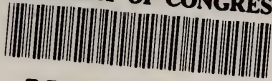
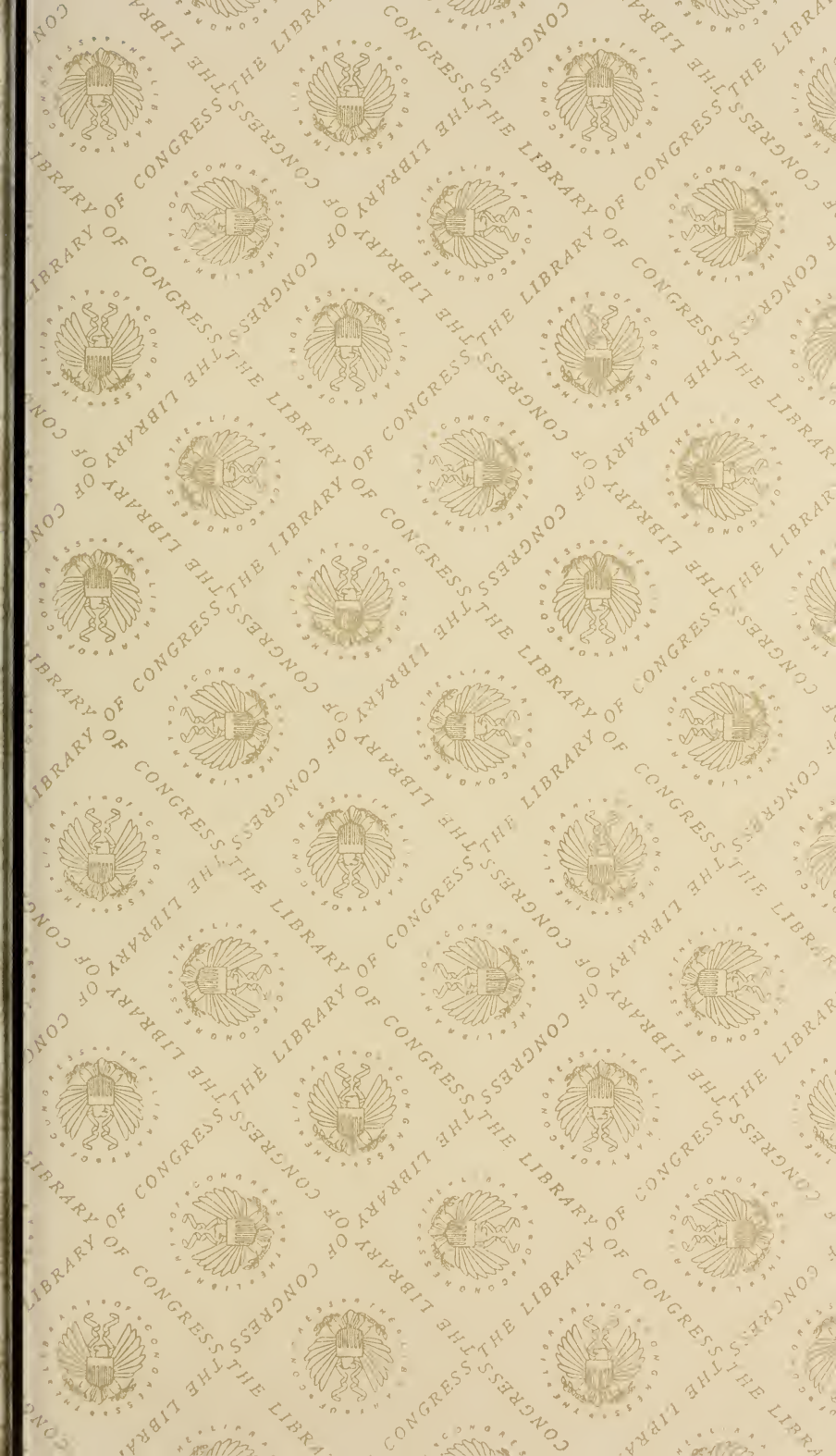


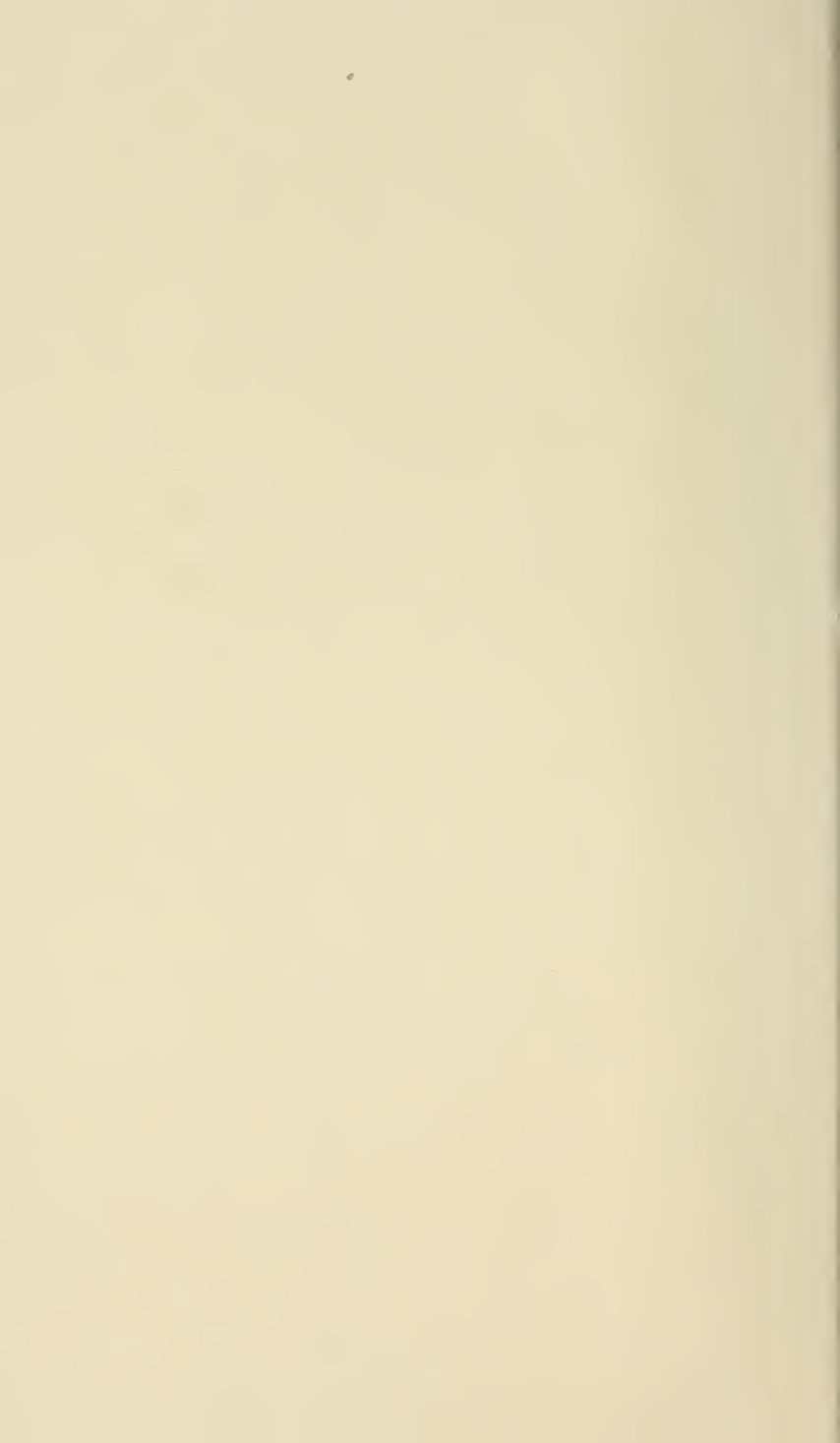
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AN
ETYMOLOGICAL
DICTIONARY

OF THE
LATIN LANGUAGE.

BY THE REV. F. E. J. VALPY, A.M.

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND ONE OF THE MASTERS OF
READING SCHOOL.

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

WACHTER.

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P R E F A C E.

THAT the Latin language is intimately connected with the Greek, is manifest. Whoever compares the prepositions Ex, Pro, Ab, In with 'Εξ, Πρὸ, 'Απ', 'Εν,—the numbers Duo, Tres, Tria, Sex, Septem, Octo, Decem with Δύο, Τρεῖς, Τρία, Ἐξ, Ἑπτὰ, Ὀκτώ, Δέκα,—the pronouns Ego, Me, Tu, Te, with 'Εγὼ, Μὲ, the Æolic Τὺ and Τῆ,—the nouns of daily occurrence Pater, Mater, Sus, Bos, Domus, Ovis, Ovum, Pes, Aër, Genu, Ambo with Πατήρ, the Æolic Μάτης and Σῦς, the Æolic Βῶς, Δόμος, Ὅϊς, Ὄνον, Ποῦς, Ἀῆρ, Γόνυ, Ἀμφω,—the verbs Ἔδο, Εο, Est, Neo, No, Sto, Do with Ἔδω, Ἔω, Ἔστί, Νέω, Νάω Νῶ, Στάω Στῶ, Δόω Δῶ,—the terminations in amO, musA and the old Latin salvOS with πράσσΩ, ἄκανθα and φίλοΣ,—must be convinced of the truth of the assertion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dn. is J. Donnegan in his Greek Lexicon.

F. is Æ. Forcellini in his Lexicon Totius Latinitatis, lately published by Priestley.

Tt. is W. Turton in his Medical Glossary.

V. is G. J. Vossius in his Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ.

W. is J. G. Wachter in his Glossarium Germanicum.

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

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

ETYMOLOGY

OF

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

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

A

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

Ab, from, by, &c. From ἀπό, ἀπ'.

Abācus, a table, desk, tablet, &c. Fr. ἄβαξ, ἄβανος.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Abies: See Appendix.

Abīga, the herb groundpine.

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

Abīsis, you may go. *Abi si vis*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Abolla, a military robe. Fr.

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

Abōmīnor, I send away as being of a bad omen. I deprecate, execrate. Fr. *omen*, *iuis*. Euripides has *Ἀποπέμπομαι ἐννοχον ὄψιν*.

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

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

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

Abripiō, I snatch away. Fr. *rapio*.

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

Abrotōnum, the herb southernwood. *Ἀβρότονον*.

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

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

Absinthium, wormwood. *Ἀψίνθιον*.

Absis, *īdis*, the curvature or bend of an arch; &c. *Ἀψίς*.

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

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

particle. Compare Undique, Quicumque, Plerique, Quisque.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Abyssus, an abyss. Ἄβυσσος.

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

Acācia, a kind of thorny shrub. Ἀκακία.

Acādēmīa, a place near

Athens where Plato taught; a school. Ἀκαδημία, ἀκαδημία.

