake. [quality.
Arabie 249	Balkaa, <i>plural</i> Balakia, destitute of every good
English	Blaek, mischievous, malignant. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
Arabie 262	Bihlik, a discontented, morose man. [<i>solete.</i>)]
English	Flegge, severe, terrible. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Fleg, a fit of ill-humour.
Zineali	Plueo, strange, rude.
Zulu Kafir	Puhluka, to dash oneself against people's feelings by speaking evil words.
Spanish	Pellieo, a word said to the prejudice of another.
Swedish	Belaeka, to slander, to asperse.
English	Book, to abuse. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Latin	Vellico, to taunt or rail at one.
Polish	Ploeho, wildly, wantonly, rashly.
Dutch	Plaag, a plague, vexation or torment.
English	Plague, to vex, to tease, to harass, to trouble.
English	Blogg, or Bloggy, to look angry or sour, to be sullen, to frown. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Anglo-Saxon	Belgian, to be angry. Old German—Balg, anger.
Scotch	Pilgie, a broil.
Hebrew	Plg or Palag (פלג), to divide, to be divided. Genesis x. 25, in his days the earth <i>was divided.</i> Dan. ii. 41, the kingdom <i>shall be divided.</i> Ps. lv. 9, destroy, O Lord, and <i>divide.</i>
Assyrian	Pulgu, or Buligu, division.
Aeeadian	Puhug, division.
Sanserit 670	Phalgu, worthless, vain, unprofitable, useless.
English	Fleak, a little insignificant person. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)

Eskimo	Filuk, or Piluk, an adjectival partiele denoting meanness: thus <i>Innuh</i> , a man; <i>Innuhfiluk</i> , a
Arabic 251	Balaak, a contemptible man. [mean man.]
Irish	Balach, a conceited fellow.
Welsh	Balch, proud.
Arabic 250	Balkh, or Bilkh, proud, haughty.
Arabic 250	Balakh, being proud or haughty.
Greek	Blax, Blakos, Blaki, braggart.
Greek	Blax, Blakos, Blaki, inactive, sluggish.
Greek	Blakeia, slackness, indolence, sloth.
Greek	Blakeuo, to be indolent.
English	Flag, to become dull or languid.
French Romn	Flac, idle, lazy.
Polish	Flak, an indolent man.
English	Pulk, a coward. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Bloik, or Blok, a scheme, a contrivance, generally used in a bad sense; also an agreement.
Swedish	Bolag, partnership.
Icelandic	Felag, a society or association: as " <i>Manu-felag</i> , "an association of men."
French	Pleige, a pledge (in law).
Greek	Ploke, a web of deceit, trick.
French	Blague, gammon, humbug, fudge. [fallacious.]
Latin	Fallax, Fallacis, deceitful, sophistical, evasive,
Latin	Fallacia, baseness, delusion, guile, a fallacy, deceit, a sham, a crafty device.
French	Fallace, deception, fallacy.
Icelandic	Fleka, to deceive, to beguile.
Scotch	Fleech, or Fleisch, to flatter, to wheedle.
English	Fleech, to wheedle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Pellax, deceiving by flattery, wheedling.
Latin	Pellacia, an inviting look. [flattery.]
Latin	Pellicio, Pellexi, to allure, inveigle, deceive by
Manchu Tartar	Piloukou, a flatterer, one who uses fine affable words and deceives.
English	Bilk, to cheat or defraud. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Bilk, to deceive or defraud by non-fulfilment of engagement.
English	Balk, or Baulk, to frustrate or disappoint.
Persian 252	Balki, but, however, perhaps, nay, no, moreover,
Sanscrit 670	Phalgu, untrue. [besides.]
Arabie 935	Fulak, a sheer lie.
Scotch	Fleggar, a proclaimer of falsehoods.
Scotch	Fleggin, a lazy lying fellow.
Latin	Vulgus, Vulgi, the rabble, the common people, the mob, rascality, the herd.

Spanish	Vulgo, the common people, the multitude.
Italian	Volgo, the lower orders, the mass or multitude.
German	Volk, a mass of men.
Anglo-Saxon	Fyle, a company or troop.
Anglo-Saxon	Floce, a company, division, or flock.
Icelandic	Flokkr, a body of men.
Danish	Flok, a gang, a crew, a company.
Swedish	Flock, a crowd.
English	Flock, a body or crowd of people.
Arabic 251	Balak, a dense crowd.
Turkish 542	Buluk, a number of persons, a company of infantry, a squadron of horse.
Latin	Bellax, Bellacis, warlike.
Latin	Bellicus, Bellica, belonging to war.
Latin	Bellicum, Bellici, the sound of a trumpet when they sound to the battle.
Latin	Belliger, warlike, martial, belonging to war.
Irish	Beolaoch, an active soldier.
German	Pulk, a detachment, a picket.
Polish	Pulk, a regiment.
Persian 942	Faylak, a legion.
Gaelic	Folach, military colours.
English	Flag, a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another.
Greek	Phalagx, Phalaggos, Phalaggi, the main body of an army, battle array, the lines or ranks of an army in battle, a camp.
English	Plex, a shield. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Manchu Tartar	Poulekou, a kind of cuirass worn by soldiers on the stomach to keep off the arrows.
Sanscrit 669	Phalaka, the top or head of an arrow; also a
Persian 270	Baylak, a two-headed arrow. [shield.
Persian 942	Faylak, a double-headed arrow.
French Romn	Fleque, an arrow. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
French	Fleche, an arrow.
Spanish	Flecha, an arrow, a dart.
Norman	Flich, or Floche, an arrow.
French Romn	Voulge, a spear, a pike, a dart.
Spanish	Falce, a falchion, a short crooked sword.
Latin	Falx, an engine of war crooked like a hook.
Greek	Pelekus, Pelekeos, Pelekei. an axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe.
Sanscrit 557	Paligha, an iron club, or one studded with iron.
Greek	Plege, a blow; a stroke. a wound, a beating, a fighting, battle with clubs.
English	Pluck, to tear or snatch away by force.

English	Fleck, to rob of. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Filch, to steal or purloin. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Scotch	Pilk, to pilfer.
Arabic 262	Bahlak, a great misfortune or calamity.
Arabic 936	Falk, or Filk, a misfortune.
Turkish 858	Felaket, adversity, misfortune.
Welsh	Boloch, disquietude, trouble.
Welsh	Belach, trouble, molestation.
Welsh	Belawg, apt to be ravaging, over-running.
Italian	Plagio, the crime of knowingly selling free persons for slaves.
Hebrew	Blk or Balak (בלק), waste, to make waste. Nahum ii. 10, empty, void, and <i>waste</i> . Isaiah xxiv. 1, and <i>maketh it waste</i> .

No. 14. Yktn, Iektan, Jaketan or Joctan.

New Zealand	Whakatuanui, to be sulky, to be proud.
Hindu 52	Uchchatan, the act of vexing or rendering sorrowful; vexation.
Sanscrit 110	Akatthana, boasting, swaggering.
Latin	Jactans, bragging, boasting, &c.
Latin	Jactantia, bragging, boasting, vainglory.
French Romn	Jactance, vanity, vainglory, ostentation.
French	Jactance, boasting, boast.
English	Jactancy, a boasting.
Arabic 39	Ikhtiyan, deceit, perfidy; also betraying.
Arabic 141	Iktinaa, assembling, flocking together. [armour.
English	Ilaqueton, a stuffed jacket formerly worn under
Scotch	Acton, a jacket worn under a coat of mail.
French Romn	Auqueton, Aketon, Acton, Aucton, or Haucton, a coat of mail, a cuirass; also an archer wearing mail. [provocation.
New Zealand	Whakatina, to oppress with hard work; also a
Sanscrit 146	Uccatana, ruining, eradicating, expulsion.
Sanscrit 146	Ucchedin, destroying. [destruction.
Sanscrit 146	Ucchedana, destroying, cutting off, extirpating,

No. 15. Almodd or Almodad; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of this name are preserved, unless it may be the English word *Helmet*, viz. "defensive armour for the head," but it is more than doubtful that this is a mere corruption of the various words, of the same signification, already quoted under No. 2 Helam, and consequently that the final *et* is not radical.

- No. 16. Slp, Saleph, Sheleph, Schaleph or Sceleph.
- Arabic 829 Zalif, of a bad natural disposition, mean, abject, criminal.
- Arabic 711 Salfaa, a woman of a bad disposition, immodest, noisy and scolding.
- Hebrew Sip or Salap (שָׁלַפ), perverseness.
Prov. xi. 3, *the perverseness* of transgressors.
- Hindu 1421 Salb, teasing, vexing.
- English Sculp, to scold. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Bambarra A. Selliba, angry.
- Scotch Slaipie, a mean fellow.
- Scotch Sloap, a lazy and tawdry person.
- Scotch Slaupie, indolent and slovenly.
- Scotch Slouper, a knavish sloven.
- Gaelic Slaop, sluggishness.
- Bambarra A. Salabato, idle, sloth.
- English Sollop, to lollop about. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Sanscrit 996 Salbh, to boast.
- Arabic 791 Salaf, speaking invidiously, commending oneself, making false pretensions.
- Arabic 791 Salif, arrogant, boastful.
- Arabic 710 Sillaaf, or Silaaff, proud.
- English Self, love of private interest, selfishness.
- English Slive, to sneak.
- Dutch Sluipen, to sneak.
- Dutch Sluiper, a sneaking fellow.
- Polish Slub, a vow or solemn promise.
- English Slope, to defraud. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Hebrew Slp or Salap (שָׁלַפ), to pervert. [righteous.
Exod. xxiii. 8, *perverteth* the words of the
Deut. xvi. 19, and *pervert* the words.
Prov. xix. 3, the foolishness of man *perverteth* his way.
- Gaelic Sealbh, a pretence.
- Irish Sealbh, pretence, colour.
- Irish Scolb, a battle, a skirmish.
- Gaelic Scolb, a skirmish with knives and dirks.
- English Scalp, to cut or tear off the scalp, viz. the skin of the top of the head; a *scalp* among the Indians of America is a trophy of victory.
- Arabic 709 Salb, or Salab, spoiling, seizing by force.
- Arabic 709 Salab, rapine, plunder.
- Arabic 675 Salib, a seizer, a spoiler, a plunderer, a ravisher.
- Turkish 740 Selb, a taking away, seizing, spoiling.
- Turkish 740 Seleb, arms and other spoils taken from an enemy.

Hindu 1303	Salb, plunder.
Anglo-Saxon	Slipan, to steal upon.
Polish	Zlupic, Zlupie, to rifle, to plunder, to pillage; I rifle, I plunder, I pillage.
Hebrew	Zlaph or Zalaph (זלעפה), horror; horrible, terrible. Ps. cxix. 53, <i>horror</i> hath taken hold upon me. Ps. xi. 6, an <i>horrible</i> tempest. Lam. v. 10, <i>the terrible</i> famine.
Hebrew	Slp or Salap (סלף), to overthrow. Job xii. 19, he <i>overthroweth</i> the mighty.
Arabic 407	Salb, overturning, injuring, breaking.

No. 17. Hzrmot or Sarmoth.

Polish	Sromota, shame, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy.
Norman	Surmettent, take from.
Arabic 748	Sharmatat, tearing.

No. 18. Yrh, Iare or Iareh will be considered with No. 155
Ayr, Aer or Aara.

No. 18 *otherwise spelled* Jare, Jera, Jerah, Jarah or Jarach.

Arabic 415	Jaair, unjust, cruel, tyrannical.
Arabic 443	Jawr, injustice, violence, iniquity, tyranny, oppression, severity.
Arabic 411	Jara, he was unjust.
English	Jeer, to scoff, to deride, to flout.
Malayan 102	Jarakah, to speak tauntingly, to snarl.
Sanscrit 340	Jarc, to abuse, to threaten.
Sanscrit 354	Jhare, to menace, to injure.
English	Jar, to dispute, to quarrel.
English	Jar, discord; also to scold. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Hindu 829	Jhaur, squabbling.
Arabic 447	Jayar, contemptible littleness.
Latin	Juro, to take an oath; also to conspire.
French	Jurer, to swear, to take an oath: " <i>Je jure,</i> "
Norman	Jorer, to swear. [<i>"I swear."</i>]
Norman	Jouree, sworn.
Norman	Juree, an oath.
Arabic 411	Jar, bound by oath.
Arabic 415	Jaair, a sycophant.
Arabic 443	Jawr, deviating from truth.
Arabic 430	Jaaraa, a crowd of people.
Arabic 446	Jahraa, a crowd, a multitude.

Sanscrit 348	Jira, a sword.	[to face.
Arabic 445	Jihar, carrying on open hostilities, fighting	face
Ako African	Jor, war.	
Icelandic	Jara, a fight, a battle.	
Malayan 102	Jarah, to spoil, to plunder.	
Sanscrit 354	Jri, to overpower, conquer.	
Hindu 806	Jaur, violence, oppression.	

No. 19. Hdorm, Hadoram or Aduram.

Arabic 112	Iatiram, being hard and violent.
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No. 20. Aozl, Uzal, Usal, Ezel, Aizel or Aezel; words derived from No. 126 Yhzal, Asiel or Jasiel are included with this name.

Greek	Aisulos, <i>plural</i> Aisuloi, unseemly, evil.
Arabic 429	Jaasal, ill-tempered, rough.
Irish	Easaille, disparagement.
Polish	Oslawiac, to decry, to slander, to blast one's
Polish	Oslawa, bad repute. [reputation.
Welsh	Ysweiliaw, to bicker.
Sanscrit 100	Asila, vulgar, ill-behaved.
Arabic 50	Azall, most vile, abject.
Hindu 79	Azall, most vile, base or abject.
Latin	Exilis, Exile, mean, trifling, low.
Swedish	Usel, shabby, beggarly, paltry.
Welsh	Isel, mean, low, base.
ManchuTartar	Iselembi, to be proud, to render evil for evil, word for word, blow for blow.
Hebrew	Azl or Azal (עצל), slothful, a sluggard, Judges xviii. 9, be not <i>slothful</i> . Prov. xxiv. 23, I went by the field of the <i>slothful</i> . Prov. xx. 4, the <i>sluggard</i> will not plow.
Arabic 467	Hisyal, lazy, slothful.
Arabic 860	Aizyall, mean, sordid, avaricious.
Arabic 859	Aizl, a deep, designing, malicious fellow.
Arabic 107	Azall, seductive, tending to lead astray.
Polish	Haslo, a watchword, collusion.
Arabic 1367	Wasl, being united in a confederacy.
Hindu 2138	Wisal, a confederacy, a society.
Arabic 68	Izl, a lie, a falsehood.
English	Whizzle, to get slyly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Wizzle, to obtain slyly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Jostle, to cheat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

English	Jostle, <i>pronounced</i> Josl, to run against and
English	Jostling, a crowding. [shake.
English	Hustle, <i>pronounced</i> Husl, to push or crowd, to shake together in confusion.
Sanscrit 105	Asala, arms.
Sobo African	Useli, a cross-bow.
Orungu A.	Usuhul, an arrow.
French Romn	Essaillir, or Essoilir, to surprise, to alarm, to attack, to assail.
French	Assaillir, to assail, to attack.
Latin	Assilio, to assail.
English	Assail, to attack suddenly, to invade in a hostile
French Romn	Asalir, to attack. (Supplement.) [manner.
French Romn	Asal, an assault, an attack.
Hebrew	Hsl or Hasal (השל), to subduc. [all things. Dan. ii. 40, breaketh in pieces and <i>subdueth</i>
French	Isoler, to cut off, to isolate, to render solitary.
Welsh	Ysweiliaw, to eject.
English	Exile, to banish, to drive away.
Latin	Exilium, Exilii, exile, banishment.
French Romn	Assoleir, to drive out.
French Romn	Assil, exile, banishment. [destruction.
French Romn	Essil, exile, banishment, affliction, ruin, ravage,
French Romn	Essiler, to ravage, destroy, make havock, crush, banish, exile, make captive, exterminate.
Spanish	Asolar, to destroy, lay waste, ruin, raze to
Welsh	Ysweiliaw, to waste. [the ground.
Hebrew	Hsl or Hasal (הסל), to consume. Deut. xxviii. 38, the locust <i>shall consume</i> it.
Arabic 854	Aasal, ruin, perdition.
Persian 1414	Yazla, hurt, detriment.
Turkish 451	Izale, an obliterating or annihilating.
Icelandic	Usli, a conflagration, a field of burning embers.
Scotch	Jeissle, a multitude of objects thrown together without order, viewed collectively.

No. 21. Dklh, Diklah, Dacla, Decla or Dikela.

Matatan A.	Takala, bad.
Irish	Digla, evil.
Irish	Dochla, infamy.
Irish	Dighail, profanation.
Arabic 559	Dakhl, vice, enmity, hatred.
Hindu 1049	Daghal, vice, corruption, treachery, depravity, an impostor, villain, pickpocket; false, deceitful.
Irish	Diochal, sullenness.

Galla African	Dagla, cross.
Arabic 372	Takalluh, looking austere and grim.
Arabic 368	Takalli, a showing hatred. [manner.
Zulu Kafir	Tekula, to jeer, to speak or act in an impudent
Greek	Diacelao, or Diagelao, to mock, to laugh at.
Arabic 559	Dakhl, intrusion, interference.
Irish	Dioghail, offence.
Turkish 684	Dakhl, meddling, intervention.
Arabic 316	Tahakkul, squabbling.
Arabic 397	Tahakul, a disputing.
Arabic 300	Taaakkul, being devoured with rage.
Zulu Kafir	Tyikila, to turn away as in hot wrath.
Zulu Kafir	Dikila, to refuse food in anger.
Irish	Dioghla, injustice, revenge.
Irish	Dioghalaim, I revenge.
Gaelic	Dogaladh, a revenging.
Gaelic	Dioghail, to revenge.
Irish	Doicheall, churlishness.
Gaelic	Doicheall, niggardliness, churlishness.
Gaelic	Deochal, a grudging.
Persian 576	Dagal, a youth capricious, proud and perverse.
Arabic 399	Tahkil, a haughty woman.
Arabic 318	Takhayul, being vain and proud.
Hindu 676	Takahul, negligence, remissness.
Scotch	Taigle, to delay, to procrastinate.
English	Taigle, to linger about. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Dicheal, forgetfulness.
Scotch	Daggler, an idler, a loungeur.
Persian 573	Daghal, lazy, indolent.
Arabic 373	Takyil, being pusillanimous.
Arabic 322	Takhyil, being cowardly.
Arabic 372	Takallua, being assembled, conspiring, entering into alliance, leaguings.
Italian	Taglia, a league or alliance.
Sanscrit 358	Takila, a rogue, a cheat, fraudulent, crafty.
Arabic 322	Takhyil, making one suppose, deceiving, prac- tising deception.
Hindu 740	Thaglan, deceitful.
Arabic 559	Dakhal, fraud, trick.
Persian 552	Daghol, a cheat, knave, impostor.
Persian 552	Dagholi, knavery, fraud, imposture.
Persian 573	Daghal, an impostor, a villain, a cut-purse.
Persian 573	Daghal, fraud, deceit, villany.
Persian 576	Dagal, roguery, deceit.
Welsh	Dichell, a wile or trick.
Welsh	Dichellu, to use cunning.

Persian 573	Daghal, false, insincere.
Arabic 369	Takawwul, a telling a lie of another
Arabic 318	Takhalua, violating an agreement.
Arabic 574	Daghli, treacherous.
Greek	Diaccelos, Diaccelou, or Diaggelos, Diaggelou, a secret informant, a go-between, a spy.
Persian 374	Tagl, a troop of soldiers.
Lohorong N.	Thukla, an arrow; <i>Lambichhong</i> and <i>Balali</i> , Nepal, the same.
English	Tackle, an arrow (used by Chaucer); also weapons (used by Butler in <i>Hudibras</i>).
French Romn	Tacle, the bolt which is shot from a cross-bow, also a kind of shield.
English	Tackle, to attack. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Tackle, to seize, to lay hold of.
Italian	Taglia, slaughter, massacre, carnage.
Irish	Toiceal, a victory.
Eskimo	Tigli-kpok, he steals. <i>Memo</i> : "Kpok" is a conjugational termination in this language.
Hindu 1028	Dakhl, molestation, disturbance.
Arabic 590	Dahkal, adversity, sore calamity.
Gaelic	Docail, a hardship, a difficulty.
Gaelic	Doacal, affliction.
Greek	Diaklao, to break, to shiver.
Persian 573	Daghal, damage, spoil.
Irish	Togladh, sacking, destroying.
Irish	Toglaim, I sack or destroy.
Irish	Toghail, destruction.
Irish	Dioghla, destruction.

No. 22. Abl, Obal, Ubal, Hobal, Ebal, Aebel or Gebel; words derived from No. 26 Hvylyh, Evila, Hevila, Havila or Chavila and No. 80 Apollo are included with this name.

Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (חבל), to deal corruptly. Neh. i. 7, we <i>have dealt</i> very corruptly.
Arabic 13	Aball, a perjured man, a wicked wretch, shame-
Arabic 1354	Wabal, a crime, sin, fault. [less.
Hindu 2122	Wabal, a crime or fault.
German	Ubel, ill, evil, mischief.
Anglo-Saxon	Ebul, evil. [iniquity.
Hebrew	Avl or Aval (עול), the wicked, the unjust, Job. xviii. 21, the dwellings of <i>the wicked</i> . Zeph. iii. 5, <i>the unjust</i> knoweth no shame.

	Ps. liii. 1, abominable <i>iniquity</i> .
Hebrew	Avlh or Avalah (אָוֹלָה), wickedness, perverseness, iniquity. 2 Sam. vii. 10, the children of <i>wickedness</i> . Isaiah lix. 3, your tongue hath muttered <i>perverseness</i> . Job xxxvi. 23, thou hast wrought <i>iniquity</i> .
Dutch	Euvel, evil, ill.
Anglo-Saxon	Aful, a fault.
Anglo-Saxon	Eofel, or Efel, evil, bad.
Anglo-Saxon	Hyfel, evil.
Anglo-Saxon	Yfel, evil, misery, malice, guilt, wickedness.
English	Ivele, or Uvele, evil. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Evil, depravity, corruption of heart or disposition to commit wickedness, malignity.
Anglo-Saxon	Afylan, to disgrace, condemn, pollute, corrupt.
Greek	Ophleo, to be found guilty.
French	Avili, disgraced, debased.
Arabic 862	Aafali, a term of reproach to a woman.
Arabic 900	Ghufi, one from whom no good is expected; a man without rank or character.
Persian 1034	Kifal, a scoundrel, a loose, dissolute fellow.
Icelandic	Geifla, to mumble with the lips, to mutter.
Welsh	Cabl, calumny, detraction.
Welsh	Cablu, to detract.
English	Gaffle, to tease or incommode. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Cavilla, a mock, a scoff, a taunt. [etc.]
Swahili A.	Kefule, an exclamation of contempt.
Sanscrit 316	Capala, ill-mannered, rude, impertinent.
Malayan 110	Chabul, impertinent, rude.
Arabic 13	Aball, quarrelsome, contentious, cruel, tyrannical.
Scotch	Yabble, to scold, to be querulous. [cal.]
Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (הָבַל), to offend. Job xxxiv. 31, I <i>will not offend</i> .
Anglo-Saxon	Afaellan, to oppose, to offend.
Scotch	Kevel, to scold.
English	Cavil, to find fault without good reason, to raise captious objections.
Zulu Kafir	Kwipila, to speak angrily, to storm.
Quichua Peru	Hapllani, to be angry.
Quichua Peru	Hapllay, anger.
Arabic 465	Habal, anger.
Arabic 836	Aibhal, a being angry.
Scotch	Habble, to jangle, to wrangle.
Scotch	Habble, or Hobbler, a squabble.
Gaelic	Iapal, a dispute.

Irish	Ciapail, strife, contention.
Swedish	Kabbel, a squabble, a petty quarrel.
Dutch	Kibbelen, to cavil or quarrel.
Dutch	Kibbelaar, a quarreler or caviller.
English	Caffe, to quarrel, to cavil. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Latin	Cavillatio, a jangling, or wrangling.
Scotch	Kevel, to wrangle.
English	Javle, to wrangle. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Javel, a wandering or dirty fellow.
English	Javel, a worthless person, a vagabond. (<i>Wright's</i>
Scotch	Cavel, a low fellow. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
Scotch	Kavel, a mean fellow.
Scotch	Avillous, contemptible, debased.
English	Offal, anything of no value, rubbish.
Scotch	Waffle, or Waffil, useless.
English	Whiffle, to talk idly. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Hindu 2124	Wiphal, idle, vain.
English	Waffles, an idler. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Arabie 888	Ghafil, indolent, negligent.
Turkish 837	Ghafil, negligent, careless.
Hindu 1467	Ghafil, indolent, negligent, &c.
Hindu 852	Chapal, wanton, restless, volatile.
French	Oubli, unmindfulness, negligence, neglect.
French	Habler, to brag, craek, boast, bounce.
Greek	Apeileo, to threaten, to boast, to brag.
Greek	Apeilai, threats, boasts, braggart words.
Arabie 1382	Hibilla, a haughty or strutting paece.
Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (חבל), vanity. Eecl. vi. 4, he cometh in with <i>vanity</i> . Jonah ii. 8, observe lying <i>vanities</i> .
Arabic 13	Aball, close-fisted, covetous.
Arabie 1382	Hiblaa, a glutton.
Kano Afriean	Yafelowa, greedy.
Fanti Afriean	Iful, a glutton.
Sanserit 253	Kevala, selfish, envious.
Spanish	Gavilla, a gang of filehers.
Turkish 901	Kavl, a compact or an agreement.
Welsh	Cyflw, a mutual oath, a conjuration.
Spanish	Cabala, a secret and artful negotiation, a clan-
Italian	Cabala, a cabal or intrigue. [destine council.
Polish	Kabala, a eabal, plot.
French	Cabale, a eabal.
English	Cabal, a number of persons united in some close design usually to promote their private views in Church or State by intrigue; the secret artifices of a few men united in a close design.

Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (הבל), a company. 1 Sam. x. 5, thou shalt meet <i>a company of prophets.</i> [him. 1 Sam. x. 10, <i>a company of prophets meet</i>
Arabic 13	Iblaa, swearing, requiring one to swear.
Arabic 465	Habl, <i>plural</i> Ahbul, Ahbal, and Hubul, a league, a confederacy or compact.
Hindu 950	Habl, a league, alliance, compact.
Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (הבל), a snare. [the ground. Job xviii. 10, <i>the snare is laid for him in</i>
Arabic 1382	Habbal, one who watches to deceive, one who lays snares.
Arabic 465	Habl, acting hypocritically, dissembling.
Dutch	Weifelaar, a dissembler, a hypocrite.
Dutch	Weifelen, to use shifts, to dodge, to play fast and loose.
English	Haffle, to prevaricate. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Whiffle, to use evasions, to prevaricate, to be fickle and unsteady.
Latin	Cavilla, a subtle forged tale, a cavil.
English	Quibble, to evade the plain truth by artifice, a cavil, a pretence.
Greek	Kobalos, Kobalou, a cunning impudent rogue, an arrant knave.
Greek	Kobaleia, impudent knavery.
Greek	Kobala, knavish tricks, rogueries.
Arabic 949	Kabil, any miscellaneous multitude.
Sanscrit 201	Kapala, a multitude.
English	Coople, to crowd. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Polish	Oblawa, in crowds, in a body.
Scotch	Hubble, an uproar, a tumult.
Arabic 485	HafI, an assembly, a congregation.
Spanish	Cafila, a crowd.
Arabic 973	Kuff, a standard, ensign or banner.
Gaelic	Gabhla, a spear, javelin or lance.
Ebe African	Gbeli, a quiver.
Murundo A.	Epali, an arrow.
Okuloma A.	Ebele, a bow.
Baseke A.	Ibale, war.
Hebrew	Kbl or Kabal (קבל), war. Ezek. xxvi. 9, he shall set engines of <i>war</i>
Turkish 629	Chapul, a predatory incursion. [against.
Gaelic	Gabhail, the act of seizing, catching, receiving spoil, conquest, a capture.
Irish	Gabhail, spoil, booty, conquest.
Irish	Gabhal, prey. (Supplement.)

Greek	Apolauo, to take of a thing, to have a portion of, to enjoy, to get something from another, to come finely off.
Polish	Oblow, spoil, booty.
English	Yaffle, to take by stealth. (<i>Wright's Obsolete</i>).
English	Evil, misfortune, mischief, injury.
Turkish 1123	Hevl, terror.
Irish	Abheil, terrible, dreadful.
Wolof African	Hhabala, to terrify.
English	Appall, to fright, to strike with sudden fear. (<i>Johnson's Dictionary</i> by Latham, London, [1870.
Arabic 1354	Wabal, harshness, severity. [1870.
English	Hobble, trouble of any kind. (<i>Slang</i> .)
English	Hobble, to perplex; also difficulty, perplexity.
Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (חבל), hurt, damage. Dan. iii. 25, they have no <i>hurt</i> . Dan. vi. 23, no manner of <i>hurt</i> . Ezra iv. 22, why should <i>damage</i> grow.
Hebrew	Hbolh or Habolh (חבולה), hurt. Dan. vi. 22, O king, I have done no hurt.
Arabic 465	Habal, Hibl, or Habl, <i>plural</i> Hubul, evil, misfortune.
Hindu 2122	Wabal, a misfortune, ruin, curse or vexation.
Greek	Apoleia, a loss, losing, destruction.
Hebrew	Hbl or Habal (חבל), to spoil, to destroy; destruction. [vines. Cant. ii. 15, the little foxes that <i>spoil</i> the Isa. xiii. 5, the weapons of his indignation <i>to destroy</i> the whole land. Ezra vi. 12, to <i>destroy</i> this house. Micah ii. 10, even with a sore <i>destruction</i> .
Zulu Kafir	Apula, to break or fracture.
Greek	Apolluo, Apolo, or Apoleo, to lay waste, demolish, ruin, spoil, to destroy utterly, to kill, slay, murder.
Polish	Opalac, to burn round, to burn on all sides.
Polish	Opalony, burnt all round.
French	Eboulis, fallen ruins, rubbish.
French	Ebouler, to fall in.
French	Eboulement, a falling down in ruins.
French	Abolir, to abolish, to do away with.
Latin	Aboleo, to abolish.
Latin	Abolitus, abolished, consumed, destroyed.
Welsh	Aball, destruction.
Welsh	Aballu, to extirpate.
Anglo-Saxon	Afaelan, to overthrow, to overturn.

French Romn Affir, to disquiet, to pull down, to crush.
 Manchu Tartar Efoulembi, to tear, to break, to smash, to spoil.
 Manchu Tartar Efoule! destroy!
 Norman Afoula, damaged, wasted.

No. 23. Abymal or Abimael; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 24. Sba, Saba, Seba, Sheba or Sabeus: words derived from No. 64 Sba, Saba, Seba or Sheba, No. 103 Sub, No. 120 Seva and No. 121 Sevi are included with this name.

Egyptian 474 Sebi, Seb, Sba, Shau, or 475 Sebu, wicked.
 Egyptian 471 Sab, profane, wicked. [profane.
 Egyptian 473 Seb, profane.
 Egyptian 476 Sb, or Sba, the wicked; wicked. (Vol. I.)
 Arabic 595 Zab, vice, fault.
 Arabic 800 Zabas, being bad, being ill-disposed.
 Turkish 725 Zuyuf, bad, base.
 Irish Saobh, bad.
 Gaelic Saoibh, morose, peevish.
 Fijian Sauuba, disobedient.
 Hindu 1419 Sab, disobedient, perverse, stubborn.
 Arabic 785 Saab, disobedient, stubborn, perverse, rough.
 Arabic 680 Sabuaiy, fierce, ferocious, fell.
 Arabic 800 Zabiz, fierce and sly.
 Latin Sævus, Sæva, pitiless, direful, outrageous.
 Latin Sævio, to be cruel, fell, fierce and violent.
 Portuguese Sevo, very cruel.
 Galla African Tshibbu, hatred.
 Galla African Tshibbe, to hate, to be against.
 Arabic 799 Zabb, hating, bearing a concealed grudge.
 Arabic 799 Zabb, or Zibb, hatred.
 Egyptian 474 Sebau, or Sebhu, to insult.
 Egyptian 509 Seb, a derider.
 Turkish 729 Sebb, blasphemy, reviling.
 Arabic 672 Sabb, a curser, a reviler.
 Arabic 678 Sabb, reviling, cursing.
 Arabic 678 Sabb, or Sibb, very abusive.
 Arabic 678 Sibb, a reviler.
 Zulu Kafir Xobisa, to annoy, worry.
 Zulu Kafir Xaba, to be cross to, find fault with, blame.
 Arabic 799 Zabb, or Zibb, anger.
 Arabic 649 Zabia, enraged, pouring forth invective.

Latin	Sævus, Sæva, angry, furious.
Latin	Sævio, to rage.
Gaelic	Siobhas, rage, fury, madness.
Irish	Siobhas, rage, madness.
Arabic 799	Zubah, quarrelling with.
Gallafrican	Tshibbe, to quarrel.
Arabic 779-80	Saba, pride, proud.
Sanscrit 1011	Sibh, to boast.
English	Shab, to play mean tricks.
English	Shabby, mean, paltry, despicable.
Coptic	Sbui, contemptible, despised. (Bunsen, v. 765.)
Arabic 678	Sibaa, obscene talk, ribaldry.
Coptic	Sebi, to be idle. (Bunsen, v. 765.)
Arabic 409	Suaabaa, lazy.
Arabic 403	Saab, lazy, slothful.
Scotch	Swab, a loose idle fellow.
Persian 681	Sipasi, a beggar.
Arabic 800	Zabis, a coward.
Zulu Kafir	Saba, to fear, to be afraid.
Zulu Kafir	Ceba, to conspire.
Hebrew	Sba or Saba (שבע), to swear. Gen. xlvii. 31, <i>swear</i> unto me. Deut. vii. 8, the oath which <i>he had sworn</i> . Judges xxi. 1, the men of Israel <i>had sworn</i> .
Hebrew	Sba or Saba (שבע), an oath. Num. v. 19, then the priest shall charge her by <i>an oath</i> .
Hebrew	Sboah or Saboah (שבועה), an oath. Num. xxx. 2, swear <i>an oath</i> . Josh. ix. 20, <i>the oath</i> which we sware. Ezek. xxi. 23, them that have sworn <i>oaths</i> . Hab. iii. 9, according to <i>the oaths</i> of the
Sanscrit 1001	Sapa, an oath, affirmation by oath. [tribes.]
Egyptian 492	Seb, to delude.
Polish	Zwabiac, to allure, decoy or entice.
Polish	Zwabiony, allured, decoyed, enticed.
Egyptian 514	Sab, to be crafty or cunning. (Vol. I.)
Arabic 800	Zabis, a desperately cunning and deceitful fellow.
Coptic	Sobi, a hypocrite. (Bunsen, v. 768.)
Gallafrican	Soba, hypocrisy.
Zulu Kafir	Zaba, pretence, pretext, excuse.
Gallafrican	Soba, a lie, a falsehood.
Hebrew	Spah or Sapah (שפעה), a company, a multitude. 2 Kings ix. 17, he spied <i>the company</i> of Isa. lx. 6, <i>the multitude</i> of camels. [Jehu.]
Arabic 827	Zaab, shout, noise, clamour.

Hebrew	Zba or Zaba (צבא), a host, an army of soldiers. Num. ii. 32, the camps throughout their <i>hosts</i> . [host. 1 Kings, i. 19, Joab the captain of the Num. ii. 24, throughout their <i>armies</i> . 1 Chron. vii. 4, bands of <i>soldiers</i> for war.
Assyrian	Tsabbu, a soldier.
Hindu 1246	Sipah (used in the plural) soldiers, an army.
Turkish 730	Sipah, an army.
Turkish 730	Sipahi, a soldier.
Ashanti A.	Sippo, a dagger.
French Romn	Spee, a sword, sabre or cutlass.
Wadai A.	Sef, a sword.
Turkish 751	Seyf, a sword or sabre.
Hindu 1367	Saif, a sword.
Welsh	Saffwy, a pike or lance.
Sang-pangN.	Sebi, an arrow.
Zulu Kafir	Saba, a spy.
Italian	Spia, a spy, a scout, a talebearer.
English	Spy, a person sent into an enemy's camp to in- spect their works, watch their movements, ascertain their strength and intentions, and secretly communicate intelligence to the
Arabic 800	Zubua, lying hid. [proper officer.
Arabic 649	Zaby, lying in wait with mischievous intent.
Gaelic	Seab, to creep softly, to sneak.
Latin	Subeo, to come gently or leisurely, to arise, mount, climb, invade, assail, seize on.
Arabic 800	Zubua, coming upon one suddenly, cleaving to
Galla African	Tshibbe, to make war against. [the earth.
Hebrew	Zba or Zaba (צבא), to war, to fight. Num. xxxi. 7, <i>they warred against</i> . Isa. xxxi. 4, <i>to fight</i> for Mount Zion.
Sanscrit 1150	Spasa, a fight, war, battle.
Persian 665	Zuba, (<i>in Zand</i>) a highway robber.
Arabic 724	Sahb, a taking, seizing.
Arabic 680	Saba, stealing.
Zulu Kafir	Ziba, to take a thing while pretending not to be
Egyptian 493	Sehab, to injure. [taking it.
Arabic 800	Zaba, tyrannising over, injuring, oppressing.
Arabic 827	Zaab, oppression.
Coptic	Sebi, to slaughter. . (Bunsen, v. 764.)
Galla African	Tshabe, to break.
Arabic 752	Shaab, destroying, ruining.
Greek	Sabazo, to break in pieces to destroy.
Welsh	Siopos, that which is all in shatters.

No. 24 *otherwise spelled* Sceba or Scheba; words derived from No. 64, also spelled Sceba or Scheba, are included with this name.

Arabic 753	Shighab, injuring, defaming.
Polish	Zagabac, to tease, to provoke.
Icelandic	Skopa, to scoff, to mock.
Icelandic	Skeypa, to mock.
Icelandic	Skaup, ridicule.
English	Scoff, to treat with insolent ridicule, mockery, or contumacious language.
English	Scab, a mean, dirty, paltry fellow.
Arabic 754	Shighabb, a fomenter of broils.
Turkish 759	Shaghab, a turmoil.
Greek	Skopiao or Scopiao, to spy.
Greek	Skopos, Skopou, or Scopos, Scopou, a spy.
Polish	Zaguba, loss, ruin, perdition, destruction.

No. 25. Aopr or Apher has been already considered with No. 12 Abr or Eber.

No. 26. Hvyllh, Havila or Evila has been already considered with No. 22 Hobal or Aebal.

No. 27. Iobab or Jobab.

Eafen A.	Ebeb, bad.
Ekamtulufu A.	Ebibi, bad; <i>Mbofon</i> , African, the same.
Arabic 30	Ihbab, being stubborn and refractory.
Arabic 834	Aibab, contending about glory. [one.
Portuguese	Apupo, a hiss, a railing, an outcry against any-
Anglo-Saxon	Abyffan, to mutter.
Fanti African	Ebufu, anger, passion, rage; also to vex.
Arabic 131	Afaf, vexation.
Arabic 35	Ihfaf, mentioning anyone in a shameful manner.
Arabic 1412	Yafuf, cowardly, timid.
Arabic 125	Ifaf, timidity.
Arabic 429	Juabub, weak and worthless.
Arabic 416	Jibab, boasting, exaggerating.
Arabic 1382	Habbab, violent, blustering.
Boritsu A.	Ebibie, greedy.
English	Hobub, a hubbub. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Hubbub, a great noise of many confused voices, a tumult, uproar, riot.
Yasgua A.	Ufab, a quiver.
New Zealand	Haupapa, to attack by stealth, to lie in ambush.

Welsh	Iwbwb, a cry of alarm.
Bambarra A.	Ababa, to terrify.
Sanserit 65	Abhibhu, to attack, defeat, overcome.
Arabie 416	Jubab, blood shed with impunity.
Arabic 432	Jufuf, collecting, gathering together, and going [off with.
Quichua Peru	Apapu, a thief.
Persian 1412	Yababgar, a destroyer, spoiler.
Turkish 1132	Yebab, a desert, a ruin: <i>Kharab-u-yebab</i> , utterly ruined and done for.
Persian 1412	Yabab, a desert.
Arabie 1419	Yahfuf, desert, uncultivated.
French	Epave, that which remains after loss or ruin, waifs and strays.

No. 28. Rao, Reu, Rehu, Regu, Rhagau or Ragau.

Hebrew	Ra (רָ), evil, bad. Gen. ii. 9, the knowledge of good and <i>evil</i> . Ps. xxxvii. 27, depart from <i>evil</i> , and do good. Gen. xxi. 29, either good or <i>bad</i> .
Hebrew	Ra (רָ), wicked, wickedness, wickedly. Gen. xxxviii. 7, Er was <i>wicked</i> . Gen. xxxix. 9, this great <i>wickedness</i> . Deut. ix. 8, doing <i>wickedly</i> .
New Zealand	Reho, badness, evil.
Latin	Reus, Rea, guilty. (Ainsworth's <i>Dictionary</i> by Beatson and Ellis, London, 1860.)
Spanish	Reo, a guilty person, a criminal.
Italian	Reo, guilt, criminality.
Egyptian 467	Rekai, profane, culpable.
Arabie 627	Rakaa, corruption, depravity, mischief. [law.
Arabie 641	Rahak, iniquity, oppression, transgression of the
New Zealand	Raweke, obstinate.
Gaelic	Rag, obstinate.
Egyptian 467	Reka, to repulse.
Hindu 1198	Rukha, rough, harsh, unkind, unfriendly.
Latin	Rauens, Ranea, harsh, disagreeable, unpleasant.
Scotch	Roeh, or Roche, rough.
French Romn	Rogue, harsh, rough.
English	Ruggy, rough. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Rough, severe, rugged, harsh.
English	Rowe, rough. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Reoh, rough.
Dutch	Ruuw, rude, rugged, rough.
German	Roh, rough, coarse, hard.
German	Rauh, coarse, rough, rude.

Zulu Kafir	Raya, to be coarse, rough.
Zulu Kafir	Raye, coarseness, roughness.
Danish	Raa, severe, rigorous, inhuman.
Latin	Ruga, severity, austerity.
Zulu Kafir	Rwaqa, to frown.
Arabic 644	Righ, hate.
Icelandic	Rog, a slander.
Arabic 630	Rakw, defaming, disparaging.
Arabic 628	Raka, upbraiding, gibing, satirising.
Egyptian 474	Rka, impudent. (Vol. I.)
Egyptian 467	Reka, a scorner.
Scotch	Raichie, to scold.
English	Rick, to scold. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Rag, to scold, to rail.
English	Rag, to abuse. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Ru, abuse, reproach.
Latin	Rens, Rea, obnoxious.
French	Rouer, to jade, to harass.
English	Rowe, angry. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 847	Ru, to be angry.
Hebrew	Roh (רוח), anger. Judges viii. 3, their <i>anger</i> was abated.
Sanscrit 837	Raga, anger, wrath.
Hindu 1154	Rag, anger, passion.
Hindu 1154	Ragi, passionate.
French Romn	Rache, rage.
French	Rage, anger, madness, rage.
English	Rage, violent anger, passion, fury.
Sanscrit 179	Righaya, to tremble with passion, to rage, to rave.
Persian 630	Rag, muttering from rage.
Hindu 1180	Rak, muttering to oneself through anger or rage.
Persian 630	Radikan, to mutter in anger.
Persian 629	Rak, a grumbling through discontent or anger.
Icelandic	Rog, strife.
Hindu 1167	Racheha, quarrel, dispute.
Syriac	Raca, empty, beggarly, foolish; a term of extreme contempt. (See Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> .)
Gaelic	Rag, a shabby fellow, a term of personal contempt.
English	Rig, bluster. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Greek	Rachizo, to play the braggart, to boast.
Icelandic	Reika, to swagger. [<i>etc.</i>]
English	Roy, to swagger, to domineer. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Sanscrit 847	Rih, to boast.
Welsh	Rhuaw, to bluster, to talk loudly.

French	Rogue, proud, haughty, supercilious.
Scotch	Reikie, vain, empty.
Hebrew	Ryk (רִיק), vain; vanity, a vain fellow. Judges ix. 4, <i>vain</i> and light persons. Ps. iv. 2, how long will ye love <i>vanity</i> . 2 Sam. vi. 20, as one of <i>the vain fellows</i> .
Galla African	Rake, idle, lazy.
Scotch	Raik, an idle person. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Reawk, to idle in neighbours' houses. (Wright's
English	Reike, to idle about. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Ruck, to go about gossiping. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Latin	Rogo, to beg, to crave. [<i>lete.</i>]
Latin	Rogator, a beggar.
English	Rogue, a professed beggar; to wander about as a vagabond. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Zulu Kafir	Ruqa, to guttle, gormandise.
Swahili A.	Roho, greediness.
Sanscrit 837	Raga, greediness, envy.
Icelandic	Regi, cowardice.
Icelandic	Ragr, craven, cowardly.
Arabic 607	Raaigh, cunning as a fox.
Arabic 638	Rawgh, being cunning as a fox, skulking.
Irish	Rig, a spy.
Gaelic	Rig, a spy.
English	Rogue, a knave, a dishonest person. This word comprehends thieves and robbers, but is gene- rally applied to cheats and counterfeiters.
English	Rook, a sharper. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Rook, to cheat, to defraud.
Ako African	Raja, to cheat.
Italian	Ragia, a fraud, a cheat, a trick.
English	Rig, a trick. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Scotch	Reake, a trick.
Scotch	Reek, a wile.
Greek	Rachizo, to lie.
Arabic 644	Rayk, false, vain.
Arabic 642	Riyaai, a hypocrite, a sophist; <i>Persian</i> , the same.
Arabic 642	Riyaa, hypocrisy, evasion, dissimulation.
Arabic 639	Ruy, or Ru, hypocrisy.
Persian 634	Ru, hypocrisy, pretence.
Turkish 718	Riya, hypocrisy.
Hindu 1204	Riya, hypocrisy, dissimulation, subterfuge, eva- sion, affectation.
Arabic 641	Rahw, a crowd of men.
Arabic 638	Rawk, a crowd.
English	Ruck, the undistinguished crowd. (<i>Slang.</i>)

English	Rook, or Rnek, to huddle together. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Ronke, a great number. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 467	Reka, to rebel.
Scotch	Reik, or Reek, a disturbance, a tumult.
Scotch	Rig, a tumult.
Greek	Rachia, or Rechia, a riot.
Greek	Rakeia, or Raehia, a noise, din.
QuichnaPern	Rocyani, to make a noise.
Scotch	Rook, an uproar.
Hebrew	Roa (רוּא), a shout, an alarm. Ezra iii. 11, all the people <i>shouted</i> . 1 Sam. iv. 5, all Israel <i>shouted</i> . Num. x. 9, then <i>shall ye blow an alarm</i> .
French Romm	Ru, noise.
Norman	Rn, noise, murmuring.
English	Row, a noisy, riotous disturbance. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Zulu Kafir	Ro, battle-cries of people killing right and left.
Sanscrit 847	Rih, to fight, hurt, injure or kill.
Arabic 614	Raha, a field of battle.
Sanscrit 847	Rn, war, battle.
Irish	Rae, a battle.
Welsh	Rhae, a battle.
Anglo-Saxon	Rea, a highwayman.
Scotch	Rache, a poacher.
Scotch	Rook, to deprive of by whatever means.
Scotch	Rug, to spoil or plunder.
English	Rug, to plunder, to spoil. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Irish	Righe, depredation. (Supplement.)
Malayan 153	Rngi, loss, damage.
Hindu 1195	Ruchh, a violator.
Greek	Ragoo, Rakoo, or Racoo, to tear in pieces.
Cornish	Rhuygo, to tear, to rend. (Borlase.)
Icelandic	Reka, to take vengeance.
German	Rache, revenge, vengeance.
Gaelic	Rnaig, to persecute, banish, or disperse.
Irish	Ruagaim, I drive, compel, expel, &c.
Irish	Ruagadh, banishment.
Irish	Ruaig, an incursion, descent, rout, &c.
Greek	Ragos, <i>plural</i> Ragea, Rakea, or Racea, any wretched remnants, ruins.
Italian	Rogo, ruin, destruction.
Hebrew	Ra (רָא), mischief, harm. [them out. Exod. xxxii. 12, for <i>mischief</i> did he bring

Deut. xxxii. 23, I will heap *mischiefs* upon
 Num. xxxv. 23, sought his *harm*. [them.]

Sanscrit 178	Ri, to injure, to hurt.	
Arabic 636	Rawh, destroying, uprooting.	
Latin	Ruo, to level, to pull down.	[to kill.]
French Romn	Ruer, to strike, to upset, to throw to the ground,	
Greek	Raio, to break, smash, shiver, shatter, crush,	
Egyptian 471	Ruu, gone to ruin.	[break down.]

No. 29. Srog, Sarug, Serug, Sherug, Serugh, Seruch or Sarnch; words derived from No. 88 Zerach and No. 97 Zerach are included with this name.

Garo Bengal	Sarcha, bad.	
Arabic 654	Zarak, the being of a depraved temper.	
Polish	Srogi, grim, cruel, fierce.	
Welsh	Sarug, surly, stubborn.	
Anglo-Saxon	Surig, cross.	[trating look.]
Scotch	Shirrochy, sour, having a haughty and pene-	
English	Shrug, a motion of the shoulders, expressing dislike, dissatisfaction, want of interest in, or contempt for.	
Scotch	Sharg, petulant, unnecessary expostulation;	
Irish	Searg, a worthless man or beast. [also to tease.]	
Irish	Snarach, mean, abject, base, vile, contemptible.	
Gaelic	Suarach, contemptible, mean.	
Hindn 1287	Sarak, haughty.	
Welsh	Sarig, haughty, froward, stern, saucy.	
Circassia 130	Sayrogha, selfishness, egotism.	
Dutch	Schrok, a covetous fellow.	
Dutch	Schurk, a rascal.	
English	Shirk, one who seeks to avoid duty: one who lives by shifts and tricks; also to slink away. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich & Porter.)	
Hindn 1390	Shirk, a company or society.	
Hindu 1391	Sharik, an associate, an accomplice.	
Swahili A.	Shariki, to be partners in.	
Turkish 758	Sherik, a partner or associate.	
Arabic 745	Shirak, going partners.	
Arabic 747	Shirk, company, society, partnership.	
Arabic 747	Shirk, hypocrisy, dissimulation.	
Arabic 652	Zarrak, a hypocrite, sycophant, rogue.	
Persian 653	Zark, hypocrisy, fraud.	
Persian 653	Zark, pretending to abstinence.	
Turkish 722	Zerk, hypocrisy.	[posture.]
Hindn 1215	Zark, turning the eyes, hypocrisy, fraud, im-	

Hindu 1279	Sarak, a snare.
English	Shark, a greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine; to play the petty thief, to cheat, to
English	Shark, a sharper, a swindler. (<i>Slang.</i>) [trick.
English	Shark, to defraud, to swindle; a thief. (Wright's
English	Sherk, to cheat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>) [<i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Shirk, a cheat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Shirky, deceitful. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Hindu 1286	Sarekha, cunning, sly.
Arabie 692	Sarraj, a liar.
Icelandic	Skrok, a false story, fable, falsehood.
English	Scrouge, a great crush, or to squeeze in a crowd,
English	Scrouge, to crowd. (<i>Slang.</i>) [(Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Swargh, or Swareh, a rabblement, a tumultuous
Hindu 1272	Suragh, spying, enquiry, search. [assembly.
Greek	Surragma, Surraxis, or Surrexis, a conflict,
Turkish 726	Sarik, a thief, a robber. [battle.
Hindu 1230	Sarik, a thief.
Arabie 673	Sarik, a thief.
Arabie 697	Sark, Sarak, or Sarik, stealing, pilfering, theft.
Turkish 734	Serika, theft.
Hindu 1279	Sarika, theft.
Galla African	Tsheraka, a wrong. [destroys.
Sanscrit 1001	Saruka, mischievous, noxious, injurious, one who
Gaelic	Saraich, to wroug or injure, to put to trouble, to oppress or harass.
Irish	Saraighim, I oppress, injure, wrong, &c.
Irish	Sarughadh, oppression, devastation, plundering.

No. 30. Nhor, Nahor or Nachor; words derived from No. 32, same name, are included with these.

Gbese African	Nyoro, bad.
Dewoi African	Nyiri, bad.
Polish	Narrow, a bad custom, an ill habit.
Gaelic	Nar, shameful, disgraceful.
Irish	Nar, evil, bad, ill, shame.
Sanscrit 475	Nagara, bad, vile, nameless.
Sanscrit 483	Nikara, wickedness.
Hindu 2081	Nigora, an ill-natured man.
Malayan 206	Ngari, severe, dreadful.
Arabie 1332	Nakir, hateful, detestable, odious, disagreeable.
Sanscrit 483	Nikara, malice.
Arabie 1298	Nawaair, hatred, enmity.
Persian 1343	Nuhor, an angry look.

- French Romn Nare, derision, mockery.
 Gaelic Naire, an affront.
 Hindu 2106 Nyakkar, contempt, disrespect.
 Sanscrit 483 Nikara, an insult, disrespect, reproach, abuse.
 Persian 1307 Nakhir, ignoble, mean, abject, base, worthless.
 Persian 1308 Nar, sordid, abominable, detestable.
 Hindu 2057 Narra, abominable.
 Arabic 1322 Nuaarat, or Naaarat, pride, arrogance.
 Icelandic Nara, to linger, to lounge.
 Greek Nokar, sloth, slothful.
 Persian 1309 Nara, or Narra, a beggar.
 English Narrow, mean, sordid. (*Slang.*)
 English Narrow, covetous; not liberal or bountiful.
 English Near, mean, parsimonious, miserly.
 English Near, penurious. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 Scotch Niggard, or Nigre, a miser.
 English Niggard, a miser, a sordid covetous wretch.
 English Nagre, a miser. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 Hindu 2047 Nichoru, rapacious, an extortioner.
 Wolof African Nkore, a cabal.
 Arabic 1321 Naaaar, rebellious, seditious, disobedient.
 Arabic 1321 Naaaar, cunning, sly.
 Wolof African Narre, a lie.
 Swedish Narra, to deceive, to delude.
 New Zealand Nukarau, deceit.
 Persian 1306 Nakhra, trick, artifice, sham, deceit, pretence.
 Hindu 2048 Nakhra, trick, artifice, sham, deceit.
 Sanscrit 475 Nagara, clever, sharp, knowing.
 Hindu 2034 Nagar, a cunning or expert person.
 English Nicker, one who watches for opportunities to pilfer or practise knavery.
 Hindu 2076 Nikar, a multitude.
 Sanscrit 479 Nara, a multitude or assemblage of men.
 Arabic 1322 Naar, flocking together in a tumultuous disorderly manner.
 Arabic 1322 Naarat, clamour, great noise, vociferation.
 Arabic 1322 Naara, clamorons.
 Manchu Tartar Nirou, a kind of large arrow.
 Swahili A. Nyara, booty.
 Persian 1342 Nihar, detriment, loss.
 Sanscrit 483 Nikara, injury, wrong, offence.
 Arabic 1332 Nakaraa, affliction, calamity.
 Arabic 1294 Nakirat, adversity, evil, misfortune, calamity.
 Assyrian Nucuru, an enemy.
 Assyrian Nacaru, hostile.
 Hindu 2079 Nikhora, inhuman.

No. 31. Trh, Tarc, Thare, Thara, Tareh, Terah or Terach.

Arabic 815	Tarah, being evil and odious in disposition.
French	Tare, vice, blemish, defect, fault.
French	Tare, bad, vicious. [character.
French	Tare, one whose character is lost, one of bad
Gaelic	Tair, or Taire, disgrace, contempt, reproach.
Anglo-Saxon	Thwir, wicked, perverse.
Irish	Tair, vile, base.
Irish	Taireach, vile, base.
Gaelic	Taireach, vile.
Irish	Troich, a bad or ill-disposed person.
Irish	Droch, bad, evil.
Gaelic	Droch, bad, evil, wicked, mischievous.
	Teutonic—Druck.
Welsh	Drwg, evil, naughty, bad, wicked.
Welsh	Derawg, obstinate, stubborn, churlish.
Welsh	Terig, severe, harsh.
Greek	Trachus, Tracheia, Trachu, rough, hard, harsh,
Latin	Trux, cruel, fierce, fell, grim, savage. [savage.
Italian	Truce, cruel, fierce, savage.
Latin	Dirus, Dira, cruel, fell, horrible, dreadful.
Irish	Dur, obstinate.
Latin	Dure, hardly, harshly.
Latin	Durco, to be hard.
Latin	Durus, Dura, hard, obstinate, inexorable, austere, cruel, severe. [a great degree.
English	Dire, dreadful, dismal, horrible, terrible, evil in
English	Dour, sullen, sour. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Der, stubborn, froward, dogged.
Welsh	Deru, to act churlishly.
Welsh	Teru, to act sullenly.
Hindu 643	Tarrana (<i>imperative</i> Tarra), to grumble, to murmur, to grudge.
Hindu 1040	Droh, hatred, malice, spite, injury.
Swahili A.	Tharau, scorn.
Welsh	Terica, to irritate, to become irritated.
Dutch	Tergen, to irritate, to incense, to kindle wrath.
Dutch	Terger, a provoker, &c.
Latin	Torqueo, to vex, to plague.
Anglo-Saxon	Trege, vexation, torment.
Anglo-Saxon	Tirigan, to vex, torment, irritate.
Anglo-Saxon	Tirian, to vex, irritate, provoke.
English	Terre, to provoke. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Tarie, to provoke, to betray. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Tarr, to vex. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

English	Treie, vexation. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romm	Tarier, to push, to excite, to irritate, laugh at.
Greek	Truo, to wear out, harass, distress, afflict, vex.
Welsh	Taeru, to insist, to contend, to affirm vehemently, to act with eagerness.
Spanish	Trica, a quibble, a cavillation, all captious contention and ill-grounded subtlety.
English	Truek, bad language. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Driueh, anger.
Duteh	Dreigen, to threaten, to menace.
Duteh	Dreiger, a threatener.
Hindu 1091	Dhirana (<i>imperative</i> Dhira) to threaten, to bully.
English	Ter, violent anger. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Italian	Tira, a quarrel or strife.
Gaelic	Dreag, to dispute, wrangle.
Gaelic	Dorch, proud, gloomy, stern.
French	Targuer, to be proud, to boast, to brag.
Hindu 701	Tora, pride.
Turkish 804	Tawr, a haughty supercilious manner.
Welsh	Traha, extreme exultation, haughtiness, arrogance.
Icelandic	Tora, to lounge, to linger. [presumption.]
Galla African	Turre, to linger.
English	Tarry, to delay, to put off.
Fijian	Taro, to hinder, prevent.
Sanscrit 456	Dhira, lazy, dull, slow.
Seoteh	Dreich, slow.
Cornish	Dryk, to tarry. (Borlase.)
Scotch	Draieh, a lazy, lumpish, useless person.
Irish	Traigh, a lazy person.
German	Trage, lazy, indolent.
Duteh	Traag, slow, lazy, slothful.
Swedish	Trog, sluggish, dull, slothful.
Turkish 579	Terakhi, want of zeal, neglect.
French	Trucher, to beg from indolence.
Gaelic	Deirc, alms.
Irish	Troich, a eoward.
Anglo-Saxon	Treawa, a compact.
Anglo-Saxon	Treowa, a pledge, a covenant.
Anglo-Saxon	Truwa, a league.
Sanscrit 441	Druli, to plot maliciously or revengefully, to contrive, machinate or meditate mischief.
English	Dry, crafty, subtle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 566	Dary, or Diry, knowing, using fraud.
French	Tour, a trick.
French Romm	Tricher, to deceive, to intrigue, to practise ruses, to surprise.

French	Tricher, to trick, to cheat.
English	Treche, to cheat. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Trucky, cheating. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Danish	Trekke, a trick, a sly fraud, a juggle.
English	Trick, an artifice or stratagem for the purpose of deception, an underhand scheme to impose upon the world, a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose.
German	Trug, deceit, fraud, deception.
Spanish	Trage, hypocrisy or simulation.
Hindu 1039	Daroghi, false.
English	Dark, to cavedrop, to watch an opportunity of injuring others. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Malayan 132	Duraka, treachery, treacherous, perfidious.
ManchuTartar	Terakou, a shameless fellow, one who has no honour.
Dutch	Drog, a cheat, a cheating fellow.
Persian 566	Durogh, a lie, a falsehood.
Turkish 686	Durugh, a lie, falsehood, &c.
Hindu 1039	Darogh, a lie, a falsehood.
Arabie 334	Turrah, a lie.
Norman	Trahir, to commit treason, to betray.
Irish	Torr, a body of men, a congregation.
Hindu 1086	Dhar, a crowd, band, multitude.
English	Deroy, a company. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Irish	Tara, a multitude.
Sanscrit 454	Dhara, a multitude.
Fijian	Drigi, to crowd, to throng.
Scotch	Throck, a crowd.
French Romn	Torche, or Troche, a troop, a multitude.
French Romn	Trac, noise.
Greek	Tarache, trouble, disorder, confusion, political confusion, tumult.
Malayan 132	Duraka, rebellion, treachery.
Sanscrit 441	Droha, treachery, rebellion.
English	Deray, tumult, disorder.
Egyptian 529	Tuhari, soldiers, troops.
Portuguese	Troco, a body of soldiers.
French Romn	Targe, a shield.
French Romn	Targe, a sabre.
English	Dirk, a kind of dagger or poniard.
French Romn	Tarques, certain engines of war no longer known.
French Romn	True, Truic, or Truhie, a machine for hurling
Fijian	Duru, a kind of spear. [stones.
Dselana A.	Daru, <i>plural</i> Dari, a quiver.
GbeseAfrican	Tara, a quiver.

- Dhimal B. Tir, an arrow; *Kocch*, Bengal, the same.
- Gondi-India Tir, an arrow; *Gayeti*, *Naikude*, and *Kuri*, India, the same.
- Legba African Toro, a bow; *Kaure*, African, the same.
- Musu African Tari, a bow.
- New Zealand Tauri, an ornament of feathers, used on an implement of war.
- French Romn Tre, a military tent.
- Hebrew Tor (תור), to spy, to search.
 Num. xiii. 16, which Moses sent *to spy out*
 the land. [the land.
 Num. xiv. 36, which Moses sent *to search*
- English Dare, to lurk. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- Arabic 814 Tara, coming by surprise, arriving suddenly.
- New Zealand Torohe, a party going by stealth to fight.
- Tene African Tore, war.
- Icelandic Tara, war, fight, battle.
- Greek Deris, Dereos, Derei, or Deris, Derios, Derii, fight, battle, contest.
- Gaelic Dreag, to fight.
- Irish Dreagaim, I fight.
- Irish Turog, a conflict.
- French Romn Trac, a lance wound.
- Hindu 619 Taraj, plunder, pillage.
- Turkish 567 Taraj, plunder, pillage, rapine.
- Irish Derach, plundering, sacking.
- Irish Dearach, pillage. (*Supplement.*)
- Gaelic Dearach, pillage. (*Supplement.*)
- English Tory, an Irish robber. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
Memo: "The Tories were noted for
 "their ferocity and murders." (*See J. O.*
Halliwell's Archaic &c. Dictionary, p. 883,
 London, 1850.)
- Mandingo A. Torro, danger.
- Hebrew Trh or Tarah (טרה), a trouble.
 Isa. i. 14, they are *a trouble* to me.
- Arabic 814 Tarr, seizing, carrying off.
- Swahili A. Thuru, to harm.
- French Tarer, to injure, hurt, damage.
- English Tere, to injure. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- English Dere, or Deyre, to injure. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- English Derye, hurt, harm. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- English Dare, harm, peril. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- Norman Derrai, damage.
- French Romn Tare, defect, loss, waste. (*Supplement.*)
- English Thrie, affliction, trouble. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)

Anglo-Saxon	Trege, tribulation, contumely, torment.
Scotch	Traik, a plague or mischief.
Cornish	Drok, hurt, wrong. (Borlase.)
Irish	Tarraeh, horrid, terrible.
Swedish	Tryeka, to oppress.
Swedish	Truga, to foree.
Anglo-Saxon	Dreecan, to trouble, vex, oppress.
Welsh	Drygu, to hurt, damage, mar, or harm.
English	Drecehe, to vex, to oppress. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Dirke, to injure. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Torg, killing, destroying.
Egyptian 512	Taar, murder.
New Zealand	Taiari, to smash.
Hindu 702	Torna (<i>imperative</i> Tor), to break, to tear, to rend, to demolish.
Hindu 701	Tor, a breaking, &c.
English	Tear, to rend, to break, to shatter. Russian—Deru.
Hindu 619	Taraj, devastation.
Greek	Trueho, or Trycho, to waste, consume, destroy.
Irish	Dearach, destruction. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Dearach, destruction. (Supplement.)

No. 32. Nhor, Nahor or Nachor has been already considered with No. 30, same name.

No. 33. Aran, Arran, Hrn or Haran; words derived from No. 163 Aaron, Ahrn, Aharon or Haron and No. 146 Arn, Iran, Eran or Heran are included with this name, and all three, according to Rule III., may equally well be written Chrn, Chran, Charan, Cran, Caran, Kran, Karan, Ghrn, Ghran, Gharan, Gran or Garan.

Gbandi A. Arawani, bad.

Hindu 2162 Harun, wiked, refractory.

Manchu Tartar Arhanga, one who has a bad heart, without rectitude, seeking only to injure, full of artifice, a hypocrite who hides the grossest vice under an appearance of virtue.

English Wrong, not right, morally ill; evil, injury; to do evil, to injure.

Oloma A. Korone, bad.

Gaelic Cron, a fault.

Icelandic Grana, to be coarse and spiteful.

Irish Grainne, surly.

Scotch Ginnie, peevish.

- Seoteh Girn, to snarl.
 French Grogner, *pronounced* Gronnye, to grumble, to growl, to snarl.
 French Romn Corine, bad temper, anger, spite.
 Low-Latin—Corina.
 French Romn Hargne, or Harne, ill-humour, quarrel, dispute; ineitement to quarrel or dispute.
 Seoteh Wurn, to be peevish and still complaining.
 Welsh Arain, pert, tattling.
 Arabie 476 Haruni, stubbornness, refractoriness.
 Turkish 649 Harun, restive, refractory. [stigator.
 Sanserit 141 Irin, violent; an overbearing fellow, an in-
 English Yearn, to vex. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 Welsh Orn, a frown, a threat.
 Greek Erinuo, to be angry.
 Irish Urran, strife, contention.
 Welsh Arwyn, violent passion.
 Hebrew Hron or Haron (חרון), fierce, fury, wrath.
 Ezra x. 14, the *fierce* wrath.
 Jeremiah xlix. 37, my *fierce* anger.
 Job xx. 23, the *fury* of his wrath.
 Ezekiel vii. 14, my *wrath* is upon all the
 multitude thereof.
 Malayan 282 Garang, fury, wrath.
 Ieelandie Greina, to disagree, fall out, become enemies.
 Hindu 1469 Gharan, rapacious, fierce.
 English Kerne, a low person. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 Duteh Karonie, a jade, a baggage, an impudent slut.
 French Crane, swaggering, blustering, a swaggerer or blusterer.
 English Grainee, proud. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 Ieelandie Hrani, a blusterer.
 Arabie 60 Araan, one who foolishly adorns, commends, or thinks much of himself.
 Spanish Haron, sluggish, inactive.
 Hindu 1746 Ghrina, lassitude.
 English Kern, an idle person or vagabond.
 Norman Kernes, idle persons, vagabonds.
 Seoteh Kerne, a vagabond or sturdy beggar.
 Persian 542 Khwuran, voracious, gluttonous.
 Duteh Gryn, a grudging fellow.
 Welsh Crin, niggardly, penurious.
 Gaelie Crine, meanness, littleness of heart.
 Gaelie Crion, mean, niggardly, pusillanimous.
 Cornish Crene, trembling.
 Turkish 885 Karin, an associate.

- Arabic 955 Kurana, assoeiated, nearly allied.
- Arabic 961 Karin, *plural* Kuranaa, allied, connected.
- Anglo-Saxon Gereonian, to conspire.
- English Warren, a plot. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- Turkish 450 Eren, one initiated into the mysteries of any order or seeret society.
- Spanish Arana, deceit, craft. (*J. Baretti's Spanish and English Dictionary, London, 1786.*)
- English Horney, a falsehood, a cheat. (*Wright's*
- Greek Eiron, a dissembler. [*Obsolete.*])
- Greek Eironeia, dissimulation, espeecially an ignorance purposely affected to provoke or confound an antagonist; irony.
- Latin Ironia, a figure in speaking when one means contrary to the signification of the word, or when a man reasons contrary to what he thinks, to moek one.
- French Ironie, irony.
- English Irony, a mode of speech expressing a sense contrary to that which the speaker intends to convey; the dissimulation is generally apparent from the manner of speaking, as by a smile, an arch look, or an affected gravity of countenance.
- English Carney, soft hypoeriticial language; also to flatter, wheedle or insinuate oneself. (*Slang.*)
- Scotch Curn, a number of persons.
- Welsh Gwerin, the common people, vulgar, multitude: a body of men.
- Welsh Gwerinos, a rabble, a mob.
- Irish Cern, a troop or band of people. (*Supplement.*)
- Irish Earna, a troop, a company. (*Supplement.*)
- Greek Orino, to stir, to raise.
- Greek Ornuo, to rouse, stir up, set on, let loose, with a collateral notion of haste and foree, espeecially used in the imperative, Arouse thee! Up! Arise!
- French Harangue, an harangue, a speech, an address.
- Icelandic Hrang, a noise, din, tumult as of a crowd.
- French Romn Harnois, noise, tumult, confusion.
- Anglo-Saxon Worn, a number, a multitude, a body, a band, a company, a herd, power, force.
- Galla African Worani, to make war against.
- Galla African Woranna, a lancee.
- Mbe African Uran, a spear.
- French Romn Harnois, a sword.

French	Harnois, harness, armour.
French Romn	Harnas, complete armour.
ManehuTartar	Cherin, a part of the helmet.
ManehuTartar	Kouaran, the encampment of an army, a camp.
ManehuTartar	Kouren, a brigade of cavalry.
Anglo-Saxon	Giren, or Girn, a snare.
English	Grin, a snare or trap.
Hindu 1701	Girhan, seizing, taking.
Irish	Carna, booty, prey.
Gaelic	Carn, a booty.
Hindu 2177	Haran, theft, plunder, taking away by force.
Arabie 846	Airan, fighting, killing.
Welsh	Erniw, harm, hurt.
Gaelic	Cron, mischief, hurt, harm.
English	Carnage, massacre, great destruction of men.
Irish	Orn, slaughter, massacre.
Gaelic	Orn, slaughter.
Norman	Erinez, wasted, ruined.
Hindu 2153	Wairan, desolate, laid waste.
Hindu 2153	Wairani, destruction.
Persian 1378	Wirani, Wayrani, or Werani, desolation, depopulation, ruin.
Persian 1378	Wiran, Wayran, or Weran, desolate, ruined, depopulated.

Concerning the word "*irony*," quoted above, as being derived from the acts, attributes, or other peculiarities, of one or other of the men whose names are given at the head thereof; this is one of those words which, like the Hebrew word *Aron*, quoted in the previous chain of evidence, under these names, and meaning "the ark" (namely the ark of Moses, brother of Aaron), we can readily trace to Aaron of the Exodus, and consequently divide from those words which may equally well have been derived from Aran, brother of Abraham, or from Iran, grandson of Ephraim; for Aaron, the brother of Moses, was a master in this peculiar mode of speech, as is evident by the only words recorded in the Bible as spoken by him; namely in Exodus xxxii., when he had made a molten calf of the golden earrings which the people brought him, in the absence of Moses, to make a god with, and had afterwards finished it off by fashioning it with a graving tool; his account of the affair to Moses was, "I cast the gold which they gave me into the fire, and there came out this calf:" to understand this passage, we must imagine for ourselves the affected gravity, peculiar smile and arch look, with which Aaron the dissembler no doubt accompanied these last words, as he purposely affected ignorance to

provoke or confound Moses, who was expostulating with him on the impropriety of his conduct. Sarcasm is often confounded with irony in common parlance, but is really very different, for sarcasm must include a taunt; the definition of irony, as given by the dictionaries and quoted above (viz. "a mode of speech expressing a sense contrary to that which the speaker intends to convey; the dissimulation is generally apparent from the manner of speaking, as by a smile, an arch look, or an affected gravity of countenance"), is strictly correct, and it is wonderful how exactly the lexicographers have given the meaning, as, not connecting the word with Aaron, they did not have the advantage of the historical specimen above quoted from Exodus.

No. 34. Lot has been already considered with No. 5
Lod or Lud.

No. 35. Abrm, Abram, Abrhm, Abraham or Ebrahim (or, as in Persian, Ifrahim; see Dict. page 128); words derived from No. 142 Aprym, Aphrem or Ephraim are included with this name.

Bambarra A.	Ibarama, wrong.
Welsh	Effrom, haughty, stubborn.
Hindu 24	Aprem, enmity, hatred.
Arabic 1382	Habramat, voraciousness, gluttony.
Arabic 1382	Habramat, loquacity, garrulity.
English	Abraham-men, the slang name of a class of beggars in the 16th century. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Norman	Hauberiom, a coat of mail.
Bambarra A.	Ibarama, to harm.

No. 36. Sry, Sara, Sarai or Sarah will be considered with No. 88 Zara or Zarah.

No. 37. Mlkh, Milca, Melca, Milcha, Melcha or Milcah.

Dhimal B.	Maelka, bad.
Sanscrit 800	Mleccha, a wicked or bad man, a sinner. [able.
Irish	Malluighe, flagitious, nefarious, wicked, damn-
Dutch	Moeilyk, troublesome, difficult, hard, tiresome,
Irish	Mollach, asperity, roughness. [painful.
Spanish	Malicia, malice.
French	Malice, malice, malignancy.

English	Malice, extreme enmity of heart, a disposition to injure others without cause, unprovoked malignity, or spite.
Irish	Meileach, abusive.
Irish	Meileacht, abuse.
English	Mallock, to scandalise. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Arabic 1244	Milgh, a foolish fellow speaking obscenely.
Arabic 1244	Milkaa, an obscene impudent woman.
Greek	Malakos, Malake, faint-hearted, cowardly.
Gaelic	Mallaich, to swear.
Gaelic	Mallachadh, an oath.
Arabic 1244	Malak, flattering, making insincere professions.
Arabic 1244	Malik, insincere.
Arabic 1082	Malik, a flatterer.
Greek	Malakia, soft words, flatteries.
Gaelic	Miole, to cajole or flatter.
Irish	Mioleadh, flattery.
Irish	Mioleaim, I flatter.
Irish	Miolcaire, a cajoler.
French	Malice, roguery, knavery.
French Romn	Malice, fraud, deception.
Arabic 1239	Mulakhat, lying, colouring with falsehoods, whispering, calumniating.
Romany	Malleco, false.
French Romn	Meilliex, a turbulent, quarrelsome, seditious, good-for-nothing fellow.
Arabic 1215	Mialak, vehement in language, hot in disputation.
Arabic 1239	Mulakhat, irritating, setting by the ears.
Welsh	Molochi, to raise a tumult, to disquiet, or molest.
Welsh	Moloch, tumult, uproar.
English	Malack, a disturbance. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Mullock, rubbish.
Welsh	Mwlweh, refuse, sweepings.
English	Mullock, a mess, a dilemma. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Kirman A.	Moalako, plural Mialako, a spear.
French Romn	Malecus, a sword, a cutlass.
Spanish	Milicia, the art of carrying on a war: also the body of soldiers who make a profession of
Portuguese	Milicia, warfare; also soldiery, troops. [arms.
Arabic 1082	Malik, plural Mullak, a pirate.
Sanscrit 752	Mallikara, a thief.
Scotch	Milk, to steal.
Hebrew	Milkoh or Malkoh (מלקוה), prey. Numbers xxxi. 11, they took all the spoil and all the prey.

Numbers xxxi. 12, the captives and the
prey.

Isaiah xlix. 25, the *prey* of the terrible.

- Hindu 2004 Muhlik, destroying, killing.
Hindu 2004 Mahlaka, a place of destruction.

No. 38. Yskh, Isca, Esca, Iscah or Jesca; words derived from
No. 45 Yzhk, Ishac or Isaac are included with this name.

- Rodong N. Iseko, bad.
Arabic 1364 Wazagh, a vicious, worthless fellow.
Anglo-Saxon Aeswica, an offender against the law.
Greek Aischos, Aischeos, Aischei, shame, disgrace, a
disgrace, infamy.
Greek Aischoo, to disgrace.
Anglo-Saxon Æwise, a dishonour, a disgrace.
Anglo-Saxon Eiseg, rough, hard.
Scotch Hask, harsh, rigorous.
Arabic 477 Hazukk, bad-tempered.
Arabic 854 Aasik, bad-tempered.
Arabic 852 Aazik, unkind, severe.
Arabic 852 Auzuk, malicious, bad-tempered.
Arabic 854 Aasak, ill nature, malice.
Hebrew Ask or Asak (אָשַׁק), to strive with.
Gen. xxvi. 20, he called the name of the
well *Esek* (viz. contention; see margin),
because they *strove with* him,
Hindu 2182 Hiska, contention, rivalry.
Arabic 478 Hasak, being rough and angry towards anyone,
conceiving hatred; envy, enmity.
Persian 428 Jask, extreme enmity.
Circassia 175 Yesghawah, envy.
Gaelic Eisg, a satirist.
English Askew, with a wry look, aside, askant; some-
times indicating scorn or contempt or envy.
Arabic 98 Ishkaa, occasioning complaints, forcing one to
complain, adding to his troubles, vexing, an-
noying, wearying, enraging.
Arabic 852 Aazik, low, worthless.
Turkish 462 Ashaghi, lower in rank or position.
Persian 1391 Huzak or Hazak, mean, contemptible.
Persian 1391 Huzak or Hazak, proud, self-conceited.
Irish Asc, pride.
Arabic 477 Hazak, avarice.
Arabic 477 Hazukk, close-fisted.
Quichua Peru Uscani, to beg.

- English Whisk, an impertinent fellow. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Hindu 2125 Wisak, entering into a confederacy.
- Arabic 1355 Wisak, entering into a confederacy, pledging one's faith.
- Norman Assach, a compurgation (or testimony on oath) by 300 men.
- Welsh Asach, an oath.
- Hebrew Ask or Asak (אשק), to deceive.
Lev. vi. 2, *hath deceived* his neighbour.
- Hebrew Ask or Asak (אשק), to defraud, to get deceitfully.
Lev. xix. 13, thou *shalt* not defraud thy neighbour.
1 Sam. xii. 3, whom have I *defrauded*.
Lev. vi. 4, the thing which *he hath* deceitfully gotten.
- Persian 1414 Yazak, a spy.
- Hindu 2217 Yazak, a spy.
- Arabic 845 Aazik, cunning, artful, clever.
- Polish Oszukac, to cheat.
- Polish Oszukanie, cheat, deception, trick.
- Anglo-Saxon Eswic, deceit.
- Anglo-Saxon Eswica, a hypocrite.
- Anglo-Saxon Aeswica, a deceiver, a hypocrite.
- Arabic 477 Hizk, plural Hizak, a multitude, a swarm.
- ManchuTartarEsoukiembi, to cry out as when a number of people speak or cry out all at once in anger, to make a tumult.
- French Romn Escu, an ancient kind of shield.
- Kambali A. Asaku, a spear.
- Spanish Azagaya, a javelin or dart.
- English Assagai, or Assegai, an instrument of warfare among the Kafirs. (Webster's *Dictionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)
- Hebrew Asok (אשוק), an oppressor.
Jerem. xxii. 3, deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the *oppressor*.
- Hebrew Ask or Asak (אשק), to do wrong to others, to oppress; extortion, oppression.
1 Chron. xvi. 21, he suffered no man *to do them wrong*.
Zech. vii. 10, *oppress* not the widow.
Ezek. xxii. 12, thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbours by *extortion*.
Eccl. v. 8, *the oppression* of the poor.

Hebrew	Asok, <i>plural</i> Asokym (עֲשׂוּקִים), oppression. Job. xxxv. 9, the multitude of <i>oppressions</i> . Eecl. iv. 1, all the <i>oppressions</i> that are done.
Arabie 98	Ishkaa, rendering miserable.
Polish	Wyznieie, despoiling, deprivation, bereavement.
Icelandic	Haski, danger.
Gaelic	Aise, damage, trespass, reproach.
Irish	Aise, damage, trespass.
Welsh	Hwysg, a ravage.
Welsh	Yssigaw, to crush, to shatter.

No. 39. Amrpl, Amarphal, Amarphel, Amraphel or Amrafal.

Welsh	Amryfawl, haughty, arrogant, proud.
Welsh	Ymorfoli, to vaunt one's self.
Welsh	Amrafael, contention, strife, variance, quarrel.
Welsh	Amrafaeliaw, to contend or strive.
Welsh	Amrafaeliwr, a quarreller.
Welsh	Ymrafael, contention, variance, strife.
Welsh	Ymrafaeliwr, a wrangler, one who engages in
Welsh	Ymrafaeliaw, to contend. [contention.
Welsh	Ymarfoll, a becoming confederated.
Welsh	Ymryfel, the being engaged in war.

No. 40. Aryok or Arioeh; words derived from No. 18 Iaraeh are included with this name.

Old German	Arak, or Arag, wicked, impious. (See Sanserit <i>Dictionary</i> , page 83.)
Icelandic	Hrak, wicked, evil, wretched; used in compounds, as <i>Hrak-auga</i> , an evil eye.
Anglo-Saxon	Earg, evil, wretched.
ManchuTartar	Yarkiambi, to tempt anyone, to induce him to
Danish	Arg, wicked, evil, bad. [do evil.
German	Arg, bad, evil, ill.
Anglo-Saxon	Arg, wicked, depraved, bad.
Anglo-Saxon	Wearg, wicked.
Anglo-Saxon	Wereg, wicked, accursed.
Anglo-Saxon	Werig, wicked, vile, accursed.
Anglo-Saxon	Wearg, a wretch, a villain.
Arabie 473	Harij, a criminal.
Arabie 473	Haraj, a sin, fault, crime.
Arabie 33	Ihraj, leading into sin.
Icelandic	Urigr, ill-tempered, vicious.
Danish	Arrig, peevish, cross.
Persian 64	Arigh, hatred, aversion.

Dutch	Wrok, inveterate hatred, spleen, rancour.
Hindu 242	Irkha, envy.
Arabic 61	Irkaa, falsely accusing.
Polish	Uragac, to laugh one to scorn, to scoff at him, to insult, to bid one defiance.
Latin	Urgeo, to aggravate.
English	Urge, to provoke, to exasperate, to apply force to, to drive, to push.
Scotch	Warrach, to scold, to use abusive language.
Welsh	Hewrach, a wrangle, a squabble.
Irish	Urach, contention.
Gaelic	Urach, contention. (Supplement.)
Persian 1411	Yarghu, contention, strife.
English	Arg, to quarrel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 61	Ark, quarrelling.
Arabic 474	Hark, grinding the teeth with rage.
Icelandic	Urga, to gnash.
Swedish	Arg, angry, passionate.
Irish	Aireach, violent, hostile.
English	Wreche, anger, wrath, revenge. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Awreke, to avenge or be revenged of. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Wreak, to be angry, to revenge. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [passion.]
English	Wreak, to revenge; also vengeance, furious
Anglo-Saxon	Wraco, or Wracu, revenge, vengeance, evil,
Anglo-Saxon	Wraeca, an avenger. [punishment.]
Dutch	Wraak, revenge, vengeance.
Scotch	Wraik, or Wrak, anger, wrath, revenge, vengeance.
Scotch	Wroik, spite, revenge. [ance.]
Arabic 1362	Warik, vile, low.
Arabic 61	Arka, despicable.
Arabic 61	Arakh, worthless.
Latin	Arrogans, arrogant, proud, haughty, huffish, conceited, domineering.
Latin	Arrogo, to arrogate.
French	Arroger, to arrogate to oneself.
English	Arrogate, to assume, demand or challenge more than is proper, to make undue claims from false pretension to right or merit, as the Pope arrogates dominion over kings.
English	Argh, indolent. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Irk, indolent.
English	Erke, idle, slothful.
Anglo-Saxon	Earg, inert, idle.

Arabic 1362	Warik, avaricious, sordid.
Old German	Arak, or Arag, miserly. (See Sanserit <i>Dictionary</i> , page 83.)
Scotch	Ergh, parsimonious, niggardly.
Anglo-Saxon	Earg, timid.
Barbarous Latin	} Arga, a poltroon, a coward. (See Jamieson's <i>Scottish Dictionary</i> under Arch.)
Icelandic	
Egyptian 366	Ark, an oath.
Greek	Orkos, Orkou, Orko, an oath.
Greek	Orkoo, to bind by an oath, to make one swear.
Dutch	Arg, cunning, crafty.
Arabie 63	Arwagh, most crafty. [to deceive.
Sanserit 1174	Hurch, to be crooked or dishonest in conduct,
Arabic 51	Arraj, a liar, a tale-bearer, a breed-bate.
Arabic 56	Arj, the stirring up of dissensions, seditions or quarrels.
Sanserit 1177	Herika, a spy, a secret emissary or agent.
Arabie 1362	Warik, a crowd, or collected company.
Scotch	Haurrage, a blackguard crew of people.
Icelandic	Harki, rubbish, trash.
Icelandic	Hark, a tumult.
Arabie 1388	Harj, tumult, sedition, confusion.
Arabie 56	Araj, making a great noise.
Arabic 1388	Harraj, outcry.
Irish	Eirghe, a mutiny, a rising up of the people.
Irish	Eirghe, or Eirigh, a rising up.
Arabie 61	Irkaa, preparing, levying an army.
Irish	Eirghe, assistants, auxiliaries.
Anglo-Saxon	Herige, Herge, or Hergh, a troop, an army.
Anglo-Saxon	Hergian, to act as an army.
Polish	Wrog, a foe, an enemy.
Turkish 1135	Yarak, arms, weapons.
Hindu 2216	Yarak, arms, apparatus.
Fijian	Yaragi, arms, spears, clubs, &c.
Persian 1413	Yarak, arms, accoutrements, weapons.
Arabic 473	Harij, one incessantly engaged in fighting.
Egbira-Hima A. }	} Ireko, war.
Hebrew	
	Ark or Arak (אָרַךְ), to set in battle array.
	1 Sam. xvii. 21, Israel and the Philistines had <i>put the battle in array</i> .
	1 Chron. xix. 9, and <i>put the battle in array</i> .
	2 Chron. xiii. 3, Jeroboam also <i>set the battle</i>
Polish	Harc, a skirmish. [<i>in array</i> .
Irish	Arac, a conflict.

- Irish Aroich, a field of battle.
- Arabic 846 Airak, fighting hand to hand, jostling one another in battle.
- Arabic 1388 Harj, slaughter.
- French Romn Eracher, to snatch away.
- French Arracher, to pluck away, to snatch from.
- English Arace, to draw away by force. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- Sanscrit 1175 Haraka, a seizer, one who seizes and takes away, a plunderer. [derer.]
- Hindu 2162 Harak, one who carries off everything, a plunderer.
- Anglo-Saxon Hergian, to plunder, to ravage.
- Irish Argaim, or Airgim, I plunder, spoil or rob.
- Irish Airec, plunder.
- Irish Ire, plunder, ravage, ravaging.
- Hindu 2162 Harak, a thief.
- Sanscrit 1164 Harika, 1178 Hairika, or 1175 Haraka, a thief.
- Arabic 33 Ihrak, injuring.
- Arabic 64 Irhak, obliging, forcing, compelling.
- Arabic 33 Ihraj, compelling, forcing.
- Welsh Erch, dreadful, terrible, dire.
- Arabic 33 Ihraj, making miserable.
- English Irk, to weary by a continuous annoyance.
- Arabic 64 Ihrak, imposing a heavy oppressive burden.
- French Arracher, to extort, to exact.
- Gaelic Aire, affliction, hardship, strait, difficulty.
- Latin Urgeo, to vex, trouble, molest, or oppress.
- Anglo-Saxon Hergian, to afflict, to vex.
- Irish Iarog, mischief. (*Supplement.*)
- French Romn Arrocher, or Arroquer, to press upon, to overwhelm, to trample on.
- Scotch Work, or Wurk, to trouble, to vex, to torment, to plague.
- Persian 1363 Wurogh, trouble.
- German Wurgen, to murder.
- German Wurger, an assassin.
- Hebrew Hrg or Harag (הרג), slaughter, a murderer. Ezek. xxvi. 15, when *the slaughter* is made. Hosea ix. 13, bring forth his children to *the murderer.*
- Gaelic Ore, murder. (*Supplement.*)
- Arabic 472 Hurak, or Hirak, an incendiary.
- Arabic 472 Harrak, burning, a burner, an incendiary.
- Turkish 649 Harik, a fire, conflagration of houses, &c.
- Hindnstan 60 Ihrak, the act of burning or setting on fire.
- Turkish 440 Ihrak, a burning, consuming by fire.