Acanthis, some small bird. Ἀκανθίς.

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

Acātus, a pinnace. Ἀκατος.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accerso: Written improperly for *arcesso*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acer, sharp, tart, pungent, keen, brisk, &c. Fr. *ἀκῆ*, a point; or *ἀκίς*, sharpness. Or, as A is long, from *ἠκίς*, Æol. *ἄκης*, as *Κέλης*, *Κέληρ*, *Celer*. *Ἡκῆς* is explained by Hesychius *ὄξυ*, sharp.

Acer, ———

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

Acerra: See Appendix.

Acersēcōmes, with long flowing hair. *Ἀκερσεκόμης*.

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

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

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

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

Achātes, an agate. *Ἀχάτης*.

Achōres, *um*, scurf. *Ἀχῶρες*.

Achras, a wild pear-tree. *Ἀχράς*.

Acia, a needle-full of thread. Fr. *acus*. Titinnius has "*Acus aciasque*."

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

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

Acīnāces, a scimitar. *Ἀκινάκης*.

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

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

Acipenser, ———

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

Acna or *Acnua*, a measure of land. Fr. ἄκκινα, ἄκκινα.

Acōlūthus, Acōlītus, an inferior priest. Ἀκόλουθος.

Acōnītum, wolf's bane. Ἀκόνιτον.

Acosmos, without ornament. Ἀκοσμος.

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

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

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

Acroāma, ātis, a concert, opera; a musician, &c. Ἀκρόαμα.

Acroāsis, a lecture. Ἀκρόασις.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acūleus, a sting. Fr. *acuo*.

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

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

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

Acus, ěris, chaff. Fr. ἄχυρ, Doric for ἄχυρον.

Ad, at, about, near, a place. Also, in a direction near to or about a place, to, unto. So ὑπὸ, under, is used in a sense of motion, as in ὑπὸ Ἰλιον ἤλθεν. We say, To aim AT a mark. *Ad* is shortened from *apud*, as *Vis* from *Volis*. ¶ Jamieson refers it to *Mæso-Goth. at*. ¶ Al. for *ed* from ἔστε, Æol. ἔττε, as πῖστις, Æol. πῖττις: whence ἔττ', *et, ed*. Or from ἔς δέ, ἔσδ', ἐδδ'. ¶ "From Hebrew גַּי." V.¹

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

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

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

Adāmas, antis, a diamond, adamant. Ἀδάμας, αντος.

Adaxint, for *adaxerint*, fr. *ago*, pf. *agsi, axi*. So *Rego, Rexi*. See *Axim*.

Adbito, I go near to. Fr. *beto*.

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

Addo, I add. That is, I place

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adigo, I drive. Fr. *ago*.

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

¹ Al. contracted from *agitum*, from *ago*, I drive, drive to. As perhaps from ἄγω, pf. ἄχα, is ἄχρι. From *agitum* we have *agit, agt*, then *at*, (as *Atque, Atq'*, *Atc, Ac*), and *ad*.

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

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

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

Adjumentum, help. For *adjuvamentum*.

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

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

Admissarius equus est qui ad sobolem creandam equabus admittitur.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adōnis, of Adonis. Ἀδωνις.

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

Ador: See Appendix.

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

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

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

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

Adrastīa, Nemesis. Ἀδράστεια.

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

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

Adventitius, foreign, derived from abroad. That is, which comes to us from abroad. So Gr. ἔπιλυς.

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

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

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

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

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

Adūlo, Adūlor: See Appendix.

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

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

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

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

Adytum, the innermost part a temple. Ἄδυτον.

Ædēpol: See Edepol.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ædon, a nightingale. Ἀήδων.

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

Ægilops, a sty. Also, dardnel. Αἰγίλωψ.

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

Ægoceros, Capricorn. Αἰγόκερος.

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

Ælurus, a cat. Αἴλουρος.

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

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

Æneus, brazen. For *ærineus* fr. *æs*, *æris*.

Ænigma, ἄτις, a riddle. Αἴνιγμα.

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

Æquipāro, I make equal. *Æquè parem* facio.

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

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

Ær, the air. Ἀήρ.

Ærārium, a place where the public money was kept. Fr. *æs*, *æris*, money.

Æro, ὀνίς, a basket or bag. Fr. αἶρων, raising, bearing, carrying. ¶ Al. from *æs*, *æris*. A money bag.

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

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

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

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

³ Haigh says: "From αἰμόςλος, pleasing, gay, enticing." ¶ Some consider it a corruption from ἐμίλλα, a contest. Perhaps through αἰμλα, whence *æmulus*, as *ÆscUlapius* from Αἰσκήπιος. Or from ἐφάμιλλος, whence ἐάμιλλος, ἀέμιλλος.

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

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

Æscülāpius, son of Apollo. Αἰσκληπιός.

Æscūlus, *Escūlus*: See Appendix.

Æstas, the summer. Fr. *æstus*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Æther, the ether, air, heavens. Αἰθήρ.

Æthra, the pure ether, serene sky; the sky. Αἶθρα.

Ætia, *orun*, causes. Αἷτια.

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

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

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

Affania: See Appendix.

Affātim, largely, abundantly. Fr. ἀφάτως, inexpressibly. Calimachus: Διψάσας ἀφατόν τι. ¶ Or for *adfātim* from *fatim*. That of which much may be spoken.

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

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

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

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

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

Afficio, I affect, influence,

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

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

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

Afflicto, from *affligo*, *afflictum*.

Affligo: See *Fligo*.

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

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

Agäga, a pimp. Fr. ἀγάγα or ἡγάγα pm. of ἀγω, used in the same sense. But the reading is dubious.

Agäpē, love; a love feast. Ἀγάπη.

Agāso, an ostler, groom.
 Ἀγάζων.

Age, come on. ἄγε.

Agēma, a brigade. Ἀγημα.

Ager, ἄγρι, a field, farm, &c.
 Ἀγρός.

Agger, a heap. Fr. *aggero*.

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

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

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

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

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

Agīto, I drive much, stimu-
 late; drive about; harass;
 spend or pass the time, &c.
 Fr. *ago*, *agitur*, whence *agitur*,
actum.

Aglaspidēs, having splendid
 shields. Ἀγλασπίδες.

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

Agnōmen, a name or title be-
 stowed for some particular ac-
 tion, as *Germanicus*, *Africanus*.
 For *adgnomen*. That which is
 added to a name. *Nomen* is
 properly *gnomen*.

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

Agnus, a lamb. Fr. ἄγνός,

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

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

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

Agon, a contest. Ἀγών.

Agōnālia, *um*: See Appen-
 dix.

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

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

Agrimonia, ———

Agrippa, ———

Agyieus, an epithet of *Apol-*
lo. Ἀγυιεύς.

Ah, *Aha*, interjections. From
 the sound. Or from ἄ. “Hebr.
ah, *ahah*. Germ. *ach*.” W.

Ahēneus, brazen. For *æneus*,
æneus.

Ahēnum, a caldron. For *ahē-*
neum vas, a brazen vessel.

Ai, alas. Αἶ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUE humerorum cum *alis* similitudinem profecta videtur.”

Wachter, who adds that Hebr. *azil*, Anglo-Sax. *eaxle*, is an arm.

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

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

Aläcer or *Alacris*, brisk, lively, alert, blithe, gay. *Alacris* is for *adacris*, (as uLysses from ὀδυσοεὺς) fr. ἄδακρυς, without tears. ¶ Al. from *ala*. But the first A in *ala* is long.

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

Alaternus, ———

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Albus, white. Fr. ἀλφός, as ἄμφω, amBo. "In Celtic *alb*." W.

Alcäicum metrum, the Alcaic metre, invented by the poet Alcæus. Ἀλκαϊκόν.

Alce or *Alces*, an elk. Ἀλκή.

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

same as ἀλκυών; formed from ἀλι and κυήδην. Fr. ἀλκυηδών, ἀλκυηδών, ἄλκηδών, is *alcedo*.

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

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

Alea: See Appendix.

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

Alecto, one of the Furies. Ἀληκτώ.

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

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

Algeo, I am grievously cold, am chill. Fr. ἀλγέω, I am in pain.

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

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

Alīcārius, one who grinds or

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

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

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

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

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

Alīenum æs, debt. Money which belongs to another.

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

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

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

Alīptes, an anointer for the bath. Ἀλείπτης.

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

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

Alīquantus, somewhat. *Quantus* is for “*tantus quantus*.” *Ali* is some, as in *Aliquot*, *Aliquis*, &c.

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

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

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

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

Alīvbi: See *Alibi*.

Alius, another; different. Fr. ἄλλος, as φύλλον, folium. In Celtic *eile*.

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

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

¹ “Genus vestis brevioris, ita dicta quòd quasdam lacinias velut *alas* habebat. Erat e chlamydem genere.” F.

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

Allēgōria, an allegory. ἄλληγορία.

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

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

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

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

Allium, garlic. Soft for *agilium*, from ἀγλις, a clove of garlic.

Allōphylus, a stranger. ἄλλόφυλος.

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

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

Allus, *Hallus*,—

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

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

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

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

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

Aloë, an aloes-tree. Ἄλόη.

Alōgus, absurd. ἄλογος.

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

Alpha, the first Greek letter. Ἄλφα.

Alphābētum, the alphabet. Fr. ἄλφα βῆτα.

Alphus, the leprosy. Ἄλφος.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Altĭlis, which may be or is being reared, fed or fattened. Fr. *alo*, *alĭtum*, *altum*.

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

Altus, high. For *alĭtus* fr. *alo*. Reared, brought up. “Qui in longitudinem excrevit,” says Nagel. When Euripides says, *Καλῶς τροφαῖσιν, ὧς τις πτόρθος, ἠξόμην, ἠξόμην* refers to height as well as to bulk. Herodotus: *Αἰ δὲ παρατίκ' ἀνά τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἔβλαστον*: Ran up and flourished. ¶ The *Armoric* and *Germ.* is *alt*. Wachter refers *alt* and *altus* to the northern *alen*, to grow: “ut primò sit *cretus* in *altum*, mox *omnis excelsus*.”

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

Alūcĭnor, *Allūcĭnor*, *Hallūcĭnor*, I blunder, mistake. “Fr. *ἀλόω*, I wander. Or from *à luce aberro*. Or from directing the mind (*εἰς ἄλλο*) towards something else than what we have in hand. [Or, in the same

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

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

Alveäre, a beehive. Fr. *al-veus*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amāracus, sweet-marjoram. *Ἀμάρακος*.

Amārantus, the amaranth. *Ἀμάραντος*.

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

Amb—, for *ambi*.

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

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

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

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

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

Ambe, the same as *Ambi*.

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

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

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

Ambīga, a little pyramidal vessel. Fr. ἄμβιξ, ἄμβικος.

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

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

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

Ambo, both. Ἄμφω.

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

Ambrōsia, the food of the Gods. Ἀμβροσία.

Ambrōsius, as sweet as *ambrosia*.

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

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

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

Amellus: See *Appendix*.

Amen, verily. Ἀμήν. From the Hebrew.

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

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

tie, as Moneo, Monitum, Monimentum. ¶ Al. for *amen* (as Momen, Momentum) for *ammen* fr. ἄμμα, a chain. See Examen.

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

Amethystus, an amethyst. Ἀμέθυστος.

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

Amictus, clothing. Fr. *amicio*, *amicitum*, *amictum*.

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

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

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

Ammōdytis, a serpent living among the sand. Ἀμμοδύτης.

Ammōniacus sal, sal-ammoniac. Ἀμμωνιακόν.

Amnestia, an amnesty. Ἀμνηστία.

Amnis, a river. From Cel-

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

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

Amœnus, pleasant, charming. Fr. *amo*. *Ænus* being a termination. Or thus: As from *Alo* is *Alomenus*, *Alumnus*: so from *Amo* may be *Amœnenus*, *Amœnus*. ¶ Al. from ἄμενος, whence ἀμενίων, ἀμείνων, better. But this does not account for the diphthong.²

Amōlior, I put (à) out of the

¹ Classical Journal, 3, 121.

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

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

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

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

Amphibium, an amphibious animal. Ἀμφιβιον.

Amphibolia, a discourse of dubious meaning, equivocation. Ἀμφιβολία.

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

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

Amphitheatrum, an amphitheatre. Ἀμφιθέατρον.

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

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

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

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

Amplio, I increase. *Amplius facio*.

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

Amplus, full, large. Fr. ἀνάπλεως, ἀμπλέως.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amussis: See Appendix.

Amigdāla, an almond. Ἀμυγδάλη.

Amylum, a kind of frumenty.
'Αμυλον.

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

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

Ana, in equal parts. 'Ανά.

Anabasis, a courier. 'Αναβάς.

Anābāthrum, a pulpit. 'Ανάβαθρον.

Anāchōrēta, a hermit. 'Αναχωρητής.

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

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

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

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

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

Anālōgia, proportion, resemblance. 'Αναλογία.

Anancaum: See Appendix.

Anāpæstus, an anapæst. 'Αναπαιστός.

Anas, *ātis*, a duck. Gr. νήσσα, Æol. νάσσα, transp. *an-á-ssō*. ¶ Some suppose the *A* added; and *nalis* to come fr. *nato*, to swim. Anacreon: "Ἴδε πῶς νήσσα κολυμβᾶ. So νήσσα is fr. *náw*, *nḗsw*, to swim.

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

Anāthēma, excommunication.

'Ανάθεμα.

Anātdcismus, compound interest. 'Ανατοκισμός.

Anātdmia, anatomy. 'Ανατομική.

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

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

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



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

¹ Plutarch: 'Αγκύλια καλοῦσι διὰ τὸ σχῆμα· κύκλος γὰρ οὐκ ἔστιν, οὐδὲ ἀποδίδωσιν, ὡς πέλτη, τὴν περιφερείαν, ἀλλ' ἐκτομὴν ἔχει γραμμῆς ἑλικοειδοῦς, ἧς αἱ κεραῖαι καμπὰς ἔχουσαι καὶ συνεπιστρέφουσαι τῇ πυκνότητι πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἀγκυλον τὸ σχῆμα ποιοῦσιν. Some refer *ancile* to *ἀγκῶς*, allied to *ἀγκύλος*, bent. As *Cubo*, *Cubile*. Others to *am* and *χείλος*, a lip. As having a lip all round.

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

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

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

Ancon, a promontory. Also, the elbow of a rule where the base and perpendicular meet so as to form a right angle, as in the letter L. Ἐγκών.¹

Ancōra, an anchor. Ἐγκύρα.

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

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

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

Andrachne, the herb purslain. Ἀνδράχνη.

Andrōgŷnus, an hermaphrodite. Ἀνδρόγυνος.

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

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

Anēthum, dill. Ἄνηθον.

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

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

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

Angēlus, an angel. Ἄγγελος, a messenger.

Angerona: See Appendix.

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

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

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

¹ *Ancon* is used in various other technical senses, which are all referable to the Greek ἄγκων.

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

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

Anguilla, an eel. Fr. *anguis*. As being of the same form. ¶ Or from ἔγγχελος, whence *enguela*, as from λιXω̄ is liNGUa. See *Anguis*. Or from ἔγγχελος might have been *enguelula*, *enguella*.

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

Anguis, a snake. Fr. ἔχις, whence *enguis*, as from λιXω̄ is liNGUa; thence *anguis*, as *Anguilla* from Ἐγγχελος, and as *Annus* from Ἐννος. ¶ Al. from a word ἀγκός, crooked, curved; allied to ἀγκύλος.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Anīmālis, having breath. Fr. *anima*.

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

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

Anīsum, anise. Ἄνισον.

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

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

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

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

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

Annūo, I nod to, I beckon; I assent to by a nod. For *adnūo*.

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

Anōmālia, an irregularity. Ἄνωμαλία.

Anquīro, I search about. For *am-querō*.

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

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

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

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

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

Antea, formerly, aforesime. *Ante eā* negotia aut tempora. Or rather, for *ante id factum eā* tempestate. So *Antehac*, *Posthac*.

Antēcello, I surpass. Fr. *cello*, I drive. I drive before another, I take the lead, like *Anteō*.

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

Etym.

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

Antehac, formerly, aforesime. See *Antidea*.

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

Antenna, *Antemna*: See *Appendix*.

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

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

Antěquam, before that, before. For *ante quam* horam. Properly, *ante horam quā* horā. Or it is a translation of the Greek *πρὶν ἤ*. So *Postquam*, *Priusquam*.

Antěrides, buttresses, props. *Ἀντηρίδες*.

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

Antes, ium: See *Appendix*.

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

Anthias, some fish. *Ἀνθίας*.

Anthrax, a carbuncle. *Ἀνθράξ*.

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

Antiæ, forelocks. Fr. *ante*.

Anti—, against. Ἀντί.

Antichthōnes, the antipodes.

Ἀντίχθονες.

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

Antīcus, one who is right against us. Fr. *ante*. So *Post*, *Postīcus*.

Antīdea, before this. For *ante id factum eā tempestate*.¹ So *Postidea*. ¶ Al. for *anteea*, *anteDea*, *antidea*.

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

Antīdōtum, an antidote. Ἀντίδοτον.

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

Antīpōdes, the antipodes. Ἀντίποδες.

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

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

Antistes, *stītis*, a president;

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

Antlia, a pump. Ἀντλία.

Antlo: See *Anclo*.

Antrum, a cave. Ἀντρον.

Anūlus: See *Annulus*.

Anus, *ús*, an old woman. Fr. *ēnos*, a year, as *Annus* from Ἔννος. That is, one in years or full of years. So *Vetus* from Ἔτος, *Senex* from Ἔνος. ¶ Al. from *ānosus*, silly.

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

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

Apáge, avaunt. Ἀπαγε.

Apāla or *Hāpāla* ova, eggs boiled soft. Ἀπαλά ὠά.

Aparctias, the north wind. Ἀπαρκτίας.

Apēliōtes, the east wind. Ἀπηλιώτης.

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

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

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

¹ Classical Journal, No. 30, p. 352.

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

Apexābo, ōnis, a kind of sausage. Fr. *apex*. As being tufted. Varro: "Quodd in hoc farcimine summo quiddam eminent, ab eo, ut in capite *apex*, *apexabo dicta*."

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

Aphrodisia, a festival of Venus. 'Αφροδισια.

Aphrōdita, Venus. 'Αφροδίτη.

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

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

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

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

Apīnārius, a trifler, buffoon. Fr. *apīnæ*.

Apio: See *Apo*.

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

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

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

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

Aplūda, Applūda, chaff, husks; bran. Fr. *ad-plaudo*. As *Claudo, Occludo*. As being separated from the corn by dashing it with the hands. "*Applaudo* is properly, I dash one thing with another so as to produce a sound." F.²

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

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

Apocryphus, apocryphal. 'Απόκρυφος.

Apōdixis, a demonstration. 'Απόδειξις.

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

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

Apodytērion, the undressing room in baths. Ἀποδυτήριον.

Apōlactīzo, I kick. Ἀπολακτιζω.

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

Apollināris: See Appendix.

Apollo, Apollo. Ἀπόλλων.

Apōlōgus, a story contrived to teach some moral truth. Ἀπόλογος.

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

Apōplexia, apoplexy. Ἀποπληξία.

Apōriātio, doubt. Fr. ἀπορία.

Apostāta, an apostate. Ἀποστάτης.

Apostōlus, an apostle. Ἀπόστολος.

Apōthēca, a storehouse; safe; winecellar. Ἀποθήκη.

Appārātē, sumptuously. Fr. *adparō*. With great preparation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appiōsus, ———

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

Applōdo, for *adplaudo*.

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

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

Aprīlis: See Appendix.

Apronia, ———

Aprugnus, belonging to a

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

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

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

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

Apūrinus, having no or little kernel. Ἀπύρινος.

Aqua, water. Fr. αἰκνῖα, equal, level; as *Æquor* from *Æquus*. Hence αἰκνῖα, (as from οἰκνῖος is ὄκνῖος, whence *Socius*), *aqua*. ¶ Al. from ἀχά, Doric of ἤχη, sound. From the murmur of flowing water. ¶ Al. from the North. “*Acha*, (Germ.) a stream, and all flowing water. Horn. in *Lex. Ant. Brit.*: ‘*Aches*, rivus, flumen.’ Gloss. Keron.: ‘*Flumina, aha*.’ Streams were called by the Goths *ahwa*.” W. ¹

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

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

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

Aquāriōlus, qui se præbet ministrum meretrici. “*Propriè, quòd aquam ferret meretrici, quâ Veneri operata indigeret ad sese eluendam. Hinc apud Plautum meretrix: Aggerundâque aquâ sunt viri duo defessi. Savaro scribit aquariolos dictos, quia ad aquas versarentur meretricum gratiâ quæ olim cellas suas in actâ seu littore constituebant. Cicero: In actâ cum mulierculis jacebat ebrius.*” V.

Aquifōlius, having sharp pointed leaves. Fr. *acuifolius*. *Acuus* from *acuo*, as *Noceo, Nocuus*.

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

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

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

Aquīlicium is said, when

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arbūtus, ———

Arca, a chest, coffer, desk. Fr. *arceo* or *ἀρκέω*, I keep in,

shut in. ¶ Or fr. ἄρκος allied to ἔρκος, that which incloses. Ἀρκέω and ἐρκέω were allied. ¶ Wachter notices the Welsh *arch*, Anglo-Sax. *earc*, *erce*. And Goth. *arka*, "loculi."

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

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

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

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

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

Archæicus, old-fashioned, plain. Ἀρχαϊκός.