Greek	Ereiko, to break, tear, rend, pierce, bruise, dash,
Arabic 472	Hirak, all-devouring, violent. [shiver.
French Romn	Arracher, to drag out by the roots.
Anglo-Saxon	Hergian, to destroy, to waste.
Irish	Oream, I destroy.
Irish	Earg, destruction. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Orc, to destroy.
English	Wrake, destruction, ruin. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Wraik, or Wrak, destruction.
English	Wreck, destruction, ruin, dissolution by violence.
Anglo-Saxon	Wrac, banishment, exile.
Anglo-Saxon	Herge, a depopulation.
Danish	Ork, a desert, a wilderness, a waste, lonesome, uninhabited place or region.

No. 41. Kdrlamr, or Chedorlaomer (but more properly Lamar, as explained).

English	Limmer, base, mischievous. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Linmar, or Linmer, a scoundrel.
Scotch	Limmery, villainy.
English	Leemer, anxious, miserly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Lamuria, boldness, audacity, impudence.
English	Lymmer, a plunderer. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Limmer, a thief, a riever. (See J. Jamieson's <i>Scottish Dictionary</i> , Edinburgh, 1808.)

No. 42. Tdal, Tidal, Tideal, Tidaal, Tidhal, Tadaal, Thadaal, Thadal, or Thideal.

German	Tadel, a fault, an imperfection.
Danish	Dadel, a vice, blame, reproach, imputation, or scandal. [lete.]
English	Tuttle, an ill-tempered man. (Wright's <i>Obso</i> .)
French	Tatillon, an intermeddler, a busybody.
Irish	Tathlan, calumny, reproach.
Irish	Tathlach, dispraise, reproach.
Irish	Tuathlios, calumny, aspersion.
English	Tattle, to tell tales.
Hindu 665	Tatawul, rudeness, insolence.
Irish	Dedhla, bold, impudent, presumptuous.
Swedish	Tadla, to find fault with, to blame.
German	Tadelei, inclination to censure, captiousness.
Welsh	Dadieu, to contend or wrangle.

Welsh	Dadl, strife, contention.
Welsh	Dadlai, a disputant.
Welsh	Daddal, a dispute.
Irish	Toitheal, vainglory.
Hindu 667	Taattul, idleness.
Arabie 354	Taaattul, being idle.
Fijian	Tatalo, idly or uselessly engaged.
English	Tottle, idle, slow. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Totle, a sluggard. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Twiddle, to trifle, to be busy about nothing. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Twaddle, idle talk. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Title, to prate idly.
English	Diddle, to dawdle. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Doddle, to idle, to trifle. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Doodle, to idle. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Daddle, to trifle, to do imperfectly. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Daudle, to trifle time away; also a slattern. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Dawdle, to waste time, to trifle.
Scotch	Daidle, to trifle.
Scotch	Daidle, or Daddle, to do any work in a slovenly way, to be slow in motion or action.
Scotch	Daidling, mean-spirited, pusillanimous.
Zulu Kafir	Totolo, weak-spirited, one who wants manliness.
French Romn	Tatoiller, to flatter.
Persian 400	Tital, deceit, flattery.
Persian 400	Titali, deceitful, insincere.
Hindu 631	Tittal, deceitful, a knave, cozener or cheat.
Welsh	Dydwyllaw, to use deceit.
English	Diddle, to cheat or over-reach. (<i>Webster's Dictionary by Goodrich and Porter.</i>) [means.]
Scotch	Twiddle, to circumvent, to obtain by cozening
Arabie 399	Tahattul, employing stratagem (as a thief.)
Arabie 324	Tadallus, falling suddenly upon.
Arabie 349	Tatawul, unjustly usurping another's right, usurpation, tyranny, conquest, extension of dominion.
Hindu 665	Tatawul, usurpation, tyranny, conquest.
French Romn	Detailer, to break, to dash to pieces. (<i>Supple-</i>
Arabie 354	Taatil, laying waste, rendering useless. [<i>ment.</i>]
Hindu 667	Tatil, laying waste, rendering useless.
Irish	Todhail, destruction.
Gaelic	Todhail, destruction.
Gaelic	Dodhail, bad news.

No. 43. Moab will be considered with No. 159 Maphi.

No. 44. Amon will be considered with No. 85
Ymyn or Iamin.

No. 45. Yzhk or Isaac has been already considered
with No. 38 Yskh or Isca.

No. 46. Aoz, Uz, Huz, Hus or Us will be considered with
No. 165 Ause or Hosa.

No. 47. Boz, Buz, Bus or Baux.

- Hebrew Baos (באוש), bad.
Ezra iv. 12, the rebellious and *bad* city.
- Norman Piez, bad.
- Norman Pesche, faulty.
- Norman Piz, worse.
- French Pis, worse, the worst.
- German Bose, bad, ill, evil.
- Arabic 237 Bazia, shameless, impudent.
- Persian 208 Basa, criminal, disgraced.
- Hebrew Bos (בוש), to cause shame, to be ashamed, to be
confounded.
Proverbs x. 5., a son that *causeth shame*.
Isaiah xlv. 13, ye shall *be ashamed*.
Ps. xvii. 7, *confounded* be all they.
- Hebrew Bosh (בושה), shame. [with *shame*.
Ps. lxxxix. 45, thou hast covered him
Obad. 10, *shame* shall cover thee.
- Persian 236 Baza, a sin, a crime.
- Hindu 330 Baza, a sin, a crime.
- Arabic 207 Baas, an evil.
- Dutch Boos, wicked, mischievous.
- Dutch Booze, wicked, evil.
- Gaelic Baos, wickedness. (Supplement.)
- Irish Baos, wickedness.
- Hebrew Psa or Pasa (פשע), to transgress; trespass, sins.
Zeph. iii. 11, thou hast *transgressed*.
Exod. xxii. 9, all manner of *trespass*.
Prov. xxviii. 13, he that covereth his *sins*.
Memo.: The French words *Peche*, “a
“trespass, an offence,” and *Pecher*, “to sin,
“trespass or offend,” are evidently derived
from this Hebrew word, which is pronounced
Pasha or Peshy; the French, therefore,

should be written *Peshe* and not *Peeche*; in Norman we have just seen the word *Pesche*, "faulty," which doubtless is the immediate origin of the present French word; one of these letters was evidently redundant, but modern muddlers of orthography have omitted the letter which should have been retained, and retained the letter which should have been discarded.

English	Pize, peevish. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Portuguese	Buzia, sulky, silently sullen.
Italian	Buzzo, ill temper.
Malayan 53	Buwas, fierce, ferocious, ravenous, wild.
Hindu 340	Bughz, malice, spite, hate, revenge.
Turkish 539	Bughz, hatred, enmity, ill-will.
Hebrew	Boz (בוז), to despise; contempt. Proverbs i. 7, fools <i>despise</i> wisdom. Proverbs xii. 8, a perverse heart shall be <i>despised</i> . Psalms cxix. 22, reproach and <i>contempt</i> .
Arabic 222	Baza, treating with contempt.
Greek	Bauzo, to reproach, to assail.
Sanscrit 703	Bhash, to rail against, to revile.
Sanscrit 703	Bhas, to abuse.
Zulu Kafir	Pasa, to attack severely as a disease or as a man scolding.
Haussa A.	Pusi, angry.
Polish	Passya, passion, anger.
French Romn	Bax, foul language, insult.
Zulu Kafir	Poxo, a headstrong, rash, violent person.
Zulu Kafir	Paiza, to flash with anger, as the eye.
Italian	Bizza, anger, rage, passion.
Dutch	Boos, angry.
Gaelic	Bos, abject, mean, low, vile.
Irish	Bos, abject, mean, low.
Scotch	Boss, a term of contempt, applied to persons of a despicable or worthless character.
English	Baas, base, low. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Base, mean, low, vile, worthless.
Hebrew	Bzh or Bazh (בוזה), a vile person; contemptible. Dan. xi. 21, shall stand up a <i>vile person</i> . Mal. ii. 9, I also made you <i>contemptible</i> .
Persian 283	Pazwi, base, vile, ignoble.
Swahili A.	Pooza, a thing which never comes to perfection.
Persian 292	Pes, vile, ignoble.
Arabic 267	Bays, being proud, overbearing, domineering.

- Arabic 235 Bazj, boasting, contending for pre-eminence.
 Persian 258 Bawsh, ostentation, boast.
 Turkish 546 Bosh, idle, unemployed, empty, vain, useless.
 Zulu Kafir Puza, to loiter, delay, be slow.
 Hebrew Bza or Baza (בזב), covetousness, dishonest gain.
 Jeremiah viii. 10, given to *covetousness*.
 Ezekiel xxii. 27, to get *dishonest gain*.
- Persian 271 Bayus, avarice, cupidity.
 Persian 271 Buyush, sham poverty.
 Norman Paiz, an agreement.
 Persian 289 Pus, cajolery, servile civility.
 Circassia 111 Psey, an untruth.
 Italian Bozza, a lie.
 Persian 223 Bazh, a lie, a fiction, falsehood.
 French Romn Boiser, or Bauzar, to deceive.
 English Buzz, to spread by whispers, to spread secretly.
 English Buzzing, tattling in secret.
 Egyptian 382 Beshui, to revolt; hostile.
 Arabic 258 Bawsh, a multitude, a crowd, the noise made by
 Arabic 258 Bush Baaish, a crowd of all ranks. [a mob.
 English Push, a crowd. (*Slang.*)
 English Posse, a number of people. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 Zulu Kafir Bixi, any number of people all together con-
 Circassia 105 Bzey, an arrow. [fusedly.
 Egyptian 380 Besu, a dagger.
 French Romn Base, a short sword, a cutlass.
 Persian 283 Piza, arms, armour.
 Arabic 243 Baas, *plural* Buaus, an army.
 French Romn Boso, or Bozo, a machine used in war for batter-
 ing down walls, &c.
- English Busse, to lie in ambush. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 Turkish 562 Pussu, an ambush or ambuscade.
 Turkish 527 Bassmak, to attack suddenly, to surprise.
 French Romn Bauzar, to surprise.
 English Push, an assault, attack or forcible onset.
 Persian 285 Pash, to fight.
 Padsade A. Pase, war.
 Gaelic Buas, a rout, a breach.
 Turkish 546 Bozmak, to rout, defeat, spoil, violate.
 Arabic 235 Bazz, seizing, carrying away forcibly.
 Hebrew Bz or Baz (בז), spoil, prey, booty.
 Ezek. xxvi. 5, it shall become a *spoil*.
 Numbers xxxi. 32, *the prey* which the men
 had taken.
 Jeremiah xlix. 32, their camels shall be a
 French Romn Bauzar, to rob. [*booty.*

English	Buz, to pick pockets. (<i>Slang.</i>)
English	Push, a robbery or swindle. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Arabic 257	Bawz, injury, outrage, oppression. [misfortune.
Arabic 211	Bahiz, troublesome, difficult; a calamity. a
Arabic 258	Buas, misfortune, evil, misery, adversity.
Persian 257	Bawas, affliction, calamity, misfortune.
Persian 236	Baza, oppression, injustice.
Turkish 524	Bess, harm, injury.
Hebrew	Bos (בוס), to tread down. Ps. lx. 12, <i>tread down</i> our enemies. Isaiah lxiii. 6, <i>I will tread down</i> the people.
Hausa A.	Pashi, to break.
Sanserit 576	Pish, to injure, to destroy.
Gaelic	Bas, destruction.

No. 48. Kmoal, Kamouel, Kemuel, Camuel or Chemuel: words derived from No. 99 Chamul are included with this name.

Arabic 1032	Kahmal, a heavy, disagreeable man whose society
Malayan 121	Chumil, to mutter, to murmur. [is avoided.
Scotch	Camla-like, sullen, surly.
ManchuTartar	Kimoulembi, to hate anyone, to be the enemy
Gaelic	Gamhlas, hatred, envy. [of anyone.
Freuch	Chamailler, to bicker, squabble. wrangle.
Arabic 979	Kamala, base, contemptible.
Arabic 536	Khamal, obscure, unknown, contemptible.
Turkish 675	Khumul, obscurity, low estate.
Welsh	Gwammal, wavering, fickle, capricious.
Cornish	Chemel, to tarry. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
Arabic 1023	Kamhalat, denying a debt, or defrauding any- one of his due.
ManchuTartar	Koimali, one whose artifice is boundless. one who under a fair exterior has a perverse heart.
Gaelic	Chomhla, together, in a body.
French Romn	Cameill, a sort of armour for the head.
French Romn	Camail, the vizor of a helmet.
Caribbean	Chimala, a bow.
Turkish 641	Chumulmek, <i>arist</i> Chumulur, to crouch down.
French	Chamailler, to scuffle.
French	Chamaillis, a scuffle. a fray.
Malayan 293	Gumul, to wrestle, to struggle.
Welsh	Cymhell, to constrain, force.

No 49. Arm or Aram has been already considered with
No. 6 Arm or Aram.

No. 49 *otherwise spelled* Rm, Ram or Remmon.

- Pika African Romo, bad.
- English Rheum, spleen, caprice. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Arabic 632 Ramy, railing at, reproaching, vilifying.
- Hebrew Rmyh or Ramyh (רמיה), slothful, idle.
Prov. xii. 27, the *slothful* man roasteth not.
Prov. xix. 15, an *idle* soul shall suffer
- Irish Reimhe, pride. [hunger.]
- Welsh Rhemeinniauw, to swagger.
- French Romn Rumenant, a quarrelsome, noisy, seditious rowdy.
- Persian 645 Rayman, a cheat, a villain.
- Persian 645 Rimau, an impostor, a villain, a guide to evil.
- Arabic 639 Rawm, moving clandestinely, sliily.
- Hebrew Rmh or Ramh (רמה), to beguile, to deceive, to betray.
Gen. xxix. 25, wherefore then *hast thou beguiled me*. [neighbour.]
Prov. xxvi. 19, the man that *deceiveth* his
1 Chron. xii. 17, *to betray* me to mine
- Hindu 1185 Ramana, to entice, to beguile. [enemies.]
- French Roman, romance, fiction.
- Persian 631 Ram, an assemblage of people.
- Hindu 1186 Rama, a multitude.
- English Rim, a crowd or rabble. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- French Remuer, to stir up, to put in commotion, to make a disturbance.
- French Romn Rime, a great noise, an outcry, a clatter.
- Persian 632 Rama, a company, troop, body.
- Irish Reim, a troop, a band.
- Gaelic Reim, a band or troop.
- Greek Rome, an army.
- Arabic 606 Rami, an archer, shooter, thrower or hurler.
- Arabic 606 Ramih, one who is armed with a spear.
- Arabie 631 Rumh, a spear, a lance.
- Hebrew Rmh or Ramah (רמה), a spear.
2 Chron. xxv. 5, that could handle *spear*.
Jerem. xlvi. 4, furbish *the spears*.
- Mfut African Ruom, a bow.
- Jeelandic Roma, a weapon.
- Jeelandic Roma, clash, battle.
- Jeelandic Rimma, a battle, tumult, fray.
- Greek Rume, a violent attack, a charge (of soldiers).
- Oloma A. Rehumu, war.
- Persian 631 Ramanidan, to terrify, fright, seare.
- English Ram, to plunder. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Gaelic	Raiomeach, plundering.
Gaelic	Raiomeadh, depredation.
English	Raime, to tyrannise over. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)

No. 50. Ksd, Kesed, Cased, Chesed, Chesched, Chazad
or Caseth.

Sanscrit 215	Kashta, bad, evil, wrong.
Bask	Gaizto, or Gesto, bad.
Persian 1043	Gast, shameful, base, displeasing.
Persian 1008	Kast, shameful, base.
Persian 1012	Kashida, sullen, supercilious.
Hindu 1592	Kashida, sullen, supercilious.
Persian 1009	Kiswad, harshness, unkind behaviour.
Scotch	Coyst, a reproachful epithet.
Gaelic	Ceasad, or Casaid, a grumbling, a complaining.
Gaelic	Ceasadh, vexation.
Irish	Caisead, fierceness. [scandal.
Anglo-Saxon	Ceast, strife, contention, murmuring, sedition,
English	Cast, strife, contention. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Cheste, strife. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Arabic 1009	Kasid, base, mean, despicable.
Hindu 1534	Kasid, worthless.
Hindu 1664	Khusat, lazy, worthless.
Sanscrit 243	Kusida, lazy, slothful.
Sanscrit 259	Kausidya, sloth, indolence.
Polish	Kwesta, begging or gathering alms.
Turkish 670	Khissset, avarice.
Anglo-Saxon	Gesith, a partner, an associate.
Hindu 1733	Gosht, a plot, a conspiracy, a cabal.
Hindu 1707	Gusht, a cabal.
Danish	Gast, a sly fellow, a sharper.
Scotch	Quaist, a rogue.
Turkish 887	Kassd, an evil intent or attempt.
Gaelic	Gaisd, a snare, trap, or trick: wile, cunning.
Gaelic	Gaist, to ensnare, trepan, deceive or trick.
Gaelic	Gast, a snare, a wile.
Irish	Gaisde, a trap or snare.
Irish	Gaiste, a wile.
Irish	Gaistim, I deceive.
Scotch	Cast, a subtle contrivance, wile or stratagem.
Welsh	Cast, a trick.
English	Cast, a trick.
Arabic 944	Kasit, one who deviates from the truth.
Arabic 990	Kast, a lie.
French	Cassade, a lie, a fib.

French Romn	Cassade, a lie, flattery.
Italian	Gesta, a crowd or multitude. (<i>Obsolete.</i>)
Assyrian	Cissatu, a multitude.
Italian	Chiassata, noise, rout, clatter.
Hebrew	Kst or Kasat (קסא), a bow, an archer. [thy bow. Gen. xxvii. 3, thy weapons, thy quiver and 2 Kings xiii. 15, take bow and arrows. 1 Sam. xxxi. 3, the archers hit him.
Irish	Gaiseidh, a warrior.
Irish	Gaisde, armed, accoutred.
Cornish	Cuziat, a hiding-hole.
Welsh	Gosod, onset or assault.
Assyrian	Casadu, to conquer.
French Romn	Queste, conquest.
French Romn	Keste, embarrassment, trouble. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Arabic 990	Kast, loss, damage.
Persian 1031	Kuwist, hurt, injury.
Hindu 1534	Kast, damage, loss.
Hindu 1590	Kasht, violence, affliction.
Arabic 944	Kasit, unjust, tyrannical, oppressive.
Sanscrit 215	Kashta, mischievous, noxious, injurious.
Sanscrit 268	Kshud, to crush, shiver, shatter, dash to pieces.
Norman	Gaster, to waste.
Norman	Gestez, wasted.
Italian	Guasto, spoil, havoc, destruction, pillage.
French Romn	Guasteir, to ravage, destroy, ruin, devastate.
French Romn	Gastar, or Gaster, to pillage, to ravage, to destroy, to consume.
French Romn	Gast, ruin, ravage, havoc, devastation.

No. 51. Hzo, Hazo, Haz, Azau or Azay will be considered with No. 165 Ause or Hosa.

No. 52. Plds, Pildas or Pildash.

Polish	Bladzie, Bladze, to err, to commit a fault.
Italian	Filososso, a self-conceited man.
Irish	Faladas, spite, hatred, grudge. [hatred.
Gaelic	Faladas, grudge, spite, (and in Supplement)
Dutch	Flits, a lie.
English	Floits, disorder. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Greek	Plethos, Pletheos, a mass, a throng, a crowd, especially of people.
Spanish	Pleytesia, an agreement, covenant or promise of doing or fulfilling anything.

Norman	Palettes, a military habit.
Greek	Peltastes, Peltastou, one who carries a light shield; one of a body of light troops.
Greek	Peltazo, to carry a light shield as one of such body.
Portuguese	Velites, light-armed soldiers among the Romans.
Latin	Philetes, a sort of thieves in Egypt.

No. 53. Ydlp, Idlaph or Jidlaph.

Arabia 47	Idlaf, speaking harshly.
Fijian	Yatelevu, a coward, cowardly.
Hindu 240	Itilaf, a society or company.
Arabic 194	Iatilaf, assembling, flocking together.
Icelandic	Athlaup, onslaught, assault.
Anglo-Saxon	Aethlyp, a transgression.
Arabie 20	Itlaf, consuming, ruining, destroying.
Turkish 434	Itlaf, a destroying.

No. 54. Btoal, Bethuel, Bathuel or Bathuail.

Hindu 442	Baital, vicious.
French Romn	Faiteul, or Faituel, criminal, guilty.
Hindu 590	Phutla, bad.
English	Pettle, peevish, pettish. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Latin	Petulans, sauey, insolent, abusive, dishonest.
Hebrew	Ptl or Patal (פתל), froward; to wrestle with. Job v. 13, the counsel of <i>the froward</i> . Ps. xviii. 26, thou will show thyself <i>froward</i> . Gen. xxx. 8, <i>have I wrestled</i> with my sister.
Swedish	Patala, to find fault with, to censure.
German	Podeln, to trouble, to plague anyone, to task anyone in a harsh manner.
English	Paddle, to abuse. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Fittle, to tattle, to blab. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Swahili A.	Fithuli, or Futhuli, officious, over-talkative.
Dutch	Bedillen, to reprehend constantly, to find fault
Duteh	Bediller, a censorious fellow. [with.]
Italian	Botolo, a quarrelsome but impotent man.
Zulu Kafir	Betelela, to excite to anger or quarrel.
Hindu 302	Badla, revenge.
Irish	Boiteall, haughtiness, arrogance.
Gaelic	Boiteal, arrogance, presumption.
Galla African	Fatule, to boast.
Galla African	Fatula, proud.
Gaelic	Futail, foppish, showy. [valuable purpose.]
English	Futile, worthless, of no effect, answering no

French	Futile, trivial, frivolous.
Portuguese	Futil, worthless, trifling.
Latin	Futillis, Futile, foolish, silly, shallow, inconsiderate, idle, trivial.
Irish	Fadail, delay, lingering, prolixity.
Gaelic	Fadal, delay, prolixity.
Gaelic	Fadalaich, slow, lingering.
English	Faddle, to trifle, to toy, to play.
Scotch	Fiddle, to trifle, though apparently busy.
Polish	Podlec, to grow mean, to degenerate.
Polish	Podle, vilely, basely, meanly.
Polish	Podly, base, mean, vile, abject.
English	Piddle, to work in an inefficient manner, doing little or nothing. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Powtle, to work feebly. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Portuguese	Patalou, a stupid and lazy fellow.
Arabic 242	Battal, idle, fruitless, empty, vain.
Arabic 243	Butul, vanity, folly.
Arabic 208	Batil, vain, idle, frivolous.
Hindu 265	Batil, false, vain, absurd, futile, silly, ignorant.
Irish	Bathalaich, a vagabond.
German	Bettelei, mendicity, beggary.
German	Bettel, the practice of asking alms, begging.
Dutch	Bedelen, to beg.
Dutch	Bedelaar, a beggar.
Sanscrit 968	Vaidala, a religious mendicant's cup or platter.
Sanscrit 563	Patili, a small earthen vessel or pot, especially used by religious mendicants.
Swahili A.	Patiala, a great cheat, a thorough rogue.
English	Fiddle, a sharper. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Arabic 913	Fatli, following in the track of deceit and cunning.
Arabic 208	Batil, the lying one, false.
Hindu 265	Batil, false.
Turkish 527	Batil, untrue, false.
Persian 266	Bedala, vain words, idle talk.
English	Beduele, to deceive. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Betelle, to deceive, to mislead. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Spanish	Batahola, a hurly-burly, the bustle of a crowd.
English	Putayle, low people. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Pettail, or Pittall, the rabble attending an army.
French Romn	Pietaille, the populace, the common people, infantry, militia, followers.
Italian	Vitello, enemies, furious or perfidious men.
French Romn	Faituel, or Faiteul, seditious.
French Romn	Pateil, an arrow with a square head.

French Romn	Bedoil, a certain weapon bent like a bill-hook.
Welsh	Bidwal, an encampment.
Norman	Battaillers, combatants, warriors.
French	Bataillon, a squadron of infantry, an army.
English	Batalle, an army. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
French Romn	Bataille, an army.
Scotch	Bataill, order of battle, battle array, a division of an army, military equipment.
French	Bataille, order of battle, battle array, battle.
French Romn	Batailler, to fight, to attack.
Gaelic	Batail, a fight, a skirmish.
Irish	Batail, a skirmish, a fight.
Welsh	Batel, a battle, combat or fight.
Gaelic	Baiteal, a battle.
Polish	Batalia, a battle. [another.
Spanish	Batalla, a battle, the contest of one army with
English	Battle, a fight, an encounter between enemies, to contend in fight.
Irish	Boiteall, fierce, cruel, savage.
Irish	Batail, threatening, terrifying.
Greek	Bdullo, to frighten. (<i>Dunbar's Greek Lexicon, Edinburgh, 1850.</i>)
WolofAfrican	Faital, to murder.
Arabic 912	Fital, tearing, cutting, breaking.
Irish	Foithal, plundering, prey.
Irish	Fodhail, grief, vexation. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Sanscrit 919	Vidal, to break asunder or in pieces.
Polish	Potluc, to break, bruise, shatter.
Swahili A.	Batili, to reduce to nothing.

No. 55. Rbkh, Rebckah or Rebecca.

Arabic 610	Rabigh, an impudent fellow.
French	Rebequer, to be impertinent, insolent. pert.
Gaelic	Rabach, litigious, quarrelsome.
Irish	Rabach, litigious, bullying.
French	Reveche, harsh, rough, sharp, crabbed, dogged, cross-grained, intractable, unruly.
English	Rebuke, to chide, to find fault with. Armoric—Rebechat, to reproach. Norman—Rebuquer, to reproach.
Spanish	Repique, a dispute, an altercation, a slight scuffle.
Arabic 610	Rabik, weak, silly, idle.
Latin	Rapax, Rapacis, covetous, rapacious.
Welsh	Rheibiawg, rapacious.
Arabic 626	Rafgh, the common people, the rabble.

Portuguese	Refugo, the refuse of anything.
Arabic 627	Rafkat, Rifkat, or Rufkat, <i>plural</i> Rafak, Rifak, or Rufak, a society or fellowship.
Arabic 627	Rafik, <i>plural</i> Rufakaa, a colleague, accomplice
Hindu 1179	Rafik, an accomplice. [or associate.
New Zealand	Rupeke, to come together, assemble.
French Romn	Rabuquier, to make a great noise.
Italian	Rubacchiare, to pilfer.
Italian	Rubacchiamento, pilfering.
English	Ravage, to plunder, pillage, sack; spoil, ruin, waste, destruction by violence.
French	Ravager, to ravage, spoil, waste, lay waste.
French	Ravage, ravage, depredation.
Arabic 627	Rufukh, calamities, misfortunes.
Arabic 610	Rubayk, misfortune.

No. 56. Lbn or Laban.

Greek	Labein, Labeein, or Laben, to deal hardly with.
Scotch	Levin, scorn.
Irish	Labain, a beggar.
Irish	Luibin, a crafty fellow.
Gaelic	Luibean, a crafty fellow.
Gaelic	Labaonach, dissembling.
Gaelic	Labaonadh, dissimulation.
Irish	Labaona, dissimulation.
Udom African	Leban, an arrow.
Irish	Luibhne, a spear.
Muntu African	Lipanga, a spear.
Polish	Lapanina, wasting, spoiling.
Welsh	Llafan, evil, mischief.

No. 57. Ktorh, Ketura, Cetura or Chettoura has been already considered with No. 9 Gthr, Gather, Guether or Gater.

No. 58. Zmrn or Zombra; words derived from No. 104 Smrn or Samaron are included with this name.

French	Sombre, sad, gloomy, sombre, melancholy, dull.
Arabic 793	Simbaar, ill-tempered.
Arabic 793	Sumbur, contemptible.
Arabic 793	Sumbur, a misfortune.

No. 59. Yksn, Iacsan, Iechsan or Jokshan.

Manchu Tartar Haksan, a wicked, cruel man, one who has a bad heart and a bad countenance.

- Arabic 123 Aghzan, one who wrinkles his eyes naturally
(from anger, hatred, or pride).
- Arabic 135 Ikzan, having many defects and blemishes.
- Arabic 41 Akhshan, blameable.
- French Romn Oquoison, or Oqoison, a bad action.
- Cornish Acheson, guilt. (Borlasc.)
- French Romn Oquisencer, to torment, to vex. [law.
- French Romn Oquisener, to worry, torment, vex, pursue at
- French Romn Acheson, a claim or civil right unjustly exacted.
- Sanscrit 4 Akshnaya, wrongly.
- French Romn Ochoisonner, to censure, to blame, to have a
- French Romn Ochoison, a pretext. [pretext.
- French Romn Achaison, accusation.
- French Romn Achaisonner, to accuse, to vex, to disquiet, to
contest the ownership of a thing.
- Arabic 41 Akhshan, contemptible.
- Kanyika A. Okisan, greedy.
- Arabic 41 Ikhzan, hoarding, treasuring up.
- Latin Axenns, Axena, inhospitable. (J. E. Riddle's
Latin Dictionary, London, 1836.)
- Sanscrit 3 Akshauhini, an army.
- French Romn Ochision, a murderer, an assassin.
- English Occision, a killing, the act of killing.
- Norman Acheson, or Achaysson, hurt.

No. 60. Mdn, Mdn, Medan, Madan or Maddan; words derived from No. 61 Mdyn, Midian, Median, Madian or Madian are included with this name.

- Hebrew Mdon or Madou (מַדּוֹן), brawling, strife, discord, contention.
Prov. xxi. 9, with a *brawling* woman.
Prov. xxviii. 25, a proud heart stirreth up *strife*.
Prov. vi. 14, he soweth *discord*.
Hab. i. 3, raise up strife and *contention*.
- Arabic 1151 Mudnia, a committer of a fault.
- Scotch Mudycon, a motion of the countenance denoting discontent, scorn, &c.
- Arabic 1149 Mudaan, bad-tempered.
- English Mutting, sulky, grumbling. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Hindu 1845 Matin, obstinate.
- French Mutin, obstinate, headstrong, stubborn, unruly.
- French Matiner, to abuse, to revile.
- Anglo-Saxon Modnes, pride.
- Irish Maidheanach, slow.

Gaelic	Maidhean, delay, irksomeness.
Italian	Mattana, laziness, or supineness.
Greek	Matan, or Maten, idly, fruitlessly, in vain.
French	Matin, a rascal.
Greek	Mothon, Mothonos, an impudent fellow.
Irish	Maothan, a coward. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Maothan, a coward.
Portnguese	Matante, the chief bully in a gang of vagabonds.
Spanish	Maton, a bravado, a swordsman who affects bravery and address, a huffer.
Sanscrit 795	Medin, a partner or confederate.
French Romn	Madienc, a certain kind of oath.
Arabic 1111	Matn, swearing.
Greek	Medeuma, a stratagem, a trick.
Polish	Matnia, a pitfall, a snare.
French	Mouton, a prison spy.
Arabic 1151	Mudhin, a glozer, a deceiver.
Arabic 1147	Mudahin, a hypocrite, impostor, or liar.
Turkish 998	Mudahin, a flatterer or adnlator.
Turkish 998	Mudahenc, flattery, adulation.
Gaelic	Mithean, the vulgar peasantry.
Portnguese	Motim, a mutiny, an uproar, an insurrection.
Spanish	Motin, a mutiny, sedition, tumult or riot.
Italian	Mottino, mutiny.
French	Mntin, mutinous, riotous, scditionous, a mutineer.
French	Mutiner, to mutiny.
English	Mutin, mutinous. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Mutiny, an insurrection against authority, open resistance of officers or opposition to their authority.
English	Moton, a plate of armour placed on the right shoulder. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Egyptian 548	Mateni, a war axe.
Arabic 1274	Mawtin, an encampment, a battle-field.
Hindu 2010	Maidan, a field of battle.
Arabic 1284	Maydan, or Midan, war, battle, combat.
Irish	Madhm, or Maidhm, an attack, battle or skirmish.
Arabic 1147	Midaam, thronging, overpowering.
Turkish 1067	Mehdun, demolished.
Hindu 2001	Mahdun, destroyed, utterly ruined.

No. 62. Ysbk, Isbac, Iesboe or Jesboc.

Irish	Oisbheag, an hyperbole (or representation of a thing as greater or less than it is).
Spanish	Espacio, slowness, delay, lentitude.

Spanish	Espiche, a sharp-pointed weapon.
Arabic 72	Isbagh, putting on an ample coat of mail.
Welsh	Ysbach, a grapple or a clawing.
Welsh	Ysbagu, to claw or clutch.

No. 63. Soh, Soic, Souc, Sue, Suha, Suah, Shuah, Scuah, Schuach or Sous.

Eregbo A.	Sawa, bad.
AngamiNaga Bengal	} Sowc, bad.
Kami Burmah	
Adirar A.	Saihu, bad.
Hindu 1361	Siyah, bad.
Arabic 725	Sayyia, bad, wicked.
Chin. III. 524	Seay, bad, depraved, vicious, noxious.
Chin. III. 658	Tsa, bad, vicious.
Chin. II. 178	Tsew, bad, vicious.
Arabic 720	Sawaa, being bad, vicious, depraved, corrupt.
Arabic 720	Sawa, doing evil.
Arabic 721	Suaa, or 720 Sua, evil.
Turkish 744	Su, evil, badness.
Arabic 720	Sua, a disgrace, a vice.
ManchuTartar	Soui, a sin, a crime.
Egyptian 477	Sih, an evil action.
Arabic 403	Saay, the perpetration of anything bad.
Persian 677	Saya, wickedness.
Turkish 752	Seyyie, a sin, an evil consequence.
Chin. III. 498	See, crime, guilt.
Chin. III. 498	Tsuy, to transgress, to violate the law.
Chin. I. 586	Shih, to err.
Arabic 773	Shiyas, malignity of nature.
Persian 732	Shas, wicked.
Italian	Sozzo, bad, vicious, ill, evil.
Persian 666	Zosh, wicked, hard-hearted.
Turkish 783	Such, a sin, a crime.
English	Sich, a bad man. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hebrew	Sgh or Sagh (שגה), to err; a deceiver. 1 Sam. xxvi. 21, and <i>have erred</i> exceedingly. Job xii. 16, the deceived and the <i>deceiver</i> .
Icelandic	Sok, a charge, then the offence charged, guilt.
Anglo-Saxon	Sacu, a crime of any sort. [crime.
Scotch	Sake, guilt, blame. Sueo-Gothic—Sak, crime.
English	Sake, guilt, sin, contention. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 569	Sheki, obstinate.
Arabic 733	Shaki, criminal.

- Hindu 1395 Shaki, villanous, vicious.
 Turkish 760 Shaka, wickedness, ill-doing.
 Turkish 760 Shaki, a wretch, a villain.
 English Shock, to strike as with horror or disgust, to offend extremely, to disgust.
 Hindu 1379 Shaki, querulous, a murmurer.
 Hindu 1398 Shakau, complaint, upbraiding.
 Turkish 762 Shekwa, a complaint.
 Turkish 753 Shaki, one who complains.
 Hindu 1379 Shakk, troublesome, severe.
 French Sec, dry, unfeeling, hard.
 Polish Dzik, unsociable, savage.
 Polish Dziki, savage, wild.
 Polish Dziko, ferociously.
 Persian 601 Zosh, bad-tempered, severe.
 Persian 732 Shas, bad-tempered.
 Chin. I. 162 She, or Sze, captious, insincere.
 Chin. II. 578 Sze, perverse and rebellious.
 Malayan 193 Suhe, or Suwe, severe, harsh.
 ManchuTartarSeiemi, to hate.
 Chin.III.353 Tsze, to hate; animosity, dislike.
 Chin. II. 155 Tsae, to hate.
 Arabic 770 Shawh, hating, envying.
 Malayan 199 Sak, jealousy, offence.
 Chin. I. 143 Tseih, envious, injurious.
 Chin. I. 646 Tsze, a selfish, envious feeling.
 Polish Zawisc, envy, jealousy.
 Persian 726 Siyas, tale-bearing.
 Arabic 757 Shak, scandal.
 Hindu 1379 Shaki, a backbiter.
 Arabic 733 Shaki, a backbiter.
 Arabic 674 Saai, a calumniator, a whisperer.
 WolofAfrican Ziw, calumny.
 Chin.III.353 Soo, detraction, calumny.
 Arabic 676 Saaw, sowing dissensions, doing evil to.
 Chin.III.371 Scaou, Sew, or Sow, secret detraction, to rail at behind backs.
 Chin.III.384 Suy, reciprocal slander, to vilify mutually.
 Coptic Ziauo, to slander. (Bunsen, v. 772.)
 Chin.III.366 Suy, to slander, to revile.
 Chin. I. 375 Tsze, to slander, to revile.
 Chin.III.353 Tsze, to slander, to speak against.
 Chin.III.385 Tseaou, to speak against with heat and asperity, to ridicule, to satirise.
 Chin. II. 239 Tsuy, to point at with satire or ridicule.
 Quichua Peru Saucani, to ridicule.

- Hindu 1426 Zahik, a satirist, mocker, or ridiculer.
- Hebrew Shk or Shak (שחק), to laugh at, to mock, to laugh to scorn.
 Prov. i. 26, *I will laugh at your calamity.*
 Jerem. xv. 17, the assembly of *the mockers.*
 Lam. i. 7, *did mock at her sabbaths.*
 2 Chron. xxx. 10, *they laughed them to scorn.*
- Hebrew Shok (שחק), derision, scornful laughter. [*rision.*
 Jerem. xlviii. 38, so shall Moab be a *de-*
 Job xii. 4, the upright man is *loughed to*
 [*scorn.*
- Arabic 756 Shaka, insolence.
- Arabic 757 Shakiy, insolent.
- Turkish 764 Shukh, forward, pert.
- Persian 768 Shokh, saucy, impudent, insolent, shameless.
- English Sance, to treat with pert language.
- English Saucy, impudent, rude.
- English Sance, impertinence. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
- Fijian Sawa, to be impudent or disrespectful to.
- Chin. I. 411 Shih, or Sih, much talk; verbose.
- Chin. I. 398 She, verbosity.
- Chin. I. 426 She, to utter opprobrious language.
- English Shaw, to scold sharply. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
- Arabic 403 Saai, one who abuses, reviles, or accuses of
- Sanscrit 993 Saya, abuse, imprecation. [*something bad.*
- Coptic Ziano, to abuse. (Bunsen, v. 772.)
- Chin. III. 393 Tso, to rail at and abuse.
- Chin. III. 367 Suy, to rail at, to abuse, to vilify.
- Chin. III. 386 Suy, to reprehend, blame, or rail at.
- Icelandic Saka, to blame, to find fault with.
- Hindu 1300 Saki, reviling, abuse in verse.
- Turkish 748 Sughmek, to call names. revile, curse, swear.
- Wolof African Saga, an insult, or to insult.
- English Sance, to abuse. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
- Sanscrit 1021 Sos, a particle of reproach or contempt.
- Zulu Kafir Sauza, to rail, rate, scold in an unbridled manner.
- Persian 742 Shahz, wrath. [*or dislike.*
- English Pshaw, an exclamation of disdain, contempt,
- Greek Pso, an angry exclamation, pshaw!
- Chin. I. 441 Sih, an angry tone of reprehension.
- Chin. III. 379 Tsih, angry, clamorons and censorions. [*at.*
- Chin. I. 424 Tsih, the tone of angry reprehension or hooting
- Chin. I. 428 Tsih, a noise of wrangling, a tumultuous mingled noise.
- Chin. I. 420 Tseu, an angry, hooting tone.
- Circassia 122 Zahwa, a quarrel.
- Arabic 767 Shawash, discord, dissension.

- Fijian Sauca, on bad terms, not at peace.
 English Skeke, a contest. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Anglo-Saxon Saean, to contend, strive, or quarrel.
 Anglo-Saxon Sacu, strife, contention, dispute, sedition.
 English Shack, a scamp, a blackguard. (*Slang*.)
 English Shack, a vagabond. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Shag, a blackguard. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 706 Sukk, baseness, sordidness.
 Chin. II. 872 Tshoo, coarse, vulgar, indecent, boisterous.
 Chin. I. 139 Tsih, depraved, mean, vile.
 Chin. I. 322 Tsih, mean, vile, depraved.
 Chin. II. 283 Sze, low, mean, inferior.
 Portuguese Xue, bad, common, of little value, good for
 Arabic 795 Sus, worthless, mean. [nothing.
 English Swash, to swagger. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Swash, to bluster, to brag, to make a great
 Polish Zuch, a bully, swaggerer, or hector. [noise.
 Scotch Skeich, proud, disdainful.
 English Seog, to brag. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Shake, to brag. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Hindu 1409 Shekhi, boasting, bragging.
 Egyptian 476 Sha, pride.
 Egyptian 580 Shui, vain.
 Chin. III. 363 Shwa, or Sha, pompous talk.
 Chin. I. 680 Tseu, haughty, envious.
 Chin. II. 178 Tsew, proud.
 Arabic 668 Zahw, being vain and proud; also pride,
 vanity, vainglory.
 Arabic 602 Zahw, a being proud.
 Arabic 647 Zaay, the being proud and haughty.
 Egyptian 487 Sulia, pride, scorn.
 Chin. I. 146 Saou, proud.
 Malayan 194 Sia, idle, useless.
 Chin. III. 3 Shoo, slow, remiss, procrastinating.
 Anglo-Saxon Swigo, delay.
 Sanserit 1004 Sikku, idle, lazy.
 English Soak, to sit lazily over the fire. (Wright's
 Scotch Sosh, lazy, indolent. [*Obsolete*.)
 English Soss, a lazy fellow. (Not in use.)
 Persian 674 Sasi, a beggar.
 Malayan 197 Siak, beggarly.
 Circassia 125 Zee, alms.
 Arabic 645 Za, a glutton.
 Chin. II. 177 Sih, parsimonious, niggardly.
 Chin. II. 155 Seih, covetous.
 Arabic 770 Shawh, coveting.

- Arabic 741 Shahh, avaricious.
 Arabic 741 Shuhh, avarice.
 Arabic 795 Sus, avaricious; a curmudgeon.
 Arabic 808 Zayk, or Zik, being close, covetous.
 German Zagen, to be cowardly.
 German Zager, a coward.
 Polish Szycie, a plot.
 Sanscrit 999 Sakha, a sect, faction, or party.
 Latin Socia, a partner.
 Latin Socius, Socii, an associate, a confederate, an ally, an accomplice.
 Latin Socio, to join, associate, or confederate.
 Hindu 1232 Saza, partnership, society.
 WolofAfrican Scye, an alliance.
 Arabic 700 Saaaaa, active in plotting and scheming.
 Chin.III.354 Tsze, to plot.
 Chin.III.362 She, to swear, to utter an oath.
 Chin. II. 742 She, to vow or swear.
 Chin. II. 446 She, to spy and watch a person.
 Arabic 720 Sua, perfidy, treachery.
 WolofAfrican Saiu, sly.
 Irish Seacha, or Seagha, crafty, cunning.
 Hindu 1404 Shokh, sly, mischievous, wanton, insolent, presumptuous.
 English Shucky, deceitful. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Anglo-Saxon Suyken, to betray.
 English Swike, to deceive, to betray. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Anglo-Saxon Swic, deceit, treachery. [*etc.*]
 Anglo-Saxon Swica, a deceiver, a traitor.
 Anglo-Saxon Swican, to deceive, illude, mock, offend.
 Scotch Swick, to deceive, to illude; also fraud, or a trick.
 Scotch Swyk, fraud, deceit.
 Anglo-Saxon Suika, a deceiver.
 Hindu 1216 Zak, or Zik, deceiving.
 Scotch Scouk, a look indicating some clandestine act of an immoral kind.
 Arabic 804 Zaghw, using perfidy.
 Arabic 804 Zughaa, cheating.
 Fanti African Sisi, to cheat.
 Arabic 666 Zush, or Zawsh, a knavish servant.
 Arabic 798 Zaaz, or Zaaaz, or 808 Zayz, defrauding, acting unjustly.
 Persian 674 Saz, fraud, deceit, trick.
 Chin.III.353 Seuh, or Shuh, to entice, to lead astray, to seduce by specious pretexts.
 Chin.III.332 She, to entice, to seduce.

- Chin I. 643 Tsze, flattering, adulatory.
 Chin.III.382 Tsew, to flatter.
 Chin. II. 175 Seuh, insincere and adulatory compliance with the will of a superior; sycophantic.
 Chin.III.363 Shwa, or Sha, false.
 Chin.III.749 Sha, to say what is not right.
 Malayan 194 Sia, or Siya, false, unfounded.
 Arabic 668 Zahw, a lie.
 Arabic 794 Sawwagh, a liar.
 Arabic 724 Sawhak, a liar.
 Zulu Kafir Xoka, to tell lies.
 Zulu Kafir Xoki, falsehood, a liar.
 Hebrew Sk or Sak (קס), a multitude.
 Ps. xlii. 4, I had gone with *the multitude*.
 Zulu Kafir Xuku, a multitude of people.
 Persian 728 Sigh, a crowd, body of men.
 Egyptian 493 Shiu, to congregate.
 Hebrew Shy (שׁי), the offscourings.
 Lam. iii. 45, thou hast made us as the *offscourings* and refuse in the midst of the people.
 Arabic 775 Shiaat, plural Shiyaa, a multitude following one another in pursuit of the same object.
 Chin. II. 92 Shoo, a multitude.
 Chin.III.603 Tshuh, many persons, a multitude.
 Chin. I. 139 Tseih, a multitude.
 Chin I. 155 Tseih, men assembled together.
 Chin.III.389 Tsëw, or Tsow, clamour and abuse; a great many voices together.
 Chin.III.385 Saou, noise, clamour, disturbance, vociferation.
 Arabic 796 Siyah, clamour.
 Arabic 796 Sayyah, noisy, clamorous.
 Persian 667 Zahaz, a noise, clamour.
 Arabic 807 Zawza, vociferation, noise of men.
 Arabic 752 Shaaas, a tumult.
 Irish Seise, a tumult, noise, or bustle.
 Persian 646 Zagh, sedition, mutiny.
 Bambarra A. Ziugu, an enemy.
 Irish Seis, a troop, band, or company
 Anglo-Saxon Secg, a warrior, a soldier.
 Scotch Sege, a soldier.
 Egyptian 506 Sa, a kind of soldier.
 Chin. I. 329 Sze, persons who with armies procure fuel and forage; foragers.
 English Sowe, an ancient warlike instrument for battering walls. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)

- Sanscrit 985 Sa, a weapon.
 Boko African Sa, a bow.
 Mano African Sa, a bow ; *Gio*, African, the same.
 Mampa A. So, a bow.
 Arabic 725 Sahwat, *plural* Sihaa, a flexible bow.
 Bute African Dsog, a bow.
 Bidsogo A. Dsago, a quiver.
 Ngodsia A. Dsaka, a quiver.
 Songo African Sako, a quiver.
 Nupe African Dsika, a quiver.
 Yula African Dsua, *plural* Dsue, a quiver.
 Mano African Tso, or Dso, a quiver.
 Barba African Seou, an arrow.
 Gio African Se, an arrow ; *Dewoi, Basa, Gbe*, African, the
 Mru Arrakan Sa, an arrow. [same.
 Chin. II. 742 She, an arrow, a dart.
 Sanscrit 1109 Saya, an arrow.
 Sanscrit 1109 Sayaka, an arrow, a sword, any weapon.
 Arabic 733 Shakk, one who draws a bow, or pierces with a
 Arabic 733 Shak, armed with pointed weapons. [spear.
 Chin. III. 561 Shay, a short kind of spear or lance.
 Chin. II. 740 Shay, or She, a short spear.
 Chin. II. 428 Shoo, a military weapon of the spear kind.
 Chin. II. 739 Sho, or So, a kind of spear or lance.
 Chin. II. 369 So, a long sort of spear.
 Chin. III. 579 So, a long lance.
 Chin. III. 588 Sa, a spear or lance.
 Chin. III. 585 Sih, an iron spear.
 Chin. II. 739 Tsih, a sort of spear.
 Chin. II. 740 Tsih, a kind of spear or lance.
 Chin. II. 741 Seu, a spear or lance.
 Chin. III. 574 Tsow, a kind of long lance.
 Kasm African Dsua, a spear.
 Dewoi A. Zi, a spear.
 Bagbalan A. Sia, a sword.
 Yula African Sio, a sword.
 Landoro A. Sahigo, a sword.
 Latin Sica, a short sword, poignard, dagger.
 Circassia 127 Seshwey, a sabre, a sword.
 Wolof African Dsasi, a sword ; *Salum*, African, the same.
 Persian 674 Saz, arms, accoutrements.
 Hindu 1232 Saz, arms, apparatus, accoutrements, harness,
 Beran African Dscis, war. [furniture.
 Doai African Sia, war.
 Boko African Si, or Zi, war.
 Ham African Sua, war.

- Kisi African Dsowo, war.
 Circassia 122 Zahwah, war, battle.
 Circassia 122 Zawooa, a campaign.
 Anglo-Saxon Sec, Saec, Saece, war, warfare, battle, strife.
 Gaelic Seich, a combat, an adventurer.
 Irish Seich, a combat, an attack.
 Irish Sachaim, I set upon, I attack.
 Irish Sacadh, sacking, destroying.
 Fijian Saki, to challenge.
 Icelandic Saka, to fight.
 Arabic 651 Zakhkh, rushing upon, assaulting.
 English Shock, a violent onset, the conflict of contending
 Gaelic Sach, to besiege. [armies.
 English Sege, to besiege. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Siege, the setting of an army around or before
 a fortified place for the purpose of compelling
 the garrison to surrender.
 Turkish 783 Sawash, battle, strife.
 English Seize, to invade suddenly, to come upon sud-
 denly, to fall or rush upon suddenly and lay
 Scotch Sase, to seize. [hold on.
 Sanscrit 1112 Sahasa, robbery, felony.
 Spanish Sisar, to pilfer or filch.
 Spanish Sison, a filcher, &c.
 Galla African Tshise, to lurk, to waylay.
 Persian 732 Shas, dishonest.
 Persian 768 Shokh, a robber, highwayman.
 Arabic 757 Shakiy, a robber, a bandit, an assassin.
 French Romn Sacher, to drag away by force.
 French Romn Saker, to drag away with violence. (Supplement.)
 Fijian Saka, to spoil gardens.
 Fanti African Sikewu, spoil.
 Scotch Skaig, to steal.
 Scotch Skegh, to filch.
 English Swag, booty. (J. O. Halliwell's *Archaic, &c.*,
Dictionary, London, 1850.)
 Gaelic Sach, to sack.
 English Sack, to plunder or pillage a town or city.
 Armoric—Sacqua.
 Spanish Saqueo, the act of pillaging or plundering a
 Quichua Peru Suay, theft. [town.
 Quichua Peru Suani, to steal.
 Quichua Peru Sua, a thief.
 Ashanti A. Sei, spoil.
 Turkish 786 Soymak, to rob, plunder, sack.
 Arabic 752 Shaaa, pouring forth a host of marauders.

- Arabic 776 Shayuh, dishonest.
 Chin. II. 814 Tseih, to rob, to thieve, to take clandestinely.
 Chin. III. 420 Tsih, to rob, to plunder; a robber, a bandit.
 Chin. I. 647 Seaou, Seo, or Tseo, a slight invasion or encroachment on; to steal, or by stealth; to impose on. [manner.
 Chin. II. 232 Soo, to take a thing in a furtive or underhand
 Chin. II. 224 Saou, to seize anything with violence.
 Chin. I. 237 Seo, to plunder and seize from by violence.
 Accadian Su, mischief.
 Arabic 403 Saay, mischief.
 Ashanti A. Sei, damage.
 Arabic 799 Zaaia, plural Ziyaa, damage, loss.
 Arabic 807 Zawa, striking with terror.
 Chin. II. 457 Tseu, to injure.
 Chin. II. 534 Tsae, whatever is injurious, dangerous, or calamitous. [mitous.
 Chin. III. 580 Sae, or Shae, to injure or hurt.
 Chin. III. 263 Shih, to injure.
 Sanscrit 1044 Sagh, to injure.
 Hindu 1216 Zak, or Zik, injury, affront.
 Arabic 808 Zayz, injuring, hurting.
 Sanscrit 1112 Sahasa, cruelty, violence, force; any act of aggression, oppression or hatred.
 Arabic 807 Zawz, oppressing, defrauding.
 Arabic 808 Ziyak, oppressing, being hard upon.
 Hebrew Zok (צוק), to distress; an oppressor; troublous. Deut. xxviii. 55, thine enemies shall distress Is. li. 13, the fury of the oppressor. [thee. Dan. ix. 25, even in troublous times.
 Egyptian 476 Sk, to molest. (Vol. I.)
 Egyptian 494 Sek, to molest or corrupt.
 Egyptian 488 Suak, or Suakh, to harm or molest.
 Icelandic Saka, to hurt, harm, seethe.
 French Romn Sacher, to drive away, to put out, to expel.
 Fijian Saga, to trouble, annoy, persecute, be mischievous to.
 Bambarra A. Segey, to vex. [chievous to.
 Hebrew Zoah (זועה), a vexation, a trouble. Is. xxviii. 19, it shall be a vexation. 2 Chron. xxix. 8, delivered them to trouble.
 Hebrew Zoa (זוה), to vex. Hab. ii. 7, that shall vex thee.
 Chin. I. 274 Tseaou, to vex, to trouble.
 Chin. II. 573 Tsuh, to urge, to compel.
 Fijian Sau, to avenge, retaliate.
 Chin. III. 3 Shoo, calamitous.
 Zulu Kafir Sizi, calamity, trouble.

- Gaelic Sas, difficulty, distress, trouble.
- Circassia 143 Sheehzey, invasion, ruin.
- Sanscrit 1009 Sish, to hurt, injure, kill.
- Sanscrit 997 Sash, to hurt, injure, strike, wound, kill.
- Sanscrit 997 Sas, to cut, wound, injure, hurt, strike, kill.
- Chin. II. 547 Sa, or Shae, to wound, injure, kill.
- Chin. II. 429 Sha, to overcome, to seize, to wound, to kill, to
- Chin. II. 104 She, to assassinate, to murder. [murder.]
- Chin. II. 420 Shoo, to kill, to cut off, to exterminate.
- Chin. III. 420 Tsih, to maltreat, to injure, to murder.
- Chin. III. 420 Tsih, to ruin or spoil.
- Arabic 808 Zayaa, ruin, destruction.
- Scotch Skau, a state of ruin or destruction.
- Egyptian 489 Skhuah, to destroy.
- Egyptian 488 Suak, or Suakh, or 508 Sek, to destroy.
- Anglo-Saxon Swic, destructive.
- Fanti African Sikau, to destroy.
- Sanscrit 1019 Sesha, destruction.
- Sanscrit 997 Sas, to destroy.
- Sanscrit 1136 So, to destroy.
- Sanscrit 985 Sa, a destroyer.
- Hebrew Sayh (שׂוּחַ), destruction.
Is. xxiv. 12, smitten with *destruction*.
- Hebrew Soa (שׂוּא), destructions. [destructions].
Ps. xxxv. 17, rescue my soul from *their*
- Hebrew Soah (שׂוּחַה), destruction, desolation.
Ps. xxxv. 8, let *destruction* come upon him.
Is. xlvi. 11, *desolation* shall come upon thee.
- Turkish 792 Zaya, destruction, ruin.
- Hindu 1427 Zai, destroyed, fruitless, abortive.
- Chin. II. 457 Tseu, to destroy.
- Chin. II. 239 Tsuy, to destroy, to set down by overpowering.
- Fanti African Se, to destroy.
- Sanscrit 1032 Sha, destruction, loss.
- Chin. II. 552 Shoo, wild fire, fire in a wilderness.
- Ako African She, to break.
- Fijian Sau, to break.
- Chin. II. 765 Seaou, or III. 710 Suy, to break or rend.
- Chin. I. 451 See, to break or spoil.
- Zulu Kafir Zuka, to break in pieces.
- Gaelic Seac, to wither, waste, or decay. [desolate.]
- Hebrew Sah (שׂוּחַה), to lay waste, to be wasted, to be
2 Kings xix. 25, to *lay waste* defended cities.
Is. vi. 11, until the cities *be wasted* without
inhabitant, and the land *be* utterly *deso-*
late.]
- Chin. I. 250 Tseaou, to exterminate. [late.]

Chin. II. 424	Tsae, to extinguish, to destroy entirely.
Chin. I. 803	Tseih, a place where no human voice is heard, solitary, still.
Arabic 601	Zawa, extirpating.
Polish	Zuzyc, to waste or consume.
Polish	Zuzyty, wasted, consumed.
Persian 722	Sozi, a conflagration.

No. 64. Sba, Saba, Seba, Sheba, Scheba or Seeba has been already considered with No. 24 Sba, Saba, Seba or Sheba.

No. 65. Ddn, Dedan, Dadan or Daidan.

Irish	Dodhuine, a bad man, a rogue.
French Romn	Dodin, indolent, negligent.
Arabic 559	Dadan, useless, unprofitable.
ManchuTartar	Toiton, a deceiver, one who under the appearance of friendship deceives those who trust him.
Zulu Kafir	Tutane, a mischief-maker, a busybody.
Arabic 324	Tadannua, urging on to mean, low or vicious practices.
Arabic 308	Tataaun, or Tataawun, fraud, deceit, trick.
Irish	Dn্থain, deceit.
Arabic 589	Duhdunn, a lie.
Irish	Taidhean, a multitude.
Irish	Taoidhcan, a company. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Taidhean, a troop, a multitude, a cavalcade.
Anglo-Saxon	Thoden, a noise, a din.
French Romn	Titan, a powerful enemy.
Greek	Diadoneo, to overthrow, to shake in pieces.

No. 65 otherwise spelled Daran.

Russian	Durnoi, bad.
Gaelic	Drean, bad.
Irish	Drean, bad, naughty.
Irish	Dreann, surly, dogged. (Supplement.)
Hebrew	Draon or Daraon (דראון), an abhorring, contempt. Isaiah lxvi. 24, shall be an <i>abhorring</i> unto all.
	Dan. xii. 2, shame and everlasting <i>contempt</i> .
Arabic 814	Turaan, unpleasant and bad.
Scotch	Tarraan, a peevish, ill-humoured person.
Iceclandic	Tyrrinn, peevish, fretful.
Scotch	Tirran, any person of a perverse humour.
Hindu 1014	Darun, austere, terrific.

Sanserit 410	Daruna, cruel, pitiless, severe, violent.
English	Diern, severe, stern. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Dern, cruel.
English	Tarn, fierce, ill-natured. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Terne, fierce, choleric.
Welsh	Tryn, fierceness.
English	Tharn, to mock. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Darren, to provoke.
Welsh	Dewryn, a pert or saucy chap.
Polish	Durniac, to abuse, to treat with scorn.
Polish	Durniam, I abuse, &c.
Dutch	Toorn, anger, wrath, rage.
English	Torne, angry. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Anglo-Saxon	Torn, anger, indignation.
Irish	Tearran, anger, vexation.
Gaelic	Tearran, anger, vexation.
Gaelic	Drean, debate, wrangling.
Gaelic	Dreanu, contention.
Arabic 561	Durani, one who walks haughtily.
Turkish 686	Direngh, delay, procrastination.
Persian 565	Daranda, rapacious.
Zincali	Darano, fearful.
Zincali	Daranar, to fear.
Scotch	Darn, to loiter at work.
English	Drone, an idler, a sluggard, one who earns nothing by industry.
English	Trane, to delay or loiter. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Drone, to live in idleness, to do nothing. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and [Porter.]
Sanserit 441	Drna, a rogue or cheat. [Porter.]
Arabic 567	Darayan, using fraud and finesse.
Persian 327	Tarana, slyness, subtlety.
English	Train, stratagem, treachery. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Tryne, art, stratagem. [lete.]
Scotch	Tryne, a train or retinue.
English	Train, a retinue or number of followers.
English	Thring, to press, crowd, or throng.
English	Throng, a crowd, a great multitude.
Anglo-Saxon	Thrang, a throng.
Irish	Tuireann, a multitude.
Gaelic	Tuircan, or Tuireann, a crowd, a multitude, a [troop.]
Polish	Taran, a battering-ram.
Egyptian 532	Taruna, a part of armour.
Cornish	Tarian, a buckler. (Borlasc.)
Welsh	Tarian, a shield.
Welsh	Tren, force, fury.

Welsh	Trin, a battle, trouble, or quarrel.
Irish	Drean, strife.
Irish	Dreann, a battle.
Gaelic	Dreann, a skirmish, a scuffle.
English	Drown, to overwhelm, to overpower.
Sanscrit 441	Drun, to hurt, injure, kill.
Persian 565	Dirang, affliction, destruction.
Irish	Tairean, levelling to the ground. (Supplement.)

No. 66. Asor, Assur or Asshur will be considered with
No. 75 Isra-el.

No. 67. Ltos, Lots, Latus, Latasa or Letush.

Landoma A.	Letsa, bad.
Polish	Ludzic, to delude, to deceive, to beguile.
Polish	Ludze, I delude, &c.
Polish	Ludzenie, the act of deluding, deception.
Arabic 1063	Lats, assembling, collecting.
Hindu 1778	Lutas, plundering, ruin, devastation.
Arabic 1063	Lats, mischief.

No. 68. Lam, Laom, Laomm, Leum, Leumm,
Loom or Luom.

Hindu 1803	Lum, vice, baseness.
Arabic 1072	Luam, vice, villany.
Arabic 1072	Lawm, sin, crime.
Arabic 1054	Lam, culpable, criminal.
Turkish 965	Leim, worthy of blame and reproach.
Turkish 964	Liam, <i>plural of</i> Leim, wretches, reprobates.
Greek	Luma, defilement, disgrace, infamy, an abandoned man. [being angry.]
French Romn	Limer, to look at one with an ill eye, and as
Greek	Lume, outrage by word or deed, affront.
Gaelic	Leamh, saucy, troublesome.
Welsh	Llyn, rigorous, severe.
Swahili A.	Laomu, or Laumu, to blame.
Hindu 1794	Lim, calumny, unjust censure.
Arabic 1076	Laaim, <i>plural</i> Liaam or Luaamaa, vile, abject, base, worthless.
Hindu 1810	Laim, base, ignoble, worthless.
Gaelic	Leoime, pride, self-conceit.
Persian 1054	Lam, boasting.
Scotch	Loamy, slothful, inactive.
	Old Belgic—Lome.

Malayan 307	Lemah, languid.
Gaelic	Leamh, greedy.
Arabic 1074	Lahim, voracious, gluttonous.
Arabic 1074	Luham, a glutton.
Arabic 1072	Luam, mean, sordid, avaricious.
Arabic 1076	Laaam, <i>plural</i> Liaam or Luaamaa, mean, sordid, avaricious; a miser.
Arabic 1052	Laaamat, meanness, sordidness.
Hindu 1803	Lum, avarice.
Arabic 1076	Laaam, cowardly.
Greek	Luma, a pledge.
Gaelic	Luamh, a sneaking person.
Irish	Luamh, a creeping, sneaking person.
Icelandic	Lauma, to put by stealth, to sneak, to go stealthily.
Arabic 1070	Lamus, a liar.
Arabic 1069	Lumaat, <i>plural</i> Limaa, a crowd, a congregation.
Greek	Luma, the offscourings of society.
Arabic 1073	Luham, a numerous army.
Persian 1054	Lama, a corslet of iron.
Ahom Siam	Lem, an arrow.
Khamti Siam	Lim, an arrow.
French	Lame, a sword, a blade, a swordsman.
Malayan 299	Layam, to brandish (as a sword).
Hebrew	Lhm or Lahm (לחם), to fight, to make war. Jer. xxxiv. 7, the king of Babylon's army <i>fought</i> . Deut. xx. 19, in <i>making war</i> against it.
Arabic 1069	Lama, stealing, taking the whole.
Zulu Kafir	Lima, harm, mischief, misfortune.
Swahili A.	Lemea, to oppress, overburden.
Polish	Lamac, to break.
Polish	Lamanie, the act of breaking.
Polish	Lamie, I break.
Greek	Luma, or Lume, ruin, destruction.

No. 69. Ayph, Epha, Ephah, Ipha, Hepha or Hephah; words derived from No. 103 Yob or Iob are included with this name.

Boritsu A.	Yobi, bad.
Balu African	Epiu, bad.
N'goalá A.	Epohu, bad.
Kiranti N.	Auva, bad.
Swahili A.	Ovu, bad, corrupt, wicked.
Swahili A.	Uovu, badness, evil, malice.

- Welsh Hyfai, culpable.
 English Hob, an error or false step. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 887 Aayub, vicious, shameful.
 Hindu 1465 Aib, plural Uyub, a vice, a sin, disgrace, infamy.
 Arabic 830 Aab, disgrace, infamy.
 Turkish 835 Ayb, anything which may cause shame, a defect, a vice.
 Arabic 192 Iaab, outraging decency, provoking, enraging.
 Irish Ob, or Op, provocation.
 Icelandic Afa, or Ofa, overbearing.
 Cornish Avi, Avey, or Avy, spite, envy, discord.
 Swahili A. Wivu, jealous. [(Borlase.)]
 Scotch Wuff, a person of a flighty, fiery disposition.
 English Huffy, petulant.
 English Yappy, irritable. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Hebrew Aybh (אִיבָה), enmity, hatred.
 Gen. iii. 15, I will put *enmity* between thee.
 Ezek. xxxv. 5, thou hast had a perpetual
hatred.
 ManchuTartar Oupiambi, or Ipiambi, to hate anybody.
 ManchuTartar Ipiambi, to hate anybody, to wish them evil.
 Arabic 884 Aayyab, slanderous, loquacious, a reviler.
 English Wipe, a gibe, a jeer, a severe sarcasm.
 English Hipe, to make mouths at, to censure. (Wright's
 Spanish Hipo, anger, rage, fury. [*Obsolete*].)
 ManchuTartar Afambi, to seek a quarrel, to dispute coarsely
 Scotch Yaff, to talk pertly. [or vulgarly.
 English Huff, to offend, to scold. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Huff, a swell of sudden anger or arrogance.
 Scotch Wayf, or Waff, worthless in conduct, ignoble,
 inferior.
 Scotch Waffie, a vagabond, one given to idleness and
 low company.
 Arabic 124 Uffa, a particle expressive of loathing and dis-
 gust. Fie! For shame!
 Scotch Whippy, a term of contempt applied to a young
 female; a malapert person.
 Turkish 660 Hoppa, an affected coxcomb.
 QuichuaPeru Hapani, to boast.
 English Hoop, to brag. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Icelandic Of, pride, conceit.
 Scotch Huffy, proud, choleric. [*Obsolete*].
 English Huff, a bully, a hector; to swagger. (Wright's
 English Huff, a boaster; also to hector, to bully.
 Arabic 1406 Huf, a coward.
 Arabic 1407 Hayyib, timid, fearful.

Polish	Obawa, apprehension, fear.
Arabie 1406	Huf, an empty, slothful, good-for-nothing fellow.
Arabie 1394	Hiff, an empty, light, shallow, insignificant fellow; a sorry serub.
Arabie 34	Ihfaa, being very inquisitive and disagreeably
Ashanti A.	Weafo, a beggar. [importunate.
Dsuku A.	Afe, greedy.
Latin	Aveo, to covet.
New Zealand	Apo, covetous, to be covetous.
Swahili A.	Apa, to swear.
Swahili A.	Apia, to swear to or about.
Swahili A.	Uapo, an oath.
Swahili A.	Afya, to make to swear.
English	Huff, a dodge or trick. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Malayan 10	Upaya, a device or scheme.
Polish	Wab, an allurement, a decoy.
Polish	Wabie, Wabie, to decoy or allure; I decoy.
Polish	Wywabiae, to allure abroad, to wheedle or entice
English	Whip, to do sily. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>) [away.
English	Wipe, to cheat, to defraud.
ManchuTartar	Aifoumbi, to break one's word.
Fanti Afriean	Apan, falsehood.
Anglo-Saxon	Eipe, an assembly.
Anglo-Saxon	Heap, a legion, a troop.
English	Heap, a crowd, a throng, applied to living persons. (Thus used by Bacon, Dryden, &c.)
English	Hepe, a company. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Icelandic	Hopr, a troop, a flock, a bevy.
Dutch	Hoop, a multitude, a set, a gang.
New Zealand	Ope, a large body of persons, an army.
Bumbete A.	Opa, <i>plural</i> Apa, a quiver.
Isoama A.	Aba, a quiver.
Dsimu A.	Ofa, a bow.
Aku Afriean	Ofa, an arrow; <i>Egba, Yoruba, Yagba, Eki, Oworo, Ife, Igala, Afriean, the same.</i>
Eki Afriean	Afa, an arrow.
Idsesa A.	Efa, an arrow; <i>Dsekiri, Afriean, the same.</i>
Egba Afriean	Efo, an arrow, <i>Dsebu, African, the same.</i>
Ako Afriean	Ova, an arrow.
Caribbean	Hippe, arrows.
Toda India	Abu, an arrow.
Persian 1412	Yab, a pointed arrow.
M'be Afriean	Ebei, a sword.
Puka Afriean	Ebe, a sword.
Bamom A.	Ebo, a sword.
Ako Afriean	Obwoa, a sword.

Dsekiri A.	Opia, a sword; <i>Sobo</i> and <i>Udso</i> , African, the
GuguAfrican	Epe, a sword. [same.
French	Epec, a sword.
Opanda A.	Ufo, a sword.
Koro African	Obe, <i>plural</i> Ebe, a spear.
Fulup A.	Ebai, a spear.
Asanti A.	Epia, a spear.
Egyptian 397	Haup, a spy.
French	Epier, to spy.
Orungu A.	Ehuobe, war.
Okuloma A.	Obu, war.
Adampe A.	Ava, war.
Anfuc A.	Afua, war.
Swahili A.	Afa, an enemy.
Hebrew	Ayb (אֵיב), an enemy. Exod. xv. 9, <i>the enemy</i> said, I will pursue. Ps. lv. 3, the voice of <i>the enemy</i> . Hos. viii. 3, <i>the enemy</i> shall pursue him.
Arabie 834	Aaba, drawing up an army in battle array.
English	Whoop, a shout of war, a particular cry of troops when they rush to the attack. The Indians of America are remarkable for their war-whoop.
New Zealand	Hopu, to snatch, to seize.
QuichuaPeru	Hapini, to seize, to catch.
French Romn	Happer, to seize, carry away, rob.
French	Happer, to lay hold of, to nab.
Welsh	Haffiaw, to seize hastily.
Welsh	Haff, a snatch.
FantiAfrican	Wifu, a thief.
English	Heave, to rob. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Swahili A.	Iba, or Ibia, to rob, to steal.
Zulu Kafir	Eba, to steal, rob, plunder.
Arabie 887	Aayub, dishonest.
Arabie 1409	Hayub, formidable, dreaded.
Irish	Op, forec, cruelty.
Hindu 2225	Apaya, injury.
QuichuaPeru	Ypini, to pull down.
GallaAfrican	Hube, to hurt, to ill-treat, to injure.
Persian 1412	Yaba, injury, mischief, spoil, damage.
Hindu 969	Haif, iniquity, oppression.
Arabie 500	Hayf, injustice, violence, oppression.
Arabie 462	Haaif, unjust, cruel, tyrannical.
Turkish 661	Hayf, harm, injury.
Fijian	Yavu, destroyed, burnt, extinct.
Hindu 2225	Apaya, destruction.

No. 70. Apr, Apher, Epher or Hopher has been already considered with No. 12 Abr, Aber, Eber or Heber.

No. 71. Hnk, Anoch, Enoch, Hnoch, Hanoeh, Hanoc, Chanoc, Chanoeh or Chonuch; words derived from No. 79 Hnok, Anoch, Enoch, Ehnoc, Hnoc, Hnoch, Hanoeh, Chanoeh or Chonuch are included with this name.

Anglo-Saxon	Inea, a fault, an offence.
Norman	Inique, wicked.
New Zealand	Whanoke, to be bad, to be troublesome.
Pwo-karen	} Ung, bad.
Siam	
Gaelic	Annag, evil.
Chin. I. 214	Heung, great wickedness, malignity.
Chin. II. 771	Yang, crimes and calamities.
Chin. I. 609	Wang, immoral, wild.
Chin. I. 150	Chhang, bad, vicious.
Chin. II. 608	Kwang, a coarse, vicious appearance.
Chin. II. 183	Khwang, malignant.
English	Cangy, cross, ill-tempered. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Irish	Gnoig, a sulky frown.
Chin. III. 125	Kwang, perverse, rebellious.
Chin. II. 589	Khang, perverse and obstinate.
Chin. II. 148	Hing, or Hang, perverse, quarrelsome.
Chin. I. 146	Ung, perverse, distorted.
Chin. I. 178	Heung, malevolent, cruel.
Chin. III. 326	Heung, violent.
Chin. II. 190	Yung, fierce, audacious.
Chin. II. 258	Ying, to provoke, to rush against, to throw things into confusion.
Chin. II. 169	Yang, to hate.
Arabic 36	Ihnak, hating with unmitigated rancour.
Spanish	Hincha, hatred, enmity.
Chin. II. 148	Kang, to hate.
Icelandic	Kank, gibes.
Icelandic	Kank-viss, jeering, gibing.
Hindu 1621	Kanak, a stigma.
Scotch	Connach, to abuse in whatever way.
Scotch	Knack, to taunt.
Scotch	Knaggie, tart and ill-humoured.
Latin	Ango, to vex or trouble one.
Arabic 36	Ihnak, irritating, exasperating.
Arabic 496	Hanak, being angry, indignant.
Arabic 496	Hanik, enraged.
Arabic 494	Hinak, furious passions.

- Gaelic Annag, anger, displeasure.
 Chin. I. 399 Hang, angry speech.
 Chin. I. 399 Hung, angry language.
 Chin. I. 660 Hing, anger, vexation, rage discovered in the countenance, violent displeasure.
 Chin. III. 367 Hing, an angry tone of speech.
 Chin. III. 392 Ying, anger.
 Chin. II. 731 Ching, an angry look of the eyes.
 Zincoli Conche, anger.
 Chin. II. 133 Kung, hasty temper.
 Cornish Kennkia, to contend. (Borlase.)
 Chin. II. 23 Keang, to dispute.
 Chin. III. 699 Hang, to wrangle obstinately with.
 Chin. III. 351 Heung, wrangling, strife.
 Chin. III. 360 Heung, violent strife and debate, noise and
 Welsh Hengu, to squabble. [elamour.
 Chin. III. 348 Hung, to quarrel.
 Sanscrit 11 Anaka, insignificant, small, contemptible.
 Sanscrit 24 Anaka, inferior.
 Sanscrit 116 Anaka, low, inferior.
 Manchu Tartar Hihanakou, a man whom no one esteems, who has nothing estimable about him, a man of no
 Arabic 982 Kunkua, low, ignoble, trifling, paltry. [value.
 Persian 1026 King, a vulgar, impudent fellow.
 French Cynique, impudent, audacious, barefaced, obscene, indecent.
 Malayan 114 Chungka, haughty, proud, arrogant; scorn, contempt.
 Chin. I. 566 Kang, to carry the head erect in a proud haughty manner.
 Chin. II. 121 Hing, walking in an affected manner.
 Welsh Anach, one that is dull or slow.
 Arabic 834 Aanik, a hanger on.
 Cornish Ownek, a coward. (Borlase.) [gard.
 English Hunks, a covetous sordid man, a miser, a niggard.
 English Chinche, miserly, a miser. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Krebo African Kunokoa, greedy.
 Persian 1026 Kanak, Kimik, or Kinak, parsimonious, stingy.
 German Knieker, a serew, a skinflint. (Lucas's *Dictionary*, Bremen, 1863.)
 German Knicken, to act the skinflint. (Lucas's *Dictionary*, Bremen, 1863.)
 Scotch Geenoch, a covetous insatiable person.
 Gaelic Ceannach, a covenant.
 Irish Ceannaeh, a league or covenant.
 Zulu Kafir Gungu, a secret plot.

- English Gang, a number of persons associated for a particular purpose, as "a gang of thieves."
- English Hank, a confederacy. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Cornish Yunnyg, to unite.
- Chin. II. 727 Heung, deccit; to deceive.
- Chin. III. 502 Wang, to deceive, to impose upon.
- Chin. III. 361 Wang, to deceive and impose upon by false speeches.
- Chin. II. 147 Wang, or Kwang, deceitful.
- Chin. II. 155 Wang, artful, crafty.
- Hindu 914 Chaungi, wheedling.
- Zulu Kafir Yenga, to entice, beguile, decoy, tempt, seduce.
- Swahili A. Uwongo, falsehood.
- Chin. I. 96 Yang, false, unreal, pretended; also to feign.
- Chin. I. 609 Wang, untrue.
- Chin. III. 357 Hwang, lying; to tell lies.
- Greek Chaunax, Chaunakos, Chaunaki, a liar, a cheat.
- Chin. I. 140 Chhing, a spy.
- Chin. III. 657 Chhing, to pcep, to spy.
- Chin. II. 120 Ching, to spy.
- Chin. II. 213 Kang, to stir or work up and make trouble.
- Chin. II. 539 Ching, a multitude.
- Chin. II. 716 Chung, a large concourse of, a multitude.
- Chin. I. 143 Yung, a multitude.
- English Hank, a body of people. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Chin. I. 355 Hung, loud, boisterous.
- Chin. I. 386 Hung, the noise of a crowd of people.
- Chin. I. 609 Wang, confused, irregular, disorderly.
- Chin. II. 201 Kwang, a disorderly, confused appearance.
- Chin. II. 429 Khang, an enemy.
- Manchu Tartar Ing, a camp, a place where soldiers are formed
Chinese—Yng. [five by five.]
- Sanscrit 31 Anika, an army, forces.
- Mbofon A. Eneg, plural Aneg, a bow.
- Tumbuktu A. Hangou, an arrow.
- Lepcha Sikkim Chong, an arrow.
- Bornu African Kanige, an arrow.
- Bidsogo A. Kanyago, a spear.
- Wun African Kanyako, a spear.
- Igu African Oniyeki, a spear.
- New Zealand Whaingā, war, enmity, hostility.
- Eafen African Enog, plural Anog, war.
- Sanscrit 31 Anika, war, combat.
- Irish Uinche, a battle, a skirmish, &c.
- Chin. III. 606 Heung, to fight. [relling.]
- Chin. III. 782 Hung, to fight, the noise of fighting and quar

- Chin. II. 216 Hang, or III. 686 Heang, or II. 240 Ying, or
Romany Ching, to fight, quarrel. [Kheang, to attack.
Gaelic Caonnag, a fight, a skirmish, a fray.
Irish Caonnag, a skirmish.
Chin. II. 244 Chwang, to take, to seize.
Hindu 896 Chungi, illegal abstractions of handfuls of grain
or other market produce.
Sanscrit 273 Khanaka, a housebreaker, a thief.
New Zealand Whenako, a thief.
New Zealand Whanako, or Whenako, to steal; theft.
Chin. II. 418 Yang, calamity, ruin.
Chin. III. 348 Hung, to ruin.
Chin. II. 329 Wang, to rule with club law.
Greek Anagkazo, to force, to compel, to constrain a
person, whether by force, vexation, harassing
or annoyance.
Greek Anagkaios, Anagkaia, constraining by force.
Greek Anagke, force, constraint.
Chin. III. 756 King, to alarm, to affright, to astonish, to surprise.
Chin. II. 120 Ching, to subjugate, to conquer or reduce to
Chin. II. 429 Chung, to kill or slay entirely. [subjection.
Sanscrit 1165 Hanuka, killing, hurting, mischievous.
Ibn African Onyike, a murderer.

No. 72. Abyda, Abida, Abidaa, Abidah or Ebidas; words
derived from No. 86 Avod are included with this name.

- Arabic 8 Abad, a wild, untractable disposition.
Arabic 8 Abad, or Abid, angry and unsociable.
Arabic 835 Aabad, rage, reprobation, denial, refusal; dis-
Malayan 23 Upat, to calumniate, to slander. [dainful.
Greek Aphados, odious, displeasing.
Greek Aphadia, unpleasantness, enmity.
Romany Wafodu, bad, evil.
Latin Avide, greedily, covetously, rapaciously, raven
French Avide, greedy, covetous. [ously.
Arabic 835 Aabad, avidity.
Kambali A. Upadsi, greedy.
Caribbean Abaouati, cowardly.
Arabic 12 Abaad, a traitor.
Arabic 835 Aibad, a society, a fellowship.
Sanscrit 90 Avadhi, an agreement, an engagement.
Fanti A. Afdi, a snare.
Greek Apate, fraud, guile, deceit.
Greek Apatao, to trick, to cheat.
French Romn Abet, ruse, trick, fraud.

English	Abet, to encourage by aid or countenance, but now used chiefly in a bad sense; in law, to incite or assist in a crime.
Arabie 9	Abidat, <i>plural</i> Ubbad, a fable, a parable, a
Arabie 125	Ift, a lie. [romancee.
Greek	Ephodeuo, to visit as a spy, to spy out.
Bagba African	Abad, war.
Bamom A.	Apit, war.
Abadsa A.	Ubuete, a sword.
Icelandic	Heipt, feud, deadly war.
Sanscrit 124	Abadh, to interrupt, to attack, to molest.
Sanscrit 124	Abadha, attack, interruption, molestation, trouble, damage.
Greek	Ephodos, Ephodou, an onset, attack, assault.
Egyptian 463	Hbt, to steal. (Vol. I.)
Turkish 1124	Heybet, awfulness, dreadfulness.
Hindu 136	Afat, a calamity.
Arabie 5	Ibadat, putting to death, exterminating.
French Romn	Abat, the action of pulling down, devastation.
French	Abatis, demolition, pulling down, slaughter.
Assyrian	Abatu, to destroy.
Hebrew	Abd or Abad (אבד), to destroy, destruction. Numbers xxxiii. 52, and <i>destroy</i> all their pictures. Jeremiah xv. 7, I will <i>destroy</i> my people. Esther ix. 24, against the Jews <i>to destroy</i> them. [<i>destruction.</i> Obad. i. 12, of Judah in the day of their
Hebrew	Abdh or Abadah (אבדה), destruction. Proverbs xxvii. 20, hell and <i>destruction</i> are never full.

No. 73. Aldah, Aldaa, Eldaha, Eldahah, Eldaah, Eldaa or Heldaa; words derived from No. 148 Aladh, Elada, Eladah, Eleada, Elhada, Elhadah or Eldaa are included with this name.

Danish	Ilde, evil, bad, wicked.
Greek	Alites, Alitou, or Aleites, Aleitou, a sinner.
Greek	Alitema, a sin, an offensee.
Greek	Alitaino, Aliteso, to sin, to offend against, to
Galla African	Wallatu, error. [transgress.
Arabie 1376	Waludiyat, iniquity, inhumanity.
English	Wild, turbulent, savage, uncivilised.
Anglo-Saxon	Wild, wild. Friesic—Wild.

Dutch	Wild, savage, wild.
Welsh	Allaidd, barbarous, savage, wild.
Irish	Allaidh, savage, wild.
Gaelic	Allaidh, or Alluidh, wild, ferocious, fierce,
Gaelic	Allta, fierce, wild, strange. [savage.]
Irish	Allta, wild, savage.
Cornish	Alta, wild.
English	Weldy, troublesome. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 164	Ulta, reverse, opposite, contrary.
Arabic 148	Aladd, an antagonist, a quarrelsome man.
Irish	Aladh, malice.
Gaelic	Aladh, malice.
Irish	Olleadh, an affront, an indignity.
Arabic 871	Aalt, speaking ill of anyone.
Arabic 146	Alt, a false accusation.
Arabic 490	Halt, contending obstinately, being angry.
English	Wild, vexed, passionate, cross. (<i>Slang</i> .)
English	Hold, a dispute. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 869	Ailat, dispute, strife.
French Romn	Elatie, pride, haughtiness, self-love.
Latin	Elate, haughtily, vaingloriously.
Latin	Elatus, Elata, arrogant, puffed up, haughty.
Arabic 147	Iltiaaa, being sluggish.
English	Elde, to linger, to delay. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Whilt, an idler. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Aletes, Aletou, a stroller, a vagabond.
Greek	Aleteuo, to wander about as beggars do.
Arabic 1406	Hulat, a sacred fire before which the pagan Arabians used to swear.
Arabic 490	Halt, or 35 Ihlat, swearing.
Polish	Uluda, allurements, delusion, illusion, fascination.
Gaelic	Aladh, a lie. [seduction.]
Irish	Aladh, a lie.
French Romn	Aleauter, to break one's word.
Polish	Holota, ragamuffins, rabble.
Anglo-Saxon	Wealt, a trap, a snare.
Gaelic	Euladh, a creeping progress, a stepping softly, a sneaking.
Gaelic	Ealaidh, to creep, to steal softly, to sneak.
Anglo-Saxon	Hilde, a battle, a fight.
Icelandic	Hildir, <i>dative</i> and <i>accusative</i> Hildi, a battle, war; "Vekja hildi, to wage war; Hefja hildi, to "begin a battle."
Anglo-Saxon	Hloth, a band of robbers, what is taken by robbers, booty, spoil.
Anglo-Saxon	Hlothian, to rob, plunder.

Caribbean	Youalouti, a thief.	[gand.
ManchuTartar	Houlatou, a cruel thief, a very malicious bri-	
English	Wholt, a mischievous fellow. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>	
Arabic 869	Ailat, mischief.	[<i>solete.</i>)]
English	Walt, to overthrow. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)	
Gaelic	Oillt, terror, horror, detestation.	
Irish	Oilt, horror, terror, dread, fear.	

No. 74. Aso or Esau will be considered with No.
165 Ausc or Hosa.

No. 75. Yakb, Iachob, Jacob, Jaacob, Jahacob or Jakob.

Polish	Uchybiac, Uchybiam, to do amiss, I do amiss.	
Polish	Uchybienic, fault, trespass, offence.	
Norman	Acoupes, guilty.	[fall into sin.
Arabic 198	Ikaf, rendering culpable or criminal, causing to	
Arabic 1375	Wakaf, practising iniquity; crime, fault.	
Arabic 1359	Wakhf, making evil mention of anyone.	
Arabic 118	Aakaf, rude, cruel, savage.	
Icelandic	Akafi, eagerness, vehemence.	
Icelandic	Akafr, vehement, fiery.	
Arabic 1372	Wikaf, opposing, resisting.	
Arabic 868	Aakbaa, malignant.	
ManchuTartar	Akaboumbi, to be the cause of affliction and violent grief in another, to cause another per- son grief by ingratitude after having received many benefits from him.	
Arabic 1396	Hakb, or Hakab, derision, ridicule.	
Polish	Wykopac, to abuse.	
Swahili A.	Ogopa, to be afraid, to fear.	
Arabic 1372	Wakb, low, mean.	
Arabic 868	Aikabb, proud, disobedient.	
Arabic 419	Jakhkhaf, proud, arrogant.	
Arabic 419	Jakhf, being proud, boasting.	
Arabic 419	Jakhif, proud, haughty, boasting falsely.	
Arabic 488	Hukuf, languor in work.	
Arabic 1372	Wakkaf, tardy, dilatory.	
Hindu 2141	Wakfa, delay.	
Turkish 443	Ukhuvvet, a fraternity, a brotherhood. [a band.	
Hebrew	Agp or Agap, plural Agpym or Agapym (אגפים), Ezekiel xii. 14, him and all his <i>bands</i> . Ezekiel xxxviii. 6, Gomer and all his <i>bands</i> .	
French	Equipe, a gang; " <i>chef d'equipe</i> , foreman of the	
French	Equipee, a trick.	[" <i>gang</i> ."
Portuguese	Jacobea, a hypocrite.	