Archangētus, an archangel. Ἀρχάγγελος.

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

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

Archētypum, an original copy. Ἀρχέτυπον.

Archiātrus, a chief physician. Ἀρχιατρός.

Archimāgirus, a chief cook. Ἀρχιμάγειρος.

Archimandrīta, the chief of a convent. Ἀρχιμανδρίτης.

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

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

Archon, a chief-magistrate at Athens. Ἀρχων.

Arcio: See *Arcesso*.

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

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

Arctōphylax, a constellation near the Greater Bear. Ἀρκτοφύλαξ.

Arctos, the constellation of the Bear. Ἀρκτος.

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

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

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

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

Ardea, a heron, hern. For *erdea* fr. ἐρωδιός, ἐρδιός. So *Annus* from Ἔννος.

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

vain, futile. Hesychius: Ἄγδαλους· εἰκαίους.¹

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

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

Area: See Appendix.

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

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

Arēna, the part of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought, which was covered with SAND.

Areo: See Appendix.

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

Arepennis, *Arpennis*, *Arpentum*, half an acre. Columella states it to be a Gaulish word. And the French to this day, observes H. Stephens, say *arpent*.

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

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

Ares, Mars. Ἄρης.

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

Arēum iudicium, the judgment of the court of Areopagus. See Areopagus. Ἀρειῶς means, appertaining to Mars.

Argēi, places at Rome where were the remains of certain illustrious Argives. From Ἀργεῖοι, Argives.³

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

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

Argentum, silver. Fr. *argens*, *entis*, from *argeo* formed from ἀργός, white, whence ἀργυρος, silver. Or from ἀργήεις, ἀργῆς, gen. ἀργήντος, white.

Argestes, the North-west wind. Ἀργέστης.

Argilla, white clay. Ἀργίλλος.

³ *Argēi* was also put for wicker statues of thirty men of ancient times thrown annually into the Tiber by the Vestals. Whether with any allusion to the same Argives, seems altogether unknown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ariōlus: See *Hariolus*.

Arista: See *Appendix*.

Aristōlöchia, the herb heartwort. *Ἀριστολόχεια*.

Etym.

Arithmētica, arithmetic. *Ἀριθμητική*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Armilausa, ———

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

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

tinguished themselves in battle; and by women.

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

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

Armoracia: See *Appendix*.

Armus, an arm or shoulder.

“Fr. ἀρμῶς, compages. For it signifies properly the knitting of the shoulder with the arm.” F.

“Tota compago ab humeris usque ad pugnū. Brachium quid est nisi talis compago?” W.

¶ *Ἀρμοὶ*, the upper part of the shoulders, is quoted by *Donnegan*.

¶ *Al*. from the North. “Goth. *arm*, Anglo-Sax. *earm*, *eorm*.” W.

Aro, I plough. Ἀρόω, ἀρῶ.

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

Arquātus, arched. For *arcuatus*.

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

Arquus, the same as *arcus*.

Arra: See *Arrha*.

Arrha, *Arra*, abbreviated from *arrhabo*.

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

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

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

Arrilator: See *Arilator*.

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

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

Arrōgo, I confer or bestow on another. Horace: “Fortuna . . . Laudem et optatum peractis Imperiis decus *arrogavit*.” That is, decreed, assigned by vote or decree. See *Rogō*.

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

Arrugia, a gold-mine. Apparently corrupted from *auro-rugia*, from ἄρον or *aurum*, and ἄρυγη, a digging.

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

Arsenicum, arsenic. Ἀρσενικόν.

Artāba, an Egyptian measure. Ἀρτάβη.

Artemisia: See Appendix.

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

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

Arthrit̄is, the gout. Ἀρθρίτις.

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

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

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

Artifex, *artificis*, an artificer, artist. Qui facit aliquid arte seu per *artem*.

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

Artōcōpus, a breadcutter. Ἀρτοκόπος.

Artōcreas, a meatpie. Ἀρτόκρεας.

Artōlāgānus, a cheesecake, pancake. Ἀρτολάγανος.

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

Artōt̄yr̄it̄a, heretics who offered on the altar (ἄγρον) bread and (τυρόν) cheese.

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

Artus: for *arctus*.

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

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

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

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

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

Arundo: See Appendix.

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

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

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

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

As, *assis*: See Appendix.

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

Ascaules, a bagpiper. Ἀσκαύλης.

Ascendo, I mount. For *adscando*.

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

Ascōpēra, a leathern bag. Ἀσκόπηρα.

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

Asīlus, ———

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

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

Asio: See Appendix.

Asōtus, prodigal. Ἀσωτος.

Aspārāgus, asparagus. Ἀσπάραγος.

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

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

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

Aspis, an asp. Ἀσπίς.

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

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

Assēfolium, ———

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

¹ Wachter in Axt.

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

according to the standard of another.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Astēricus, an asterisk or mark in form like a little star. ἄστειρίσχος.

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

Astrāba, a saddle-bow. ἄστράβη.

Astræa, the Goddess of justice. ἄστραία.

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

Astrōlōgus, an astrologer. ἄστρολόγος.

Astrōnōmus, an astronomer. ἄστρονόμος.

Astrum, a star, constellation. ἄστρον.

Astu, the city of Athens. ἄστυ.

Astūla: See Appendix.

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

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

¹ Al. from ἄζω, ἄσδω, ἄδσω. Or from ἄσσαι pp. of ἄζω.

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

Astūtus, crafty. Fr. *astus*.

Asȳla, ———

Asȳlum, an asylum, sanctuary. *Ἀσυλον*.

Asymbōlus, scot-free. *Ἀσύμβολος*.

At, but. Shortened from *ἀτάρ*, or from *ast*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Atheus, atheist. *Ἄθεος*.

Athlētā, a wrestler. *Ἀθλητής*.

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

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

Atōmus, an atom, mite. *Ἄτομος*.

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

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

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

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

Atriplex, *Atriplexum*: See Appendix.

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

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

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

Atrōphus, wasting with atrophy. Ἄτροφος.

Atrōpos, one of the Fates. Ἄτροπος.

Atrōtus, invulnerable. Ἄτρωτος.

Atrōx, ōcis, raw, crude; hence, like Gr. ὠμός, hard in temper, unyielding, fierce, cruel. Fr. ἀτρώξ, raw.

Attāgen, a heathcock or woodcock. Ἄτταγγύ.

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

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

Attat, Attāte, the same as *atat*.

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

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

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

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

Atticurgēs, is, done in the Attic style. Ἀττικουργής.

Attiguus, touching upon, bordering upon. Fr. *atingo, atigi*. As *Muto, Mutuus*.

Attilus, ———

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

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

Atypus, stuttering, stammering. Ἄτυπος.

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

Avārus, covetous. Fr. *aveo*.

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

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

Auctifīco, I make larger. *Auctius facio*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Etym.

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

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

Auctōro, I am (*auctor*) the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Avēna: See Appendix.

Aveo, I long for, covet. Fr. *ἄέω*, same as *ἄω*, I pant after, I seek. *Hesychius*: *Ἄει ζῆται*.

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

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

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

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

Aufĕro, I take away. For *abfero*, whence *avfero*, *aufĕro*. So *Avceps*, *Auceps*; *Abfugio*, *Aufugio*.

Augeo, I encrease, enlarge. Fr. *αὐξέω*, fut. *αὐξήσω*: whence *augseo*, for softness *augeo*. *Lenep* conjectures that *αὐξω* came from an obsolete verb *αὔγω*, whence *augeo* would flow less remotely.

Augur, *ŭris*, a soothsayer, one who professes to foretel events by the manner in which

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

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

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

Augustāles ludi, games instituted by *Augustus*.

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

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

Avia, a grandmother. Allied to *avus*.

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

Avis, a bird. For *aīs*, (as *Ovis* for *Oīs*), fr. *αἶσσω*, I rush; or fr. *αἶσω* fut. of *αἶω* whence *αἶσσω*. As *ῥρις* fr. *ῥρίνω*. ¶ “From *αἶω*, (*avo*), to cry out, to chirp.” Haigh. ¶ “From Hebr. *oph*, flying, or *aph*, he fled.” V.

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

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

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

Aula, a pot. See Appendix.

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

Aular, the cover (*aulæ*) of a pot.

Aulax, a furrow. *Αὐλαξ*.

Aulētes, a piper. *Αὐλήτης*.

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

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

Aulædus, a piper. *Αὐλαδός*.

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

Aura, splendor. Allied to *Aurum*.

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

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

Aurea, a bridle: See *Orea*.

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

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

Aurīgo, same as *Aurugo*. So *Origo*.

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

Auris, an ear. Fr. $\alpha\upsilon\delta\varsigma$, the Cretan form of $\omicron\upsilon\delta\varsigma$. From $\alpha\upsilon\delta\varsigma$ is *auris*, as from *Mus* is *Muris*. Or at once from $\omicron\upsilon\delta\varsigma$, for we have hAUd from OYδ'. ¶ Al. from $\alpha\upsilon\omega$, considered the same as $\alpha\iota\omega$, to hear. ¶ Al. from the north. "Ohr, (Germ.), Gr. $\omicron\upsilon\delta\varsigma$, Lat. *auris* and *ausis*, Goth. *auso*, Engl. *ear*, Dutch *or*, *ora*, Belg. *oor*, Island. *eyra*." W.¹

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

Aurōra, the dawn, the morning. Fr. $\alpha\upsilon\beta\rho\alpha$ and $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$, the hour when the morning breezes blow. ¶ Or fr. *aurum* and *hora*. The hour or time of gold, the golden time.

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

Aurum, gold. Fr. $\alpha\upsilon\omega$, to shine; whence a word $\alpha\upsilon\rho\delta\nu$ splendid. Donnegan has "Aυρον, gold." Turton notices the Welsh *aur*, gold.

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

Ausim, for *auserim* fr. *audeo*, *ausi*, *ausi*.

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

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

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

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

Auster, the south wind. Turton: "Fr. $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\rho$ fr. $\alpha\upsilon\omega$, [$\alpha\upsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$,] to burn. This wind is hot² and moist and productive of putrid fevers." $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$ is sun-burnt.³

Austērus, dry, harsh, severe. $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.

Ausum, an attempt. Fr. *audeo*, *audsum*, *ausum*.

Aut, or, or else, else. Fr. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ or $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho$, on the contrary, otherwise.⁴

² So Forcellini explains it, "ventus meridionalis humidus et CALIDUS."*

³ Al. from $\alpha\upsilon\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, I blow. But this is too general a meaning.

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

¹ Helvigijs refers *auris* to $\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\iota}\omega$, ($\alpha\upsilon\phi\omega$), I draw in: "Quia sonum hauriunt aures."

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

† Wachter in Oder.

Autem, but. Fr. αὐτε, but. The Latins say Decem from Δέκα.

Authenta, one who is his own master. Αὐθέντης.

Authenticus, real, genuine, original. Αὐθεντικός.

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

Autochthōnes, people coëval with the country they dwell in. Αὐτόχθονες.

Autogrāphus, written with one's own hand. Αὐτόγραφος.

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

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

Autūmo: See Appendix.

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

Avus, a grandfather. For *abus* fr. ἀβᾶ or ἀββα, a father; traced to the oriental *ab*. ¶ Or fr. ἀπφὺς, ἀφφὺς, a father.

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

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

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

Axēnus, inhospitable. Ἀξένος.

Axicia, *Axitia*: See Appendix.

Axilla: See Ala.

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

Axiōma, an axiom, proposition. Ἀξίωμα.

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

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

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

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

Azȳmus, unleavened. Ἀζύμος.

B

Bābæ, O strange! Βαβαί, παπαί.

Babecalus, *Babæcalus*: See Appendix.

Bacca: See Appendix.

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

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

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

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

Bacchus, the God of wine. Βάκχος.

Bācēlus, *Baccolus*: See Appendix.

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

Bādīus, of a bay color. Fr. βαῖς, g. βαῖδος, βᾶδος, a palm-tree.

Bādīzo, I walk, pace. Βαδίζω.

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

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

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

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

Bājūlus, a carrier, porter. Fr. βαδιῶ fut. of βαδίζω, I go. Whence a word *badius*, *badiulus*, *bajulus*. As soldIer we pronounce solJer.

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

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

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

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

Bālaustium, the flower of the pomegranate. Βαλαύστιον.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ballīstea, *orum*, ballads, light airy songs, or rather songs sung in dances. Βαλλιστεῖα.

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

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

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

Balsāmum, the balsam tree; its gum. Βάλσαμον.

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

Bālūx: See *Balluca*.

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

Bambālio, a stammerer. Fr. βαμβαλιῶ fut. of βαμβαλίζω, I stammer.

Bamplus, ———

Banchus, ———

Bāphīa, *orum*, a dye-house. Βαφεῖα.

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

Baptisma, a washing; baptism. Βάπτισμα.

Baptista, a baptizer. Βαπτιστής.

Baptīzo, I wash. Βαπτίζω.

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

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

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

Barbārus, barbarian, wild, uncivilized. Βάρβαρος.

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

Barbītos, a lute, lyre. Βάρβιτος.

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

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

¹ Hesychius explains βάλλεκα by ψῆφον, a pebble.

βαρικὸς, βαρικῆ, βαρική. ¶ But it is probably a Northern word. Germ. *bark*.¹

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

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

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

Bardus, heavy, dull. Fr. βαρδύς, transp. βαρδύς, whence βάρδιστος.

Bāris, an Egyptian boat. Βάρις.

Bāro, *Vāro*: See Appendix.

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

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

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

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

tet autem *barros* esse bene mutoniatos."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bāsīlicus, kingly, princely. From βασιλικός. *Basilicus* jactus, is the fortunate throw of the dice, called otherwise *Venerius jactus*.

Bāsīlisca, a herb supposed to be an antidote to the poison (*basilisci*) of the basilisk.

Bāsīliscus, a basilisk or cockatrice. Βασίλισκος.

Bāsīs, the base of a column; pedestal of a statue. Βάσις.

Bāsium, a kiss. Some refer it to βάσις fr. βάω, βάσω, whence

¹ See Wachter in *Bark* and *Fæрге*.

βαίνω. Hesychius explains *βαίνειν* by *φιλεῖν*. As *βάω* (like *πάω*) meant to press, (whence *βάσις*, a base, on which anything presses,) it might easily mean to press with the lips, and so to kiss. Or say that *basium* is for *pasium* fr. *πάω*, *πάσω*. See *Batuo*. ¶ The Irish *bus*, a mouth, and our *buss*, a kiss, have been proposed. Others refer *buss*, written *basse* by Chaucer, to *basium*. From the Punic *besas* Caninius derives *basium*. There is an evident alliance between these words.

Bassæreus, Bacchus. *Βασσαρεύς*.

Bastāga, portorage. *Βασταγή*.

Basterna, a litter for women. Fr. *βαστάζω*, I carry; fut. *βαστάσω*, *βασταῶ*, *βαστῶ*. Hence *basterna*, like *Caverna*. Vossius states that the later Greeks said *βαστεῖν* for *βαστάζειν*.¹

Bat, pish, tush. It is used in Plautus by one speaker jesting at the 'At' of another: CA. At. PS. *Bat*. Vossius however refers it to the sound, which he supposes produced the Greek *βαττολογία*, vain babbling.

Bätia, a skate. Allied to Gr. *βατίς*.

Bätillum, *Vätillum*, a fire-shovel, warming-pan, chafing-dish; shovel or spade; an instrument to cut off the ears of corn and leave the straw stand-

ing, as being in the form of the *batillum*. A diminutive of *batinum* from the Sicilian *βατάνιον*, a dish or pan.

Batiola: See Appendix.

Bätuo, idem quod *βινέω*. *Βατεύω*.

Batuo, I beat, batter, thump; I fence, from the notion of one person striking another in fencing. "Fr. *πατάσσω*, I strike," says Vossius. Rather, from *πατάω*, whence *πατάσσω*. Or from *πατεύω* the same as *πατάω*. *Πατεύω* from *πάω*, to press, was as easy to form as *βατεύω* from *βάω*. ¶ "From *βατέω*, the same as *πατέω*, I tread, stamp," says Isaac Vossius. And that *βατεῖν* was said at Delphi for *πατεῖν*, Plutarch informs us. But *πατέω* is better taken in the sense of beating, from *πάω*, to press, pp. *πέπαται*, whence *πάτος*, *πατάσσω*, &c. ¶ Todd: "BAT, a stick. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages: as *Battre*, French, to beat; *Battle*, *Beat*, &c." Wachter mentions Germ. *batten*, Welsh *bæddu*, Hebr. *phatah*. Also Scyth. *pata*, to kill.

Baubor, I bark, baugh or bay. From the sound *bau*: or it is allied to *βαύζω*, *βαύζω*.

Baxeæ, shoes or slippers. Fr. *πάξ*, a shoe. ¶ Or fr. *βαξῶ*, Doric form of *βήσω*, fut. 1. of *βάω*, I go, walk.

Bdellium, a tree yielding a sweet gum. *Βδέλλιον*.

Beätus, blessed, made happy,

¹ "Germ. *bast*, sellæ vel clitellæ jumentorum quibus onera imponuntur. A *βαστάζω*." W.

blessed with wealth, &c. Fr. *beo*.

Becco, the beak of a gamecock. A Northern word. *Beik*, *beck*, Dutch; *beak* Engl.

Bedella: See Appendix.

Bee, the sound of sheep. Βή.

Bellāria, orum, sweet-meats, candied fruits, &c. Fr. *bellus*, nice. Terence: "Unumquidque quod erit *bellissimum* car-pam."

Bellis: See Appendix.

Bellōna, the Goddess (*belli*) of war.

Bellōnāria, night-shade. As taken by the *Bellonariū* to inspire them with enthusiasm.

Bellōnāriū, priests of *Bellona*.

Bellua, a large and formidable beast or fish; any brute animal. Fr. *bellum*, as *Muto*, *Mutua*. As being perpetually at war with other animals. Thus the epithets given to the *bellua* are *Immanis*, *Fera*, *Vasta*, *Sæva*, &c.

Bellum, war. For *duellum*, as *Bis* for *Duis*. A fight between two persons or two armies. "U was often pronounced like W, in rapid pronunciation, and when following a consonant; as *duellum* was pronounced *dwellum*, *dbellum*, [as we say *Willy* and *Billy*] whence *bellum*." Walker's *Scheller*. ¶ Al. from the Celtic *fel*,¹ contest. ¶ Al. from βέλος, a weapon.

Bellus, pretty, charming, fine, neat, nice, &c. For *bonellus*

diminutive of *bonus*. ¶ Al. from *benè*, for *benellus*.

Bēli oculus, a gem of a greenish color and enclosing a sort of pupil. From the King or the God *Belus*.

Bendīdia, orum, a festival of *Minerva*. Βενδιδία.

Bēne, well. For *bonè* from *bonus*. Compare *Benignus*. ¶ Al. from *beo*.

Bēnignus, kind, liberal, &c. For *benigenus* fr. *bene*, or *benus* for *bonus*, and *geno*, *genui*. One whose nature is good or is naturally well disposed. So *Malus*, *Malignus*.

Benna, a kind of travelling vehicle. A Northern word. We have it in our word *bin* or *binn*, a chest or basket.

Beo, I make happy, bless; bless with wealth, enrich. The latter sense is perhaps the proper one; as *beo* seems to be derived from βίος, the provisions of life, means of living. ¶ Al. from βέω, (whence βειομαι,) to go, to go on, taken actively. I cause to go on, to succeed. *Vossius*: "Eundi et procedendi verba prope in omnibus linguis usurpantur, cum bene res habet." ¶ Al. from βύω, to fill full, and so satisfy.²

Berbex, the same as *Vervex*.

Bēryllus, a beryl. Βήρυλλος.

Bes, *bessis*, eight ounces or two thirds of an as; eight inches, or two thirds of a foot; two

¹ Wachter in *Duell*.

² Al. from φάω, I make to shine, I make bright, applied particularly to lighting up the face with joy.

thirds. For *dues, duessis*, (as *Du-ellum, Bellum*; *Duis, Bis*,) fr. *duo* and *as, assis*. Properly, two parts of an *As*. The whole *As* is tacitly supposed to be divided into three parts. “*Ex tribus assis partibus, quæ sunt trientes, duas continet.*” *F.* So the later Greeks for *Bes* said *δίμοιρον*, “which signifies,” says *Forcellini*, “two parts of a whole which is divided into THREE.”¹

Bestia: See Appendix.

Bestiarius, one who fought with wild beasts at the public games. Fr. *bestia*.

Bēta, the second letter of the Greek alphabet. *Βῆτα*.

Bēta, beet. From the resemblance of its seed, when it swells out, to the letter *B*. *Columella*: “*Nomine tum Graio ceu litera proxima primæ Pangitur in cerâ docti mucrone magistri; Sic et humo pingui ferratæ cuspidis ictu Deprimitur folio viridis, pede candida beta.*”

Bētālis. “*Petronius: Longè tibi sit comula ista betalis. That is, soft and diffused like (beta) beet. Others read bessalis, of small value, fr. bes, bessis.*” *F.*

Bētīzo, I am languid. From the soft and tender stalk and leaves of the *beta*. *Catullus*: “*LANGUIDIOR tenerâ betâ.*”

¹ *Vossius* supposes that, the first seven parts of the *As* having been formed by increasing the sum, the *Latins* stopped here, and formed all the rest by decreasing it. So that *bes* is from *de asse*. ¶ *Varro* says: “*A duodecim una demta uncia, deunx; demto sextante, dextans; demto quadrante, dodrans*”—So far, so good—he adds: “*demto triente, bes, olim des.*” What a falling off is here!