Hebrew	Akbh or Akabh (הקבה), subtilty. 2 Kings x. 19, but Jehu did it <i>in subtilty</i> .
Hebrew	Akb or Akab (קבה), deceitful. Jeremiah xvii. 9, the heart is <i>deceitful</i> above
Egyptian 550	Kheb, hypocrisy, disguise, deceit. [all things.]
Egyptian 559	Khab, fraud.
Egyptian 560	Khab, hypocrisy.
Egyptian 565	Khab, deceit.
Egyptian 559	Khab, a lie (560 and 565, the same). <i>Memo:</i> As explained in Chapter VI., when speaking of the god Keb, these Egyptian words can be equally well written Akbh, Akheb or Akhab; see Rules of Egyptian grammar then quoted. Moreover the well-known deceitful nature of Jacob's character as evinced in the matter of deceiving his father Isaac, his brother Esau, his father-in-law Laban, and the annexed Hebrew and Polish words, confirm this reading so strongly, that it may now be considered proved that the correct reading of these Egyptian words is Akb, and that they are derived from Yakb, <i>viz.</i> Jacob.
Polish	Ochybiac, to deceive, to baffle, to disappoint.
Polish	Wykpic, Wykpie, to cheat, juggle or whiffle one out of a thing; I cheat, &c.
Polish	Okpic, Okpie, to overreach, outwit, cheat, cozen, bilk, gull; I overreach, &c.
Latin	Aucupo, to watch, spy, or listen.
Latin	Aucupor, to lie upon the catch for, to seek or gain by cunning.
French Romn	Accoper, to equip oneself, to put on a cuirass.
Quichua Peru	Huicopa, a sling.
Nufi African	Yukba, a bow. [can. the same.]
Opanda A.	Ogba, an arrow; <i>Igu</i> and <i>Egbira-Hima</i> . African.
Nupe African	Egba, an arrow; <i>Ēsitako</i> , African. the same.
Kamuku A.	Agoaba, an arrow.
Ondo African	Akofa, an arrow.
Basa African	Agba, an arrow.
Aku African	Agbo, a quiver; <i>Egba, Idsesa, Yoruba, Yaqba, Eki, Dsumu, Dsebu, Ife, Ondo</i> . African. the
Opanda A.	Ehagba, a quiver. [same.]
Egbira- Hima A. }	Ohagba, a quiver.
Udso African	Agba, a quiver.
Abadsa A.	Ogbe, a quiver.

Isiele African	Egbu, a quiver.
Igala Afriean	Ahyagba, a quiver.
Dsekiri A.	Egbo, a quiver.
Koro African	Ogba, <i>plural</i> Egba, a sword.
Egba Afriean	Ogbo, a sword.
Dsebu A.	Egba, a spear.
Dsekiri A.	Yegba, a spear.
Yala African	Ogba, a spear.
French Romn	Hokebos, a lance or pike.
French Romn	Hochebos, Hokebos, or Hocquebos, an ancient kind of soldiers armed with pikes; also the
Biafada A.	Aguba, war. [pike itself.
Arabic 833	Aakib, or 869 Aakkub, a dense multitude.
Arabic 419	Jakhif, <i>plural</i> Jukhuf, a numerous or large army.
Arabic 419	Jakhif, or Jakhf, terrifying.
Arabic 37	Ikhafat, terrifying and intimidating.
Turkish 441	Ikhafe, a frightening.
Swahili A.	Ogofya, to frighten.
Arabic 1374	Wukuf, a conflict, an engagement.
Italian	Accaffare, to snap up, to gripe, to clutch.
French Romn	Acciper, to take, to convey away by sleight of
Welsh	Achub, to seize upon. [hand, or to pilfer.
Latin	Ocupo, to seize upon forcibly or without right.
Arabic 864	Aikab, making gain or plunder.
ManchuTartar	Akaboumbi, to cause affliction to others.
Spanish	Acabar, to harass, to drive to extremity, to consume. [nate.
Polish	Wygubiae, to destroy, to extirpate, to exterminate.
Polish	Wygubianie, the act of destroying, extirpating,
Latin	Occupo, to overwhelm. [or exterminating.
Egyptian 539	Ukp, destruction.

No. 75. Ysral or Israel; it has been already explained, *viz.* in Chapter VI., that this title is a compound, being composed of the two words Ysr or Isr and Al or El, Jacob's correct *alias* being simply Ysr or Isr; words derived from No. 3 Asor, Asur, Assur, Assour, Ashur or Asshur, No. 66 Asor, Asur, Assur, Assouric, or Asshur, No. 118 Asr, Aser, Asir, Asser or Asher, No. 128 Yzr, Aisar, Aser, Ieser, Issaar, Isseier or Issari and No. 134 Yazr, Iezer, Ihezer, Aeazer or Hieser are included with this name.

Hindu 124	Asharr, very vicious or malignant, atrocious.
Arabic 1364	Wizr, <i>plural</i> Awzar, a crime, a sin.
Arabic 1364	Wazr, or Wizr, committing a crime, sinning.

- Arabic 1363 Wazr, being oppressed with guilt.
 Persian 67 Azar, cross-tempered.
 Arabic 862 Aizyar, bad-tempered.
 French Romn Azir, anger, hatred, rancour.
 French Romn Azirar, to hate.
 Latin Osor, Osoris, a hater.
 Swahili A. Izara, to tell scandal about, to make things public about a person improperly.
 Turkish 451 Azar, that which vexes, troubles or pains.
 Swahili A. Hasiri, to vex.
 Swahili A. Hasira, anger.
 Arabic 96 Ashar, being proud and insolent; insolence, sauciness, frowardness, petulance.
 Persian 66 Azari, insolent.
 Persian 70 Azur, or Azwar, avaricious, greedy.
 Arabic 481 Hasar, avaricious; covetousness.
 Latin Esuries, Esuriei, niggardliness.
 Arabic 482 Hasir, an assembly.
 Hebrew Asr (אסר), to bind, a bond.
 Num. xxx. 2, if any man swear an oath to bind his soul with a bond.
 Num. xxx. 10, bound her soul by a bond.
 Num. xxx. 11, every bond wherewith.
 Arabic 102 Isr, Asr, or Usr, a compact, convention, treaty, or agreement.
 Arabic 1367 Wisr, a compact.
 English Whizzer, a falsehood. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 471 Huzurra, false, vain; a falsehood.
 Arabic 838 Ausr, Aasar, a lie.
 Arabic 838 Aasara, he lied.
 Swahili A. Azur, perjury.
 Polish Huzar, a hussar.
 English Hussar, a mounted soldier.
 Arabic 1420 Hashar, a troop, a corps.
 Arabic 70 Azwar, an army.
 Egbele A. Useri, a bow.
 Georgian Isari, an arrow.
 Timne African Asor, plural Esor, an arrow.
 Sanscrit 106 Asira, an arrow. [the same.
 Baga African Asor, plural Esor, a spear; *Timne*, African,
 French Romn Houssurer, to take away, to carry off.
 Arabic 854 Aasr, taking away perforce.
 Swahili A. Hasara, loss.
 Swahili A. Hasira, to injure.
 Swahili A. Hasiri, to do harm to.
 Hindu 97 Azar, injury, trouble, affliction.

Hindu 97	Azar, affliction, injury.
Persian 66	Azar, molestation, injury, outrage.
Persian 66	Azari, affliction, trouble.
Persian 66	Azaridan, to molest, vex, harass, afflict.
Eskimo	Assero-rpok, he destroys.

Memo: "Rpok" is a conjugational terminal of verbs in this language.

No. 76. Lah, Lia, Leia, Lea or Leah, which, according to Rule III., may be equally well written Lach, Lagh, Lae, Lag or Lak, and, according to Rule I., Loc, Log, Lok, &c.; words derived from No. 90 Leui or Leuei are included with this name.

Chin. I. 330	Le, wicked. (<i>See</i> also II. 195 and 350.)
Chin. II. 705	Le, wicked, vicious.
Chin. I. 238	La, wiked.
Chin. II. 183	La, wiked, bad.
Arabie 1065	Laaa, of a bad disposition or stoek.
Madi India	Lago, bad.
Danish	Lak, a vice, a fault. [759.]
Coptic	Laki, shamelessness, importunity. (<i>Bunsen</i> , v.
Chin. I. 153	Luh, to put to shame, to disgrace.
Chin. II. 193	Luh, foolish conduct, disgrace.
Arabic 1064	Liaaa, or 1065 Laaw, bad-tempered, and low-
Chin. I. 390	Laou, verbosity. [bred.
Chin. I. 426	Low, loquacity, verbosity.
Chin. II. 176	Le, much talk, loquacious, loquacity.
Chin. I. 423	Le, uneeasing talk.
Chin. II. 705	Le, perverse.
Chin. II. 175 } Chin. II. 350 }	Le, perverse, ungovernable.
Chin. I. 238	La, perverse, unkind, inhuman.
Chin. I. 330	Le, violent, cruel, dangerous.
Chin. II. 277	Luy, to push from one.
English	Lawe, rough, brutal. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
ManchuTartar	Lehemi, to be discontented.
Chin. II. 167	Lew, resentment, hatred.
Hindu 1768	Lag, spite, grudge, rancour, enmity.
Hebrew	Lag (לג), scorn, derision; to laugh at, mock; a Ps. cxxiii. 4, a <i>scorning</i> of those. [mocker. Ezek. xxxvi. 4, became a prey and <i>derision</i> . Job ix. 23, he will <i>laugh at</i> the trial of the innocent. [cometh. Prov. i. 26, <i>I will mock</i> when your fear Ps. xxxv. 16, with hypoeritical <i>mockers</i> .

- Scotch Lak, to reproach; a taunt, a scoff.
 Chin.III.369 Luh, to ridicule, to satirise.
 Chin.III.354 Le, to speak against, to rail, to scold.
 Chin.III.382 Le, to rail at, to scold.
 Arabic 1052 Lahi, a rebuker, a chider.
 ManchuTartarLehemi, to accuse again and again.
 Fijian Lawa, to accuse a person on suspicion only.
 Arabic 1060 Lahy, confounding, cursing, speaking evil of,
 Chin. I. 125 Le, anger, angrily. [trading.
 Zulu Kafir Laka, anger, passion, wrath, fierce temper.
 Spanish Lucha, a contest or dispute.
 Arabic 1074 Layyaa, disputations.
 ManchuTartarLaihou, a quarrelsome person.
 Chin. I. 125 Le, wrangling.
 Chin. II. 588 Leih, dogs fighting.
 ManchuTartarLaombi, to go to and fro barking continually.
 English Low, mean, common, vulgar.
 Chin.III.615 Low, low, vulgar, mean, obscure.
 Chin. I. 116 Le, vulgar.
 Chin. I. 260 Leue, mean, vulgar, depraved.
 Polish Lichy, mean, shabby or paltry.
 French Lache, low, mean, lazy.
 French Romn Lachi, idle.
 English Lache, sluggish. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Lag, slow, sluggish, tardy; to loiter.
 Scotch Lag, or Luggie, sluggish, slow, tardy.
 Scotch Laych, to linger.
 Dutch Log, or Logge, slow, lazy.
 Scotch Loy, sluggish.
 Scotch Lowie, a drone, a large soft, lazy person.
 Dutch Lui, or Luy, lazy, idle, sluggish.
 Chin. I. 174 Luy, idle, lazy.
 Persian 1055 Lawidan, to boast, to vaunt.
 Arabic 1074 Lahwak, a vain boaster.
 Arabic 1060 Lakhy, much nonsensical talk.
 Arabic 1067 Laka, overcoming in talk or disputation.
 Arabic 1065 Laaw, plural Liaaa, a glutton.
 Arabic 1065 Laaa, greedy; a glutton.
 Arabic 1072 Lawa, being avaricious.
 Chin.III.420 Lac, to hoard up.
 Sanscrit 870 Luh, to covet
 Chin. I. 229 Le, to covet.
 Chin.III.426 Lew, to be covetous of gain.
 Arabic 1072 Lawa, being cowardly and villanous.
 French Lache, a coward, a poltroon.
 Polish Liga, a league or confederacy.

- Spanish Liga, a league or confederacy.
 Italian Lega, a league, a confederacy.
 French Ligue, a league, a confederacy.
 English Lege, a treaty or league. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 English League, an alliance or confederacy, combination or union of two or more persons for executing any design in concert.
 Swedish Loka, a gang: as "*Han ar med i lokan*, he is "one of the gang."
 Hebrew Lhkh or Lahkh (להקה), a company.
 1 Sam. xix. 20, *the company* of the prophets.
 Chin. I. 156 Leaou, a colleague.
 Chin. I. 108 Leu, an associate.
 Chin. III. 40 Luy, to connect or bind together, to concatenate, to involve, to implicate.
 Chin. III. 7 Luy, to unite persons together, to implicate.
 French Lier (Liant, Lie, Je lie, &c.), to bind. *Se lier*, to bind oneself, to make a league with one.
 (*See Fleming and Tibbin's Dictionary.*)
 Welsh Llwl, an oath.
 Gaelic Lua, an oath.
 Irish Lua, an oath.
 Arabic 1060 Lahij, fraud, guile, deceit.
 Chin. III. 389 Leu, deceitful, fraudulent.
 Persian 1076 Liwa, a deceiver.
 English Lay, a dodge. (*Slang.*)
 Persian 1055 Lawa, a trick, fraud.
 Fijian Lawa, a stratagem, a snare.
 Fijian Lawaki, a device, a stratagem.
 Persian 1067 Lak, or Luk, cheating, deceiving.
 Persian 1052 Lach, a deception, a trick.
 Persian 1053 Lagh, deception, deceit, fraud, imposition.
 Latin Laqueus, Laquei, a snare, device, wile, equivocation, trick.
 Latin Laqueo, to ensnare.
 Swedish Lacka, to allure, decoy, entice, inveigle.
 Portuguese Laco, a wile, a trick.
 Dutch Laage, a wile.
 Greek Loxos, Loxe, indirect, ambiguous.
 Persian 1054 Lau, flattery.
 Hindu 1771 Lao, or Lawa, flattery.
 Persian 1055 Lawa, adulation, flattery.
 Persian 1076 Liwa, a flatterer. [by the language used.
 Chin. I. 386 Luy, to gloss over with words, to conceal from
 Chin. III. 379 Le, language intended to deceive.
 Scotch Le, a lie.
 Anglo-Saxon Leah, a lie.

English	Lie, that which deceives and disappoints confidence; to say or do that which deceives another when he has a right to know the truth, or when morality requires a just representation. Russian—Loj.
Anglo-Saxon	Laeg, a lie.
Polish	Lga, a lie, or falsehood.
German	Luge, a lie, a falsehood.
Fijian	Lawaki, a betrayer, a cheater
Anglo-Saxon	Laewa, a betrayer, a traitor.
ManchuTartar	Laihou, a mutineer.
Chin. III.391	Leaou Leih, artful, crafty speech.
Chin. III.871	Le, a multitude.
Chin. III.510	Luh, a crowd.
Welsh	Llu, a throng, multitude.
Cornish	Lu, the mob, the vulgar. (Borlase.)
Greek	Lya, or Lua, faction, riot.
Chin. I. 430	Laou, noise, clamour.
Chin. II.415	Leih, a state of confusion.
Chin. II.278	Leih, disorder, confusion.
Chin. III.684	Leue, trouble and clamour.
Chin. III.224	Lew, the noise of a multitude.
English	Lag, the lowest class.
French Romn	Laches, a cuirass.
French Romn	Locque, a sort of weapon.
Mose African	Loko, a quiver.
Alege African	Leko, a spear.
Buduma A.	Lai, a spear.
ManchuTartar	Louhou, the name of a particular kind of arrow.
Talain Siam	Lau, an arrow.
ChepangNepal	La, an arrow.
Kami	} Li, an arrow.
Arrakan	
Kambali A.	Lia, an arrow.
Ndob African	Le, a bow.
Mano African	La, a sword.
ManchuTartar	Loho, a sabre.
ManchuTartar	Leoumbi, to perform military evolutions.
Welsh	Llu, an army, a host.
Cornish	Llu, an army.
Chin. I. 225	Lee, the ranks of an army.
Turkish 963	Liwa, a brigade of soldiers; also a flag, banner or [standard.
Yala African	Lcu, war.
Dsarawa A.	Llo, war.
Koro African	Loko, war.
Welsh	Llech, or Llych, a covert or hiding-place.

Welsh	Llechu, to lurk.
Greek	Lochao, to lie in ambush or ambuscade, to lie in wait, to waylay or entrap.
Dutch	Laage, an ambush, a lying in wait.
Fijian	Lawa, an ambush.
Sanscrit 868	Laya, the act of cowering, lurking, or hiding.
Sanscrit 868	Li, to hide in, to cower down in, to lurk.
Chin. II. 277	Le, to oppose as an enemy.
Chin. I. 235	Lo, to attack. [battle it out.
Zulu Kafir	Lwa, Liwa, or Lwiwa, to fight, contend with,
Chin. II. 241	Leo, to seize and pull all together, to plunder.
Chin. II. 248	Loo, to take captive, to seize, to plunder.
Chin. II. 222	Leo, to take by violence, plunder, rob.
Greek	Leia, booty, plunder, especially cattle and such property as is most liable to be driven off or
Assyrian	Laku, to take. [pillaged.
Anglo-Saxon	Laecan, to seize, to take.
Anglo-Saxon	Laehte, seized, taken.
Chin. II. 277	Leu, to encroach upon, to invade another's rights.
Chin. III. 789	Leuh, or I. 169 Luy, to injure.
Quichua Peru	Lliquini, to break.
Spanish	Llaga, any damage or mishap caused by pain,
English	Lack, hurt or damage. [grief or affliction.
Fulah African	Loyaki, a murderer.
Greek	Loigos, Loigou, ruin, mischief, death.
Swahili A.	La, to consume, to wear away, to eat.
Chin. II. 206	La, to break, to destroy.
Chin. I. 169	Luy, to destroy.
Chin. II. 256	Lae, to rend and destroy.

No. 77. Rhl, Rahil, Rahel or Raehel.

French Romn	Roille, wicked, hateful; a rogue, a vagabond.
Danish	Raekel, a vicious person.
German	Ruchlos, impious, wicked, criminal.
English	Rackle, rude and unruly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Reul, to be unruly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Zulu Kafir	Rolo, rough, coarse.
German	Rekelei, coarse vulgarity.
Hebrew	Rkyl or Rakayl (רַכַּיִל), a talebearer, slanders. Leviticus xix. 16, thou shalt not go up and down as a talebearer among the people. Jeremiah vi. 28, walking with slanders.
Hebrew	Rgl or Ragal (רָגַל), to backbite, to slander. Ps. xv. 3, he that backbiteth not with his tongue.

2 Sam. xix. 27, he *hath slandered* thy servant.

- English Roily, to baekbite. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Dutch Ralle, a chatting gossip.
 Swedish Ralla, to tell idle stories.
 Icelandic Rella, grumbling.
 English Rile, or Roil, to vex. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Roil, to excite some degree of anger, to disturb the passion of resentment, to perplex.
 English Rail, to provoke to anger. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 French Romn Roiller, to look around one with eyes restless from anger.
 French Romn Rooille, or Roille, fury, anger.
 English Rail, to scoff, to utter reproaches, to use insolent
 French Railler, to laugh at, to jeer. [language.
 French Romn Rigoler, to rail, to mock.
 French Romn Rigolage, mockery, raillery.
 French Romn Rigoleur, one who rails or mocks.
 French Romn Raille, raillery, derision.
 Scotch Rally, mean, unhandsome, ungenteel.
 Scotch Rewell, haughty.
 Portuguese Ralhar, to swagger, to scold.
 Zulu Kafir Rula, a ravenous person.
 French Receler, to embezzle.
 French Recel or Recele, a receiving of stolen goods.
 French Racaille, the riffraff, rabble, mob.
 French Romn Racaille, the riffraff, the mob.
 French Racoleur, one who makes it his profession to entice men to serve in the army.
 French Raeoler, to entice men as above, to kidnap. (See Fleming and Tibbin's *Dictionary*.)
 English Rally, to assemble, to unite.
 English Rally, a multitude. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Icelandic Rill, a mob.
 Hindu 1208 Rel, a crowd, a bustle.
 English Rule, a tumult. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Hindu 1199 Raula, noise, alarm, tumult, sedition.
 French Romn Roelle, a sort of shield.
 French Romn Rouele, Roele, or Rouelle, the name of a very
 Fijian Rogele, a flag or banner. [large weapon.
 Arabic 613 Rijl, an army.
 Arabic 612 Rajil, plural Rijal, infantry.
 Hebrew Rgl or Ragal (רגל), a spy; to spy.
 Gen. xlii. 16, by the life of Pharaoh, surely ye are *spies*.
 Num. xxi. 32, Moses sent to *spy out* Jaazu.

Josh. vi. 26, Joshua sent *to spy out* Jericho.

Gaelic	Rochall, a fray.
Gaelic	Rochuillcach, terrible, very dangerous.
Wolof African	Ragalu, danger.
Arabic 613	Rijl, destruction.

No. 78.	Raobn, Raubin, Reuben, Rouben or Ruben.
Sanscrit 834	Ravana, unsteady, fickle.
English	Ruffian, a robber, a boisterous, brutal fellow ready for any crime.
Dutch	Roffiaan, a ruffian.
Scotch	Ravin, ravenous.
English	Repine, to be discontented, to envy, to murmur, to fret oneself.
Irish	Ruibhne, a numerous host, vast crowds.
Spanish	Rebano, a crowd.
Arabic 608	Rubban, a crowd.
Gaelic	Roibne, or Ruibhne, a lance, a dart.
Irish	Roibne, a lance, a dart.
Irish	Ruibhne, a lance.
Hindu 1160	Raebans, a kind of spear.
Bode African	Rapan, an axe.
French Romn	Ravine, a long sword. (Supplement.)
Italian	Rovina, fury, violence, fierceness.
Zincali	Rifian, danger.
Polish	Rabanina, fray, battle, fight, slaughter.
French Romn	Ribon-ribaine, willing or unwilling, no matter what the consequence may be.
Zulu Kafir	Ribanisa, to take off another person's things mixed with one's own, for the purpose of stealing them.
French	Rapiner, to pillage, to pilfer. [ing them.]
French	Rapinier, a pilferer.
French	Rapine, rapine, plundering, plunder, spoil, prey.
Latin	Rapina, robbery, pillage, depredation.
Italian	Rapina, rapine.
Spanish	Rapina, rapine.
Spanish	Rapinar, to plunder.
Portuguese	Rapina, rapine, taking by violence.
Portuguese	Rapinhar, to commit rapine, to plunder.
English	Rapinc, the act of plundering, the seizing and carrying away of things by force; also violence.
English	Rabine, rapine. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [force.]
Gaelic	Robainn, to rob; also a robbery, plundering.
Gaelic	Reubainn, robbing, robbery, plundering, freebooting.

Irish	Reuban, plundering, robbery, destruction.
Irish	Robuin, robbery.
Persian 607	Rahban, a robber.
Sanscrit 847	Rihvan, a thief.
English	Raveyne, theft. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Ravine, to take by force, also rapine. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>) [prey.
English	Raven or Ravin, to obtain by violence; plunder,
Danish	Revner, to tear, to rend, to break asunder.
Danish	Reven, torn in pieces.
Italian	Rovina, or Rovinio, ruin, destruction, desolation.

No. 78 *otherwise spelled* Rubil or Reubel.

Arabie 642	Riabal, villanous.
Arabie 611	Rabil, a robber who goes plundering alone.
French Romn	Ribleer, to prowl about at night as thieves and assassins do, and with pretty similar intentions.
French Romn	Ribleur, or Ribleux, an adventurer, a debauched fellow, a prowler by night, one who is addicted to all kinds of vices.
French Romn	Riblerie, robbery, theft, marauding.
French	Ribleur, a prowler.
English	Raffle, to live disorderly. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Ruffle, to agitate, to disturb, to throw into confusion or disorder, to jar, to be in contention.
Latin	Reflo, to thwart or cross one.
English	Reville, to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language.
French	Ravaler, to disparage.
Latin	Rabula, a brawling, jangling fellow.
Portuguese	Rebellao, self-willed, stubborn, obstinate, refrac-
French	Rebelle, obstinate, refractory. [tory.
English	Ribald, low, base, mean; a low, vulgar, brutal
Spanish	Repelo, a dispute, a scuffle. [wretch.
Italian	Rovella, rage, fury, madness.
German	Raffel, a babbling, prating, scolding woman, a gossip, a scold.
English	Ravel, to talk idly. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Robble, frivolous talk. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Portuguese	Rabulao, a boaster.
Gaelic	Rabhladh, boasting.
Arabie 603	Raabalat, walking pomposly.
Cornish	Ribla, to swagger. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
English	Ruffle, to swagger, to bully. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
French Romn	Reveleux, a braggadocio or bully.

- Arabie 627 Rafil, one who sweeps the ground with his clothes pompously but ungracefully.
- Arabie 627 Raff, a dragging of one's garments, swinging the arms, and walking fastidiously but without [grace.
- French Romn Revel, pride.
- French Romn Revele, proud, haughty, arrogant.
- Welsh Rhyfawl, arrogant or assuming.
- Anglo-Saxon Reafful, rapacious.
- Anglo-Saxon Reaff, greedy.
- French Romn Ripailleux, a glutton.
- Arabie 642 Riabal, rapacious.
- Zulu Kafir Robolo, envy, grudging desire.
- Latin Rabula, a pettifogger. [fogger.
- Portuguese Rabula, an ignorant, tricking lawyer, a petti-
- German Rabbeler, or Rabulist, a prattling, contemptible pleader, a pettifogger.
- German Rabbelei, idle declamation, pettifogging demean-
- Danish Rabulist, a chicaner or wrangler. [hour.
- Arabie 603 Raabalat, wiliness, subtlety.
- English Riple, to utter falsehoods. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Portuguese Refolho, dissembling, dissimulation, counterfeit.
- Welsh Rhyfawl, flattery.
- Italian Raffola, a crowd, a throng of persons.
- Italian Ruffola, a scrambling.
- English Ruffle, a tumult or bustle. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Irish Rapal, noise.
- Gaelic Rabal, or Rapal, a noise, a bustle. [throng.
- Portuguese Rebolico, a tumult or noise; also a crowd, a
- Scotch Rabil, a disorderly train.
- English Rabble, a tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people, the mob, the dregs of the people.
- English Rebel, one who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, one who wilfully violates a law; also to revolt, to rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.
- German Rebell, a rebel, a mutineer.
- Dutch Rebel, a rebel.
- Dutch Rebellie, rebellion.
- Danish Rebeller, a rebel, a mutineer.
- Norman Rebellite, rebellion.
- Norman Rebealx, rebels.
- French Rebeller, to rebel, to revolt.
- French Rebelle, a rebel.
- Italian Ribelle, a rebel.
- Italian Rubello, rebellious.
- Gaelic Reubalaeh, rebellious.

French Romn	Reveler, to rebel, to revolt.
French Romn	Reveleux, a rebel.
French Romn	Revel, rebellion, disorder, confusion.
Latin	Rebello, to rebel, to revolt, to rise up against.
Latin	Rebellio, an insurrection.
Zulu Kafir	Rubelo, a large walking shield.
Spanish	Repello, an arrow barbed with plumes to assist the straight darting of it.
French	Rappel, drums beating to arms.
French	Rappeler, to beat to arms.
English	Revelly, the beat of drum about break of day to give notice to the soldiers to arise and the sentinels to forbear challenging.
Welsh	Rhyfel, war or warfare.
Welsh	Rhyfela, or Rhyfelu, to wage war.
Italian	Rifilare, to spy, to report.
English	Rifle, to seize and bear away by force, to snatch, to strip, to rob, to pillage, to plunder.
Scotch	Ruffill, loss, injury.
Norman	Riflure, a rifling.
Norman	Riflez, rifled.
French	Rafler, to carry away, to carry off.
English	Riffer, a plunderer. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Rupl, a plundering.
Icelandic	Rupla, to plunder.
Irish	Robail, a robbery.
Welsh	Rheibiawl, forcing, overpowering.
Arabic 623	Raabalat, tearing, dividing, breaking in pieces.
Arabic 623	Raabalib, one who tears whatever he can.
Latin	Revello, to extirpate.

No. 79. Hnok, Anoch, Enoch, Ehnock, Henoc, Henoeh, Hanoeh, Chanoeh or Chonuch has been already considered with No. 71 Hnk, Anoch, Enoch, Henoeh, Hanoeh, Hanoc, Chanoc, Chanoeh or Chonuch.

No. 80. Ploa, Palu, Pallu, Phalu, Phallu, Fallu. Phallo or Phallon will be considered with No. 152 Bla, Bala, Balaa, Bale, Balec, Bela, Belah or Bolau.

No. 80 *otherwise spelled* Apollo has been already considered with No. 22 Aobl, Obal, Ubal, Hobal, Ebal or Aebel.

No. 81. Hzrn, Esron, Assaron, Hesron or Chesron; words derived from No. 98 Hzrn, Asron, Hesron or Chesron * are included with this name.

French Romn	Osoron, hard, surly, misanthropic.
Polish	Oczerniac, to cast an aspersion, to blacken: as " <i>Bardzo go oczernili w tej sprawie</i> , they have " greatly blackened him in that affair."
Polish	Oczernianie, slander.
English	Assurance, impudence, impertinence, bouncible impudent behaviour.
French	Casernc, barracks for soldiers.
English	Gesernc, a battle-axe. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Gwasarn, booty.
Persian 68	Azrang, destruction.
Gaelic	Easran, dispersion.

No. 81 otherwise spelled Arson; words derived from No. 98 Arson are included with this name.

English	Arson, the malicious and felonious burning of another man's house.
Polish	Norman—Arseun. [slaughter, &c. Wyrznac, Wyrznc, to slaughter, to massacre, I

No. 82. Krmy, Carmi, Charmi or Charmei will be considered with No. 155 Gharem.

No. 83. Smaon, Semcon, Sumeon, Symeon, Simeon,
Simhon or Shimeon.

Persian 660	Zimahn, of an evil disposition.
Gaelic	Scamhan, a villanous person, a term of great personal contempt.
Icelandic	Sman, a disgrace, shame.
Sanscrit 1068	Samanyu, angry, fierce, enraged.
ManchuTartar	Tehaman, a quarrel, a dispute, a brawl.
Polish	Szumnos, pomp, vain show, bombast.
Greek	Semnos, Semne, proud, haughty, contemptuous.
Greek	Semnoo, to hold the head high, to give oneself
Latin	Somnus, Somni, sloth, laziness. [airs.
Persian 660	Zimahn, avaricious.
Persian 660	Zamahan, sordid, mean, doing good to none.
Sanscrit 1076	Samahan, to unite.
Sanscrit 1042	Samhan, to unite closely, to bring together.
Sanscrit 1067	Samanj, to join together.

Sanscrit 1068	Samana, meeting, going together, union.
Sanscrit 1073	Samani, to lead, bring or join together, to collect, to assemble. [together.
Persian 676	Saman, an assembly, a company of people met
Anglo-Saxon	Samnian, to assemble.
Anglo-Saxon	Somnian, to assemble, to collect.
	Moeso Gothic—Samen.
	Frisic—Samena.
	High German } —Samanon. of 800 A.D. }
Anglo-Saxon	Somnung, an assembly.
Anglo-Saxon	Samne, together.
Anglo-Saxon	Somen, together.
Scotch	Samin, or Samyn, together, conjoined with. Belgic—Samen.
Greek	Smenos, Smeneos, Smenei, a swarm, a crowd.
Mongolian	Somon, an arrow.
Latin	Summano, to take what belongs to another man, to steal or haul away greedily.
Malayan 160	Samun, to rob travellers, to plunder or strip.
Arabic 793	Samayan, a starting up, an assault; one who makes a sure charge.
Sanscrit 1068	Samana, a battle, fighting.
Arabic 600	Zamayan, hurting, injuring.
Sanscrit 1042	Samhan, to strike, kill, destroy completely.
Sanscrit 1042	Samhanu, destructive, deadly.

No. 84. Ymoal, Iemuel, Iemouel, Jemuel or Jamuel; words derived from No. 99 Hmol, Hemul, Hemuel, Hamuel, Hamul, Amul, Iemouel, Iemuel or Jemuel are included with this name.

Hebrew	Aml or Amal (אמל), wickedness, mischief. Job iv. 8, that plough iniquity and sow <i>wickedness</i> . Psalms vii. 14, they conceive <i>mischief</i> . Prov. xxiv. 2, their lips talk of <i>mischief</i> .
Arabic 876	Aimlat, wickedness, depravity of the heart.
Irish	Amhail, or (in Supplement) Amuil, evil, mis-
Irish	Amail, mischief. (Supplement.) [chief.
Ako African	Ommule, to accuse.
Icelandic	Jamla, to grumble.
Latin	Humilis, Humile, low, mean, base, ignoble.
Arabic 191	Ihmal, indolence.
Turkish 512	Ihmal, a neglecting. [lence, delay.
Hindu 237	Ihmal, negligence, inattention, carelessness, indo-

Arabic 161	Amyal, pusillanimous.
Persian	Hamal, a partner. (See Tucker's <i>Persian Dictionary</i> , page 102.)
Hindu 2192	Hamal, or Humal, an associate.
Arabic 1401	Hamallaa, deceitful, treacherous.
Arabic 876	Aamlat, deceit, perfidy.
Polish	Omylac, to balk, to frustrate, to mislead, to involve in error.
Greek	Aimulia, winning, wily manners.
Greek	Aimulios, flattering, wily, wheedling.
French Romn	Emmiauler, to deceive, to impose upon by fine words. (Supplement.)
Scotch	Jummle, to muddle, to foul, to distract, to confound, to unhinge.
Malayan 105	Jumlah, congregation, assemblage.
Arabic 438	Jumul, a crowd of people.
Scotch	Hemmil, a crowd.
Greek	Omilos, Omilou, an assembled crowd or throng of people, a crowd, a mass, a mob, the confused noise of an army.
Hebrew	Hmlh or Hamalh (המלה), a tumult. Jerem. xi. 16, the noise of a great <i>tumult</i> .
Hindu 966	Hamla, an attack, onset, assault or storm.
Turkish 659	Hamla, a charge, an attack.
Scotch	Whummle, an overthrow, overturning.
Irish	Amail, loss. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Amhuil, spoil, plunder.
Arabic 876	Aamlat, theft.
Irish	Imeal, indiscriminate plunder and destruction.
Arabic 492	Himal, a fine exacted from a people.
Arabic 492	Humul, tribute exacted from the people.
Arabic 1398	Hummal, a country left uncultivated on account of war.

No. 84 *otherwise spelled* Nmoal, Nemuel, Namuel,
Namual or Namouel.

Irish	Naomhallach, blasphemous. (Supplement.)
Irish	Naomhalladh, blasphemy. (Supplement.)
Arabic 1296	Namil, a secret defamer, a slanderer.
Arabic 1334	Nammal, a slanderer.
Arabic 1335	Naml, slandering, backbiting.
Arabic 1335	Namlat, a secret mixture of much falsehood and some truth.
Swahili A.	Nyemelea, to go quietly and secretly up to a thing in order to seize it.

No. 85. Ymyn, Iamin, Iamein, Jamin or Jamni; words derived from No. 44 Amon, Amman, Ammon or Hammon, No. 99 Iamoun or Jamun and No. 119 Ymnh, Iannah, Iamne, Iamein, Jamin, Jamne, Jemna, Jinna or Jomne are included with this name.

Turkish 1141	Yaman, bad, wicked, cruel.
Abor Miri Bengal	} Aimang, bad.
Malayan 15	
Icelandic	Omun, a teasing, vexation.
Latin	Immanis, Immane, cruel, savage, barbarous.
Swedish	Hamna, to revenge.
Zulu Kafir	Emana, to be stingy.
Oloma A.	Ahuemini, greedy.
Aro African	Omane, greedy.
Greek	Omnuo, to swear, to take oath.
Swahili A.	Yamini, an oath.
Hindu 2222	Yamin, an oath.
Turkish 1142	Yemin, an oath.
Arabic 1418	Yamin, <i>plural</i> Aymun or Ayman, an oath.
Arabic 436	Jamman, a crowd.
Bagbalan A.	Haman, an arrow.
Anglo-Saxon	Waemn, a weapon.
Anglo-Saxon	Waemnian, to supply with arms.
Icelandic	Imun, a fight, a battle.
Welsh	Ymwanu, to combat.
Irish	Iomainim, I force, I compel.
Irish	Iomaineach, coercive.
Gaelic	Uamhann, dreadful, terrible, horrible.
Irish	Uamhann, dread, terror.

No. 86. Ahd, Ahod, Aod or Ohad will be considered with No. 94 Yhodh, Iouda, Iuda, Ihuda or Ihudha.

No. 86 *otherwise spelled* Chod will be considered with No. 92 Kht, Kohath or Chehath.

No. 86 *otherwise spelled* Avod has been already considered with No. 72 Abyda, Abida or Abidaha.

No. 87. Ykyn, Iakin, Iachin, Iachcin, Achin, Jachin, Jacin or Jakin.

Hindu 228	Augun, vicious, of a bad disposition; vice.
Yarriba A.	Okong, bad.
Irish	Ucain, harshness.

- Irish Eacconn, rage. [animosity.
- French Romn Aagner, to contradict, to thwart, to contest with
- French Romn Hoguiner, to vex, to molest, to annoy.
- French Romn Acaner, to insult or call another by bad names.
- Greek Ecchaino, or Egchaino, to laugh outright in another person's face, to grin at him.
- French Hogner, to growl, to grumble.
- Icelandic Jogun, a harping on the same quarrel. (Addenda.)
- Sanscrit 347 Jighansa, malice, revenge.
- Sanscrit 335 Jaghanya, low, vile, base.
- Hindu 782 Jaghanya, low, base.
- Zincali Jichanco, a gypsey man.
- Zincali Jichanca, a gypsey woman.
- Arabic 43 Akhnaa, the meanest.
- Turkish 507 Ughunmek or Ughenmek, to praise oneself, to sound one's own trumpet.
- Arabic 501 Hayakan, a strutting walk.
- Arabic 501 Haykanat, a strutting woman.
- Greek Oknos, Oknou, slothfulness, sluggishness, laziness. [ness.
- Greek Oknos, Okne, idle. [ness.
- Sanscrit 814 Yacna, mendicity, mendicancy, asking of alms, [begging.
- Arabic 1415 Yakin, greedy. [begging.
- Greek Oknos, Okne, cowardly.
- French Romn Ocoine, association, union.
- Turkish 443 Ikhwan, comrades, fellows, co-religionists.
- Anglo-Saxon Higen, a society.
- Sanscrit 188 Ogana, collected, united.
- French Romn Egener, to deceive, to defraud.
- Gaelic Iogan, deceit, cunning.
- Sanscrit 821 Yogena, artfully, craftily; fraud, deceit.
- Romany Hukni, the fraudulent changing of one thing for another, known as ringing the changes.
- Romany Hokkano, a lie. [crowd.
- Manchu Tartar Oukounou, many people gathered together in a
- French Romn Houguines, or Houquines, armour for the limbs.
- Fanti African Egan, a bow.
- Asante A. Egiane, an arrow. [the same.
- Bagba A. Akon, a spear; *Param* and *Nhalemoe*, African,
- Bamom A. Okon, a spear; *Okam*, African, the same.
- Ngoala A. Ekon, a spear; *Ngoten* and *Melon*, African, the
- Papiah A. Eken, a spear. [same.
- Greek Akon, a javelin, a dart.
- Nupe African Ekn, war.
- Goali African Egnu, war.
- Anan African Ekan, or Ekon, war.
- Fanti African Ekung, war.

Ako African	Jagung, or Ogung, war.
Sanscrit 335	Jagni, a weapon.
Sanscrit 347	Jighansu, intending or seeking to kill or slay, desirous of destroying, malicious, murderous, revengeful, an unrelenting enemy.
Caribbean	Akani, an enemy. [(See Addenda.)
Greek	Agonia or Aconia, a fight, a struggle, a contest.
Italian	Agone, a battle, a fight, a field of battle.
Turkish 478	Akin, a predatory incursion into an enemy's
Gaelic	Eigin, force, violence, rape. [country.
English	Ochen, to break or destroy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 43	Ikhna, ruining, destroying.
Greek	Ekknaio, to destroy.
Greek	Ekkenoo, to leave desolate.
Swedish	Oken, a desert, a wilderness, a solitude.

No. 87 otherwise spelled Yryb, Ariab, Jarib or Jareb, which, according to Rules VIII. and IX., may be equally well written Arip, Arip, Arif or Ariv; as already explained, this name has worked out into Cariv, Carif, Cariph. Carip, Carib, Karib, Gharib, Charib, Harib, &c.

Boritsu A.	Irebi, bad.
Gondi India	Kharab, bad; <i>Chentsu</i> , India, the same.
Kolami India	Karab, bad; <i>Kuri</i> , India, the same.
Irish	Cuirpe, wicked.
French Romn	Corpe, a crime, a fault.
Scotch	Greif, a fault.
French Romn	Grive, wicked, bad.
Arabic 958	Kirfat, turpitude, baseness, vileness.
English	Greffe, anger. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Greypr, fierce, cruel.
Polish	Chrap, grudge, spite, rancour, ill will.
English	Crab, a peevish person, sour, rough, austere.
Zincali	Griba, rigour.
Polish	Grubo, rudely, uncivilly, roughly.
Arabic 425	Jaraab, gross, rude, stupid.
Danish	Grov, coarse, mean, rough.
French Romn	Grevenx, ill-humoured, cross, disagreeable.
English	Gruff, of a rough or stern countenance, sour, surly, severe, rugged, harsh.
Scotch	Groff, unpolished, obscene.
Dutch	Grof, coarse.
Swedish	Grof, rude, rough.
Swedish	Karf, rough, harsh.

- Arabic 960 Karuf, *plural* Kurf, exceedingly insolent and
 Arabic 476 Harif, impudent, audacious. [pugnacious.
 Welsh Greff, a sneer, irony.
 English Gruff, to snub. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Italian Gravare, to aggravate, to trouble, to give trouble.
 Scotch Crab, to irritate, to provoke.
 English Crab, to offend or insult. (*Slang*.)
 English Grub, to grumble, to be sulky. (Wright's *Obso-*
 Swahili A. Karipia, to scold, to cry out at. [*lete*.)
 English Kerp, to scold. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Latin Carpo, to carp or find fault with.
 English Carp, to censure, to cavil, to find fault petulantly
 and without reason.
 Hindu 821 Jharap, acrimony, sparring, contention.
 Hebrew Yryb or Yryab (יִרְיַב), to strive with, to contend
 Ps. xxxv. 1, them that *strive with* me. [with.
 Is. xlix. 25, him that *contendeth with* thee.
 Galla African Arrabu, a scolding.
 Fanti African Ahuruba, calumny.
 Hebrew Hrp, or Harap (חָרַף), to upbraid, to reproach.
 Judges viii. 15, ye did *upbraid* me.
 2 Kings xix. 23, thou hast *reproached*.
 Ps. xlv. 16, him *that reproacheth*.
 Icelandic Hropa, to slander, to defame a person.
 Scotch Erp, to be constantly grumbling on one topic.
 English Harp, to grumble. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Scotch Yarp, to whine, to carp, to complain.
 English Wharp, to tease. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Scotch Orp, to fret or chide habitually.
 Scotch Wurp, a fretful, peevish person.
 Anglo-Saxon Worfian, to speak perversely, to blaspheme.
 Hindu 954 Harf, blame, censure, animadversion, reproach.
 Galla African Horrofe, vain.
 Arabic 1414 Yarfaaiy, downcast, quaking with fear, timid.
 Icelandic Herfa, a limp, lazy fellow.
 Italian Corrivo, a frivolous person.
 Latin Gravis, Grave, supercilious.
 Sanscrit 210 Karv, to be proud, to boast.
 Sanscrit 274 Kharv, to be proud or haughty.
 Sanscrit 285 Garv, or Garb, to be proud or haughty.
 Sanscrit 285 Garva, or Garba, arrogance.
 Hindu 1693 Garb, vanity, pride.
 Icelandic Karp, bragging.
 Icelandic Karpa, to boast.
 Latin Crepo, to brag or boast of.
 Scotch Grippy, disposed to defraud.

English	Gripe, to get money by hard bargains, or mean exactions: as "a <i>griping</i> miser."
Cornish	Craf, covetous.
Welsh	Crefu, to crave.
English	Crave, to long for, to desire or want: as "a hungry "stomach <i>craves</i> food;" to ask with importunity.
Anglo-Saxon	Craſian, to ask, crave, implore.
Gaelic	Creabh, to crave.
Spanish	Joroba, importunity, solicitation which is impertinent, troublesome or vexatious.
New Zealand	Huirapa, grasping: as " <i>Katahi tana huirapa</i> " <i>mona anake</i> , his grasping is great for himself
Swahili A.	Iriba, usury. [“alone.”
Latin	Arrhabo, a pledge, a pawn.
Turkish 923	Ghirev, a pawn, pledge, or hostage.
Arabic 412	Jaruf, a glutton.
Arabic 116	Iariwwaf, preparing for mischief.
Persian 476	Harifi, stratagem, fraud.
Anglo-Saxon	Hwurf, deceit.
Hindustan 91	Ureb, deception.
Arabic 64	Arib, cunning, shrewd, sly.
Arabic 423	Jarabb, a deceiver, a flatterer, a cheat.
Irish	Earp, a lie. (Supplement.)
Hebrew	Arb or Arab (ערב), a swarm, a mixed multitude. Exod. xxiv. 20, a grievous <i>swarm</i> of flies. Neh. xiii. 3, from Israel all the <i>mixed multi-</i>
Irish	Cireib, insurrection, tumult, uproar. [<i>tude.</i>
Portuguese	Grupo, a crowd, a huddle.
English	Group, a crowd, or throng.
English	Carp, a noise or tumult. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Persian 896	Ghirev, uproar, tumult, mob.
Swahili A.	Cherevu, cunning, subtlety.
Sanscrit 254	Kairava, a cheat, a rogue.
Spanish	Corifeo, the ringleader of a sect, party or opinion.
Welsh	Carf, a holding together.
French	Greve, a strike among workmen.
French Romn	Greve, certain armour worn on the legs.
French Romn	Groffe, a kind of lance or ancient dart.
French Romn	Gerbie, a sort of short lance.
Beran African	Gareb, a sword.
Hindu 773	Jarib, a sort of wooden dart with an iron point.
Alege African	Urop, a bow.
Cornish	Arv, a dart, a weapon.
Welsh	Arf, a weapon.
Welsh	Arfu, to arm, to prepare for battle.
Dutch	Werven, to levy soldiers.

Dutch	Werver, a levier of soldiers.
Anglo-Saxon	Wirof, a warrior.
Hindu 956	Harif, an enemy, opponent, adversary, or ant-
Hindu 956	Harifi, enmity. [agonist.
Sanscrit 254	Kairava, an enemy.
Irish	Cirb, a warrior.
Icelandic	Garpr, a warlike man, but often with the notion of a bravo.
Icelandic	Garp-menni, a martial man.
Arabie 423	Jarabbat, a body of strong men.
Turkish 839	Ghureba, a special corps of troops in the olden
Gaelic	Garbh, warfare. (Supplement.) [time.
Irish	Garbh, warfare.
Hebrew	Krb or Karab (קרב), war, battle. Eceles. ix. 18, weapons of <i>war</i> . Ps. lv. 12, <i>war</i> was in his heart. Job xxxviii. 23, the day of <i>battle</i> and war. Ps. lv. 18, from the <i>battle</i> .
Arabic 472	Harb, an enemy.
Anglo-Saxon	Eorp, a legion.
Hindu 953	Harbi, a warrior.
Turkish 648	Harbi, an enemy.
Hindu 953	Harb, war, warfare, battle.
Turkish 648	Harb, war, battle.
Hebrew	Arb or Arab (ארב), to lie in wait, an ambush. Judges ix. 32, <i>lie in wait</i> in the field. Proverbs xii. 6, <i>to lie in wait</i> for blood. Josh. viii. 19, <i>the ambush</i> arose quickly.
Greek	Erpo, to creep, glide, or slink about.
Latin	Correpo, to creep, sneak or slink into a place.
Swedish	Krypa, to ereep, to erawl.
English	Creep, to move slowly and secretly so as to avoid suspicion or escape detection, to steal in, to come on unexpectedly or unobserved.
English	Grope, to feel about in the dark, to find one's way in the dark by feeling.
Welsh	Crepian, to ereep with difficulty.
Welsh	Cropian, to erawl on slowly.
Anglo-Saxon	Creopan, or Crypan, to ereep, to crawl.
Duteh	Kruipen, to ereep or erawl.
Duteh	Kruip-hol, a lurking-hole, a hidden or secret
Gaelic	Crub, to creep, crouch or couch. [place.
Danish	Kryben, a ereeping, a erawling.
Arabic 473	Harbiy, sounding or calling to arms.
Irish	Cearb, or Cearba, cutting, slaughtering, tearing,
Romany	Coorava, to fight. [violating.

French	Crever, to break, to tear, to rend. (L. Cham- baud's French <i>Dictionary</i> , London, 1805.)
Italian	Gravare, to constrain, to force.
Spanish	Gravar, to subjugate, to molest.
Italian	Grufare, to catch, seize, carry off.
Persian 1040	Giriftan, to take, seize, snatch or catch.
Anglo-Saxon	Gerif, a seizing, a capture.
Arabic 425	Jarf, taking everything.
Anglo-Saxon	Hreafian, to seize.
Icelandic	Hrifa, to catch, to grapple.
French Romn	Arraper, to seize with avidity, to snatch away.
French Romn	Araper, to seize, to take away, to rob.
French Romn	Arap, an act of violence, robbery.
Latin	Orbo, to bereave, to deprive of, to leave helpless.
Arabic 472	Harab, spoiling, plundering.
Arabic 472	Harbat, <i>plural</i> Hirab, plunder, rapine.
Arabic 1388	Hurbua, an active thief.
Arabic 502	Kharib, a thief.
Arabic 513	Kharib, <i>plural</i> Khurrab, a camel stealer.
English	Crib, to steal privately. [elutch.
English	Grab, to gripe suddenly, to seize, to snatch, to
Danish	Griber, to seize, gripe, take or snap.
Danish	Greb, a grasp, a taking.
French Romn	Grip, robbery, rapine.
French Romn	Griper, to rob, to steal. [erib.
French	Gripper, to seize, to nab, to snatch, to gripe, to
Anglo-Saxon	Gripan, to gripe, to grasp, to seize, to lay hold of.
Swedish	Gripa, to seize, to lay hold on.
Icelandic	Gripa, to seize upon, rob, capture.
Icelandic	Grapa, to pilfer.
Latin	Carpo, to rob, to pillage, to take away.
English	Kerp, to tyrannise. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Crob, to tyrannise over. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Gripe, oppression.
Latin	Gravo, to trouble and put one to pain.
French Romn	Grever, to torment, incommode, vex, injure,
French Romn	Greve, trouble, grief. [afflict.
French	Grever, to injure, to burden, to encumber.
English	Greve, to grieve, vex or injure. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
French Romn	Grefve, grievance, wrong, injury. [<i>lete</i> .)
Norman	Greve, damage, trouble, affliction.
French	Grief, injury, wrong, grievance.
Arabic 958	Karf, overbearing, tyrannising.
Turkish 820	Urf, violence, injustice, oppression.
Arabic 411	Jarif, trouble, calamity.
Arabic 425	Jaraab, a severe misfortune.

Zincali	Jurepe, tribulation.
Greck	Ereipo, to throw, dash or tear down.
Swahili A.	Uharabu, mischief.
Gaelic	Arbhadh, destruction, slaughter.
Gaelic	Arbhach, destruction, slaughtering.
Irish	Arbhach, havoc, destruction.
Irish	Arbaim, to destroy.
Swahili A.	Haribu, to destroy, to spoil. [destroyer.
Hebrew	Hrb or Harab (חרב), to waste, to destroy; a Jerem. i. 21, <i>waste</i> and utterly destroy. Ezek vi. 6, the cities <i>shall be laid waste</i> . 2 Kings xix. 17, the kings of Assyria <i>have destroyed</i> . Judges xvi. 24, <i>the destroyer</i> of our country.
Hebrew	Hrb or Harab, <i>otherwise</i> Hrbh or Harabh (חרב or חרבה), destruction, a desolation. Ps. ix. 6, <i>destructions</i> are come. Ezra ix. 9, to repair the <i>desolations</i> thereof. Jer. xlix. 13, Bozrah shall become a <i>deso-</i>
Hebrew	Hrb or Harab (חרב), desolate. [<i>lation</i> . Jer. xxvi. 9, this city shall be <i>desolate</i> . Ezek. xxx. 7, the countries that are <i>desolate</i> .
Hebrew	Arbh or Arabh (ערבה), a desert, a wilderness. Jer. ii. 6, a land of <i>deserts</i> and of pits. Isa. xxxiii. 9, Sharon is like a <i>wilderness</i> .
Coptic	Hreb, a deserted city. (Bunsen, v. 756.)
Greck	Ereipion, Ereipiou, a fallen ruin or place full of ruins, usually used in the plural as <i>Ereipia</i> , ruins.
Coptic	Korph, to overturn, upset, destroy. (Bunsen,
Hindu 981	Kharaba, devastation, ruin. [v. 756.)
Turkish 667	Kharab, desolation, ruin.
Turkish 667	Kharabe, a heap of ruins.
Arabic 513	Kharab, ruin, desolation.

No. 88. Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zerah, Serah, Zhr, Zohar, Soar, Saar, Sahar, Suhar, Sohar, Sochar or Sacher; words derived from No. 97 Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zarch, Zerah or Serah and from No. 36 Sry, Srlh, Sara, Sarai, Sarah or Sarra are included with this name.

Turkish 764	Shor, bad, evil.
Swahili A	Shari, evil.
English	Share, a vile woman. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 745	Sharr, wickedness, depravity, malignancy.

Arabic 745	Shurr, vice, turpitude, villany.
Fijian	Siri, wrong, in error.
Turkish 720	Zar, despised or contemned.
QuichuaPeru	Sacra, bad, vile.
Swedish	Saker, guilty.
Arabic 704	Sakkar, an impious wretch.
Arabic 789	Sakkar, a calumniator, a whisperer.
Greek	Skaioria, or Scaioria, malice, cunning, treachery.
Arabic 706	Sakar, a secret grudge.
Swahili A.	Zira, to hate.
Persian 647	Zawar, bad-tempered.
English	Sour, harsh of temper, crabbed, peevish.
Arabic 784	Sarrat, austerity, grimness of visage.
Welsh	Sarau, to insult, affront, injure.
Welsh	Sar, fury, insolence, insult.
Egyptian 482	Sri, to insult, to curse. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Shrew, a scold, a wicked person. (Wright's
English	Shrew, a peevish, turbulent, vexatious woman.
Arabic 748	Shira, being angry and quarrelsome.
ManchuTartar	Scherembi, to be transported with rage, to knit one's brows and seek to fight.
Cornish	Sor, anger.
Arabic 403	Saair, anger, malevolence, vindictiveness.
Arabic 706	Sakar, rage, anger.
Arabic 702	Saghr, refusing, rejecting, repelling, driving
Persian 657	Zakara, quarrelsome, litigious. [away.
English	Square, to quarrel, to swagger about. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Polish	Swar, a quarrel, a wrangle, a squabble.
Turkish 612	Sar, revenge, vengeance.
Persian 646	Zar, contemptible.
Persian 646	Zara, meanness; abject, contemptible.
Turkish 720	Zari, abjectness.
English	Sorry, mean, vile, worthless.
English	Serry, mean. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Persian 646	Zar, vain.
Arabic 651	Zakhr, glorying in one's wealth.
Arabic 651	Zukhur, glorying in one's possessions.
Arabic 651	Zakhwariy, pompous, turgid, timid.
Arabic 651	Zikhar, boasting, glorying.
English	Swagger, to bluster, to bully, boast or brag, to be tumultuously proud.
Latin	Socors, sluggish, inactive.
Scotch	Socher, lazy, effeminate.
Cornish	Zighyr, slow. (Borlase.)
Cornish	Zigur, idle. (Borlase.)

- Circassia 127 Skharwa, idle.
- Anglo-Saxon Swaer, or Swar, slothful, inactive.
- Scotch Sweir, or Swear, lazy, indolent.
- Persian 647 Zawar, covetous.
- Malayan 199 Sreh, avidity.
- Turkish 758 Shereh, avidity, greediness.
- Arabic 650 Zuhar, a miser.
- Persian 658 Zakur, a miser.
- English Screw, a mean or stingy person. (*Slang.*)
- Anglo-Saxon Sceacere, a seditious person. [a third.]
- Arabic 753 Shighar, a combination of two persons to oppress
- Sanscrit 1112 Sahacarya, a company, fellowship, society.
- Anglo-Saxon Sieran, to conspire, to plot.
- Hindu 1355 Sahara, association.
- Icelandic Saeri, oaths, swearing.
- English Swear, an oath. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- English Swear, to promise upon oath or utter a solemn declaration with an appeal to God.
- Gothic—Swaran.
- Dutch Zweeren, to swear.
- Dutch Zweerder, a swearer.
- German Schworen, to swear.
- German Schworer, one who takes an oath.
- German Schwur, an oath.
- Arabic Zawwar, to sham. (*See p. 962 of J. Catafago's English and Arabic Dictionary, London, 1873.*)
- Anglo-Saxon Searo, Searu, or Seorwae, a device, wile, fraud,
- Arabic 686 Sahr, deceiving. [treachery.]
- Persian 772 Shahkar, deceit, wiliness.
- Polish Szaehrowac, to swindle, cheat, gull, &c.
- Polish Szachraj, a swindler, a trickster.
- Hebrew Skr or Sakar (קש), deceitful, false; falsely; falsehood, lying, a lie, lies.
- Proverbs xxxi. 30, favour is *deceitful*.
- Exodus xx. 16, thou shalt not bear *false* witness.
- Genesis xxi. 23, swear that thou wilt not deal *falsely* with me.
- Ps. vii. 14, brought forth *falsehood*.
- Proverbs xxvi. 28, a *lying* tongue.
- Jeremiah vii. 8, ye trust in *lying* words.
- Zechariah x. 2, the diviners have seen a *lie*.
- Job xiii. 4, ye are forgers of *lies*.
- Jeremiah xvi. 19, our fathers have inherited
- Arabic 705 Sakkar, a liar. [*lies.*]
- Turkish 724 Zur, false witness.

Hindu 1221	Zur, a lie, a falsehood.
Arabic 666	Zur, a lie, a falsehood.
Arabic 664	Zuwarat, visiting; telling lies.
Arabic 829	Zuhar, a crowd, a multitude.
Turkish 746	Suru, a crowd, a considerable number of individuals, &c.
French	Serrer, to crowd.
French	Serre, crowded.
English	Serr, or Serry, to crowd, press, or drive together.
Dutch	Schaare, a multitude, a troop.
German	Schar, a multitude, a crowd, a troop.
Icelandic	Skari, a host, a troop, especially a procession.
Anglo-Saxon	Scarur, a faction, a troop.
Greek	Suckrauo or Sygkrauo, to throw into confusion, stir up, excite, embroil.
Icelandic	Saegr, a tumult, confusion, swarm.
English	Scour, a tumult. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 651	Zakhr, rising <i>en masse</i> , raging, scattering to the winds.
Malayan 168	Serwa, an army, a host.
Turkish 745	Suwari, a cavalry soldier.
Turkish 735	Seriyye, an expeditionary army.
Malayan 155	Zirah, a coat of mail.
Turkish 722	Zirh, defensive armour, mail.
Bulom Africa	Sor, an arrow.
Vayu Nepal	Sar, an arrow, <i>Kuswar</i> , Nepal, the same.
Ho India	Sar, an arrow; <i>Santali</i> , India, the same.
Kol India	Sarh, an arrow, <i>Bhumij</i> , India, the same.
Mundala I.	Saar, an arrow.
Sinhalese I.	Sara, an arrow.
Sanscrit 994	Sara, an arrow, a shaft.
Munio A.	Dsoru, a quiver; <i>Nguru</i> , African, the same.
Mosc African	Sora, a sword.
Kaure A.	Sira, a sword.
Padsac A.	Sori, a spear.
Bulom A.	Sor, a spear.
Anglo-Saxon	Seara, snares, an ambush.
Anglo-Saxon	Searwian, to contrive to lay snares.
Anglo-Saxon	Sieran, to lie in wait for, to lay snares.
English	Scare, to terrify suddenly, to strike with sudden terror, to affright.
Egyptian 477	Shar, or Sharau, to scare, to drive away
Egyptian 499	Shr, to frighten, to terrify. (Vol. I.)
English	Shoure, a conflict, a combat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Schour, battle, conflict. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Skarr, a skirmish, a tumult.
Hindu 1395	Shikar, plunder. [violence.
Arabic 656	Zaghr, forcing, constraining, taking away by

German	Schacher, a robber, a murderer, a thief.
Spanish	Sacre, a crafty usurping pilferer.
Hindu 1269	Sar, a thief.
Greek	Suro or Syro, to drag along, force away, sweep or carry off, by war, &c.
Manchu Tartar	Soure ! despoil ! take away !
Sanscrit 994	Sara, an injury, a hurt, a mischief.
Arabic 807	Zawr, hurt, injury.
Hindu 1427	Zarr, loss, damage, injury, distress.
Turkish 790	Zarr, harm, damage, noxiousness.
Turkish 756	Sherr, evil, mischief.
Turkish 764	Shor, trouble, disorder.
Hebrew	Zor (צור), an adversary; to beset, distress, assault. Exod. xxiii. 22, and <i>an adversary</i> . Ps. cxxxix. 5, thou <i>hast beset</i> me behind and before. Deut. ii. 9, <i>distress</i> not the Moabites. Est. viii. 11, the people that <i>would assault</i> them. [an enemy.]
Hebrew	Zr or Zar (צר), tribulation, distress, affliction, Deut. iv. 30, when thou art <i>in tribulation</i> . 2 Sam. xxii. 7, in my <i>distress</i> . Zech. viii. 10, because of <i>the affliction</i> . Num. x. 9, <i>the enemy</i> that oppresseseth you.
Sanscrit 994	Sarya, hostile, injurious, an enemy.
Bambarra A.	Sera, danger.
Wolof African	Sohhor, savage, cruel, bloodthirsty.
Arabic 403	Suaar, <i>plural</i> Suaur, homicide.
Sanscrit 1006	Siri, a murderer, a killer.
Latin	Sicarius, Sicarii, an assassin, a cut-throat, a private murderer.
Icelandic	Skera, to slaughter.
Egyptian 477	Skar, to destroy.
Sanscrit 1019	Sri, to break, tear asunder, destroy.
Arabic 795	Sawr, demolishing, breaking.
Arabic 404	Sarr, separating, scattering, dispersing.
Assyrian	Tseru, a desert.
Arabic 781	Sahraaiy, wild, desert, uninhabited.

No. 88 *otherwise spelled Zerach* has been already considered with No. 29 Srog, Serugh or Seruch.

No. 89. Saol, Saoul, Saul, Shaul, Schaul or Scaul has been already considered with No 11 Slh, Sala, Shelah or Scelah.

- No. 90. Lvy, Levi or Livi, which, according to Rules VIII. and IX., may be equally well written Lefy, Lephy, Lepy or Leby.
- Arabic 1066 Lafa, railing at, traducing.
- Arabic 1066 Lafat, ill-tempered.
- Latin Liveo, to envy, to grudge.
- Latin Livor, spite, envy, malice, maliciousness.
- Latin Lividus, envious, spiteful, ill-affected, backbiting.
- Arabic 1066 Laff, refusing to give another his due.
- Danish Lav, mean, base.
- Latin Levis, Leve, light, trifling, of no esteem or credit, fluttering, unsettled, inconstant, capricious, fanciful, flashy in discourse.
- Latin Levitas, levity, vanity, mutability.
- German Laffe, a pert fop, a puppy, a trifler.
- English Loaf, to pass or spend in idleness, to waste lazily: as "to loaf away time." (Webster's *Dictionary*, by Goodrich and Porter.)
- English Lop, to lollop or lounge about. (J. O. Halliwell's *Archaic, &c., Dictionary*, London, [1850.]
- Manchu Tartar Lopi, greediness, gluttony.
- Sanscrit 861 Lap, to pratc, to whisper.
- Hindu 1767 Laf, brag, boast, vanity, self-praise.
- Turkish 954 Laf, boasting words.
- Persian 1053 Laf, bragging, self-praise.
- Persian 1053 Lafi, boastful, braggart.
- Persian 1053 Lafidan, to boast or vaunt.
- Persian 1052 Labidan, to boast or brag.
- Sanscrit 875 Lpi, to join or unite, to mix with.
- Hebrew Lvh, or Lavah (לוה), joined.
Ps. lxxxiii. 8, Assur also *is joined* with them.
Est. ix. 27, all such as *joined themselves*.
- Arabic 1066 Laff, joining.
- Welsh Llwf, an oath.
- Fijian Leve, to dodge.
- Persian 1053 Lafidan, to fail in keeping one's promise.
- Latin Levis, Leve, false, corrupt, not to be trusted.
- Arabic 1066 Liff, a body of false witnesses packed together from various places.
- Danish Lyver, to lie, tell stories, fib or romance: as "Tag eder vare for at lyve, Beware of lying."
- Norman Levee, insurrection.
- English Levy, to collect troops, form an army, take arms for attack, begin war, or collect money by toll, tax or tribute.

English	Levce, a concourse of persons, an assemblage.
Arabie 1066	Laff, assembling, collecting.
Arabie 1066	Laff, a crowd of different sorts of people.
Arabie 1066	Liff, a crowd, multitude, troop, legion or body [of men.]
Kabenda A.	Lubao, a bow.
Babuma A.	Lepa, a quiver.
Mbarike A.	Lebu, an arrow.
Fulah African	Lebbo, an arrow.
Fulah African	Lebbo, a lance.
Goburu A.	Labbo, a spear.
Kano African	Labo, a spear.
Arabie 1066	Laff, mixing in battle.
Romany	Lev, to take.
French	Lever, to take away.
Sanscrit 869	Lup, to rob, plunder, &c.
Polish	Lupie, to rob, plunder, &c.
Polish	Lupie, I rob, &c.
Polish	Lup, spoil, booty.
Polish	Lupy, spoils, prey.
Polish	Lupiez, robbery.
Polish	Lupowy, belonging to booty.

No. 90 *otherwise spelled* Leui or Leuei has been already considered with No. 76 Leah or Leia.

No. 91. Grson, Gerson, Gersone, Gershon, Gershom, Gersom or Grsm.

French Romn	Garson, a blackguard, a good for nothing, a debauchee, one who is no man.
Sanscrit 250	Krishna, wicked, evil.
Irish	Ciarsain, grumbling.
Irish	Ciarsan, a grumbler. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Gairsean, a scold, a shrew.
Irish	Gairsen, shuddering with fear.
Persian 1004	Karsanj, cowardice.
Persian 1042	Gurising, the shout made by a party of religious mendicants.
Persian 1040	Girzin, a pointed arrow.
Turkish 898	Kursan, a piratical ship.
Arabie 1004	Karzamat, giving battle, attacking a foe.
Hebrew	Krsm or Karsam (כָּרַסַם), to waste. Ps. lxxx. 13, the boar from the wood doth <i>waste it</i> .

No. 92. Kht, Kahat, Kaath, Kahath, Kehath, Kohath, Chethath, Cehath, Cahath, Caath or Cath; words derived from No. 86 Chod and No. 110 Gd, Gad or Ghad are included with this name.

Arabie 504	Khatia, one who does wrong intentionally.
Hindu 1662	Khot, vice, fault.
Turkish 672	Khata, a fault, mistake or error.
Turkish 937	Kyutu, bad.
Keikadi India	Ketta, bad; <i>Yerukala</i> , India, the same.
PakhyaNepal	Ghatiya, bad.
Telugu India	Chedda, bad. [wicked.
Dutch	Kwaad, or Quaad, bad, ill, evil, mischievous,
English	Qued, or Quede, bad, wicked, evil; an evil person. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Quad, bad, wicked. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Swahili A.	Kaidi, obstinate.
Zulu Kafir	Kutu, a bad moody state of the mind.
Greek	Koteo, to bear one a grudge, to be envious or jealous.
Greek	Kotos, Kotou, grudge, rancour, ill will.
Irish	Cutha, rage, fury.
Arabic 971	Kaat, rage, anger.
Fijian	Kata, ravenous, fierce.
Turkish 879	Kadh, a reviling, a reproaching, a calling names.
English	Chide, to scold, to rebuke, to find fault, to contend with words of anger.
Mandingo A.	Kwaiata, a quarrel.
Icelandic	Kita, to quarrel.
Caribbean	Koanaiti, quarrelsome.
Hindu 1628	Kotah, mean.
English	Ketty, worthless. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 971	Kaat, being abject, contemptible.
Icelandic	Kanthi or Kaudi, a rascal.
English	Cad, a mean or vulgar fellow, a snob. (<i>Slang</i> .)
Greek	Chudaioo, to make common or vulgar.
Greek	Chndaios, common, vulgar, coarse.
Latin	Chydaeus, Chydaea, vile, of no worth.
Hindu 1001	Khudi, pride, selfishness.
Malayan 281	Gaduh, proud, vain, self-sufficient.
Welsh	Goth, pride, a repulse.
English	Get, to swagger, to brag. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Cutter, a ruffian, a swaggerer. "Cutting, swag-gering." (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Gwyd, sloth, laziness.
Sanscrit 280	Gadaya, to become lazy or idle.

Fijian	Gade, to walk about idly.
English	Gad, to ramble about idly.
Persian 1037	Gad, a beggar.
Hindu 1688	Gada, a beggar.
Turkish 918	Gheda, a beggar, a mendicant.
Sanscrit 314	Cad, to beg, to solicit.
Polish	Kutwa, a niggard, a curmudgeon, a skinflint.
Persian 989	Kad, avidity, greediness.
Sanscrit 287	Gadha, cupidity, covetousness.
Persian 1051	Gid, dastardly, spiritless.
Icelandic	Gaud, a poltroon.
Arabic 971	Kaat, cowardice.
Hindu 1686	Gathna (<i>imperative</i> Gath), to unite, to be joined
Hindu 1686	Gathao, connection, joining together.
Latin	Cautio, a bond or obligation.
Hindu 1525	Kaid, a compact, an obligation.
Arabic 986	Kayd, <i>plural</i> Kuyud, a bond, compact, treaty.
Arabic 996	Kuta, swearing.
Hindu 1662	Khota, perfidious, false.
Hindu 1646	Khutai, perfidy.
Mandingo A.	Ketu, to cheat.
Cornish	Kuhuthe, to betray. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
English	Kotoo, to cringe, to flatter. (<i>Slang.</i>)
English	Quat, to flatter. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
French Romm	Caut, or Caute, full of artifice and trickery.
Latin	Cautus, Cauta, wary, cautious, artful, subtle.
Latin	Caute, warily, subtly.
Hindu 1684	Gat, craftiness, cunning, evasion.
Hindu 1754	Ghotna (<i>imperative</i> Ghot), to deceive, to trick.
English	Cheat, to trick, defraud, impose on, to deceive by any artifice, trick or device with a view to gain an advantage contrary to common honesty.
	Ethiopian—Chiet.
English	Cod, to hoax. (<i>Slang.</i>)
English	Kid, to hoax anybody. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Arabic 547	Khaydaa, a deceiver, a knave.
Arabic 502	Khadia, a deceiver.
Arabic 512	Khada or Khida, deceiving, circumventing, leading astray, injuring insidiously.
Swahili A.	Khadaa, fraud.
Turkish 667	Khuda, a trick, piece of deceit or stratagem.
Turkish 950	Keyd, a trick, a ruse.
Hindu 1671	Kaid, deceit, fraud, treachery.
Scotch	Quhid, to fib, to equivocate.
Scotch	Quhyd, a lie.
Irish	Gaodh, a lie. (<i>Supplement.</i>)

Arabic 949	Katt, lying, slandering.
Hindu 1629	Kut, untrue, false.
Hindu 1528	Kat, an untruth, a falsehood:
Sanscrit 244	Kuta, falsehood, untruth.
English	Kitty, a company. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Egyptian 408	Kati, a multitude.
Arabic 888	Ghat, a multitude, an assembly, a congregation.
Arabic 511	Khadd, a crowd, a company.
Cornish	Kethe, the common people.
Arabic 971	Kaat, great noise, clamour.
Wolof African	Kedo, a soldier.
Persian 542	Khud, a helmet.
English	Kit, a soldier's outfit.
Manchu Tartar	Kita, a kind of lance.
Bola African	Ked, a sword; <i>Sarar</i> , African, the same.
Nkele African	Koata, a sword.
Mbarike A.	Guta, a bow.
Boritsu A.	Koti, a bow.
Pati African	Ket, an arrow; <i>Kum</i> , African, the same.
Madi India	Kadi, an arrow; <i>Madia</i> , India, the same.
Pakhya Nepal	Kadha, an arrow.
Gaelic	Cath, a company of soldiers.
Irish	Cath, an Irish battalion of 3,000 men.
Cornish	Cad, an army. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
Hindu 1671	Kaid, war.
Kiriman A.	Koto, war.
Swahili A.	Kituo, a resting place, an encampment.
Welsh	Catau, to encamp.
Scotch	Gait, a warlike expedition.
Hindu 1740	Ghat, snare, ambuscade, treachery, slaughter.
Hindu 1667	Khet, a field of battle.
Arabic 510	Khata, rushing upon, attacking.
Welsh	Catau, to fight, to combat.
Gaelic	Cath, to fight, to fight a battle, to carry on war.
Gaelic	Cath, a battle.
Irish	Cath, a battle.
Anglo-Saxon	Gnth, war, battle, fight
Irish	Gadh, a skirmish, a fight.
Welsh	Cad, a battle. [burglary.
Irish	Gad, Gaid, Gnid or Gaoid, theft, stealing,
Gaelic	Goid, to steal or pilfer, stealing, theft.
Hindu 902	Chotta, a thief.
Hindu 860	Chutiya, the head of a gang of thieves.
Hindu 1517	Kutta, robbers, assassins.
English	Kiddy, a low thief. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Malayan 281	Gaduh, to disturb, to molest.

Irish	Gaodh, murder. (Supplement.)
Latin	Caedes, Caedis, Caedi, slaughter, havoc, murder.
English	Quade, to break down, to spoil. (Wright's
French	Gater, to spoil or injure. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Quethe, harm. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Egyptian 558	Khet Khet, overthrow, reverse.
Turkish 879	Kaht, scarcity, dearth, famine.
Zulu Kafir	Cita, to destroy, demolish, desolate, waste, ravage,
Mandingo A.	Kate, to break. [spoil, ruin.]
Egyptian 558	Khet, to break in pieces.

No. 93. Mrry, Merari, Merarei or Meriri.

Welsh	Mawrair, a boastful word.
Welsh	Mawrawr, a magnifier.
Welsh	Mawreiriawg, of pompous words.
Cornish	Moureriak, high flown. (Borlase.)
Arabie 1155	Mararat, saying anything disagreeable.
Irish	Mireir, opposition, displeasure, offence.
Arabie 1132	Mahruriy, hot, choleric.
Arabie 1132	Mahrur, hot, choleric, furious, libidinous.
Hebrew	Mrr or Marar (מרר), to provoke, to vex, to sorely grieve, to move with choler. Exod. xxiii. 21, <i>provoke</i> him not. 2 Kings iv. 27, her soul is <i>vexed</i> . Gen. xlix. 23, <i>have sorely grieved</i> him. Dan. viii. 7, and he <i>was moved with choler</i> .
Arabie 1166	Marawrat, <i>plural</i> Marawra, or Marari, a barren desert.

No. 94. Yhodh, Ihudha, Ihuda, Iuda, Iouda, Juda, Judah or Jehudah; words derived from No. 86 Ahd, Ahod, Aod or Ohad and No. 115 Addei, Addi, Adi, Edi or Aedis are included with this name.

Arabie 114	Iadaa, or 843 Audwa, Auduw, or Aadw, being iniquitous and unjust.
Hindu 1444	Adi, unjust, wicked. [iniquity.]
Arabie 842	Aadaa, transgression of the law or any other
Arabie 831	Aadi, <i>plural</i> Auda, wicked, rapacious, fierce.
Arabie 44	Add or Idd, a profane or unlawful action.
Persian 1411	Yada, a bribe to a judge, or whatever is given for the performance of any unlawful act.
Polish	Wada, a defect, a vice, a fault.
Kano African	Woda, bad.
Polish	Ohyda, infamy, disgrace.

Arabic 838	Autuw, exceeding all bounds in wickedness, insolence or pride.
Hebrew	Hta or Hata (חָטָא), to sin; fault, sinners. Exod. xxxii. 30, ye have <i>sinned</i> . Josh. vii. 11, Israel <i>hath sinned</i> . Jerem. xxxii. 35, cause Judah <i>to sin</i> . Exod. v. 16, <i>the fault</i> is in thine own people. Isaiah xxxiii. 14, all <i>the sinners</i> in Zion.
Hebrew	Htah or Hatah (חָטָאָה), sin; sinful. [<i>sin</i> . Exod. xxxiv. 7, iniquity, transgression and Amos ix. 8, upon the <i>sinful</i> kingdom.
Greek	Aitia, the occasion of something bad, fault, guilt.
New Zealand	Hawata, to mutter.
Arabic 885	Aaydah, bad tempered.
Gaelic	Iad or Eud, jealousy, also a grudge.
French	Odieux, <i>pronounced</i> Odyeu, hateful, obnoxious.
English	Odious, hateful, offensive.
Latin	Odi, to hate.
Latin	Odium, Odii, hatred, grudge, ill will, spite, animosity.
Spanish	Odio, hatred.
Danish	Hader, to hate.
Danish	Had, hatred.
Swedish	Hata, to hate, to detest.
French Romn	Aatie, hatred, anger, animosity.
English	Hate, great aversion, enmity, malignity.
Arabic 842	Aidaa, detesting, being inimical and hostile.
Arabic 843	Audwa, hostility, hatred, evil, injustice. [<i>tion</i> .]
Turkish 444	Iddia, a pretension, a claim, a pertinacious assertion.
Greek	Addces, or Adecs, fearless, shameless, without scruple.
Latin	Audeo, to dare, to presume.
Latin	Audacia, presumption, impudence, assurance, sauciness.
Icelandic	Aeda, to rage.
Dutch	Woede, rage, fury.
Arabic 469	Hadd, rage, fury.
Swedish	Hada, to blaspheme.
Arabic 470	Hudayya, contention, opposition.
French Romn	Hoder, to weary, to inconvenience, to importune.
French Romn	Adayer, to irritate, to put one out of temper.
English	Hoot, to cry out or shout in contempt.
Welsh	Hwt, hoot! off! off with it! away!
Welsh	Hwtiaw, to push away.
Arabic 420	Jidaa, disputing, wrangling, reviling, abusing.
Scotch	Yed, to contend, to wrangle.
English	Whid, a quarrel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 2140	Waid, threat, denunciation.
New Zealand	Uto, revenge.

- Arabie 838 Aatiy, *plural* Autiy, low mean.
 Egyptian 372 Aata, an outcast.
 New Zealand Antaia, a troublesome fellow, a pest, a nuisance.
 Arabie 21 Atyah, proud, arrogant, haughty.
 Bambarra A. Yiedia, to boast, to brag.
 Persian 1350 Wada, loud in one's own praises.
 Arabie 500 Hayada, a pompous strut. [disposition.
 Arabie 885 Aaydah, proud, unfeeling, stubborn; badness of
 Latin Odium, Odii, trouble arising from impertinence
 and intrusion.
 Latin Odiose, unseasonably, impertinently.
 Latin Odiosus, Odiosa, offensive, provoking, savouring
 of arrogance and assumption.
 Swahili A. Jetea, to be puffed up, to be over proud.
 Arabie 411 Jad, vain.
 Sanserit 344 Jadya, sluggishness, inactivity.
 Malayan 108 Judi, to gamble.
 Arabie 430 Jaad, avaricious.
 Persian 1419 Yahudi, avaricious, cheating.
 Welsh Awyddaw, to covet earnestly.
 Welsh Awyddu, to covet.
 Welsh Awydd, greediness, eagerness.
 Greek Aatos, insatiate.
 Arabie 189 Ahadd, a coward.
 Arabie 32 Ahd, making a covenant.
 Arabie 33 Ahadiyat, alliance.
 Arabie 884 Aahid, united in a bond, confederate.
 Arabie 883 Aahd, *plural* Auhud (page 884), a compact, a
 contract, a stipulation, an obligation, an oath.
 Arabie 1360 Wadia, an agreement, a covenant. [agreement.
 Arabie 1370 Waadat, *pronounced* Waada, a promise, vow,
 Turkish 834 Ahd, *plural* Uhud, a covenant, agreement or
 convention.
 Hindu 1463 Ahd, a contract, compact, covenant, treaty.
 Hindu 1463 Uhda, an agreement.
 Hindu 2140 Wada, a vow, an agreement.
 Hindu 60 Ahad, unity.
 Hebrew Yhd (יחד), united, together, joined with.
 Genesis xlix. 6, unto their assembly be
 thou not *united*.
 1 Kings iii. 18, we were *together*.
 Isaiah xiv. 20, thou shalt not *be joined with*
 Sanserit 824 Yaud, to fasten together. [them.
 Swahili A. Ahadi, *vulgarly* Wahadi, a promise.
 Swahili A. Ahidi, to promise.
 Wolof African Wate, an oath.

Wolof African	Wata, to swear.
New Zealand	Oati, an oath, to swear.
Anglo-Saxon	Ath, an oath, swearing.
English	Oath, a solemn declaration or promise with an appeal to God, involving punishment from Him if the promise is not kept or the declaration untrue.
Icelandic	Eidr, an oath; as " <i>Eid bundinn</i> , bound by oath," " <i>Eid brodir</i> , a confederate."
German	Eid, an oath.
Dutch	Eed, an oath.
Swedish	Ed, an oath.
Danish	Aeed, an oath.
Welsh	Hudaw, to deceive, allure, entice, beguile, de-
Swahili A.	Hadaa, deccit, cheating. [ludc.
Polish	Udawać, to counterfeit.
Polish	Udawanie, dissimulation.
Arabic 49	Udiy, or 48 Adw, deceiving.
Arabic 49	Adha, most subtle and acute.
Arabic 883	Aahd, being civil and polite, dissimulating.
Scotch	Yed, to tell a falsehood; also a falsehood.
Irish	Oeth, a lie.
Hindu 828	Jhuta, or Jhutha, false, a liar.
Hindu 766	Jatha, a company, band, gang, party, class.
Sanscrit 821	Yutha, a multitude, a bevy, a band.
Fijian	Utu, a joining; also to meet.
Egyptian 374	Ati, a multitude.
Arabic 842	Aidd, a multitude. [congregation.
Hebrew	Adh or Adah (עדה), a company, a multitude, a Numbers xvi. 6, Korah and all his <i>company</i> . Ps. lxxviii. 30, the <i>multitude</i> . Numbers xxvi. 2, take the sum of all the <i>congregation</i> of the children of Israel, from twenty years old and upwards, all that are able to go to war in Israel. Joshna ix. 15, the princes of the <i>congrega-</i>
Hebrew	Yad (יעד), assembled. [tion sware. Ps. xlviiii. 4, the kings were <i>assembled</i> . Num. xiv. 35, <i>gathered together</i> against me.
Welsh	Heidiaw, to swarm, to flock together.
Welsh	Acdd, tumultuous, clamorous.
Swahili A.	Adawa, enmity.
Swahili A.	Adui, an enemy.
Swahili A.	Wadui, enmity, hostility.
Egba African	Uda, a sword; <i>Egbira-Hima</i> , African, the same.

- Bode African Ude, a sword.
 Kongnan A. Ewat, a sword.
 Egbele A. Uwete, a sword.
 Aku African Ida, a sword; *Egba, Yoruba, Yagba, Ehi, Dsumu, Oworo, Dsebu*, African, the same.
 Idsesa African Ada, a sword; *Yagba, Dsumu, Ondo*, African
 Adampe A. Eda, an arrow. [the same
 DeoriaChutia }
 Bengal } Ata, an arrow.
 Isiele African Ota, an arrow.
 Kamuku A. Ota, *plural* Yeta, a bow.
 Mbamba A. Ota, *plural* Ata, a bow.
 Isoama A. Ota, a bow; *Abadsa, Aro, Basa, and Mbofia*, African, the same.
 Kasands A. Wota, a bow; *Yala*, African, the same.
 Runda A. Wot, a bow.
 Songo African Wuta, a bow; *Marawi*, African, the same.
 Kambali A. Uta, a bow.
 Yasgua A. Uto, a bow.
 Anan African Utia, a bow.
 Dsuku A. Ato, a bow.
 Eregba A. Uti, a bow.
 Igala African Odo, a bow.
 Hwida A. Oda, a bow; *Mahi*, African, the same.
 Anfue A. Eda, a bow.
 Arabic 44 Ada, *future* Yaadu, he armed himself well.
 Sanscrit 820 Yodha, a fighter, a warrior, a soldier.
 Hindu 806 Jodha, a warrior.
 Hindu 770 Judh, battle, war, fight.
 Arabic 445 Jihad, battle, combat, waging war.
 Icelandic Hod, or Hoth, war, slaughter.
 Kasands A. Yita, war; *Sougo*, African, the same.
 Sanscrit 819 Yuddha, war, battle, fight, combat, conflict, struggle, contest, strife.
 Arabic 49 Udiy, or 48 Adw, lying in wait for.
 Arabic 44 Ada, he lay in ambush.
 Sanscrit 127 Ayudh, to attack.
 Arabic 44 Add, taking by surprise, overpowering.
 Irish Uadh, dread, fear.
 French Romn Hide, fright, horror.
 Arabic 842 Aada, rushing (as bandits upon merchandise).
 Arabic 831 Aadi, *plural* Auda, a thief.
 Hebrew Ad or Ad (אד), the prey.
 Gen. xlix. 27, he shall devour *the prey*.
 Isaiah xxxiii. 23, then is *the prey* of a great spoil divided.

Hebrew	Aod (אוד) to rob. Ps. cxix. 61, the bands of the wicked <i>have</i> [robbed me.]
Egyptian 352	Ata, to steal.
Egyptian 352	Atau, to rob.
Galla African	Hate, to pilfer, purloin, or steal.
Galla African	Hatu, a thief.
Galla African	Hatte, to rob.
Quichua Peru	Huatani, to seize.
French	Oter, to take away, to deprive of.
Greek	Oitos, Oitou, Oito, misery, ruin, death.
Greek	Ate, ruin, bane, mischief.
Greek	Atao, to hurt, to harm.
Anglo-Saxon	Wite, calamity, woe, plague, affliction, evil.
Swahili A.	Uthia, or Uthi, to harass, to trouble.
Arabic 183	Awd, oppressing, weighing down.
English	Jade, to harass, to crush, to rule with tyranny.
Arabic 421	Jada, destroying.
Arabic 1360	Wada, destruction.
Hebrew	Ayd (איד), destruction, calamity. Prov. i. 27, your <i>destruction</i> cometh. Jer. xviii. 17, in the day of their <i>calamity</i> .
Icelandic	Eyda, to waste, to destroy.
Swedish	Oda, to waste, to destroy, to consume, to kill.
Anglo-Saxon	Awodian, to root up, to destroy.
Fanti African	Awodi, bloodshed.
Ashanti A.	Awudi, to murder.
Arabic 1360	Wada, murder, death.
Icelandic	Auda, desolation.
German	Ode, deserted, uninhabited, waste, uncultivated.
Danish	Ode, desolate, waste, unpeopled.
Swedish	Odc, waste, desolate, as " <i>Ode land</i> , a region "ruined and deserted."

No. 95. Slh, Selah, Shclah, Schela, Scela, Sela. Sila or Sala has been already considered with No. 11 Slh, Salah, Sala or Seclah.

No. 95 *otherwise spelled* Selom will be considered with No. 129 Slm, Slom, Salom, Silem or Shillem.

No. 95 *otherwise spelled* Selon or Silan.

Icelandic	Slani, a gaunt and clownish boor.
Irish	Scalanach, a villain.
English	Slang, low, vulgar, unmeaning language.