Bēto, Bīto, I go, walk. Fr. *βάω, βέβηται*, to go. Or fr. *βέω, βέβεται*, as *θέω, τέθεται*. *Βείομαι* is in use. ¶ “*Fr. βατῶ, same as πατῶ, I tread.*” *Ainsw.* *Βατεῖν* is explained by *Hesychius* *πορεύειν, πορεῖν*.

Bētōnica, Vētōnica, Vettōnica, the herb betony. *Pliny*: “*Vettones in Hispaniâ invenere eam, quæ vettonica dicitur in Galliâ.*” *Turton* mentions Welsh *betwn*.

Bētūla, Bētulla, a birch-tree. From the British *bedu*, says *Vossius*. From the Celtic *beitha*, says *Quayle*.² “*Betula* seems to have sprung in Belgic Gaul from the Germ. *wit*, white; and to signify nothing but *ALBULA*. *Pliny* calls it *Gallica arbor.*” *W.*

Biarchus, a victualler. *Βίαρχος*.

Biblia, the Bible. From *Βιβλία*, the Books.

Bibliōpōla, a bookseller. *Βιβλιοπώλης*.

Bibliōthēca, a library, bookshelf. *Βιβλιοθήκη*.

Biblus, an Egyptian plant, of the bark of which paper was first made. *Βίβλος, βύβλος*.

Bībo, I drink. Fr. *πίω*; whence *bio, biBo*, as from *βιώ, vio*, is *viVo*.

Biclinium, a dining-room with two couches in it: See *Triclinium*.

Bidens, having two teeth. Fr. *bis* and *dens*. It is said of a hoe or drag to break up clods with. It is said also of a sheep fit for

² *Classical Journal*, 3, 121.

a sacrifice; such sheep being chosen for the purpose as had two teeth prominent among the rest, or longer than the rest. Festus: “*Bidentes*, *duos dentes longiores ceteris habentes.*” For *Longiores* Servius has *Eminentiores*; *Isidorus* has *Altiores*. *Bidens* is here better thought to be put for *biens* (as *D* is added in *proDes*, *meDulla*.) for *biennis*; the victim being required to be two years old. *Bidens* is said also of any sheep, of one not intended for the sacrifices.

Bidental, a place which has been blasted with lightning, for the expiation of which a *bidens* has been sacrificed. By this sacrifice the spot became sacred and devoted to religion. *Bidental* is used also for a man struck with lightning and requiring expiation.

Biduum, the period of two days. For *bidium*, fr. *bis* and *dies*.

Bifariam, in two ways, places, or parts. The fem. acc. of *bifarius*. Used adverbially. *Bifarius* is fr. *bis* and *fari*, to speak, in imitation of the Greek *διφάσιος* fr. *δισ*, twice, and *φάω*, I speak.

Bifidus, split into two parts. Fr. *bis*, and *fido*, *findo*.

Bīga, a chariot drawn by two horses; a pair of horses yoked to a chariot. Fr. *bis* and *ago*. For *biaga*. ¶ Or for *bijuga*. See *Quadrigæ*.

Bigerrīga, *Bigerrīca*, a kind of coarse garment, worn by the *Bigerri* a people at the Pyrenees.

Bilinguis, deceitful. From *bis*, *lingua*. That is, double-tongued.

Bilis, gall, bile. Ainsworth: “From *φαῦλος*, bad; juice being understood.” We have *Vilis* also from *φαῦλος*.

Bilix, *īcis*, woven with a double thread. Fr. *bis* and *licium*.

Bīmus, of two years, of two years old. Fr. *bis*, somewhat as *Bini* from *Bis*. That *Annus* should be understood in *bīmus* is remarkable; as it is as much needed as *ἔτος* in *διετής*. *Bīmus* however cannot be put for *bīannus*, as some suppose. Perhaps, as *Imus* is a termination in *Alimus*, (whence *Almus*.) so from *bis* and *annus* is *biennimus*, thence *bīmus*, as *Brevissima* becomes *Bruma*. We have also *Trimus*, *Quadrīmus*.

Bīni, two, two by two. Fr. *bis*. So *Trīni*.

Biothānātus, one who lays violent hands on himself. *Βιοθάνατος*.

Bīpālium, a mattock or pickaxe with two bills. Fr: *bis* and *pala*.

Bīpennis (*securis*), a double-edged battle-axe. For *bīpinnis*, from *bis*; and *pinna*, a point, whence *pinna* is applied to the points of temples and walls. Some contend that *penna* meant a point, as well as *pinna*. See *Pinna*.

Birrus: See *Burrus*.

Bis, twice. For *duis* (as *Duellum*, *Bellum*) fr. *duo*.

Bison, a kind of wild ox. Gr. *βίσων*. It is a German

animal, and, we may suppose, of German origin.

Bispellio, *Bÿpellio*, crafty. From *bis* and *pellis*. Having two skins. So *Versipellis*.

Bissextus dies, the bissextile or intercalary day, which was added every fourth year (i. e. leap-year), when the 24th and 25th of February were both styled the 6th of the calends of March.

Bÿto: See *Beto*.

Bÿtuæ, Scythian women who had two pupils in each eye. Fr. *bis* and *tuor*. But the word is of doubtful reading.

Bÿtumen, a fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth or scummed from lakes. For *pitumen* fr. *πίττευμα* or *πίττωμα*, pitch. ¶ Al. from *πίτυς*, pine. "That is, pitch. As flowing from the pine tree." Tt.

Blæsus, stammering, lisping, mispronouncing the R. *Βλαισός*.

Blandior, I soothe, caress, flatter. That is, I speak (*blanda*) soothing words to a person.

Blandus, soothing, flattering, mild, gentle, placid. For *phlandus* (as *Φάλαινα*, *Balæna*) fr. *φλαδῶ*, Doric form of *φληδῶ*, I trifle, speak triflingly. Hence, I speak unmeaning idle words, caress, flatter. The N added as in *Splendeo* from *Σπληδέω*. ¶ Or for *plandus* fr. *πλανάω*, I make to wander, deceive. From *πλανάω* might be formed *πλανάδην*, *πλάνδην*. Or *πλανάω*, *planidus*.

Blasphēmo, I speak evil of, blaspheme. *Βλασφημῶ*.

Blätëro, I babble, talk idly,

prate. It is applied also to the sounds made by camels, frogs, and rams. *Blateren* was a Teutonic verb signifying to talk idly. In the North of England, says Todd, to *blather* is to talk nonsense. Forcellini refers *blatero* to *blatio*, I talk idly. All these words were perhaps formed from the sound *blat*. We apply *bleating* to sheep.

Blätio: See *Blatero*.

Blatta, a moth or worm which eats clothes or books. For *blapta* fr. *βλάπτω*, I hurt. It is used also for a chafer or beetle.

Blatta: See Appendix.

Blattāria, the herb purple or moth-mullein. As harbouring *blattas*.

Blendius, some small sea fish. "Every edition of Pliny, except that of Harduin, has *blenius*, which is a more probable reading; for Athenæus calls it *βέλεννος*, and Oppian *βλέννος*." F.

Blennus, foolish. Fr. *βλέννα*, mucus from the nose. Hence the Romans spoke of a quick man as a *man Emunctæ naris*. *Blenni dentes* in Plautus is translated, teeth full of a kind of mucous filth.

Blüteus, as insipid as the herb *βλίτρον*, *blitum*, *blit*.

Boa: See Appendix.

Boa: See Appendix.

Boëthi, assistants, deputies. *Βοηβοί*.

Boiæ, a collar or yoke about the neck with which slaves were punished. Fr. *βόειαι*, appertaining to oxen. As made of ox-hide. ¶ "Cangius has *boga*."

Boia or *boja* was an iron or wooden circle, from *bügen*, to curve." W.

Bōlētar, a vessel to serve up (*boletos*) mushrooms in. Hence any vessel.

Bōlētus, a mushroom of the finest sort. *Βωλίτης*.

Bōlōna, fishermen who buy whole draughts of fish to sell again or who deal in large fish. Fr. *βόλος*, a draught of fishes; and *ώνέω* or *ώνέομαι*, I buy.

Bōlus, a throw or cast; cast of a net, draught of fishes; any prey or gain. Fr. *βόλος*. "Tangere or Multare aliquem *bolo*, is to circumvent, deceive; a metaphor taken from fishermen deceiving fishes with a net." F.

Bōlus, a morsel, bit. Fr. *βῶλος*, a lump.

Bombax, an interjection of contempt or negligence. *Βομβάξ*.

Bombus, the humming or buzzing of bees; the blast of a trumpet. *Βόμβος*.

Bombyx, the Greek *Βόμβυξ*. A silk-worm. But it is doubted whether this silk-worm was the same as ours. The word is used for a garment made from the silk spun by the *bombyx*. And for cotton, as made from the down or wool on leaves, which in its softness resembled the silk spun by the *bombyx*.

Bōnus, good. For *vonus* fr. *όνάω*, *όνῶ*, *Vonῶ*, (as *Vetus* from **Ετος*,) I help, am useful. So *χρηστὸς* is good, from *χράομαι*, pp. *κέχρησται*: Properly, useful. So *bonus* is used by Virgil: "At myrtus validis hastilibus

et bona bello Cornus." That is, useful for.' ¶ Al. for *benus* (whence *bene*) from *beo*. That which blesses us or makes us happy. Hence *bonus* became ramified into numerous senses. ¶ Al. from *πονῶ*, (as *Buxus* from *Πύξος*,) to labor, to be industrious; goodness being estimated by industry. As the Greek *σπουδαῖος*, diligent, was put for *ἀγαθὸς*, good.²

Boo, I roar aloud. Fr. *βοῶ*. ¶ Al. from the voice (*boum*) of oxen.

Boōtes, the keeper of the Bear in the heavens. *Βοώτης*.

Bōreas, the North wind. *Βορέας*.

Borra, the North wind. *Βορράς*.

Bos, *bōvis*, an ox or cow. Fr. *βοῦς*, *βοὸς*, whence *boVis*, *boVs*, *bos*. Or *bos* is the Doric *βῶς*.

Boschis, *Boscis*, *Boscas*, a marsh bird. *Βοσκάς*.

Bostrÿchus, a lock of hair. *Βόστρυχος*.

Bōthÿnus, a kind of comet in the form of a pit. *Βόθυνος*.

Bōtrōnātum, an article of female dress, consisting of pearls, put together so as to resemble a (*βότρυς*) cluster of grapes.

¹ So Wachter derives Germ. *BASS*; *bonus*, from *BATTEN*, *juvare*.

² It is objected that *duenus* and *duonus* were the original forms of *benus* and *bonus*. But it may be answered that *duenus* and *duonus* were used, not as the original forms of *benus* and *bonus*, but as imitative of *Duellum* the original form of *Bellum*, and of *Duis* the original form of *Bis*.

Bōtryo, a bunch of grapes or of preserved grapes.¹ Βοτρυών.

Bōtūlus, a sausage. For *bothulus* fr. βύθαλον,² which, says Vossius, the ancients explain by βύσμα, a cramming or stuffing. As *Farcimen* from *Farcio*. ¶ Al. from βοτῶς, food.

Bōvīle, an ox-stall. Fr. *bos*, *bovis*. So *Cubile*.

Bōvīnor, I shuffle, shift, am inconstant. Fr. *boves*. Taken from lean oxen taking breath in ploughing. See *Strigosus*, which *Lucilius* joins with *Bovinator*.

Bōvo, I roar aloud. Fr. *bos*, *bovis*. Or fr. βοῶ.

Brābēum, *Brābium*, *Brāvīum*, the meed of victory. Βραβεῖον.

Brābeuta, one who presided at the public games and distributed the prizes to the victors. Βραβευτής.

Brāca, *Bracca*, breeches, trowsers. Todd: "*Brek*, old Goth., the knee; *brok*, the covering or breeches. *Brag*, Celt. *Brec*, Sax., whence *breeks*, still a common word for *breeches* in the north of England." Wachter: "Germ. *bruch*, Anglo-Sax. *bræc*, Belg. *broek*. Hence Gr. βράκα, Lat. *bracca*. *Diodorus* says they were so called by the Gauls and the Germans. *Lucan* attributes the origin of them to the Sarmatians. *Sperling* explains them as being divided between the thighs.

The word is not from *brechen*, to break, but from *brechen*, to rend or cut." *Theocritus* speaks of water βράκη such as women wear. Some write it *bracha*, referring it to βραχύς, short.

Brāchium, the arm. Βραχίον. ¶ Wachter refers both the Greek and Latin to Celtic *braich* or *brech*, from *brechen*, to break. The arm being broken in the middle.

Bractea, a thin leaf or plate of gold, &c. Fr. βράχω, pp. βέβρακται, I crack, crackle. *Virgil*: "Leni CREPITABAT bractea vento."

Branchia, the gill of a fish. Βράγχιον.

Brassica: See Appendix.

Brevia (loca), shallows, shoals. Fr. *brevis*, in imitation of Gr. βραχέα from βραχύς. Places where the water is short.

Brevis, short. From βραχύς, *brachis*, might be *brahis*, as veCHO became veHo. Then, as δΑἷγ became dEVir, (whence *Levir*,) *brahis* might become *brevhis*, *brevis*.

Bria, ———

Brīmo, Hecate. Βριμώ.

Brisa, a lump of trodden or pressed grapes, with which was made a second sort of wine. Fr. βρίζω, βρίσω, explained by *Hesychius*, to press. Our word *bruise* seems not remote. ¶ Al. for *brysa* fr. βρύω, βρύσω, to make to flow out. "Quia, cūm calcatur, vini liquorem effundit." F.

Broccus, *Brochus*, having one's teeth standing out. Fr.

¹ "Alii intelligunt liquamen ex ovis piscium, quia ova sic condita ita mutuò adherescunt, ut in uvà acini." F.

² Βύθαλον is from βύω, ἐβύθη.

προεχής, projecting, or a word
πρόοχος, like ἔξοχος.

Brōmīus, Bacchus. Βρόμιος.

Brōmōsus, fetid, smelling
strong. Fr. βρῶμος, stink.

Brūchus, a kind of locust.

Βρούχος, βροῦχος.

Brūma, the shortest day of
the year, the winter solstice;
winter. For *brevissima*, whence
brevima, (as *Exterrima*, *Exti-*
ma,) *breuma*, (as *Aviceps*, *Au-*
ceps,) *bruma*. Or for *brevissu-*
ma, *breuma*. Haigh seems to
understand by *bruma*, *brevissima*
TEMPESTAS: "Because the
days are then shortest."

Bruttiāni, slaves whose busi-
ness it was to attend on the
provincial magistrates, and to
be runners or letter-carriers.
From the *Bruttii*, a people of
Italy, who were the first to join
with Hannibal, and were hence
degraded by the people of Rome.
Gellius, 10, 3.¹

Brūtus, dull, senseless. From
βαρύτης, (βγύτης), heaviness.
Hence *bruta*, senseless things,
is applied to brutes. ¶ "From
Chald. *briut*, folly." Tt.

Bryōnia, a wild vine. Βρυω-
νία.

Bu—, a prefix expressing
lugeness. From βου—.

Būbālus, a wild animal in
Africa, like a calf and stag.
Βούβαλος.

Būbīle, an ox-stall. Fr. *bu-*
bus dat. pl. of *bos*. We have
also Bovile.

Būbo, a horned owl. From
the sound *bu* which it makes.
Gr. βύας. Or from βύας,
whence *buo*, and *bubo*, like πῖω,
biBo. "Monstrum illud noctis
Latinis per imitationem dicitur
bubo, Germanis *uhu*. Unde
nisi a clamore lugubri? Est
enim *bubo*, ut Plinius ait, fune-
bris, nec cantu aliquo vocalis
sed gemitu." W.

Bubsęqua, a herdsman. A
bubus sequendis. Or it is for
bovisęqua, whence *bovsequa*,
buwsequa, *bubsequa*.

Būbulcīto, I declaim more in
the manner (*bubulcorum*) of
herdsmen than of orators.

Būbulcus, a herdsman. Fr.
bubus pl. of *bos*. So *Subulcus*,
Hiulcus, *Petulcus*. Or, as *bu*
in *bubus* is long, *bubulcus* is
for *buulcus*; for *boviulcus*, *boi-*
ulcus: the second B added as
in biBo.

Būbus, dat. pl. of *bos*. For
bovibus, whence *boibus*, *bubus*,
as *Providens*, *Proīdens*, *Pru-*
dens.

Būcāda, *Būcīda*, one who
(*cāditur*) is beaten with thongs
made from ox-hide. *Bu* is for
bovi, *boi*, from *bovis*.

Bucca, the inner part of the
cheek; the cheek. A flute-
player and a mob-orator, from
their swelling their cheeks.
"From Hebr. *buca*, hollow,
empty. The interior cavity of
the cheeks. Or from βύζω, I
inflate." V. ¶ Or from φυση-
τική, capable of blowing or in-

¹ Dacier: "Ab ultimis usque sæculis
victoribus is mos fuit ut gentes devictas,
quas penitus nollent excindere, ad vilia
servilia cogerent. Sic Josue Gabaonitas,
quos delere ei nefas erat propter sacra-
mentum, aquatores fecit et lignarios."

flating; cut down to *φουτκή*, *φουτκά*, whence *butca*, as *Φάλαινα*, *Balæna*; and for softness *bucca*.

Bucea, a mouthful. Fr. *bucca*.

Buccella, a small mouthful or morsel. Fr. *bucca*. Also, bread made like a crown and distributed by the Emperors to the Romans.

Buccellarius, an attendant acting as a body guard of his lord for the sake (*buccellæ*) of bread or a livelihood.

Bucco, *ōnis*. "An arrogant fellow, puffing out (*buccas*) his cheeks; a talker, and particularly one who publishes his praises (*plenis buccis*) with full cheeks." V. "A fool, blockhead. For such, as have (*magnas buccas*) large cheeks, are usually blockheads." F. ¶ Al. from *βεκκός*, foolish.

Buccula, a little cheek; the beaver of a helmet as covering the cheeks; the boss of a shield as bearing the face of a man whose cheek is in the middle; a shield itself. Fr. *bucca*.

Bucærus, having ox-horns or great horns. *Βούκερωσ*.

Bucētum, a pasture for cattle. For *bovicetum*, as *Providens*, *Prudens*. But the word seems badly formed. For the C in *Fruticetum*, *Salicetum*, is from *FrutiCis*, *SaliCis*.

Bucīna, *Buccīna*, a trumpet, horn. Fr. *βυκάνη*, as *Τρυτάνη*, *Trutina*.

Bucōlicus, pastoral. *Βουκολικός*.

Bucūla, a heifer. For *bovicula*, as *Providens*, *Prudens*.

Etym.

Būfo, a toad. "From Germ. *puffen*, to puff. *Rana inflata*." W. ¶ Al. from *βύβος*, full, loaded, large.

Būglossa, the herb ox-tongue. *Βούγλωσσοσ*.

Bulbus, a bulb, bulbous root; onion, leek, &c. *Βολβός*.

Būlē, a Senate. *Βουλή*.

Bulga, a leathern bag, budget. For *bolga* fr. *βολγός*, Æolic form of *μολγός*. "*Balg*, *belg*, *balg*, &c. a leathern sack. A very ancient Celtic word, used by the Gauls, Britons, Goths, Saxons, and Franks." W.

Būlīmans, famished. *Βουλιμιών*.

Bulla, a bubble in water; and, from the form, the head of a nail or studd; a boss or ornament in the shape of a heart worn round the neck by children until they were seventeen years old. Fr. *φυσάλη*, same as *φυσάλις*, a bubble. Hence *phusla*, *busla*, (as *Φάλαινα*, *Balæna*) *bullā*. ¶ Al. from *βολή*, *βολά*, *βολλά*, a throw. As said of a bubble made by throwing a stone in the water. ¶ Or from *πάλλα*, a round ball, Æol. *πόλλα*, whence *bolla*, *bullā*. Or from the northern *boll*, a ball, sphere.¹

Būmamma, a kind of large grape swelling like a teat. Fr. *βου*—, a prefix expressing magnitude, and *mamma*.

Būmastus, the same as *Bumamma*. *Βούμαστοσ*.

¹ Varro refers it to *βουλή*: the *bullā* being given at a time when persons came to years of prudence.

Burdo, a mule engendered of a horse and she-ass. "From Hebr. *pered*, (*pered*), the same as *burdo*." Becman. ¶ "From Germ. *burden*, to carry a burden." W. The word *burdo* is "vox cadentis Latinitatis."

Būra, *Būris*, a crooked piece of wood forming the trunk or principal part of the plough and lying between the beam and the plough-share. Quayle explains it the curved hinder part of the plough, called the plough-tail or plough-handle. "From βούρᾱ, [βουουρά,] as being curved like the tail of an ox. Rather, for *bunis*, (as μοΝᾱ, moRa; δειΝῶς, diRus,) Æolic for ὕνις, a plough-share." V. From ὕνις might be *vunis*, *bunis*, then *buris*.

Burgus, a castle, fort; a town shut in by a fort. Fr. *πύργος*, a tower; or from the northern languages, in which we have *burg*, *burgh*, *burh*, for a citadel or city.

Būricus, *Burrīcus*, a little sorry horse. For *purricus*, from πύρριχος, of a red color.