Scotch	Sloan, a seolding match.
English	Sullen, gloomily angry and silent, sour, cross, obstinate, intractable, mischievous, malignant.
Arabie 602	Zaylm Zaaílun, ignominy, shame, vileness, mean-
Icelandic	Slen, sloth. [ness.
Scotch	Sloun, to idle away one's time.
Scotch	Sloan, a covetous person.
Irish	Slan, a defiance, a challenge.

No. 96. Prz, Perez, Perets, Percs, Pheres, Phares, Pharez or Fares; words derived from No. 140 Prs, Percs, Perish, Pheres or Phares are included with this name.

Sanscrit 552	Parusha, abusive, contumelious, coarse, gross.
Sanscrit 569	Parushya, abuse, scurrilous language, unfriendly speech, insult, violence in word or deed.
Gaelic	Fiaras, perverseness, crookedness.
Persian 917	Faraz, stubborn, obstinate. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Fronzy, froward, peevish, crusty. (Wright's
English	Brass, impudence. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Braze, to be impudent. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Welsh	Barus, mischievous.
Hindu 309	Buras, badness, evil, anger.
Fijian	Borisi, angry, anger.
French Romn	Broussie, anger.
Scotch	Breese, a quarrel, a broil.
English	Fraser, to quarrel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
French	Prise, a quarrel.
Swahili A.	Paruza, to be hard and rough.
Latin	Prisce, roughly, harshly.
Sanscrit 552	Parusha, cruel, severe, unkind.
French Romn	Farasche, farouche, severe, uncivilised. (Sup-
Welsh	Ffrowys, turbulent, outrageous. [plement.)
Welsh	Ffrowys, violent.
Latin	Ferox, surly, proud, huffish, insolent, cruel.
Spanish	Feroz, cruel, savage, inhuman.
Italian	Ferezza, cruelty, fierceness.
Icelandic	Fors, wrath, rage, ire.
English	Fears, or Feres, fierce. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Fiers, proud. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Phrase, or Fraise, to talk of with boasting.
Irish	Brasa, vaunting, boasting.
English	Bruss, proud, upstart. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Gaelic	Prois, pride, niceness, ceremony.
Scotch	Pirzie, conceited.
Spanish	Pereza, sloth or laziness.

Norman	Paresee, idleness.
French	Paresse, idleness, sloth, laziness.
English	Pross, to sponge upon a comrade or stranger.
English	Frazy, miserly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>) [(<i>Slang.</i>)
Cornish	Fraus, fraud.
Scotch	Phraise, or Fraise, to pretend interest in another, to use flattery, falsely to pretend to do a thing.
Scotch	Fraise, a cajoling discourse.
Irish	Fuirs, a trick, a juggle. (Supplement.)
Arabie 921	Farsh, a lie, a falsehood.
Assyrian	Paratsu, to speak falsely.
	<i>Memo</i> : This word would probably be more correctly written Parazu, the <i>ts</i> being used by some grammarians to represent the vitiated sound of <i>z</i> given by Germans to that letter, and erroneously imported of late into Hebrew equivalents, as already explained.
Gaelic	Bras, a lie. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Brais, fabulous, inventive.
Irish	Brais, fabulous, fertile in invention.
Irish	Bras, a fiction, a romance, a lie.
Irish	Breas, a multitude, a company.
Italian	Pressa, a crowd, a throng.
French	Presse, a crowd, a throng.
English	Prease, or Prese, a crowd. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Press, a crowd, a throng, a multitude of individuals.
Arabie 224	Barasaa, a body of men.
Irish	Buairesas, conclamation, confusion.
Polish	Burza, broils or troubles in a state.
Polish	Burzyc, to ferment, to stir up, to rebel.
Malayan 222	Prisi, a buckler or shield.
Scotch	Brash, to assault, to attack.
English	Brush, an assault, an encounter, a skirmish.
Hindu 309	Baraz, or Biraz, fighting.
French Romn	Fereis, a fight, noise, the clash of arms.
Persian 927	Faresh, rapine, spoil, plunder.
Norman	Preies, or Preyes, booty, plunder.
Norman	Preyez, spoil.
French Romn	Proies, or Proiez, a prize, booty, capture.
French	Prise, capture, prize.
Spanish	Presas, the pillage, booty or spoil taken from an enemy in war. [or plunder.
English	Prize, goods or property seized by force as spoil
Hebrew	Pryz or Paryz (פּרִיז), a robber. Jer. vii. 2, a den of <i>robbers</i> . Ezek. vii. 22, the <i>robbers</i> shall enter.

	Dan. xi. 14, the <i>robbers</i> of thy people.
Hebrew	Pryz or Paryz (פּרִיץ), a destroyer.
	Ps. xvii. 4, the paths of <i>the destroyer</i> .
Hebrew	Prz or Paraz (פּרִיץ), to break down, a breach.
	Eccl. x. 8, whose <i>breaketh</i> an hedge.
	2 Kings xiv. 23, and <i>brake down</i> the walls of Jerusalem.
	Amos iv. 3, ye shall go out at <i>the breaches</i> .
English	Press, to drive with violence, to distress, to constrain, to eompel.
Seoteh	Frusch, to break in pieces, to overthrow.
Italian	Forza, force, constraint, violenee.
French	Verser, to beat down, to overturn, to upset.
English	Perish, to pain, injure or destroy. (Wright's
Sanscrit 596	Prish, to hurt, to injure. [<i>Obsolete.</i>)
Sanscrit 538	Paras, to expel.
Persian 283	Paresh, one who disperses; dispersion, confusion.

No. 97. Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zareh, Zerah or Serah has been already considered with No. 88 Zrh, Zare, Zara, Zarah, Zerah or Serah.

No. 97 *otherwise spelled* Zarach or Zerach has been already considered with No. 29 Srog, Serugh or Seruch.

No. 98. Hzrn, Hzron, Ezron, Eson, Esrom, Asron, Hezron, Hesron or Chesron has been already considered with No. 81 Hzrn, Hzron, Eson, Assaron, Asron, Asrom, Hezron, Hesron or Chesron.

No. 99. Hmol, Hemul, Hemuel, Hamuel, Hamul, Amul, Iemouel, Iemuel or Jemucl, has been already considered with No. 84 Ymoal, Iemuel, Iemouel, Jemucl or Jamuel.

No. 99 *otherwise spelled* Chamul has been already considered with No. 48 Chemuel or Kemuel.

No. 99 *otherwise spelled* Iamoun or Jamun has been already considered with No 85 Yinyin, Iamin, Iamein, Jamin or Jamni.

No. 100. Ysskr, Issacar, Issachar or Isachar.

French Romn Eschar, mockery, derision.

Welsh Ysgeeru, to bicker, to brawl.

Icelandic	Eiskra, to roar, to rage.
Greek	Aischros, Aischra, shameful, disgraceful, base,
Arabic 101	Asaghir, contemptible. [infamous.]
Hindu 128	Asaghir, mean, contemptible.
Hindu 129	Asghar, mean.
Italian	Oscuro, vile, low, ignoble.
Icelandic	Heskr, haughty, harsh.
French Romn	Oscurete, obstinacy, self-opiniatedness.
French Romn	Escar, niggardly, stingy, miserly.
Fanti African	Asikerai, a crowd.
Turkish 822	Assker, a body of men, a gang, a crew.
Swahili A.	Asikari, a soldier. *
Persian 854	Aaskare, a soldier.
Turkish 822	Assker, a soldier, an army.
Arabic 853	Aaskar, <i>plural</i> Aasakir, an army.
Hindu 1452	Asakir, armies, troops.
Gaelic	Eascar, an enemy.
Irish	Eascara, an adversary, an enemy.
Welsh	Esgar, an adversary, an enemy.
Welsh	Ysgwr, violence.
Welsh	Yssigwr, one who bruises or shatters.
French Romn	Escarier, or Eskarier, to reject or drive back, to send away, to put outside. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Escarrir, to scatter, to disperse, to waste. to cut off.

No. 101. Tola, Tula, Tulaa, Tolah, Tholah or Thola.

Arabic 810	Talih, <i>plural</i> Tullah, wicked, villainous.
Hindu 1431	Talih, wicked, villainous.
Zincali	Tuyalo, bad, evil.
Turkish 795	Talih, a sinner.
Swahili A.	Thili, to abase.
English	Tully, a little wretch. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Turkish 789	Dall, one who is in error.
Anglo-Saxon	Dol, an error, also a person who errs.
Anglo-Saxon	Dwala, an error.
Latin	Doleo, to envy.
Welsh	Del, obdurate, pert.
Malayan 129	Daleh, reproach, blame, imputation.
Anglo-Saxon	Tael, or Tacle, calumny, blasphemy.
Anglo-Saxon	Tale, reproach, slander, false witness.
English	Tuel, a vexatious meddling. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 818	Taal, reviling, cursing.
Arabic 819	Tilaa, contumely, contempt, outrage.
English	Teyl, scorn. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

English	Twaly, cross, vexed. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 813	Tahil, iraseible.
Seotch	Tuilyic, a quarrel, a broil.
Seotch	Toolie, to squabble.
Arabie 374	Talahi, a disputing, mutually blaming.
Persian 396	Tul, contention.
Icelandic	Deila, a disagreement, a contest.
Scotch	Dillow, a noisy quarrel.
Welsh	Dywal, fieree, feroeious, furious.
Cornish	Dyal, revenge. (Borlasc.)
Welsh	Dial, vengeance, revenge.
Malayan 91	Tulah, to avenge, retribution, vengcanec.
Scotch	Teil, a mean fellow.
Jeelandie	Dul, self-conceit, pride.
English	Dull, sluggish.
Hindu 1140	Dhila, lazy.
Hindu 1140	Dhil, laziness.
Irish	Daol, lazy.
Scotch	Duel, to delay, to tarry.
Scotch	Dawlie, slow in motion.
French	Delai, delay.
English	Delay, to linger, to move slow.
English	Dally, to lose time in idleness, to linger.
English	Doil, to wander idly. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Wolof-African	Tael, sloth.
Manchu-Tartar	Touali, together, with, belonging to the company.
Hindu 734	Tola, a gang.
Hindu 734	Toli, a society.
Seotch	Taile, a covenant.
Arabic 300	Taaalli, swearing.
Gaelic	Dala, an oath.
Irish	Dala, an oath.
English	Dall, a petty oath. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabie 552	Daal, fraud.
Latin	Dolus, Doli, guile, deccit, treachery, fraud.
Spanish	Dolo, deccit, fraud, dissimulation.
Portuguesc	Dolo, fraud, deccit.
Italian	Dolo, fraud, triek, deccit.
French-Romn	Dol, fraud, deception.
French	Dol, deccit, fraud, cheating. (See Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dict.</i>)
Persian 579	Dalla, fraud, treachery.
Persian 588	Dula, or Dawali, fraud, trick, deccit.
Persian 584	Dawali, a cheat, a deceiver.
Greek	Dolios, Dolia, crafty, deceitful, treacherous.
Greek	Doloo, to deceive, to deal treacherously.

Greek	Doloo, to beguile, ensnare, take by craft.
Gaelic	Dol, cunning, a trap.
Scotch	Dole, fraud, a design to circumvent.
Anglo-Saxon	Dwelian, to deceive, to mislead, to lead into error.
Cornish	Dilla, to cheat, deceive. (Borlase.)
Welsh	Twyllaw, to cheat, defraud, &c.
English	Telc, deceit. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 819	Tall, defrauding, cheating.
Scotch	Teal, to wheedle, to inveigle by flattery.
Hindu 731	Tilua, a flatterer.
Hindu 724	Tala, evasion.
Hindu 734	Toli, a crowd.
Goali African	Talie, a bow.
Ebe African	Tale, a bow.
Munipuri B.	Tel, an arrow.
Filham A.	Dihliwa, a sword.
Latin	Telum, Teli, a dart, an arrow, a sword, an axe, a weapon to fight with.
French Romn	Tolee, a band, a troop.
Turkish 801	Talia, a scout of an army.
Turkish 692	Deli, a kind of irregular trooper.
Latin	Duellum, Duelli, war, battle between two people, kings, or parties.
Galla African	Dule, to make war against.
Galla African	Dula, a combat, fight, or struggle.
Galla African	Dula, war.
Persian 396	Tul, war.
Irish	Teol, a thief.
Zulu Kafir	Tyola, to steal, as cattle, stealthily; a thief.
Persian 300	Talidan, to sack, spoil, or pillage.
French Romn	Toller, or Tolir, to carry off forcibly, to ravish,
French Romn	Tolu, carried away, taken by force. [to usnrp.
French Romn	Tolage, the act of taking by force, carrying off forcibly.
Hebrew	Tlah or Talah (תלאה), trouble, travail. Neh. ix. 32, all <i>the trouble</i> . Exod. xviii. 8, all <i>the travail</i> that had come upon them. Numb. xx. 14, <i>the travail</i> that had befallen
Wolof African	Doley, force. [us.
Welsh	Deol, exile, banishment.
Latin	Deleo, to kill or murder, to destroy, to extin-
Greek	Deleomai, to destroy, to slay. [guish.
Greek	Deleter, a destroyer.
Greek	Delesis, ruin, mischief.
Galla African	Dule, to destroy, to lay waste.

Galla Africain Dula, destruction.

French Romn Toller, or Tolir, to annihilate, to destroy; "*ils*
" *tolent*, they annihilate; *tolu*, annihilated, de-

Arabie 819 Tall, shedding blood with impunity. [stroyed."

English Tail, slaughter. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Arabie 377 Talah, ruin, destruction.

No. 102. Poh, Poah, Puah, Pua, Phoua, Phu, Phua, Pluah,
Phuwah or Fua.

Burmese Poya, bad. (*Khyeng* dialect.)

Swahili A. Baya, bad.

Zulu Kafir Bi, bad.

Chin. II. 103 Pe, or Pee, bad, vicious.

Fijian Vea, bad.

Irish Fi, bad, corrupt.

Gura African Fa, bad.

Chin. III. 658 Fei, opposed to what is right; not ashamed of
doing wrong; low, vicious.

Chin. II. 161 Fuh, a poisoned heart, a disquieted mind.

Chinese I. 147 Fuh, to act contrary to justice and propriety.

Persian 911 Fawa, dishonour, disgrace.

French Romn Pue, or Peu, vile, shameful, obscene.

French Pouah, poh!

English Bah! an exclamation, expressive of disgust and
contempt. (Webster's *Dictionary* by Good-
rich and Porter.)

English Fugh! or Foh! an exclamation expressing ab-
horrence or contempt. [or contempt.

English Fie! or Fy! an exclamation denoting abhorrence

French Romn Fy! a term of aversion and contempt.

French Fi! fye! for shame!

German Pfui! fye! out upon! shame!

Sanscrit 670 Phi, a wicked man, anger, passion.

Chin. II. 165 Phe, a bad disposition.

Chinese I. 87 Pei, or Pe, depraved.

Chinese I. 402 Po, to feel pleasure in speaking of other's vices.

English Paw, naughty. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Norman Pye, worse.

Welsh Bai, a fault, a vice, a crime.

Arabie 244 Baaw, a crime; committing a crime.

Malayan 58 Baya, or Bhaya, evil, mischief, danger. [bate.

Swahili A. Baa, evil; a worthless person, an utter repro-

Egyptian 380 Buia, hateful, infamous.

Fijian Be, impudent, irreverent. [advice and reproof.

Chin. II. 160 Peih, perverse, obstinate, self-willed, resisting

- ChineseI. 287 Pih, or Pei, perverse; also to oppose.
 ChineseI. 125 Pei, to oppose, to act contrary to.
 ChineseI. 588 Peih, to contradict, to oppose.
 Chin. III. 483 Paou, perverse and unmanageable.
 Chin. II. 137 Paou, disobedient.
 Chin. II. 148 Puh, or Pei, perverse, disobedient.
 ChineseI. 378 Fuh, perverse; also to oppose, to act contrary to (also on 391).
 Anglo-Saxon Fah, a foe, an enemy, enmity, revenge.
 Anglo-Saxon Fa, unfriendly, hostile, foe-like.
 Zulu Kafir Fo, a disagreeable person, a foe.
 English Foe, an enemy, one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge or malice against.
 English Fawe, enmity. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 Anglo-Saxon Fian, to hate.
 Anglo-Saxon Fiode, hated.
 Chin. III. 366 Fei, to speak against, backbite or slander.
 Fijian Bei, calunny, accusation.
 Chin. III. 377 Pe, the noise of hooting or scolding at.
 Sanscrit 578 Piy, to abuse, to treat disrespectfully.
 Sanscrit 578 Piyu, scornful, injurious.
 English Pooh! an expression of scorn, dislike or contempt. (*Webster's Dictionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)
 Spanish Vaya, a scoff or mock with which any one is turned into ridicule.
 Arabic 910 Faai, enraged, foaming.
 Irish Fi, anger.
 Chin. II. 140 Fei, or Fuh, vexation, anger.
 Chin. II. 136 Fow, anger.
 Chin. III. 147 Po, Puh, or Fuh, displeasure and anger discovered in the countenance; looking angrily.
 Chin. II. 589 Po, or Pei, the appearance of great anger.
 Chin. II. 712 Paou, looking angrily.
 Chin. II. 730 Peaou, a malicious look.
 ChineseI. 109 Puh, violent, resentful, perverse.
 Chin. III. 413 Pe, fierce and violent like a beast of prey.
 Chin. III. 533 Pe, low, vulgar, mean, vicious, bad.
 ChineseI. 692 Pe, a mean person under the influence of success and prosperity; also depraved.
 ChineseI. 303 Pe, or Pei, mean, low, vile, base.
 ChineseI. 125 Pei, low, vulgar, vicious.
 Manchu Tartar Ponia, anything which is of little consequence.
 Sanscrit 566 Payya, low, vile, contemptible.
 French Voyou, a boy in the streets dirty and ill-bred, a blackguard boy.

- Arabie 263 Bayy, a mean, wretched, abject man.
 Welsh Baw, vile.
 Egyptian 381 Buu, to boast.
 Arabie 212 Baay, becoming proud, boasting, bragging
 Dutch Boha, a boast.
 Chinese I. 420 Paou, to boast, to talk big.
 Chin. III. 678 Paou, empty vain words.
 Persian 295 Pih, pride, arrogance.
 Manchu Tartar Pai, idle.
 Chin. III. 719 Paou, an indolent self-indulgent disposition.
 New Zealand Peo, to beg, begging.
 Welsh Baw, mean.
 Welsh Bawai, a sordid wretch.
 Chin. III. 212 Po, near, stingy; to browbeat or extort from.
 Chinese I. 402 Pei, avaricious, mean, sordid.
 Chinese I. 292 Fe, or Fei, those who do what is illegal, vaga-
 bonds, banditti; a word much used by the
 Government and applied to all seditious
 associations.
 English Vow, a solemn promise of something to be done
 French Voew, a vow. [hereafter.
 Chin. III. 363 Pee, a bond or agreement of which each party
 takes half.
 Chin. III. 363 Pei, or Pho, to cause confusion by artful and
 seditious speech; to mislead by fair speeches
 and induce a state of anarchy. [sation.
 Chin. III. 356 Pe, artful debate and litigation; insidious accu-
 Persian 290 Pay, pretence, pretext, false appearance.
 French Baie, a trick.
 New Zealand Pahi, a company of persons.
 Chinese I. 170 Peaou, a group, a company, a herd, a crowd.
 Chin. II. 768 Po, crammed together in confusion, stuffed all
 together.
 New Zealand Pohuhu, to be assembled, to cluster round.
 "*Pohuhu ana ngu tangata, me te ngaro e pohuhu*
 "*nei, the men are assembled together, they*
 "*cluster round like flies.*"
 Zulu Kafir Viyo, a cluster or small company of men.
 Hindu 2155 Vyuh, a multitude.
 Turkish 862 Fic, a troop of men.
 Chin. II. 148 Pei, or Puh, rebellious; also violence, confusion,
 Chin. II. 137 Paou, rebellious against authority. [anarchy.
 Chin. III. 363 Pei, or Pho, rebellion, disorder.
 Hindu 2155 Vyuh, military array.
 Chin. III. 452 Fuh, to creep on the hands and feet.
 Chin. II. 191 Fa, a kind of shield to defend the person.

- Galla African Fue, a sling.
 Galla African Fue, an arrow.
 Garo Bengal Phee, an arrow.
 Lohorong N. Phe, an arrow.
 Nepaulese Pheh, an arrow. (*Lambichhong* dialect.)
 Dungmali N. Pe, an arrow.
 Kulungya N. Bei, an arrow.
 Rodong N. Bhe, an arrow.
 Nepaulese Bhye, or Bhe, an arrow. (*Rungchenbung* dialect.)
 Nachhereng N. Bei, an arrow.
 Waling N. Be, or Bhe, an arrow.
 Dsuku A. Bo, an arrow. [same.
 Gio African Bo, a quiver; *Dewoi*, and *Basa*, African. the
 English Bow, an instrument of war made of wood or
 other elastic matter with a string fastened to
 Welsh Bwa, a bow. [each end.
 Krebo A. Pia, a bow.
 French Romn Baye, a cutlass or short sword.
 Musu African Be, a sword.
 Bamom A. Bo, a sword.
 Isuwu A. Fao, a sword.
 Ngoten A. Pa, a sword; *Melon*, African, the same.
 Nhalemoe A. Pe, a sword.
 Diwala A. Po, a sword.
 French Piou-piou, a soldier.
 Chin. III. 489 Pei, a hundred war chariots despatched by an
 Galla African Baie, to make war against. [army.
 Chin. II. 206 Pa, to storm and take a city.
 Chin. II. 217 Poo, to seize, to take.
 Egyptian 461 Puha, to sack, to ravage.
 New Zealand Pahua, to plunder.
 Chinese I. 249 Pheaou, to rob, to plunder.
 Chinese I. 116 Foo, to take in war.
 Fijian Vua, a prize in war.
 Arabic 941 Faya, plural Fnyua, spoil, prey; also receiving
 plunder and booty.
 Arabic 941 Fayah, a word used when making an onset for
 Spanish Feo, dishonest. [plunder.
 Sanscrit 899 Va, to hurt, to injure.
 Sanscrit 875 Va, hurting, injuring.
 English Fey, to injure or mutilate. (*Wright's Obsolete*.)
 Chinese I. 121 Fe, to injure, to ruin.
 Chinese I. 35 Fa, to spoil, to injure, to render useless.
 Chin. II. 422 Fow, to spoil, to ruin.
 Chin. II. 311 Paou, or III. 507 Pac, to spoil or injure.
 Chin. III. 653 Pa, to encroach upon and usurp; an usurper.

- Chin.III.241 Paou, to encroach upon by violence, fierce, cruel.
 ChineseI. 600 Pe, to tyrannise over.
 Chin.III.511 Peih, to reduce to straits, to compel imperiously,
 to tyrannise over.
 ChineseI. 138 Peih, to oppress, to ill use.
 Arabic 244 Baaw, oppressing, overcoming by force.
 Greek Bia, force, an act of violence, violent and wrong-
 ful dealing.
 Greek Biao, to constrain, force, overpower.
 ChineseI. 160 Pih, to expel, to banish. [dence.
 New Zealand Pei, to drive out, as people from their own resi-
 Chin.III.330 Fuh, or Fow, to ruin, to subvert, to overthrow.
 Icelandic Va, Ve, or Vei, calamity, danger, misery.
 Irish Fe, woe. (Supplement.)
 Mandingo A. Fa, murder.
 Chin. II. 103 Pe, or Pce, to slaughter.
 New Zealand Pihe, a song sung over the bodies of the slain.
 Chin.III.113 Pho, to strip slaughtered bodies and mangle the
 Chinese I. 80 Fa, to destroy. [corpse.
 Hindu 2155 Vyay, destruction.
 Sanscrit 975 Vyaya, destruction, misfortune, loss.
 Arabic 212 Bahi, or 263 Bihiy, deserted, empty.
 Chin. II. 206 Pa, to eradicate.
 Chin. II. 196 Pe, or Pei, to throw in ruins, to destroy.
 Chin. II. 268 Pae, to break, spoil, ruin.

No. 102 *otherwise spelled* Puva, Puvah, Phuva or Phuvah.

- Swahili A. Bofu, or Bovu, bad, malicious.
 Zulu Kafir Beva, an ill-tempered, irritable, passionate person.
 English Peevish, fretful, petulant, querulous.
 Latin Paveo, to hate.
 Fijian Vuvu, envy, jealousy.
 FrenchRomn Buffoi or Bufoie, insulting derision, mockery.
 Spanish Befu, the act of deriding or mockery.
 Spanish Puf! an interjection of abhorrence.
 English Buff, to swear to or accuse, used in reference to
 a wrongful accusation, as "Oh, Buff it on
 "him." (*Slang.*)
 Zulu Kafir Bava, to rave as an angry man.
 Ashanti A. Bofu, anger, passion.
 Irish Buaifeach, angry, fretting, vexatious.
 FrenchRomn Bouffage, gluttony. (Supplement.)
 FrenchRomn Buffoi, or Bufoic, pomp, pride, ostentation, vanity.
 English Buff, to boast. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 English Puff, a tumid or exaggerated statement.

English	Puffy, bombastic.
French Romn	Piaffe, vain show, ostentation.
French	Piaffe, ostentation, show.
Scotch	Povie, self-conceited.
Italian	Fava, foolish pride, vain glory.
Spanish	Faufau, vanity, pride, solemnity and affected gravity in exterior deportment.
Swahili A.	Vivu, idle, dull, slow.
Dutch	Paf, lazy, sluggish.
Latin	Paveo, to fear.
Norman	Paver, or Pavoire, fear.
Arabic 932	Faafaa, a coward.
Gaelic	Baivie, a large collection.
English	Bevy, a company, assembly, or collection of
Norman	Vove, a vow. [persons.
Norman	Vover, to vow.
Latin	Voveo, to vow, to make a vow.
English	Feff, to overreach in buying and selling. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
German	Pfiff, craft, cunning, slyness, trick.
Dutch	Boeve, or Boef, a rogue, a knave.
Swedish	Bof, a rogue, a villain.
Icelandic	Bofi, a knave, a rogue.
French Romn	Biffe, a false appearance, a deceitful thing.
French Romn	Bave, mockery, vain words, a honied discourse to obtain what one wants.
Icelandic	Paufa, to sneak, to lurk.
Icelandic	Fifa, an arrow.
Arabic 942	Fayfaa, a solitude.
Turkish 861	Feyafi, deserts, uncultivated districts.

No. 102 *otherwise spelled* Phout.

Munipuri B.	Phutte, bad.
Latin	Vitium, Vitii, badness, a crime.
MoitayBurma	Puttay, bad. (<i>Asiatic Researches</i> , v. 230.)
Turkish 532	Bed, bad, shoeking, improper.
Persian 218	Bad, bad, wicked, naughty, evil, wickedness.
English	Bad, evil, ill, vicious, corrupt, hurtful, pernicious.
Egyptian 380	Bet, wicked, evil, abominable, infamous.
Egyptian 752	Bt, detestable.
Egyptian 460	Bt, abominable, base, bad. (Vol. I.)
Egyptian 383	But, abominable.
Egyptian 752	Bote, abomination. Demotie—Bat.
Scotch	Bautie, guileful.

Anglo-Saxon	Paet, guile.
Sanscrit 563	Pat, sin, wickedness.
Sanscrit 563	Pata, fault, transgression.
Portuguese	Pnto, a vile wretch.
Sanscrit 979	Vyada, a villain, a rogue.
Latin	Foede, basely, dishonourably, abominably, vilely.
Latin	Foedo, to disgrace, to contaminate.
Swahili A.	Fethela, a disgraceful thing, a shame.
Cornish	Faut, a crime. (Borlase.)
Icelandic	Fanti, a headstrong man.
Swahili A.	Potoe, obstinate, good for nothing.
Sanscrit 525	Patu, rough, fierce, cruel, unmerciful.
Hindu 391	Bhutaha, fierce, devilish.
Gaelic	Baoth, wild, fierce, horrid.
Irish	Fiadha, savage, wild.
Irish	Feadha, wild.
Gaelic	Fiat, fierce, surly.
Scotch	Faid, to frown.
French	Bouder, to sulk, to pout.
English	Pout, a fit of sullenness, also to look sullen.
English	Pote, to creep about moodily. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Pet, a fit of peevishness or fretful discontent.
Hindu 391	Bhutaha, peevish.
Icelandic	Faetta, to grow cold and unfriendly.
Swahili A.	Fathaa, restlessness, disquiet.
Norman	Viot, envy.
Irish	Fuath or Fnadh, hatred, aversion, abhorrence.
Gaelic	Fuath or Fuadh, hatred, spite, aversion.
Swahili A.	Buothu, to hate.
Anglo-Saxon	Bate, contention.
English	Bate, strife, contention.
English	Bait, to tease or worry. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
New Zealand	Patai, to jeer, to mock.
English	Vode, to vex. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 916	Vit, to curse, swear at, revile.
Arabic 940	Fuwahat, slander, detraction behind the back.
Italian	Fiotto, rage, fury.
Irish	Fot, raging, storming, violent.
Manchu Tartar	Fotombi, to be bursting and breathless with rage.
Anglo-Saxon	Faethe, feud, vengeance, enmity, deadly feud, that enmity which the relations of the deceased waged against the kindred of the murderer.
	Friesic—Faithe, enmity.
German	Fehde, private warfare, a feud.
Scotch	Feid, enmity, a quarrel.
Scotch	Feud, quarrel, contention.

English	Feud, to contend. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Feide, feud. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Feud, a deadly quarrel, hatred and contention that was to be terminated only by death.
Latin	Foedus, Foeda, mean, sorry, vile.
Scotch	Fonty, mean, base.
English	Fouty, a mean fellow, a scoundrel. (Wright's
French	Fat, a fop, a coxcomb. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
Persian 913	Fataw, proud, quarrelsome.
Arabic 941	Fayyad, a man who walks haughtily.
Arabic 941	Fayd, walking pompously.
Gaelic	Fuadh, a vain fellow.
Irish	Fuadh, a vain silly fellow.
Polish	Buta, pride, scorn.
English	Botta, or Botty, proud, pert. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Turkish 538	Bati, slow in motion.
Swahili A.	Fawiti, to delay, to hinder.
English	Pawt, to potter about. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Guresa A.	Puteo, greedy.
Scotch	Pootie, mean, stingy, niggardly.
Arabic 943	Faaid, heartless, spiritless, cowardly.
Latin	Foedus, a league, a conspiracy, a covenant.
Egyptian 463	Ppat, Pat, Paut, or Patu, a company.
English	Boty, a partner. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Arabic 269	Bayaat, a covenant, a compact.
Turkish 552	Biat, the ceremony of swearing allegiance.
Anglo-Saxon	Beohata, one who promises or vows.
Irish	Boid, a vow.
Gaelic	Boid, an oath or vow.
Scotch	Vote, a vow.
	Old French—Vot.
Latin	Votum, Voti, a covenant.
Norman	Feth, a covenant.
English	Fayte, to deceive, to betray. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Manchu Tartar	Fatambi, to make use of artifice to get a person in one's power, to abuse him or injure him.
English	Pot, to deceive. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Bite, to cheat or trick, also a fraud or a sharper, one who cheats.
English	Beyte, a sharper. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Sanscrit 668	Phata, a cheat.
Sanscrit 916	Vita, a rogue, a cheat.
French	Fute, crafty, cunning, sly.
Sanscrit 525	Patu, crafty, sly cunning.
English	Bait, an allurement, enticement, temptation.
Irish	Bait, a lure, a decoy.

Hindu 283	Butta, fraud, trick, over-reaching.
Zulu Kafir	Putya, to speak wind, lies, &c.
Sanscrit 597	Peta, a multitude.
Irish	Foite, an assembly. (Supplement.)
Italian	Fiotta, a crowd.
Fanti African	Futu, a crowd.

Memo: If any doubt has arisen in any person's mind as to the propriety of admitting this one of the Biblical spellings of Phua, namely *Phout* as authentic, that doubt must vanish by turning back to the last name but one, where I have shown that in this very language *Asikeraï* also means "a crowd," which at once connects *Issachar* with his son *Phout*, and these have an evident connection with the Egyptian word "*ppat*, a company," quoted a little further back, thus setting at rest any doubts as to whether *Phout*, son of *Issachar*, can be admitted as parent of the Egyptian words quoted in the first chain of evidence as signifying "a god, an image, &c.," which is important as *Ham* had a son named *Phut*.

Irish	Foithe, noise. (Supplement.)
Irish	Fuadh, a foe.
Irish	Fead, a sword.
Adirar African	Baidau, plural Buyudu, a spear.
French Romn	Pede, a sort of weapon.
Egyptian 460	Pet, a bow.
Koro Africa	Buta, a bow.
Musentandu A	Buta, a bow, <i>Ntere</i> and <i>Mutsaya</i> , African, the
Babuma A.	Bota, a bow. [same.]
Undaza A.	Boata, a quiver.
Gadsaga A.	Boto, a quiver.
Limba A.	Voto, a quiver.
Kiriman A.	Budu, a quiver.
Andaman I.	Buttohie, an arrow. (<i>Asiatic Researches</i> , iv. 392.)
Nepaulese	Phet, an arrow. (<i>Lambichhong</i> dialect.)
Wolof African	Faite, an arrow.
Anglo-Saxon	Fethu, an army.
Anglo-Saxon	Feoht, a fight.
Anglo-Saxon	Feohtan, to make war, contend, fight.
English	Feyt, to fight. (<i>Wright's Obsolete</i> .)
English	Fit, fought. (<i>Wright's Obsolete</i> .)
Swahili A.	Vita, war.
Kabenda A.	Vita, war.

Balu African	Pit, war.
Pati African	Pat, war.
Mbe African	Bit, war.
Ntere African	Bitu, war; <i>Mutsaya</i> , African, the same.
N'ki African	Bete, war. [the same.]
EkamtulufuA	Beta, war; <i>Udom</i> , <i>Mbofon</i> and <i>Babuma</i> , African,
Gaelic	Bith, a contest, a blow, a wound.
Anglo-Saxon	Beado, war, battle, slaughter, cruelty.
English	Bait, to attack with violence, to harass.
Latin	Batuo, to fight, combat.
Polish	Bitwa, battle, fight.
Hindu 286	Batau, a robber.
English	Booty, that which is seized by violence and robbery, pillage, spoil, plunder.
German	Beute, spoil taken from an enemy in war. booty.
Dutch	Buiten, to go out for booty. [prey, plunder.
Dutch	Buit, pillage, spoil, booty.
Swedish	Byte, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage.
Danish	Bytte, a spoil, pillage or booty.
Fijian	Bete, to spoil gardens.
Fijian	Betibeti, the act of pillaging gardens.
Norman	Put, dishonest.
English	Pad, to rob in the streets and roads; the act of robbing. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 916	Fidaai, a robber, a murderer.
Latin	Foedo, to tear, to rend.
Latin	Foedus, Foeda, destructive.
Sanscrit 882	Vadh, to murder, to destroy.
Zulu Kafir	Vitya, to slash, shatter, break in pieces.
Latin	Fatum, Fati, calamity, mischief, misfortune.
Sanscrit 525	Pataha, hurting, injuring.
Sanscrit 581	Puth, or 572 Pith, to injure. hurt. kill.
Gaelic	Bath, slaughter, massacre. murder.
Irish	Bath, death, murder, slaughter.
Welsh	Peithi, those who lay waste.

No. 103. Yob or Iob has been already considered with
No. 69 Ayph, Ipha or Heph.

No. 103 otherwise spelled Job.

English	Job, to seold. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Jibb, to move restively sidewise or baekward. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich & Porter.)
English	Jibe, to move baekward and forward restlessly. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich & Porter.)

- Arabie 417 Jabhat, *plural* (416) Jibah, contempt, indignant treatment.
- Arabic 444 Juaubat, being of a erabbed, grim countenance.
- Arabic 446 Jahb, a heavy, dull countenancee.
- Seotch Jaip, or Jape, to moek.
- Icelandic Jappa, to harp on the same thing.
- Arabie 412 Jafi, injurious, vexatious, eruel, savage, unfeeling.
- Persian 411 Jabidan, to be lazy.
- English Jub, to move slowly. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Persian 411 Jabidan, to be cowardly.
- Arabic 415 Jubbaa, cowardly, dastardly.
- Seotch Jaip, or Jape, a deception.
- English Jape, to cheat.
- English Jip, to triek, eheat, or impose upon. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Arabic 411 Jabiyat, *plural* Jawabi, a crowd. [*Obsolete*.]
- Arabic 417 Jabhat, *plural* (416) Jibah, a body of men.
- Arabic 431 Jaffat, or Juffat, a multitude, a crowd of people.
- Arabic 418 Jihaf, thronging.
- Hindu 778 Jaff, or Juff, a troop or body of men.
- Hindu 778 Juffa, or Jaffa, a crowd, a troop.
- Arabic 431 Jaff, or Juff, a troop, a body.
- Arabic 417 Jabhat, *plural* (416) Jibah, a troop of horse.
- Arabic 416 Jubbat, armour, mail.
- Persian 417 Juba, a coat of mail, a cuirass, any kind of iron
- Turkish 617 Jebe, arms, armour. [armour.]
- Arabic 442 Jawb, *plural* Ajwab, a shield.
- Arabic 429 Jaabat, *plural* Jiaab, a quiver.
- Hindu 777 Jaba, a quiver.
- Arabic 415 Jubbaa, a kind of arrow.
- Arabic 415 Jaba, lying hid, erawling out.
- Hindu 765 Japna, to lie in wait for.
- Arabic 418 Jihaf, battle.
- Arabic 432 Jafw, injuring, treating harshly ; wrong, injury, cruelty, iniquity.
- Arabic 431 Jafaa, oppressing, treating eruelly ; eruelty, oppression, iniquity, injusticee.
- Hindu 778 Jafa, oppression, violence, injusticee, injury.
- Swahili A. Jepa, to steal.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Ojab.

- Murmi Nepal Ajaba, bad.
- Arabic 27 Ajaab, weak, inactive.
- Swahili A. Ujuvi, officiousness.
- Turkish 1118 Hijv, a satire.
- Arabic 1384 Hijaff, lazy, slow, stupid.

Arabic 840	Aujb, pride, presumption, haughtiness, conceit.
Turkish 817	Ujb, pride, self-conceit.
Hindu 1448	Ujb, pride, haughtiness.
Arabic 1356	Wajjab, cowardly, timid.
Arabic 1356	Wajb pusillanimous.
Arabic 24	Ijbaa, hiding. [leather.
Arabic 468	Hajafat, <i>plural</i> Hajaf, a buckler or shield of
Arabic 25	Ijbaf, carrying away, attacking, oppressing.
Arabic 838	Aijaf, misfortune.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Sub has been already considered with No. 24 Sba, Saba or Seba.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Ysob, Ysyb, Iasoub, Iesob, Iasub, Jasub or Jashub will be considered with No. 130 Yosp, Ioseph or Joseph.

No. 103 *otherwise spelled* Iasoum or Asum will be considered with No. 124, Hsym, Hasim or Asom.

No. 104. Smrn, Samron, Sambran, Zambran or Shimron has been already considered with No. 58 Zmrn, Zimran, Zembran or Simron.

No. 105. Zblon, Zboln, Zebulon, Zabolon or Sebulon.

Polish	Zapaleniec, a hair-brained or hot-headed fellow,
Polish	Zapalenie, ardently. [an enthusiast.
English	Spleen, anger, latent spite, ill-humour.
French	Spleen, the dismals or blue devils.
Icelandic	Spelni, a gibing.
Italian	Svelenare, to vent one's spite.
Welsh	Sefyllian, to loiter.
Spanish	Soplon, a tattler, a talebearer, an informer, an earwig, a telltale, one who carries stories to others.

No. 106. Srd, Sarad, Sared, Sered or Zered.

Turkish 733	Sert, angry, severe, vehement, violent.
Welsh	Saraad, an offence, an abusing, an insulting, an
Welsh	Sard, a rebuff. [injury.
Welsh	Sardiaw, to rebuff.
English	Shrewd, vexatious, troublesome, mischievous. (Now obsolete in this sense, but so used by Shakespeare.)

English	Shruddy, grave, stern. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Shirty, ill-tempered, cross. (<i>Slang.</i>)
English	Short, peevish. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Shard, a little despicable creature, used as a term of reproach.
Arabic 747	Shart, mean, low, base, vile.
Welsh	Sorth, slothful.
Latin	Sordes, Sordis, Sordi, niggardliness, stinginess, penuriousness, slovenliness, meanness.
Hindu 1344	Saurat, avarice, greediness.
Hindu 1344	Saurati, greedy.
Arabic 698	Sirwat, a glutton.
Arabic 745	Shirat, making an agreement on certain conditions.
Arabic 747	Shart, <i>plural</i> Shurut, a compact, an agreement.
Swahili A.	Sharti, Sharuti, or Shuruti, a contract, of obligation, of necessity.
English	Shrewd, sly, cunning, artful, subtle, astute.
English	Shroude, to huddle together. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Polish	Czereda, a gang of people.
English	Sort, a set or company. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Latin	Sordes, Sordis, Sordi, the rabble, rascality, or
Gaelic	Sread, a troop or cavaleade. [mob.]
English	Sword, a weapon worn at the side.
Dutch ¹	Zwaerd, a sword.
German	Schwert, a sword.
Irish	Sirthe, parties who advanced to harass or surprise the enemy.
Sanscrit 1024	Srath, to hunt, injure, destroy or kill.
Sanscrit 1155	Sridh, to assail, injure, ruin, destroy.

No. 106 *otherwise spelled* Seder or Sedar.

Arabic 673	Sadir, sullen, cross, perverse.
Greek	Stereos, Sterea, stiff, stubborn, hard, unrelenting,
Scotch	Stor, severe. [cruel.]
Scotch	Sture, rough in manner, austere.
English	Sture, rude, ill-looking. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Satire, severity of remark, censorious, severe language, coupled with invective and intent to
Scotch	Strow, a fit of ill-humour, a quarrel. [censure.]
Gaelic	Stri, contention, strife.
English	Starc, to swagger. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Icelandic	Storr, proud.
Irish	Soithir, proud. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Hindustani	Sudras, the lowest actual caste in the Hindu system. (<i>See Cooper's Archaic Dictionary.</i>)

Gaelic	Seadair, a sneaking fellow.
Gaelic	Scadaireach, sneaking.
Sanscrit 1054	Sattra, fraud, roguery, cheating.
Hindu 1378	Shatir, sly, wanton, vexing or injuring friends.
Malayan 163	Stori, a falsity, a fiction.
Scotch	Story, a softer term for a falsehood.!
English	Story, a fiction, a fable, a softer term for a lie.
English	Story, a falsehood. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Stir, a crowd. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Sters, seditious; "sters homme," a rioter, a dis-
Gaelic	Stair, strife, tumult, confusion, noise. [turber.
Icelandic	Styrr, a tumult, brawl or disturbance.
English	Stir, tumult, agitation, bustle, public disturbance or commotion, tumultuous disorder, seditious
Scotch	Strow, a disturbance. [uproar.
Hindu 1386	Shatru, an enemy.
Malayan 163	Satru, an enemy, a foe, an adversary.
Sanscrit 991	Satera, an enemy.
Anglo-Saxon	Stearas, spies. [Spenser.
English	Stour, a battle or tumult. (Obsolete, but used by
English	Stoure, battle, assault. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Stour, or Sture, battle, fight.
Icelandic	Styrr, battle, war.
Gaelic	Stri, battle. [take away.
Greek	Stereo, to deprive of, bereave, rob, to steal,
Anglo-Saxon	Settere, a thief.
Sanscrit 991	Satera, injury, hurt, detriment.
Scotch	Steer, to meddle with so as to injure.
Scotch	Stour, or Sture, trouble, vexation, violence, force.
German	Zeter! death! murder! woe!
English	Shatter, to dash, burst, rend or part by violence. to disorder, to derange, as a monarchy is shattered by revolt. [to perish.
Sanscrit 991	Satru, a destroyer, foe, enemy, one who causes

No. 107. Alon, Allon, Aihnn, Alun, Elon or Helon.

Latin	Alienus, Aliena. disagreeable, hurtful, offensive.
Greek	Elanno, to affront, to insult.
Scotch	Hallion, a good for nothing idle fellow.
Manchu Tartar	Heolen, idleness.
Greek	Elinuo, to rest, to be lazy.
Greek	Elinues, days of rest, holidays.
Wolof African	Yelwana, to beg.
Turkish 1130	Yalan, a lie.
Turkish 1140	Yalan, false, a falsehood.

Swahili A.	Ulongo, falsehood.
French	Uhlau, a Ulan, a Tartar soldier.
Polish	Ulan, a lancer.
Manchu Tartar	Helen, the advanced scout of an army, soldiers who act as pioneers to the rest.
Greek	Elauno, to drive away, to carry off; used in Homer concerning stolen cattle only.
Icelandic	Hlenni, a thief.
Greek	Elauno, to harass, vex, trouble.

No. 108. Yhlał, Allel, Iaheleel, Jaheleel, Jahleel or Jalel.

Arabie 871	Aulaul, continued evil.
Zulu Kafir	Hlulo, unobliging, unaccommodating manners.
Hebrew	All or Alal (אלל), to abuse, to mock. 1 Sam. xxxi. 4, they thrust me through and abuse me. Num. xxii. 29, thou hast mocked me.
Zincali	Ulolo, angry.
Turkish 621	Jelal, a great passion.
Arabie 433	Jalal, being contemptible.
Arabie 436	Jalil, a tale-bearer.
Hindu 2221	Yalil, mean, abject, low.
Ibu African	Uluali, low.
Arabie 1397	Halal, being cowardly.
Greek	Allelon, Allelois, one another, mutually.
Greek	Allelouchia, a holding together, connection.
Greek	Alleloucheo, to hold or hang together.
Zulu Kafir	Welewele, to make a confused sound of talking.
Zulu Kafir	Yaluyalu, anything in a state of confusion.
Hindu 171	Alole, flattery.
Zulu Kafir	Hlola, to spy.
Greek	Alala, or Alale, a war cry.
Greek	Eleleu, a war cry raised by the general in an attack, and taken up by the soldiers.
Galla Africa	Wollolu, war, also a battle.
Galla Africa	Wollole, to make war against.
Arabie 871	Aulaul, a battle, conflict, strife.
Zulu Kafir	Ahlula, to surprise, overpower, get the better
Arabic 448	Jaalal, terror. [of, conquer.

No. 108 otherwise spelled Nahlael.

Zulu Kafir	Nyclela, stealthiness, slyness.
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	No. 108 <i>otherwise spelled</i> Achoel.
Mongolian	Ekel, bad.
Hebrew	Akl, or Akal (אָקל), wrong. Hab. i. 4, <i>wrong</i> judgment proceedeth.
Polish	Hyceł, a rascal, ruffian or scoundrel.
French	Egeule, a vulgar indecent person.
English	Ugly, wicked, malicious, resentful. (Wright's
Hindu 148	Akla, peevish. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Acolate, peevish, froward. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Anglo-Saxon	Egle, troublesome, hateful.
Anglo-Saxon	Eglian, to trouble, to torment, to grieve.
English	Haggle, to tease or worry. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Haggle, to eevil.
French Romn	Hocler or Hocqueller, to cause difficulties, to vex anybody, to bring about disputes, to cheat.
Greek	Oehleo, to trouble or importune, to be trouble- some.
English	Ugly, ill-tempered, an abuse, a beating (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Icelandic	Ygla, to frown.
English	Heckle, to look angry. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Swahili A.	Ukali, fierceness, sharpness.
Irish	Uaichle, pride. (Supplement.)
Greek	Aglaia, or Aclaia, pomp, show, vanity.
Irish	Aigiol, puffed up, elate.
Arabic 38	Ukhaail, vain, proud.
Arabic 44	Akhyal, arrogance, pride, the vainest, the proudest. The name of a tribe; also a black and white bird called Surad. <i>Memo</i> : This last is only important here, as Achoel is brother of Sered.
Arabic 868	Aakil, <i>plural</i> Ankul, a miser, a niggard.
Hindu 144	Akkal, a glutton, a gormandiser.
Hindu 149	Akul, a glutton.
Arabic 868	Aikl, or Ankl, mean, avaricious.
Arabic 498	Hawkal, covetous.
French Romn	Aqueillir, to associate oneself, to take part in.
Fanti African	Yekul, an alliance.
Swedish	Hyckla, to play the hypocrite.
Danish	Hykler, to play the hypocrite, to flatter, to fawn.
Danish	Hyklende, flattering, fawning, &c.
German	Heuchelei, hypœerisy, dissimulation.
Greek	Aikalos, Aikalou, a flatterer.
Greek	Aikallo, to flatter. [crafty.]
Greek	Agkulos, Agkule or Aekulos, Aekule, wily,

- French Romn Hoquelier, or Hoquelleux, one who does not keep his promises, a cheat, a rogue, a deceiver.
- Arabic 35 Ikkal, stirring up mischief.
- Hindu 2154 Waikulya, confusion, perplexity.
- Arabic 868 Aakl, collecting, assembling.
- Greek Ochlos, Ochlou, a throng of people, an irregular crowd, a mob, the noise made by such a crowd, a riot, tumult, disturbance, trouble.
- Greek Ochleo, to disturb by a mob, to trouble.
- Greek Ochlizo, to raise a tumult.
- AnfueAfrican Egolo, a quiver.
- Italian Iacolo, a dart.
- Latin Aclis, Aclidis, a kind of short dart.
- Mandingo A. Akilli, to fight. [tion.
- Greek Euchole, a shout of triumph or victory, exulta-
- Turkish 1138 Yakalamak, to seize, to lay hold of, to snatch.
- Welsh Agal, the spoils of war.
- Quichua Peru Huacellini, to do harm.
- Greek Ekklaio, to break in pieces, crush, destroy.
- French Romn Echiller, to ravage, destroy, break up, exterminate, exile, banish, reduce to slavery. (Supplement.)

No. 109. Dynli, Deina, Dina or Dinah will be considered with No. 145 Thn or Tahan.

No. 110. Gd, Gad or Ghad has been already considered with No. 92 Kht, Kahat or Cath.

No. 111. Zpon, Zpyon, Sefion, Ziphion, Zephon, Saphon or Sephion will be considered with No. 159 Saophein, Saphan, Saphin or Sophan.

No. 112. Hgy, Haggi, Aggi, Aggeis or Augis will be considered with No. 157 Achi, Agchis or Agcheis.

No. 112 *otherwise spelled* Chaggi or Chagghi.

- ManchuTartarKaki, a wicked man, one who has a bad heart.
- French Romn Quoquus, a term of contempt, a scoundrel.
- Greek Kakos, Kake, bad, evil, vile, mischievous.
- Greek Kake, badness of disposition, bad conduct, baseness.
- Greek Kakia, moral badness, vice, depravity, faultiness, wickedness, baseness.
- Irish Cac, evil.

French	Cagou, a misanthrope. (<i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i>)
New Zealand	Keke, obstinate, stubborn.
Anglo-Saxon	Geoe, violent, troublesome.
Fijian	Coge, to get into a pet about nothing.
Welsh	Cuwg, a frown.
Welsh	Gwg, a stern look, a frown, a frowning aspect.
Welsh	Gygu, to lower, to frown, to look grimly.
French	Choquer, to hurt one's feelings, to be offensive.
Swahili A.	Chukia, to hate, to abhor. [to offend.]
Swahili A.	Chukiwa, to be offended.
Malayan 119	Chneha, to despise or scorn; contempt.
English	Cheek, impudence, assurance. (<i>Slang.</i>)
English	Cheeky, saucy, forward. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Welsh	Coeg, saucy.
Welsh	Coegwy, pertness.
Gaelic	Caig, to tease or disturb. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Icelandic	Gagga, to mock at one.
Irish	Goie, a scoff, a taunt.
Gaelic	Goie, a scoff, a taunt.
English	Geek, scorn, derision. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Sanskrit 216	Kaka, an impudent, insolent fellow.
Greek	Kekas, abuse.
Greek	Kekazo, to abuse, to revile.
English	Kegge, to affront. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Cag, to irritate, anger or affront. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Cornish	Gwg, fierceness, anger. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
Turkish 843	Kawgha, or Ghawgha, a quarrel.
Hindu 861	Chakh, quarrel, strife, eoutest.
Hindu 881	Chakha-ehakhi, discord.
Hindu 934	Chhnehhi, mean, despicable, contemptible.
Welsh	Coeg, good for nothing, empty.
Arabie 1034	Kaakaa, worthless, good for nothing.
Greek	Kakos, Kake, worthless, low, mean, sorry.
Irish	Gnag, a vain blockhead.
Gaelic	Gaig, a proud coxcomb.
Irish	Gaige, a proud coxcomb.
ManchuTartar	Keougue, a proud scornful man, a good-for-nothing fellow who is puffed up.
Sanscrit 193	Kak, to be proud.
Persian 993	Kawaki, presumption.
English	Quaek, to boast, to bounee, to talk noisily or ostentatiously; a boastful pretender to skill which he does not possess.
Welsh	Coegwy, vanity.
Welsh	Coeg, vain.

Scotch	Cocky, vain, affecting airs of importance.
Welsh	Gwag, vain, frivolous.
Welsh	Gwegi, vanity, emptiness, levity.
English	Gawky, a stupid, ignorant, awkward fellow.
English	Gauky, clownish, awkward. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Kag, to potter about. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Irish	Cacaim, to idle (or, more correctly, "I idle;" the final <i>im</i> in Irish verbs has been already ex-
Quichua Peru	Ccaci, lazy. [plained).
French	Chiche, niggardly, stingy, scurvy, shabby, sordid, penurious. (<i>See Fleming and Tibbins'</i>
Zulu Kafir	Gege, gluttony, greediness. [<i>Dictionary.</i>)
Fijian	Qaqo, covetous, to take for oneself the share
Fijian	Koco, to covet. [that belongs to another.
Egyptian 560	Khak, a coward.
Welsh	Cachgi, a coward.
Greek	Kakia, cowardice.
Greek	Kakos, Kake, cowardly. [greedy.
Arabic 992	Kaakaa, pusillanimous; also very impatient and
English	Quake, to shake or tremble with fear, &c.
Fijian	Caqo, to join or unite.
English	Gage, to bind by pledge.
Galla African	Kaku, an oath.
English	Caucus, a private meeting held for the purpose of concerting measures. (<i>Slang Dictionary.</i>)
English	Coax, to wheedle, to flatter.
Spanish	Cocar, to coax by insinuating addresses, to gain a person by flattery.
Gaelic	Giog, to cringe, to fawn, to flatter.
Scotch	Gag, to play on one's credulity.
Hindu 1741	Ghagh, sly, wily.
Scotch	Chceekic, full of cunning.
Hindu 881	Chukki, deceit, fraud.
Malayan 278	Kichu, to cheat or defraud.
English	Geck, to cheat, to trick, to gull. (<i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Cog, to deceive, to cheat.
English	Cog, to lie.
English	Gag, a lie. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Latin	Cogo, to gather, to assemble, to bring together.
Malayan 292	Gogah, an insurrection, tumult, or uproar.
Hindu 1478	Ghaugha, disturbance, uproar, alarm.
Quichua Peru	Chachua, noise, row.
Quichua Peru	Chuqui, a lance.
Bidsogo A.	Kayago, a spear.
Legba African	Koka, a quiver.
Icelandic	Kaga, to peep, to pry.

Swahili A.	Chachia, to burst upon one, to come with a press.
Irish	Coach, a violent attack.
Spanish	Chocar, Chocado, to fight, to combat, to engage
Spanish	Choque, a sudden combat. [in battle.
Portuguese	Choque, a conflict, skirmish, or fight.
Persian 450	Chakh, war.
Gaelic	Cog, to fight, to war, to carry on war.
Irish	Cogach, warlike.
Irish	Cogadh, war.
Irish	Cogaim, I make war.
Turkish 843	Ghawgha, or Kawgha, a fight, a battle.
French Romn	Gaaig, prize, prey, capture, booty, pillage.
French Romn	Gage, booty, that which one has taken from an
Zulu Kafir	Quaga, to seize by force. [enemy.
Malayan 111	Chakau, to seize upon.
Quichua Peru	Quechuni, to take away.
New Zealand	Kahaki, to carry away by stealth.
Greek	Kakoo, to treat badly, to ill use, afflict, hurt, harm, corrupt.
Malayan 282	Gagah, to force, compel, oppress.
Latin	Cogo, to compel, to force.
French Romn	Coger, to force, to constrain, to push with
Icelandic	Kuga, to force, tyrannise over, to cow. [violence.
Greek	Kaka, evil, ill, mischief, woe, loss, ruin, distress.
Turkish 908	Kayghi, care, anxiety.
Persian 1034	Kaygha, distress, affliction, pain.
Quichua Peru	Chiqui, misfortune.
Turkish 900	Koghmak, to drive away.
Greek	Kakoo, to destroy.

No. 113. Sony, Sounei, Scuni, Schuni, Shuni, Suni, Sunis, Sauneis or Sannis.

Egyptian 472	San, evil.
English	Senne or Sun, sin. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Sin, a wicked act, iniquity.
Polish	Zawinic, Zawinie, to be guilty, to offend, to do amiss; I am guilty, &c.
Zulu Kafir	Xina, to do maliciously, wickedly.
Chin. III. 410	Shan, vicious and fierce.
Arabic 767	Shania, base, shameful, hateful, scurrilous.
Turkish 764	Sheni, bad, odious, shameful.
Hindu 1403	Shani, disgraceful, shocking, abominable, base.
Hindu 1412	Shain, disgrace, dishonour.
Turkish 767	Sheyn, disgrace, shame, dishonour.
Arabic 767	Shunua, shamefulness.

- Arabic 765 Shuna, Shina or Shana, hating.
 Arabic 734 Shania, *plural* Shunnaa, a hater, an evil-wisher.
 Arabic 742 Shahnaa, enmity, extreme hatred.
 Hebrew Sna or Sana (שנא), to hate.
 Gen. xxvi. 27, seeing that ye *hate* me.
 Deut. xxi. 15, her's that was *hated*.
- Wolof African Zienya, to accuse.
 Persian 729 Sina, taunt, contumely, satire.
 Welsh Sen, a taunt, a scoff.
 Welsh Senu, to taunt, &c.
 Arabic 766 Shana, reviling, treating opprobriously.
 Chin.III.349 Shan, to slander, to speak evil of, to vilify, to
 Egyptian 577 Shennu, to abuse. [backbite.
 Icelandic Senna, high words, gibing.
 Spanish Sana, fury, choler, rage, sternness of look.
 Egyptian 487 Suhan, rage.
 Hindu 1224 Zhiyan, formidable, raging, rapacious.
 Hindu 1221 Zun, mean, base, dissolute.
 Chin.III.467 Tsun, a proud attitude.
 Coptic Zenne, lazy. (Bunsen, v. 773.)
 Gaelic Siona, delay.
 Irish Siona, delay.
 Icelandic Seinn, slow, slack.
 Anglo-Saxon Saene, slow, dull, inactive.
 Arabic 600 Zann, begging.
 Hindu 1350 Son, or Sun, or 1353 Sonh, an oath.
 Hindu 1361 Sayana or Syana, cunning, artful, shrewd, sly.
 Dutch Snoo, crafty, sly.
 Chin.III.369 Shen, unreal or insincere language.
 Chin.III.369 Tseen, to flatter; also artful designing speech.
 Chin.III.362 Shen, seductive language; to entice with specious
 Gaelic Saine, sedition, discord. [words.
 Irish Saine, sedition.
 English Shine, a row or disturbance. (*Slang*.)
 Chin. II. 217 Tsun, to push, to rush, to crowd together, to
 pull down, to involve in.
- Sanscrit 1134 Sena, an army, armed force.
 Hindu 1369 Sen, an army.
 Hindu 1369 Sainya, forces.
 Persian 767 Shaniz, a bow.
 Gadaba India Sonai, an arrow.
 MithanNaga }
 Bengal } San, an arrow.
 Siamese Tsan, an arrow.
 Ndob African San, an arrow; *Tumu*, African, the same.
 Bulanda A. Sane, an arrow.

Boko African	Suna, a spear.
Bulanda A.	Son, a sword.
Bute African	Dseni, a sword.
Hebrew	Znh or Zanah (צנה), a shield, a buckler. 1 Chron. xii. 24, the children of Judah that bear <i>shield</i> . Ezek. xxxviii. 4, a great company with [<i>bucklers</i> .
Bode African	Sian, war.
Assyrian	Sannu, an enemy.
Egyptian 483	Ssennu, to fight.
Egyptian 575	Sheni, to rob.
Egyptian 507	Sennui, to pillage.
Mandingo A.	Sunya, to steal.
Chin. II. 422	Tsan, to rob or plunder.
Greek	Sinis, a destroyer, a ravager, a robber.
Greek	Sinomai, Sinoo, to attack, assault, carry off as booty, to plunder or spoil, to hurt, wound, harm, damage, distress.
Greek	Sinos, Sineos, Sinei, hurt, harm, mischief.
Zulu Kafir	Xina, to press severely, distress.
Bambarra A.	Sona, affliction.
Turkish 725	Ziyan, harm, damage, injury.
Hindu 1222	Ziyan, injury, harm, damage.
Arabic 719	Sunuh, injuring.
Arabic 734	Shaan, destroying, laying waste.
Chin. I. 144	Shen, conflagration.
Egyptian 487	Suhan, ruin.
Egyptian 472	San, slaughter.
Chin. II. 427	Tscen, to destroy entirely, to exterminate.
Malayan 194	Sunyi, lonesome, silent, deserted, desolate.

No. 114. Azny, Azni, Azeni, Ozni or Osni.

Balali Nepal	Isano, bad.
LepchaSikkim	Azyen, bad.
Turkish 823	Issyan, sin and wickedness.
Arabic 885	Aayzan, malignant, spiteful.
Gaelic	Iasan, petulance.
Turkish 1119	Hezeyan, impertinence, nonsense.
Polish	Wasu, a quarrel, wrangle or dispute.
Norman	Oisines, idle, inactive.
Turkish 505	Ushenmek, to be too idle to do a thing, to leave a thing undone from want of inclination.
Scotch	Oshen, a mean person.
ManchuTartar	Atchan, an union of many persons.
Bambarra A.	Issien, an oath.

Turkish 823	Issyan, rebellion, revolt.
Hebrew	Azn or Azan (אִזָּן), a weapon. Deut. xxiii. 13, shalt have a paddle upon [thy weapon.
Sanscrit 104	Asana, an arrow.
Basa African	Esanu, a spear.
Polish	Wyzwanie, a challenge, a defiance.
Scotch	Assenyhe, the word of war.
Hebrew	Ason (אִסּוֹן), mischief. Gen. xlii. 4, lest <i>mischief</i> befall. Gen. xlii. 38, if <i>mischief</i> befall him. Exod. xxi. 23, if any <i>mischief</i> follow.

No. 114 *otherwise spelled* Azbon, Azabon, Ezbon, Esbon
or Esbeon.

Arabic 478	Husbau, wickedness.
Spanish	Espinar, to nettle any person, to make him un-
Polish	Uspiony, careless, dull, negligent. [easy.
English	Haspin, an idler. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Yspeienna, to prowl about.
French	Espion, a spy.
Anglo-Saxon	Aspanan, to allure or entice.
Anglo-Saxon	Aspon, allured, &c.
Anglo-Saxon	Aspeon, secretly enticed.
ManchuTartar	Isaboun, an assembly, a mass.
Arabic 478	Husban, a short arrow.
French Romn	Espener, to wound with an arrow.
Arabic 478	Husban, a calamity.
Irish	Uspan, chaos, a shapeless mass.

No. 115. Ary, Iri, Eri, Heri or Her will be considered with
No 155 Ayr, Ahr, Ahrh, Aara, Aer, Ir or Hir.

No. 115 *otherwise spelled* Addei, Addi, Adi or Edi has been
already considered with No. 94 Yhodh, Ihuda, Iouda or
Iuda.

No. 116. Arody, Aroadi, Arudi, Erudi, Eroed or Arod will
be considered with No. 161 Ard, Arde, Arad, Ared or
Hered.

No. 117. Araly, Araili, Aroli, Aruli, Arcli, Arheli,
Areel or Ariel.

Hindustan 96 Aryal or Ariyal, obstinate, perverse.

Scotch	Warlo, a wicked person ; also evil, especially in regard to temper.
English	Wherril, to complain. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Welsh	Herlu, to jangle, to jaw.
Scotch	Hurl, the act of scolding.
English	Wrawl, to quarrel. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Welsh	Arwael, vile, base, ignoble.
Arabic 1388	Haraailat, mean, worthless.
Gaelic	Urrail, self-sufficient, impudent.
English	Whirle, to idle about. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Manchu Tartar	Oihorilambi, to be thoroughly idle.
Hindu 2178	Harila, a coward.
French Romn	Harelle or Harele, an unlawful association,
French Romn	Hareleux, seditious, rebellious. [sedition, riot.
Icelandic	Erill, a fuss, a bustle.
English	Hurl, tumult, riot, commotion.
English	Hurly, a tumult. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Irish	Irialla, a pike-staff.
Irish	Airleach, a skirmish.
Welsh	Aroloi, to overwhelm.
Scotch	Harle, property obtained by means not accounted honourable. [outrage.
French Romn	Harelle, or Harele, vexatious conduct, injury or Low Latin—Harella.
Icelandic	Hrella, to distress.
Irish	Oirleach, slaughter, havoc.
Irish	Oirlim, I cut off.
Gaelic.	Aroll, great slaughter.

No. 118. Asr, Aser, Asser, Ascher or Asher, like No. 3 Asor or Ashur, has been already considered with No. 75 Isra-el.

No. 119. Ymnh, Imnah, Iamne, Iamein, Jamin, Jamne, Jimna or Jomne has been already considered with No. 85 Ymyn, Iamin, Jamin or Jamni.

No. 120. Ysoli, Asua, Iesua, Iessua, Iesua, Isoua, Ishuah, Jesua, Jeswa or Jischua will be considered with No. 165 Yhosa, Ause, Hosa, Oshea, Josue or Joshua.

No. 120 *otherwise spelled* Seva has been already considered with No. 24 Sba or Seba.

No. 121. Ysoy, Asui, Iasui, Isoui, Isui, Ishnai, Jasui, Jesu, Jessui or Jeswi will be considered with No. 165 Yhosa, Ause, Hosa, Oshea, Josue or Joshua.

No. 121 *otherwise spelled* Sevi has been already considered with No. 24 Sba or Seba.

No. 122. Bryah, Brie, Bria, Baria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha, Bericha, Berjaa or Barjaa will be considered with No. 150 Bryah, Bria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha or Bargaa.

No. 123. Dn or Dan will be considered with No. 145 Thn, Tahan or Thecn.

No. 124. Hsym, Ason, Hasim, Huscim, Hussim, Hushim, Husim or Chusim; words derived from No. 103 Iasoum or Asum are included with this name.

Hebrew	Asm or Asam (אָסָם), guilty, guiltiness, trespass. Leviticus iv. 13, if they are <i>guilty</i> . Genesis xxvi. 10, have brought <i>guiltiness</i> upon me. Numbers v. 7, against whom he hath <i>tres-</i>
Arabic 23	Asim, a sinner. [<i>passed.</i>
Arabic 23	Asum, a sinner, a criminal; frequent in sinning.
Arabic 23	Ism, a sin or crime.
Arabic 21	Asam, crimes, sins, a criminal.
Turkish 435	Issm, a sin.
Turkish 435	Assim, a sinner.
Hindu 45	Asim, sinful, a sinner.
Koama A.	Wesam, bad.
Egbele A.	Isumi, bad.
Arabic 1393	Hazimat, iniquity.
Arabic 897	Ghashm, iniquity.
Arabic 898	Ghashum, iniquitous.
Persian 896	Ghuzm, hatred.
Arabic 107	Azam, envy, hatred.
Swahili A.	Khusumu, enmity.
Spanish	Chisme, a tale or tattle by which a person intends to breed a disturbance between others.
Ashanti A.	Kasam, to insult.
Fanti African	Kasam, to affront, or an affront.
Arabic 91	Ismaa, reviling, reproaching.
Arabic 34	Ihsham, provoking, annoying.
French	Assommer, to pester, to bore. (<i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i>)
Arabic 480	Hashm, using offensive language in the hearing of another, firing him with rage.
Swahili A.	Husumu, to strive, to contend with.

- Arabie 107 Azam, anger; being angry and hating.
 Arabie 480 Hasham, being angry, enraged.
 Persian 896 Ghuzm, anger, passion.
 Turkish 670 Khishm, anger, rage, fury.
 Arabie 525 Khusumat, alteration.
 Arabic 962 Kazam, baseness, meanness of disposition, worth-
 lessness, of a bad sort.
 Arabie 962 Kuzum, a mean, worthless, useless man.
 Arabie 862 Aazm, *plural* Aazum, pride.
 Arabic 861 Auzzamat, pride, pomp.
 Arabic 471 Huzam, lazy, sluggish, slow.
 Arabie 858 Aasum, or 886 Aayzum, a glutton.
 Arabie 886 Aaysum, a glutton, a gormandizer.
 Arabie 855 Aasm, coveting.
 Arabie 832 Aasim, *plural* Ausum, covetous, greedy.
 Arabic 1007 Kazam, avarice.
 Arabie 1007 Kazim, a poltroon, a coward.
 Arabic 87 Asham, blood in which conspirators at the time
 of swearing dip their hands.
 Bambarra A. Isiem, to swear.
 Arabic 962 Kisam, swearing.
 Arabie 963 Kasam, an oath.
 Hindu 1514 Kasam, an oath.
 Hindu 2237 Kasamat, administration of an oath.
 Turkish 886 Kassen, an oath, the taking an oath.
 Greek Cassuma, a cunning trick.
 Arabic 855 Aasmiiy, a deceiver.
 Arabie 1393 Hazm, defrauding.
 Arabie 23 Asim or Asum, a liar.
 Greek Esmos, Esmou, a swarm.
 French Essaim, a swarm: "*il sortit du nord un essaim de*
 "*barbares, a swarm of barbarians came from*
 "*the north.*" (See Fleming and Tibbins'
 [*Dictionary.*])
 Arabie 862 Auzm, a vast crowd.
 Portuguese Chusma, a crowd, a throng, a multitude.
 Arabic 950 Kusam, assembling, collecting, a great number.
 Arabic 526 Khazzam, or Khizamm, a great assembly of men.
 Turkish 671 Khassm, an enemy, an adversary.
 Hindu 988 Khasm, an enemy or antagonist.
 Arabie 898 Ghashum, war.
 Arabie 968 Kazam, a sword.
 Arabic 526 Khizamm, a sharp sword.
 Nki Afriean Kasuam, a sword.
 Tiwi Afriean Isiom, *plural* Asom, a sword. [upon.
 Arabie 1393 Hazm, attacking, invading, entering suddenly
 French Romn Esmaier, to take by surprise, to alarm.

- French Romn Esmay, trouble, embarrassment, apprehension, disquiet, fright.
- Anglo-Saxon Aesceman or Aescman, a pirate.
- Norman Escumers, pirates, corsairs.
- French Assommer, to overpower, to overwhelm, to grieve, to oppress. (*See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.*)
- Latin Assumo, to take. [*ary.*]
- Arabic 1393 Hazm, seizing the property of another.
- Arabic 950 Kusam, or Kasam, much spoil.
- Arabic 1380 Hazimat, misfortune, calamity.
- Arabic 69 Azmaa, *plural* Azamia, a calamity, a misfortune.
- Arabic 1393 Hazm, injuring, oppressing.
- French Romn Esmoi, pain, trouble, grief, affliction.
- Arabic 1380 Hazim, one who oppresses or puts to flight.
- Arabic 1012 Kusum, driving, repelling with vehemence.
- Arabic 897 Ghashm, injury.
- Arabic 944 Kasim, a breaker in pieces.
- Arabic 1393 Hasm or Hazm, a breaking.
- French Romn Esmier, to break, to crush.
- French Romn Esmier, to break, to smash to pieces. (*Supplement.*)
- Mandingo A. Asuma, to destroy. [*ment.*]
- Arabic 69 Azm, destroying, extirpating.
- Egyptian 541 Ushm, to devour.
- Egyptian 542 Ushma, to consume.
- French Romn Essimer, to consume, to cut off, to cause to
- Coptic Osm, to lay waste. (Bunsen, v. 750.) [*perish.*]
- Hebrew Ysm or Yasam (יִשַׁם), to be desolate.
Gen. xlvii. 19, that the land *be not desolate.*
Ezek. xix. 7, and the land *was desolate.*

No. 125. Nptly, Neptali or Naphtali.

- Arabic 1299 Nabtal, hard, vehement.
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No. 126. Yhzal, Ihasel, Iasiel, Asiel or Jasiel has been already considered with No. 20 Aozl, Uzal, Usal, Ezel, Aizel or Aezel.

No. 126 *otherwise spelled* Nahsacl.

- English Nazzles, ill-tempered. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- Arabic 1308 Nuzzal, mean, despicable.
- Arabic 1308 Nazl, a low, mean, abject man.
- Arabic 1308 Nazalat, being of the meanest rank, despicable; also vileness, baseness. [*haughty air.*]
- Arabic 1321 Naasalat, the strut of one who walks with a

English	Nuzzle, to loiter. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Danish	Noslende, a busybody.
Danish	Nosler, to be a busybody or an intermeddler.
Arabic 1321	Naasalat, collection, congregation, meeting.
Arabic 1318	Nasil, an arrow.
Arabic 1318	Nusul, spear-heads.
Arabic 1317	Nashil, a thin sword.
Arabic 1309	Nizal, a combat, a fight.
Arabic 1319	Nizal, a battle.
Turkish 1080	Nizal, a fighting, battle, combat.
Arabic 1316	Nashl, pulling away or carrying off with violence.
Arabic 1291	Nazilat, <i>plural</i> Nawazil, disaster, calamity, misfortune. [happen-
Turkish 1095	Newazil, <i>plural</i> of Nazile, misfortunes which
Hindu 2030	Nazila, a misfortune, calamity, disorder.

No. 127. Gony, Goni, Gonei, Gaunei, Gayni,
Ghuni or Guni.

Hindu 1718	Gunah, a sin, fault, crime, guilt.
Persian 1046	Gunah, sin, crime, vice, fault, iniquity.
Turkish 935	Ghyunah, a sin.
Turkish 936	Ghyuneh, sin, wickedness.
Sanscrit 201	Kanna, sin.
Chin. II. 818	Keen, fault, crime.
New Zealand	Kino, evil, badness, wickedness.
Bengali	Chani, bad. (<i>Deoria Chutia</i> dialect.)
Chinese I. 668	Gan, a woman of an impure mind.
Irish	Gann, evil. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Zulu Kafir	Kuna, to be moody, morose, gloomy in countenance, as one in an angry state.
Chin. II. 306	Gan, sombre, gloomy.
Swahili A.	Guna, to make a dissatisfied noise, to grunt.
Swahili A.	Kanya, to contradict.
Chin. III. 189	Keen, perverse.
Egyptian 565	Khennu, rough, adverse.
Persian 1035	Kina, hatred, rancour, malevolence.
Turkish 952	Kin, or 953 Kine, malice, ill-will, rancour.
Hindu 1625	Kunh, grudge, spite, malice.
Hindu 1625	Kaniha, revengeful.
Hindu 1754	Ghuniya, or 1752 Ghuna, spiteful, rancorous, bearing malice, malicious.
Hebrew	Kua or Kana (קנא), to envy, to be envious. Gen. xxx. 1, Rachel <i>envied</i> her sister. Ps. xxiii. 7, let not thine heart <i>envy</i> . Prov. xxiv. 19, neither <i>be thou envious</i> .

- Hebrew Knah, or Kanah (כַּנְיָהּ), jealousy.
 Num. v. 14, the spirit of *jealousy*.
 Cant. viii. 9, *jealousy* is cruel.
 Ezek. xvi. 38, blood, fury and *jealousy*.
- Gaelic Cain, to slander, to revile, to scold, to dispraise.
- Chinese I. 166 Gan, the language of ridicule.
- Polish Gniew, anger, wrath.
- Egyptian 565 Khennnu, contention.
- Haussa A. Guna, a quarrel.
- Swahili A. Kunia, to raise the eyebrows in contempt.
- Zulu Kafir Qenya, to strut.
- Chin. III. 628 Kheen, proud, haughty.
- Swahili A. Kinaya, insolence, self-content.
- Egyptian 468 Knau, to be idle. (Vol. I.)
- Egyptian 409 Kenau, or Kena, idle.
- Manchu Tartar Koanni, idle, indolent.
- Hindu 1625 Kani, laziness.
- Gaelic Gianach, lazy, inactive.
- Gaelic Gianair, a sluggard.
- Irish Gianach, lazy.
- Irish Gianaire, a lazy person, an idler.
- Gbandi A. Goani, greedy.
- Chin. III. 36 Kan, avaricious, parsimonious.
- Eskimo Kenuw-ok, he begs.
Memo: "Ok" is a conjugational terminal of verbs in this language.
- Arabic 1026 Kunua, running away from, being cowardly.
- Chinese I. 632 Keen, unprincipled intrigues or plots of any kind; cabals, plots and court intrigues.
- Malayan 251 Kawan, a confederate; also a band.
- Arabic 1026 Kunua, swearing by God.
- Gaelic Geon, an oath.
- Irish Geon, an oath.
- Icelandic Ginna, to dupe or fool one.
- Chinese I. 296 Gan, to flatter, fawn or wheedle; adulation,
- Gaelic Cuan, deceit. (Supplement.) [flattery.
- Irish Cuan, deceit.
- Chinese I. 604 Keen, to introduce confusion and anarchy into the moral or civil relations of life; vicious, traitorous, fraudulent.
- Hindu 977 Khain, a deceiver; fraudulent, deceitful.
- Chin. III. 352 Keuen, language intended to impose upon.
- Turkish 655 Khain, a perfidious, treacherous fellow.
- Hindu 977 Khain, a traitor.
- Swahili A. Khaini, a traitor.
- New Zealand Konihi, treacherous.

- Sanscrit 245 Kuhana, hypoerisy, affectation of religious zeal or austeriry.
- Persian 993 Kana, dissimulation, hypoerisy.
- Latin Ganeo, a ruffian, a rioter.
- Sanscrit 279 Gana, a multitude.
- Hindu 1717 Gan, a multitude, troop, &c.
- Gaelic Coinne, a congregation, meeting or gathering.
- Gaelic Cuan, a multitude. (Supplement.)
- Irish Cean, a multitude.
- Chin.III.479 Keun, an army.
- Chin.III.594 Keen, a military weapon.
- Chin. II. 740 Keen, a sort of spear.
- Chin. II. 740 Khin, the shaft of a spear.
- Dsarawa A. Koan, a spear; *Momenya*, African, the same.
- Bayon A. Kon, a spear; *Pati*, *Momenya* and *Kum*, African, the same.
- Kisekise A. Kuni, an arrow; *Tene*, African, the same.
- Tamul India Kanei, an arrow.
- Madi India Kani, an arrow.
- Gyami Thibet Chen, an arrow.
- Amoy Chin, an arrow.
- Gaelic Gaine, or Gainne, an arrow.
- Kum African Gon, a bow.
- Icelandic Gunnr, war, battle.
- Timbo A. Konu, war; *Goburu*, and *Kano*, African. the
- Afudu A. Kian, war. [same.]
- Quichua Peru Ccaunihua, a spy.
- Chinese I. 450 Chen, to attack or oppose with weapons, to fight.
- Hindu 938 Chhinna, to rob, pull, tear, pluck.
- Hindu 939 Chhinu, a stealer.
- French Gener, to make uneomfortable, to embarrass, to trouble, to annoy.
- Egyptian 565 Khenni, a disaster, a calamity.
- Mandingo A. Kena, harm.
- Chin. II. 425 Kwau, to kill entirely, to exterminate.
- Swahili A. Kwanua, to break, to tear down, to split down.
- Hindu 1007 Khuni, a murderer.

No. 128. Yzr, Ieser, Issaar, Isseier, Issari, Aisar or Aser has been already considered with No. 75 Ysr-al or Isra-el.

No. 128 *otherwise spelled* Jezer, Jeser or Jaser.

Polish Jezor, an ill tongue, a malicious, venomous or slanderous tongue.

No. 129. Slm, Slom, Silem, Sillem, Shillem, Schillem, Scillem or Scallum; words derived from No. 95 Selom are included with this name.

German	Schlimm, wrong, bad.
Swedish	Slem, vile, bad.
Icelandic	Slaemr, vile, bad.
Danish	Slem, bad, naughty, evil, ill.
Orungu A.	Silombea, bad.
Scotch	Slim, naughty, worthless.
English	Slim, worthless.
Icelandic	Sleyma, a scamp.
Polish	Szelma, a scoundrel, rascal, a knave, a rogue.
English	Skellum, a scoundrel.
Danish	Skielm, a rogue, knave or cheat.
Icelandic	Skelmir, a rogue, a devil.
French Romn	Schelme, a traitor, a perfidious wicked man.
Dutch	Schelm, a rogue, a villain.
German	Schelm, a rascal, a cheat, a rogue, knave or
Scotch	Schellum, a low, worthless fellow. [swindler.
Scotch	Shelm, a rascal.
Persian 761	Shulum, contention, quarrel, strife.
Gaelic	Sceilm, boasting, vainglory, an impudent prattling person.
Gaelic	Sgeilm, or Sgilm, prattle, garrulity, vain boasting, vainglory.
Irish	Sceilm, boasting, vainglory.
Arabic 775	Shaylam, mean looking, a miser.
English	Sloomy, inactive, slow. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Slum, a back street of a city, especially one filled with a poor, dirty and vicious population; any low neighbourhood or dark retreat. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
English	Slim, sly, crafty, worthless, a worthless fellow; to do work in a deceptive manner. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Sliom, to gloss or flatter. [solete.]
Arabic 798	Saylam, a sword.
Greek	Skalme, or Scalme, a knife, a sword.
KhalingNepal	Selmo, an arrow.
Sokpa Thibet	Selime, an arrow.
ManchuTartar	Schouleme, the formation of an army in battle array, with the best troops in the middle.
Gaelic	Selamh, to seize greedily, snatch, usurp.
Irish	Selamhaim, I seize or snatch by force.
Irish	Selamhadh, seizing, snatching by force.
German	Schelmen, to act like a rogue, to cheat, to take in.

German	Schelmerie, swindling, imposture, cheatery.
English	Sklem, to steal slyly. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Scellum, a thief. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Irish	Sliomaire, a thief.
Irish	Slaim, a great booty.
Gaelic	Slaim, a booty or plunder, much booty.
Italian	Salma, spoil, booty.
Scotch	Slam, a share of anything acquired by forcible or artful means.
	Sueo Gothic—Slem, craft. [sion, tyranny.
Persian 761	Shulum, an unjust and violent seizure, oppression.
Arabic 829	Zulm, tyranny, oppression, injustice, injury, cruelty, outrage, ferocity, barbarity.
Arabic 828	Zilam, oppression.
Arabic 829	Zillem, very unjust, most oppressive.
Arabic 828	Zallam, very tyrannical.
Turkish 809	Zalim, tyrannical, oppressive.
Hindu 1441	Zalim, tyrannical, unjust; an oppressor.
Hindu 1442	Zulm, injury, injustice, oppression.
Turkish 810	Zulm, oppression, injustice, tyranny.
Polish	Zlamac, to break.
Polish	Zlamie, I break.
Polish	Zlamanie, the act of breaking.
Arabic 791	Salm, extirpating, mutilating.

No. 130. Yosp, Ioseph or Joseph, which, according to Rules I. II. and IX., may be equally well written Osp, Asb, &c.; and which appears to have been varied into Hosp, Hoseph, Choseph, Koseph, Goseph, Gosep, &c., and is now written Giuseppe in Italian.

Egyptian 764	Asf, a fault.
Arabic 521	Khasf, a defect, imperfection or bad quality.
Arabic 524	Khashib, bad, vile.
Egyptian 764	Asb, bad.
GurungNepal	Asaba, bad.
Arabic 70	Azyab, an iniquitous affair.
Greek	Asebeo, to act profanely or wickedly.
Icelandic	Espa, to exasperate, to irritate.
Anglo-Saxon	Hispan, or Hyspan, to deride, slander, reproach.
Anglo-Saxon	Hosp, reproach, scorn, mockery. [reprove.
Welsh	Yspwy, a rebuff or repulse.
Arabic 858	Aazzab, an abuser, a reviler, a railer.
Arabic 858	Aazb, reproaching, reviling. [dictive.
Arabic 478	Hasaf, conceiving hatred, being hostile and vindictive.
Sanscrit 100	Asiva, unfriendly, unkind, threatening mischief.

- Arabic 196 Iasaf, enraging.
 Arabic 521 Khasf, treating with indignity or contempt.
 Arabic 953 Kazf, accusing, reproaching, censuring.
 Arabic 944 Kazif, one who accuses.
 Arabic 990 Kasif, austere, frowning.
 Arabic 1009 Kususf, frowning.
 Arabic 1009 Kasf, being crabbed.
 Malayan 247 Kasap, hard, rough, rugged.
 Arabic 961 Kazab, hardness, severity.
 Arabic 898 Ghuzabiy, gloomy, saturnine, unsocial.
 Arabic 899 Ghazub, wayward, dogged.
 Arabic 964 Kassabat, slanderous, malevolent.
 Arabic 963 Kashb, calumniating, reproaching, defaming.
 Arabic 965 Kasb, accusing, blaming, censuring.
 Dutch Gispen, to chide, to reproach one.
 Sanscrit 267 Kship, to utter abusive words, insult, revile, scold, abuse.
 Sanscrit 275 Khashpa, anger, passion.
 Hindu 770 Jazba, passion, rage, fury.
 Hindu 1473 Ghazab, rage, fury, wrath, anger.
 Arabic 898 Ghazab, rage, anger, ire, wrath.
 Arabic 898 Ghazib, angry, wrathful, irate.
 Arabic 898 Ghuzubb, very angry, irate, choleric.
 Arabic 899 Ghazub, enraged, choleric.
 Turkish 841 Ghazab, anger, wrath, indignation.
 Turkish 841 Ghazub, passionate.
 Hebrew Kzp or Kazap (קצף), wrath, angry, furious.
 Exod. xvi. 20, Moses was *wrath*.
 Lev. x. 16, he was *angry* with Eleazar.
 Dan. ii. 12, the king was angry and very
 [*furious*.
 Arabic 1029 Kawzab, close, stingy, avaricious.
 Sanscrit 267 Kshepa, pride, haughtiness.
 Hindu 1705 Gizaf, or Guzaf, vanity.
 Persian 1042 Gizaf, or Guzaf, idle, vain.
 Arabic 523 Khashf, baseness, meanness of spirit.
 Arabic 478 Hasaf, being contemptible.
 French Oisif, Oisive, idle; an idler.
 Egyptian 458 Asf, idleness. (Vol. I.)
 Irish Easba, idle, vain.
 Arabic 70 Azyab, vile, contemptible.
 Arabic 476 Hizab, confederating.
 Arabic 21 Asafi, a ringleader in mischief.
 Arabic 70 Izhaf, exciting to mischief, stirring up evil.
 Arabic 70 Izhaf, deceiving, betraying.
 Hindu 127 Ashob, or Ashub, an impostor.
 Arabic 1363 Wazzab, a cunning, crafty thief.

- Polish Oszwabie, Oszwabie, to cheat, gull, or bamboozle; I cheat, &c.
- Arabic 1393 Hazb, speaking much, being loquacious and noisy
- Arabic 94 Ashb, dissimulation.
- Spanish Gazapo, a dissembling, artful knave.
- Anglo-Saxon Geswipp, cunning, crafty.
- Swahili A. Ghusubu, to cheat, to swindle.
- English Gossip, to prate, to talk much, to run about and tattle, to tell idle tales; one who runs from house to house tattling; idle talk, mere tattle.
- Hebrew Kzb, or Kazab (כזב), to lie; a lie, a liar.
2 Kings iv. 16, do not *lie*. [told me *lies*.
Judges xvi. 10, thou has mocked me and
Ps. cxiv. 11, I said in my haste all men are
[*liars*.]
- Arabic 1001 Kazzab, or Kazub, a liar. [liars.]
- Arabic 1001 Kizzab, Kizb, or Kazib, lying.
- Arabic 1001 Kuzzab, Kizb, Kazib, or Kuzba, a lie.
- Arabic 1001 Kazaba, he lied.
- Arabic 989 Kazib, a liar; false.
- Hindu 1530 Kazib, or 1568 Kazzab, a liar.
- Hindu 1568 Kazb, or Kizb, lying; a lie.
- Turkish 910 Kyazib, false, lying.
- Turkish 919 Kezzab, a liar.
- Turkish 919 Kizb, a lie, falsehood.
- Spanish Gazapa, a lie. (J. Baretti's *Dictionary*. London, 1786.)
- Persian 1037 Guzaf, a falsehood, a lie. [don, 1786.]
- Hindu 1691 Guzaf, a falsehood, a lie.
- Arabic 524 Khassaf, a liar.
- Arabic 70 Izhaf, telling a lie, varnishing with falsehood.
- Arabic 22 Usfiyat, or Isfiyat, *plural* Asafiy or Asafi, a multitude of men.
- Arabic 998 Kasf, a crowd, a multitude.
- Hindu 1560 Kasf, a crowd, a multitude.
- Arabic 1366 Wishb, a crowd.
- Turkish 649 Hizb, a body of men.
- Arabic 70 Azyab, enmity, hostility.
- Persian 93 Asib, dissension, sedition.
- Persian 100 Ashub, discord, sedition, disturbance, tumult,
- Turkish 464 Ashub, confusion, tumult. [riot.]
- Arabic 476 Hizb, *plural* Ahzab, arms, armour.
- Hebrew Asphi or Asaphi (אֶשְׁפִּי), a quiver.
Ps. cxxvii. 5, the man that hath his *quiver*.
Lam. iii. 13, the arrows of his *quiver*.
- Arabic 953 Kazzaf, a balista, a cross-bow, a catapult or any engine for throwing stones or darts.
- Sobo African Usecobo, a bow.

Persian 1012	Kashuba, a bow.	
Sanscrit 269	Kshubha, a kind of weapon.	
Latin	Cuspis, Cuspidis, a spear, javelin, or arrow, &c.	
Hindu 1516	Kazib, a small sword.	
Norman	Espeie, Espeye, or Espye, a sword.	
Spanish	Espia, a spy, one sent in a dissembling manner to observe, listen and pry into what is said or	
Scotch	Espye, a scout or spy.	[done.]
Welsh	Yspeiaw, to spy.	
Persian 72	Isbah, a large army, a troop of horse.	
Arabic 968	Kazib, a soldier.	
Arabic 998	Kasb, making an assault, charging upon.	
Welsh	Cyspwy, a combat.	
Egyptian 567	Khesf, a combat.	
Arabic 944	Kasif, who or what breaks, shakes or drives; vehement, violent.	
Arabic 888	Ghasib, an usurper, a forcible seizer.	
Arabic 898	Ghazib, oppressive.	
Arabic 898	Ghasb, taking the property of another without his consent, dispossessing, seizing violently, sacking, plundering.	
Arabic 897	Ghashb, iniquity, injury.	[plunder.]
Hindu 1473	Ghasb, violence, injustice, oppression, ravishing,	
Hindu 1473	Ghazab, violence, oppression, injustice, compulsion, calamity, a curse.	
Turkish 840	Ghassb, a seizing by force, a taking unlawfully.	
Arabic 971	Kaazabat, extirpating, eradicating.	
Sanscrit 275	Khashpa, violence, oppression.	
Sanscrit 267	Kship, to ruin, to destroy.	
Sanscrit 265	Kshap, to destroy.	
Egyptian 373	Asb, to consume.	
Egyptian 391	Hesb, to destroy; destruction.	
Arabic 70	Azyab, misfortune, calamity, terror.	
Hindu 119	Aseb, trouble, calamity, damage.	[tioner.]
Arabic 855	Aasuf, violent, unjust; an oppressor, an extor-	
Arabic 854	Aasf, oppressing, extorting with violence, seizing unjustly.	[trouying.]
Arabic 116	Iasaf. 858 Aasf, or 70 Izhaf, carrying off, des-	
Coptic	Uosf, to shatter, to tear. (Bunsen, v. 751.)	

No. 131. Mnsh, Manasseh, Menasseh, Manassis, Manasses or Manasse. It has been already shown, *viz.* in Chapter VI., that the Egyptian, and therefore the original, name of Manasse (the Menes of Greek historians) is Mna or Mena.

Arabic 1137 ` Muhnis, an infamous wretch.

Hindu 1962	Manhus, abominable, bad.	
Kulungya I.	Mannoi, or Manno, bad.	
Adampe A.	Menyo, bad.	
Anfue A.	Menyu, bad.	
Egyptian 433	Men, a fault.	
Danish	Meen, a fault, an error.	
Arabic 1253	Manhiy, <i>plural</i> Manahiy, a sin, a crime.	
Hindu 1958	Manahi, sins, crimes.	
Norman	Mans, evils.	
Anglo-Saxon	Mann, or Mon, wickedness.	
Anglo-Saxon	Man, sin, crime, wickedness.	
Anglo-Saxon	Maan, a wicked deed.	
Irish	Mann, sin; bad.	
Gaelic	Mann, sin; bad.	
Arabic 1216	Maan, ingratitude.	
Sanscrit 742	Mana, a malevolent disposition.	
Spanish	Mona, fretfulness, pettishness.	
Irish	Mionasach, crabbed, ill-humoursome.	
Arabic 1261	Munaazik, bad-tempered.	
Arabic 1251	Munazia, contentious, litigious, refractory.	op-
English	Minx, a pert, wanton girl.	[posed to.
Latin	Minax, Minacis, surly.	
Irish	Mang, moroseness.	
Chin. II. 598	Mang, vehement, injurious, cruel.	
Welsh	Monig, sulky, sullen, ill-natured.	
Welsh	Moncs, a sulky female.	
Zulu Kafir	Mona, grudging envy, jealousy.	
Chinese I. 667	Meen, envious.	
Chinese I. 679	Man, contemptuous; also to insult, to disgrace.	
Chin. III. 381	Man, to insult; also disrespectful.	
Arabic 1282	Muhin, a despiser, a contemner.	
Latin	Moneo, to rebuke, to chide.	
Icelandic	Mana, to provoke.	
Arabic 1251	Munazzat, trying to overpower by words.	
Arabic 1251	Munazia, disputes.	
Persian 1251	Munaziaan, adverse parties, competitors.	
Turkish 1051	Munazi, a quarreller.	
Turkish 1051	Munazaa, a contest, dispute or quarrel.	
Hindu 1957	Munazaat, controversy, altercation, contest, litigation.	
Scotch	Manneis, to menace.	[tion.
Welsh	Mynas, a menace or threat.	
Welsh	Mynasu, to menace or threaten.	
Scotch	Manneis, to menace.	
English	Menace, to threaten.	
French	Menace, a threat, a menace.	
French	Menacer, to threaten.	

French Romn	Manache, menace, bravado.	
French Romn	Maneche, a menace.	
French Romn	Manecher, to threaten.	
Italian	Minnaccia, a threat, threatening, menacing.	
Latin	Minax, Minacis, threatening, menacing with	
Latin	Minæ, threats, menaces.	[words or otherwise.
Greek	Menio, to cherish wrath, to be wroth against one.	
Greek	Menis, Menios, wrath, revengeful temper.	
Greek	Mania, Manias, mad passion, rage, fury.	
Sanscrit 744	Manyu, Manyus, anger, wrath, passion, fury.	
Sanscrit 770	Mana, Manas, anger or indignation excited by jealousy ; sulkiness, hatred.	
French	Manie, passion, rage.	
French Romn	Mahoner, to fight with fists.	
French	Menu, common, mean, vulgar ; as " <i>le menu</i> <i>peuple</i> , the common ppeople, the vulgar." (See Fleming and Tibbins' <i>Dictionary</i> .)	
Arabic 1282	Muhin, ignominious, degrading.	
Arabic 1282	Mahin, <i>plural</i> Muhanaa, contemptible.	
Icelandic	Meinn, mean, base.	[cable.
English	Mean, low-minded, base, contemptible, despi-	
Anglo-Saxon	Maene, mean, faithless, bad.	
Hindu 1978	Mani, boasting, egotism.	
Persian 1266	Mani, presumption, boasting, egotism.	
Persian 1264	Mang, boast, brag, vanity.	
Hindu 1828	Mani, proud, haughty.	
Latin	Minax, Minacis, haughty.	
Hindu 1967	Manish, pride, arrogance.	
Hindu 1825	Man, haughtiness, arrogance, pride.	
Sanscrit 770	Mana, Manas, pride, haughtiness.	
Sanscrit 770	Mana, Manas, arrogance, conceit.	
Persian 1259	Manish, pride, arrogance.	
Sanscrit 744	Manyu, Manyus, pride.	
Arabic 1276	Muani, onc who does anything in a slow or hesi-	
Gaelic	Mainnis, sluggishness.	[tating manner.
Gaelic	Moineasach, dilatory, tardy.	
Gaelic	Monais, slowness.	
Romany	Mang, to beg.	
Zulu Kafir	Minzi, a glutton, a gormandizer.	
Arabic 1258	Manzua, greedy.	
Gaelic	Miannasach, covetous.	
Gaelic	Miannachas, greediness.	
Arabic 1083	Mania, close-fisted, avaricious.	
Gaelic	Mine, pusillanimity.	
Irish	Minc, pusillanimity.	
Arabic 1137	Muhnis, onc who renders wicked.	

- Malayan 344 Meniasat, to lead astray, to cause to err.
Hindu 1828 Manus, associated.
Chin. III.876 Mang, clandestine.
Chin. III.294 Ming, an oath ratified by shedding blood.
Chin. II. 703 Ming, a declaration before the gods, to bind oneself with an oath; an oath, taken with the shedding of blood and sipping or drinking of it.
Norman Meyn, an oath: as "*a sa soule meyn*, on his own
Gaelic Mionn, an oath, swearing. ["single oath."
Gaelic Mionnaich, to swear.
Irish Mionn, or Mionna, an oath.
Irish Mionnaighin, I swear.
Irish Minneigheadh, adjuring.
French Romn Mcnee, secret intrigue.
French Menee, intrigue, underhand practice, trick.
Portuguese Manha, cunning; a cheat, a stratagem.
Greek Mune, an excuse, a pretence, a delay.
Chin. III.368 Meen, to deceive, to impose upon, artful and
Sanskrit 772 Mayin, a cheat, a deceiver. [specious.
Sanskrit 798 Mohana, deceiving, deluding.
Irish Monach, full of tricks or devices, wily.
Gaelic Monach, cunning.
Irish Mang, deceit.
Persian 1264 Mang, cheating, fraud, deception.
Sanskrit 729 Mangh, or Manc, to cheat.
Arabic 1137 Muhnij, a prevaricator, a perjurer.
Gaelic Minneach, falsehood.
Irish Minneach, a falsehood or lie.
Arabic 1083 Man, 1085 Maain, 1287 Mayun, or 1283 May-
Arabic 1287 Mayn, plural Muyun, a lie. [yan. a liar.
Arabic 1287 Mayn, lying.
Turkish 1071 Meyn, a lie, a falsehood.
New Zealand Muna, to speak treacherously.
Zulu Kafir Manzi, a word used to denote a fluent, lying
Icelandic Menga, a multitude. [tongue.
Anglo-Saxon Macnigeo, Maenegeo, or Menigeo, a crowd, a multitude.
High German } -Managi, Menigi, Manigi.
of A. D. 800 }
Moeso Gothic-Managai.
Anglo-Saxon Maenico, a multitude.
English Many, a multitude. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
English Many, a multitude, a great number of individuals.
Chinese I. 19 Meen, an undistinguished mass or crowd.
New Zealand Mene, to be assembled.
Dsarawa A. Mon, an arrow.

Nso African	Mun, an arrow
Pati African	Manyi, a sword.
Momeny A.	Menyi, a sword.
Irish	Mainis, a lance, a spear.
Arabic 1276	Muanisat, arms which one is accustomed to wear.
Latin	Manus, Manus, a band or number of soldiers or
ManchuTartar	Mein, a band, a troop. [others.
Hebrew	Mhnh or Mahnah (מחנה), a band, a company, a camp, a host. Gen. xxxii. 7, into two <i>bands</i> . Gen. l. 9, it was a very great <i>company</i> . Exod. xiv. 19, <i>the camp</i> of Israel. [Reuben. Num. ii. 10, the standard of <i>the camp</i> of Judges vii. 1, <i>the host</i> of the Midianites.
Egyptian 434	Meni, soldiers.
English	Meiny, an army. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [in general.
Scotch	Menyie, Menye, Menyhe, or Mengie, an army
Greek	Menos, force, warlike rage, battle rage, passion.
Arabic 1253	Munahazat, battle, combat.
Arabic 1259	Manshaa, tearing away with violence.
Norman	Manuester, to filch, to thief.
Zulu Kafir	Munya, to steal; also a thief.
Persian 1264	Mang, a robber.
Hindu 2016	Mina, a caste of Hindus, professedly thieves.
Arabic 1281	Mahn, or Mihn, striking, distressing, injuring.
Malayan 346	Meniusah, to give uneasiness or trouble.
Malayan 344	Meniasak, to oppress, to vex.
Arabic 1137	Mihnath, <i>plural</i> Mihan, calamity, misfortune, affliction, misery, evil.
Hindu 1863	Mihnath, <i>plural</i> Mihan, trouble, misfortune, calamity, affliction.
Latin	Minuo, to violate, to abase, to impair.
Icelandic	Meina, to harm.
Swedish	Mehn, harm, hurt, injury, annoyance.
Chinese I. 438	Mwan, or Man, to spoil or ruin.
Arabic 1138	Muhin, or Muhayyin, a destroyer.
Anglo-Saxon	Minsian, to destroy.

No. 132. Mkyr, Makir, Machir or Macheir.

Persian 1078	Makhwur, a profligate assembly, a company of drunkards.
Persian 1078	Makhur, a frequenter of taverns.
French	Megerc, a termagant, a shrew, a vixen.
French Romn	Maugreur, a man who swears and uses bad language. (Supplement.)

- French Romu Maugreer, to swear with imprecations, to blaspheme, to be disagreeable.
- Sanscrit 781 Mukhara, talkative, garrulous, noisy, foul-mouthed, speaking abusively, scurrilous, mocking.
- Arabic 1237 Makruh, odious, detestable, abominable, disgusting, obscene.
- Arabic 1135 Mahkarat, vileness, baseness.
- Arabic 1238 Mukwarr, Mikwarr, or Makwarr, wicked, base, shameful, low, impudent, obscene.
- Hindu 1943 Magra, cross, obstinate, stubborn, impatient, refractory.
- Greek Mecairo, or Megairo, to grudge a thing to another as being too great for him, to envy, to refuse, deny or withhold from envy, to treat as an enemy.
- Greek Mecarsis, or Megarsis, jealousy, envy. [enemy.]
- Arabic 1221 Mighyar, jealous.
- Scotch Maugre or Magre, ill-will.
- English Mauger, in spite of, in opposition to. Thus used by Shakespeare: "This, *mauger* all the world, "will I keep safe."
- Hindu 1927 Mughayir, adverse, contrary, repugnant.
- Arabic 1236 Makr, malice, malignity.
- Sanscrit 799 Maukharya, defamation, abusiveness, calumny.
- Greek Mikros, Mikra, or Micros, Micra, petty, mean.
- Arabic 1238 Makwariy, Mikwary, or Mukwary, mean, worthless.
- Turkish 992 Muhakkar, contemptible. [less, despicable.]
- Hindu 1943 Magra, proud, haughty, presumptuous, fastidious, arrogant, insolent.
- Arabic 1217 Mugharr, a close-fist, avaricious.
- Scotch Mychare, a covetous, sordid fellow.
- English Mucker, to scrape money together by mean shifts; a miser, a niggard.
- Arabic 1236 Makr, plotting, machination.
- Arabic 1234 Makkar, a cheat, knave, deceiver, impostor.
- Arabic 1238 Makur, a cheat, knave, or impostor.
- Arabic 1081 Makir, a deceiver.
- Arabic 1236 Makr, deceiving; fraud.
- Turkish 1044 Mekkyar, a subtle knave or cheat.
- Turkish 1045 Mekr, a piece of knavery, a wile or stratagem.
- Hindu 1937 Makkar, a cheat, a knave, an impostor; deceitful, insidious, artful.
- Hindu 1938 Makkari, fraud, artifice, cheating, roguery.
- Hindu 1939 Makr, deceit, evasion, imposture.
- Persian 1239 Magar, but, unless, except, only, if it is not, perhaps, by chance, haply, moreover, nay.

- Arabic 1219 Mughri, one who excites, stirs up or eggs on.
 Sanscrit 781 Mnkharā, a ringleader.
 Latin Machæra, a dagger, a sword, a knife.
 Greek Machaira, a short sword or dagger: it was rather an assassin's than a soldier's weapon; later on the *machaira* was a sabre or bent sword.
- Bagrmi A. Makar, a spear.
 Arabic 1219 Maghruw, an arrow, a spear.
 Gaelic Magair, to creep.
 Irish Magairim, I creep.
 Irish Magaran, or Magairt, creeping.
 Arabic 1217 Mughar, rushing upon.
 Hebrew Mgor or Magor (מגור), fear, terror.
 Ps. xxxi. 13, *fear* was on every side.
 Jerem. xx. 4. I will make thee *a terror* to
 Lam. ii. 22, *terrors* round about. [thyself.
- Arabic 1236 Makarr, a field of battle; also an assailant, a
 Turkish 1039 Mukarāa, fighting, battle. [charger.
 Irish Machair, a battle.
- Arabic 1221 Mighwar, a warrior, one who makes many excursions to lay waste and plunder an enemy's country; engaged in forays.
- Arabic 1221 Mughir, a spoiler, a plunderer, one who makes a predatory incursion.
- Arabic 1217 Mughar, plundering, depredation.
 Scotch Maugre, or Magre, vexation, hurt, injury.
 Hebrew Mgr or Magar (מגר), to destroy.
 Ezra vi. 12, *destroy* all kings and people.

No. 133. Glad, Galaad, Gelaad, Gilead or Ghilhad.

- Welsh Gaulid, shame.
 English Guilt, criminality, crime, offence.
 Anglo-Saxon Gylt, guilt, crime, sin, fault.
 Sanscrit 274 Khalata, wickedness, villany.
 Arabic 975 Kalatīy, impure, wicked, obstinate.
 English Callet, to rail, to scold.
 English Callet, or Callat, a scold. (Now obsolete, but used
 Dutch Klād, aspersion. [by Shakespeare.)
 Irish Calloid, an outcry, a wrangling.
 Scotch Gulder, to speak in a threatening manner; a sudden, intemperate, angry expression of re-
 Cholotos, Cholote, angry, wrathful. [sentiment.
 Zulu Kafir Qolotyā, to act in a violent, overbearing, insolent
 Greek Chlide, insolence, arrogance. [lent manner.
 Gaelic Claoidh, to vex, annoy, afflict, trouble, torment.

Welsh	Glwth, gluttonous, greedy.
English	Glut, to swallow greedily, to gorge.
Spanish	Guillote, a mumper, an idling stroller, a vagrant.
Polish	Klatwa, an oath.
Latin	Callidus, Callida, sly, crafty, artful, wily.
Irish	Callaid, crafty, wily.
English	Callid, crafty, cunning.
English	Colt, to cheat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Quillet, subtlety, nicety, fraudulent distinction, petty cant.
English	Quillet, a quibble, a trick. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 1598	Kalat, departure from one's word or promise.
Arabic 901	Ghalt, breaking a bargain.
Irish	Gleadh, tricks, sham.
Gaelic	Gleadh, tricks, sham.
Scotch	Glad, Glaid, or Glid, slippery; one who is not Belgian-Glad. [to be trusted.]
Welsh	Celwydd, a lie, a falsehood.
Welsh	Celwyddu, to tell a lie.
Irish	Clidh, an assembly. (Supplement.)
Anglo-Saxon	Gelet, a meeting.
Arabic 534	Khulayta, a mob.
French Romn	Gelde, men of war of the lowest description, the blackguards of an army.
Gaelic	Cullaid, noise, tumult, uproar, a brawl.
Irish	Culloid, noise, splutter, brawl.
Irish	Colloid, noise, clamour.
Greek	Keladeo, to sound like the rushing of water, the din of a crowd.
Greek	Kelados, Keladou, a din, such as the noise of battle, or of a crowd.
English	Glide, to move without noise.
Gaelic	Callaid, a lurking-place.
Portuguese	Cilada, an ambush.
Polish	Gwalt, violence, outrage.
Irish	Claidhim, I defeat, I oppress. I destroy.
Latin	Clades, Cladis, Cladi, slaughter, defeat, all kinds of misery and misfortune, hurt, ruin, destruction; a destroyer.
Icelandic	Glata, to destroy, slay, ruin.

No. 134. Yazr, Iezer. Ihezer. Aeazer or Hieser has been already considered with No. 75 Ysr-al or Isra-el.

No. 134 *otherwise spelled* Abyazr, Abiazar or Abieser.

Persian 130 Ufsur, shame.

Persian 129	Afsardan, to speak idly, obscenely or profanely.
Persian 130	Afshar, speaking idly or obscenely.
Arabie 863	Aafzar, a fellow noisy in any frivolous and trifling matter.
Persian 130	Afshar, an associate or abettor.
Sanscrit 68	Abhisri, joining, combining, holding together.
French	Abuseur, deceitful.
FrenchRomn.	Avisoire, a trick, a stratagem. (Supplement.)
Spanish	Avizor, a spy. (J. Baretti's <i>Dictionary</i> , Lon-
Sanscrit 168	Upasri, to attack. [don, 1786.)
Sanscrit 69	Abhisri, to attack.
Sanscrit 69	Abhisara, an attack, an assault, war, battle.

No. 134 *otherwise spelled* Aehiczor.

Arabic 121	Aghsar, low, plebeian, ignorant.
Arabic 135	Ikzar, being very talkative.
Sanscrit 112	Akshar, to abuse, to revile, to accuse.
Sanscrit 112	Akshara, calumny, aecusation.
English	Accessory, one who is guilty of a felony, by advising another to commit the crime or by concealing the offender.
Sanscrit 3	Akshara, a sword.
Arabic 41	Ikhsar, damage, loss, causing loss.

No. 135. Hlk, Helc, Halac, Elech, Helek, Chelek, Cheleeh, Chelec or Cheleg.

Swedish	Elak, bad, evil, naughty.
Irish	Elc, bad, vile, malicious.
Irish	Olc, bad, harm, evil.
Gaelie	Olc, wicked, mischievous, bad.
Gaelie	Uile, evil, wickedness. [addicted.
Arabic 871	Aalak, anything bad to which one is remarkably
Duteh	Olyk, rank, wretched: as " <i>Een olyke schelm</i> , a "wretched rogue."
Arabic 871	Aalak, a rogue who deserves the halter.
Malayan 115	Chelaka, a wretch; graeeless, disastrous.
Persian 1019	Kulok, ill-bred, impudent, shameless.
Gaelie	Ccalg, malice. [hatred.
Zulu Kafir	Qalckisa, to desire evil for another from deadly
FrenchRomn	Gallocher, to intermeddle, to torment.
Malayan 282	Galak, fierce, furious.
Polish	Gluehy, dreary, dismal, gloomy.
English	Gleek, to gibe, sneer, scoff.
Greek	Elegcheic, a reproach, affront, disgraec.

Greek	Elegchos, Elegchou, reproach, insult, disgrace, dishonour, shame.
Greek	Elegcho, to disgrace, put to shame, dishonour.
Latin	Allicio, or Alecto, to provoke.
Arabic 871	Aalk, tormenting with opprobrious language.
Arabic 150	Alaka, an impatient, fretful woman.
English	Whilk, to mutter, to complain. (<i>Wright's Ob-</i>
Zulu Kafir	Aleka, to be disagreeable. [<i>solete.</i>)]
Fijian	Yaloca, ill-natured, peevish, angry.
Arabic 871	Aalak, quarrelling.
Arabic 150	Alkaa, sordid, mean.
Greek	Elachus, Elacheia, low, mean.
Hindu 2187	Halka, mean, debased.
English	Hallacks, an idle fellow. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Hallacking, idling. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Hulk, to be very lazy. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Irish	Ealc, lazy, sluggish.
Welsh	Gelach, a languid one, a little sorry fellow. a
English	Gleck, to spend time idly. [<i>fribble.</i>]
English	Gulch, a glutton.
Persian 1018	Kalch, pride, arrogance, self-conceit.
Persian 901	Ghalcha, a vagabond.
Welsh	Cilgi, a coward.
Irish	Cailleach, a coward.
Icelandic	Klaeki, cowardice, disgrace.
Arabic 1019	Kulukh, mean-spirited. [<i>together.</i>]
Scotch	Killogue, to hold secret and close conference
English	Collogue, to confederate together for mischief. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	College, an assembly for a political or ecclesiastical purpose, as the "College of Cardinals." &c., &c.
French	Clique, a set, a party, a coterie, a gang.
Polish	Kolega, a collegue. [<i>pursuit.</i>]
English	Colleague, an associate in the same object or
Latin	Collega, a fellow, associate, co-partner or colleague.
	<i>Memo</i> : This word is supposed to be a compound of <i>con</i> and <i>ligo</i> , but bearing in mind the Hebrew word <i>Halak</i> annexed, which, according to some grammarians, should be read <i>Chalak</i> , it seems very un-
Hebrew	Ilk or Halak (הלך), a partner. [<i>likely.</i>]
	Proverbs xxix. 24, whose is <i>partner</i>
Dutch	Olyk, subtle, sly. [<i>with a thief.</i>]
Arabic 1376	Walk, being ready at falsehood.

Hindu 172	Alik, false, untrue; a falsehood.
Sanscrit 86	Alika, falsehood, untruth.
Anglo-Saxon	Aleogan, to lie, to tell lies, to deceive.
Cornish	Halogu, to bribe or corrupt. (Borlasc.)
Latin	Illicio, to inveigle, trepan, decoy, charm one, allure, entice.
Latin	Illex, Illicis, allurement, enticement, a decoy.
Spanish	Halago, cajolery, flattery.
Hebrew	Hlk or Halak (פלל), to flatter, flattering. Ps. v. 9, they <i>flatter</i> with their tongue. Proverbs xxvi. 28, a <i>flattering</i> mouth worketh ruin.
Greek	Colax, Colacos, Colaci, or Kolax, Kolakos, Kolaki, a flatterer, a fawner.
Greek	Colaceia or Kolackia, a stooping to the tastes and whims of others, flattery, fawning.
Greek	Colaceuo or Kolakeuo, to flatter, fawn on.
English	Collogue, to wheedle.
English	Gleek, to beguile. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Clack, to utter words rapidly, to let the tongue run; continual talk.
Irish	Cealg, deceit, hypocrisy.
Gaelic	Cealg, deceit, wile, treachery, hypocrisy.
Welsh	Celc, a wile or trick.
Welsh	Clec, tale-bearing.
Welsh	Cleca, to prattle or gossip.
Persian 1018	Kalak, a concourse of people.
Italian	Calca, a crowd, throng, press or multitude.
ManchuTartar	Kalka, a shield.
FrenchRomn.	Galeche, a light cuirass, a sort of armour.
Malayan 292	Golok, a sabre or sword.
Persian 1018	Kilk, an arrow.
EkamtulufuA.	Elig, a bow.
Udom African	Eleg, <i>plural</i> Aleg, a bow.
French Romn	Alacays, a soldier armed with a cross-bow.
French Romn	Halagues, cross-bowmen, a class of soldiery.
EafenAfrican	Elog, a spear.
Kandin A.	Alag, a spear.
Persian 1397	Hulak, a sling for casting stones at an enemy.
Greek	Ellochao, to lie in ambush, to lie in wait for.
Ibu African	Alog, to attack.
Latin	Allicio, to attack forcibly.
Gaelic	Eallach, a battle.
Irish	Eallach, a battle.
Polish	Walka, combat, fight, strife, &c.
Gaelic	Ceallach, contention, war, strife. (Supplement.)

Irish	Ceallach, contention, war, strife.
Irish	Cluiche, a battle.
Irish	Gleic, combat, contest, conflict.
Sanscrit 305	Gluc, to steal or rob.
English	Klick, to pilfer by taking with a snatch. (This word is more Scotch than English.)
Persian 449	Chalak, a highwayman, a cut-throat.
Irish	Eilcim, I rob or spoil.
Irish	Eilceadh, depredation.
Irish	Eilc, robbery, spoil. (Supplement.)
Greek	Elkeo, to carry off captive, to treat roughly. to misuse, especially to abuse a woman. " <i>Leto</i> " <i>elkese</i> , he attempted violence to Leto." (Homer's <i>Odyssee</i> , xi. 580.)
Gaelic	Olc, harm, damage, mischief.
Gaelic	Uile, harm, damage, mischief.
Arabic 871	Aulak, a great calamity.
Hindu 1520	Kalak, perturbation, anxiety, trouble.
Latin	Calco, to trample upon, subdue, triumph over.
Hindu 1741	Ghalak, one who ruins, desolates or destroys.
Hindu 2163	Halik, causing to perish, destructive.
Hindu 2185	Halak, destruction, ruin, slaughter.
Turkish 1120	Helak, death, destruction.
Arabic 1397	Halak, ruin, destruction, slaughter.
Arabic 1397	Hulk, destruction, ruin.
Irish	Aile, destruction.
Hindu 237	Ihlak, destruction.
Arabic 191	Ihlak, ruining, destroying.
Greek	Oleko, to kill, usually applied to the killing of men, to perish, to die, especially a violent death; to ruin, to destroy.
Persian	Ahlak, murder. (See p. 94 W. T. Tucker's <i>Pocket English and Persian Dictionary</i> , London, 1850.)

No. 136. Asyral, Asriel or Esriel; I have found no words, bearing on this part of the subject, in which all the elements of the above name are preserved.

No. 137. Skm, Suchem, Sychem, Sichem, Sechim, Sechem or Shechem.

Arabic 760	Shakimat, plural Shakim. Shakaaim, and Shukm, malice, badness of temper, pride.
Arabic 688	Sukhmat, hate, malevolence.
Polish	Zakamice, to become obdurate.

Polish	Zakamialy, hard-hearted.
English	Scum, that which is vile or worthless. "The "great and innocent are insulted by the <i>scum</i> "of the people." (Addison.)
Dutch	Schuim, the riff-raff.
Hindu 1398	Shikami, a glutton.
Arabic 754	Shaghim, greedy, covetous.
Greek	Schema, a plan, a scheme.
English	Scheme, a design, a plan; to plan; "he forms "the well-concerted <i>scheme</i> of mischief" . . . "the haughty monarch was laying <i>schemes</i> for "suppressing the ancient liberties" . . . "that wickedness which <i>schemed</i> and executed "his destruction." (See Johnson's <i>English</i> <i>Dictionary</i> by Latham, London, 1870.)
Fijian	Soqomi, a bundle of spears presented to warriors when they engage to fight for any person who engages them.
Polish	Zajem, seizure, capture.
English	Scame, to injure. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Icelandic	Skemma, to damage, to spoil.

No. 138. Smyda, Smida, Semida, Semidah or Shemida.

Arabic 793	Simmit, saturnine, taciturn.
Irish	Smoit, sulkiness.
Gaelic	Smoit, sulkiness, a sulky fit.
Turkish 786	Somutmak, to pout and be sulky.
Dutch	Smaad, reproach, disdain, scorn.
Swedish	Smada, to rail; as " <i>Smada en</i> , to rail at one."
Hindu 1380	Shamit, laughing at another's misfortune.
Arabic 764	Shamit, broil, squabble.
Arabic 806	Zamad, hating; hatred; being angry.
Arabic 715	Sumud, swelling with anger.
Arabic 715	Sumud, carrying the head high from pride.
Gaelic	Smad, to boast.
Arabic 715	Sumud, being idle, lazy.
Polish	Zmudzic, to waste, trifle, or idle away one's time.
Polish	Zmuda, a waste of time.
English	Smatter, to talk superficially or ignorantly.
Egyptian 509	Samtu, to combine.
Arabic 714	Simt, <i>plural</i> Sumut, crafty, cunning.
Arabic 806	Zamd, dissembling, acting the hypocrite.
Irish	Somadh, artful. (Supplement.)
Irish	Samhadh, a congregation.
Hindu 1313	Samudac, or Samudaya, a multitude.

Arabic 715	Samaydaa, a sword.
English	Scimitar, a sword with a convex edge.
Galla African	Tsamade, to ensnare.
Gaelic	Smad, to intimidate, to scare.
Polish	Zamct, confusion, chaos.
Arabic 792	Simad, fighting with swords.
Sanscrit 1067	Samad, a battle, fight or contest.
Turkish 721	Zahmet, trouble, pain, anxiety, &c.
English	Smit, to mar, to destroy. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Hebrew	Zmt or Zamat (צמת), to destroy, to cut off. Ps. lxxiii. 27, thou <i>hast destroyed</i> all them. 2 Sam. xxii. 41, that <i>I might destroy</i> them. Lam. iii. 53, they <i>have cut off</i> my life. Ps. cxliii. 12, <i>cut off</i> mine enemies.
Hebrew	Smd or Samad (שמד), to destroy. Josh. ix. 24, <i>to destroy</i> all the inhabitants. 2 Chron. xx. 23, utterly to slay and <i>destroy</i> . Zech. xii. 9, seek <i>to destroy</i> all the nations.

No. 139. Hpr, Hopher, Hophar, Opher or Epher has been already considered with No. 12 Abr, Aber, Eber or Heber.

No. 140. Prs, Peres, Perish, Pheres or Phares has been already considered with No. 96 Prz, Peres, Pheres, Phares or Fares.

No. 141. Srs, Sares, Suros, Souros, Seres, Scres or Sheresh ; words derived from No. 88 Zars are included with this name.

Arabic 746	Sharis, of a bad disposition.
Arabic 745	Sharas, malignity, violent opposition.
Arabic 746	Sharz, vehemence, violence, force.
Arabic 745	Shiraz, a being malignant, contending.
Arabic 745	Sharazat, evilness of nature, malignity.
Arabic 802	Zaris, being of a difficult and touchy temper.
Arabic 802	Zars, being cruel and severe.
Polish	Swarzyc, to scold, to chide.
Polish	Swarze, I scold or chide.
Welsh	Sarans, insulting, abusive, offensive.
Welsh	Saransaw, to become insulting.
Cornish	Sorras, angry, jealous. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
Sanscrit 1093	Sarosha, wrathful, full of anger.
Polish	Srozec, to become fierce, furious, violent.
Egyptian 574	Sharsh, fierce.

Hindu 1390	Sharza, raging, fierce.
Persian 746	Sharza, fierce, enraged, panting for revenge.
Arabic 802	Zirizz, avaricious.
Turkish 764	Shorish, sedition, contention, &c.
Hindu 1404	Shorish, tumult, insurrection, confusion.
French Romn	Sarisse, a sort of javelin used by the ancient
Polish	Szarza, a charge of cavalry. [Gauls.
Greek	Surrasso, or Suresso, to dash together, to break,
Irish	Sciursa, woe, affliction. [quarrel, fight.
Irish	Scrios, ruin, destruction.
Arabic 746	Sharz, destruction.

No. 142. Aprym, Aphrem or Ephraim; words derived from this name have been already considered with No. 35 Abrm, Abram, Abrlm, Abraham or Ebrahim, which in Persian is Ifraham. But words derived from his real name, *viz.* Pry, Prh, Prah, Pre, Phre or Phra, as shewn in Chapter VI. will be considered with No. 150 Bryah, Eria or Beria.

No. 143. Sotlh, Sutala, Sutalah, Suthelah, Shuthelah, Schutela, Scuthelah or Suthelach.

Savara India	Sedele, bad.
Greek	Schetlios, Schetlia, <i>also</i> Schetliai and Schetlie, rash, reckless, hard-hearted, cruel, merciless, savage, horrible, abominable.
Persian 740	Shutulum, a quarrel.
Irish	Sotul, Sotal, or Sotla, pride, arrogance.
Gaelic	Sodal, pride, arrogance.
Irish	Sadaile, neglect.
Irish	Siadhail, sloth, sluggishness.
Gaelic	Steille, laziness.
English	Zately, idle, indolent. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Hindu 1258	Satali, indolence.
Latin	Sutela, guile, craft, subtilty, a crafty deceit,
Norman	Sotiletees, subtleties. [a cunning fetch.
Hindu 1258	Satal, falsehood.
Gaelic	Sodal, flattery, fawning.
Gaelic	Sodalach, a flattering fawning fellow, a parasite.
Gaelic	Sodalaich, to flatter, to fawn, to cajole. [nity.
Latin	Sodalis, Sodalis, Sodali, of one company or frater-
Italian	Stuolo, a troop, company, band, set, gang, crew.
Greek	Stolos, Stolou, a party of men, a band, a troop, an army.
Scotch	Stale, Steill or Stall, a body of armed men sta-

	tioned in a particular place; such especially as lay in ambush. [<i>Slang.</i>]
English	Stall, a spurious excuse, imposition or dodge.
English	Stale, a decoy, "to lie in stale, to lie in ambush." (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Anglo-Saxon	Stulor, stealthy.
Anglo-Saxon	Stalian, to steal upon or come upon secretly.
Irish	Seadhla, a battle. (Supplement.)
English	Scaddle, thievish. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
German	Stehlen, to steal, thief, purloin, pilfer, crib, prig, cabbage, rook, nim, bone, plunder, rob.
German	Stehler, a stealer, &c. [or maraud.]
Dutch	Steelen, to steal or rob.
Dutch	Steeler, a thief.
Danish	Stieler, to steal or rob.
Danish	Stielen, a theft.
English	Steal, to carry away feloniously the personal goods of another, to commit theft.
English	Stale, the confederate of a thief. (Wright's
Persian 684	Sital, hurt, injury. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Skaddle, hurt, damage.
English	Skaddle, mischievous, damage, injury. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)

No. 144. Bkr, Beker, Becher, Bochar, Bachar, Bacher or Bachr will be considered with No. 153 Bkr, Bcker. Becher, Bechor, Bochor, Bacher, Bachir or Bacchar.

No. 145. Thn, Tahan, Tohan, Theen, Thehen, Thalian, Thachan or Tachan; words derived from No. 109 Dynh, Dinah, Dina or Deina, and from No. 123 Dn or Dan are included with this name.

Persian 301	Tawan, a crime, sin, fault.
Wolof African	Tonye, wrong.
Irish	Donae, dishonourable, despicable. (Supplement.)
Gaelic	Don, bad, wicked, dangerous.
Arabic 573	Daain, naturally depraved.
Chin. II. 614	Tcen, to disgrace oneself or one's connections.
Zulu Kafir	Dina, irksomeness, tiresomeness.
English	Teeny, peevish. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Chin. II. 216	Tun, to push from one.
Zulu Kafir	Tuna, to make unpleasant or offensive.
Arabic 823	Tany, suspicious.
Arabic 558	Dahu, taciturn and inwardly wicked.
Gaelic	Dighiona, morose, surly.

- French Romn Taquiner, to act with bad grace, to refuse, to dispute about trifles, to be obstinate.
- French Taquiner, to fret, to fume. (*See Fleming and Tibbins' Dict.*)
- French Taquin, sulky, obstinate, wilful, "*un petit taquin*, a little sulky brat." (*See Fleming and Tibbins' Dict.*)
- ManchuTartarTachan, a calumniator, one who imputes a crime to another which he has not committed.
- Hindu 1431 Tain, a slanderer.
- Chin. III. 350 Theen, to rail at, to abuse. [reproach.
- Hindu 1435 Tan, chiding, censure, disapprobation, blame,
- Arabic 818 Taan, chiding, reviling, reproaching, cursing; also accusation, blame.
- French Taquiner, to tease, torment, plague.
- French Taquin, a tease, a torment, a plaguing person.
- Swahili A. Tukana, to use bad language to, to abuse, to address with insulting or indecent expressions.
- Welsh Dygen, anger, grudge, malice.
- Irish Daochan, anger.
- Gaelic Daochan, anger, a fit of passion.
- Arabic 558 Dun, a threat.
- Chin. II. 271 Tun, angry, enraged.
- English Teen, angry. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- English Tene, anger. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- Scotch Tene, or Teyne, anger, rage.
- Swahili A. Tuna, to swell, to get cross.
- Hindu 625 Tan, knitting the eyebrows.
- English Tene, spite. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
- Irish Tcann, rigid, severe.
- Chin. II. 168 Than, cruel, barbarous, inhuman.
- New Zealand Tuanui, to be harsh, to be violent.
- Gaelic Deine, vehemence, violence.
- Gaelic Dian, vehement, violent.
- Irish Diogan, fierce, cruel.
- Gaelic Diogan, revenge, spite, cruelty.
- Galla African Dokna, avarice.
- French Taquin, a stingy fellow, a penurious man, a hunk, a curmudgeon; penurious, sordid, stingy, close-fisted. (*See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.*)
- Spanish Tacano, vile.
- Turkish 693 Deni, mean, low, base, vile.
- Arabic 554 Dani, low, vile.
- Arabic 581 Dana, being mean, vile.
- Arabic 588 Dawn, or Dun, vile, contemptible, despicable.
- Arabic 554 Dania, covetous, voracious.

- Sanscrit 435 Daina, meanness, covetousness.
 Hindu 1082 Dun, mean, ignoble, vile.
 Hindu 1068 Dani, mean, paltry, base.
 Malayan 140 Dina, or Dhina, common, mean, of low birth or
 Zincali Dini, proud. [manners.
 Greek Taon, a coxcomb.
 Gaelic Don, mean, contemptible, pusillanimous.
 Arabic 558 Dahin, wily, wicked, treacherous.
 Arabic 591 Dahn, playing the hypocrite.
 Fantia African Ton, to betray.
 Chin. III. 363 Than, to give scope to a fabulous mode of speak-
 ing, to deceive by lies and nonsense.
 Manchu Tartar Tachan, craft, trick, '*ruse, finesse.*' [devices.
 Greek Techne, plural Technai, arts, wiles, cunning
 Latin Techna, a craft, artifice, quirk or wile, subtlety,
 trick, shift, reach or fetch.
 Spanish Tacano, cunning, artful, knavish.
 Portuguese Tacanho, sly, deceitful.
 Galla African Tikenia, cunning.
 Manchu Tartar Tachan, a forger.
 Manchu Tartar Tachan, a liar.
 New Zealand Tekanga, the act of lying or speaking falsely.
 French Romn Tuchin, a traitor, a rebel.
 French Romn Tacain, or Tacan, a man who delights in vexa-
 tiously opposing others, a wicked mischief-
 maker, a rioter, a mutineer.
 French Romn Tacaan, an unlawful assembly, a riot. sedition.
 Hindu 1435 Tughyan, sedition, rebellion.
 French Romn Touchinage, sedition, rebellion.
 French Romn Touchiner, to revolt.
 Egyptian 512 Tan, or 518 Tun, to rise up.
 Egyptian 512 Tun, to revolt.
 New Zealand Tini, a multitude.
 Icelandic Dunn, a band, a gang, a drove.
 English Din, noise, a loud sound, a rattling, clattering or
 rumbling sound, long continued; as the din
 of arms or war.
 French Romn Taine, noise, quarrel.
 Latin Tono, to make a great and terrible noise.
 Kabunga A. Tuno, a quiver.
 Dsalunka A. Ton, a quiver.
 Bambara A. Tun, a quiver.
 Bagba African Tin, an arrow.
 Annamitic S. Teu, an arrow.
 Gbese African Tona, an arrow.
 Bagbalan A. Ton. plural Tone, a bow.

BarbaAfrican	Tenu, a bow.
Udso African	Donie, a bow.
Hindu 1020	Danw, an ambuscade, an ambush, a snare.
Chin. II. 710	Tan, looking furtively, like a tiger about to
Chin. II. 242	Tun, to attack. [spring on its prey.
Arabic 813	Tahan, a fierce battle.
Irish	Duchan, war, battle.
French Romn	Tuchin, a plunderer.
Chinese I.365	Thun, to seize and appropriate, to usurp.
Sanscrit 447	Dhana, spoil taken from an enemy, booty, prey.
Welsh	Dwyn, to steal, to take away.
Chin. II. 592	Tan, to steal, or seize by stealth.
English	Twinnny, to rob a cask before it is tapped.
Arabic 554	Dania, dishonest. [(Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Egyptian 531	Tahn, to press, to compel.
Chin. III.689	Tun, to injure.
Anglo-Saxon	Teane, an injury.
English	Tene, injury. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Tine, trouble, distress.
Irish	Don, mischief, evil.
French Romn	Dan, loss, damage, injury.
Spanish	Danos, hurtful.
Spanish	Danar, to hurt, harm, injure, damage.
Spanish	Dano, hurt, damage, detriment.
Greek	Dakno, to vex, to distress.
Turkish 806	Dokunmak, to injure.
Sanscrit 419	Ducchuna, injury, evil, calamity, misfortune.
ManchuTartar	Tokgen, a tyrant, a cruel man.
Egyptian 514	Tehn, to destroy.
Arabic 318	Tahyin, destroying, cutting off.
Chinese I. 365	Thun, to devour, to destroy.
Fijian	Dona, to kill or destroy a thing while in its prime.
Gaelic	Daon, to ruin, to demolish.
Sanscrit 408	Danu, a conqueror, a victor, a destroyer.
Sanscrit 406	Dahana, destructive, injurious, mischievous.
Icelandic	Tyna, to destroy.
Scotch	Tine, or Tyne, to destroy.
Chin. II. 426	Tan, to destroy entirely.
Chin. II. 418	Theen, to overthrow, to destroy, to exterminate.
Swahili A.	Tawanya, to scatter.

No. 145 *otherwise spelled* Taham; which according to Rule III. may be equally well written Tacham

Scotch	Tawm, a fit of ill-humour, passion.
Gaelic	Taom, a passion, a frenzy.

- Irish Taom, paroxysm, passion.
 Galla African Dekama, anger, wrath.
 Galla African Dekame, to be angry, to be passionate, to up-
 braid, to scold, to murmur.
 Arabic 818 Tagham, of a mean inferior order.
 Arabic 814 Takhm, being proud, haughty, overbearing.
 Turkish 575 Tehakkyum, an excessive or unwarrantable as-
 sumption of authority.
 Latin Tumeo, to be puffed up, to wax proud, to strut.
 Polish Duma, pride, ambition, haughtiness.
 Persian 579 Dam, pride, haughtiness, ambition.
 Persian 581 Damidan, to boast.
 Wolof African Damu, to boast.
 Hindu 1110 Dhima, lazy, slow.
 Gaelic Tamh, idleness, delay.
 Swahili A. Tamaa, avarice, greediness.
 Arabic 822 Tama, greediness.
 Arabic 822 Tamh, coveting.
 Arabic 810 Tamih, covetous, eager.
 Arabic 810 Tamia, greedy.
 Turkish 801 Tama, covetousness.
 Hindu 1437 Tama, avarice, covetousness, greed.
 Persian 579 Dam, fraud.
 Zulu Kafir Tama, a mouthful of lies.
 Fijian Tema, to flatter, deceive, betray, impose upon.
 French Romn Taqueham, an unlawful assembly, a riot, a con-
 Egyptian 515 Tema, to unite. [spiracy.
 Egyptian 512 Tum, to revolt.
 Swahili A. Thumu, to slander.
 Greek Thama, in crowds, close together.
 Greek Demos, Demou, the common people (from this
 word are compounded *demagogue*, the head
 of a mob, and many others.)
 Arabic 590 Dahmaa, the common people. a crowd, a large
 Arabic 573 Daam, a troop. [number.
 Arabic 590 Dahm, *plural* Duhum, a multitude, a large army.
 Guresa A. Toma, *plural* Tuna, a bow.
 ThaksyaNepalTume, an arrow.
 Bambarra A. Tama, a lance.
 Barba A. Takuna, a sword.
 Bambarra A. Tama, a spear.
 Gadsaga A. Tame, *plural* Tamu, a spear.
 Koama A. Tim, a spear.
 Persian 553 Dam, a trap, a snare.
 Turkish 681 Dam, a trap, a snare.
 Arabic 590 Dalim, coming suddenly, rushing upon.

Egyptian 531	Tama, to swoop.
Egyptian 515	Tema, to terrify, subdue, swoop.
Egyptian 532	Tami, to steal, to bear off.
Egyptian 526	Teham, to visit, to waste.
Arabic 591	Duhaym, misfortune, calamity, evil.
Arabic 590	Dahn, a misfortune or evil.
French Romn	Dam, wrong, damage, injury.
French	Dam, hurt, prejudice, injury.
Wolof African	Dama, to break.
Hebrew	Dmh or Damh (דמה), to cut off, to destroy. Hosea x. 7, her king is <i>cut off</i> . Hosea iv. 5, I <i>will destroy</i> thy mother.
Arabic 579	Damm, destroying.
English	Doom, ruin, destruction.

No. 145 *otherwise spelled* Tht, Thaath, Thahath, Tahath or Tachath.

Egyptian 537	Tut, evil, crime.
Irish	Duith, infamy.
Icelandic	Teytha, or Teyda, a vile, wicked person.
Zulu Kafir	Takati, a villain, a miscreant.
Zulu Kafir	Tyakoti, a loose, unprincipled, vicious person.
Arabic 320	Takhatti, transgressing, overstepping.
Mandingo A.	Takita, against.
English	Dogged, morose, surly, severe, sour, sullen.
Persian 558	Dukht, contempt and hatred.
Gaelic	Daithe, revenge.
Hindu 710	Thuthana (<i>imperative</i> Thutha), to frown, to scowl, to pout.
English	Teathy, or Tetty, peevish. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Teety, fretful. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Tutty, sullen. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Twitty, cross. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Towty, ill-tempered. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
French Romn	Tedie, "ennui," melancholy, low spirits.
Scotch	Tout, a fit of ill-humour.
English	Twit, a fit of ill-temper.
English	Twit, to reproach, to upbraid.
New Zealand	Tutu, to be saucy, obstinate, perverse.
New Zealand	Tata, harsh, contradictory.
Arabic 810	Taait, raging, noisy.
Hindu 631	Tatta, hot, fiery, passionate.
Arabic 809	Tat, or 810 Taait, or 824 Tut, quarrelsome.
Arabic 308	Tatayua, quarrelling, wrangling.
New Zealand	Tatau, to quarrel.

New Zealand	Totohi, to quarrel.
Sanscrit 377	Tut, to dispute, quarrel, wrangle.
English	Toit, stiff, proud. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 352	Taaati, being proud.
Fijian	Dayati, lazy, idle.
Irish	Deaith, idle.
Welsh	Dewid, a vow.
Ashanti A.	Dada, to betray.
English	Toady, to flatter for gain. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Egyptian 533	Tat, craft.
Arabic 367	Takatti, deceiving, circumventing.
Arabic 319	Takhdia, deceiving remarkably.
Icelandic	Dikta, to romance, to lie.
Egyptian 533	Tat, falsehood.
Arabic 314	Tahut, the lower orders, the rabble.
Arabic 317	Tuhut, people of the lowest rank.
Sanscrit 361	Tati, a crowd, a number, a troop.
Hindu 737	Thath, a throng or crowd.
Egyptian 532	Tat, hostile.
Swahili A.	Teta, to strive against, to be adverse to, to oppose.
Hindu 1027	Datna (<i>imperative</i> Dat), to oppose.
Nkele African	Dioto, a quiver.
Toma African	Tutu, a quiver.
Asante A.	Tedua, a bow.
Anfue African	Tata, a sword.
Ashanti A.	Tata, a sword.
New Zealand	Tute, or Tite, a spy, a scout.
New Zealand	Titi, a spy.
Scotch	Teet, to peep out.
Fanti African	Tuatua, to attack.
Scotch	Tout, or Towt, to put into disorder.
Egyptian 531	Tata, to fight.
New Zealand	Tatau, to fight.
Hindu 1027	Datna (<i>imperative</i> Dat), to fight.
French Romn	Degeter, to upset, drive away, torment.
Hindu 618	Takht, assault, inroad, invasion.
Persian 297	Takht, invasion, assault.
Persian 297	Takht, spoil, plunder, prey.
Hindu 1127	Dakait, or Daket, a robber, a pirate.
Greek	Tatao, or Tetao, to bereave, to rob.
French Romn	Tauter, to carry off, to take away.
French Romn	Taute, a carrying off forcibly, exaction, violence.
Egyptian 532	Taant, to thieve.
Otaheite	Teto, a thief. (See <i>Capt. Cook's Voyages</i> , ii. 4.)
Fijian	Tutu, the beat of drums when a town is taken or people killed.

Sanscrit 377	Tut, to hurt or injure.
Arabic 308	Tatwih, ruining.
Turkish 589	Taaddi, an injuring, vexing or oppressing.
Arabic 392	Tawaddua, carrying destruction among those who suspect no danger.
Arabic 813	Tihtah, destroying.
Gaelic	Tath, slaughter.
Irish	Tath, slaughter.
Egyptian 534	Tat, to desolate.
New Zealand	Tuhiti, to expel, to banish.

No. 146. Arn, Iran, Eran or Heran has been already considered with No. 33 Aran, Arran, Hrn or Haran.

No. 146 *otherwise spelled* Eden or Adan.

ManchuTartar	Idoun, ignorant, unpleasant in countenance, and rough in manners.
English	Hoiden, a rude, bold man: so used by Milton, but now only applied to a girl. [some.
French Romn	Hutin, rough, obstinate, self-opiniated, quarrel-
French Romn	Ataineux, wicked, vexatious, quarrelsome.
French Romn	Hattayne, quarrel, dispute.
French Romn	Atahin, hatred, discord, quarrel, dispute, jealousy, animosity, torment.
French Romn	Atin, quarrel.
French Romn	Atainer, to disquiet, to irritate, to annoy.
French Romn	Atiner, to hate, to irritate, to put one out of
Arabic 843	Audwan, evil, hatred. [patience.
Turkish 818	Udwan, hatred, enmity.
Arabic 843	Aidwan, being iniquitous, hating.
Scotch	Heydin, scorn, derision.
Hindu 68	Adani, mean, contemptible people.
Arabic 48	Adwan, more or most mean or base.
Hindu 30	Utana, proud, haughty &c.
French	Hautain, haughty, supercilious.
Arabic 1386	Hidan, or Hudan, lazy, slow.
Arabic 1407	Haydan, covetous, avaricious.
Hindu 67	Adani, avaricious, stingy.
Arabic 1407	Haydan, cowardly.
Arabic 884	Aihdan, a pledging of faith, suretyship.
Arabic 1383	Hattan, glib-tongued.
Persian 1407	Hitan, or Haytan, a lie, false, untrue.
Polish	Udany, feigned, false, pretended, sham.
Arabic 842	Aadanat, a body, troop or crowd of men.
Arabic 21	Atin, collected together.

French Romn Huttin, a riot, sedition.

Irish Idna, arms, weapons.

Akurakura A. Edan, an arrow.

Anan African Idan, or Iran, an arrow.

Memo: It will be remembered that the name of this son of Ephraim is Adan *alias* Iran, and I have had occasion to allude to this in the first chain of evidence when speaking of the God Odin *alias* Herran.

Malayan 4 Adang, ambush, waylaying.

French Romn Atainer, to hurt, to injure.

French Romn Atiner, to injure.

French Romn Atine, injury.

Icelandic Audn, destruction.

Icelandic Audna, desolation.

Arabic 843 Audwan, flagrant injustice, oppression.

No. 147. Brd, Bered, Bared or Barad.

Swedish Brott, a crime, an offence.

Arabic 922 Furut, iniquity.

Arabic 925 Furut, being corrupt and wicked.

Arabic 919 Fart, being wicked.

Persian 925 Firod, or Farod, bad, wicked.

Galla African Furda, rude, clumsy.

Turkish 523 Barid, disagreeable, unpleasant.

English Brute, rough, uncivilized.

French Brut, rough, rude, gross, brutish.

French Romn Brutau, brutal, cowardly, treacherous. [less.

Latin Brutus, Bruta, brute, brutish, irrational, sense-

English Brute, a savage in heart or manners, a low bred unfeeling man.

French Romn Berte, a blackguard, a reprobate, a good-for-nothing. (Supplement.)

Romany Peerdie, a female tramp.

Romany Peerdo, a male tramp.

English Pert, froward, saucy, bold, indecorously free.

English Prate, to talk a great deal to little purpose, to run on; continuous tattle.

Swedish Prata, to tattle, prattle, prate, talk idly, speak beside the purpose.

Sanscrit 594 Prit, strife.

Gaelic Port, severe, fierce.

Irish Peireadh, rage, fury.

Irish Birid, a shrew, a scold.

Cornish Bardh, or Barth, a scoffer. (Borlasc.)

Hindu 322	Birodh, a quarrel, contention, dispute, contra-
Zincali	Berdi, a quarrel, dispute. [riety, enmity.
Scandinavian	Barda, to fight.
Italian	Baratta, contention.
English	Baret, strife, contest, trouble. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
Norman	Baret, strife. [<i>lete.</i>)
Norman	Barat, wrangling.
Welsh	Brythu, to quarrel.
English	Fret, to tease, to irritate, to vex, to make angry ; also to be angry, to utter peevish expressions.
English	Freat, or Frete, to scold. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Gaelic	Friot, a fit of fretfulness.
Gaelic	Frith, a surly look.
English	Forth, out of temper. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Danish	Forter, to be out of humour, to be sullen, gloomy, angry, discontented.
Arabic 922	Fart, being rashly and injuriously reproachful.
Dutch	Verwynt, a reproach, an upbraiding, an imputation.
Danish	Vred, or Vreed, angry, wroth, wrathful, choleric.
Danish	Vrede, anger, passion, choler.
Swedish	Vred, angry, wrathful.
Swedish	Vrede, wrath, anger, passion.
Sanscrit 936	Virudh, to be at variance, to disagree.
Sanscrit 936	Virodha, hostility, enmity.
Sanscrit 975	Vyartha, useless, unprofitable.
Sanscrit 958	Vritha, foolishly, idly, falsely, wrongly ; vain,
Sanscrit 984	Vratya, a low or vile person. [purposeless.
Persian 925	Furuda, vileness, meanness.
Polish	Furda, trash, stuff, trifling matter.
Persian 927	Farida, proud, conceited.
Persian 925	Firod, or Farod, proud, arrogant.
Dutch	Prat, proud, arrogant.
Anglo-Saxon	Pryt, pride, haughtiness.
Sanscrit 666	Praudha, arrogant, impudent.
English	Pride, inordinate self-esteem, unreasonable con- ceit of oneself manifested in lofty airs and often in contempt of others.
English	Proud, arrogant, haughty, supercilious.
English	Parade, to exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner ; show, ostentation, display, pompous
Gaelic	Brod, pride, arrogance. [procession.
Salum African	Borodo, greedy.
Persian 925	Furuda, avaricious.
Polish	Forreta, a miser.
Anglo-Saxon	Frith, a league, an agreement.
Irish	Breith, a compact.

Hebrew	Bryt (ברית), a covenant or league, confederate, a confederacy. Genesis xi. 11, I will establish my <i>covenant</i> . 1 Kings xv. 19, a <i>league</i> between me and thee. [thee. Ps. lxxxiii. 5, they are <i>confederate</i> against Obad. 7, all the men of thy <i>confederacy</i> .
Irish	Beart, a covenant or agreement.
Gaelic	Beart, or Beairt, a covenant or compact.
Gaelic	Pairt, a confederacy.
Irish	Pairt, a confederacy.
English	Party, a number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others.
Anglo-Saxon	Beredian, to promise.
Welsh	Briduw, a form of swearing, also the contract made upon such an oath.
Welsh	Brawd, a fellow or member of a society.
Irish	Freitim, I vow.
Irish	Freiteach, a vow.
Dutch	Verraad, treason, a plot.
French Romn	Barat, treason, perfidy, fraud. dispute, hinderance, trouble, trick. Low Lat—Baratum. Provence—Barat. Bretonne—Barad.
French Romn	Barate, evil intent, conspiracy.
English	Barrator, one who excites quarrels.
Welsh	Brad, treachery, treason, perfidy.
Anglo-Saxon	Braed, or Bred, deceit.
English	Braid, deceitful. (Used by Shakespeare; Chaucer used the Saxon word <i>Brede</i> , to deceive.)
English	Braid, craft, deceit. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Norman	Barat, deceit, subtlety.
Spanish	Barato, fraud, deceit, &c.
Italian	Barattare, to deceive, cheat or dupe.
Italian	Baratto, cheating, &c.
Icelandic	Pretta, to cheat, deceive.
Icelandic	Prettr, a trick.
Gaelic	Prat, a trick.
Scotch	Prat, a trick, a wicked action.
Latin	Furtum, Furti, a crafty wile or device.
Persian 925	Firod, or Farod, a cheat, a rogue, a deceiver.
Latin	Fraudo, to defraud, gull, impose upon, cozen, cheat or beguile.
English	Frاند, to defraud. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Portuguese	Frاندar, to defraud.

Portuguese	Fraude, fraud, cheat.
French	Frauder, to defraud.
French	Fraude, fraud, deceit, imposition, deception.
Italian	Frode, Fraude or Frauda, fraud.
Spanish	Fraude, fraud, deceit, artifice.
English	Fraud, deceit, deception, trick, artifice by which another is injured.
French Romn	Barait, fraud, lying.
Irish	Brath, a lie.
Gaelic	Brath, a lie. (Supplement.)
Norman	Bordes, lies, tales.
Anglo-Saxon	Braed, or Bred, falsehood, fiction.
French Romn	Bourde, falsehood, lying, deception.
French Romn	Bourder, to lie, to deceive.
Gaelic	Brod, a crowd.
Sanscrit 984	Vrata, a troop, a multitude.
Sanscrit 889	Varutha, a multitude or swarm.
French	Bruit, noise, din, clatter, quarrelling, disturbance.
French Romn	Brut, a noise, brawl, hubbub.
Welsh	Ffrawdd, agitation, tumult, confusion.
Scotch	Faird, a bustle.
Portuguese	Farda, a soldier's dress.
Portuguese	Fardar, to clothe soldiers.
Anglo-Saxon	Faerd, Fyrd or Feord, an army.
Scotch	Ferde, an army.
English	Ferd, a host, army or company. (Wright's
Gaelic	Feart, forces, a host. [Obsolete.]
Malayan 239	Piarit, a spear.
Spanish	Virote, a shaft or arrow.
Latin	Verutum, Veruti, a kind of weapon or dart.
Latin	Verutus, Veruta, armed with such a dart.
French Romn	Frete, a kind of arrow.
Latin	Furtim, by stealth, secretly, sily.
Latin	Furtive, privily, by stealth.
Latin	Furtum, Furti, an ambuscade, a stratagem.
Irish	Barath, lying in wait.
Irish	Brath, a spy, a betrayer, treachery.
Gaelic	Brath, a spying, betraying, treachery.
Swedish	Forrada, to betray.
Danish	Forraader, to betray, to prove false.
Danish	Forraad, betrayed.
English	Fright, pronounced Frite, to terrify, scare, daunt
Sanscrit 936	Virodha, war, calamity. [or dismay.]
Welsh	Breud, a slaughterer.
Scotch	Brade, to attack, to assault.
Welsh	Brythu, to fight.

Scotch	Barrat, hostile intercourse, battle, contention.
Icelandic	Baratta, a fight, a contest, a battle.
Sanscrit 594	Prit, battle, contest.
Latin	Pirata, a pirate or robber on the sea, a pickaroon.
Spanish	Pirata, a sea robber.
Italian	Pirato, a pirate.
English	Pirate, to take by theft, to rob on the high seas ; a free-booter who makes it his business to cruise at sea for robbery or plunder.
Irish	Pioraid, a pirate.
Latin	Praedo, a robber, a spoiler, a highwayman.
Greek	Periduo, to plunder, to despoil. [devour.
Latin	Praedor, to rob, spoil, plunder, make a prey of,
Latin	Praeda, a prey or booty taken by force, gain from fraud, spoil, pillage.
Italian	Preda, prey, booty, spoil, pillage.
English	Prede, booty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Irish	Braid, theft.
Gaelic	Freadh, pillaging, plundering, booty.
Irish	Freadh, a pillaging or plundering.
English	Forth, theft. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Cornish	Ferhiat, a thief.
Latin	Furtum, Furti, theft, robbery.
French Romn	Furt, robbery, theft.
Portuguese	Furtar, Furtado, to thieve, to steal, to rob.
Portuguese	Furto, theft.
Scotch	Feritie, violence.
Arabic 922	Furut, injustice, oppression.
Anglo-Saxon	Fretan, to fret, gnaw, break, eat up, devour.
Swedish	Foroda, to destroy, to lay waste, to desolate.
Danish	Foroder, to waste, consume, destroy.
Sanscrit 935	Viradh, to hurt, injure, do an injury.
Latin	Verto, to overwhelm or cast down.
Sanscrit 975	Vyard, to oppress, harass, pain.
Greek	Pertho, to waste, ravage, sack, destroy, kill,
Sanscrit 665	Proth, to destroy. [exterminate.
Irish	Brath, destruction, ruin.
Galla African	Berite, to break.
Latin	Perdo, to consume, waste, ruin, destroy or ravage.
French	Perte, a spoiling, ruin, waste.
French Romn	Pearde, loss, damage.

No. 148. Aladh, Elada, Eladah, Eleada, Elhada, Elhadah or Eldaa has been already considered with No. 73 Aldah, Aldaa, Eldaha, Eldahah, Eldaah, Eldaa or Heldaa.

No. 149. Zbd, Zabed, Zabad or Sabad.

Persian 656	Zuft, of a bad disposition, crabbed, quarrelsome.
Coptic	Soft, wicked. (Bunsen, v. 765.)
Hindu 1291	Safahat, insolence, folly, stupidity.
Sanscrit 1152	Sphutt, to despise.
Irish	Spid, spite, malice.
English	Spite, hatred, malice, malignity, malevolence.
German	Spott, a taunt, a gibe, a jeer, a scoff.
German	Spotter, a mocker, a railer.
German	Spotten, to mock at, to scoff at, to ridicule.
Icelandic	Spotta, to mock, to make sport of.
Italian	Sfatare, to deride, to despise, to ridicule.
Italian	Sfida, defiance, challenge, provocation to fight.
Arabic 656	Zaft, waxing hot, becoming angry.
Arabic 799	Zabad, anger, suppressed wrath.
Gaelic	Sabadh, a quarrel or squabble.
Gaelic	Sabaid, a quarrel or row.
Gaelic	Spaid, a sluggard; dull, heavy.
Gaelic	Spaide, sluggishness.
Irish	Spaid, heavy, dull, useless.
Irish	Spaid, a sluggard. (Supplement.)
Arabic 648	Zubbad, a thing of no value.
Arabic 805	Zifitt, sluggish, heavy.
Arabic 798	Zafitat, a low, base fellow.
Arabic 704	Safit, worthless, mean, low.
Persian 656	Zuft, avaricious.
Persian 656	Zufti, covetousness.
Persian 755	Shuft, a miser.
Hindu 1416	Sahabat, or Suhbat, a society.
Hindu 1247	Sapath, an oath.
Sanscrit 991	Sapatha, an oath, administering an oath, swearing, asseverating by oath or ordeal.
Arabic 678	Sabt, an extremely subtle man.
Arabic 679	Sibd, a cunning fellow.
Sanscrit 1136	Sopadha, full of deceit, fraudulent.
Latin	Subdo, to forge or counterfeit.
Persian 723	Sufta, deceit, fraud.
Dutch	Schavuit, a rogue, a rascal, a varlet.
Dutch	Schoft, a varlet.
Arabic 804	Zuffat, or 798 Zafitat, the scum of the people.
Persian 755	Shafta, a quiver.
English	Shaft, an arrow, a missile weapon. [an arrow.
Anglo-Saxon	Sceft, Scaeft, or Scaeft, a shaft, a spear, a dart,
Icelandic	Svitha, a kind of weapon, a halberd.
Sanscrit 1161	Svati, a sword.

Egyptian 475	Seft, a sword.
Polish	Szpada, a sword.
Kirman A.	Supada, a sword.
SongoAfrican	Sibata, a sword.
French Romn	Spata, a weapon of the Gauls, being a long heavy sword without a point.
Gaelic	Sabaid, a fight, a fray.
Irish	Sabaid, a fight or skirmish.
Arabie 679	Sibd, an adroit thief.
Assyrian	Tsabatu, to seize.
Circassian 132	Seebeta, to break.
English	Subdue, to break, to crush, to overcome, to conquer, to oppress.
Arabie 736	Shibdaa, <i>plural</i> Shabadia, misfortune, calamity.
English	Spit, injury. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Sanscrit 1152	Sphit, to hurt, injure, kill.
Italian	Spieta, cruelty, barbarity, inhumanity. (<i>Obso-</i>
English	Speet, to stab. [<i>lete.</i>])
Egyptian 475	Seft, to put to the sword.
Egyptian 493	Seft, slaughter.
Egyptian 568	Sheft, terrible.
Coptic	Zoft, to shatter. (<i>Bunsen, v. 772.</i>)
Arabie 787	Sifitt, cruel, oppressive.
Swedish	Sved, woodland, &c., converted into pasture, by burning the trees.

No. 149 *otherwise spelled* Zabor.

Guresa African	Dsabiora, bad.
Arabic 649	Zibaara, ill-disposed.
Sanscrit 992	Sabara, a mountaineer, barbarian or savage, especially one wearing peacock's feathers as a
Sanserit 996	Savara, a savage, a barbarian. [<i>decoration.</i>]
Sanserit 1003	Savara, fault, offence, sin. wickedness.
Sanserit 1111	Savara, sin, crime, wickedness.
Latin	Severus, Severa, crabbed, harsh, severe, austere. frightful, terrible.
Latin	Severe, gravely, superciliously, sharply, severely.
Italian	Severo, rigorous, stern. severe.
Spanish	Severo, severe, rude. rough, rigorous.
French	Severe, harsh, stern, severe.
English	Severe, rigid, harsh, very strict, rigorous perhaps cruel, violent, afflictive, distressing.
Portuguese	Safaro, rude, unpolished.
Arabic 788	Safrawiy. choleric.
Swedish	Svara, vehemently, bitterly.

- Arabic 596 Zabar, being angry.
 Polish Spor, strife, conflict, dispute, quarrel, altercation.
 English Spar, to dispute, to wrangle, to quarrel in words,
 to fight with preclusive or introductory strokes
 as men do at the commencement of a fight.
 Russian —Sporyn.
- Polish Zbroic, to do mischief, to do an evil deed, to of-
 fend or trespass.
- Arabic 648 Zabr, scolding, speaking harshly.
 Malayan 156 Sabar, desperate, fierce.
 Arabic 679 Sibr, hostility, reproach.
 Greek Sobaros, Sobara, strutting, bustling, pompous,
 gorgeous in appearance, haughty, insolent.
- Arabic 679 Subrut, *plural* Sabari, mean, contemptible.
 Italian Sferra, a mean, base fellow.
- Sanskrit 1003 Savara, low, vile.
 Sanskrit 1158 Svaira, lazy, slow.
 French Romn Safre, greedy, gluttonous; a glutton.
 French Safre, gluttonous, greedy.
- Arabic 788 Safar, a knot, a compact, a league.
 Egyptian 498 Sper, a vow.
 English Spere, a spy. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Persian 682 Sipurdan, to betray.
 Persian 681 Siparanda, a betrayer.
- Latin Spurius, Spuria, spurious, not genuine. (J. E.
 Riddle's *Latin-English Dictionary*, London,
 1836.)
- English Swapper, a great falsehood. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 799 Zubarat, *plural* Zabaair, a crowd, a company.
 Arabic 646 Zafir, or 656 Zifir, a crowd, an assembly.
 Icelandic Svarra, to swarm.
 Cornish Safar, noise. (Borlase.)
 Cornish Safari, to make a noise. (Borlase.)
 Arabic 646 Zafir, a bow.
 Arabic 804 Zafir, *plural* Zafir, a quiver filled with arrows.
 Sanskrit 1163 Svaru, an arrow.
 French Romn Spare, a sort of dart.
 English Spear, a long pointed weapon used in war.
 Arabic 655 Zaabariy, a kind of arrow.
 French Sabre, a broad-sword.
 English Saber, or Sabre, a sword or scinctar with a broad
 and heavy blade.
- Arabic 799 Zabr, *plural* Zubur, a hide stuffed with straw and
 wood under cover of which armed men ap-
 proach a fortress.
- Arabic 648 Zibar, a shield.

Persian 649	Zipar, a shield.
Sanscrit 1152	Sphura, a shield.
Turkish 736	Sefer, war.
Sanscrit 1009	Sivira, a camp. [talion.
Arabic 646	Zafir, or 656 Zufar, a troop, squadron or bat-
Arabic 799	Zabr, a multitude rushing upon the enemy's
French Romn	Sebarer, to terrify. [ranks.
Malayan 156	Sabar, destructive, deadly, mortal, violent.
Persian 649	Zabari, violence, oppression.
Hindu 1212	Zabari, violence, oppression.
Arabic 665	Zawbara, evil, calamity, misfortune.
Polish	Zabor, capture, seizure, conquest, dismember-
Arabic 657	Zafir, a calamity. (ment, partition.
Scotch	Safer, damages.
Arabic 778	Safir, a robber.
Latin	Suffero, to carry or take away, to demolish.
Sanscrit 1152	Sphur, to destroy.
Italian	Sverre, to root up, force out, tear off.
English	Shiver, to break in pieces.
Assyrian	Sabru, to break.
Hebrew	Sbr or Sabar (שבר), to break, to destroy. Gen. xix. 9, came near to break the door. Prov. xxix. 1, shall be suddenly destroyed.
Hebrew	Sbr or Sabar (שבר), destruction. Isaiah xv. 5, a cry of destruction. Lam. iii. 47, desolation and destruction.
Persian 682	Sipari, trampled under foot, annihilated.

No. 150. Bryah, Bria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha or Bargaa; words derived from No. 122 Bryah. Brie, Bria, Baria, Bariaa, Beria, Beriah, Berihah, Beriha. Bericha, Berjaa or Barjaa, and from Pry, Phry or Phre (the more correct version of No. 142 Aprym or Ephraim, see Chapter VI.) are included with this name.

Rutluk India	Buro, bad.
French	Pire, worse, the worst.
Danish	Verre, worse.
Swedish	Varre, worse.
Persian 918	Furak, vile, bad.
Ashanti A.	Feri, shame, disgrace.
Spanish	Pero, a fault, a defect.
Portuguese	Perro, stubborn, obstinate.
Spanish	Porro, rude, doltish, stupid.
French	Bourru, cross, peevish, snappish, crabbed, dogged, surly. (See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.)

Cornish	Brochi, cruel, unruly. (Borlase.)
Swedish	Frack, impudent, audacious.
Danish	Frek, impudent, insolent, shameless.
German	Frech, rude, saucy, impudent.
Irish	Fcarach, wild. (Supplement.)
English	Fierge, or Ferche, fierce. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Ferus, Fera, wild, savage, cruel, fierce.
Italian	Fiero, cruel, ferocious, inhuman, severe, bloody.
Spanish	Fiero, fierce, cruel, inhuman.
Italian	Fero, wild, fierce.
Scotch	Fere, fierce.
English	Ferc, fierce. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Fury, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman.
English	Virago, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a
Scotch	Freik, a petulant young man. [termagant.
	Suio-Gothic—Fraeck, insolent.
Arabic 923	Firk, or Fark, conjugal hatred.
Arabic 911	Faair, hatred.
Sanscrit 969	Vaira, animosity, grudge, malice, spite, hatred.
Fijian	Vori, to hate.
Latin	Furio, to make mad, to enrage.
Persian	Feridan, to vex, to deride.
Icelandic	Faera, to taunt.
Icelandic	Fryja, to taunt, to defy, to challenge.
Gaelic	Fearg, to irritate, provoke, incite.
English	Virk, to tease. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Spanish	Perque, a lampoon, a defamatory libel.
Latin	Percio, to enrage, to provoke highly.
Danish	Pirrer, to irritate.
Danish	Purrer, to provoke, to incense.
Sanscrit 576	Piyaru, censuring, blaming, deriding, mis-
Sanscrit 969	Vaira, strife, quarrel. [chievous.
English	Varry, to contend. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Fijian	Vora, to resist, to oppose.
English	Fray, to quarrel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Fray, a broil, a quarrel, a contest, a contention.
Irish	Forach, a dispute, a controversy.
Gaelic	Forach, a dispute.
Norman	Brige, quarrel, dispute.
French Romn	Briga, noise, quarrel.
Italian	Briga, a quarrel, a dispute.
Portuguesc	Briga, strife, quarrel.
Spanish	Brega, strife, wrangle, or contention.
Irish	Bearrag, or Bearg, anger, outrage.
Irish	Peireach, furious, raging. (Supplement.)
Irish	Bara, anger.

Irish	Bri, anger, wrath.
Sanscrit 726	Bhri, to be angry.
Arabic 227	Barh, being angry.
Scotch	Fiery, rage.
English	Fury, rage, a storm of anger, madness, turbu-
Danish	Furie, fury, rage, wildness. [lence.]
French	Furie, fury, rage.
Italian	Furia, fury, rage, passion.
Portuguese	Furia, fury, rage, madness.
Spanish	Furia, rage, fury.
Polish	Furya, fury.
Gaelic	Fraoch, vexation, fury, wrath.
Gaelic	Frog, anger.
Gaelic	Feirg, anger, wrath.
Gaelic	Fearg, anger, wrath, rage, displeasure, irritation.
Irish	Fearg, anger.
Irish	Fraoch, anger, rage, fury.
Welsh	Ffrwg, violence, outrage.
Welsh	Ffroch, fury, violence.
English	Vreach, violently. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Frag, low, vulgar people. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 917	Firakh, vile, abject.
Arabic 920	Farkh, vile, base, abject, mean.
Sanscrit 888	Varaka, wretched, low, vile.
Swedish	Vrak, refuse, trash.
English	Prig, a pert, conceited, saucy fellow.
English	Prig, a coxcomb. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [<i>solete</i> .]
English	Peerck, to walk consequentially. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
English	Perk, proud, elated. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Dutch	Pryken, to brag, to make a fine show.
Irish	Bragain, I boast, bounce or bully.
Irish	Bragaire, a braggart &c.
Gaelic	Brag, a boast or brag.
English	Brag, an ostentatious boasting of one's own actions or merits.
Hindu 325	Bariyai, boast, exultation.
Italian	Baria, pride, conceit, arrogance.
Spanish	Porra, vanity, boast, presumption.
English	Fare, a boast. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Furo, to bluster.
Persian 942	Feridan, to swagger, to walk pompously.
Italian	Fiero, haughty, proud, arrogant.
Icelandic	Farri, a vagrant, a landlonper.
New Zealand	Piri, to skulk.
English	Pariah, one belonging to the lowest and most despised class in parts of India; an outcast, one

rejected and contemned by society. (Webster's
Dictionary by Goodrich and Porter.)

Sanscrit 639	Prayac, to solicit, beg for.
Dutch	Prachen, to beg.
Dutch	Pracher, a beggar.
Danish	Prakker, to beg, to mump.
Latin	Proco, to demand or ask malapertly.
English	Prog, to live by beggarly tricks.
Scotch	Prig, to importune.
Polish	Brukowy, vulgar, trivial.
Latin	Parcus, Parca, slow, slack, negligent, lazy.
Arabic 918	Furragh, idle.
Irish	Farrach, greedy, violent. (Supplement.)
Icelandic	Frekr, greedy.
Anglo-Saxon	Fraec, voracious, greedy, dangerous.
Dutch	Vrek, a niggard, a miser.
Italian	Pirchio, a miser.
Italian	Parco, stingy.
Latin	Parcus, Parca, penurious.
Irish	Brog, sordid. (Supplement.)
English	Brigue, a cabal, intrigue, faction, contention. (Obsolete, used by Chaucer, &c.)
French	Brigue, cabal, faction.
Norman	Brige, faction.
French Romn	Bryche, a faction, a cabal.
Hindu 1490	Firka, a society, a sect.
Arabic 923	Firkat, <i>plural</i> Firak, a sect.
Fijian	Vere, a plot, a conspiracy.
Welsh	Ffuraw, to be crafty.
Arabic 926	Fary, feigning, inventing a lie.
Arabic 926	Fariy, artificial, false, lying.
Persian 927	Farya, a lie, an imposture.
English	Frigge, to meddle officiously. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Fraik, to flatter.
Italian	Frecciare, to cheat, to cozen one out of one's
English	Forge, to counterfeit, to falsify. [money.]
Icelandic	Brek, a law term for the fraudulent purchase of
Persian 206	Bariki, subtlety. [land.]
French	Brigue, indirect means.
Icelandic	Brugga, to concoct, to scheme.
Gaelic	Breug, to flatter, to cajole.
Hindu 400	Bhurki, decoying, inveigling.
Gaelic	Breug, or Breige, a lie, a falsehood.
Irish	Breag, a lie.
French Romn	Bara, cheating, roguery.
Dutch	Pieren, to sharp, cheat or deceive.

Swedish	Purra, to take in, to gull, to cheat.
New Zealand	Parau, a falsehood.
Quichna Peru	Puru, false.
Sanscrit 584	Purn, a multitude.
Hindu 498	Para, a company, a body.
English	Pray, a crowd, a press. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Hindu 532	Parao, a crowd.
Fijian	Boroa, crowded, close together.
Irish	Bro, a multitude.
Scotch	Break, a crowd.
Scotch	Bourach, to crowd together confusedly or in a
Sanscrit 983	Vraja, a multitude. [mass.]
Sanscrit 904	Vara, a multitude, a troop.
Latin	Furo, to be mixed or jumbled together.
Scotch	Fary, Fiery or Farie, bustle, tumult, confusion.
Scotch	Fry, a tumult.
English	Fray, a violent riot.
Danish	Virrer, to embroil, to disorder, to make a con-
French	Vrac, disorder. [fusion.]
French	Fracas, <i>pronounced</i> Fraka, a din, a vague noise. a hubbub, a fuss, a tumult, a breaking with a
Welsh	Ffrwg, tumult. [crash.]
Spanish	Farrago, a mixture of things jumbled together without order.
English	Farrago, a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.
Spanish	Brega, a fray.
English	Breach, a rupture, a quarrel, a violation of the law or the public peace, as by a riot, affray, or tumult.
French	Brouhaha, uproar, hubbub, hurly-burly.
Murundo A.	Boro, a bow.
Basa African	Puro, a bow; <i>Gbe</i> , African, the same.
Arabic 922	Faraat, <i>plural</i> Fara, a bow.
Kiamba A.	Furu, a quiver.
Vei African	Boro, a quiver; <i>K̄ra</i> , African, the same.
Krebo African	Buro, a quiver.
Goburu A.	Baharu, a quiver.
Pahri Nepal	Bara, an arrow.
Tuluva India	Biru, an arrow.
French Romn	Biro, an arrow, javelin or dart.
Latin	Veru, a kind of dart used in war.
Spanish	Vira, a kind of light dart or arrow.
Scotch	Vire, a kind of arrow.
English	Vire, an arrow.
New Zealand	Pere, an arrow.

Bhramu Nepal	Para, an arrow.
Scotch	Prog, or Progue, an arrow.
Italian	Freccia, an arrow, a dart.
Portuguese	Frecha, an arrow.
Swedish	Varja, a sword.
Gbese African	Bora, a sword.
Ebe African	Baruko, a sword.
French Romn	Broke, a kind of poignard. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Briche, a machine to throw stones.
Polish	Proca, a sling.
New Zealand	Pere, a sling.
Musu African	Pere, a spear; <i>Ebe</i> , African, the same.
Icelandic	Frakka, a kind of spear.
Persian 278	Paragi, a helmet.
Hindu 579	Pharak, a shield.
Gaelic	Frag, a shield.
Irish	Frag, or Fraic, a shield or buckler.
Hindu 580	Phari, a shield, buckler or target.
Sanscrit 668	Phara, a shield.
Icelandic	Fora, armour, harness.
Latin	Fur, Furis, Furi, a soldier.
Arabic 927	Farik, <i>plural</i> Furuk, a troop, a squadron.
Arabic 923	Firkat, <i>plural</i> Firak, a body, troop, band.
Hindu 1493	Farik, a troop, squadron, corps or party.
Hindu 1490	Firka, a troop, company.
Turkish 852	Firka, a body, a troop.
Sanscrit 890	Varga, a troop, company.
Irish	Bearg, a soldier.
Gaelic	Burach, a file of soldiers.
Persian 282	Parra, a rank or file of soldiers.
Hindu 532	Parao, an army, a camp.
Scotch	Brugh, an encampment of a circular form.
French	Baraque, a military hut.
Spanish	Barraca, a barrack.
English	Barrack, a hut or house for soldiers.
Circassian 104	Brak, a flag.
Sanscrit 567	Parakya, an enemy.
Hindu 448	Bairi, an enemy, a foe.
Murundo A.	Bira, war.
Penin African	Pirea, war.
English	Pcark, to pcep. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Wolof African	Vorra, to betray.
Danish	Fare, danger, peril, jeopardy.
Scotch	Fary, Ficry, or Farie, consternation.
Welsh	Braw, terror, dread, fright.
Sanscrit 639	Praya, an attack, an assault.

- Welsh Ffwyraw, to assault.
 English Fray, to attack or an attack. (Wright's *Obso-*
 English Fray, a combat, a battle. [*lete.*]
 English Foray, a sudden or irregular incursion in a bor-
 der war, hence any irregular incursion for war
 or robbery. (Webster's *Dictionary* by
 Goodrich and Porter.)
- Sanscrit 984 Vrajya, an attack or invasion.
 Gaelic Fearach, a war-cry among the ancient Irish.
 Gaelic Fraoch, a war-cry.
 Gaelic Bairehe, a battle.
 Irish Bairehe, a battle.
 Icelandie Berja, to fight.
 French Romn Briga, a fight.
 Portuguese Briga, fighting.
 Egyptian 376 Baruka, spoil.
 English Progue, to steal. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 English Prig, a thief; also to fileh or steal.
 Irish Bearg, a marauder.
 French Romn Varga, a marauder ("voleur du pays").
 Sanscrit 956 Vrik, to seize.
 Sanscrit 956 Vrika, seizing, rapacious.
 English Forage, to ravage, to feed on spoil.
 Latin Furax, Furacis, thievish, given to picking and
 stealing; filehing, light-fingered.
 Latin Fur, Furis, Furi, a thief, a robber, a stealer.
 Italian Fure or Furo, a thief.
 Italian Furare, to steal, rob, pilfer.
 Ieelandie Firra, to deprive one of a thing.
 Scotch Forray, to pillage; the act of foraging, a pre-
 datory exeursion, the party employed in
 carrying off the prey, the prey itself.
- Persian 916 Fara, a taking, a seizing.
 Persian 282 Parwa, plunder.
 French Romn Praie, or Preie, booty, prey.
 French Proie, prey.
 Dutch Prooi, a prey.
 English Prey, spoil, booty, plunder. goods taken by force
 from an enemy in war, ravage. depredation.
- Sanscrit 700 Bhara, theft, taking away.
 Haussa A. Berau, to steal, to rob.
 Sanscrit 674 Barh, to hurt, injure. kill.
 Sanscrit 726 Bhri, to injure, to hurt.
 Sanscrit 894 Barh or Varh. to hurt, injure. kill.
 Sanscrit 953 Vihru, to injure, to hurt.
 Sauscrit 961 Vrih, to pull up, tear up, eradicate.

Mandingo A.	Fara, to tear.
Norman	Forhe, or Forche, force.
Gaelic	Farrach, force, violence.
Irish	Farraeh, violence, force.
Icelandic	Freka, hardship.
Gaelic	Forrach, oppression, compulsion.
Irish	Forrach, oppression, compulsion.
Danish	Forkuer, to oppress, to crush, to supplant.
Anglo-Saxon	Broecian, to oppress, vex, trouble, afflict, perse-
Anglo-Saxon	Broeu, troubles. [cute.
Icelandic	Brugga, to trouble, to confound.
Polish	Broic, to do mischief, as " <i>Morze broi</i> , the sea commits great ravages."
Polish	Burca, a destroyer.
English	Breach, the act of breaking, injury.
English	Break, to crush, shatter, destroy.
Sanskrit 540	Parigha, destroying.
Icelandic	Farga, to destroy.
Irish	Fargaim, I kill, I destroy.
Irish	Fargadh, killing, destroying.
Sanskrit 936	Viruj, to break to pieces, tear asunder, destroy.
Sanskrit 935	Viri, to destroy.
Sanskrit 953	Vihru, to destroy.
Aceadian	Bir, a destroyer.
Turkish 536	Berriyye, a wilderness.

No. 151. Bn-aony or Benoni which appears to have been sometimes abbreviated into Benny or Benn.

Portuguese	Banana, a coward, a good-for-nothing fellow.
New Zealand	Pinono, to beg for food.
Manchu Tartar	Panouhoun, idleness.
French	Faineant, an idle lazy person, a sluggard, a drone; idle, slothful, sluggish, lazy.
French Romn	Faineance, indolence, idleness, negligence.
French Romn	Fenian, idle, lazy.
Gaelic	Fiann, a warrior.
Gaelic	Feinne, troops.
Irish	Fionn, troops.
Irish	Finneann, a shield.
Bode African	Banan, an arrow.
Sanskrit 902	Vanin, having an arrow or arrows. [armies.
English	Fanion, a small flag carried with the baggage in
French Romn	Fanon, Fenon, Phanon, or Phenon, a standard or banner.
French Romn	Panon, or Pannon, a standard or flag.

French Romn	Penen, Panen, Panon, Pennon, Penon or Phanon, a sort of banner with a long tail, carried on a lance, or attached to a tent, &c.
French	Pennon, a pennon.
Welsh	Penwn, a banner.
Italian	Pennone, a flag, a standard, a banner.
English	Pennon, a small flag or banner.
Persian 288	Panhan, or Pinhan, clandestine, secret, hid.
Persian 288	Pinhani, concealment.
Persian 288	Pinhanidan, to lie hid.
New Zealand	Ponana, confusion. “ <i>He ponana i mahue ai nga pukapuka</i> , the letters were left behind “in the confusion.”
Welsh	Banan, an alarm, an alarming report.
Egyptian 377	Behnnu (<i>apparently</i> Behnanu), to battle, cut up, contend.
Irish	Beannaim, to steal (<i>literally</i> , I steal).
English	Fanning, stealing. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Spanish	Veneno, wrath, fury, rage, rancourous sentiment.

With reference to the French Romane word *Fenian*, quoted above, and meaning “idle, lazy”; it is strange to reflect, that but a few years since a body of people cropped up from the fermenting mass of rascaldom, and called themselves *Fenians*; that they were “idle and lazy” is more than probable, but that they adopted this name on that account is not so likely. Concerning them we read as follows:

“Fenian, the name of a political association of Irish, or Irish Americans, the object of which is the overthrow of English authority in Ireland. . . . The movement was directed from New York, and possessed ramifications in almost every city of the Union; it was conducted by a Senate, and consisted of Circles, each directed by a Centre, the duty of the Centres was to enroll members, who bound themselves, by oath, to raise funds for the purchase of arms, &c.” (*See Chambers’s Encyclopaedia*, London, 1874.)

Now turning over the pages of the same work, we read thus:

“Ribbonism, the name of a system of secret associations among the lower classes in Ireland. . . . The Ribbon association was divided into Lodges, and the members of each Lodge were bound by a secret oath. . . . These societies appear to have been replaced by newer associations, such as the Fenians, which is said to possess large affiliations in America, England, and Scotland.”

And reflecting on such subjects, we remember the Rebecca

riots, which occurred about A.D. 1843; concerning these, we read as follows:

“The name which the insurgents adopted, deserves in the first place to be noticed; the supposed head or chief of the anti-turnpike conspiracy was called ‘Rebecca,’ a name which was derived from a strange and preposterous application of a passage in the Book of Genesis: ‘And they blessed Rebekah, and said unto her . . . Let thy seed possess the gate of those which hate them.’” (*See Annual Register, 1843, p. 258.*)

As turnpikes, or, as they are often called, “gates,” attracted so large a share of the attention of these rioters, this passage in Genesis seems apt; and if, as is most probable, it was a subterfuge, it was a clever one. But why should this be preceded by Ribbonism and followed by Fenianism, as the only riots occurring in an otherwise peaceful law-abiding country during thirty years, unless these riots were named from Reuben and Benoni, grandsons of Rebecca, as they doubtless were; as the *Vaquiers*, who are spoken of in the French *Romane Dictionary* as “certain seditious people who appeared about A.D. 1320,” were no doubt named from Bacher or Bekir, son of Benoni, as the Huguenots were doubtless named from Iakin, son of Simeon, and grandson of Jacob, who in his turn was father of Reuben and Benoni and son of Rebecca, and from whom, despite all plausible references to some more recent Jacob, there can be little doubt the French Jacobins, and probably the Syrian Jacobites of over 1,300 years ago were named. But were we to go back and trace up all the riots, seditions, conspiracies, and revolutions which have occurred here and elsewhere, originating in organisations which have borne names that tally exactly with the names of certain Shemite tribes, though never coming publicly forward as such, we should gather material which, however condensed, would occupy a good long chapter, and practically would re-write history. Having, however, the future in view far more than the past, this is not my intention, and I only draw attention to the fact as others may wish to follow out the theme, which, in its aggregate, would prove that although the poor deluded rapsceallions who followed in all these rows, conspiracies, rebellions, &c., &c., were quite willing to be deluded as long as there was any plunder, or chance of plunder, to be had, and knew nothing, and, what is more, cared nothing about the Shemite scheme, others did, and others do, and go on breeding dissension, and hatching rebellion to every government that has been established to protect the results of labour from the murderous assaults of idleness, with all its consequent scheming and discontent.

This word *Fenian*, from the fact of its meaning "idle and lazy," has incidentally drawn my attention to the organization so called, as a straw on the water draws attention to the direction of the current upon which it floats; but, to estimate fully the depth and importance of that current, as an antagonistic principle to all social order, the whole of this fourth chain of evidence must be borne in mind. Reflecting on this subject, familiar and unmistakeable words, like the following, will naturally occur to any English-speaking man with a moderately good memory, as he pursues such a train of thought; spleen, malice, spite, evil, bad, ill, worse, grim, harsh, rough, sour, sullen, hard, gruff, coarse, cross, wild, fierce, bicker, worry, cavil, rail, jibe, jecr, cheek, plague, rile, harass, abuse, tattle, gossip, clack, prate, gad, swagger, brag, menace, bully, crow, base, shabby, low, mean, vile, false, idle, drone, cur, cad, loaf, bilk, diddle, cheat, gull, fraud, quibble, sham, lie, flam, guile, wile, sly, trick, rogue, shark, knave, ruffian, slum, swear, league, scheme, cabal, spy, scum, rabble, riff-raff, mob, herd, gang, hustle, jostle, hubbub, muss, row, mutiny, rebel, pillage, booty, swag, filch, crib, grab, rifle, steal, prig, nab, nim, rob, thief, arson, rapine, wreck, harm, break, rase, shatter, crush; each of these, and very many more English words to the same effect, have been quoted in this chain of evidence concerning the race of Shem, under the name from which they are derived, and the same story is told more or less copiously in every language known to man; what peace or comfort can one therefore expect to derive from association with people who have given rise to such words. the mention of which is the mention of them by name? It is surely time that they and the race of Ham should part company.

No. 151, *otherwise called* Benymn, Beniamin or Benjamin which appears to have been usually abbreviated into Benym, Beniam, Benj or Beng.

Zulu Kafir Bongo, ill temper, surliness.

Zulu Kafir Banga, to contend, to dispute.

Zulu Kafir Bango, a family quarrel.

Scotch Peenge, or Pinge, to complain, to whine.

English Pinche, to find fault. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)

Sanserit 877 Vangh, to blame, to censure. [reputation.

Chin. III. 377 Pang, to slander, to vilify, to injure a person's

Chin. II. 666 Ping, to cause a vitiated feeling or sentiment in the world, to criminate.

Hindu 386 Bhanji, talebearing; a talebearer.

Malayan 49 Binchi, to hate or detest.

Chin. II. 134 Fang, to hate.

- Anglo-Saxon Feong, or Feoung, hatred.
- Chin. II. 651 Phing, giving unrestrained scope to one's temper.
- French Venger, to avenge, revenge, be resentful of.
- French Vengeance, revenge.
- French Romn Vengement, vengeance.
- English Venge, to punish, to avenge.
- Dutch Vinnig, fierce, outrageous.
- Irish Fineog, a niggard.
- Irish Fainge, an insignificant fellow.
- French Fange, low, mean condition, vileness, baseness,
- Portuguese Fanchao, a poltroon. [degradation.]
- Zulu Kafir Funga, to swear.
- Chin. II. 651 Phing, drawing each other into a vicious course.
- Chinesc I. 117 Pang, false, insincere.
- Latin Fingo, to forge, to feign, to counterfeit.
- Portuguese Fingir, Fingido, to feign, to counterfeit.
- Italian Fingere, to feign, dissemble, pretend, counterfeit.
- Italian Fingimento, feigning, &c.
- Sanscrit 697 Bhangiman, disguise, deceit.
- Sanscrit 671 Bauhiman, a multitude.
- Sanscrit 579 Punja, a multitude.
- Chinese I. 394 Pung, a great noise.
- Chin. II. 483 Fung, a very loud noise.
- Swedish Bang, a stir, a tumult.
- Malayan 224 Panggawa, a warrior.
- Chinese I. 190 Ping, soldiers, troops, an army.
- Chinese I. 190 Ping, weapons of war.
- Mandingo A. Fong, or Fango, a sword.
- Mandingo A. Fang, a cutlass.
- Chin. II. 112 Pang, a bow.
- Chin. II. 345 Pang, a wooden crossbow.
- Hindu 552 Panach, a bow string.
- Khond India Pinju, an arrow.
- Telugu India Banamu, an arrow.
- Banyun A. Binyan, war. [*Obsolete.*]
- English Beueme, to take away, to take from. (Wright's
- Anglo-Saxon Benaeman, Beniman, or Benyman, to deprive
or take away.
- Malayan 242 Peniamun, one who robs travellers; as "*pan-
galu peniamun*, the chief of a band of
"robbers."
- English Bung, a pickpocket. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
- Eskimo Paungo-rpok, he creeps.
Memo: "Rpok" is a conjugational terminal
of verbs in this language.
- Irish Baing, on a sudden, by surprise.

- Zulu Kafir Panga, to seize violently, ravage, plunder.
 Chin. II. 232 Pang, to wrest or plunder from.
 Anglo-Saxon Fang, a taking.
 Scotch Fang, capture, what is seized or carried off.
 English Fang, to catch, to seize, to lay hold, to clutch.
 English Fange, to catch or take hold of. (Wright's
Obsolete.)
 English Fonge, to take, to seize. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 Danish Fanger, to seize, to take hold on.
 Icelandic Fanga, to capture.
 Chin. II. 134 Fang, to injure.
 Persian 938 Fang, distress, misfortune.
 Swahili A. Vunja, to break, spoil or ruin.
 Hindu 386 Bhanjna, to destroy, to break.
 Sanscrit 697 Bhanjana, a breaker, or destroyer.
 Malayan 49 Benchana, mischief, injury.
 Irish Banaighim, or Banaim, to waste, plunder, pillage.
 French Romn Ban, exile, banishment; from the Low Latin *ban-*
 French Romn Banement, banishment. [*num.*
 Prov.—Banimen.
 Chin. II. 96 Ping, a solitary and uninhabited place.

No. 152. Bla, Bala, Balaa, Bale, Balee, Bela, Belah or Bolau; words derived from No. 80 Ploa, Palu, Pallu, Phalu. Phallu, Fallu, Phallo, Phallou, Phallous, Phallos or Phallus are included with this name.

- Irish Buile, an evil design.
 ChepangNepalPilo, bad.
 Irula India Polla, bad.
 Sanscrit 981 Vyala, wicked, villainous, bad
 Greek Phaulos, Phaule, bad evil.
 Italian Fello, a felon; also fell, wicked.
 Italian Fallire, a fault.
 Italian Fallo, crime, sin.
 Cornish Faellu, to err.
 French Faillir, to transgress, trespass, offend, do wrong.
 English Flaw, a defect, a fault.
 Irish Feile, arrant, bad in a high degree.
 English Foul, wicked, detestable, abominable, as "a *foul*
 "deed"; unfair, not honest. as "*foul* play."
 French Fiel, spleen, rancour, malice, gall.
 Latin Bilis, Bilis, Bili, cholera, wrath, anger.
 French Pouiller, to abuse, to use abusive language.
 French Pouilles, abuse. [*jeer.*
 Spanish Pulla, an obscene and foul expression; also a

Latin	!Pello, to vex, to grieve.
ManchuTartar	Pelembi, to calumniate a person, to impute crimes to him of which he is not guilty, to destroy his reputation, to kill him.
Zulu Kafir	Filisa, to disparage, deery, depreeciate.
Anglo-Saxon	Falsan, to blasphemé. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Pelsey, obstinate, cross, mischievous. (Wright's
Spanish	Pelaza, a quarrel or dispute, a scuffle or a fray.
English	Bully, to be noisy or quarrelsome.
Welsh	Bela, to wrangle.
Portuguese	Bulha, a quarrel, strife or wrangle.
Malayan 33	Balas, to revenge, retaliate.
English	Flaw, a quarrel. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Sanscrit 981	Vyala, eruel, fieree.
English	Fel, eruel, fieree. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Duteh	Fel, fieree, eruel, outrageous.
Anglo-Saxon	Fell, fell, eruel, severe.
English	Fell, eruel, barbarous, inhuman.
English	Felly, barbarously.
English	Fellow, an ignoble man; "worth makes the "man, and want of it the <i>fellow.</i> " (Pope.)
French	Foule, the common herd, the mass.
Greek	Phauloi, the vulgar people, the common sort.
English	Fyle, vile. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Latin	Vilis, Vile, vile, paltry.
Cornish	Vyl, mean.
Spanish	Vil, base, low, worthless, vile.
Italian	Vile, base, vile, despicable.
French	Vil, vile, base, low, contemptible, mean, abjeet, despicable, worthless.
English	Vile, base, mean, worthless, despicable.
Greek	Phaulos, Phaule, worthless, good for nothing,
Welsh	Pilus, mean, wretched. [paltry.
French	Pele, a ragamuffin.
Spanish	Poleo, a strutting, affected gait.
Greek	Bluo, to be haughty.
Scotch	Blaw, to brag, to boast; also ostentation.
English	Bully, a noisy, blustering, overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence and empty menaces than courage.
Fijian	Bole, to challenge, to boast.
Icelandic	Volsa, to make a great bustle, to pride oneself.
English	Flashy, showy but empty, dazzling for a moment but not solid; insipid, vapid.
Irish	Feilios, vanity.
Arabic 935	Falhas, greedy, avaricious.

Irish	Fallsa, lazy.
French	Polisson, idle, mischievous, blackguard ; a black-
Scotch	Pell, a lazy, lumpish person. [guard.
Zulu Kafir	Vila, a lazy person.
French Romn	Veule, idle, lazy.
Manchu Tartar	Fialhou, idle, negligent.
Latin	Fallo, to skulk.
English	File, a coward. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Failli, a coward, a false traitor, one who breaks his word, a man without faith or honour, heart or courage.
Irish	Feall, a conspiracy.
Irish	Feallaim, I conspire.
Irish	Fail, a society or company.
Gaelic	Fail, a society or company.
English	Fellow, an associate, a member of a society.
English	Pal, an accomplice.
Greek	Paleuo, to decoy, ensnare, entrap, to catch by
Persian 287	Palwas, or Pulos, deception, flattery. [decoys.
Persian 286	Palas, fraud, deceit, a cheat, an impostor.
French Romn	Blasser, to foment and plot bad actions.
French	Blouser, to deceive, to mislead.
Greek	Phelos, Phele, knavish, deceitful. [ing.
Greek	Phelosis, Pheloseos, Phelosei, a deceiving, cheat-
Latin	False, falsely.
Latin	Falso, falsely, wrongfully.
Latin	Falsus, Falsa, false, lying, spurious, unfaithful,
Latin	Falsum, Falsi, a falsehood. [deceiving.
Italian	Falso, false, not true, lying.
Spanish	Falso, deceitful, false, untrue.
Anglo-Saxon	False, false, untrue.
Dutch	Valsch, false, not true, untrue.
Polish	Falsz, falsehood, duplicity of temper, of be- haviour, or of proceeding.
Icelandic	Fals, a fraud, deceit, cheat, imposture.
Welsh	Ffals, deceitful, unfaithful, false.
Gaelic	Fallsa, deceitful, treacherous, false.
Irish	Fallsa, deceitful, false.
German	Flause, a trick, an artifice, an evasion.
English	Flash, counterfeit, deceptive, spurious, not what it pretends to be. (<i>Slang</i> .)
English	Fallas, deceit. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .) [etc.]
English	False, sly, cunning, deceitful. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
English	False, not true.
Welsh	Ffelu, to act subtly.
Latin	Fallo, to deceive, to cozen, to cheat, to gull.

Greek	Pheloo, to cheat, to deceive.
French	Flouer, to cheat, gull, bilk.
Spanish	Falir, to desert from the truth, to be wanting in one's word.
Icelandic	Villa, to falsify, forge, counterfeit.
Icelandic	Vela, or Vacla, to defraud.
English	Fail, to deceive. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Fail, to disappoint, not to perform, to become insolvent or bankrupt.
Arabic 934	Fall, defrauding in a sale, cheating.
French	Filou, a cheat, a sharper, a shark, a blackleg.
English	Fell, keen, crafty. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Faille, deception.
Irish	Faill, guile, knavery.
Irish	Fcall, deccit.
Irish	Foill, deceit, fraud.
Irish	Fala, fraud, treachery.
Irish	Fulla, a falsehood.
Hindu 268	Bala-Bala, deceitfully, fraudulently.
Hindu 278	Baoli, a trick.
French Romn	Bouler. to lie, to deceive.
Zulu Kafir	Bala, wild talk with no truth in it.
Zulu Kafir	Bolwa, a liar, a rascal.
Persian 252	Balwa, a concourse.
Spanish	Bulla, a crowd.
French Romn	Bolhee, a great number, a multitude.
Zulu Kafir	Pahla, to crowd around, to beset.
Italian	Fola, a crowd or throng. (<i>Obsolete</i> .)
French	Foule, a crowd, a mob, a multitude.
Arabic 935	Fall, a crowd, a body.
English	Fayly, a traitor. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Gaelic	Fcall, treason.
Irish	Fcall, treason, treachery.
Hindu 355	Balwa, a mutiny, sedition, riot, tumult.
Welsh	Bel, tumult.
Persian 252	Balwa, disturbance.
Malayan	Bala, soldiers, troops, an army. (See Crawford's <i>Grammar and Dictionary</i> , ii. 15.)
Sanscrit 675	Bala, military force, troops, a host, an army.
Sanscrit 894	Vala, an army.
English	File, a row of soldiers standing one behind the other from front to rear, the number of men constituting the depth of the battalion or squadron.
Hindu 584	Phal, the blade of a sword, the iron head of a spear or arrow.

Sanscrit 668	Phala, a blade (of a sword or knife), the point of an arrow, head of a dart or spear; also a shield.
Assyrian	Palu, a sword.
Dewoi African	Pulo, a bow.
Nyamban A.	Vulaho, a bow.
English	Flo, an arrow. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Icelandic	Pila, an arrow.
Sgau-karen Siam	} Plah, an arrow; <i>Pwo-karen</i> , Siam, the same.
Toungthu Siam	
Singpho B.	Pela, an arrow.
Neki African	Bole, an arrow.
Caribbean	Bouleoua, arrows.
Chourasyo N.	Blo, an arrow.
Vayn Nepal	Blo, an arrow.
Bahingya N.	Bla, an arrow.
Sunwar Nepal	Bla, an arrow.
Bodo Bengal	Bala, an arrow.
Newar Nepal	Bala, an arrow.
Fijian	Bale, a kind of spear.
Kisi African	Ballo, a spear.
Mampa A.	Bal, a spear.
Irish	Ball, a weapon.
Greek	Ballo, Balo, to throw, cast or hurl at, with any kind of missile; to strike, hit, or wound.
English	Bill, a battle-axe.
Latin	Pilum, Pili, a javelin or dart.
French Romn	Pyle, a dart or javelin.
Anglo-Saxon	Fla, an arrow, dart or javelin.
Welsh	Fflaw, a dart. [throw darts out of.
Latin	Fala, a tower, gallery or scaffold to shoot or
Latin	Fallo, to lurk.
Fijian	Vala, to fight. [warriors, warfare.
Fijian	Valu, to make war, to be at war; also war.
Diwala A.	Bila, war.
Zincali	Bella, war.
Latin	Bello, to war, wage war, fight, combat.
Latin	Bellum, Belli, war, warfare, the state of war.
Irish	Bal, a battle. (<i>Supplement.</i>)
Welsh	Bel, war.
Welsh	Bela, to war, to battle.
Spanish	Pelea, a battle, fight or combat.
Greek	Philao, to rob or plunder.
French	Vol, theft, robbery, larceny.
French	Voleur, a thief.

French	Voler, to rob, to pilfer.
French	Filon, a pick-pocket.
Icelandic	Foli, stolen goods.
Swahili A.	Filisi, to take away a man's property.
English	Fleece, to strip others of money or property, by severe exactions or pretence of necessity, but by virtue of some authority or position, as some kings fleece their subjects, or some lawyers their clients.
English	Pillage, robbery by open violence.
French	Pillage, or Pillerie, plunder.
French	Piller, to plunder, to ransack, to rifle.
Latin	Pilo, to pillage, or pilfer.
English	Pill, to rob, to plunder, to pillage.
English	Peel, to strip, to plunder, to pillage: as "to <i>peel</i> a province or conquered people."
English	Poll, to rob, to cheat. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Latin	Bolus, Boli, a prey.
Irish	Beol, a robber.
Gaelic	Beol, or Beoil, a robber.
Welsh	Blai, a depredator.
Hebrew	Bla or Bala (בלא), to wear out. Dan. vii. 25, and shall <i>wear out</i> the saints of the most high.
Hebrew	Blh or Balah (בלה), to trouble. Ezra iv. 4, and <i>troubled</i> them in building.
Hebrew	Bhlh or Bahlah (בהלה), trouble, terror. Ps. lxxviii. 33, their years <i>in trouble</i> . Jer. xx. 8, and <i>terrors</i> upon the city.
Hebrew	Bllh or Balahh (בלהה), terrors, trouble. Job xviii. 11, <i>terrors</i> shall make him afraid. Isa. xvii. 14, behold at eveningtide <i>trouble</i> .
Hindu 349	Bala, a calamity, evil, misfortune, vengeance, ill.
Malayan 44	Bela, calamity, evil, misfortune, trouble.
Turkish 541	Bela, a misfortune, a trouble.
Turkish 542	Behyye, a misfortune.
English	Bale, misery, calamity.
Sanscrit 675	Bala, force, violence, rigour, severity.
Sanscrit 701	Bhal, or Bal, to injure.
Welsh	Belu, to commit outrage.
Latin	Polluo, to violate.
Latin	Violo, to break, to force, to spoil, to defile, to
Spanish	Violar, to violate, to ravish. [violate.
Italian	Violare, to violate, to ravish.
French	Violer, to violate.
English	Violate, to injure by force, to ravish.

French Romn	Fouloir, or Fouler, to oppress, to injure.
French Romn	Fouille, injury.
French	Fouler, to overrun, oppress, tread upon, trample
Irish	Fail, fatal. [under foot.
Irish	Feall, murder.
Icelandic	Faela, to frighten, to drive away.
Latin	Pello, to drive, chase, banish or send away.
Latin	Pulso, to batter.
Zulu Kafir	Pahlaza, to dash, smash, break in pieces.
Welsh	Fflais, a ravage.
Welsh	Ffeisiaw, to ravage.
Greek	Phlao, Phlaso, to crush, to bruise in pieces.
Latin	Polluo, to break, to mar.
Welsh	Beli, havoc.
Hebrew	Blh or Balah (בלה), to consume, to waste. Job xiii. 28, as a rotten thing <i>consumeth</i> . Ps. xlix. 14, their beauty <i>shall consume</i> . 1 Chron. xvii. 9, shall the children of wickedness <i>waste</i> them.
Hebrew	Bla or Bala (בלע), to destroy. Is. iii. 12, <i>destroy</i> the way of the paths. Job ii. 23, to <i>destroy</i> him without cause.
Anglo-Saxon	Balew, Bealo, or Beal, misery, mischief, destruc-
Welsh	Beli, destruction. [tion.

No. 152 *otherwise spelled* Balaam.

English	Blame, fault, crime, sin, that which is deserving of censure.
French	Blame, censure, vituperation, blame.
Manchu Tartar	Palama, a man who says and does what he ought neither to say nor do.
Greek	Polemeo, to quarrel, wrangle, dispute with.
Greek	Polemeios, hostile.
English	Polemic, controversial, disputative.
Sanscrit 970	Vailomya, opposition, contrariety.
French Romn	Blaine, calumny.
Persian 286	Palma, calumny.
English	Plume, to pride (oneself), to boast.
Portuguese	Bolcima, a man without any activity.
Hindu 355	Bilamb, procrastination, delay, tardiness.
Gaelic	Falamh, void, vacant, unoccupied, vain.
Anglo-Saxon	Flyma, a vagabond.
Arabic 251	Balaam, a glutton.
Arabic 942	Faylam, a coward.
English	Flymy, knowing, cunning, roguish. (<i>Slang.</i>)

Dutch	Fleemen, to fawn, to flatter.
Scotch	Flum, flattery.
English	Flam, deception, delusion. [<i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Flam, a deceit; to deceive, to cheat. (Wright's
English	Flum, deccit. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Greek	Pheloma, a deceit, deception.
English	Palm, to impose by fraud.
Persian 286	Palma, a lie.
English	Flam, a falsehood, a lie.
English	Flam, nonsense, blarney, humbug, a lie. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Icelandic	Flaumr; a crowd, as " <i>Flaums fellidomr</i> , the hasty " judgment of a crowd."
Italian	Bulima, a crowd, a throng.
Greek	Blema, a missile, an arrow.
Hindu 354	Ballam, a spear, pike or lance.
Greek	Palme, a shield.
Greek	Polemos, Polemou, a battle, fight, war.
Greek	Polemeo, to wage war, to make war upon.
Icelandic	Flaumr, the din of battle.
Italian	Volume, confusion, disorder, trouble.
Icelandic	Flaema, to drive away ignominiously.
English	Fleme, to banish. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Scotch	Flem, or Fleme, to banish, to expel.
Anglo-Saxon	Flyman, to banish.
Anglo-Saxon	Fleam, banishment.
Polish	Polamac, Polamie, to break to pieces.
Greek	Palame, force, murder.

No. 152 *otherwise spelled* Bebeleel.

Hebrew	Blyal, or Balyal (בליעל), wicked, Belial. Deut. xv. 9, a thought in thy <i>wicked</i> heart. Nahum i. 11, a <i>wicked</i> counsellor. Nahum i. 15, <i>the wicked</i> shall no more pass. 2 Sam. xvi. 7, thou man of <i>Belial</i> .
Arabic 252	Balal, being wicked, unjust, tyrannical, and
Arabic 253	Bulul, an evil deed. [oppressive.
Bambarra A.	Flila, a fault.
Gaelic	Foilleil, deccitful, unfair, treacherous.
English	Fallal, meretricious. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
French Romn	Pelaille, a mob, an assembly of the common people.
Arabic 937	Falil, a crowd, a body, a troop.
Portuguese	Folhelho, a hiding-place, a lurking-hole, a close
Arabic 252	Balal, obtaining a victory. [corner.
Gallafrican	Balalo, bloodthirsty, cruel. [murder.
Zulu Kafir	Bulala, to hurt, injure, ill-treat, destroy, kill,

No. 153. Bkr, Beker, Becher, Bechor, Bochor, Bacher, Bachir or Bacchar; words derived from No. 144 Bkr. Beker, Becher, Bochar, Bachar, Bacher or Bachr are included with this name.

English	Bauger, barbarous, bad. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Greek	Pikros, Pikra, harsh, stern, savage, cruel, severe, hateful, hostile.
Sanscrit 876	Vakra, cruel, malignant, fraudulent, dishonest.
Irish	Bagar, or Bagair, a threat.
Irish	Bogur, a threat, threatening.
Persian 293	Payghara, slander, railing, abuse.
Sanscrit 910	Vikri, to revile.
Sanscrit 912	Vigarh, to abuse, to revile.
Latin	Figura, a scoff or taunt.
Hindu 583	Phakri, the act of treating with rudeness.
French Romn	Facharie, anger, rage.
Irish	Fiochra, anger.
Irish	Feachair, angry.
Hindu 583	Phakkar, wrangling, brawl. [quarrel.
Hindu 346	Bakhera, wrangling, broil, contention, dispute,
French	Bagarre, a squabble, a wrangle.
Scotch	Bicker, or Biker, a contention, strife.
English	Bicker, to quarrel, to contend in petulant altercation.
Hindu 583	Phakoriya, a fop, an absurd prattler, an indecent
Spanish	Figura, a haughty fellow. [talker.
Hindu 1481	Fakhir, a boaster, an egotist.
Hindu 1485	Fakhr, boasting, pride.
Arabic 909	Fakhir, a boaster.
Arabic 915	Fakhur, a boaster.
Arabic 915	Fakhar, glory, boast.
Arabic 915	Fakhr, egotism, vaunt.
Arabic 915	Fikhar, boasting against.
Arabic 915	Fakhkhar, boastful.
Arabic 915	Fikhkhir, very proud, vainglorious.
Persian 286	Pughar, pride, arrogance, conceit.
Spanish	Pachorra, sluggishness.
New Zealand	Pakihore, lazy.
Latin	Piger, lazy.
Italian	Pigro, lazy.
French Romn	Pigre, idle, lazy.
Italian	Piccaro, a rascal, a beggar.
Hindu 1496	Fakir, a beggar, a dervish, a religious mendicant.
Arabic 934	Fakir, a religious order of mendicants.
Malayan 208	Fakir, a religious mendicant.

Hindu 406	Bhikhari, a beggar.	[zig, 1874.)
German	Begehren, to covet.	(Flugel's <i>Dictionary</i> , Leip-
German	Begehrlich, covetous, greedy, craving.	(Flugel's <i>Dictionary</i> , Leipzig, 1874.)
Dutch	Begeeren, to covet.	
Dutch	Begeerig, covetous.	
Irish	Pacairim, I covet.	(Supplement.)
Wolof African	Bakhhar, a coward.	
Icelandic	Pukr, stealth, secret dealing.	
Portuguese	Picaro, a rogue, a scoundrel, a base fellow.	
Spanish	Picaro, roguish, knavish, vile, deceitful.	
Sanskrit 901	Vagaru, a deceiver.	
Portuguese	Fagueiro, fawning upon, flattering.	
English	Fogger, a cheat.	(Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Bugger, to cheat at play.	(Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 347	Bagra, cheat, deceit.	
Arabic 247	Bukar, or 246 Bukkara, a lie.	
Sanskrit 876	Vakri, uttering untruths, lying.	
Hindu 591	Phokar, trash, refuse, dross.	
Arabic 248	Bakrat, <i>plural</i> Bikar, a crowd.	
French	Bagarre, a hubbub, a brawl.	
Irish	Foghar, noise.	
Gaelic	Foghar, noise.	
Gaelic	Foghair, to make a noise.	
Icelandic	Vigr, a spear.	
Scotch	Vager, or Vageoure, a mercenary soldier	
Italian	Vicheria, auxiliary troops.	
Arabic 248	Bakrat, <i>plural</i> Bikar, a troop.	
Zincali	Bucharar, to shoot.	
Scotch	Bicker, or Biker, a fight with stones.	
Welsh	Biera, to fight, or skirmish.	
English	Bicker, to skirmish, to fight off and on.	
English	Bekere, to skirmish.	(Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Bekur, a fight, a battle.	(Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 347	Bigrah, or 348 Bigri, war, battle.	
Hindu 609	Paikar, war, battle, contest.	
Persian 294	Paygar, battle, war, combat.	
Turkish 565	Peykyar, battle, fight, combat.	
English	Piquere, to skirmish.	(Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Pickeer, to skirmish in pillaging parties, to pil-	
	lage, to pirate.	
Sanskrit 912	Vigrah, to fight, war, wage war, assault, seize.	
Sanskrit 912	Vikhura, a thief.	
French Romn	Vaiceric, seizure.	
Hindu 348	Bigri, spoil.	
Italian	Pecorea, blunder, booty.	

Spanish	Pecorea, freebooting, marauding.
French	Picorer, to pickeer, pillage, maraud, or pilfer.
French	Picoree, a pilfering.
Scotch	Pikary, rapine, pilfering.
Scotch	Pycker, one chargeable with petty theft.
English	Pickeer, to rob or pillage. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Picory, piracy. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Hindu 347	Bigaru, a spoiler, a ruiner.
Hindu 347	Bigar, damage, injury.
Arabic 247	Bukar, or 246 Bukkara, misfortune, calamity.
Arabic 942	Faykar, a calamity, a misfortune.
Gaelic	Fogair, to banish, drive away forcibly, to expel.
Sanscrit 910	Vikri, to destroy, to annihilate.

No. 154. Asbl, Asbel or Asabel.

Arabic 859	Aazbal, hard.
French	Houspiller, to worry, to lash with words.
English	Hespass, to harass. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Arabic 68	Azfal, anger, passion.
English	Aspill, a rude or silly clown. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Polish	Ospaly, lazy, dull.
Persian 73	Aspil, a horse-stealer by profession.
French Romn	Houspouillier, a marauder, a blackguard.
Italian	Espilare, to swindle.
Polish	Wespol, or Wspol, together, in common, con-
Arabic 68	Azfatat, a crowd, troop or body. [jointly.]
Arabic 68	Azfala, promiscuously, indiscriminately.
Arabic 71	Asafil, the lower classes, the <i>canaille</i> .
Arabic 467	Husful, the dregs of the people. [ranks.]
Turkish 452	Essafil, <i>plural of Essfel</i> , the lowest classes or
Arabic 854	Aasbalat, a going to and fro, a popular commo-
Scotch	Espycell, a spy. [tion.]
Dutch	Haspeling, agitation, pains, trouble, broil, dis-
	turbance, discontent.
French	Houspiller, to mob.
French Romn	Houssepailler, to catch hold of anyone by the
	clothes to drag at them and tear them.
French Romn	Honsspiller, to ill-treat, to annoy.
Greek	Eisbole, an invasion, attack or assault.
Portuguese	Esubulho, a usurpation, a forcible, unjust, illegal
	seizure or possession; also a booty or prey
	gained by the enemy.
Portuguese	Espolio, booty, spoil.
Spanish	Espolio, spoils of war. (<i>J. Baretti's Dictionary,</i>
Norman	Ezplaye, spoiled. [London, 1786].)

Welsh	Yspail, a spoil or prey.
Welsh	Yspeiliaw, to spoil, to ravage.
Welsh	Yspeliaw, to expel.
Welsh	Yospel, expulsion.
Latin	Aspello, to drive away.
Italian	Espellere, to expel, to drive out. [solete.]
English	Huspil, to disorder, to destroy. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>

No. 154 *otherwise spelled* Auber or Asyber.

Arabic 1391	Hizbar, or Hizabr, <i>plural</i> Hazabir, hard.
Arabic 66	Azbar, injurious.
Latin	Asper, fierce, rough, rugged, harsh, unpleasant, disagreeable, ill-bred, ill-natured, rude, un-
Italian	Aspro, fierce, cruel, severe. [just, cruel.]
Spanish	Aspero, severe, rigid, austere.
French Romn	Asper, hard, rough.
French Romn	Aspre, hard, rude, disagreeable.
English	Asper, or Aspre, sharp, bitter. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
English	Asprous, angry. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>) [solete.]
English	Asper, rough, rugged.
English	Asperity, crabbedness, moroseness, sourness.
French Romn	Aspirir, to torment, to irritate.
Latin	Aspero, to aggravate.
Icelandic	Hispr, foppery.
Persian 72	Usbur, stupid.
Polish	Wyzebrae, Wyzebram, to obtain by begging, to
Welsh	Asbri, a trick, mischief. [get an alms.]
Welsh	Asbriaw, to play mischievous tricks.
English	Whisper, to plot secretly, to devise mischief. "All that hate me <i>whisper</i> together against me."—Ps. xii.
Anglo-Saxon	Hwisprian, to whisper, to murmur.
Arabic 471	Huzfur, a large meeting or congregation.
Arabic 467	Huzfur, dregs, waste, refuse. [war.]
Arabic 470	Hazafir, <i>plural of</i> Huzfur, ready equipped for
Polish	Uzbroie, to arm, to equip, to furnish with arms.
French Romn	Aousber, or Ausber, a cuirass, armour.
Welsh	Asafar, a shield or buckler.
Persian 73	Ispar, a shield.
Aecadian	Usbar, a great quiver.
French Romn	Espare, an arrow, a javelin.
Norman	Espeyere, a spear.
Welsh	Yspar, a spear or pike. [plement.]
French Romn	Espurir, to surprise, to frighten, to terrify. (Sup-

Portuguese	Esbarrar, to dash, to throw anything against	
Arabie 21	Isbar, ruining, destroying.	[another.
Persian 73	Ispari, annihilated, destroyed.	

No. 154 *otherwise spelled* Ydyaal, Adeiel, Jadiel, Jedial, Jediel or Jediael.

Irish	Adhall, sin, corruption.	
Irish	Udail, inhospitable.	
Arabie 470	Hadl, unjust, being unjust.	
Arabie 470	Hadil, <i>plural</i> Hadala, unjust.	
Manehn Tartar	Etelembi, to defraud.	
Arabie 838	Aatil, one who hastens to anything bad.	
Arabie 838	Autull, a savage, malignant man.	
Icelandic	Atall, fierce.	
English	Hattle, wild. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)	
Welsh	Adlo, anger.	
Scotch	Widdil, a contention.	
Scotch	Yaddle, to contend.	
Turkish 618	Jidal, a disputing, quarrelling.	
Arabie 411	Jadil, a wrangler.	
Arabie 420	Jidal, debating, wrangling, a warm altercation, violent contest, conflict, battle, strife.	
Arabie 421	Jadaliy, a disputant, controversialist, or polemic, one of the tribe of <i>Jadilat</i> .	
Hindu 769	Jidal, altercation, contest.	
German	Jodel, a blackguard.	
Welsh	Adill, an abject wretch.	
Welsh	Adlaw, one of the meanest rank, one of the	
Galla African	Atala, the dregs.	[rabble.
Mandingo A.	Jotela, to brag, to boast.	[nothing.
Scotch	Jottle, to be apparently diligent and yet doing	
German	Hudelei, a careless manner of performing any work, bungling work.	
French Romn	Idoul, a sluggard, one who loiters about and does	
Gaelic	Udail, slow.	[no work.
Turkish 813	Atil, idle, useless, not at work.	
Arabie 861	Autlat, idleness.	
German	Eitel, idle, empty, trifling, vain.	
Dutch	Ydel, idle, vain, empty.	
Anglo-Saxon	Ydel, idle.	
English	Idle, averse from labour, slothful, given to rest and ease, lazy, trifling, vain, not productive of good, useless.	
Greek	Uthlos, Uthlou, idle talk, nonsense.	
Cornish	Whetlow, a tale-bearer.	

Hebrew	Htl or Hatal (לחל), to deceive. Gen. xxxi. 7, your father <i>hath deceived</i> me. Jer. ix. 5, they <i>will deceive</i> every one his
Latin	Adulor, to flatter, fawn, or eringe. [neighbour.
Latin	Adulans, flattering, &c.
Greek	Edulizo, to flatter.
French	Aduler, to bestow adulation on, to sycophantize.
English	Wheedle, to flatter, to entice by coaxing words.
Anglo-Saxon	Adwelian, to seduce, to lead into error.
Arabic 1386	Hadalat, <i>plural</i> Hidal, a crowd.
English	Huddle, a crowd, or to crowd; a number of persons crowded together without order or regularity, tumult, confusion.
Gaelic	Othail, hurry, flurry, hubbub.
Arabic 838	Autull, a thick spear.
Pepel African	Otalo, a spear.
Turkish 434	Atli, a horseman, cavalry.
Assyrian	Idlu, a warrior.
Spanish	Adalid, or Adalil, a band of armed men with a
Hindu 770	Jadal, fighting, battle. [commander.
Turkish 618	Jidal, a fighting, battle.
Arabic 420	Jidal, battle, conflict, violent contest.
Greek	Athlos, Athlou, a contest.
Greek	Athleo, or Athleuo, to contend for a prize, to combat, to struggle.
Arabic 1394	Hitl, a robber, a thief.
Gaelic	Eadail, spoil, booty.
Irish	Eadail, prey, spoil, booty.
French Romn	Adoler, to afflict or grieve anyone.
German	Hudelei, trouble, annoyance, vexation.

No. 155. Ayr, Aer, Aor, Or, Ir, Hir, Ahr, Aher, Aara, Ahrh, Ahrah, Ahara, Aharah, Aehrach, Acher, Aehrah, Gra, Gera, Gira, Guera, Gherah or Geras; words derived from No. 18 Yrh, Iare or Iareh and from No. 115 Ary, Iri, Eri or Heri are included with this name.

Sgau-karen }
Siam } Er, bad.

Arabic 120 Awur, *plural* Aur, corrupt, bad.

Arabic 882 Awir, inwardly bad, secretly wicked.

Arabic 883 Auwayr, an odious disposition.

Arabic 1413 Yarr, evil, an evil.

Hebrew Yra (ערי), to be evil, to do harm.

Deut. xxviii. 54, his eye *shall be evil* towards his brother.

2 Sam. xx. 6, now *shall Sheba do us more harm.*

New Zealand	Hara, a crime ; to sin ; sinning, offending.
French	Haro, a hue and cry, a cry of Shame, shame ! Out upon you !
Swahili A.	Ari, a disgraceful thing, a thing to make one
Arabie 51	Ar, reproach, disgrace, shame. [blush.
Arabic 831	Aar, disgrace, ignominy, shame, scorn, dishonour.
Gaelic	Eaeoir, or Eueoir, injustice, injury, guilt.
Irish	Coir, sin, fault.
Irish	Coire, trespass, offence.
Portuguese	Churro, a villain.
English	Cur, a word applied to a worthless man.
English	Queer, bad, counterfeit. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Mandenga A.	Kuro, bad.
Egyptian 566	Kheri, evil.
Persian 547	Khîr, bare-faced, impudent, insolent.
Persian 547	Khîra, impudent, shameless, dissolute.
Arabic 1006	Karh, or Karîh, detestable, abominable.
Arabic 1007	Karîh, detestable, abominable.
Sanscrit 285	Garhya, deserving reproach.
Persian 503	Khari, ignominy.
Irish	Coireach, criminal ; a malefactor.
Polish	Gorsze, worse.
Greek	Cheres, Cherei, Cherea, Cherees, worse, inferior.
Greek	Cheiristos, Cheiriste, worst (<i>see</i> under <i>Cheiron</i>).
English	Crusty, peevish, snappish, surly.
English	Cross, perverse, fretful, peevish, ill-humoured.
French Rom.	Gruseer, to murmur, to seold. (Supplement.)
Persian 516	Khîrs, a rough fellow.
Persian 894	Ghars, or Ghîrs, soon angry.
Hindu 1469	Ghuraz, or Ghurazi, frowning.
Hindu 1470	Ghurrana (<i>imperative</i> Ghurra), to frown.
Arabie 892	Gharaa, being extremely irascible.
Persian 895	Gharra, cross.
Persian 547	Khîra, quarrelsome, contumacious.
Persian 547	Khîra, malignant, froward.
Turkish 924	Kerîh, unpleasant, disagreeable.
Persian 547	Khîra, moody, obstinate, headstrong, perverse.
Persian 459	Chîra, impudent, rude, unpolite, uncivil, spiteful.
French	Aigre, acrimonious, crabbed, churlish, sour.
French	Aere, acrimonious.
Latin	Aeer, sharp, pert, acrimonious, virulent.
Arabic 1387	Harr, being bad-tempered.
Galla Africain	Irra, against.
Galla African	Garra, against.

- Hebrew Kra or Kara (קרא), against.
Judges xx. 15, Benjamin went forth *against*
1 Sam. xvii. 21, army *against* army. [them.
1 Chron. xix. 17, put the battle in array
against the Syrians.
- Hebrew Kry or Kary (קרי), contrary.
Levit. xxvi. 40, 41, they have walked *con-*
trary unto me, I also have walked *con-*
trary unto them.
- Arabic 894 Gharaz, hatred, rancour, malignity, rage, spite.
Hindu 1470 Gharaz, hatred, spite.
Turkish 839 Gharaz, a spite.
- ManchuTartarKorsombi, to wish evil to another, to do him an
ManchuTartarKorombi, to hate. [injury.
ManchuTartarKoro, hatred.
- Swahili A. Gheiri, jealousy, jealous anger.
Arabic 888 Ghar, envy, jealousy.
Arabic 907 Ghayr, being jealous.
Arabic 1371 Waghar, hatred, rancour, enmity.
Arabic 1373 Wakr, malevolence, hatred, rancour.
Arabic 1387 Harr, abhorring, detesting.
Arabic 1376 Waar, being filled with wrath and hatred.
Arabic 64 Ary, bearing malice.
Malayan 26 Iri, to hate.
- French Romn Haor, hatred. (Supplement.)
- ManchuTartarArha, to meditate on the means of injuring
Latin Aggero, to aggravate. [anyone.
Greek Okriao, to make angry, to exasperate.
- French Romn Aquerir, to provoke.
- New Zealand Whakarawai, contemptuous language.
- Swahili A. Ekerahi, a provocation, an irritating word or
Swahili A. Kirihi, to provoke. [thing.
Hindu 1584 Kurhana (*imperative* Kurha), to vex, to displease,
to anger, to grieve, to trouble, to afflict.
Hindu 937 Chherna (*imperative* Chher), to irritate, to vex,
to molest, to insult, to abuse.
Hindu 937 Chher, an irritating, a vexing, &c.
Hindu 870 Chirana (*imperative* Chira), to vex, provoke, irri-
tate, offend, mock, gibe, jeer.
Hindu 870 Chirh, vexation, provocation.
Gaelic Grios, to provoke.
French Croiser, to cross, to thwart.
Turkish 668 Khirash (in composition), that which annoys or
Arabic 1004 Karz, slandering, defaming. [irritates.
Arabic 1004 Kirz, a slanderer.
Arabic 944 Karisat, a biting word.

- Arabic 982 Kawaris, biting words.
 Arabic 982 Kawaria, harsh, biting words.
 ManchuTartarCherimbi, to speak in a brutal manner, to seek
 a quarrel, to attack, to do violence.
 Hindu 1678 Gari, abuse.
 Arabic 1363 Warah, insolence.
 English Worry, to tease, trouble, harass, vex, annoy.
 ManchuTartarHirhoumbi, to insult anyone, to provoke him by
 abusive language.
 Hebrew Hrh or Harah (הרה), to be wrath.
 Gen. iv. 5, Cain *was* very *wrath*.
 Numb. xvi. 5, Moses *was* *wrath*.
 Ps. xviii. 7, because *he was* *wrath*.
 Latin Ira, anger, passion, wrath, rage.
 Anglo-Saxon Eorre, or Ierre, anger.
 Anglo-Saxon Ierra, angry.
 Anglo-Saxon Yrre, angrily.
 Anglo-Saxon Yr, angry, irate.
 English Yeery, angry. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 English Ire, anger, wrath, keen resentment.
 French Romn Air, anger, violence.
 Arabic 1352 Waghir, enraged.
 Arabic 1371 Waghar, rage.
 Arabic 895 Gharw, being carried far in rage.
 Hindu 1524 Kahr, rage, fury.
 Arabic 958 Kara, grinding the teeth.
 Persian 894 Ghars, or Ghirs, rage, passion, excitement.
 Persian 893 Gharash, rage, force, violence.
 Persian 894 Gharsh, or Ghursh, force, anger.
 Persian 894 Gharshida, angry.
 French Romn Corroz, anger, rage.
 French Courroux, anger, wrath.
 French Courrouce, angry, wrathful.
 Cornish Corrosy, a family feud, a grudge.
 Persian 517 Kharasha, a causeless quarrel.
 Greek Crisis, Criseos, Crisei, or Krisis, Kriseos, Krisei,
 a dispute, a quarrel.
 Bambarra A. Kiri, a quarrel.
 Hebrew Grh or Garah (גר), to strive, contend, stir up.
 Jer. l. 34, because thou hast *striven*.
 Deut. ii. 24, and *contend* with him in battle.
 Prov. xv. 28, a wrathful man *stirreth up*
 Egyptian 421 Kar, to contend; adverse. [strife.
 Arabic 488 Hakar, a dispute, quarrel.
 ManchuTartarEherembi, to quarrel with anybody, to be irri-
 Greek Eris, quarrel, contention, strife. [tated.

Cornish	Errya, strife.	[stormy.
Anglo-Saxon	Hreo, Hreow, or Hreoh, cruel, rough, fierce,	
Hebrew	Yra (יָרָא), dreadful, terrible.	
	Gen. xxvii. 17, how <i>dreadful</i> is this place.	
	Isa. lxiv. 3, thou didst <i>terrible</i> things.	
Hindu 158	Aghor, formidable, terrible.	
Greek	Agrios, Agria, wild, savage, fierce.	
Hindu 150	Akkhar, barbarous.	
English	Haggar, wild, untamed. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)	
Gaelic	Aicear, cruel, severe.	
Irish	Aicear, cruel, severe.	
Welsh	Garw, severe, harsh, rough, rugged.	
Sanskrit 309	Ghora, violent, awful, horrible, terrible.	
Sanskrit 274	Khara, rough, harsh, cruel, hurtful.	
Sanskrit 274	Kharu, harsh, cruel.	
Hindu 1582	Kara, harsh, cruel.	
Turkish 662	Khara, hard.	
Persian 1040	Gurza, fierce.	
French Romn	Cruax, or Cruex, hard, barbarous, cruel. (Sup-	
Cornish	Criz, cruel.	[plement.)
Cornish	Crizder, cruelty.	
Hindu 1469	Ghuraz, haughty.	
Persian 1001	Kiraz, a proud air in walking.	
Persian 1001	Kirazidan, to walk haughtily.	
Persian 1038	Guraz, a haughty air in walking.	
Persian 1038	Gurazidan, to walk pompously.	
English	Gairish, affectedly fine, showy, tawdry.	
Greek	Gauros, haughty, overweening, fierce.	
Greek	Gaurax, a braggart.	
Greek	Gauriao, to be arrogant and overweening.	
Persian 895	Gharra, haughty, proud; pride.	
Sanskrit 274	Kharu, pride.	
French Romn	Gorrer, to brag, praise or glorify oneself.	
English	Crow, to vaunt, to vapour, to boast in triumph, to swagger.	
Hindu 146	Akar, strut, airs, pride, self-conceit.	
Welsh	Hewgr, pert, insolent.	
English	Airs: this word is used in the plural to denote an affected manner, show of pride, haughti- ness, as when it is said of a person "he puts	
Hebrew	Yhyr (יָהִיר), haughty, proud. ["on <i>airs</i> ." Prov. xxi. 24, proud and <i>haughty</i> scorner. Hab. ii. 5, he is a <i>proud</i> man.	
Egyptian 400	Har, pride.	
Arabic 850	Airw, plural (on 115) Aaraa, idle, lazy, negli-	
Persian 184	Awridan, to be slothful.	[gent.

Persian 182	Awari, idleness, vagrancy.
Hindu 218	Awara, vagabond, vagrant, roving, dissolute,
Welsh	Hir, dilatory, prolix. [astray; a wanderer.
Welsh	Hwyr, slow, tedious.
Hocker	Hocker, to loiter. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 547	Khira, idle, indolent.
Manchu Tartar	Kourehe, very idle, very lazy.
Welsh	Gwersa, to spend time idly, to tattle, to gossip.
Arabic 956	Karsaa, mean, paltry.
Arabic 1004	Kurraziy, worthless.
Arabic 1003	Kurraz, a worthless fellow.
Greek	Cheiristoi (<i>oi</i>), men of lowest degree. (See under
Persian 1004	Karsidan, to act meanly. [Cheiron.]
Persian 1004	Karsh, or Karash, meanness, baseness.
Arabic 1004	Karaa, a base, abject wretch.
Arabic 1004	Kara, being a man of the most infamous class.
Sanscrit 285	Garhya, contemptible, low, vile.
Persian 503	Khari, meanness.
Persian 543	Khwuri, baseness.
Persian 540	Khwari, meanness, baseness.
Persian 540	Khwar, contemptible.
Persian 547	Khir, vain, useless, trifling.
Persian 502	Khar, vile.
Turkish 676	Khar, or Khor, low, vile, abject.
Turkish 655	Hakir, vile, abject.
Hindu 961	Hakir, contemptible.
Arabic 487	Hakir, base, contemptible. [temptible.
Arabic 501	Haykar, or Haykur, mean, vile, abject, con-
Arabic 487	Hakr, vileness, baseness, being contemptible and
Cornish	Acr, vile, base. (Borlase.) [despicable.
Arabic 33	Ahkar, most vile or contemptible. [cance.
Persian 37	Ahkar, anything thrown away for its insignifi-
Arabic 120	Aawar, plural Aur, worthless, good for nothing.
French	Here, a fellow, a wretch.
Sanscrit 143	Irya, wandering about as a religious mendicant.
Greek	Iros, Irou, a beggar.
Sanscrit 303	Grihu, a beggar.
Fijian	Kere, to beg, to ask for.
Persian 452	Charas, alms.
Persian 452	Charasdan, a mendicant's scrip.
Portuguese	Gira, or Giria, cant, a form of speaking peculiar to varlets and scoundrels.
Persian 1048	Gori, avarice.
Arabic 894	Gharaz, selfishness.
Hindu 1470	Gharaz, selfishness.
Arabic 1004	Kurraziy, covetous.

French	Crasse, sordid avarice, stinginess, niggardness.
French	Coriace, miserly, niggardly.
English	Chary, not inclined to be free or liberal, close. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Gaelic	Acor, avarice, penury, covetousness.
Hindu 157	Aghar, greediness.
English	Yare, covetous, greedy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 1413	Yaraa, a coward, cowardice.
Arabic 1407	Hayraa, cowardly.
Arabic 120	Aawar, <i>plural</i> Aur, pusillanimous.
English	Cower, to crouch, to bend down through fear. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and Porter.)
Persian 892	Ghar, a coward.
Arabic 1006	Karis, a coward.
Arabic 894	Gharaz, machination.
Italian	Correo, a legal term for an accomplice.
New Zealand	Whakauru, an ally.
Galla African	Herrea, an associate.
New Zealand	Uru, to join a party, to associate with.
Swahili A.	Aria, a following, party or faction.
Gaelic	Arra, a pledge.
Irish	Arra, a pledge.
Irish	Cur, a pledge.
Gaelic	Cur, a surety, a pledge. (Supplement.)
Hindu 1580	Kriya, an oath.
Italian	Giuro, an oath.
Italian	Giurare, to swear.
Italian	Giurato, one who has taken an oath, a conspirator.
Hindu 1582	Kara, sly.
Hindu 1679	Garha, sly, shrewd.
French Romn	Gourrer, to deceive.
Persian 1004	Karsha, deceit, flattery.
Persian 1004	Karsh, or Karash, or 1006 Kiris, or 1042 Giris, fraud, deceit.
Persian 1004	Karsidan, or 1006 Kirisidan, or 1042 Girisidan,
Egyptian 420	Kar, fraud. [to deceive, cheat, defraud.
Persian 449	Chara, a knavish trick, stratagem, scheme.
Irish	Coir, in compound words, means false, deceitful.
English	Hacker, to prevaricate. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Ecrwr, a sharper, an extortioner.
Arabic 884	Ayyar, a cheat, knave, impostor.
Turkish 834	Ayyar, an impudent cheat, rogue, impostor, or
Swahili A.	Ayari, a cheat. [knave.
Hindu 1464	Aiyara, cunning, sly, shrewd, artful, a knave.
Arabic 1405	Hawr, deceiving.
Arabic 884	Aayyari, deceit, imposture, knavery.

- ManchuTartarArha, artifice, stratagem.
 Arabic 114 Awridan, to deceive.
 ManchuTartarOurhoubi, to do one an injury, to have a bad, deceitful heart, to throw the blame of a thing on another.
 Eimeo S. Seas Warry, false. (See *Capt. Cook's Voyages in the South Seas*, i. 335.)
 New Zealand Warahoe, false: as "*He hunga warahoe koutou*, "You are false people."
 Fijian Waru, telling lies.
 New Zealand Horihori, false; to speak falsely; a lie.
 Welsh Arau, a plain or manifest falsehood.
 English Whacker, a lie. (*Slang*.)
 Irish Eageair, a falsehood.
 Egyptian 420 Kar, false.
 Arabic 517 Khars, a lie.
 Arabic 514 Kharras, a liar.
 Arabic 1004 Kirs, *plural* Akras, or Akaris, a crowd of men.
 Arabic 1004 Kursaaat, a multitude, a crowd.
 Arabic 1004 Kirsh, or Karish, a crowd, a body of people.
 Latin Grex, a company, a gang or band of men.
 Persian 1041 Guruza, an assembly, a concourse. [of people.
 Persian 1041 Guroha, an assembly, a concourse, a multitude
 Persian 1041 Guroh, a company, a band of people, a crew.
 English Crew, a company of people associated together.
 Turkish 923 Ghyuruh, a body of people.
 Icelandic Gruí, a crowd, a swarm.
 Icelandic Gaurr, a rough.
 Icelandic Gaura-gangr, a gang of ruffians.
 Dutch Graauw, the mob, the rabble.
 Persian 519 Khara, a throng, a medley.
 Persian 30 Achar, assembled together.
 German Heer, any great number or multitude.
 Anglo-Saxon Here, a multitude.
 Arabic 1388 Huraa, a long, stupid, incoherent discourse.
 Arabic 1388 Huraa, loquacious.
 Arabic 189 Ihraa, making a long oration, talking balderdash.
 Arabic 122 Ighraa, sowing enmity, setting one against
 Irish Griosam, I abet, I incite. [another.
 Irish Griosadh, abettance.
 French Romn Harer, to incite against any one.
 Danish Uroe, a trouble, a disturbance, a disquietude.
 Swedish Oro, trouble, disturbance.
 English Hooroo, a hubbub. (*Wright's Obsolete*.)
 Polish Gwar, buzz, hum, bustle.
 Irish Gair, an outcry.

- Gaelic Gair, din, outcry.
 Welsh Crew, a shout or outcry.
 Welsh Cri, a clamour, a noise.
 Welsh Criaw, to clamour.
 Swahili A. Kero, trouble, disturbance, uproar.
 Romany Kora, or Kore, to riot.
 Walachian Kiorei, to make a tumult. (See *Romany Dictionary*, under *Kora*.)
 French Romn Grie, disquieting, vexatious.
 Welsh Gawr, an outcry, a tumult.
 Arabic 1371 Waghr, or Waghar, a tumult, the noise of an
 Persian 41 Akhrosh, a clamour, noise. [armed host.
 French Romn Gruis, noise, row, hubbub.
 Persian 516 Khurush, cry, uproar.
 Hindu 985 Kharosh, or Khurosh, a cry, a loud noise, tumult,
 clamour, a crash.
 Turkish 669 Khurush, a row, tumult, tumultuous motion.
 Persian 517 Kharasha, enmities, tumults.
 French Crise, a crisis.
 Arabic 540 Kharijiy, *plural* Khawarij, a rebel, rebels.
 Arabic 519 Khuruj, defection, rebellion.
 Persian 1038 Garayish, disobedience, rebellion.
 Persian 1038 Garayistan, to rebel.
 Persian 1038 Girayidan, to disobey, to rebel.
 Persian 1038 Giray, threatening.
 Persian 502 Khar, an enemy.
 Assyrian Giru, hostile.
 Assyrian Giru, an enemy.
 Accadian Kur, an enemy.
 Egyptian 566 Kheri, an enemy.
 Sanscrit 81 Ari, an enemy.
 Hindu 79 Ari, an enemy (also on 91).
 Persian 990 Kari, a warrior.
 Accadian Gurus, a warrior.
 Assyrian Gurusu, a warrior.
 Greek Keras, the wing of an army.
 Latin Chors, or Cohors, a band or company of soldiers.
 Irish Cuire, a body of soldiers four deep.
 Persian 1041 Guroh, a troop, a squadron.
 Persian 1041 Guroh Guroh, in troops, company by company.
 Hindu 1700 Guroh, a troop or levy.
 Arabic 868 Ghar, *plural* Aghwar, an army.
 New Zealand Whakaara, a hostile party, an army.
 Wolof African Iharey, an army.
 Danish Haer, an army, a host of soldiers.
 German Heer, a body of men embodied for war, an army.

- Anglo-Saxon Here, or Haere, an army, host, troop.
 French Romn Here, a camp, an army.
 Egyptian 547 Urri, or Ur, a (war) chariot.
 Hebrew Yra or Yara (ארי), to shoot, a shooter.
 2 Chron. xxvi. 5, to *shoot* arrows.
 2 Sam. xi. 24, and the *shooter* shot from off
 Kiriman A. Wura, a bow. [the wall.
 Ife African Oro, a bow; *Ondo*, African, the same.
 Aku African Oru, a bow; *Yoruba*, *Eki*, and *Oworo*, African.
 the same.
 Yagba A. Igoru, a bow; *Eki*, African, the same.
 Vei African Kara, a bow.
 Tumbuktu A. Kara, a bow.
 Mende A. Kira, a bow; *Landoro* and *Gbandi*, African.
 Bulom A. Kere, a bow. [the same.
 Egyptian 557 Khershet, a quiver, arrows.
 Kisi African Koro, a quiver.
 Bornu A. Kuru, a quiver.
 Kandin A. Kori, a quiver.
 Egbele A. Ekiri, a quiver.
 Sobo African Eheri, a quiver.
 Anglo-Saxon Arewa, an arrow.
 Icelandic Or, an arrow. [with a bow.
 English Arrow, a missive weapon of offence, to be shot
 English Quarry, an arrow. (*Wright's Obsolete.*)
 Dhimal Bengal Kher, an arrow.
 Uraon Indian Char, an arrow; *Rajmahali*, Indian, the same.
 Anglo-Saxon Gar, a dart. javelin.
 Dselana A. Kar, a spear.
 Arabic 519 Kharis, the point of a spear.
 Latin Quiris, Quiris, Quiri, a javelin, a spear.
 Latin Curis, Curis, Curi, a spear.
 Irish Coirr, a spear, a dart.
 Gaelic Carr, a spear.
 Ibu African Arua, a spear.
 Aro African Aruo, a spear.
 Mbofia A. Aroa, a spear.
 Isoama A. Aro, a spear.
 Greek Aor, a sword.
 New Zealand Hoari, a sword.
 Orungu A. Okuara, a sword.
 Bini African Ikuru, a sword.
 Wolof African Karre, a sword.
 Malay 258 Kris, a creese, dagger.
 English Creese, a Malay dagger
 Persian 1040 Gurz, a battle axe.

- Hindu 1697 Gurz, a battle axe, a sort of iron club.
- Turkish 920 Glyuraz, an iron mace.
- French Romn Garrau, Garreau, Garriau, Garos, Gauros or Gauroz, an arrow, a dart, the shaft or bolt from a cross bow, the stones thrown from a machine used in besieging towns.
- Persian 954 Kira, a machine for hurling stones.
- Scotch Ger, Gere, Geir or Gear, warlike accoutrements.
- Dutch Geweer, arms, weapons, warlike instruments.
- Swedish Gewar, arms, weapons.
- Anglo-Saxon Gar, arms, weapons.
- Greek Gerron, Gerrou, Gerro, a dart; also a shield.
- Arabic 958 Karaa, a leathern buckler.
- Persian 983 Kur, armour.
- Irish Gorsaid, a cuirass.
- Welsh Curas, a cuirass.
- Polish Kirys, a cuirass or breast plate.
- Italian Corazza, a cuirass.
- French Cuirasse, a breast plate, a cuirass. [armour.
- English Cuirass, a breast plate, a piece of defensive
- Greek Corus or Korus, a helmet, usually adorned with a crest of horse hair.
- Greek Corusso or Korusso, to furnish with a helmet. to make crested, to arm, to equip.
- Greek Corustes, Corustou or Korustes, Korustou, a man with a helmet, an armed man, a man at
- Persian 517 Kharishta, a kind of armour. [arms.
- French Crocheter, to fight like blackguards.
- Egyptian 557 Khershet, war.
- Polish Krucyata, a crusade.
- Italian Crociata, a crusade.
- French Croisade, a crusade.
- Spanish Cruzada, a crusade or holy war.
- English Crusade, a military expedition undertaken by *Christians*, for the recovery of the Holy Land, scene of our Saviour's life and sufferings from the power of infidels or Mahometans, several of these expeditions were carried on from Europe under the banner of the *cross*, from which the name originated.
- French Croisé, a crusader; "*se croiser*, to cross oneself, "to take up the cross, to assume the cross, to "engage in a crusade."
- French Romn Geres, Gere or Gerre, war, battle, combat.
- French Romn Garre, war. [(Supplement.)
- Norman Gerc, war.

French	Guerre, war.
Italian	Guerra, war.
Spanish	Guerra, war.
Kisekise A.	Gerei, war.
ManoAfrican	Gere, war.
WolofAfrican	Kare, war.
Gadsaga A.	Kure, war.
Egyptian 455	Akar, warlike. (Vol. I.)
Egbele A.	Okori, war.
Bini African	Okuro, war.
WolofAfrican	Hharey, war.
Buduma A.	Hera, war.
SalumAfrican	Hare, war.
Sanscrit 1175	Hara, war.
Greek	Ares, Areos, Arei, war.
French Romn	Aer, combat.
French Romn	Werre, war.
French Romn	Warrier, to make war.
French Romn	Were, war, the act of fighting. (Supplement.)
Anglo-Saxon	Uerre or Waer, war.
Scotch	Were, Wer or Weir, war. Old Belgic—Werre.
English	Warray, to make war upon.
English	War, a contest between nations, carried on by force, hostility, enmity.
LegbaAfrican	Yoru, war; <i>Kaure</i> , African, the same.
Fijian	Iro, to peep, to look slyly.
English	Hugger, to lie in ambush. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Hindu 1678	Gara, an ambuscade.
Sanscrit 318	Cara, a spy.
Hindu 871	Charhi, preparations for battle.
ManchuTartar	Ker, this word is used when a troop of dogs is ready to fight.
Arabic 983	Kawr, attacking suddenly from an ambush.
Arabic 1001	Karr, making an attack, rushing upon.
Turkish 919	Kerr, the act of charging or assaulting the
Arabic 905	Ghiwar, a making a hostile excursion. [enemy.
Welsh	Gyr, an attack or onset.
Persian 1038	Garayidan, to attack.
Irish	Greis, an attack, a surprise.
Arabic 957	Karsh, attacking with spears.
Arabic 982	Kawarish, spears intermixed in battle.
Persian 519	Khara, an assault, an attack.
Hindu 871	Charhai, attack, assault, irruption.
Arabic 868	Aakr, rushing upon, assaulting.
Persian 44	Akhiridan, to draw the sword.

- Sanscrit 1181 Akra, a standard, a banner.
 Irish Ughra, a skirmish, fight, conflict.
 Hebrew Girh or Garah (גִּרָה), to contend.
 Deut. ii. 24, and *contend* with him in battle.
 Welsh Gawr, a conflict.
 Romany Coor, to fight.
 Turkish 910 Kyar, combat, fight, battle.
 Egyptian 420 Kar, a battle or fight.
 Arabic 989 Kar, battle.
 Wolof African Hharey, a battle.
 Wolof African Hhare, to fight.
 Sanscrit 1175 Hara, battle.
 Cornish Heir, a battle.
 Cornish Heirua, a place of battle.
 Welsh Aer, battle.
 Gaelic Ar, battle, the field of battle.
 Irish Arai, a conflict. (Supplement.)
 Greek Eris, battle.
 Greek Aireo, to kill, overpower, conquer, to seize, grasp,
 Arabic 882 Aawr, taking away, carrying off. [take away.
 Arabic 885 Aayr, taking, going off with.
 Sanscrit 137 Ahara, taking, seizing.
 Sanscrit 1175 Hara, taking, seizing, carrying off, depriving of;
 the act of seizing, a seizer. [seize.
 Greek Kurieuo or Curieuo, to gain possession of, to
 Sanscrit 302 Grah, to seize, abstract, take away, catch, pluck.
 Sanscrit 250 Krish, to take away anything from anyone, to
 drag, pull to and fro, tear.
 Anglo-Saxon Gerisan, to take or seize.
 Anglo-Saxon Gerisen, a seizing.
 Turkish 959 Ghir, a taking or seizing.
 Turkish 871 Kawramak, to seize, gripe, lay tight hold of.
 Persian 1051 Gir, a taker, a seizer.
 Hindu 1762 Gir, seizing, taking, a catcher, conqueror.
 Hindu 1732 Gori, taking away.
 French Romn Gourrer, to rob.
 Persian 888 Ghara, plunderers, plunder.
 Arabic 888 Gharat, rapine, plunder.
 Anglo-Saxon Gerisen, plunder, rapine.
 Arabic 515 Khursiy, spoil, booty.
 Arabic 1003 Kurraz, or 1004 Kurraziy, dishonest, villanous.
 Polish Krasc, to steal.
 Irish Greis, pillaging, plundering.
 Latin Grassor, to assail and set upon, to attack, to pad,
 to rob upon the highway, to rage and spread
 as an infection does.

Latin	Grassatio, a ranging about, to rob and kill, a padding or robbing on the highway.
Latin	Grassator, a stroller, a padder, a robber on the highway, a bandit, a highwayman, an assailant, an aggressor.
Gaelic	Creachadh, spoil, plunder.
Gaelic	Creach, plunder, booty; to plunder, spoil.
Irish	Creachadh, depredation, plundering.
Irish	Creach, booty, plunder.
Egyptian 512	Kar, to rob privily. (Vol. I.)
Sanscrit 328	Cur, to steal, rob.
Sanscrit 328	Cura, stealing, theft.
Hindu 863	Churana (<i>imperative</i> Chura), to steal, to filch.
Malay 111	Churi, to steal, thieve, purloin (p. 120 the same).
Romany	Chore, to steal.
English	Quarry, to prey upon. (Johnson's <i>Dictionary</i> by Todd, London, 1827.)
French Romn	Aquerir, to rob.
Greek	Ekkerazo, to plunder, pillage, sack.
Arabic 884	Aahr, or Auhur, addicted [to theft, given to
Hindu 239	Aher, prey. [thieving.
Gaelic	Iur, plunder.
Irish	Iur, plunder.
Galla African	Ure, to break into a house.
Turkish 502	Wurmak, to attack and pillage.
Scotch	Harrie, Hirrie, Herry or Hery, to rob, to pillage.
English	Harry, to strip, to pillage.
Welsh	Herw, a going about for pillage.
Turkish 506	Oghru, a thief or robber.
Romany	Chore, a thief.
Zincali	Chor, a thief.
Zincali	Choro, thievish.
Sanscrit 328	Caura, Cauras, a thief. a robber. [robber.
Greek	Ceraistes, Ceraistou, or Keraistes. Keraistou. a
French Romn	Crester, to ill treat.
French Romn	Griester, to incommode. vex, injure, do wrong to, erush, torment, eause pain.
French Romn	Grieste, injury, damage.
Spanish	Cruz, vexation, grief, trouble. [misfortune.
German	Kreuz, vexation. sorrow. affliction, tribulation,
Danish	Kors, misery, suffering, misfortune, vexation.
Swedish	Kors, affliction, calamity.
Arabic 516	Kharsaa, a misfortune, a calamity.
Arabic 1003	Kars, oppressing, grieving, afflicting.
Greek	Keresios or Ceresios. pernicious. deadly.
Greek	Keroo or Ceroo, to hurt, to harm.

Greek	Chrao, to hurt, to harass, to do a harm to.
Sanscrit 248	Kri, to injure.
Sanscrit 308	Ghur, to hurt or injure.
Arabic 1006	Karh, or Kurh, trouble, molestation.
Hebrew	Akr or Akar (עכר), to trouble. [me stink. Gen. xxxiv. 30, ye <i>have troubled</i> me to make Prov. xv. 6, in the revenues of the wicked
Arabic 866	Aakar, misfortune. [is <i>trouble</i> .
Arabic 142	Ikrah, the act of forcing against one's will.
Arabic 33	Ihraa, injuring, impairing.
Arabic 845	Aarr, injuring, vexing.
French Romn	Harrier, to molest, to provoke, to vex.
Scotch	Here, injury, loss.
Persian 182	Awar, injustice, iniquity, oppression.
Galla African	Aree, to persecute.
Bambarra A.	Akari, to break.
Hebrew	Kra (קרע), to rend. [dom. 1 Kings xi. 11, <i>I will surely rend</i> the king-
Hindu 1693	Girana (<i>imperative</i> Gira), to throw down, to over-
Wolof African	Gorra, to break down. [turn.
Hebrew	Grs or Garas (גרס), to break. Lam. iii. 16, he <i>hath</i> also <i>broken</i> my teeth.
French Romn	Crasir, to break, smash, crash, dash to pieces.
English	Crash, to break. [(Supplement).
English	Crush, to overwhelm by power, to subdue beyond resistance.
Turkish 904	Kahr, a subduing by violence.
Greek	Ker, Keros, Keri, Kera, or Cer, Ceros, Ceri, Cera, death, especially a violent death.
Polish	Krwawy, bloody, bloodthirsty, sanguinary.
Polish	Krwisty, sanguine. [death.
Turkish 907	Kirmak, to slaughter, massacre, cause wholesale
ManchuTartar	Kiarimbi, to kill, to make a carnage of enemies.
Sanscrit 222	Kara, Karas, killing, slaughter.
Arabic 189	Ihraa, killing.
Greek	Ares, Areos, Arei, murder, slaughter.
Cornish	Ar, or Har, slaughter.
Welsh	Aer, slaughter.
Gaelic	Iur, bloodshed, slaughter.
Gaelic	Ar, slaughter.
Irish	Ar, Ur, or Iur, slaughter.
Persian 182	Awara, ruin, desolation.
Persian 182	Awar, ruined, depopulated.
Arabic 1405	Hawr, throwing down, ruining, demolishing.
Irish	Ar, destruction.
Arabic 497	Hur, ruin, destruction.

Arabie 882	Aawr, or 885 Aayr, destroying.
Arabie 865	Aakr, destroying.
Hindu 149	Ukharna, to extirpate, to eradicate.
Hindu 149	Ukharu, an eradicator, &c.
Hindu 149	Ukhar, rooting up, extirpation, eradication.
Hebrew	Akr or Akar (אקר), to root up. Zeph. ii. 4, <i>Ekron shall be rooted up.</i>
Greek	Ekkeraizo, to cut off root and branch.
Greek	Keiro or Ceiro, to ravage or waste a country, especially by cutting down all the fruit trees.
Arabie 907	Ghayr, destroying, causing to perish.
Hindu 905	Chaur, spoiled, destroyed.
Quichu Peru	Cearuni, to waste.
Greek	Cheroo, Cheroso, to bereave, to strip bare, to make desolate.
Greek	Cherosis, Cherosos, Cherosei, bereavement, especially that of widowhood.
Hebrew	Grs or Garas (גרס), to drive out. Exod. xxxiv. 11, <i>I drive out</i> before thee the Amorite. Exod. xxiii. 28, which <i>shall drive out</i> the Hivite. Zeph. ii. 4, they <i>shall drive out</i> Ashdod.
Hebrew	Krz or Karaz (קרז), destruction. Jer. xlvi. 20, <i>destruction</i> cometh.
Greek	Keraizo, Keraiso, or Ceraizo, Ceraiso, to destroy utterly, to kill, to slaughter, to lay waste, to ravage.
Greek	Keraistes, Keraistou, or Ceraistes, Ceraistou, a ravager.

No. 155 *otherwise spelled* Gharem; words derived from No. 82 Krmv, Carmi, Charmi or Charmei are included with this name.

Norman	Crome, erime.
French	Crime, crime, guilt, an offence in law the penalty of which affects the person or carries infamy with it.
English	Crime, any great wickedness, iniquity or wrong, as treason, theft, robbery, arson, murder. Armorie—Crim.
Arabie 959	Kirim, a term of reproach.
Danish	Grim, stern, severe, sour.
English	Grum, sour, severe of countenance, surly.
Danish	Gram, sad, peevish.

Seoteh	Chirme, to be peevish, to be habitually complaining.
Seotch	Churm, to grumble.
Danish	Gram, envious, full of spite.
Anglo-Saxon	Graemian, or Gramian, to irritate, to provoke.
Swedish	Gram, angry.
English	Gram, angry.
French Romn	Grams, angry, enraged.
Icelandic	Gramr, wrath. Mid. High Ger.—Gram.
Icelandic	Grimmr, ferocity, sternness, wrath.
German	Grimm, fury, rage, wrath.
Anglo-Saxon	Gram, hostile.
Anglo-Saxon	Grim, savage, eruel, dire.
English	Grim, fierce, ferocious, horrible, frightful, sour, erabbed, peevish, surly.
English	Grim, fury. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Malayan 247	Karam, an interjection of threatening; Woe to
Arabie 519	Kharim, insolent. [thee!
Greek	Gauriama, arrogance, boasting.
Greek	Kurma, a swindler, a sharper.
Spanish	Garrama, imposition, an imposture or cheatery.
English	Cram, to lie or deeeive. (<i>Slang.</i>)
Sanserit 304	Grama, any number of men associated together.
Italian	Ciurma, a mob, a crowd.
Welsh	Garm, an outcry.
Anglo-Saxon	Cyrm, noise, uproar.
English	Churme, or Chirm, noise, elamour, confused noise.
Sanserit 304	Grama, a troop, especially a troop of soldiers.
Icelandic	Gramr, a warrior.
Seoteh	Gram, warlike.
Mandara A.	Gurumi, a bow.
ManehuTartar	Karma, a kind of arrow or harpoon, with five
Welsh	Gormu, to tend to force in, to invade. [points.
Norman	Carme, or Garne, the verses and songs which the bards sung before an engagement to animate the troops.
Greek	Charme, fight, battle, strife.
Irish	Grim, war, battle.
Greek	Curma or Kurma, booty, prey, spoil.
Irish	Curam, a prey, a prize.
Hebrew	Grm or Garam (גרם), to break. Numb. xxiv. 8, <i>shall break</i> their bones.
ManchuTartar	Karmimbi, to smash anything to pices.
Anglo-Saxon	Grama, injury.
Turkish 907	Kirim, wholesale slaughter.

- No. 156. Namm, Nahaman, Naaman, Naeman, Necman, Noeman, Noama or Nooma.
- Vei African Nyama, bad.
- Irish Neimh, evil. (Supplement.)
- Welsh Nam, a sin or offence, a fault.
- Arabic 1335 Numma, vice.
- Bambarra A. Nyama, a crime.
- Swahili A. Nyima, to refuse, to withhold from, not to give to.
- Persian 1335 Namu, useless, worthless.
- Persian 1335 Namu, idle, slothful.
- Gaelic Naim, a covenant.
- Hindu 2108 Nem, a vow, compact, agreement.
- Arabic 1335 Numma, fraud, perfidy. [son or excuse.
- Latin Nomen, a pretence, a pretext, a pretended rea-
- Spanish Noema, a sentence or discourse where one thing is meant and another spoken.
- Arabic 1333 Namm, telling or propagating falsehoods.
- Arabic 1333 Namm, calumniating, publishing the sayings or actions of others in order to create animosities.
- Arabic 1321 Naaamat, a crowd.
- Arabic 1335 Numma, enmity.
- Irish Namh, or Namha, an enemy.
- Swahili A. Nahma, to revenge.
- Persian 1335 Namu, a muster.
- Arabic 1346 Nim, a coat of mail.
- Dumi Nepal Numuu, an arrow.
- ManchuTartarNiamniemi, to shoot arrows from horseback.
- ManchuTartarNiamanien, a cavalry arrow.
- Greek Nomao, Noman, to manage or handle weapons skilfully, to wield, sway or brandish.
- Arabic 1321 Naaamat, an elevated banner, a sudden victory.
- Egyptian 444 Nammhu, to defeat.
- Egyptian 445 Nem, force.
- Egyptian 444 Nemm, to take, force, remove.
- Icelandic Nema, to take by force.
- Icelandic Nam, seizure.
- Anglo-Saxon Nacne, a seizing.
- Anglo-Saxon Name, a taking, seizing of goods.
- Anglo-Saxon Niman, to take away, seize, keep.
- Scotch Nam, to seize quickly and with some violence.
- Fijian Namu, to spoil gardens or plantations.
- English Nim, to take, to steal.
- English Nime, or Nim, to steal, to pilfer. (Wright's
- Egyptian 444 Nanum, to destroy. [Obsolete.)
- Irish Nom, destruction. (Supplement.)

No. 157. Ahy, Aboh, Ahoah, Ahoe, Ahi, Ihi, Ehi, Eehi, Achi, Achia, Agehis or Ageheis; words derived from No. 112 Hgy, Hagi, Haggi, Haggai, Agi, Aggi, Aggei. Aggeis or Augis are included with this name.

Manchu Tartar Ehe, bad, wicked, malignant.

Laos Siam Hai, bad.

Sgau-karen S. Aohh, bad.

Chinese I. 744 Hwae, bad.

Chin. III. 77 Haou, II. 141 Hwae, or Wae, II. 683 Wei, or II. 812, Yu, bad, vicious.

Chin. III. 351 Yew, crime, wickedness.

Chinese I. 407 Ye, crime, guilt.

Chin. II. 624 Hea, error, fraud, crime.

Chinese I. 382 How, shame, disgrace.

Chin. III. 376 He, shame, disgrace, having no sense of shame.

Chin. II. 800 Wei, vice.

Chin. III. 514 Wei, wicked, vicious.

Chin. III. 514 Wei, wicked.

English Wieke, wicked or wickedness. (Wright's *Ob-*
Quichua Peru Acuy, wicked. [solete.]

English Woghe, wrong, harm. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)

Sanscrit 6 Agha, going wrong, evil, misdeed, fault, sin, passion, impurity.

Hindu 157 Agh, sin, guilt.

Quichua Peru Hucha, sin.

Egyptian 373 Akau, bad.

Moan Pegu Hookah, bad. (*Asiatic Researches*, v. 286.)

Talain Siam Hakka, bad.

Mantshu Ekhe, bad. (Hunter's *Non-Aryan Dictionary.*)

Dungmali I. Ichie, bad.

Bengali Aehi, bad. (*Namsang Naga dialect.*)

Kota India Aga, bad.

Eskimo Ajo-rpok, he is bad.

Memo: "Rpok" is a conjugational terminal of verbs in this language.

Greek Ages, guilty.

Greek Agos, Ageos, Agei, pollution, guilt, abomination.

Hebrew Aks or Akas, ($\psi\kappa\upsilon$), perverse, froward. [ration.

Deut. xxxii. 5, a *perverse* and crooked gene-

Prov. xxviii. 18, he that is *perverse*.

Ps. ci. 4, a *froward* heart.

Chin. II. 308 Haou, III. 396, He, III. 678 E, or III. 514, Wei, perverse.

Chin. III. 677 Wei, perverse, ungovernable.

Chin. II. 261 Yuh, perverse, obstinate and contumelious.

- Chin. II. 140 Yew, perverseness of disposition.
 Chin. II. 207 Yaou, perverse, obstinate.
 Manchu Tartar Ouaihou, contrary to reason and good manners.
 Chin. II. 237 Yaou, perverse and quarrelsome.
 Chinese II.84 Yaou, precipitate and perverse.
 Chinese II.84 E, precipitate and boisterous from things not suc-
 Chin. III.748 Woo, boisterous, violent. [ceeding well.
 Chin. II. 601 Hwa, barbarous.
 Chin. III.414 Wei, a barbarous foreigner.
 Circassian 103 Eyeyeh, wild.
 Chin. III.377 Ho, or Heaou, a stern, severe, cruel appearance,
 a harsh, stern, loud voice.
 Chinese I.658 He, cruel.
 Ibu African Ojo, cruel.
 Turkish 500 Uj, revenge, vengeance.
 Swedish Agg, grudge, spite, rancour.
 English Agg, a grudge, a spite. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Chinese I.610 Heae, dislikes.
 French Hair, Haissant, Hai, to hate, detest, dislike.
 Chin. II. 152 Yae, to hate.
 Chin. II. 163 Yaou, resentment, hatred.
 Chin. II. 159 Heae, resentment.
 Chinese II. 11 Yew, resentful feeling.
 Chinese I. 665 Yn, or 676 He, envious.
 Chinese I. 674 Hae, or He, discontented, envious.
 Chinese I. 610 Heae, jealousies, envy.
 New Zealand Hae, envy, jealousy.
 Chin. II. 270 E, to treat with disrespect.
 Chin. III. 358 Wei, to insult, to vilify.
 Chinese I. 693 Hwuy, to slander, to vilify (II. 430 and III.
 373, the same).
 Chin. III. 378 Yaou, to slander by idle stories.
 Chin. III. 364 Woo, to charge falsely, to accuse the innocent.
 Chin. III. 366 Woo, slanderous vilifying speech.
 Chinese I. 106 Woo, to behave contemptuously to, to ridicule,
 to turn what is good to ridicule.
 Chin. III. 381 Hoo, to speak in an angry insulting manner.
 Chin. III. 353 Haou, to insult.
 Chin. III. 366 Heaou, rude speech, disrespectful language.
 Greek Aikia, or Acikic, injurious insulting treatment,
 an affront or outrage.
 New Zealand Aweke, to tease or annoy, a teasing, an annoy-
 Zulu Kafir Oka, to incense or stir up passion. [ance.
 Latin Acuo, to provoke.
 English Agg, to incite, to provoke. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Swahili A. Iga, to mock, to imitate.

- Arabic 1384 Hijaa, railing at, bitter words, reproach.
 ChineseI.375 Ho, to speak, angrily, to blame.
 Chin.III.353 Ho, to speak loudly and in anger, to rail at or
 Chin.III.698 How, loud speech. [traduce.
 Chin.III.376 He, to abuse.
 ChineseI.382 How, III. 356 Heue, or III. 350 Wa, abuse.
 Chin.III.350 Wa, railing.
 Chin.III.350 Wa, anger.
 Chin. II. 714 Hwa, to look with anger.
 Chin.III.391 Wei, anger and clamour.
 Chin. II. 144 Hwuy, or Wei, anger, rage.
 Chin.III.356 Heue, anger, angry speech.
 ChineseI.437 Heae, the sound or voice of anger.
 ChineseI.143 He, anger.
 ChineseI.422 E, the sound of anger or indignation.
 ChineseI.370 Ho, great indignation and anger.
 ChineseI.445 Hih, or Hea, anger, the tone of anger, to
 threaten, to oppose or intimidate by threaten-
 Chin.III.376 He, the anger of a mean man. [ing.
 New Zealand Haua, angry, anger without a cause.
 ManchuTartarHiahou, a cry of fury.
 Arabic 1381 Haaij, anger, rage; furious, rampant.
 English Auk, or Ack, angry, ill-natured. (Wright's
Obsolete.)
 English Hig, a passion, a violent commotion. (Wright's
 Ibu African Igui, passion, anger. [*Obsolete.*)
 Ibu African Oka, dispute.
 English Aggie, to dispute, to murmur. (Wright's *Obso-*
 Icelandic Agg, brawl, strife. [*lete.*)
 English Wage, to contend. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)
 Arabic 467 Hijaa, contending, conflicting.
 Arabic 467 Hajj, violent opposition, dissension.
 Arabic 468 Hujjat, altercation, disputation.
 Chin. II. 122 Heae, to litigate.
 ChineseI.426 Heaou, to wrangle.
 Chin.III.783 Heih, long disputes and wrangling, resentments,
 bitter animosities, quarrels.
 New Zealand Whawhai, to quarrel.
 Chin. II. 451 Woo, low, filthy, depraved. [guage.
 Chin.III.391 Wei, to communicate bad words or vicious lan-
 Chin.III.169 Yew, useless flowers in a corn field, weeds, tares :
 also vicious speech.
 Chin.III.330 Hwuy, coarse, vulgar.
 Chinese I. 17 Hea, inferior, mean, vulgar.
 Chin.III.439 Heih, to walk furtively, like a thief.
 English Hake, to sneak about. (Wright's *Obsolete.*)

- Persian 1410 Yaja, a vagabond.
 Arabic 1357 Wajiy, worthless.
 Persian 1380 Haja, or Haju, abject, vile.
 Greek Auche, boasting, pride. [that.
 Greek Aucheo, to boast, to plume oneself on, to boast
 New Zealand Whakai, to look at oneself in vain admiration.
 Zulu Kaffir Wawa, empty, bragging talk.
 ChineseI.369 Woo, to talk loud, to talk big.
 ChineseI.454 Hih, or Hwuh, to brag, to boast.
 Chin.III.349 Heu, boasting, to brag, to talk big.
 ChineseI.427 Heaou, boasting, talking big.
 Chin.III.382 Heu, empty, extravagant, incoherent talk.
 ChineseI.442 Yo, or O, a boasting tone of voice.
 Chin.III.446 Yih, walking in a swaggering manner.
 ChineseI.122 Ya, or 174 Heaou, proud.
 Sanscrit 1163 Ha, pride.
 Welsh Ha, haughty, proud, arrogant.
 Persian 187 Uya, a lazy, idle, slothful fellow.
 Chinese I. 85 E, careless, idle.
 Chin. II. 812 Yu, lazy.
 ChineseI.856 Yu, lazy, idle, lounging.
 Egyptian 539 Uka, idle, idleness.
 Scotch Yaag, to importune incessantly.
 Hindu 2202 Hauka, cupidity, greed, covetousness.
 Arabic 867 Aikkis, or 886 Aaykas, a miser.
 Arabic 41 Akhass, avaricious.
 Arabic 1357 Wajiy, avaricious.
 ChineseI.666 Hoo, avaricious.
 Chinese I. 42 E, to covet, to desire.
 Arabic 1408 Haya, being covetous.
 New Zealand Haua, cowardly.
 Arabic 883 Auwak, a coward.
 Hindu 244 Eka, combining together, conspiracy.
 Chin. III. 66 Heih, to gather and unite together.
 ChineseI.328 Ye, to unite together.
 Chin. II. 316 Hwuy, to unite: an association; a club.
 Irish Aoi, a confederacy or compact.
 Gaelic Aoi, a compact.
 Arabic 1354 Waay, a promise, promising.
 Chin. II. 601 Hwa, tricky, crafty, deceitful.
 Chin.III.875 Hea, crafty, wily, injurious. [craft.
 Chin.III.350 Yaou, wily stratagem and artifice; demoniacal
 Chin. I. 665 Yu, specious and artful.
 Chin.III.606 Yu, to peep and spy through a door.
 Chin.III.697 He, to spy or peep at a person.
 Chin.III.338 We, to peep, to spy, to look furtively.

- Chin. III. 391 Wei, to deceive, deceitful.
 Chin. III. 358 Wei, or 370 Woo, to deceive, to impose upon.
 Chin. III. 364 Woo, or 353 Haou, to deceive.
 Chin. II. 154 Hwo, to delude as impostors do, whether regarding politics, the cure of diseases, the telling of fortunes or false religions.
 Chinese I. 632 Hwo, false, deceitful.
 Chin. III. 364 Woo, false, fallacious, deceitful, erroneous.
 Chinese I. 156 Wei, false, deceitful, fraudulent.
 Chinese I. 168 E, false, doubtful.
 Chinese I. 116 He, to appear right in the face and be wrong in the heart.
 Chin. III. 690 Ho, to turn the head aside, and look sily or im-
 Chin. III. 349 Heu, hypocritically. [pertinently.
 Chinese I. 651 Woo, a woman who conquers by her flattering
 Chinese I. 386 Wa, a flattering wheedling tone. [arts.
 Chin. III. 370 Yu, flattery, adulation.
 Chin. II. 722 Ya, to flatter.
 Quichua Peru Hauini, to flatter.
 Hindu 2164 Haha, flattery.
 Chin. II. 256 Ho, *otherwise* Wo, to seduce to evil for one's own interest.
 Chinese I. 335 Yew, to entice or seduce.
 Chinese I. 391 Yew, to induce, to seduce.
 Turkish 472 Ighwa, a seducing, a turning from rectitude.
 Anglo-Saxon Waegan, to deceive, to falsify, to lie, to illude.
 New Zealand Whakawai, to beguile, to deceive; deception.
 English Hook, to deceive by artifice, to trap, ensnare, and afterwards retain by force.
 English Hoax, to deceive, juggle, trick.
 Sanscrit 821 Yoga, fraud, deceit, an artifice.
 Romany Yokki, expert at filching, ringing the changes, telling fortunes and other Gypsy arts.
 Ako African Eke, a lie.
 Ibu African Oha, a falsehood. a lie.
 Chin. II. 601 Hwa, lying.
 Chinese I. 302 Hwuy, a multitude.
 Chinese I. 470 Ho, to meet or assemble together.
 Chinese I. 572 Ho, a band, crew or company.
 Chin. III. 506 Hcuh, the appearance of a crowd walking.
 New Zealand Hca, a multitude.
 Arabic 1354 Waay, a multitude, a number of men.
 Arabic 498 Hawk, a great multitude.
 Welsh Haig, a multitude.
 New Zealand Ika, a body of men.
 Quichua Peru Auca, a traitor.

- Arabic 832 Aakk, rebellious.
 Hindu 2214 Yaghi, a rebel.
 Chin. II. 308 Haou, or III. 396 He, rebellious.
 Chinese I. 400 Woo, to rebel against, to oppose, to rush against;
 refractory, contumacious.
 Chin. II. 581 Woo, to rebel against, to oppose.
 Chin. III. 226 Woo, to rise in opposition to.
 Chin. II. 154 Hwo, to cause disorder.
 Arabic 884 Aayy, exciting to sedition and discord.
 Arabic 883 Aawaaa, noise, cry, clamour, tumult.
 Persian 182 Awa, clamour.
 Chinese I. 357 Hwa, a loud noise.
 Chin. II. 601 Hwa, disorderly.
 Chin. II. 256 Heaou, confusion and disturbance.
 Chin. III. 770 Heaou, clamour, noise, vociferation.
 Chin. III. 369 Haou, a clamorous noise.
 Chin. III. 599 Heih, to make a clamour and disturbance.
 Chinese I. 390 Ho, or Yihyih, the voices of many persons.
 Chinese I. 368 Yaou, tumultuous noise.
 Chinese I. 411 Yae, or Ho, a clamorous sound or shout.
 Chin. III. 608 Yae, clamour and disturbance.
 Arabic 1371 Waay, or Waaa, clamours, confused noises.
 Arabic 1358 Wahy, clamour, murmur, noise of a crowd.
 Chin. II. 511 Wei, a confused disorderly appearance.
 Fijian Ue, tumultuous, dissatisfied.
 Manchu Tartar Hiahambi, to be upside down, pele-mele.
 Galla African Eya, a tumult.
 Galla African Eiya, noise, clamour, exclamation.
 Greek Eche, sound in general, but especially used by
 Homer, of the confused noise of a crowd.
 Polish Huk, roar, din.
 Icelandic Agi, turbulence, uproar, disorder.
 Arabic 1371 Wagha, tumult, noise, clamour.
 Anglo-Saxon Wiga, or Wihga, a warrior, a soldier.
 Latin Eques, a man of arms among the Romans. a
 knight or cavalier, the cavalry of an army.
 New Zealand Hoia, a soldier.
 Quichua Peru Hayu, an enemy.
 Quichua Peru Auca, an enemy.
 Irish Oech, an enemy.
 Irish Aice, a troop.
 Welsh Aig, a troop or company.
 Gascon — Aigo.
 Anglo-Saxon Wig, military force. armies.
 Latin Acies, Aciei, a battalion, an army in battalia.
 Ibu African Uke, an army.

- Patagonian Waike, a lance.
 Greek Eccheie, or Egcheie, or Ecchos or Egchos, a spear or lance.
 Greek Ecchsi-cheiros, wielding the spear, living by [war.
 Oloma African Ukasc, a spear.
 Opanda A. Okasa, a spear.
 Eki African Oko, a spear; *Yoruba, Yagba, Dsumu*, and *Oworo*, African, the same.
 Basa African Ako, a spear.
 Igala African Okua, a spear.
 Bini African Oga, a spear.
 Kupa African Akoa, a spear.
 Nupe African Ekoa, a spear.
 Ako African Ika, or Aka, a spear.
 Tumbuktu A. Yagi, a spear.
 Nufi African Yukwa, a spear.
 M'bamba A. Yuo, *plural* Ayno, a spear, spears.
 Ntere African Yuo, a spear; *Mutsaya, Babuma* and *Bumbete*, African, the same.
 Chinese II. 26 Yih, a spear or lance of a particular description.
 Hwida A. Ohua, a spear; *Dahome* and *Mahi*, African, the [same.
 FrenchRomn Haa, a sword.
 Mahi African Ohi, a sword.
 Hwida A. Ohiya, a sword.
 Murundo A. Iwa, a sword.
 Yala African Yewa, a sword.
 Adampe A. Eyi, a sword.
 Dahome A. Ohui, a sword.
 Mbofia A. Oke, a sword.
 Aro African Oge, a sword; *Akurakura*, African, the same.
 Eregba A. Ikoe, a sword.
 Anan African Ikoa, a sword.
 Egyptian 374 Akh, to shoot, to let fly.
 Persian 1396 Hika, a kind of sling.
 Okam African Uyug, a bow.
 Bagba African Aguo, a bow.
 Turkish 1132 Yay, a bow.
 Chin. II. 617 Yaou, a certain kind of bow.
 Chin. II. 107 Yu, a bow.
 Chin. III. 345 Huh, Hwuh, or Ho, a kind of quiver for arrows.
 Chin. III. 671 Hoo, a case for arrows, a quiver.
 Chin. II. 826 Hoo, a case for arrows.
 Chinese I. 297 E, a case for bows and arrows, a quiver.
 Konguan A. Ewa, a quiver.
 Igu African Ahagwa, a quiver.
 Hwida A. Ogo, a quiver.

- IthweAfrican Ako, a quiver.
 Zulu Kafir Yika, a quiver.
 Yerukala I. Yikke, an arrow.
 Abadsa A. Ake, an arrow.
 Aro African Ako, an arrow *Isoama, Ibu, and Mbofia*, African,
 Turkish 507 Ok, an arrow. [the same.
 Hwida A. Oga, an arrow.
 Sinhalese I. Igaha, an arrow.
 Quichua Peru Huachi, an arrow.
 Chin. III. 576 How, a particular kind of arrow.
 Chin. II. 104 Yih, an arrow with a string attached to it.
 Japanese Ya, an arrow.
 IthweAfrican Uhai, an arrow.
 Yala African Oyi, an arrow.
 Gaelic Iui, an arrow.
 Chin. III. 557 Yue, weapons of war.
 Chin. III. 578 Yay, a certain weapon.
 Chin. II. 348 Heae, a general term for all weapons, the lance,
 spear, bow, arrow, &c.
 Egyptian 530 Aka, a battle-axe. (Vol. I.)
 Greek Ake, an edge or point. [or instrument.
 Greek Akis, a point, barb, splinter, any pointed weapon
 Latin Equus, Equi, an engine of war, called also
 Greek Aigis, a shield. [*Aries.*
 English Aegis, a shield or defensive armour.
 French Romn Ecu, a species of shield.
 Chin. III. 242 Haou, a soldier's helmet.
 Chin. III. 400 Haou, a certain sort of helmet.
 Chinese I. 70 Yih, warlike.
 Chin. III. 624 Woo, barracks, cantonments, a place where a de-
 tachment of soldiers resides. (Also on I. 536.)
 Chin. III. 744 Heae, to sound an alarm with a drum; to rouse
 the attention of an army.
 Sanscrit 1163 Ha, war.
 Mbofia A. Aha, war.
 Hwida A. Ahua, war; *Dahome* and *Mahi*, African, the
 Isiele African Aya, war. [same.
 Yasgua A. Ewa, war.
 Tumu A. Uwe, or We, war.
 Ndob African Uwei, war.
 New Zealand Whawhai, war.
 Persian 1371 Wagha, war.
 Hindu 2140 Wagha, war.
 Anglo-Saxon Wig, war, warfare.
 Polish Wojowac, to wage war.
 Polish Wojak, a warrior.

Polish	Wojsko, an army.	
Polish	Wojaczka, war, warfare.	
Polish	Wojenny, relating to war.	
Polish	Wojna, war.	
Hindu 2205	Haija, war.	
Sanscrit 115	Aji, war.	
Abadsa A.	Oge, war.	
Isoama A.	Ogo, war; <i>Aro</i> , African, the same.	
Aku African	Ogu, war (and in 13 other dialects, the same).	
Kupa African	Oku, war; <i>Esitako</i> and <i>Puka</i> , African, the same.	
Ihewe African	Okue, war.	
Basa African	Iku, war.	
Nupe African	Ekue, war; <i>Esitako</i> , <i>Ebe</i> , <i>Opanda</i> and <i>Igu</i> , African, the same.	
Asante A.	Eko, war; <i>Akurakura</i> , African, the same.	
Kano African	Yaki, war; <i>Kadzina</i> , African, the same.	
Haussa A.	Yaiki, war.	
Quichua Peru	Auccay, war.	
Basa African	Ogeasa, war.	
Kamuku A.	Agiasa, war.	
ManchuTartar	Ikoumbi, to lay in ambush so as to effect a	
Arabic 867	Aakh, attacking, charging.	[surprise.
Arabic 1372	Wikaa, attacking, rushing upon.	
Arabic 40	Akhz, assailing.	
Hindu 2141	Wika, an attack in battle.	
Chin.III. 484	Yih, to attack, to invade.	
Chin.III. 583	Yaou, an impetuous attack and dreadful slaughter.	
ManchuTartar	Ouambi, to kill with a sword or arrow.	[ter.
MauchuTartar	Oua! kill!	
Chin.III. 403	Hwuy, to strike or attack each other.	
New Zealand	Whawhai, to fight.	
Chinese I. 426	Heaou, to fight.	
Chin. II. 740	He, to fight, to war.	
Quichua Peru	Auccani, to fight.	
Arabic 1372	Wikaa, fighting.	
Arabic 197	Ikaa, fighting furiously.	
Greek	Ioke, the battle din.	[arc intermixed.
Arabic 197	Iaak, a fierce battle in which the combatants	
Arabic 1374	Wakiaat, plural Wakaaia, an action, battle,	
Turkish 1113	Wakia, a battle.	[combat.
QuichuaPeru	Auccay, a battle.	
Latin	Acies, Aciei, a battle.	
Gaelic	Ach, a skirmish.	
Irish	Ach, a skirmish.	
Irish	Agh, a conflict.	
Gaelic	Agh, battle, conflict.	

- Anglo-Saxon Wig, a battle.
 Persian 1371 Wagha, battle.
 Hindu 2140 Wagha, a battle.
 Turkish 1111 Wagha, battle, combat, fight.
 Arabic 467 Haja, conflict, battle.
 Sanscrit 115 Aji, a battle, fighting.
 Turkish 1124 Heyja, battle, combat, fight.
 Hindu 2205 Haija, a battle, a conflict.
 Sanscrit 1163 Ha, a battle.
 Galla African Aie, to take as booty.
 Egyptian 367 Auua, to steal, to take away.
 Egyptian 367 Auau, to take, to rob.
 Egyptian 367 Auai, to rob.
 Egyptian 370 Auai, to steal, to ravish.
 Egyptian 538 Uha, to sack.
 Egyptian 539 Uka, to rob.
 QuichuaPeru Huayecani, to rob.
 Norman Hacher, to plunder.
 Persian 1380 Haehidan, to seize, to carry off.
 WolofAfrican Yakhha, spoil,
 Circassian101 Ohkah, to spoil.
 Greek Aco or Ago, to sweep a country, to carry off as
 Hindustani 64 Akhz, taking, seizing, hostility. [booty.
 Icelandic Aegja, to scare, to frighten.
 Hebrew Hga or Haga (חגה), a terror.
 Isaiah xix. 17, the land of Judah shall be a
 Swaheli A. Uoga, fear. [terror.
 Chin. II. 600 Hee, fear; also to terrify, to intimidate.
 Chin. II. 315 Ho, to intimidate.
 Fanti African Ahiya, danger.
 New Zealand Wehi, terrible; as "*He tangata wehi*, a terrible
 Chin. II. 776 Ho, injury, evil. [man."
 Chin. II. 763 Hwuy, or I. 843 Hae, to injure.
 Chin. III. 77 Haou, to spoil, to injure, to render void.
 Chin. II. 422 Heue, or Hwih, to ruin and spoil.
 Chinese I. 106 Woo, to injure.
 Chinese I. 316 Wei, to rush down, to ruin.
 Chinese I. 328 Ye, to injure.
 Chin. II. 422 Yaon, to injure other creatures.
 Greek Lao, to damage.
 WolofAfrican Yakhhe, to damage.
 Egyptian 373 Akan, violent. violence.
 Hebrew Akh or Akah (אָכָה), oppression. [wicked.
 Ps. lv. 3, because of *the oppression of the*
 Hebrew Ygh (יָגַח), to vex, afflict, cause grief.
 Job xix. 2, how long *will ye vex* my soul.

Isaiah li. 23, in the hand of them that *afflict*.
Lam. iii. 32, though he *cause grief*.

- Chinese I. 554 Ya, to crush, to oppress.
Chin. II. 104 Yih, to seize territory.
Hebrew Hyh or Hayh (היח), a calamity.
Job vi. 2, oh that my grief and my *calamity*
were laid in the balances together.
Chinese I. 843 Hae, calamitous, detrimental.
Chin. II. 776 Ho, calamity, misfortune.
Chin. III. 350 Yaou, calamity.
Chin. III. 583 Yaou, to murder or kill entirely.
Circassian 100 Oohkey, to murder.
Greek Aco or Ago, to break.
Greek Ace or Age, a breaking, crushing, wounding, a
fragment, piece, splinter, a misfortune.
Turkish 1138 Yikmak, to throw down or demolish.
Persian 1419 Yahidan, to ruin, destroy, demolish, crase.
Egyptian 396 Hai, destruction.
Chin. III. 609 Hih, or Hwa, rending, breaking, splitting.
Chin. II. 430 Hwuy, to break to pieces.
Chin. II. 763 Hwuy, II. 776 Ho, or I. 586, E, to destroy.
Chin. II. 426 E, II. 776 Ho, or III. 583 Yaou, to exterminate.
Chin. II. 227 Ya, to pluck up, to eradicate.
Chin. III. 484 Yih, to scatter, to disperse.
Chin. II. 315 Ho, to expel, to drive out.
Egyptian 538 Uha, to lay waste.
Swahili A. Ukiwa, desolation, a solitude where people once
Fanti African Akwaih, a wilderness. [were.]
Chin. III. 554 Yay, a wilderness.
Chinese I. 194 Yay, a wild common.

No. 157 *otherwise spelled* Achim or Achium.

- Arabic 865 Aukam, or Aakam, a man of bad disposition.
Arabic 1396 Hakim, a malignant intermeddler.
Swahili A. Ugumu, hardness, difficulty.
Ibu African Iachem, to accuse.
Malayan 2 Achum, to provoke, exasperate, to incense.
Greek Auchema, a boast, a boasting.
Icelandic Hegoma, to speak falsely.
Portuguese Agomia, a kind of poniard.
Egyptian 342 Akm, a buckler.
Egyptian 343 Akam, a shield. (See also Vol. I. p. 455, the
Arabic 1372 Wikam, a sword. [same.]
Greek Aichme, a spear, dart, javelin or arrow.
Greek Aichme, a body of spear bearers. [brigade.]
Latin Agema, a battalion of horse, foot, a squadron or

Arabic 1371	Waghm, <i>plural</i> Awgham, war, battle.
Greek	Aichme, war, battle.
Arabic 868	Aakm, attacking, rushing upon.
Turkish 1137	Yaghma, booty, plunder, sacking, plundering.
Persian 1415	Yaghma, prey, plunder, spoil, ravishment, booty, pillage, sacking.
Hindu 2218	Yaghma, plunder, booty, spoil, pillage, rapine.
Arabic 1371	Waghm, <i>plural</i> Awgham, force, violence.
Arabic 1359	Wakhim, hurtful, disastrous, injurious.
New Zealand	Whakahemo, to consume.
Egyptian 458	Achm, to annihilate. (Vol. I.)

No. 158. Ras, Rus, Ruas, Rhos, Ros, Rosh or Rosch.

Magyar	Rosz, bad.
Italian	Reezza, a crime or fault.
Hebrew	Rsh or Rash (רשע), to do wickedly, to be wicked. 2 Chron. xx. 35, who <i>did</i> very wickedly. Dan. xi. 32, and such as <i>do</i> wickedly. Job x. 7, thou knowest that <i>I am</i> not
Hebrew	Rsh or Rash (רשע), the wicked, guilty. [<i>wicked</i> . Ex. xxiii. 7, I will not justify <i>the wicked</i> . Ps. xxvii. 12, <i>the wicked</i> plotteth against the just. Num. xxxv. 31, a murderer who is <i>guilty</i> of
Persian 637	Rosh, wicked, bad tempered, inhuman. [<i>death</i> .
Sanscrit 851	Rosha, anger, rage, wrath, fury.
Hindu 1197	Rosh, or 1196 Ros, anger, rage.
English	Rase, anger. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Persian 643	Ris, anger.
Persian 644	Rish, violence, atrocity, fury.
Persian 620	Rush, an angry roll of the eye.
French Romn	Rios, a debate, a dispute, a brawl.
Italian	Ressa, strife, a quarrel, a dispute.
Latin	Rixa, strife, jar, debate, dispute, altercation, quarrel, a brawling, squabbling.
Spanish	Rixa, a scuffle, a disturbance, a dispute.
Portuguese	Reixa, a brawling or scolding, a strife in words.
French	Rixe, an altercation, quarrel, dispute, a wraugling, a scuffle, an affray.
English	Rixy, quarrelsome. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Welsh	Rhyseu, to be very stubborn.
Malayan 154	Risau, a vagabond, an outlaw, a lawless person.
English	Rush, anything proverbially worthless.
English	Rese, a boast. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Rous, boasting. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)

Icelandic	Raus, big, loud talk.
Icelandic	Rausa, to talk loud and fast. Shetland—Ruz, to boast.
Latin	Reses, idle, slothful, lazy.
Malayan 154	Rahsiya, a secret design or enterprise.
Persian 645	Riwiz, machination, treachery, fraud, imposture.
English	Ruse, artifice, trick, stratagem, fraud, wile,
French	Ruse, a trick, a scheme to deceive. [deceit.
French	Ruse, artful, deceitful, cunning, crafty, sly.
Turkish 708	Rashi, one who gives bribe to a government officer.
Arabic 621	Rashw, corrupting a judge or governor with presents to gain a cause.
Arabic 621	Rishwat, plural Risha, or Rusha, a bribe.
Arabic 605	Rashi, a briber.
Swahili A.	Rushwa, a bribe.
Scotch	Rasch, or Rash, a crowd.
Italian	Ressa, a crowd.
Scotch	Rushie, a broil, a tumult.
Sanscrit 846	Risa, an enemy.
English	Reyse, to make an inroad or military expedi- tion. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Reze, a quarrel, a fight, a military expedition on an enemy's country.
French Romn	Rcse, a military excursion, an inroad of men at
Anglo-Saxon	Resc, an attack, an invasion. [arms.
Anglo-Saxon	Raesan, to attack or fall upon.
Welsh	Rhysiaw, to rush violently.
Swedish	Rusa, to rush.
English	Rush, a violent driving forward, an impetuous motion, as a <i>rush</i> of troops.
English	Rees, or Res, onslaught. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Scotch	Rasch, or Rasche, the clashing of arms.
Irish	Rcas, a skirmish.
Persian 617	Raz, a battle.
Hindu 1170	Raz, a battle.
English	Raas, to snatch, to take from. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Raise, a robbery. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Rusion, Rusiou, plural Rusia, booty, plunder, prey, that which is seized and dragged away.
Greek	Rusiazoz, to seize and drag away as one's own property or as a slave.
Arabic 642	Rahis, savage, cruel.
Sanscrit 846	Risa, injury.
Sanscrit 847	Rish, 850 Rus, or 851 Rush, to injure.
Persian 644	Rish, violence, atrocity.
Persian 643	Ris, forc, violence.

English	Rees, or Res, violence. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Cornish	Reux, misfortune. (<i>Borlase.</i>) [slaughter.
Spanish	Riza, ravage, ruin, destruction, havoc, great
Hebrew	Rzh or Razh (רצח), a murderer; to murder. Num. xxxv. 30, the <i>murderer</i> shall be put to death. Jerem. vii. 9, will ye steal and <i>murder</i> . Hos. vi. 9, the company of priests <i>murder</i> .
Persian 618	Ras, a destroyer.
Greek	Rasso, or Arasso, to dash down, overthrow. shiver, shatter, burst. [ground.
French	Raser, to demolish, to overthrow, to raze to the
English	Rase, to level with the ground. to overthrow, Armorie—Raza. [to destroy.
English	Raze, to overthrow, to destroy, to demolish, to efface, to extirpate.
Sanscrit 847	Rish, to destroy or ruin.

No. 158 *otherwise spelled* Arus.

Arabie 474	Haraz, wicked.
French Romn	Aourse, wicked.
Arabie 474	Haraz, or Hariz, unsound, vitiated, depraved in body, mind or principles.
Polish	Urwis, a worthless profligate.
Arabie 460	Hariz, vicious, bad.
Arabic 845	Airaz, a corrupting, vitiating, spoiling.
English	Worse, more bad, more evil. more depraved or
Arabic 1389	Harash, being bad in disposition. [corrupt.
Arabic 851	Airriz, one who lays stumbling blocks in the way
Arabic 1389	Harish, cruel, rough, unfeeling. [of others.
German	Harsch, harsh, rough.
English	Harsh, rough, hard, severe, abusive.
Arabic 851	Airriz, one who calls bad names, abusive.
Arabie 472	Hirash, exasperating, setting by the ears.
Arabie 1388	Hirash, setting men together by the ears.
Arabic 472	Hiraz, jesting in a manner bordering on reviling and abuse.
French Romn	Aourser, to have a bad temper, to become furious.
Arabie 59	Arsh, disagreement, dissension, discord, altercation, squabble, provocation, quarrel.
Arabic 474	Haraz, good for nothing.
French Romn	Harouce, a proud man.
Arabic 847	Aaras, being proud and insolent.
Persian 1380	Harish, vanity, vainglory, boasting.
Hindustan 86	Aras, idleness, laziness.

- Arabic 1389 Harish, indolent.
 Arabic 474 Haraz, slothful.
 Arabic 851 Airriz, busy in useless and trifling pursuits.
 French Romn Aourse, covetous.
 Turkish 649 Hariss, covetous.
 Turkish 648 Hirss, avidity, cupidity.
 Hindu 956 Haris, covetous, avaricious.
 Arabic 63 Aruz, avaricious, covetous.
 Arabic 472 Haris, *plural*, 476. Hurras, or Hurasaa, covetous.
 Arabic 58 Arz, drawing back through avarice.
 Arabic 473 Hirs, avarice, cupidity.
 Arabic 474 Haraz, being cowardly, a coward.
 Arabic 58 Arzaa, most cowardly.
 Welsh Arwaes, an earnest or pledge.
 Gaelic Urras, a security, surety or bail.
 French Romn Harouee, a cheat.
 Arabic 848 Airz, one who imposes on others with follies and
 Sanscrit 1176 Hrish, to lie, to speak falsely. [lies.
 Arabic 55 Ars, exciting, stirring up one against another.
 Arabic 473 Harsh, *plural* Hirash, a crowd.
 Hindu 1451 Araz, a muster of troops.
 Arabic 848 Aaraz, an army.
 Arabic 848 Aarz, a large army.
 Polish Orez, a weapon, arms.
 French Romn Hars, a bow for shooting arrows.
 French Romn Harasse, a large shield.
 French Herisse, armed at all points.
 Nso African Yirs, war.
 French Romn Arras, the Flemish call to arms.
 Arabic 1418 Yurish, an assault, attack, storm.
 Hindu 2223 Yurish, an assault, storm, invasion.
 Turkish 1144 Yuruyush, a charge, an assault.
 Icelandic Aras, an assault, an attack.
 English Worse, to put to disadvantage, to overthrow, to
 damage.
 Latin Arrosor, one who plunders or robs.
 Arabic 848 Aaraz, prey, spoil, plunder.
 Arabic 473 Hars, stealing.
 Sanscrit 85 Arsa, damage, hurt.
 Polish Uraza, offence, injury, wrong.
 Turkish 812 Ariza, a misfortune.
 Arabic 831 Aariz, a misfortune. evil. [pressor.
 Hebrew Aryz (עריץ), the violent, terrible ones, the op-
 Ps. lxxxvi. 14, the assemblies of *violent* men.
 Isaiah xxv. 4, a blast of the *terrible ones*.
 Job xv. 20, to the *oppressor*.

Hebrew	Arz or Araz (אָרַז), to oppress. Ps. x. 10, that the man of the earth <i>may no more oppress.</i>
Basque	Arrasa, carnage, destruction. (<i>See French Romane Dictionary</i> under Arraser.)
Persian 1388	Hiras, dread, fear, terror.
Turkish 1119	Hirass, fear, terror, fright.
French	Harasser, to wear out, to harass.
English	Harass, to waste, spoil, devastate, desolate.
Arabic 846	Aars, tearing up forcibly.
Greek	Arasso, to dash in pieces.
French Romn	Arraser, to demolish.
English	Erase, to destroy, efface, obliterate, destroy to the foundation. [to possess.]
Hebrew	Yrs or Yaras (יָרַשׁ), to drive out, to dispossess, Joshua xxiii. 5, and <i>drive them from out of your sight.</i> Num. xxi. 32, <i>drove out</i> the inhabitants. 2 Chron. xx. 7, <i>didst drive out</i> the inhabitants. [inhabitants.] Num. xxxiii. 53, <i>ye shall dispossess</i> the Judges xi. 23, the Lord God hath <i>dispossessed</i> the Amorites. Deut. iv. 1, go in and <i>possess</i> the land.
Hebrew	Hrs or Haras (הָרַס), to throw down, destroy; destruction. Isaiah xvi. 17, <i>destroyed</i> the cities. Jer. l. 15, her walls are <i>thrown down.</i> Isaiah xix. 18. the city of <i>destruction.</i>

No. 158 *otherwise spelled* Rpa. Rapha. Raphah or Raphe.

Hausa Africa	Rafia, wrong.
New Zealand	Rupahu, angry, finding fault. [Obsolete.]
English	Rip, to chide, to be very violent. (Wright's
Latin	Rabies, Rabiei, fury, rage, fierceness.
Portuguese	Raiva, or Rayva, fury, rage, violent anger.
French Romn	Riviaux, insults.
Spanish	Rifa, a scuffle, a contest, a dispute.
Sanscrit 846	Repha, low, vile, contemptible.
French	Rape, shabby, threadbare.
Scotch	Rip, anything base or useless.
English	Rip, a mean or worthless thing or person. refuse. (Webster's <i>Dictionary</i> by Goodrich and
English	Rap, to boast. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>) [Porter.]
Icelandic	Raup, boasting.

Icelandic	Raupá, to vaunt.
New Zealand	Rupahu, blustering.
Sanskrit 846	Riph, to boast.
English	Ruff, pride.
Welsh	Rhyf, arrogance, pride.
German	Ranfer, a bully, a bravo, a swaggerer.
English	Raff, idle, dissolute. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Greek	Rypáo, or Rupáo, or Rupoo, to be sordid, stingy.
Greek	Rypos, Rypou, or Rupos, Rupou, stinginess, sordidness, meanness.
Welsh	Rhaib, a greediness or voracity.
French Romn	Reube, swindling.
Irish	Reabh, a wile, craft, trick.
Gaelic	Reabh, a trick, cunning.
Scotch	Rap, a cheat, an impostor.
Scotch	Rip, a cheat.
Sanskrit 846	Rip, to deceive, to cheat ; also fraud, guile.
Persian 645	Reva, deceit, fraud.
Arabic 607	Raaib, a liar.
New Zealand	Ropu, a company of persons.
Italian	Raffa, a crowd or throng.
English	Raff, the sweepings of society, the rabble, the
English	Ruff, to disorder, to ruffle. [mob.
Sanskrit 834	Rava, clamour, outcry.
Dutch	Roep, clamour.
Hindu 1162	Rip, or Ripu, an enemy.
Sanskrit 855	Ropa, an arrow.
Latin	Repo, to creep, to go softly, to crawl as serpents
Gaelic	Ribe, an ambushade. [do.
Fijian	Rabo, to sling.
Sanskrit 846	Riph, to hurl.
Greek	Riphe, a throwing or hurling.
English	Ruff, a particular beat of the drum, used on certain occasions in military affairs.
Fijian	Ravu, war.
Sanskrit 846	Riph, to fight.
German	Raufer, a fighter.
German	Raufen, to pluck, to pull.
English	Raff, to snatch, to sweep.
English	Raff, to seize, to rob. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Reafian, to take hold of, seize by force, rob.
Icelandic	Raufa, to rob, to spoil.
Swedish	Rofva, to rob.
Scotch	Reife, or Reyff, to rob.
English	Rife, the act of plundering. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon,	Refa, a robber.

Scotch	Raif, robbery.
Scotch	Reif, or Reiff. spoil, plunder.
Anglo-Saxon	Reaf, spoil, plunder.
English	Raff or Ref, plunder. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Icelandic	Rauf, spoils.
Swedish	Rof, prey, spoil, pillage.
Dutch	Roof, spoil, havock, booty.
Danish	Rov, prey, booty, pillage, spoil.
Danish	Rover, to prey, rob, plunder.
French	Ravir, to carry off, to steal, to take away.
Scotch	Rave, to take by violence.
English	Reve, or Reeve, to rob or bereave, to take from. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Reave, to take away by violence.
Anglo-Saxon	Rypan, to rob, to spoil.
Anglo-Saxon	Reapére, a robber, a seizer.
Spanish	Rapar, to plunder, to carry off another man's goods with violence. [by violence.
Latin	Rapio, to plunder, ravish, drag, hurry, carry off
English	Rip, to plunder. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Rape, to steal, to plunder. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Rape, a seizing by violence.
English	Rap, to seize by violence. [the clutches.
Welsh	Rhaib, <i>plural</i> Rheibiau, a seizing or catching in
English	Rob, to seize by violence with felonious intent.
Zulu Kafir	Rweba, to steal cattle.
French Romn	Reuber, to rob, take away, carry off, ravage.
French Romn	Reube, robbery, theft.
German	Rauben, to rob.
German	Raub, plunder, robbery.
Polish	Rabowac, to rob, plunder, pillage, rifle.
Portuguese	Roubo, robbery, theft.
Hindu 1160	Ruba, a robber, stealer; stealing.
Turkish 709	Ruba (in composition). who carries off or away.
Persian 608	Ruba, carrying off by violence, robbing, stealing.
Persian 608	Rubaai, a plundering.
Turkish 718	Rehb, fear, fright, terror.
English	Rape, violation.
English	Rap, or Rape, to seize, to take captive, or ravish.
Sanscrit 850	Rup, to violate. [(<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Sanscrit 846	Repa, cruel, savage.
Sanscrit 832	Raph, to injure.
Welsh	Rhwf, a ravager.
Anglo-Saxon	Reafian, to spoil, to destroy.
Fijian	Ravu, to kill, slaughter, murder. break, smash.
Egyptian 763	Rfrf, to destroy.

No. 159. Mpym, Mupim, Muffim or Mapli; words derived from No. 43 Moab are included with this name.

- Bambara A. Mabe, bad.
 N'keleAfrican Mbe, bad; *Babuma*, African, the same.
 Swahili A. Mabaya, bad.
 Zulu Kafir Mbi, evil.
 Arabic 1206 Maaab, *plural* Maaaaib, a vice.
 Turkish 1030 Maaib, defects, vices.
 Hindu 1921 Maaib, vices.
 Arabic 1217 Maaib, vicious, reproached with vice, disgrace.
 Arabic 1217 Maayub, vicious, infamous, opprobrious, dis-
 Turkish 1034 Muayyeb, stigmatized. [honoured.
 Hindu 1927 Mayub, wicked, vicious, infamous.
 Hindu 1927 Mayubi, wickedness, vice.
 French Romn Maves, or Mavez, wicked, bad. (Supplement.)
 French Mauvais, bad, evil, mischievous.
 Swahili A. Mwivu, a jealous person.
 English Miffy, apt to take offence. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Scotch Miff, a pettish humour.
 English Miff, a slight degree of resentment.
 Dutch Moppen, to pout, to grudge, to grumble.
 German Muffen, to grumble. to be sulky.
 Irish Miofhomos, disrespect. [sense.
 Danish Maaver, to boggle, to hum and haw, to talk non-
 Spanish Mofa, mockery, a jeer, a scoff, a jibe.
 Portuguese Mofa, a mocking by grimaces, a flout, a scoff.
 Latin Moveo, Movi, to provoke, enrage or incense.
 English Mob, to scold. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 1086 Mubahi, proud, vain.
 Hindu 1832 Mubahi, proud, arrogant.
 Persian 1127 Muhaba, dissimulation.
 Ako African Mobbi, to beg.
 Hindu 1833 Mubii, sold, bought, venal.
 Hindu 1830 Mayavi, deceitful, fraudulent.
 English Move, a dodge or cunning trick. (*Slang*.)
 Latin Moveo, Movi, to rouse, to stir up, to raise arms
 or war, to rise in arms, to strike, to brandish.
 Swahili A. Mavumi, the hum of voices.
 Gaelic Mob, or Mop, a tumult, a mob.
 English Mob, a crowd of rude, tumultuous, disorderly
 people; to attack in a disorderly crowd, to
 harass tumultuously.
 Ngoten A. Mbua, a bow.
 Bagba A. Mpa, a quiver.
 Mutsaya A. Mobuam, *plural* Mebuam, a quiver.

Ntere African	Mobnamu, <i>plural</i> Mbuanu, a quiver.
Muntu A.	Mpamba, an arrow.
Marawi A.	Mpfe, <i>plural</i> Mepfe, an arrow, arrows.
Kiriman A.	Muvi, <i>plural</i> Mivi, an arrow, arrows.
Bagba A.	Mfo, an arrow.
Bagba A.	Mfae, a spear.
Bambarra A.	Mfa, a sword, a cutlass.
Bayon A.	Mpa, a sword.
Mende A.	Mboei, a sword.
Hebrew	Mhba or Mahba, <i>plural</i> Mahbaym (מבא), a hiding place, a lurking place. Isaiah xxxii. 2, shall be as <i>an hiding place</i> . 1 Sam. xxiii. 23, take knowledge of all <i>the</i>
Swahili A.	Mbwayi, wild, fierce. [<i>lurking places</i> .]
Hindu 2006	Muhib, terrible, direful, grim, awful.
Arabic 1282	Mahib, terrible, fearful, severe, awful.
Arabic 1277	Muhab, awful, dreaded.
Arabic 1089	Mubhi, one who renders uninhabitable, one who
Swahili A.	Mwivi, a thief. [<i>lays waste</i> .]
Turkish 993	Mahv, a demolishing or obliterating.

No. 159 *otherwise spelled* Mamphin or Momphis.

Greek	Momphe, Momphis, or Momphos. blame, reproof, complaint, attack.
Greek	Memphomai, to blame, upbraid, find fault with, scold, abuse.
Greek	Mempsis, Mempseos, Mempsei, blame, reproach.
English	Mumps, sullenness.
English	Mumpish, sullen.
Scotch	Mamp, to speak querulously.
English	Mump, to be sulky. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Mump, to go begging.
Swahili A.	Maomvi, begging.
English	Mump, to deceive, to cheat.
English	Mump, to cheat. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Arabic 1254	Mambuz, spurious, supposititious.
English	Mampus, a great number. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)

No. 159 *otherwise spelled* Spm, Sopham. Sophan or Saophein: words derived from No. 64 Saban and No. 111 Zpyou. Sefion or Sefion are included with this name.

Hindu 1212	Zabun, bad, evil, wicked.
Icelandic	Spana, to provoke.
Anglo-Saxon	Spanan, to provoke.

Spanish	Sofion, a hoot of contempt. a huff, rebuff, &c.
Portuguese	Sovina, a miser, a covetous wretch.
Greek	Psephenos, Psephene, base, mean.
Latin	Supinus, Supina, idle, negligent.
Latin	Supine, carelessly, recklessly.
English	Supine, indolent, negligent.
Latin	Sponsio, a covenant, bargain, or agrcement.
Sanscrit 1019	Sepana, bound by oath.
Arabic 780	Sabnaa, ready for treachery.
French Romn	Sophime, imposture, deception. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Sophime or Sofime, a captiou sargument. (Sup.)
Latin	Spina, a subtlety, or quiddity, a nice or difficult point.
Latin	Subin, upon which, thereupon, after that, also, oftentimes, frequently, now and then, ever and anon, moreover, presently, soon after.
Anglo-Saxon	Spanan, to allure, entice, urge, inducc or seducc. " <i>Ic spane</i> , I allure, &c."
Anglo-Saxon	Spon, allured, &c.
Arabic 407	Safinat, plural Sufun, a crowd, a number.
Arabic 775	Shayyifan, a vanguard, picket, advanced post,
Persian 776	Shevan, a spear. [scout.
Adirar African	Saifun, plural Suyufun, a sword, swords.
Greek	Sibune, a kind of spear.
Turkish 774	Sapan, a sling for throwing stones.
Dutch	Spion, a spy.
English	Spion, a spy. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 775	Shayyifan, a spy.
French Romn	Schaphion, or Scaphion, a highway robber.
Gaelic	Spion, to tear away, to drag, to pull, to pluck.
Gaelic	Spuinn, to spoil, to plunder, to rob.

No. 160. Apphein, Apphin, Aphim, Ophim, Ophimein, Hophim, Huffim, Hupham, Hpym, or Huppim.

Hebrew	Avn or Avan (אָוֵן), iniquity. [his <i>iniquity</i> . Ezek. iii. 18, the wicked man shall die in Lam. iv. 13, <i>the iniquity</i> of the priests. Hos. v. 5, Israel and Ephraim fall in their <i>iniquity</i> . [ness, vanity.
Hebrew	Avn or Avan (אָוֵן), iniquity, affliction, wicked- Job iv. 8, they that plough <i>iniquity</i> . [dust. Job v. 6, <i>affliction</i> cometh not forth of the Prov. xxx. 20, I have done no <i>wickedness</i> . Zech. x. 2, the idols have spoken <i>vanity</i> .

- Ashanti A. Hoffini, a villain.
- Greek Aponen, an abandoned fellow.
- Greek Aponoemai, to be desperate, to have lost all sense of shame, fear, or duty.
- Greek Aponoia, loss of hope and fear, desperation.
- Greek Apencia, harshness, roughness.
- Turkish 1132 Yabani, wild, not at all civilized, savage.
- Fanti African Ebon, a crime.
- Ashanti A. Ebon, wrong.
- Latin Abominor, Abominans, to hate, hating.
- Polish Obmawiae, to backbite, to calumniate, to slander.
- Polish Obmowa, aspersion, calumny, slander.
- Ashanti A. Wafum, an offence. [to annoy.
- Latin Offendo, to offend, to displease, to be offensive,
- Latin Offensa, the giving offence, injury, annoyance, nuisance, discourtesy.
- French Avanie, offence, insult, injury, affronting words, affront, wrong, outrage. (See Fleming and Tibbins' *Dictionary*.) [to beat him.
- ManchuTartar Afanambi, to go in anger against another, as if
- Icelandic Hefna, to avenge. or to take vengeance.
- Danish Hevn, vengeance.
- Arabic 132 Afm, a vain boaster.
- Portuguese Ufano, proud, vain.
- Spanish Ufano, conceited, arrogant.
- Turkish 512 Ehven, very trifling or unimportant.
- Spanish Afan, eagerness and anxiety in the pursuit of riches and worldly pleasure.
- Hebrew Abyon (אֲבוֹן), a beggar. [dunghill.
1 Sam. ii. 8, lifted up *the beggar* from the
- ManchuTartar Houpin, an artifice to get possession of the property of others.
- Romany Hoffeno, a liar.
- Arabie 125 Afaniy, a crowd.
- Greek Yphen or Uphen, together.
- Fanti African Afim, against.
- Ashanti A. Apam, a calumny.
- Welsh Aban, a tumult, a din, an uproar.
- Welsh Affan, an uproar, trouble.
- Sanscrit 814 Yavan, a horse soldier.
- ManchuTartar Yafahan, a foot soldier.
- Greek Opaon, or Opcon, a companion in war, an armour-bearer or esquire.
- Anglo-Saxon Waepun, or Waepen, a weapon, arms.
Old German—Unaphan.
High German—Uaffan.

- English Weapon, any instrument of offence or defence used in combating enemies, from stones and clubs to swords and cannons.
- Eafen African Eban, a quiver.
- Udom African Ebam, a quiver.
- Gurma A. Upiemu, *plural* Ipiemi, an arrow.
- Egbele A. Upfemi, an arrow.
- Bini African Ifeme, an arrow.
- Ashanti A. Eben, an arrow.
- Okam African Eban, an arrow.
- Tiwi African Ivan, *plural* Avan, an arrow, arrows.
- Fanti African Afuna, a sword.
- Sobo African Ofomi, war.
- Bulom A. Upem, war.
- Swedish Ovan, an enemy.
- Sanscrit 814 Yavan, an enemy, an invader.
- Manchu Tartar Afanambi, to go and fight.
- English Offensive, assailing, invading, making the first attack, as an *offensive* war.
- English Offend, to attack, to assail.
- Welsh Affan, a conflict.
- Welsh Afain, conflicts.
- Danish Ufin, dishonest, shameful.
- Icelandic Hvinn, a pilferer.
- Spanish Apanar, to steal or filch anything.
- Sanscrit 50 Apani, to rob, steal, take or drag away, remove.
- Welsh Ofni, to frighten, to terrify. [*Dictionary.*]
- French Avanie, exaction. (*See Fleming and Tibbins'*
- French Avanie, molestation (for the purpose of exaction), affront, outrage. (*See Spier's Dictionary.*)
- Hebrew Avn or Avan (און), mischief.
2 Kings, vii. 9, some *mischief* may befall us.
- Fanti African Efuna, affliction.
- Arabic 132 Ifnaa, ruining, consuming, destroying, annihilating.
- Turkish 475 Ifna, an annihilating, destroying. [*ting.*]
- Galla African Abane, to banish.
- French Abimer, to overwhelm, ruin, spoil, destroy.

No. 160 *otherwise spelled* Opphis, Hephis or Haphas; words derived from No. 69 Ephas are included with this name.

- Arabic 862 Aifas, wickedness, villany.
- Sanscrit 123 Apas, sin.
- Arabic 5 Ubas, a bad-tempered woman, a shrew.
- Arabic 5 Abbaz, an insulter.
- Arabic 10 Abz, insulting.

Arabic 11	Abs, throwing in one's teeth whatever is disagreeable.
English	Abuse, to ill use, maltreat, violate, deceive, treat rudely, revile, employ bad language in speaking to another; rude speech, improper application, a corrupt practice or custom, improper treatment.
English	Oppose, to act against, to resist.
Icelandic	Ofsa, to grow unruly.
Arabic 863	Aafs, making vile and despicable.
Arabic 485	Hafaz, a standard-bearer.
Arabic 485	Hafs, collecting, gathering.
Arabic 485	Hafsh, collecting, assembling.
Latin	Effusio, a multitude.
Persian 5	Ubash, or Ubasha, a crowd, a mob.
Arabic 5	Ubashat, a body of men, a crowd, a mob, the off-scouring.
Hindu 219	Aubash, the mob, the <i>canaille</i> .
Polish	Oboz, a camp.
Ibu African	Opisi, a sword.
Danish	Oppasser, to lurk, to lie in ambush.
Greek	Epaisso, or Epasso, to rush at, to assail.
Greek	Episeuo, to fall upon, rush at, attack.
Sanscrit 173	Upesh, to attack.
Arabic 129	Afz, or Wafz, an assault, an attack.
Arabic 11	Abs, subjecting, mastering, bringing under subjection, incarcerating.
Arabic 11	Ibzaa, overpowering, seizing, carrying off by force.
Arabic 30	Ihbaz, excluding anyone from his rights.
Arabic 5	Abbaz, an injurer.
Arabic 10	Abz, injuring.
Portuguese	Abesso, a wrong or injury.
Icelandic	Ofsi, overbearing, tyranny.
Italian	Offesa, injury, wrong, trespass, offence.
Arabic 485	Hafsh, banishing, driving away.
Malayan 356	Hapus, or Apus, to wipe out, efface or deface.

No. 161. Ard, Ardc, Arad, Ared or Hered; words derived from No. 116 Arody, Aroadci, Aroadi. Arndi, Arodi. Erodi, Eroed or Arod are included with this name.

Irish	Arroid, vice.
Irish	Arraidh, evil actions.
Gaelic	Arraid, vice; to corrupt, deprave, make vicious.
Arabic 57	Ardaa, most wicked, bad, corrupt.
Sanscrit 81	Araddhi, sin, envy, transgression.

Norman	Orret, guilt.
Anglo-Saxon	Wroht, a crime.
Anglo-Saxon	Woroht, abomination.
Hebrew	Yrt or Yart (יֵרַט), perverse. Num. xxii. 32, thy way is <i>perverse</i> .
French Romn	Huraut, surly, brutal.
French Romn	Errede, unreasonable, opinionated, wild.
Irish	Art, hardness, cruelty.
English	Hard, cruel, severe, rigorous, oppressive.
Dutch	Wreed, cruel, violent.
English	Horrid, rough, rugged, shocking, very offensive, exciting horror, dreadful.
Anglo-Saxon	Hearde, severely.
Italian	Urta, rancour.
Welsh	Hort, calumny, reproach.
Arabic 1389	Hart, detracting, slandering, tearing a reputation
English	Wherret, to trouble, to tease. [to pieces.
French Romn	Hardier, to provoke.
French	Irriter, to anger, to irritate, to incense, to exasperate, to provoke.
French	Irrite, angry.
French	Heurter, to offend, to shock. [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Wrathe, to anger, to become angry. (Wright's
English	Writhe, anger. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Wrath, violent anger, indignation, vehement
English	Wroth, very angry. [exasperation.
Anglo-Saxon	Wrath, wrath, anger.
Anglo-Saxon	Wrathe, fiercely, furiously.
Anglo-Saxon	Wurath, wroth, angry.
French Romn	Heurt, a dispute.
Anglo-Saxon	Wroht, strife, contention.
English	Word, to wrangle. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Persian 57	Ard, anger.
Welsh	Irada, passion, rage.
Arabic 33	Ahrad, mean, base.
Turkish 659	Howarda, a scamp, a wild, unsteady fellow.
French Romn	Hardo, a good-for-nothing fellow.
Polish	Hardo, haughtily, arrogantly, superciliously.
Polish	Hardy, supercilious.
Arabic 33	Ahrad, avaricious.
English	Hard, miserly, mean. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Circassia 109	Harat, penurious.
Cornish	Hirrahath, to procrastinate. (Borlase.)
Anglo-Saxon	Yrhth, sloth, laziness.
French Romn	Herite, a traitor.
Anglo-Saxon	Harat, Hired or Heorod, an assembly

English	Orate, to speak in public, or make an oration.
Turkish 512	Ayartmak, to pervert, or lead astray. [(<i>Slang.</i>)
Anglo-Saxon	Waered, a multitude.
English	Herd, a company of men or people, used in contempt or detestation; a crowd, a rabble, as "a vulgar <i>herd.</i> "
Danish	Hiord, a gang, a crew.
Dutch	Horde, a gang, a band.
Welsh	Arwaedd, an outcry.
Sanscrit 128	Arati, an enemy.
Hindustan 80	Arati, an enemy.
Turkish 501	Orta, a regiment.
Turkish 448	Ordu, an army.
Persian 57	Urdu, an army.
Hindustan 85	Urdu, an army.
Arabic 1361	Wird, a legion, a cohort or detachment of an
Anglo-Saxon	Werod, an army, host or troop. [army.]
Anglo-Saxon	Waerod, an army, a host.
Scotch	Ward, a division of an army.
Anglo-Saxon	Hired, or Hyred, an army, host or crew.
Anglo-Saxon	Eored, Eorod, Eoryd, a band, legion or troop.
Anglo-Saxon	Ord, the front of an army, battle array.
Turkish 448	Ordu, a camp.
Persian 184	Ordu, or 57 Urdu, a camp.
Hindustan 85	Urdu, an encampment.
English	Heriot, warlike apparatus. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Gaelic	Arradh, an armament.
Anan African	Ernad, a spear.
Arabic 845	Aarradat, a kind of engine for hurling missiles.
Persian 184	Award, war, battle, conflict, engagement.
French Romn	Heurt, a combat.
French Romn	Hardier, to attack, to skirmish.
Icelandic	Araeda, to attack.
Welsh	Hwrdd, an onset.
Icelandic	Areid, a charge of cavalry, an invasion of horse-
Irish	Airide, conquering; also taking. [mcn.]
Latin	Arrodo, to rob, plunder.
Welsh	Herwad, a hmuting for spoil.
Hindu 2174	Harta, a thief, a stealer, one who takes away.
Sanscrit 1175	Hriti, robbery.
Spanish	Hurtar, to steal.
Spanish	Hurto, theft.
French	Heurter, to injure.
English	Hurt, to harm, damage, give pain or injure,
Anglo-Saxon	Wroht, damage, injury, calamity.
English	Wrethe, to injure. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)

Anglo-Saxon	Werdan, to injure, corrupt, or spoil.
Anglo-Saxon	Wyrdan, to violate, harm, destroy.
	Friesic—Werda.
Greek	Orrodia, fear, affright, dread.
French Romn	Heraudie, embarrassment, disquiet, misfortune.
Welsh	Irada, affliction.
Gaelic	Ord, manslaughter.
Irish	Ord, manslaughter.
Latin	Erado, to destroy, blot out or efface.
Arabic 57	Irdaa, throwing down, destroying.
Sanscrit 1175	Hriti, destruction.
French Romn	Ertayes, uncultivated or abandoned land.

No. 161 *otherwise spelled* Adr, Adir, Ador, Adar, Addar; words derived from No. 19 Odorra or Hodorra are included with this name.

Arabic 46	Adraa, of a bad breed.
Latin	Edurus, Edura, very hard, unkind, hard-hearted.
French Romn	Aatrie, blackness of heart, wickedness of character.
ManchuTartar	Atourambi, to change from bad to worse.
Arabic 110	Atir, sin, crime, fault.
Arabic 1383	Hatr, slandering, defaming.
French	Outrer, to exaggerate.
French	Outrer, to incense, to enrage, to provoke. (<i>See Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary.</i>) [<i>Obsolete.</i>]
English	Hetter, or Hitter, angry, ill-natured. (<i>Wright's</i>
ManchuTartar	Atarambi, to quarrel with anybody, to have a face furious with anger.
German	Hader, vehement dispute, quarrel, brawl, wrangle.
Arabic 1380	Hadir, vile, contemptible.
Hindustan 31	Itar, affected, giving oneself airs.
Arabic 1386	Hidr, heavy, slow.
Persian 1380	Haduri, name of a sect of beggars, bold, sturdy vagrants whom the police keep off the roads.
Greek	Etaireia, an association of two or more, a club, an union, brotherhood.
Latin	Hetæria, a company, a society.
Hebrew	Atr or Atar (אתר), deceitful. [<i>deceitful.</i> Prov. xxvii. 6, the kisses of an enemy are
ManchuTartar	Eiterembi, to deceive anyone, to impose on him by an outward appearance of rectitude.
Turkish 509	Uyduрмаk, to deceive, pervert or seduce.
Arabic 46	Iddiraa, deceiving.
Cornish	Hydor, an impostor. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
Arabic 831	Aadir, a liar.

- Arabic 1383 Hitr, *plural* Ahtar, a lie.
 ManchuTartar Eiterembi, to lie.
 Scotch Hatter, a numerous and irregular assemblage or collection of any kind.
 Scotch Atour, warlike preparation. [spies.
 Hebrew Atr or Atar, *plural* Atarym (אתרים), a spy, Num. xxi. 1, Israel came by the way of the [spies.
 AnfueAfrican Aturo, an arrow.
 Anan African Otera, a bow.
 AsanteAfrican Adere, a sword.
 FulupAfrican Otera, war.
 Scotch Witter, to fight.
 Sanscrit 155 Udir, to cast, throw or discharge.
 Latin Adorior, Adortus, to assault, fall upon or attack.
 Arabic 46 Iddiraa, attacking, assaulting.
 Hebrew Adra or Adara (אדרע), by force. Ezra iv. 23, and made them to cease *by force*.
 Sanscrit 1178 Hodri, a robber.
 Arabic 1385 Haddar, a multitude plundering and committing every kind of enormity.
 English Hatter, to harass.
 French Romn Hidor, horror, terror, fright. (Supplement.)
 Icelandic Aedra, fear.
 Sanscrit 154 Udara, slaughter.
 Hindu 2168 Hatyara, a murderer, assassin, villain, wretch; inhuman, bloody.
 French Romn Outrer, to undo, to break up, to finish, to overrun, to ruin.
 French Romn Adirer, to tear, to disorder, to erase.
 Arabic 1380 Hadir, one who permits the effusion of blood with impunity. [avenged.
 Turkish 1118 Hedr, blood shed with impunity and going un-
 Arabic 460 Hadur, or 500 Haydarat, destruction. ruin.
 Gaelic Aodhair, a fiery desolation.
 Irish Aodhar, fiery desolation.
 French Romn Oudor, uncultivated land.

No. 162. Msh, Moseh, Mosheh. Musa. Moise, Mose. Moses. Mouses or Moyses, to which may be added the English adjectival form Mosaic, the French Mosaique, &c. : words derived from No. 10 Ms, Mes. Mesa. Mas. Masa. Mash. Masc or Mosoch are included with this name.

- Arabic 1186 Musia, an evil doer.
 Arabic 1116 Mnsai, an evil doer. a sinner, a malefactor.
 Turkish 1033 Masiyyet, *plural* (1029) Maassi. sin, wickedness.

French Romn	Mes, bad.	
Gaelic	Meis, bad, wicked.	
Gaelic	Measa, worse, worst.	
Irish	Meis, bad, wicked.	
English	Miss, wicked. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)	
Scotch	Mys, Myss, or Mis, evil in a physical sense.	
French	Messeoir (<i>messeant, que je messeye, &c.</i>) to be unbecoming or unseemly.	
French Romn	Mes, contrary to, in spite of.	[tempt.
Greek	Masaomai, to shoot out the lip as a mark of con-	
Greek	Masesis, Maseseos, Mascsei, the act of doing so.	
Scotch	Mozie, sharp, acrimonious, having a sour look.	
Swedish	Musk, to frown.	
Gaelic	Moiseach, sullen, surly.	
Gaelic	Muiseach, surly.	
Gaelic	Muiseag, a threat, severe treatment.	
Latin	Musso, to keep to oneself, to grumble, growl, maunder, not to speak openly.	
Greek	Muzo, to murmur with closed lips, to mutter.	
Sanscrit 779	Misha, envy.	
Egyptian 469	Mas, to hate. (<i>Vol. I.</i>)	
Greek	Miseo, to hate, to be hated.	
Greek	Misos, Miseos, Misei, hatred, a grudge, a hateful	
Arabic 1205	Mizaz, malignant, injurious.	[object.
Irish	Mioscais, spite, hatred, aversion, enmity.	
Polish	Msciwosc, desire of revenge.	
Polish	Msciwy, revengeful, vindictive.	
Arabic 1266	Muaasi, a malevolent adversary.	
Arabic 1080	Mazih, one who hurts another's character	
Arabic 1084	Maais, a calumniator.	
Arabic 1077	Maasat, slander, detraction.	
English	Missay, to slander.	
Arabic 1173	Masawi, accusations, crimes.	
Norman	Mescecz, accuse.	
Swahili A.	Mzuzi, a tale-bearer, one who reports maliciously or untruly the words of others.	
Swahili A.	Mzaha, ridicule, derision.	
Sanscrit 752	Masa, anger.	
Sanscrit 752	Mas, to be angry.	
English	Mash, to conduct oneself in a mad and noisy way, using much action as if about to smash everything. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)	
Hebrew	Mzh or Mazah (מצה), contention, strife. Prov. xiii. 10, by pride cometh <i>contention</i> . Prov. xvii. 19, that loveth <i>strife</i> .	[ing.
Arabic 1205	Mizaz, or Muzazat, striving, disputing, contend-	

- Italian Mischia, altercation, dispute, riot, fray.
- German Mausche, a low word spoken in contempt meaning a Jew.
- Irish Moisiu, a mean fellow.
- Arabic 1080 Masia, forward, impudent.
- Arabic 1171 Masa, or 1185 Musua, being froward and saucy.
- German Mausig, pert, insolent, saucy.
- Arabic 1080 Masi, one who listens to no advice.
- Arabic 1084 Maais, one who walks proudly.
- Arabic 1282 Mayyas, a pompous walker, waving from side to side.
- Arabic 1170 Mazy, being proud. [side.]
- Arabic 1170 Mazhuw, proud, elated, vain.
- Scotch Mass, pride, haughtiness, self-conceit.
- Scotch Massie, or Massy, full of self-importance and disposed to brag.
- French Romn Mos, without courage. (Supplement.)
- French Romn Musage, idleness, sloth.
- German Muse, idleness.
- Bode African Musu, greedy.
- Arabic 1193 Mashua, rapacious.
- Arabic 1172 Masak, avarice.
- Hebrew Msh or Masah (מִסָּה), *temptation*.
Deut. xxix. 3, the great *temptations*.
Ps. xcv. 8, the day of *temptation* in the wilderness.
- Arabic 1186 Misyah, *plural* Masayih, a sycophant going about to sow dissensions.
- Arabic 1079 Maas, breeding dissensions.
- Arabic 1171 Masa, or 1185 Musua, exciting discord.
- Arabic 1127 Mahash, or Mihash, people of different tribes assembling and entering into a league or covenant round a fire.
- French Romn Messe, a brotherhood or association.
- Hindu 1980 Muwasa, society, fellowship.
- Arabic 1153 Maza, taking oath. [some end.]
- Spanish Masa, an agreement made between people for
- English Mask, that which disguises any pretence or subterfuge.
- German Maske, a pretence, a subterfuge, a trick. (N. I. Lucas's *Dictionary*. Bremen, 1868.)
- French Masque, a pretence or pretext.
- French Romn Muse, deception: "*donner la muse*, to deceive, to "beguile with fine words." (Supplement.)
- Turkish 1060 Muwazaa, dissimulation.
- Wolof African Mussey, crafty.
- Wolof African Musse, a rogue.

- Arabic 1185 Musua, or 1171 Masa, deceiving, circumventing.
Hindu 1893 Mis, sham, stratagem.
Sanskrit 779 Misha, deceit, fraud, trick.
Arabic 1153 Maza, colouring, glossing over, telling one part
and concealing another.
Arabic 1120 Majaz, insincere.
Arabic 1120 Majazi, untrue, feigned.
Arabic 1154 Maziz, a liar.
Arabic 1152 Mazzaa, a liar; perfidious.
Arabic 1080 Masih, a liar (also on 1186).
Arabic 1181 Mash, a lie.
French Romn Mase, or Masse, a troop, a company, an assem-
French Masse, a body, assemblage, mob. [blage.
English Mess, a gang or company. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
Sanskrit 786 Mushka, a crowd.
Italian Mazzocchio, a crowd, multitude, band.
Fijian Masa, a noise of a great number of people talk-
ing, as of warriors.
Swahili A. Maasi, rebellion.
Turkish 1033 Masiyyet, plural (1029) Maassi, rebellion.
Arabic 1207 Muaasi, rebellious, criminal.
Hindu 1920 Maasi, or Muasi, rebellions.
English Muss, a confused struggle. (Webster's *Dic-
tionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)
Latin Miscco, to disturb, disorder, embroil, put into
confusion.
English Muss, to throw into confusion or disorder.
(Webster's *Dictionary* by Goodrich and Porter.)
Arabic 1193 Mashiha, confusion.
Egyptian 425 Masha, an archer.
Hebrew Msa or Masa (מסם), a dart.
Job xli. 26, the spear and *the dart*.
Wun African Mosako, a quiver.
Puka African Masi, a spear.
Housa African Masi, a spear; *Kadzina*, African, the same.
Fulah African Massi, a lance.
Zulu Kafir Mese, a sword.
Arabic 1080 Mazi, a sword.
Arabic 1078 Mazi, arms or armour.
French Masque, a mask or vizor.
Romany Moskey, a spy.
Arabic 1187 Mashi, a spy. ["myself."
French Musser (sc) to hide oneself: "*je me musse*, I hide
French Romn Musse, a hiding-place.
Low Latin—Mussia (see under Muce).
French Romn Mussee, a hiding-place, a secret place.

- French Romn Musce, hidden, out of sight.
 Norman Musce, Musee, or Musse, concealed.
 Malayan 340 Musuh, the enemy, a hostile opponent, whatever
 commits ravages.
 Scotch Mouze, to plunder clandestinely.
 German Mauser, a thief.
 German Mausen, to filch, to pilfer.
 Sanscrit 798 Mosha, Moshas, a thief, robber, plunderer; rob-
 bery, theft, stolen property.
 Sanscrit 789 Mushaka, a thief.
 Sanscrit 789 Mush, to steal.
 Sanscrit 786 Mush, to rob, plunder, carry off.
 Hindu 1989 Mosna, or Musna, to steal, to snatch by force.
 Arabic 1190 Mashz, snatching.
 Arabic 1190 Masha, seizing, carrying off.
 Arabic 1154 Muzia, a robber, a carrier off.
 Arabic 1198 Musuh, carrying away.
 Ako African Musahu, to take away.
 Hebrew Msa or Masa (משא), to carry away; a burden.
 2 Chron. xx. 25, jewels more than they
 could *carry away*. [shoulders.
 2 Chron. xxxv. 3, *a burden* upon your
 Num. iv. 19, every one to his service and to
 his *burden*.
 Hebrew Msosh or Masosh (משושה), a spoil.
 Is. xlii. 24, who gave Jacob for *a spoil*.
 Hebrew Mssh or Masash (מששה), a spoil. booty.
 2 Kings xxi. 14, *a spoil* to all their enemies.
 Jerem. xxx. 16, they that spoil thee shall
 be *a spoil*.
 Zeph. i. 13, their goods shall become *a booty*.
 Hab. ii. 7, thou shalt be *for booties*.
 Arabic 1201 Maziz, afflicting. [annoyance.
 Turkish 1062 Muezzi, that which gives pain. causes trouble or
 Arabic 1271 Muazi, noxious, troublesome, vexatious. hurtful.
 pernicious.
 Hindu 1985 Muzi, noxious, troublesome, a tormentor.
 Hebrew Moz (מוץ), an extortioner.
 Isa. xvi. 4, *the extortioner* is at an end.
 Polish Mus, constraint, compulsion.
 Polish Musiec. to must, to be obliged. "*Musisz sic*
 "*bie, you must fight.*"
 Arabic 1186 Musai, injurious.
 Norman Mesch, mischief.
 Turkish 1062 Muhish, that which frightens or terrifies, fright-
 Sanscrit 752 Mash, to kill, hurt, injure. [ful, terrific.

- Ibu African Miusi, to waste.
 Sanscrit 786 Mus, to destroy.
 Hebrew Msoah or Masoah (משואה), desolate, desolation.
 Job xxx. 3, *desolate* and waste. [tion.
 Zeph. i. 15, a day of wasteness and *desola-*
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- No. 162. Moses considered under his *alias* of St, Set, Sut, Suti, Seti or Seth, as explained in Chapter VI.
- Egyptian 483 Ssat, to transgress.
 English Site, shame, disgrace. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Hebrew Sht or Shat (שחת), corrupt, a corrupter.
 Gen. vi. 11, the earth was *corrupt*.
 Ps. xiv. 1, they are *corrupt*.
 Dan. ii. 9, lying and *corrupt* words.
 Jer. vi. 28, they are all *corrupters*.
- Irish Sath, evil.
 Sanscrit 989 Satha, wicked, depraved.
 Sanscrit 999 Sathya, wickedness, villany.
 Sanscrit 1013 Sotha, a sinner.
 Hebrew Sat (שׂט), spiteful.
 Ezek. xxv. 15, taken vengeance with a
despiteful heart.
 Ezek. xxxvi. 5, with *despiteful* minds.
- Swahili A. Zito, severe, difficult.
 Egyptian 486 Stha, scorn.
 Sanscrit 999 Sathya, hatred.
 Greek Psithos, Psithou, slander.
 English Sidy, moody, surly. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Turkish 790 Zidd, a person who opposes anyone.
 Polish Zwada, strife, quarrel, dispute, altercation,
 squabble, bickering, wrangle.
- Egyptian 486 Sti, to offend.
 Irish Siota, vulgar.
 Irish Saith, vulgar, vile, despicable.
 Gaelic Saith, vulgar, vile.
 Egyptian 485 Set, inferior.
 Arabic 683 Satt, foul language.
 Sanscrit 1021 Saut, or Saud, to be proud or haughty.
 Hebrew Zd or Zad (זד), proud, presumptuous.
 Isa. xiii. 2, the arrogance of the *proud*.
 Deut. xviii. 22, the prophet has spoken
presumptuously.
 Psa. xix. 13, *presumptuous* sins.
- Hebrew Zyd, also Zod, (זוד also זיד), proud; to presume;
 presumptuously.

- Jer. l. 20, she hath been *proud*.
 Deut. xviii. 20. which shall *presume*.
 Deut. xvii. 13, do no more *presumptuously*.
- Sanscrit 1010 Sita, lazy.
 Sanscrit 1013 Sotha, idle, a sluggard.
 Fijian Seti, to covet.
 Hebrew Sot (סוֹת), to entice, persuade, stir up.
 Deut. xii. 6, *entice* thee secretly.
 Isa. xxxvi. 18, lest Hezekiah *persuade* you.
 1 Kings xxi. 25, whom Jezebel his wife
 - *stirred up*.
- Italian Setta, a plot, conspiracy or combination.
 Hindu 1227 Sath, a society, company.
 English Set, a number of persons associated together.
 French Souder, to unite, to consolidate.
 French Soude, united together.
 Hebrew Sod (סוֹד), a secret, an assembly.
 Gen. xlix. 6, come not thou into their *secret*.
 Ezek. xiii. 9, they shall not be in the
 [assembly.]
- Mandingo A. Sutto. an oath.
 Sanscrit 1053 Satya, an oath.
 Persian 683 Satawa, fraud, deceit.
 Sanscrit 989 Sath, to cheat, defraud. deceive.
 Sanscrit 999 Sathya, deceit.
 Sanscrit 989 Satha, a rogue, a knave.
 English Sute, cunning, subtle. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 782 Sidaa, dissembling.
 Galla African Tshedde, to pretend.
 Persian 773 Shayd, deceit, fraud.
 Greek Pseudos, Pseudeos, Pseudei. a fraud, deceit.
 Polish Psota, a trick, mischief.
 Greek Psuthos, Psutheos, Psuthei. an untruth. a lie.
 Greek Pseudes, lying, false, untrue. [an untruth.
 Greek Pseudos, Pseudeos, Pseudei. a lie. a falsehood.
 Greek Pseudo, to belie, to beguile. to cheat by lies. to
 Arabic 807 Zawadi, lies. [lie. to speak falsely.
 Irish Siota, a liar.
 Gaelic Saith, a multitude.
 Irish Saith, a crowd, a multitude.
 Irish Saithe, a host, a multitude.
 Arabic 780 Satt, a body of men.
 Arabic 780 Sitt, a crowd, a company.
 Anglo-Saxon Sweet, a crowd, multitude.
 English Swad, a crowd.
 Arabic 720 Sawad, a great number, a multitude of people.
 Scotch Soudy, a heterogeneous mixture. a hodge-podge.

- Quichua Peru Satini, to jumble.
 Swahili A. Sauti, voice, sound, noise.
 Turkish 787 Sit, a noise, a sound.
 Arabic 780 Satt, clamour, loud noise.
 Hebrew St or Sat (טט), revoltors. [make slaughter.
 Hosea v. 2, *the revoltors* are profound to
 Anglo-Saxon Sceatha, a rebel, adversary or enemy.
 Greek Satto, to be armed or harnessed.
 Egyptian 502 Seti, an arrow.
 Bamom A. Dset, an arrow.
 Italian Saetta, an arrow.
 Bask Sayeta, an arrow.
 French Saette, an arrow.
 French Romn Saete, or Seete, an arrow.
 Irish Sciote, an arrow, a dart.
 English Scout, one who is sent before an army, or to a
 distance, for the purpose of observing the
 motions of the enemy.
 Swahili A. Sita, to hide.
 Zulu Kafir Sita, to screen oneself, to hide.
 Gaelic Siad, to sneak, to skulk.
 Arabic 744 Shada, a battle.
 Hebrew Sd or Sad (שד), spoil, robbery.
 Ezek. xlv. 9, violence and *spoil*.
 Prov. xxi. 7, *the robbery* of the wicked.
 Haussa A. Sahtah, a robber.
 Arabic 686 Saht, making unlawful gain.
 Arabic 686 Suht, unlawful gain, wealth carried off.
 Persian 683 Sitadan, to take, to carry away.
 Persian 683 Satadan, to take away, to carry off.
 Egyptian 507 Set, to steal.
 Wolof African Sathia, to steal, to rob.
 Wolof African Sathie, a robber, a thief.
 Sanscrit 999 Sathya, dishonesty.
 Haussa A. Sehtah, theft.
 Egyptian 487 Suti, to injure.
 Sanscrit 1052 Satt, to injure or hurt.
 Turkish 731 Sutuh, trouble, affliction.
 Egyptian 502 Suta, to expel.
 Zulu Kafir Xotya, to drive, chase, drive away, dispel, banish.
 Arabic 723 Sawt, violence, severity.
 Swahili A. Shidda, difficulty, distress.
 French Seide, a fanatical assassin.
 Egyptian 473 Sati, to wound, to annihilate.
 Egyptian 492 Saati, wounders, annihilators.
 Coptic Sat, or Sot, to slaughter. (Bunsen, v. 770.)

Sanscrit 1132	Suda, massacre.
Galla African	Soda, danger. [blood.
Arabic 775	Shayt, going away with impunity after shedding
Hebrew	Sht or Shát (שחט) to destroy. Gen. vi. 17, <i>to destroy</i> all flesh. Josh. xxii. 33, <i>to destroy</i> the land. Judges xx. 42, the cities they <i>destroyed</i> .
Egyptian 484	Set, to terrify, to destroy.
Swahili A.	Seta, to crush.
Egyptian 511	Suti, to destroy.
Sanscrit 1102	Sati, destruction.
Sanscrit 1132	Suda, destruction.
Hebrew	Sod (שוד), to waste. Ps. xci. 6, the destruction that <i>wasteth</i> .
Hebrew	Zdh or Zadh (צדה), destroyed. Zeph. iii. 6, their cities <i>are destroyed</i> .
Hebrew	Sd or Sad (שר), desolation, destruction. Is. xli. 19, <i>desolation</i> and destruction. Prov. xxiv. 2, their heart studieth <i>destruction</i> .
Hebrew	Sat (שאה), <i>desolation</i> . Lam. iii. 47, <i>desolation</i> and destruction.

No. 162. Moses considered under his *alias* of Nubi, as explained in Chapter VI.

Scotch	Nubbie, an unsocial person, worldly, yet lazy.
Latin	Nubes, Nubis, Nubi, sourness of countenance.
Icelandic	Nop, to bear malice against one. [gravity.
Sanscrit 488	Nipiy, to revile, abuse, treat with contempt.
English	Nip, a sarcasm, a taunt.
Arabic 1326	Nafy, a threat.
Danish	Gnav, a grumbler, a scolding or bawling person.
English	Naffe, to grumble. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
English	Niff, to take offence. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Arabic 1294	Nafih, lazy, sluggish.
Arabic 1326	Nuffah, lazy, slow.
Arabic 1326	Nufuh, being lazy, slow.
Zulu Kafir	Naba, to live an easy self-indulgent life.
Arabic 1298	Nabb, behaving haughtily.
Esitako A.	Nyabo, greedy.
Mutsaya A.	Nabi, greedy. [solete.)
English	Gnoffe, a churl, an old miser. (Wright's <i>Ob-</i>
Italian	Gnaffa, a good-for-nothing fellow.
Arabic 1294	Nafih, a coward.
Arabic 1326	Nufuh, being cowardly.
Arabic 1327	Niffih, a meddler, a busybody.

- English Knave, *pronounced* Nave, a false, deceitful fellow, a dishonest man.
- Swedish Knep, a trick, an artifice.
- Sanscrit 489 Niblia, pretence, pretext, fraud, sham, trick, disguise.
- Arabic 1304 Nahb, a vow. [guise.
- Arabic 1300 Nubuli, the clamour or noise of a crowd, a multitude, a mob.
- Latin Nubes, Nubis, Nubi, a vast multitude.
- Greek Nephos, Nephcos, Nephci, a dense throng.
- Sanscrit 503 Nivaha, a multitude.
- Arabic 1327 Nafiy, camp followers, the meaner sort of attendants.
- Persian 1340 Nuf, the noise of a multitude. [dants.
- Persian 1340 Nufa, a loud noise, a clamour, the confused noise of a multitude.
- English Knife, *pronounced* Nife, a sword or dagger.
- Alege African Neba, an arrow.
- Lohorong N. Nobe, an arrow.
- Latin Nubes, Nubis, Nubi, terror, confusion.
- Persian 1344 Nahiba, spoliation.
- Arabic 1341 Nahb, *plural* Nihab, spoil.
- Arabic 1341 Nahhab, a plunderer, a spoiler.
- Arabic 1297 Nahib, a seizer, snatcher, spoiler.
- Arabic 1342 Nahb, seizing, snatching, spoiling, carrying off; rapine, plunder.
- Arabic 1342 Nuhba, plunder.
- Turkish 1077 Nahib, a plunderer.
- Turkish 1098 Nehb, a plundering, taking as pillage or booty.
- Javanese Nayab, an open-day robber. (Crawford's Malay Dictionary, page 119, vol. 2.)
- Hindu 2098 Nahb, rapine, plunder, spoil.
- English Nab, to steal. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- English Nab, to catch suddenly, to seize by a sudden
- Egyptian 442 Nehp, to seize. [grasp.
- Swedish Nappa, to snatch or seize anything hastily.
- English Nip, to steal. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
- Scotch Nip, to carry off cleverly by theft.
- English Nip, to blast, to kill or destroy.
- Sanscrit 468 Nabh, to hurt, injure, destroy.
- Turkish 1077 Naibe, a misfortune which befalls.
- Eskimo Nappiw-ok, it is broken.
- Memo*: "Ok" is a conjugational terminal of verbs in this language.
- Coptic Nchf, expulsion. (Bunsen, v. 760.)
- Arabic 1326 Nafw, the act of driving away.
- Arabic 1326 Nafy, banishing, exiling.
- Turkish 1089 Ncfy, an exiling, exile, banishment.

No. 162. Moses considered under his *alias* of Baba, Bábys or Bebon as explained in Chapter VI.

Eregba A.	Bibi, bad.	
Ashanti A.	Bebon, guilty.	
Sanserit 565	Papa, bad, wicked, vicious, evil, sin, vice, crime,	
Hindu 460	Papi, a sinner, a criminal.	[guilt.]
Hindu 459	Pap, sin, fault, crime, guilt.	
English	Pip, anger; also to take offence.	(Wright's
Zulu Kafir	Bebeza, to speak gruffly.	[<i>Obsolete.</i>])
Scotch	Babbis, to browbeat, scoff, gibe.	
Scotch	Bob, a taunt.	
English	Bob, a jeer or flout.	
Manchu Tartar	Paipi, good for nothing, one who is of no use.	
Zulu Kafir	Bobo, a chatterer, a loquacious person.	
Egyptian 376	Baba, boast.	
New Zealand	Pepeha, boasting.	
English	Bobanee, a boasting.	
French Romn	Beuban, hard, proud, haughty; pomp, grand state, arrogance, pride, vanity, harshness.	
French Romn	Boban or Boben, pride, pomp, vanity.	
English	Boban, pride, vanity.	(Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Gaelic	Buban, a coxeomb.	
Irish	Buban, a coxeomb.	
New Zealand	Popono, covetous, greedy.	
Italian	Pappone, a glutton, a greedy-gut.	
Swahili A.	Papia, to eat all one can get. to eat without	
Latin	Popa, gluttonous, greedy.	[bounds.]
PeninAfrican	Puyipi, greedy.	
English	Peep, to look through a crevice, a sly look.	
French	Pipeau, an artifice or snare.	
French	Piper, to deceive, to dupe.	
French Romn	Piper, to deceive.	
English	Poop, to cheat, to eozen.	(Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
English	Bob, to cheat or gain by fraud.	
English	Bob, to mock or delude.	
Irish	Bubhaeli, sly, crafty.	
German	Buben, to act as a knave.	
German	Bube, a knave.	
Zulu Kafir	Bubuya. to make up to. court. or affect regard for a person. in order to take note of his proceedings and attack him accordingly.	
Zulu Kafir	Pupuza, to talk wind, tell lies. &c.	
Zulu Kafir	Bibe, to appear in great numbers.	
New Zealand	Pepe, to be close together.	
Arabie 215	Bahbasha, a being collected together.	

Arabic 215	Bahbahat, a crowd, a multitude.	[voices.
Arabic 243	Baabaaat, the confused noise of a mixture of	
French Romn	Bibaus, or Bibaux, foot soldiers who in former	
	times fought with a cross-bow and lance.	
French Romn	Paffus, a sort of weapon.	
Greek	Phobeo, to strike with fear, to terrify, to dismay.	
Zulu Kafir	Pubuza, to take by violence.	
Irish	Bibhsa, deprivation.	
Sanscrit 565	Papa, mischievous, destructive.	
Gaelic	Baobhai, fearful, destructive.	
Zincali	Babinar, to extinguish.	
Turkish 550	Beyaban, wilderness, wilds.	

No. 162. Moses considered under his *alias* of Tebha, Tippo, Typho, Typhos, Typhoeus or Typhon as explained in Chapter VI.

Hebrew	Tab (תעב), abominable.	[works.
	Ps. xiv. 1, they have done <i>abominable</i>	
	· Job xv. 16, how much more <i>abominable</i> .	
Hebrew	Toabh or Toabah (תועבה), an abomination.	
	Genesis xlvi. 34, every shepherd is an	
	<i>abomination</i> to the Egyptians.	
	2 Kings xxi. 11, Judah hath done these	
	<i>abominations</i> .	
	Proverbs xii. 22, lying lips are an <i>abomin-</i>	
		[ation.
Persian 303	Tabah, bad, wicked.	
Hindu 628	Taba, bad, wicked.	
Bornu African	Dibi, bad.	
Gaelic	Dubh, wicked.	
Hebrew	Dbh or Dabh (דבה), infamy.	
	Ezek. xxxvi. 3, an <i>infamy</i> of the people.	
Irish	Doibheas, vice, bad manners.	
Icelandic	Thybbinn, obstinate, dogged.	
Arabic 352	Taabis, a frowning, knitting the brows.	
Arabic 352	Taaabbus, a scowling, looking grim.	
English	Taubase, unruly behaviour. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)	
Arabic 824	Tufan, a quarrelsome person.	
Arabic 824	Tufani, quarrelsome.	
English	Tiff, a fit of peevishness.	
English	Tiffy, quarrelsome.	
Arabic 363	Tafaaai, a being malicious.	
Welsh	Difiaw, to annoy.	
French Romn	Devie, trespass.	
Sanscrit 445	Dvish, to hate, to be unfriendly to.	
Welsh	Difenwi, to contemn, to disparage.	

Arabic 300	Taaaffun, accusing, reproaching.
Hindu 1439	Tufan, calumny, defamation.
Irish	Toibheann, calumny.
Italian	Tabano, slandering.
Turkish 592	Tayib, reproaching, blaming, finding fault with.
Hebrew	Dpy or Dapy (דפי), to slander. Ps. l. 20, thou <i>slanderest</i> thine own mother's son. [slander.
Hebrew	Dbh or Dabah (דבה), evil report, defaming, Num. xiii. 32, they brought up <i>an evil report</i> . Jerem. xx. 10, I heard the <i>defaming</i> of many. Prov. x. 18, he that uttereth <i>a slander</i> .
French Romn	Debecher, to slander, to speak ill of, to calum- niate. (Supplement.)
French Romn	Daubeur, a slanderous bad tongue which spares
French	Dauber, to jeer. [nobody
Gaelic	Tibhe, a gibe.
Zulu Kafir	Duba, to treat with contempt or disdain, to offend.
Zulu Kafir	Dubisa, to offend.
Arabic 364	Tafayyush, making a false claim.
Sanscrit 395	Tvish, violence, fury.
Persian 594	Div, or Dev, anger, passion, force, violence.
English	Tave, to rage. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Turkish 571	Tepinmek, to stamp with the feet in a rage.
German	Toben, to bluster, to rage.
French Romn	Typhon, daring, audacious, venturesome.
French Romn	Tabus, quarrel, debate, contest.
Persian 303	Tabahi, discord.
Spanish	Tope, a quarrel, a scuffle.
Icelandic	Thaefa, a long, tedious struggle, a quarrel.
Zulu Kafir	Diva, a worthless thing.
English	Daff, a coward. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
French Romn	Tevot, <i>pronounced</i> Tevo, an insolent poltroon who acts the brave.
French Romn	Taupin, a coward, a poltroon.
Danish	Doven, idle, lazy, slow.
Scotch	Dobie, a soft, inactive person.
Danish	Doven, idle, lazy, slothful.
Welsh	Difanw, despicable, debased.
Arabic 300	Taaaffun, boasting falsely.
Greek	Tuphos, Tuphou, or Typhos, Typhou, conceit,
Spanish	Tufos, high notions, pride, vanity. [vanity.
Arabic 364	Tafayhus, or 307 Tabayhus, a walking pomp-
Hindu 726	Tippas, pride. [ously.
Irish	Taibhse, proud.
French Romn	Typher, to be proud.

Arabic	Taaabbuh, thinking highly of one's self.
French	Toupet, <i>pronounced</i> Toupy, presumption, ef-
New Zealand	Taiapo, to covet. [frontery.]
Spanish	Tupa, the act of glutting one's self.
Hindu 1026	Dibbya, an oath.
Hindu 1084	Divya, an oath.
Sanscrit 452	Dhava, a rogue, a cheat.
English	Duff, to cheat. (<i>Slang</i> .)
French	Duper, to dupe, gull, take in, cheat.
English	Dupe, to deceive, to trick, to mislead by im-
	posing on one's credulity.
Italian	Doppio, deceitful, treacherous.
French Romn	Daube, subtilty, treachery, fraud. (Supplement.)
Irish	Dubh, a lie.
Polish	Duby, an idle tale, nonsense, humbug.
Swedish	Tubba, to persuade, entice, decoy or enveigle.
Greek	Thopo, or Thopeuo, to flatter, fawu or deceive
	by flattery, to wheedle.
Malayan 95	Tipu, deceit, wile, stratagem.
Ashanti A.	Tofo, deceit.
Turkish 796	Taife, a set or body of men.
Hindu 1432	Taifa, people, a troop, a band.
French Romn	Tuffe, a troop, assemblage, company.
Fijian	Taba, one party in opposition to another party.
ManchuTartar	Tebe Taba, pell-mell, all of a heap.
New Zealand	Topuni, together, in a body.
Arabic 812	Taban, a great concourse of people.
Arabic 811	Tabsh, men, a body, a troop.
Arabic 307	Tabawwush, men being mixed together.
Arabic 397	Tahabbush, assembling, being collected.
Arabic 296	Taabish, collecting, assembling.
Arabic 556	Dibs, or Dabs, a multitude of men.
Greek	Doypos, Doypou, the hum of a multitude, a
	roar or din as of war.
French Romn	Tabus, all kinds of noise, hubbub, the noise of a
	dispute, a deafening uproar.
Persian 395	Tufan, the confused hum of men.
French Romn	Tuffes, a kind of soldiers.
Anglo-Saxon	Thufe, a standard.
Anglo-Saxon	Thuuf, a banner.
Landoma A.	Defa, war.
Mose African	Tapo, war.
Arabic 352	Taabia, drawing up an army in military array.
Bagbalan A.	Tiben, a spear.
Gurma A.	Debani, <i>plural</i> Debana, a bow.
Alege African	Deba, an arrow.

Pika African	'Taba, a quiver.
Mose African	Tapo, a bow.
English	Tappy, to hide, to skulk. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Norman	Taper, to lurk.
Norman	Tapissant, being concealed, lurking about.
French Romn	Tapir (se), to hide oneself, to get into a bye-place or up in a corner out of sight.
French Romn	Tapin, in secret.
French Romn	Tapineux, a man who is hidden or disguised.
French Romn	Tapinaige, Tapinet, or Tapinois, a hidden place where one can glide in secretly; in a hiding-place, secretly.
English	Tapinage, secret skulking. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
Fijian	Tabono, concealed from sight.
Hindu 1025	Dabna, to be concealed.
Hindu 1050	Dafn, hiding, concealing.
Arabic 575	Dafun, any one who conceals himself.
Arabic 574	Dafaain, concealed, kept close.
Arabic 575	Difn, latent.
Polish	Dybanie, a watching or lurking.
French	Tapinois, by stealth, clandestinely, sliily.
French Romn	Tapineis, a conflict, a combat.
Accadian	Tab, or Tap, to seize.
Gaelic	Deabh, to battle, to encounter. [to take.
Hebrew	Tps or Tapas (תַּפַּס), to surprise, to lay hold on, Jeremiah xlvi. 41, the strongholds <i>are surprised</i> . 1 Kings xiii. 4, saying <i>lay hold on him</i> . [Joshua viii. 8, when <i>ye have taken the city</i> .
Zulu Kafir	Twapa, to take improperly as food. cattle, &c.
New Zealand	'Tupua, thievish.
Ashanti A.	Tofu, dishonest.
Arabic 819	Tafh, carrying off.
Icelandic	Thyfi, stolen goods.
Anglo-Saxon	Thiofian, to thieve.
Anglo-Saxon	Theaf, Theof, or Thef, a thief. Friesic—Tiaf.
Danish	Tyv, a thief.
English	Thief, one who secretly, unlawfully and feloniously takes the goods or personal property [of another.
Dutch	Dief, a thief, robber.
Dutch	Dieven, thieves.
Arabic 572	Duabus, dishonest.
German	Dieb, a thief.
Sanscrit 402	Dabh, to hurt or injure.
Sanscrit 402	Dabha, injuring, hurting.
Swahili A.	Toboa, to break through.

- Sanscrit 363 Tap, to cause pain, to injure, to hurt, to damage,
 Sanscrit 378 Tup, or Tuph, to injure, hurt, wound. [to spoil.
 Danish Tab, loss, damage, hurt.
 Turkish 589 Tab, trouble.
 Swahili A. Taabu, trouble.
 Swahili A. Taabisha, to trouble, to annoy.
 Galla African Dibbisse, to alarm.
 Sanscrit 363 Tapana, causing pain or distress.
 Irish Tafan, expulsion. (Supplement.)
 Irish Taifneadh, banishing.
 Irish Taifnim, I banish, I expel.
 Turkish 681 Dafi, one who repels or expels.
 Arabic 574 Daffaa, one who repels with violence.
 Arabic 574 Difaa, driving away, spurning.
 Arabic 557 Duhab, or Dahb, driving, impelling, thrusting.
 Turkish 689 Def, a repelling or driving away.
 Hindu 1016 Dafi, repelling, driving away.
 Welsh Daif, *plural* Deifion, a nip or blast, a blasting or
 Welsh Dif, a cast off, ejection. [nipping.
 Welsh Difa, to consume, make an end of, destroy,
 devour, waste.
 Welsh Difa, annihilation, end, destruction.
 Arabic 360 Tafani, a destroying each other in war.
 QuiehuaPeru Tupani, to rend.
 Swahili A. Tapanya, to scatter.
 Swahili A. Tapanyatapanya, to waste.
 Hindu 1125 Dubana, to demolish, ruin, destroy.
 Sanscrit 402 Dabh, to destroy.
 Arabic 302 Tabb, destruction, ruin, damage, perdition.
 Persian 303 Tabah, destroyed, ruined, laid waste.
 Egyptian 517 Tepi, a devourer.
 Hebrew Tbh or Tabah (טבח), slaughter. [*slaughter.*
 Isaiah xxxiv. 2, hath delivered them to *the*
 Isaiah liii. 7, brought as a lamb to *the*
slaughter.
 Jeremiah xlvi. 15, the men are gone down
 to *the slaughter.*
 Turkish 570 Tebah, spoilt, ruined, destroyed.
 Hebrew Tbosh or Tabosah (תבושה), destruction.
 2 Chron. xxii. 7, the *destruction* of Ahaziah.

No. 163. Aaron, Ahrn, Aharon or Haron has been already considered with No. 33 Aran, Arran, Hrn or Haran.

No. 164. Klb, Calib, Caleb or Chaleb.

Turkish 868	Kalib, or Kalp, bad, false.
Arabic 505	Khalif, wicked.
Hindu 992	Khalaf, depraved, corrupted.
Arabic 532	Khalf, a vicious son, a worthless fellow.
French	Galopin, a rogue, a blackguard.
Icelandic	Glaçpr, crime, wickedness.
Icelandic	Glaepa-fullr, full of wickedness.
Latin	Culpa, guilt.
Spanish	Culpa, a voluntary crime.
French	Coulpe, the defilement of sin.
French Romn	Colpe, a fault, an offence, a blameable action.
Greek	Chalepos, Chalpe, hard to deal with, indisposed, hostile, angry, ill-tempered, mischievous, dangerous, troublesome.
Swahili A.	Khalifu, to resist, to oppose.
Arabic 532	Khilf, discordant, quarrelsome.
Arabic 531	Khallaf, quarrelsome; contentious.
Arabic 531	Khilaf, opposing, contradicting.
Arabic 505	Khalif, opposition, contrariety, perverse.
Turkish 673	Khilaf, a being contrary or in opposition.
Hindu 991	Khilaf, opposition, contrariety; adverse.
Danish	Klaffer, to slander, to calumniate.
Icelandic	Klifa, to wrangle.
English	Glybe, to scold. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Sanscrit 263	Kliba, or Kliva, idle, slothful.
Malayan 280	Kilap, or Khilaf, neglectful, neglect.
Malayan 126	Kilap, or Khilaf, to neglect; also omission.
Malayan 126	Khilap, neglect, neglectful.
Scotch	Cluph, an idle trifling creature.
Spanish	Gallofa, a lazy idle life.
Persian 992	Kaliv, or Kaliva, boasting, ostentation.
Polish	Chelpic sic, to boast, to brag, as " <i>Chelpi sie ze swej nauki</i> , he boasts of his learning."
English	Gelpe, to boast. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Anglo-Saxon	Gilp, ostentation, pride, boasting, arrogance, haughtiness.
Anglo-Saxon	Gielp, presumption.
Sanscrit 286	Galbha, proud, haughty.
Arabic 530	Khalabis, worthless men.
Arabic 1016	Kulabis, avaricious, stingy.
Gaelic	Galabhas, a glutton.
Arabic 1017	Kalab, acting meanly and basely.
Sanscrit 263	Kliba, or Kliva, a coward.
Gaelic	Galabhas, a parasite, a flatterer.

Latin	Globus, Globi, a knot of men who jointly carry on any design.
French	Club, this word has been adopted into the French from the English; Johnson defines it as an assemblage of sociable people, who join together upon certain conditions; the denomination is taken from the first struggles between the Cavaliers and Roundheads, and the popular assemblies designed to overthrow their adversaries. The word <i>club</i> does not appear among the writings of the essayists until the time of Queen Anne, but it is more ancient. (<i>See Littré's French Dictionary</i> , Paris, 1863.)
English	Club, a collection of men; to join as a number of individuals to the same end. [fraud.]
Greek	Klope or Clope, a secret act or transaction,
Greek	Klepto, Klepso, or Clepto, Clepso, to cozen, to cheat, to beguile, to do a thing artfully or treacherously.
Arabic 975	Kullab, an artful fellow, a cheat.
Arabic 975	Kullabiy, artful, cunning.
Arabic 530	Khallab, a claw-back.
English	Glib, smooth, voluble.
Gaelic	Clip, fraud, deceit, eunning.
Arabic 505	Khalib, or 530 Khallab, a deceiver.
Arabic 505	Khalib, or 531 Khalb, deceiving.
Arabic 530	Khilab, a deceiving.
Arabic 530	Khallab, or 531 Khallabat, a liar.
Arabic 530	Khalabis, a lie.
Zincali	Calabea, a lie, falsehood.
French	Clabaud, <i>pronounced</i> Klabo, a liar.
Scotch	Clips, stories, falsehoods.
Turkish 891	Kalb, or Kalp, false, forged, untrue.
Turkish 673	Khilaf, a lie, an untruth.
Arabic 531	Khilaf, a lie, falsehood.
Hindu 991	Khilaf, falsehood.
Spanish	Clavar, to cheat, to deceive, as " <i>Yo me clave, I have been deceived.</i> "
Irish	Glafar, or Glafoide, noise, din.
Arabic 531	Khilaf, rebelling against.
Latin	Colluvies, Colluviei, a rabble of people.
Portuguese	Colluviao, a great multitude.
Hindu 1596	Kalap, a multitude, an assemblage.
Spanish	Golpe, a crowd or throng of people.
Turkish 841	Ghalebe, a crowd, a throng, confusion, a victory.
English	Clubs, an old cry in any public affray, it was

- the old cry to call forth the London apprentices. (J. O. Halliwell's *Archaic &c., Dictionary*, London, 1850.)
- Latin Globus, Globi, a troop, squadron or party of
 Italian Globo, a band of soldiers. [soldiers.]
 Latin Clypeus, Clypei, a shield, buckler, or target
 used by men on foot; also an image painted or
 graven upon it.
- French Romn Glave, a lance or short pike, or a man so armed.
 Fulup African Giliva, a sword.
 French Glaive, a sword. [Obsolete.]
 English Glave, Glaive, or Gleave, a sword. (Wright's
 Welsh Glaiſ, a crooked sword, a scimeter.
 Norman Gleyves, swords, bills.
 Arabic 534 Khalif, an arrow.
 Swedish Kolf, a dart.
 Welsh Chwilfa, a pry, a seeking about, a research.
 Welsh Gwylfa, a watching-place, a place of observation,
 an exploratory mound, a watch or watching.
 French Clapir, to hide oneself in a hole—"clapi. hidden."
 (See Fleming and Tibbins' *Dictionary*.)
- Dutch Gluipen, to sneak.
 Dutch Gluiperd, a sneaking fellow.
 Scotch Clep, to act the tell-tale.
 Belgic—Klappen, to betray.
 Scotch Clype, a tell-tale.
- Hindu 1474 Ghalaba, an assault, overcoming, conquest.
 Turkish 842 Ghuluvv, an assault, an attack.
 Scotch Gliff, Gloff, or Gluff, a sudden fear or fright.
 Arabic 1019 Kaluf, troublesome.
 Arabic 1018 Kulfat, trouble, vexation, distress, inconvenience.
 Hindu 1600 Kulfat, trouble, vexation, distress.
 Greek Klepto, Klepso, or Clepto, Clepso, to steal, to
 Latin Cleptes, a thief. [filch.]
 Latin Clepo, to steal, or pilfer.
 Greek Klopens, Klopeos, Klopei or Clopeus, Clopeos,
 Clopei, also Klopou, Klopou or Clopos,
 Clopon, a thief.
- Greck Klope or Clope, theft by stealth or fraud.
 Scotch Clip, or Clyp, to lay hold of in a forcible manner.
 Quichua Peru Callpa, force.
 Greek Chalepaino, or Chalepto, to oppress, distress,
 harass, assail, persecute, hurt, harm, use
 Greek Chalepos, Chalepe, harsh, cruel. [violence.]
 Irish Galba, rigour, hardness.
 Arabic 1017 Kalab, severity.

No. 165. Hosa, Hosea, Hoshea, Oshea, Osee, Ause, Yhosa, Josue, Josua or Joshua; words derived No. 7 Aoz, Es, Uz, Us or Hus, No. 46 Aoz, Uz, Us, Hus or Huz, No. 51 Hzo, Hasu, Asau or Azay, No. 74 Aso or Esau, No. 120 Ysoh, Ishuah, Isus, Iesua or Jesua, and No. 121 Ysoy, Isui, Iasui or Jasui are included with this name.

- Bambarra A. Yaussey, a villain.
 Turkish 813 Assi, a sinner.
 Egyptian 350 Asi, vile.
 Rodong Nepal Ise, bad.
 Lohorong N. Isa, bad.
 Sang-pang N. Isi, bad.
 Arabic 412 Jasi, hard, cruel, inhuman.
 Arabic 412 Jasia, hard and rough.
 Arabic 412 Jasiyaa, hardness, roughness.
 Arabic 412 Jazia, impatient, querulous.
 Arabic 427 Juzaa, impatient.
 Arabic 428 Jazua, querulous.
 Arabic 411 Jaaaas, or 430 Jaaz, bad-tempered.
 Arabic 106 Azazz, bad-tempered, ill-natured, passionate.
 Italian Esoso, odious, hateful.
 Galla African Hasase, to grumble.
 Egyptian 542 Ushauushau, stubborn.
 Manchu Tartar Oushambi, to wish evil, to have hatred in one's heart against anybody.
 Arabic 498 Hushiy, fierce, wild, intractable, one with whom nobody associates. [with others.
 Arabic 498 Hawzih, one who lives alone and does not mix
 Arabic 1392 Huzua, laughing at, mocking, jeering; derision, ridicule, irony.
 Hindu. 119 Asuya, calumny, detraction.
 Arabic 23 Asa, he falsely accused.
 Arabic 23 Asiy, a slanderer.
 Swahili A. Wasa, to contradict.
 Egyptian 404 Hes, to vex, enrage.
 Italian Izza, anger, passion, wrath.
 Hebrew Yaz (יז), fierce.
 Isa. xxxiii. 19, thou shalt see a *fierce* people.
 Arabic 422 Jaza, treating contemptuously.
 Arabic 429 Jazz, walking pompously.
 Arabic 430 Jaaz, self-important.
 Arabic 442 Jawwaz, proud, haughty.
 Persian 1405 Hawsh, pomp, pride.
 Persian 1405 Hosha, lazy, idle.
 Italian Ozio, idleness, sloth.

- Turkish 451 Az, avidity, cupidity, covetousness.
 Arabic 429 Jashaa, cupidity, greediness.
 Arabic 429 Jashia, greedy (for another's share).
 Arabic 106 Izzaz, being avaricious.
 Arabic 466 Hass, rendering greedy.
 ManchuTartar Isa, to give an order to a number of persons to assemble at a place.
 Galla African Yase, to unite.
 Ibu African Osi, deceit.
 Arabic 1367 Washy, lying, colouring a story with falsehood.
 Arabic 1384 Hass, a lie.
 Arabic 1384 Hassas, a liar.
 Arabic 860 Aizah, a lie, false pretence, groundless accusation.
 Arabic 1393 Hazzaa, a crowd. [sation.
 Arabic 184 Awzaa, bodies, crowds.
 Arabic 190 Ahzaa, crowds, bodies of men.
 Arabic 415 Jahishat, a crowd of men.
 Swahili A. Jeshi, a host, a great company.
 English Joss, to crowd. (Wright's *Obsolete*.)
 Arabic 442 Jawwaz, clamours, seditious murmurs.
 Arabic 1405 Hawash, being tumultuous, mixed, confused.
 Arabic 1405 Hawsh, a crowd, an immense multitude.
 Turkish 505 Ushmek, to run together crowdingly, to collect, to be collected in flocks and crowds. [&c.
 Turkish 452 Azmak, to become depraved, rebellious, furious,
 French Romn Uz, the cry of many people, confused cries.
 Swahili A. Hezaya, a thing causing confusion.
 Arabic 858 Aasy, rebellion, revolt.
 Swahili A. Asi, to rebel, to be disobedient.
 Swahili A. Aasi, disobedient, rebellious.
 Turkish 813 Assi, a rebel.
 ManchuTartar Asha, a kind of cuirasse made of steel in the fashion of scale armour.
 Circassian 102 Ahshey, a weapon generally.
 Sanscrit 142 Ishu, an arrow.
 Runda African Iseu, an arrow.
 Hebrew Hzy or Hazy (חַז), an arrow. [him.
 1 Sam. xx. 36, he shot *an arrow* beyond
 2 Kings, ix. 24, *the arrow* went out at his
 Hebrew Hz or Haz (חַז), an arrow. [heart.
 Lam. iii. 12, as a mark for *the arrow*.
 Zech. ix. 14, his *arrow* shall go forth.
 1 Sam., xx. 30, Jonathan's lad gathered up
 Ebe African Esi, an arrow. [*the arrows*.
 Oloma African Osi, an arrow.
 Akurakura A. Osi, a quiver.

- Sobo African Osue, or Esi, a spear.
 Barba African Asa, *plural* Asi, a spear.
 Dsumu A. Asi, a spear, *Oworo*, African, the same.
 Ife African Esi, a spear, *Ondo* and *Idsesa*, African, the
 Yoruba A. Ezi, a spear. [same.]
 Wolof African Hhaizie, a spear, a lancee.
 Sanserit 105 Asi, a sword, a scimetar.
 Hindu 119 Asi, a sword.
 Afudu African Isio, a sword.
 French Romn Essoie, a war chariot with seythes used by the
 Arabic 1393 Hazzaa, a troop of horse. [Gauls.]
 Norman Hoze, an army.
 French Romn Hoz, an army.
 Turkish 629 Jeysh, *plural* Juyush, an army.
 Arabie 447 Jaysh, *plural* Juyush, an army, soldiery, a
 Persian 448 Juyushi, troops. [legion.]
 Arabie 428 Jasis, a spy.
 Arabie 412 Jasus, a spy; *Persian*, the same.
 Hindu 755 Jasus, a spy.
 Turkish 615 Jassuss, a spy.
 Persian 196 Ayisha, Esha, or Esh, a spy, a scout.
 Memo: Oshea or Joshua was one of the
 spies sent by Moses to spy the land of
 Canaan. (Numb. xiii. 8.)
 Egyptian 542 Usha, a trap.
 Fijian Yasa, to seek secretly.
 Arabie 499 Hiyas, laying snares, overcoming by stratagem
 Alege African Wuese, war.
 Wadai African Hazi, war.
 Ngodsin A. Isa, war. ✕
 Greek Ossa, Ossas, the din of battle.
 Arabie 21 Isaaa, wounding and killing.
 Malayan 6 Asa, to remove, take away.
 Persian 185 Awsa, or Usa, taken, seized; robbery.
 Persian 185 Usu, robbery, spoliation.
 Swahili A. Uizi, theft, thieving.
 Arabie 471 Huzayya, a share of plunder.
 Arabie 70 Azy, oppressing, distressing.
 Turkish 445 Eza, molestation, hurt.
 Arabie 51 Aza, injury, harm.
 Hindu 241 Iza, hurting, injuring, harm, pain, trouble.
 Scotch Hash, to maltreat, to abuse.
 Sanserit 821 Yush, to injure.
 Sanserit 350 Jush, or 343 Jash, to injure.
 Arabie 418 Jahsh, cruelty, severity.
 Persian 1405 Hosh, destruction, perdition, ruin.

Sanscrit 176	Ush, to consume, kill, injure, burn. <i>Memo</i> : It will be remembered that Joshua burned the city of Hazor with fire. (Josh. [xi. 11.]
Welsh	Ysu, to consume, to devour.
Turkish 452	Ezmek, to bruize, crush, smash.
Turkish 466	Izaa, a wasting.
Arabie 1377	Wahs, breaking, throwing with violence, dash- ing on the ground.
Arabic 839	Ausiy, mischievous, destructive, damaging, doing mischief, committing depredations.
Arabic 93	Usiy, the ruins of a habitation.
Italian	Esizio, destruction, mischief, death.

No. 166. Non or Nun, father of Joshua.

Limba A.	Neno, bad.
Hindu 2110	Nyun, vile, wicked.
Chincse I. 605	Nan, or Nwan, to altercate, wrangle, bicker, brawl, scold or quarrel clamorously.
Swahili A.	Nenea, to scold, to blame.
New Zealand	Nanau, anger. [wife.
Fijian	Nene, anger or ill-feeling between husband and
Fijian	Nono, to look on and do nothing; to skulk about for food.
Zulu Kafir	Nyonya, to walk abjectly, shrinking or crouching as a weak, timid, or conscience-stricken man.
Zulu Kafir	Nyenyanya, to be sly, to act slyly or stealthily.
Fijian	Nino, to peep.
New Zealand	Ninili, to slink, to steal away.
Kongan A.	Nenu, war.
Zulu Kafir	Nunu, an interjection used to frighten a person.
Irish	Nionaim, I plunder.
Irish	Nionadh, prey, booty.
Persian 1337	Nawan, prey, plunder.
New Zealand	Nana, to be mischievous.

As, in the first, and second, chains of etymological evidence concerning the race of Shem, I had a few remarks to make, specially regarding No. 155 Aor, Ahr, Aara, Ahara, Aehrah, Gera or Geras, son of Benjamin; so now, in this, my fourth chain of evidence, some observations, specially concerning this name, are necessary; for whatever importance any other dead Shemite may have risen to, in his posthumous capacity of an imaginary deity, none have such present influence over the minds of men as that which the superstitions connected with this grandson of Jacob have brought to bear on the world as it is.

That importance is chiefly due to the fact, that the ruling religion among the nations at present dominant is that which has been evolved from those superstitions, namely, the Christian religion; and, with the wiliness inherent to their craft, the priestcraft thereof have led their followers to believe that this dominance arises from some especial virtue attaching to Christianity; whereas such dominance, though in a great measure due to rapine and wholesale slaughter, is chiefly due to the fact, that the most high-minded, honourable, and industrious communities on earth, those who most delight in attending with good set purpose to their families, their farms, their factories, and their ships, have sided with this remarkably artful form of religion, from the fact that it preaches peace and goodwill to all men, which is exactly what they wish to see; for such simple-minded toilers fancy that Christian priests, who speak so fair, practise what they preach, and have no idea—in fact, would even resent the idea—that they are made the tools of priestcraft, which gets their tithes, and uses its income in such wise, that, while preaching peace, they may the more effectually foment discord and cause war.

In the two previous instances, what I had to say which more especially concerns this name, and the present so-called religion of Christianity, developed from the ancient idolatry and political fetich-worship of ancient Egypt, I introduced immediately after the words derived from such name; but as, in this case, there are a few etymological matters necessary to be quoted among these observations, which are outside the subjects hitherto introduced, I have preferred to wait until I had completed the merely etymological matters concerning the chain of evidence just finished.

That the hodge-podge of superstition which passes for religion, is an insult to God and a source of misery to man, those who have attentively perused the foregoing pages can no longer doubt; and that it is the medium used for carrying out a conspiracy for selfish ends, has doubtless become more apparent, as page after page has been digested by those who have been able to grasp, and hold on to, the main facts, while following the incessant details with which I have been obliged to burden my subject, in order to substantiate my assertions, and render my ground firm as I proceeded step by step. That this conspiracy has been, and still is, a conspiracy of the race of Shem against the two other races of man (or, at any rate, against the race of Ham, for Japhet is, and must at present remain, an unknown factor), there can be no doubt; and that the conspiracy chiefly consisted in disguising the murderer's weapon under the cloak of priestcraft, is equally apparent, whether that weapon was the sacrificial axe or the sword of nations; that such con-

spiracy has been carried on from the days of Noah, or at any rate from the days when it was pretended that he said, "Cursed be Canaan," there can be no doubt either; and that the head and front of Shemite fetich-worship was eventually the worship of Horus, the deified form of Benjamin's son Hir, which has since developed into Christianity, must now be considered equally certain.

I have spoken of a conspiracy, though there were doubtless conspiracies within conspiracies, schemes within schemes, plans within plans, deceptions practised on great leading regues by the little ones who followed them, robberies of big thieves by smaller ones, and murders of great and bloated tyrants by lean and hungry ones; but, even apart from this, the one great Shemite scheme of self-aggrandisement by means of so-called religion, can never from the first have presented an united appearance, as that would have defeated itself; for these lying and bloodthirsty barbarians, upon whose successful villanies and atrocious system of banding together for warfare by surprise, in order to commit rapine with impunity, and build their own nations on the ruins of other nations, knew well enough that differences in religion gave them, and still give them, the best opportunity to act, and by inventing endless schisms and heresies, as well as fundamental differences in religion, they divided the populations, and caused that confusion and local antagonism, which prepared the way for their invading hordes, who seized the lands, massacred the inhabitants, and whose leaders endowed their coadjutors the priests, who agree to differ so that they may pull the ropes which gave, and still give, their accomplices the opportunity to act.

Of all the various sections of this conspiracy, the Benjaminite section has certainly been the most important; this arose, *firstly*, from the vast power which they obtained in Egypt after Joseph had delegated the keeping of all the cattle in the country to them, as already explained in Chapter VI., *secondly*, from the exceptionally warlike and ravenous propensities of the tribe; and *thirdly*, from the fact, that, to all appearances, the ten sons of Benjamin and their families banded together and kept together. I have studiously avoided, in these pages, entering into the subject of geographical nomenclature, or trenching upon national and political matters, excepting so far as religion is concerned with these; but, now that the reader has become familiar with these names, it would be affectation to pretend that I imagine others will fail to note some of the most obvious of these matters. Thousands, as they repeat the name *Benoni*, would remember that Austria was formerly called *Pannonia*; that south of this lay *Greece*,

of which *Achaia* was an important part,—*Gera* or *Geras* and *Achi* being sons of *Benoni*; that next to Greece lays *Italy*, down the length of which run the *Apennines*, a large portion of *Italy* having formerly been called *Etruria*,—*Adeiel*, *Apphein*, and *Adar* being sons of *Benoni*; that *Spain* lays to the west of this, all the land opposite and between these countries, and now called *Algiers* and *Tunis*, having formerly been called *Numidia*,—*Saophein* and *Naam* being sons of *Benoni*; that part of France is called *Picardy*,—*Bachar* or *Beker* being a son of *Benoni*; that east of this lay the vast country formerly held by the *Poles*, and away beyond that northward and eastward, thus surrounding *Pannonia* with great nations, lay the enormous country of *Russia*,—*Bela* and *Ros* (or *Rosh*) being sons of *Benoni*. They will repeat to themselves *Pannonia*, *Greece*, *Achaia*, *Italy*, the *Apennines*, *Etruria*, *Spain*, *Numidia*, *Picardy*, *Poland* (properly *Pole-land*, “in Polish called “*Poloska*, in German *die Polen*,” see *Bohun*), and *Russia*,—the ten sons of *Benoni* being *Geras*, *Achi*, *Adeiel*, *Apphein*, *Adar*, *Saophein*, *Naam*, *Bacher*, *Bela* and *Ros*, and will come to the conclusion that this cannot be the result of accident, and so far they will be right; they may next conclude that the natives of these countries, which constitute more than three-fourths of Europe, are Benjaminite, but here they will be wrong. One has only to go sufficiently far as to analyze Europe, by the names of tribes known to have inhabited it, and to study the names of its towns, rivers, mountains, &c., to know that the population is intensely mixed; but, that most of the countries of Europe have thus been named, proves an identity of purpose at some long past period, as occult in its action as it must have been powerful in its influence; those who reflect on this must see the unity of purpose, the whole world knows that no Benjaminite sovereignty has ever been proclaimed over Europe, and they will, therefore, see that this must have been the result of a powerful conspiracy, and that conspiracy must have been carried out by the priests of Egypt, who worshipped *Horus* and elaborated the Christian myth, for the countries above named include almost all of what was anciently called *Christendom*, and do not extend outside it. To carry out a scheme which has had such results, and to do so without those kings, politicians, and historians, who were not associated with them, detecting the Benjaminite origin thereof, and interest therein, must have required signs and pass-words known only to the initiated, and some of these (over and above the well-known sign of the cross, which was probably a secret sign centuries before it was publicly adopted), are traceable in the Gospels.

The human breath and the faculty of uttering words were by no means given solely to the tribe of Benjamin, nor the power of shouting either; but, at some very early period of this tribe's career, probably dating from the time of their pastoral life in the land of Egypt, when calling to each other at a distance was a matter of everyday necessity, they seem to have made a speciality of using their voice for calling, and from thence words have been coined, expressive of the fact, which have become bedded in the languages, and, it would seem, have also served the tribe for pass-words. The myth of Christ may be considered as neither more nor less than an heraldic emblem, or device, representing the tribe of Benjamin in general, and the house of Gera in particular; and the New Testament a vehicle for uttering its mottoes, or pass-words, without attracting attention from those who were not in the scheme. For instance, we read in Matthew xxvii. 50, concerning Christ, that "when he had *cried* with a *loud voice*, "he yielded up the *ghost*;" in Mark xv. 37, that he "*cried* with a *loud voice*, and gave up the *ghost*;" in Luke xxiii. 46, that he "*cried* with a *loud voice* . . . and gave up the *ghost*;" which is varied, in John xix. 30, by "he *said*, It "is finished, and gave up the *ghost*." It must be remembered that Christ is represented as having been begotten by the Holy *Ghost*; or as the original word, may be as strictly, and more appropriately, translated, the holy *spirit* or *breath*. Now the offspring of the lungs is the voice, and, figuratively speaking, the son of the breath is a cry, and I say that Christ is a cry, and a political cry too; and that the lungs and breath, from which that cry emanated, were the lungs and breath of Benjamin father of Geras; for the word used in Greek, namely, the original language of the Gospels, for the ghost or spirit that begot Christ, is as plainly derived from the name of Benjamin, or Bnymn, as any word can be; and the following remarkable group of words, derived, most unmistakeably from the names of Bnymn and his ten sons, prove, by their mutual connection and concatenation, that this is no accident; but that the loud cries, pretended to have been uttered by him who is called The Word, were intended to be the pass-words for gathering the ravening wolves and hawks of the tribe of Benjamin to their prey, which for the time being was Jerusalem, and these form part of a set of pass-words and signs which have drawn them there more than once, and would, and still does, assemble them, to "raven" anywhere, and "divide the spoil." The words to which I alluded, and which embrace such meanings as Breath, Air, Sound, Voice, Word, &c., are as follows:—

No. 151. Benymn, Beniamin or Benjamin which appears to have been usually abbreviated into Benym, Beniam, Benj or Beng, *otherwise called* Bn-aony or Benoni which appears to have been sometimes abbreviated into Benny or Benn.

Greek	Pneumon, <i>plural</i> Pneumones, the organs of breathing, the lungs.
Greek	Pneo, to blow, breathe, draw breath, live.
Greek	Pneuma, wind, air, the air we breathe, breath, respiration, life, spirit, a Spirit, a spiritual Being, the ghost, in the sense of "to give up the <i>ghost</i> ."
Greek	Phonema, a sound made, voice.
Greek	Phone, sound, tone, voice, especially a loud clear voice, a cry.
Greek	Phoneo, to produce a sound, to call, to cry to.
Greek	Phonion, a small voice or sound.
Hindu 276	Bang, voice, outcry, sound.
Persian 211	Bang, voice, sound, cry.
Persian.211	Banga, an extending of the voice.
Sanscrit 572	Pinj, to sound, to emit a sound.
Chin.III.705	Fung, the breath of nature.
Haussa A.	Fing, air.
Chin. II. 447	Fun, vapour, breath, air.
Chin. II. 408	Phun, to send forth the breath with vehemence.
ChineseI.415	Peen, to give a turn to the tongue or mouth and
Irish	Binn, a voice. [call out.

No. 152. Bela, Bolau, Balaum or Beleleel.

Latin	Pulmo, the lungs.
English	Blow, to make a current of air, as to blow hot or cold, to breathe, pant, puff.
Arabic 253	Balil, voice, sound, noise.
Hindu 379	Boli, speech.
English	Bawl, to cry out with a loud full sound.
English	Bool, to bawl. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Bellow, to make a loud and continued sound with the voice.
Welsh	Ballaw, to shout out, cry or scream.
Welsh	Blaw, a cry.
Gaelic	Bla, a cry, a shout.
Irish	Bla, a cry, a shout.
Spanish	Bulla, a shout, a loud cry.

No. 153. Beeher, Bachir or Beker.

Sanserit 687	Bekura, a voice, sound,
Turkish 527	Baghirmak, to eall out, cry, cry aloud.
French	Bagarre, a hubbub.
Portuguese	Pigarro, an audible respiration.
Hindu 540	Pukara, a shout, halloo.
Hindu 540	Pukar, a calling out aloud, a cry, call, bawl.
Gaelic	Foghair, to make a noise.
Gaelic	Foghar, voice, noise, sound.
Irish	Foghar, sound, noise, voice, tone, acent.
Irish	Faoghar, a sound, voice.
Sanserit 967	Vaikhari, speech in the fourth of its four stages, articulate utterance.

No. 154. Asuber or Asyber.

Latin	Aspiro, to breathe, to blow, to aspirate.
Italian	Aspirare, to breathe.
French	Aspirer, to inhale or draw air into the lungs.
English	Aspyre, to breathe, to blow. (Wright's <i>Obso-</i>
French Romn	Espirer, to breathe. [<i>lete.</i>)]
Spanish	Espirar, to exhale, to breathe.
Greek	Aspairo, to pant, to gasp.
English	Whisper, to speak with a low, sibilant voice.

No. 154 otherwise spelled Adeiel.

Welsh	Adyl, breath, respiration.
Spanish	Adulear, to bawl, to cry loudly.

No. 155. Ayr, Aer, Ahr, Ahara, Aher, Acher, Achrah. Gera. Guera or Geras.

Caribbean	Oara, the lungs.
Spanish	Ayre, air.
Italian	Aria, air.
Latin	Aer, air.
Greek	Aer, the lower air, the atmosphere, thick air or haze, air in general.
Irish	Aer, the air, sky.
Welsh	Awyr, the air, one of the four elements.
Portuguese	[Ar, air.
French	Air, air.
English	Air, the fluid which we breathe. Armorie—Ear or Eer.

Arabic 193	Iyar, air, atmosphere.
Irish	Oar, a voice, a call.
Irish	Or, a voice, sound.
Ako African	Ara, a word.
Sanscrit 82	Are, an interjection of calling.
Coptic	Hrou, voice. (<i>See Bunsen v. 755.</i>)
Persian 1388	Harra, or Hurra, voice, sound.
Arabic 471	Hara, <i>plural</i> Ahraa, noise, cry, sound.
Hindu 2172	Harra, voice, shout.
English	Hoorra, Hooraw, or Hurrah, a shout. Swedish—Hurra.
Hindu 2578	Harra, to shout.
Welsh	Ori, Oraw, or Oroï, to utter.
Coptic	Hrou, to cry, to call. (<i>See Bunsen v. 755.</i>)
Zincali	Acarar, to call.
Turkish 661	Haykirmak, to call or cry out.
Arabic 867	Aakirat, the cries of wounded men, also the noise made in singing, weeping or reading.
Hebrew	Kra or Kara (קרא), to call. 1 Sam. iii. 8, for Thou didst <i>call</i> me. Is. lviii. 1, <i>cry</i> aloud, spare not. Zech. i. 17, <i>cry</i> yet, saying, Thus saith the [Lord.]
Assyrian	Kara, to call.
Sanscrit 239	Kur, to utter a sound.
Welsh	Creu, or Criaw, to cry.
English	Cry, to utter a loud voice.
Sanscrit 296	Gri, to call out to, to utter a sound.
Gaelic	(Goir, to call.
English	Gaure, to cry out. (<i>Wright's Obsolete.</i>)
English	Cheer, to shout.
Hindu 1472	Ghareo, shout, noise.
Hindu 1740	Guhar, bawling.
Gaelic	Gair, a shout.
Gaelic	Gaoir, a cry.
Irish	Gair, a shout, an outcry.
Irish	Gor, a calling.
Welsh	Gawr, a shout.
Welsh	Ger, a cry.
Welsh	Cre, or Cri, a cry.
French	Cri, a cry, a shout.
Sanscrit 289	Gira, speech, speaking, voice.
Welsh	Gair, a word.
Cornish	Ger, a word. (<i>Borlase.</i>)
Egyptian 556	Kher, say, word, speak.
Egyptian 557	Kheru, voice, speak, word.
Egyptian 566	Kheru, word, voice.

Egyptian 561	Khar, or Kharsh, word.	[is formed.
Spanish	Gorza, the weasel of the throat, where the voice	
Greek	Geruo, Geruso, or Ceruo, Ceruso, to utter, to send forth a voice, to speak, to sing, to cry out.	
Greek	Gerus or Cerus, a voice, a sound, a song.	
Greek	Crazo or Krazo, to cry, scream, screech or croak, to call, to call to.	
Sanskrit 262	Krosa, a cry, yell, shriek, shout or call.	
Sanskrit 262	Krosat, crying, calling out.	[to halloo.
Sanskrit 262	Krus, Krosati, to cry out, to call out, to bawl,	
Sanskrit 262	Krushta, calling out, crying out, noise, sound.	

No. 155 *otherwise called* Gharem.

Gaelic	Gairm, to call, bawl, shout.
Anglo-Saxon	Cyrm, a shout.
Greek	Geruma or Ceruma, a voice, a tone, sound.
Zincali	Carema, a word.

No. 156. Naaman, Noeman or Noama.

Arabic 1333	Namm, breath.
Arabic 1348	Naa'im, breathing hard.
Hebrew	Nhm or Naham (נָהַם), roaring. Prov. xix. 12, as <i>the roaring</i> of a lion.
Arabic 1343	Nahm, roaring, braying.
Arabic 1343	Nahmat, a roar, a loud cry.
Arabic 1343	Nahm, crying to or threatening.
Sanskrit 469	Nam, to sound.
Hebrew	Nam (נָמַן), to say, to speak. Ps. cx. 1, The Lord <i>said</i> unto my Lord. Prov. xxxi. 1, the man <i>spake</i> unto Ithiel.
Persian 1295	Nam, a name.
Persian 1296	Namidan, to name, to call.
Sanskrit 478	Naman, a name.
Hindu 2036	Nam, a name.
Hindu 2037	Namna, to name.
Uraon India	Nam, a name.
Kocch Bengal	Nam, a name.
Darhi Nepal	Nayam, a name.
Bhumij India	Numu, a name.
Sinhalese I.	Nama, a name.
Arrakan	Nami, a name. (<i>Khyeng</i> dialect.)
Rajmahili I.	Nami, a name.
Malayan	Namai, to name. to call. (<i>See</i> Crawford's <i>Grammar and Dictionary</i> , ii. 118.)
Malayan 347	Nama, a name, an appellation.

Latin	Nomen, Nomenis, a name.
Latin	Nomino, to call or name.
Italian	Nome, or Nomea, a name.
Italian	Nomare, to call, to name.
Portuguese	Nome, a name.
Portuguese	Nomear, to name.
French	Nom, a name.
French	Nommer, to call, to name.
Swedish	Namn, a name.
Finnic	Nimi, a name.
German	Name, a name.
Dutch	Naam, a name.
Dutch	Noemen, to name, to call.
Anglo-Saxon	Nama, or Nemn, a name. [name.
Anglo-Saxon	Naman, or Nemnan. to name, to call, to call by
English	Name, that by which a thing is called, to call. Ostiak—Nemen.

No. 157. Ahy, Ahoh, Ahi, Ehi, Echi or Achi.

Welsh	Iau, the lungs.
Chin. III. 90	Yih, the lungs full of air or breath.
Arabic 1404	Hawaa, air, ether.
Chinese I. 435	Hwuh, the breath.
Malayan 366	Hawa, breath.
Persian 1406	Huy, breath.
Greek	Aio, to breathe.
Chin. II. 607	Yu, an aspiration.
Chinese I. 312	Yew, manifestation or action of the air, breath, or the vivifying principle which pervades uni-
Chinese I. 439	Yue, the breath rising. [versal nature.
Chinese I. 440	E, breathing strong as in sighing, the sound of severe pain, &c.
Chin. II. 400	He, air, breath or vapour rushing.
Chin. II. 400	Heu, to blow with the breath.
Chin. II. 401	Ho, to breathe.
Chin. II. 401	He, the noise of breathing.
Chin. II. 402	Hea, breathing.
Chin. II. 403	He, to catch the breath as in weeping and sobbing.
Chin. II. 404	Yuh, or I. 375 Heu, to blow with the breath.
Chinese I. 429	Heu, to blow, to blow softly with the breath.
Chinese I. 369	Heih, to draw in the breath, to inspire, to inhale.
Chin. II. 406	Hee, to inhale.
Chin. II. 406	He, to sigh and breathe.
Chin. II. 406	Heae, appearance of precipitate breathing; va- pour passing with rapidity.

- Chin. II. 408 Hoo, to exhale.
 Chinese I. 376 Hoo, or Ho, to breathe out, to call.
 Chinese I. 363 Hoo, or Heue, the sound made by propelling the breath.
 Persian 1406 Hah, the sound of the breath. [hortation.
 Greek Eua! or Eya! a cheering, an encouraging ex-
 Egyptian Ouaie, a voice from a distance. (Horapollo. 51.)
 Arabic 1419 Yahya, a cry used by a shepherd in calling to his companion at a distance.
 Chin. III. 683 E, an exclamation expressive of disquietude, indignation, pain or anger.
 Icelandic Aea, to say ah!
 Hebrew Hah (חַח), aha!
 Ps. xl. 15, they say unto me *Aha!*
 Ps. lxx. 3, a reward of their shame that say
 Ezek. xxvi. 2. *Aha!* she is broken. [*Aha.*
 Persian 192 Ay, O! ho! hallo!
 Arabic 192 Aya, O! Ho! Hola!
 Arabic 199 Ayyuha, O!
 Turkish 512 Eya, O!
 Turkish 511 Ah!, Ah! O!
 Greek Oi, an exclamation, Ah!
 Latin Eho! an exclamation, ho!
 French Hue! ho! gee!
 French Huhau! gee-ho! gee!
 English Aha! Ah! Ha! Hah! Hey! Hi! Eigh! O!
 Oh! Ho! Hoa! Hoy! Heigh! exclamations or shouts expressive of various shades of meaning, such as surprise, doubt, joy, pain, fear, &c.
 English Ahoy! a sea term used in hailing.
 English Hue, shouting or vociferation, as in the phrase
 Welsh Hwi, to set up a holloo. ["Hue and Cry."
 Welsh Ho, an exclamation, a call upon.
 Welsh Hoi, a call of attention.
 French Huer, to hoot.
 French Huee, a hoot or shout.
 Latin Hio, to bawl out.
 Greek Ia, or Ie, or Ioe, a voice, a cry, sound.
 Sanscrit 108 Ah, to call.
 Egyptian 342 Ahuai, cries of joy, hurrah.
 Chinese I. 432 Haou, the voice of a human being shouting or calling. (Also on III. 382.)
 Chin. III. 388 Haou, to call out aloud, to call upon, to call to.
 Chin. III. 240 Haou, or I. 381 E, to call out aloud.
 Chinese I. 445 Heaou, calling out.
 Chinese I. 390 Heaou, calling out, a loud cry.

- ChineseI.395 Haou, or Hca, sound made by calling out or by lamenting.
- ChineseI.444 Hih, Hwa, or Wo, to call out to loudly.
- ChineseI.428 Hoo, to call, to cry out aloud. (Also on III. 381.)
- Chin. III.353 Hoo, to call out, to call to.
- Chin. II. 193 Hoo, to call upon, or to call to.
- ChineseI.394 Ho, sound emitted on opening the mouth.
- ChineseI. 402 Hih, or III. 99 Heaon, sound, voice.
- Chin. II. 754 Hwa, I. 383 Hwuy, I. 415 Hwuh, I. 398 Heaou, I. 419 Ho, II. 598 Hea, I. 442 E, I. 347 Yih yih, I. 407 Yuh or I. 356 Yaou, sound, noise.
- Chinese I.419 Yaou, to call to, to call out.
- Chin. II. 869 Yu, or Yo, to roar or call out.
- ChineseI.416 Yuh, the sound of the throat, a guttural sound.
- ChineseI.397 Yuh, the sound of the voice.
- ChineseI.411 Wei, the sound of calling.
- WolofAfrican Woe, to call, or a call.
- Arabic 1370 Waaa, calling aloud, crying out.
- Arabic 1358 Waha, a sound, a noise.
- Arabic 1404 Hawaa, sound, voice.
- Arabic 496 Hawaa, voice, sound, noise.
- Arabic 880 Auwaa, making an indistinct noise.
- Persian 183 Away, a loud voice.
- Persian 182 Awa, a voice, a sound.
- Persian 187 Awa, whatever makes an echo.
- Persian 182 Awa, or 183 Awah, echo, an echo.
- English Echo, to resound, to reflect sound, to reverberate.
- Greek Echo, a sound, a noise, especially a returned sound, echo.
- Latin Echo, the rebounding of a noise or voice in a valley or wood; an echo.
- Bambarra A. Aka, a voice.
- Polish Hukac, to whoop, halloo or hoot.
- Polish Huk, din, roar.
- Irish Eigh, or Eighe, a roar, a shout.
- Greek Echeo or Acheo, to send forth sound.
- Greek Iacho, to cry or shout.
- Greek Iache, a cry, a shout.
- Welsh Eichlaw, to sound, to utter noise.
- Welsh Wchw, expressive of calling for assistance, Hoa!
- Irish Iach, a cry, noise.
- Gaelic Iach, to cry, to shout.
- Gaelic Iach, or Eigh, a shout, a cry.
- Egyptian 458 Ach, to cry out. (Vol. I.)
- Hebrew High or Hagh or Hagah (הגה), to utter, to speak. Job xxvii. 4, nor my tongue *utter* deceit.

Ps. cxv. 7, neither *speak they* through their

Hindu 2115	Wacha, speech.	[throat.
Chinese I.383	Hwa, words, speech, language.	

No. 158. Ros, Rhos or Arus.

Sanscrit 835	Ras, to scream, cry out, make any sound or	
Fijian	Rusi, to cry.	[noise, to resound.
Sanscrit 1179	Hras, sound, noise.	
Polish	Wyraz, a word.	

No. 158 otherwise spelled Rapha or Raphe.

Malayan 141	Rabu, or Rebbu, the lungs.
Zulu Kafir	Ruba, to sound.
Gaelic	Rapa, or Rap, noise.
Dutch	Roep, a call, a cry.
Swedish	Ropa, to cry, to call; a shout.
Scotch	Roup, Rowp, or Rope, to cry, to shout.
English	Rave, to cry out. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Sanscrit 834	Rava, a cry.
Hindu 1191	Rav, sound, cry, noise.
German	Ruf, a call, cry or voice.

No. 159. Maphi.

Wolof African Mpehhe, air.

No. 159 otherwise spelled Sophan.

Sanscrit 1159	Svan, to sound, to make a noise.
Sanscrit 1159	Svana, voice, speech.
Turkish 721	Zeban, speech, language.
Hindu 1211	Zaban, or Zuban, language. dialect.

No. 160. Apphin or Appheiu.

Sanscrit 54	Apan, to breathe out or away.
Sanscrit 95	Avan, to breathe or inhale.
Greek	Evan, a cry of the Bacchanti.
Latin	Evans, Evantis, shouting Evan! raging like a Bacchante. From Evan, a surname of Bacchus. (W. Smith's <i>Latin-English Dictionary</i> , London, 1855.)
Galla African	Afan, language.

No. 161. Arad, Arcd, Ard or Hered.

Sanscrit 1179	Hrad, to sound.
Sanscrit 1179	Hrada, noise, sound.
Icelandic	Ord, or Orth, a word.
Swedish	Ord, a word.
Danish	Ord, a word.
Dutch	Woord, a word.
English	Word, an articulate or vocal sound, a combination of such sounds, uttered by the human voice, language, living speech, the Scripture, divine revelation or any part of it; Christ, as in John i. "In the beginning was the <i>Word</i> , "and the <i>Word</i> was with God, and the <i>Word</i> "was God."

No. 161 *otherwise spelled* Adar or Addar.

Malayan 3	Adara, or Udara, air.
Gaelic	Adhar, air.
Latin	Aether, the pure air.
Greek	Aither, ether, the upper air.
English	Utter, to speak, to pronounce, to emit vocal expression from the mouth.

The antithesis of crying out is *silence*; and, as might have been expected, words derived from the names of Bnymn, and his sons, have that meaning also, the Gospel narrative of the myth of Christ following suit; for whereas he is represented crying out with a loud voice six hours after he was crucified (*see* Mark xv. 25, 34 and 37), and at the very moment of final dissolution, when he might have been expected to fade out quietly after such protracted suffering; so, in this imaginary record of cross-purposes, just when one would have expected that he would have spoken, and to good purpose, he is utterly silent. Thus, "And the high priest arose, and said, "Answerest thou nothing? But Jesus held his peace" (Matt. xxvii. 62, 63), and again "When he was accused of "the chief priests and elders, he answered nothing. Then said "Pilate unto him . . . but he answered him never a word" (*see* Matt. xxvii. 12 to 14). So in Mark xiv. 61, "he held "his peace, and answered nothing," and in Mark xv. 5, "Jesus "answered nothing, so that Pilate marvelled," &c. I shall not, in this, or in the cases which follow, repeat the various names of Benjamin and his sons, in separate head lines preceding the words from each name, which, as far as I have noted them, are as follows; for, having so recently quoted these names, I shall trust to the reader's memory to keep them in view.

Polish	Poniemiec, to grow dumb or mute.
Toda India	Bokir, or Bokkiru, to be silent.
Kota India	Pakiru, to be silent.
Egyptian 420	Ker, or Kara, silence.
Serpa Nepal	Khara, to be silent.
Irish	Cearr, mute, dumb. (Supplement.)
Irish	Cear, dumb.
Arabic 516	Kharas, being dumb, dumbness.
Arabic 40	Ikhras, making dumb.
Arabic 41	Akhras, <i>plural</i> Khurs, dumb.
Fijian	Nomo, to be silent.
Swahili A.	Nyamaa, to continue silent, not to speak.
Polish	Niemy, dumb, mute, speechless.
NachherengB.	Wahe, to be silent.
ChineseI. 103	Heih, still, silent.
BhramuNepal	Mape, to be silent.
Arabic 1089	Mubham, silent, dumb.
English	Muff, dumb. (Wright's <i>Obsolete</i> .)
Ahom Siam	Supmu, to be silent.
Kol India	Hapauman, to be silent.
Arabic 16	Abham, dumb, silent.
Fanti African	Efung, silent.
Greek	Aphonos, Aphonon, voiceless, speechless, dumb.
Greek	Aphonia, loss of voice.
Telugu India	Uradu, to be silent.

Sleep, or the semblance of it, has also had more to do with this matter than has been imagined from the following simple words: "And behold there arose a great tempest in the sea, inso-
 " much that the ship was covered with the waves; but *he was*
 " *asleep* " (Matt. viii. 24), or as in Mark iv. 38, "He was on
 " the hinder part of the vessel *asleep* on a pillow," or, as in
 Luke viii. 23, "As they sailed, he fell *asleep*." Why he
 should be asleep, when anybody else would have been espe-
 cially awake, is of course part of the process to attract atten-
 tion to the pass-words. The following are the words occurring
 the most readily to me, as derived from the names of Benjamin
 and his sons in this connection.

Chin. II. 806	Ping, an excessive degree of sleep.
Polish	Ospaly, sleepy, drowsy.
Polish	Ospale, sleepily.
Ako African	Orn, sleep.
Greek	Oros, Oron, sleep.
Arabic 1006	Kara, inclining to sleeping, dozing; an inclina- tion to sleep; sleep.
Arabic 1006	Kari, or Kariy, sleepy, slumbering.

Greek	Caroo, Caroso, or Karoo, Karoso, to fall into a deep, heavy sleep.
Greek	Caros or Karos, deep heavy sleep.
Icelandic	Kura, to sleep.
Garó Bengal	Gur, to sleep.
Malayan 285	Garuh, to snore.
Persian 519	Khurra, a snore.
Swahili A.	Koroma, to snore.
Hebrew	Nomh (נומח), drowsiness. Prov. xxiii. 21 <i>drowsiness</i> shall cover a man with rags.
Arabic 1298	Naa'im, one who sleeps; asleep.
Turkish 1077	Naim, sleeping, asleep.
Hindu 2096	Naum, sleep.
Japanese	Nemu, to sleep. (Hunter's <i>Non-Aryan Diction-</i>
Kossa African	Iili, to sleep. [<i>ary.</i>])
Gadaba India	Eyya, to sleep.
KamiArrakan I,	to sleep; <i>Kumi</i> , Arrakan, the same.
Chinese I. 867	Yu, to sleep.
Chin. III. 508	Woo, to sleep.
Turkish 511	Uyumak, to sleep.
Burman	Eik, to sleep.
English	Youk, to sleep. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Turkish 510	Uyku, sleep.
Galla African	Raffe, to sleep.
Icelandic	Sofna, to fall asleep.
English	Sweven, sleep. (Wright's <i>Obsolete.</i>)
Hindu 1248	Sapn, sleep.
Polish	Spanie, sleep; sleeping.
Greek	Upnao, or Upneo, to sleep.
Greek	Upnos, Upnou, sleep.
Greek	Upnoo, to fall asleep.
Welsh	Hepian, or Hephun, a slumber, a doze.
Limbu Nepal	Ipse, to sleep.
Nepaulese	Ipsa, to sleep. (<i>Chhingtangya, Yakha</i> and <i>Sang-pang</i> dialects.)

The *hands* again have formed a very important factor in the system of signs, and from a remarkably early period; in fact, what with laying on of hands, spreading out of hands, holding the hands up in various ways, touching with the tips of the fingers, &c., the clerical hands are perpetually attracting attention by the marked way in which they are used, and in a manner pertaining to the craft only. Now, not only are passages like Mark vi. 5, Luke iv. 40, and various others, where Christ is represented as curing all sorts of sick people by

laying his *hands* upon them, so familiar to most people that I need only draw attention to the fact, in order to connect the myth of Christ with this matter of *hands* in an unmis-takeable way; but, moreover, as we learn from Acts viii. 17, xix. 6, &c., it was by the laying on of hands that the Holy Ghost (namely, the "*Pneuma*," above quoted), was imparted; or, in other words, it was, and apparently still is, part of the ceremonial of initiation into the Benjaminite conspiracy; for, as stated in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article *Ordination*, it is by the laying on of *hands*, that bishops still initiate a person into the priesthood. The etymological connection between this subject and the tribe of Benjamin, is as follows:—

Arabie 254	Banam, or Banan, the finger, the tips of the	
Chin. II. 201	Peen, to touch with the hand.	[fingers.
Turkish 561	Penche, the hand of man.	
French	Poing, the hand closed, the fist, the hand.	
Mandingo A.	Bulo, the hand; <i>Kono</i> , African, the same.	
Bambarra A.	Bulu, the hand.	
Fulup African	Bulamoh, the hand.	
Filham A.	Belamuh, the hand.	
Greek	Palame, the palm of the hand, also the hand in general as used in grasping, striking, &c.	
Italian	Palma, the hand.	
English	Palm, the inner part of the hand.	[the same.
Yagba African	Ateleo, the inner hand; <i>Ife</i> and <i>Oworo</i> . African.	
Aku African	Orowo, the hand; <i>Egba</i> , African, the same.	
Eafen African	Ekarowo, the hand.	
Sanscrit 6	Agru, a finger.	
Biafada A.	Akaru, the finger.	
Gura African	Kiero, the finger.	
Irish	Cior, the hand.	
Mano African	Kere, the hand.	
Gio African	Kora, the hand.	
Basa African	Koaro, the hand.	
Hindu 1568	Kar, the hand.	
Sokpa Tibet	Kar, the hand.	
Dumi Nepal	Khar, or Khur, the hand.	
Dhimal Bengal	Khur, the hand.	
Mongolian	Ghar, the hand.	
Arabie 894	Gharz, the palm of the hand.	
Greek	Cheir, Cheiros, <i>plural</i> Cheires, a hand, the hands. <i>Used by Homer.</i>	
Greek	Cheirizo, to have in the hands, to handle.	
Greek	Cheiristes, Cheiristou, one who has in hand, a	
Malabar	Karam, the hand.	manager.

Turkish 512	Aya, the inside or palm of the hand.
Ako African	Awo, or Owa, the hand.
Eki African	Ayawo, the hand.
Bode African	Wuya, the hand.
Murmi Nepal	Ya, the hand.
NachherengN.	Huu, the hand.
Circassia 102	Ey, or Oyg, the hand.
Circassian	Eh, or Euyg, the hand. (Hunter's <i>Non-Aryan</i>
Ibu African	Aka, the hand. [<i>Dictionary.</i>)
Soso African	Yekui, the hand.
Babuma A.	Ekei, the hand.
Bodo Bengal	Akhai, the hand.
Bengali	Yak, the hand. (<i>Tablung Nagu</i> dialect.)
Egyptian 363	Ak, the finger.
Yoruba A.	Ekawo, the finger; <i>Oworo</i> , African, the same.
Yala African	Aikawo, the finger.
IdsesaAfrican	Owo, the finger.
Irish	Mab, the hand.
Balu African	Moepu, or Moepoa, the finger.
Hebrew	Hpn or Hapan, <i>plural</i> Hapanym (הַפְּנִים), a hand, the hands. Lev. xvi. 12, his <i>hands</i> full of sweet incense. Ecc. iv. 6, both <i>the hands</i> full.
Bola African	Wipen, the hand.
Kiriman A.	Ebuno, the finger.
Sanscrit 91	Avani, a finger.
Boritsu A.	Ifon, the finger.
Kamuku A.	Otara, <i>plural</i> Atara, the hand.
Sanscrit 17	Athari, a finger.

Hunger, as we might imagine, when we bear in mind that extraordinary ravening for food, and especially flesh food, which I showed in Chapter VI. to have been a speciality of the tribe of Benjamin, has naturally formed another source for signs and pass-words. Christ, as a consequence, might fairly be termed "the hungry god," for not only is he represented, in Matthew xxv. 35 et seq., saying, "I was *hungry*, and ye gave me meat," &c., and "I was an *hungered*, and ye gave me no meat, I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink, I was a stranger and ye took me not in, naked, and ye clothed me not," &c., and stating in Matthew viii. 20, and Luke ix. 58, that he had not where to lay his head, though even the foxes have holes and the birds have nests, which may certainly be considered to describe an extreme of poverty, but he is actually described, in John xxi. 5, as *asking for food after death*, and in Luke xxiv. 30, 31, 42, 43, as *eating it*. In this connection, some of the words quoted

in the following group, under Gera or Geras, seem to have a palpable allusion to that which is known in the Christian mythology as "The Lord's supper;" and to the enigmatical remark, concerning the bread, attributed to Christ on that occasion, in Matthew xxvi. 26, Mark xiv. 22, and Luke xxii. 19, viz., "Take, eat, this is *my body*;" and also to the observation, in Matthew xxvi. 23, and Mark xiv. 20, concerning *the dish*, from which Christ is represented as feeding on that occasion.

- New Zealand Pinono, to beg for food.
 Greek Penco, to be poor.
 Greek Penia, poverty, need.
 Greek Penomai, to work for one's daily bread, to be poor or needy.
 Chin. III. 416 Pin, poor, poverty.
 Persian 938 Fang, distress, misfortune.
 Galla African Bela, poverty.
 Icelandic Bala, to live hard.
 Irish Bille, poor.
 Irish Falamh, poor.
 Irish Folamh, destitute.
 Hindu 417 Bhukar, hungry, needy.
 Hindu 1496 Fakir, poor, indigent.
 Hindu 1496 Fakr, poverty.
 Turkish 857 Fakr, poverty, indigence.
 Arabic 933 Fakr, being poor, poverty.
 Arabic 934 Fakir, poor, indigent, a poor man, a pauper.
 Arabic 934 Fakiri, poverty.
 Swahili A. Fakiri, poor, a poor person.
 Swahili A. Fukara, very poor.
 Toronka A. Fugare, poor.
 Gadsaga A. Fokare, poor.
 Anglo-Saxon Waedl. or Waedle, poverty, want, indigence.
 Greek Otlos, Otlou, suffering, distress, hardship.
 Greek Otleo, to suffer, to endure.
 Irish Udal, distress.
 Hebrew Hdl or Hadal (הדל), rejected.
 Is. liii. 3, he is despised and *rejected* of men.
 Arabic 1391 Hazbalat, a being depressed by poverty.
 Arabic 103 Isfar, being poor.
 French Romn Here, a poor man.
 Bas-Bret.—Hear.
 Arabic 197 Iaar, being poor.
 Dsumu A. Yaure, poor.
 Bumbete A. Wura, poor.
 Akurakura A. Ogor, poor.
 Turkish 655 Hakir, poor.

Egyptian 388	Hekar, to hunger, starve, famish.
Latin	Careo, to want, to lack, to be in want.
Greek	Chreia, want, poverty.
Romany	Choro, poor.
Gbese African	Korn, poor.
Hindu 998	Khwar, poor, friendless, wretched.
Hindu 998	Khwari, distress.
Hebrew	Gr or Gar (גר), a stranger. Gen. xxiii. 4, I am <i>a stranger</i> . Job xxxi. 22, <i>the stranger</i> did not lodge.
Hindu 1479	Ghair, a stranger.
Welsh	Goreisiau, extreme want.
Welsh	Croes, adversity.
Sanscrit 249	Krisa, poor.
Spanish	Carestia, penury, scarcity of the necessaries of
Portuguese	Carestia, want, dearth, scarcity. [life.
Polish	Karystya, want, distress.
Greek	Crystaino or Krystaino, to freeze with cold.
Greek	Cryos or Kryos, frost, icy cold, chilliness.
Hebrew	Krh or Karah (קרר), cold. Job xxiv. 7, no covering <i>in the cold</i> . Prov. xxv. 20, in <i>cold</i> weather.
Arabic 502	Kharis, hungry and cold.
Greek	Creas or Kreas, <i>Attic</i> Creos, <i>Doric</i> Cres, <i>plural</i> Crea, flesh, a piece of meat, meat, a carcass, a body, a person.
Greek	Chros, Chroos, Chroi, the body, the human body, especially the flesh of it.
Irish	Cras, the body.
Gaelic	Cras, the body.
Gaelic	Cre, the body.
Sanscrit 231	Kira, flesh.
Irish	Cuar, flesh. (Supplement.)
Irish	Coire, raw flesh.
Latin	Caro, flesh.
French	Chair, flesh, meat.
Romany	Charo, a dish or plate.
Hebrew	Karh or Karah (קרר), a dish or a charger. Exod. xxv. 29, thou shalt make <i>the dishes</i> thereof. Exod. xxvii. 16, his dishes and his spoons. Numb. vii. 13, one silver <i>charger</i> .
Quichua Peru	Carasu, a large plate.
Quichua Peru	Huaccha, poor.
Coptic	Heki, poor. (Bunsen, v. 753.)
Adampe A.	Eko, poor.

- Adampe A. Ehia, poor.
 Anfue African Ahe, poor.
 Meto African Hawa, poor; *Matatan*, African, the same.
 Bulanda A. Hwoya, poor.
 Egyptian 372 Aha, want.
 Chin. II. 290 Woo, destitute of; wanting.
 Chin. III. 624 Yae, in narrow distressing circumstances.
 Manchu Tartar Youioumbi, to have nothing left to eat, to have eaten everything up, to be reduced to beggary.
 Kaure African Egiam, poor.
 Bayon African Ekeweium, poor.
 Hebrew Ros (רש), poor, needy.
 1 Sam. xviii. 23, seeing that I am a *poor* man.
 Prov. x. 4, he becometh *poor*.
 Ps. lxxxii. 3, afflicted and *needy*.
 Hebrew Ras (רש), poverty.
 Prov. vi. 11, so shall thy *poverty* come.
 Prov. xxx. 8, give me neither *poverty* nor
 Hebrew Rys (רש), poverty. [riches.
 Prov. xiii. 18, *poverty* and shame shall be
 Prov. xxxi. 7, let him drink and forget his
 [*poverty*.
 Pati African Mfom, poor.
 Papiah African Mfamo, poor.
 Gbe African Soponi, poor.
 Ndob African Soapun, poor.
 Greek Spane, want, scarceness.
 Greek Spanis, lack, want, poverty.
 Greek Spanios, Spania, lacking, needy.
 Yula African Obuan, poor.
 Hebrew Abyon (אביון), poor, needy. [may eat.
 Exod. xxiii. 11, that *the poor* of thy people
 Deut. xv. 11, *the poor* shall never cease out
 of thy land.
 Ps. lxxxvi. 1, for I am poor and *needy*.
 Greek Upaniao, to be somewhat distressed.
 Greek Epanao, to be in want.
 Abadsa A. Obiamu, poor.
 French Affame, starving, hungry.
 Latin Aridus, Arida, poor, lean, meagre, dry, thirsty.
 Sanscrit 121 Adhra, poor, destitute, indigent.
 Welsh Athru, very pitiful, poor or miserable.

These, and many other words, had grown from circumstances known to the tribe of Benjamin in general, and more particularly to the family of Gera or Geras (whose grammatical formation in its development we have seen to be

Gerast, whence Christ); but which, though long lost, were then well known, and, as I have said, formed a set of watch-words among the tribe, and these, artfully strung together in Greek or Achaian (the language of the descendants of Gera and his brother Achi), form the pith and marrow of the Gospels, which were written in that language; and he who is therein called Christ, is intended as a personification, or perhaps rather as a ghost of Gera, begotten by the holy ghost Pnuma, and as such, is represented as using expressions, which are woven in, sometimes aptly, sometimes not, sometimes as parables, sometimes as dark sayings, and so forth; and thus, not only was a keynote struck which ensured the attention of Benjaminites in general, but also, from certain other imaginary utterings of Christ, their warlike spirit was aroused, and they, with all whom they could influence, were thus hounded on, some eighteen hundred years ago, against the Jews, for reasons already explained in Chapter V. As between the Egyptian Benjaminites and the Mosaic Jews of Jerusalem, this quarrel would have had but a minor importance, for if a few hundred millions of them had never drawn the breath of life, the world might now have been further advanced on the road to happiness; but then, as since, the people, among whom these incendiaries lived, were drawn into their quarrels, and millions upon millions of honest minded Hamites, who knew no more than that they were helping their neighbour, have doubtless fallen victims in these religious wars.

It may appear of minor importance, but really is not so, to refer back *now*, to the titles I quoted in Chapter VI. as having been derived from the names, and influence attaching to such names, as were borne by the sons of Benjamin, who, with their grandfather, uncles and cousins, numbering about seventy persons, came to Egypt at Joseph's invitation. These, so far as concerns Gera or Geras, stand as follows:—

Egyptian 421	Kar, power, property.
Assyrian	Khiru, a lord.
Arabic 961	Karia, a prince.
Romany	Guero, a person that governs.
Welsh	Goreu, a superior.
Welsh	Goreiste, to sit aloft, to preside.
Welsh	Gorsedd, a supreme seat, a throne.
Hebrew	Krsa, Karsa, Karasa or Krasa (כרסא), a throne. Dan. v. 20, deposed from his kingly <i>throne</i> .
Arabic 1004	Kursiy, <i>plural</i> Karasiy, a throne.
Arabic 1004	Kursiy, <i>plural</i> Karasiy, a king.
Persian 519	Khurish, a king.

English	Graee, the title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the King of England: thus, "May it please your Grace."
Greek	Kurios, Kyrios, Cyrios or Curios, a lord.
Sanserit 222	Kara, Karas, royal revenue, tribute.

When treating of the rise of Christianity, in Chapter V., and of its having been concocted at Alexandria, I quoted from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, articles *Septuagint* and *Bible*, showing that the first translation of the Jewish Bible into a foreign tongue, was that which was made at Alexandria, under the orders of King Ptolemy, by seventy-two Hebrew scholars, sent from Jerusalem for that purpose. Now Ptolemy died about 246 B.C. (see *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article *Ptolemy*), and concerning this translation we read as follows, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article *Septuagint*: "For four hundred years
 " this translation was in high estimation by the Jews; it was
 " read in their synagogues in preference to the Hebrew; not
 " only in those places where Greek was the common language,
 " but in many synagogues of Jerusalem and Judea; but
 " when, in the second century, they saw that it was equally
 " valued by the Christians, they became jealous of it." On referring to the celebrated passage in Exodus xx. 2, namely, "I am *the Lord* thy God, who have brought thee out of the
 " land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage," it will be found standing thus in the Septuagint version: "Ego cimi
 " *Kurios* o Theos sou, ostis exegagon se ek ges Aiguptou ex
 " oikou douleias."

Thus, in that version of the Bible, which had been in use by the Jews and the Greeks for 250 years before it is pretended that Christ was born, God Himself is represented as calling Himself "*Kurios*," and, in the original version of the New Testament, that is to say in the Greek, as it was written by John the Evangelist, Christ is stated to have also called himself "*Kurios*"—thus: "Umeis phoneite me O didaskalos
 " kai o *Kurios*, kai kalos legete eimi gar," translated thus: "Ye call me Master and *Lord*, and ye say well, for so I
 " am" (See John xiii. 13). This is why I have drawn attention to the etymology of the word, for the title, which takes its rise from the time when the family of Gera came to power in Egypt, is as Benjaminite as can possibly be, and in this connection it is important to notice the various gradations already quoted in Chapter VI. by which this word grew from Hor, *viâ* Akar, &c., as the name of Benjamin's son Hir, Acher or Gera grew also.

Confining myself, however, to the Greek, I will give a few extracts from the Lexicon, showing the various meanings of

this word Kurios, Kyrios, Cyrios or Curios (for the Greek letters may be equally well rendered in any of these ways), and showing also its origin, and affinities, as far as that language is concerned.

- Greek Kurios, or Curios (adverb), like a lord or master, authoritatively.
- Greek Kurios, Kuria, or Curios, Curia, ruling, governing, having power or authority, lord or master of; a lord, a master, used in this sense as an epithet of the *gods* by Pindar and Æschylus; in the Septuagint Bible it is used as equivalent to the Hebrew *Jehovah*; and in the New Testament it is especially used of *Christ*.
- Greek Kuriakos, Kuriake, or Curiacos, Curiaec, belonging to, or concerning, a *Kurios*, namely a Lord or Master, especially belonging to the Lord Christ, hence the Lord's day in the New Testament, and the Lord's house in Ecclesiastics; from this come the words *kyrke* and *church*.
- Greek Kurcia, or Curcia, dominion, power, rule, thus used in the New Testament.
- Greek Kurieuo, or Curieuo, to be lord or master of, thus used by Xenophon; to gain possession of, to seize, thus used by Polybius.

These words are especially valuable, as showing the growth of the word which formed the title of the Christian myth, viz., *Kurios* or *Curios*. The word *Curieuo*, used by Polybius (who was born 205 years before the Christian era, see *Encyclopædia Britannica*), in the sense of "to gain possession of, to seize," is the original sense, and is from a far more ancient word, or set of words, namely, the Hebrew *Kra*, "against;" the Egyptian *Kar*, "adverse; to contend; a battle, a fight," and *Kheri*, "an enemy;" the Assyrian *Giru*, "an enemy, hostile," and *Gurusu*, "a warrior;" the Egyptian *Khershet*, "war;" and Hebrew *Garah*, "to contend," whence the French *Guerre*, "war," and a host of other words, quoted above when treating etymologically, in this chain of evidence, concerning No. 155 Hir, Acher or Gera, son of Benjamin, arising from the time when the tribe of Benjamin, among whom was the family of his son Gera, first began their course of warlike ravaging and seizure. That those who wrote the Gospels really knew that Christ was merely a mythical character, representing the Geras family, there can be no doubt, for while at one time he seems to assume a studied gentleness, at another he is portrayed (Matthew x. 34) as saying: "Think not that I come

“to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword,”—a mission which his followers have vastly improved on, whether we look upon the armaments of Holy Russia, France, Germany, or Austria, or whether we look close at home and admire the beauties of that last Christian persuader, the eighty-ton gun, known as the Woolwich infant, which under certain circumstances would doubtless convert a large number of heathens in a very short time.

Xenophon, using this same word *Curieuo*, about 400 years before Christ, in the sense of “*to be lord, or master of a thing,*” shows the retention of that possession, originally gained by seizure, which we have been speaking of, and have traced to the early Egyptian *Kheri*, “an enemy,” &c.; and the grammatical variety of the Greek *Curieuo*, viz., *O Curios*, “Lord or Master,” applied to the *gods* by Æschylus, the Greek poet, who fought at the battle of Marathon 490 years before Christ, and gained the first prize for Greek Tragedy four years afterwards (see *Encyclopædia Britannica*, articles, *Æschylus* and *Chronology*), and used in the same sense by Pindar, who died 435 years before Christ (see *Encyclopædia Britannica*), shows that this word had been applied to a pagan deity (in fact, to the family fetich, or idol of the successful house of the plundering Geras) long before it is pretended that Christ was born. This, however, would have been of small importance had it not been for the fact that, by the orders of Ptolemy king of Egypt, the Hebrew Bible was translated into Greek about 250 B.C., and the word *Kurios* there used for the Hebrew *Jehovah*, as already stated.

No wonder the Christians valued this version, and no wonder the Jews, in spite of its general correctness of translation, reverted to their original Hebrew; the Jews *par excellence* are those of the tribe of Judah, the word “Jew” being, in fact, a vulgar abbreviation of that name; for over 1,800 years their tribe had placed faith in the words of that ancient fortune-teller Jacob, namely, that the descendants of his other children should bow down before the descendants of Judah (Genesis xlix. 8), in fact that the Jews should be the head tribe of Israel, and they had so read his words, and those of later prophets, that they expected a Messiah of their own tribe to gather the whole race of Jacob from all parts of the earth. That the new religion was of Greek origin, in spite of the genealogies of Jesus given by Matthew and Luke, tracing Joseph the husband of Mary (but who is specially stated not to have been father of Jesus) to their progenitor Judah, *viâ* the house of David, the Jews could see plainly; for all the Christian books were written in Greek, and every part of them abounded in

proofs that they were connected with the house of Benjamin, concerning which no promise of a Messiah had ever been made by the fortune-tellers of the tribe of Judah. Whether they ever traced that the Greek word *Kurios* or *Curios*, used for Jehovah by the Septuagint, had taken its rise from *Geras* or not, would now be hard to say; but, with their ideas of Jehovah, it was impossible to accept any books, which, by using the same word for Jehovah and for Christ, really made out that they had crucified the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

No wonder either that the Christians, and early Fathers of the Church, valued the very Septuagint which the Jews now discarded, for they were mostly Greeks (doubtless descended from *Geras*), and this Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures had, by the use of the word *Kurios* or *Curios*, for the Jehovah or God of the Old Testament, given a respectability to their epithet of the gods; and the same word being used for Christ, into the narrative of whose imaginary sayings and doings the well-known family pass-words and superstitions of their own tribe had been dexterously woven, gave them an opportunity of confusing their opponents, and rallying to themselves the scattered votaries of their ancient religion of the trinity of Osiris, Isis and Horus, which had been vastly weakened in its influence by the growing tendency to discard idols, and by the result of the reflections and teachings of the clear-headed Athenian philosophers, for Greece and Achaia, though named from *Geras* and *Achi*, contained, as almost all places do, a very mixed population.

The Druids, or priests of the ancient superstitions, were glad to take to the new doctrine and retain their clerical possessions, and every class of religion found some portion of their own tenets represented, or endorsed, by the new compromise, between the ethics or doctrines of moral philosophy (breathing the kind and gentle influence of reasoning minds, like those of Pythagoras, Solon, Soerates, Plato, &c.); the fierce and blood-thirsty Mosaic fire-god; and the idolatry and superstitions which Egyptian priestcraft had spread throughout the world now toned down for the occasion. But inasmuch as such elements are in themselves incongruous, so the result is, and hence we have in the Christian religion the fierce intolerance of the Hebrews, who destroyed towns and villages by fire and sword in the name of God, the gentle charity and love of our fellow-men which emanates from true philosophy, and a host of superstitious symbols and ceremonies which have been handed down from the remote antiquity of Egypt. Such elements can never truly blend, and thus the Christian Church, which *pretends* to speak in the name of the God of peace has always been

the scene of endless dispute and the cause of fearful bloodshed.

Referring now to the following words, already quoted in my fourth chain of evidence, and still keeping to Greek, the language of the Gospels, namely :

Greek Keiro, to ravage, to destroy, to devour.

Greek Keraizo, to ravage, to carry off.

Greek Keraistes, Keraistou, a ravager, a robber,

it is necessary to point out that the last of these three words is the Greek of Homer (*See Greek Lexicon*, quoting H. Homer, Merc. 336), and Homer lived 900 years before it is pretended that Christ was born, and, as we have seen, in the etymological chain of evidence, where this word was previously quoted, it is embedded in the roots of many ancient languages; there can therefore be no doubt that it takes its rise from the ravening, ravaging, thievish propensities of the house of Geras, son of Benjamin, for it agrees with many words, already quoted, as derived from the names of his brothers, who have been, in their descendants, as I have already said, the head and front of Shemite ravaging and robbery. The original word from which these Greek formations are derived is, no doubt, the Egyptian word *Kar*, also already quoted, and meaning "to rob privily," for robbery, like all other things, usually has small beginnings; and this word, which is to be found on the Egyptian monuments (long before Christ was invented), in the language which grew up in the land of the Mizraim, after Geras with his nine brothers, his father Benjamin, and grandfather Jacob, rode into Egypt in the waggons of Pharaoh; which Joseph, by the Hamite king's thoughtful and hospitable orders, had sent to fetch them (Gen. xlv. 16 to 25). In view of what we have seen, and in view of the inestimable misery wrought among the millions of the land into which Jacob, and his seventy descendants, rode hungry and almost starving, at the invitation of Pharaoh, 3,585 years ago, and on the nations of the earth subsequently, many may, without due reflection, think it was a great pity that Geras did not tumble out of the cart and break his neck; but such a thought, though natural as an impulse, would betray absence of reflection, and want of faith in the supreme wisdom of Him, who in His omniscient knowledge and unfailing foresight had decreed otherwise.

Turning now to another word quoted above, with its grammatical variants, namely :

Latin Grassor, to assail and set upon, to attack, to pad, to rob upon the highway; to rage and spread as an infection does.

Latin	Grassatio, a ranging about to rob and kill, a padding or robbing on the highway.
Latin	Grassator, a stroller, a padder or robber on the highway, a bandit, highwayman, an assailant, an aggressor.

These last two and kindred words contain the elements of the word *crusade*, and but too truly describe the real acts of the crusaders; thieves they were, and thieves they are, whether marching with steel *cuirasse* and flowing *crest*, about seven hundred years ago, in the name of Christ, against Saladin ("the Sultan who by his valour and amiable character supported himself against the united efforts of the chief Christian potentates of Europe, who under the appellation of Holy Wars carried on the most unjust crusade against him:" *Encyclopædia Britannica*); whether marching in the name of Holy Russia, against another Sultan more recently; whether civilising savages with rum and gunpowder; or levying black mail in the Campagna around Rome; but where is the wonder! is it not pretended that Christ said (John x. 8) "All that came before me are thieves and robbers"? Do not Matthew (xxvi. 38), Mark (xv. 27), and Luke (xxiii. 33), state that he was crucified between two thieves, and, in fact, that he died the death of a thief? Does not Luke state (xxiii. 43) that Jesus on the cross promised one of the thieves, on another cross beside him, "To-day thou shalt be with me in Paradise"? Is he not stated in Matthew xxiv. 43, and elsewhere, to have described his second coming to be like the approach of a thief? Do we not read in Revelations xvi. 15, "Behold I come as a thief"? Have we not seen the thieving propensity running through the whole range of words derived from names of people of the Shemite race, born hundreds of years before the myth which is called Christ is said to have been begotten by the Holy Ghost? Is not this association of the reputed founder of Christianity with thieves admirably calculated to act as a watchword, rallying to the banner of him who had brought a sword on earth, the ravening thieves of the Shemite race, scattered like their emblems wherever rapine and robbery are to be found, for he is preceded by thieves, dies in company with thieves, promises a thief that he shall keep him company in the next world, that he himself will come as a thief when he comes again; and has not plunder been the object of many a Christian revival? Has not the Cross rallied to its banner many a thief? But as the Christ of Christianity was born 1879 years ago, or not at all (for upon the Gospels, and upon them only, the whole matter rests), so it is evident that he could not have been the original from which these words were de-

rived, as they were in existence long before his time ; the Latin word of which we are now treating is derived from the Greek word used 900 years before the myth of Jesus Christ was elaborated, and this in its turn is derived from other words still more ancient (as we have seen), and as not only this but so many other expressions, incidents, meanings, or words associated with the acts or sayings of Jesus Christ are expressed by the radical sound of the word *Christ*, and as these were expressed by that sound before it is pretended that he was born, so it becomes evident that they were derived from Geras and his descendants the Gerasites, or Gerastians, whence the word Christians; and as it is impossible that so many associations with the ancient specialities of the Gerastians could be *accidentally* connected with the reputed founder of the Christians 1879 years ago, so it becomes more evident that he is a myth and that the sayings and doings recorded of him by the Evangelists are, as I have already stated, an invention, and a mere tissue of watchwords, artfully strung together by the scheming Shemites, and especially by the priests of the ravening Benjaminites, for the purpose of the conspiracy of setting man against man in the name of God.

When treating of the warlike propensities of the house of Benjamin on two occasions, further back, it will be remembered that the word "war" was expressed by almost every variety of their names. Now if there were no intention to identify Christ with the specialities of the Gerasites, why should such incongruous expressions, as the following, be represented as coming from the mouth of him, whose advent on earth is stated by Luke (ii. 14) to have been accompanied by a chorus of angels singing, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth *peace*," and whose apostles (Acts x. 36) profess to "preach *peace* by Jesus Christ"; namely:

"Think not that I come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace; but a sword." (Matt. x. 34.)

"Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you Nay; but rather division. . . . I am come to send fire on the earth, and what will I if it be already kindled? The father shall be divided against the son, and the son against the father, the mother against" &c., &c. (Luke xii. 51, 49, 53.)

"But those mine enemies which would not that I should reign over them, bring hither, and slay them before me." (Luke xix. 27.)

These words, reported by the evangelists Matthew and Luke to have been uttered by *Christ* himself, are sufficient to connect the word "Crusade" with the word "Christ," without

any reference to the symbol of the *cross* adopted by the crusaders long after his imaginary death thereon; but it was not 1845 years ago (when he who is called Christ, and is reported to have uttered these words is supposed to have lived) that this meaning was first expressed by this sound; the Christ of Christianity, in whose name the crusades were waged, was no more the origin of the word "Crusade" or the cause of those religious wars, as is supposed, than he was the originator of roast mutton and the primary cause of beef; the man from whose name the word arose was Gera or Geras, son of Benjamin, and he was dead hundreds of years before the Christian myth known as Christ was invented at Alexandria; the Gerasite propensity for aggressive war had become known abroad, and words coined from his name to express this propensity had become rooted in the Egyptian, Hebrew, Accadian, and Assyrian languages, as is proved by those I have quoted from the Hebrew Bible, and the Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, which were already ancient, and buried in ruins, before this myth is pretended to have been crucified by Pontius Pilate. Of all the connections of words with the family of Benjamin, none is stronger than the *war* connection which I brought forward at an early stage of the etymological part of this work, and none out of the family of Benjamin is more copiously, and definitely, connected with war than Gera, otherwise Geras; nothing therefore can prove more decisively that the Gospels were manufactured for the political ends of the house of Geras than the fact of their writers putting these words into the mouth of the myth they were treating of, and nothing can make this more evident than a comparison of the above quotations from Matthew and Luke with the more ancient words from the Assyrian, Egyptian, &c., which I have brought forward in Chapter VI., when showing that the house of Benjamin had become the chief power in Egypt; and moreover nothing can more clearly show the mythical character of the whole Christian religion than this, and the other instances I have adduced where he is stated to have uttered words taken from the myth of Horus, and others which must have been connected with Hir, Acher or Geras, son of Benjamin, or rather with the blasphemous deification of this dead man, by his lying, superstitious, and bloodthirsty descendants, who in the name of religion insult God, and injure man, murdering their supposed enemies for greed and gain, by craftily laid schemes for carrying on aggressive war, and especially taking their opponents at a disadvantage, while deceiving their friends and followers with all the arts and specious rhodomontade which the long firm of religious impostors have elaborated during centuries.

In the above observations concerning Gera and his descendants, I have had to touch upon the subject of Christianity in various ways, but what I have said refers primarily to this family and the tribe of Benjamin in general. The religion of Christianity, as apart from its Benjaminite origin, has been fully treated of in the chapter devoted to that purpose, but these matters could not have been brought forward then to any advantage, as the vast power held by the Benjaminites in Egypt, the light thrown upon the whole subject by etymology, and various other things contained in this and the two preceding volumes had not yet been spoken of. What has now been said concerning Christianity must not therefore be considered as supplementary to Chapter V., for that was complete in itself, but must rather be looked upon as a totally distinct line of evidence in support of the conclusions already expressed there.

Passing, however, from the tribe of Benjamin, and the family of Geras, we must remember that our subject lays with the entire races of Shem and Ham, who doubtless constitute two-thirds of all mankind. What I have had to say concerning the race of Shem, the much belauded, holy people of the Bible, has now been nearly said; for I have only further to draw attention to the fourth and final etymological chain of evidence concerning the whole race, which I have produced according to promise; indelibly connecting them, from Shem downwards, in the languages of the world, with vice, ill-temper, paltriness, pride, idleness, begging, avarice, cowardice, conspiracy, craft, lying, and the rabble, and mob, which hates honest labour, and delights in rapine, robbery, murder, and desolation.

To believe that God has ever made favourites of a race of men like these, whose attributes we have been considering on the testimony of the voice of nations, is an insult to the Creator, as I remarked more than once when considering the recorded acts of Abraham, Jacob, Moses, David, Solomon, &c., in the Third and Fourth Chapters. Now that I have not only drawn attention to the well-known fact that their recorded deeds were villanous in the extreme, but have shown by various yet consistent chains of evidence that the same detestable characteristics are common to the whole race, the absurd and superstitious belief that the descendants of Abraham, by the line of Jacob, known as the Israelites (whose deeds, or rather misdeeds, form the chief portion of that book, whereon what is called religion is founded, for the benefit of a clique and the degradation of man), were a chosen people, ordained by God to spread true religion and destroy the wicked, will pass away;

and the eyes of men, no longer blinded by any priestcraft, will discern between right and wrong, will understand that God does not license villany for a tenth of the profits, will learn that they can climb up no man's back to heaven, or get there by vicarious atonement or by favour, as sinecures are obtained through the help of a patron; but that each must live his own life, answerable for his own acts here and hereafter, expecting no grace for himself or friends other than that extended to all men, by Him who never for one moment has withdrawn His merciful sustaining power, and absolute rule, over all the whirling worlds, revolving throughout infinity.

As town after town in the land of Canaan was ruthlessly demolished with all its records by the Israelites, and as one Hamite settlement after another all over the world shared the same fate, until every authentic record of their national concerns was destroyed, and every trace by which the Hamites could be distinguished had disappeared; as one after another all the wells of knowledge were systematically poisoned, and everything concerning the past shrouded in mystery, by a lying priestcraft, which held the world in its clutches by the awe and veneration which their crypts and cloisters, candles, incense, tinkling bells, embroidered robes, sanctimonious voice, faultless intonation and all the rest of their mumbo-jumbo practices, has inspired, it was little thought that, in a far-off day, the whole conspiracy would come to light; that all through that long dark period, when helpless human creatures were offered up as sacrifices at their villanous altars, in the woods, and on the mountains, from end to end of every continent of the world and among the islands of the sea, an universal testimony was being piled up against these miscreants, and their acts chronicled on earth; but it was so, for He who sees and knows all things, had provided that their atrocities should be recorded, in a way which no fire could burn, no axe could destroy; for He, foreseeing all, had provided for all things the means by which they should right themselves when they had gone wrong, as He has provided that water, no matter how raised, lowered, or diverted, shall find its own level; and in this matter had ordained, that, passing from mouth to mouth, one living stream of spoken language should flow on from generation to generation, and that words, spoken centuries ago, should be witnesses to-day in the mouths of millions of living men, who only know that their fathers used them, and have never troubled why.

Written histories could be burned or otherwise destroyed, for they were the record of man; but language was impalpable, and, though much mutilated, has survived where all else

perished, and speaks this day, with the experience of thousands of years, to emancipate the race of Ham from the thralldom of the race of Shem, who now stand convicted, as liars, rogues, thieves, and murderers, on the testimony of all mankind; and I now claim that whatever I have said, in the Third and subsequent Chapters, concerning the race of Shem, has been fully substantiated by the evidence I have adduced; therefore, without making any further remark concerning them, I shall turn to a much more pleasing subject, namely the Race of Ham.

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