Burræ: See Appendix.

Burrio, said of the humming noise made by ants, and formed from the sound *burr*. But the reading is disputed.

Burrus, red, ruddy. Πυρρός.

Burrus, a coarse outer garment (*burri coloris*) of a red color.

Būsęqua, for *bubsequa*: or for *bovisequa*, *boisequa*.

Bustuārii, gladiators who fought at the (*bustum*) grave of

some great man, in honor of his memory.

Bustum, a place where the bodies of the dead were burnt and buried; a tomb. Fr. *buro*, (whence *Combuero*), *bustum*, as *Uro*, *Ustum*.

Būteo, ———

Būthysia, a sacrifice of oxen. Βουθυσία.

Būtio, ———

Būtȳrum, butter. Βούτυρον.

Buxeus, of a pale yellow color like that of the *buxus*.

Buxus, the box-tree, box-wood. Πύξος.

Byrsa, a hide. Βύρσα.

Byssus, a kind of fine flax or lint. Βύσσος.

C.

Cāballus, a pack-horse. Καβάλλης.

Cācābātus, blacked like a (*cacabus*) kettle.

Cācābo, I cry like a (κακκάβα) partridge.

Cācābus, *Caccābus*, a pot, kettle. Κάκκαβος.

Cāchinno, I laugh right out. For *cachino* from καχανῶ (as *Fascinus* from βάσκανος) fut. of καχαίνω¹ same as καχάζω.

Cāco, I go to stool. Κακῶ. Celt. *kek*.

Cācoēthes, a bad habit. Τὸ κακόηθες.

Cācozēlus, a bad imitator. Κακόζηλος.

Cācula, the slave of a common soldier, a soldier's drudge.

¹ So καχαίνω exists as well as καχάζω.

Fr. *κακός*, timid, runaway. “*Caculae* non sunt in numero militum, sed imbellium et qui primi fugam capessere solent.” Scal.

Cacūmen, the sharp point or top of anything. For *acacumen* (as *Rarus* for *Ararus*, *Lamina* for *Elamina*,) reduplicated from *acumen*; or from an Æolic word ἀκύω, ἀκακύω; or fr. ἀκέω, whence ἀκακέω, ἀκακούμενον, pointed. ¶ Al. for *coacumen*, as said of divers things converging to a point. “*Ubi acumina in unum coeant.*” Ainsw.¹

Cādāver, a dead body. Fr. *cado*. As a dead body cannot support itself. Or as being made to FALL in battle. Virgil: “*Belloque caduci Dardanidæ.*” The Greeks say πέσημα and πτώμα from πεσέω and πτώω, to fall. And perhaps Carcass is *Carocasa*.

Cādīvus, falling of itself. Fr. *cado*. As *Subseco*, *Subsecivus*.

Cādo, I fall. Fr. κάτω, downwards; or κατέω, κατώ same as κάτειμι, I go down. ¶ Al. from χαδῶ fut. 2. of χάζω, I fall back, yield. ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *kadym*.²

Cādūceum, *Cādūceus*, a herald's staff; the staff of Mercury with the figure of two snakes twisted about it. For *caruceum*, *καρύκειον*, the Syracusan form of *κηρύκειον*.

Cādūcus, ready to fall; that under which one is ready to fall,

as in *Morbus caducus*, the falling sickness; &c. From *cado*.

Cādurcum, a blanket or quilt; or a cushion or mattress. From the *Cadurci*, a people of Gaul. Pliny: “*Nullum est candidius linum lanæve similis; sicut in culcitis præcipuam gloriam Cadurci obtinent Galliarum.*”

Cādus, a cask; measure. *Κάδος*. “*Hebr. kadh, Germ. cad.*” W.

Cæcias, the north-east wind. *Καικίας*.

Cæcus, blind. From a word *ἄοκκος*, as Sophocles has ἀνόμματος, without eyes; transp. *κάοκος*, whence *cæcus*, as *μούσαο*, *musæ*. Somewhat similarly from ἴσκω we have *σκίω*, *scio*.

Cædes, a cutting, felling, killing, &c. From *cado*.

Cædo, I cut, fell, kill. From *καίδην* formed from *κέκαιται* pp. of *καίω*, (whence *καίνω*, I kill) same as *κάω*, *κέω*, *κεάζω*, I split. ¶ Or fr. *κεάδην* (transp. *καέδην*) formed from *κεκέαται* pp. of *κεάζω*. ¶ Al. from *καίω*, to beat; Æol. *καίω*, as *πόσος*, Æol. *κόσος*.

Cæl, short for *cælum*, heaven. As *δῶ* for *δῶμα*.

Cælbs, *Cælebs*, *ibis*, unmarried, single. And a widower. Fr. *κοίλιψ* for *κοιτόλιψ*, “*carens concubitu*,” as *κερκόλιψ* is one who is without a tail.

Cælo or *Cælo*, I carve, engrave, emboss. Fr. *κοιλῶ*, I hollow, excavate. Compare *γλύφω* with *γλάφω*, *γλαφυρός*. ¶ Or for *cæsulo* fr. *cæsum*, as *Ustulo* from *Ustum*, *Postulo* from *Postum*.

¹ Al. for *acumen*, as some derive *Caula* from *Aula* or *αὐλή*.

² *Classical Journal*, Vol. 3, p. 121.

Cælum, Cælum, the heaven. Fr. κοῖλον, hollow. That is, the concave of the sky. ¶ Al. from *cælo*. Embossed with stars.

Cæmentum, stones as they come from the quarry, as CUT OFF from larger stones. For *cædimentum* from *cædo*, as Monneo, Monumentum. It is translated also any stuff of which walls are built, as stones, rubbish, &c. But that it does not properly mean "cement" is evident from Livy: "*Cæmenta muri non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto.*"

Cæna. See *Cæna*.

Cæpa, Cæpe, Cēpa, Cēpe, an onion. "Saumaise thinks that the Æolians for γήτιον said also γήπιον, whence *cæpe*. Or that *cæpe* is from the Æolic γήφου for γήθου; or even from γαῖφου, for the Æolians changed η into αι, as σκηνή, σκαινή whence *Scæna*." V. ¶ Donnegan in his *Lexicon* has: "*Κάπια*, onions." ¶ Some in too general a sense refer *cæpa* to κήπος; so as to mean garden stuff.

Cærimōnia, Cæřmōnia, Cēřmōnia, sacred rites, solemn worship, religious ceremony, state. From *cerus*,¹ sacred. Wachter: "Germ. *her*, sacred; from ἱερὸς, whence *cerus* and *cerimonia*." Or *cerus* is from ἱρὸς, same as ἱερὸς; the aspirate changed to C, as Ἐτερος, *Ceterus*; and I to E, as in *Vena* from Ἰνός. From *cerus* is *cerimonia*, as from *Sanctus* is *Sancimonia*. ¶ Al. from the town

Cære, to which the Romans carried their sacred utensils in the war with Gaul. Livy calls *Cære* "sacrarium populi Romani, diversorium sacerdotum, ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum." By way therefore of recompence, says Vossius, the Romans are thought to have given to their sacred rites the name of *cerimonia* from *Cære*.²

Carites tabulæ. "*Carites*, a people of Italy, near *Cære*; who, from entertaining the Vestal Virgins, when they fled from Rome in the invasions of the Gauls, were rewarded with the freedom of the city of Rome, but without liberty to vote in their elections or to execute any office in the state. Hence 'In *Caritum tabulas* referrealiquem' was applied to a citizen deprived of his right of voting." Ainsw.

Carūlus, Cæřūlus, Cæřūleus, sky-blue. Soft for *calulus*, from *cælum*, the sky. So meRidies for meDidies.

Cæsāries, hair. From *cædo*, *cæsum*; as *Luxuries* from *Luxus*. From the hair being cut; whence it is more properly applied to men's hair, but not more truly so. Or *cædo* is, to tear to pieces or mangle, to divide; as from κτείνω, future κτενῶ, is κτεῖς, κτενὸς, a comb.

Cæsīcius. Plautus: "*Tunicam spissam, linteolum cæsīcium.*" "Fine linen cut about

² Al. for *gerimonia* from *gero*, as *Queror*, *Querimonia*. As applied to such sacred things as were carried in the processions. ¶ Al. for *calimonia* from *cælum*.

¹ See Vossius in *Etymol. ad Cerimonia*.

the edge. From *cædo*, *cæsum*. But Nonius will have it to have been whited, by beating in the buck." Ainsw. "Crediderim id esse, cui TONSI sunt villi, quod ait Virgilius." Bailey.

Cæsius: See Appendix.

Cæspes, *Cæspes*, a turf, sod. For *cæsipēs* fr. *cædo*, *cæsum*. Festus explains it: "Terra in modum lateris *cæsa* cum herbâ." *Pes* is a termination, as perhaps in *Sospes*, and as *Pis* in *Cuspis*, and *Ber* in *Saluber*. ¶ "Cæspites, quod cæsione petantur," says Martini. ¶ Al. from σκέπω, (whence σκέπαρον) I dig, &c. like σκάπτω. Σκέπω, κέσπω, whence *cæspes*.

Cæstus, gauntlets, boxing gloves. Fr. *cædo*, *cæsum*, to strike, beat. ¶ Al. from κέ-καιοται pp. of κείω, I beat. See *Cædes* and *Cajo*.

Cætērus. See *Ceterus*.

Caia, a stick. See *Cajo*.

Cajo, I beat. For *caio*, κείω. See *Cædo*. ¶ Al. from παίω, Æol. κείω, as πόσος, Æol. κόσος.

Caipor, the boy or servant of *Caius*. For *Caii puer* from πούρ whence *puer*.

Cāla, a staff. Κάλον.

Cālabra curia, a place of convocation for the appointment of festivals, games, and sacrifices. Fr. *calo*, I call.

Cālabrīca: See Appendix.

Calamenta: See Appendix.

Cālāmister, —trum, an iron to curl the hair with. From καλαμίς, the same; whence καλαμίζω, pp. κεκαλάμισται.

Cālāmītas, a storm which

breaks (*calamos*) the reeds or stalks of corn; a violent assault of fortune, a misfortune, &c.

Cālāmus, a reed, &c. Κάλαμος.

Cālāthus, a basket. Κάλαθος.

Cālātor, a crier, clerk, herald, public servant. It is applied also to a private servant.¹ Fr. *calo*, I call.

Calcar, a spur. As tied (*calci*) to the heel.

Calceus, a shoe. From *calx*, *calcis*. "For it covers the heel contrarily to the *Solea* which covers only the sole of the feet." V. ¶ Al. from *calco*.

Calcitro, I kick. That is, I strike (*calce*) with the heel. So *Monstro*, *Lustro*.

Calco, I tread. That is, I press (*calce*) with the heel.

Calcūlo, I calculate. Fr. *calculus*, a pebble, counter.

Calcūlus, a pebble. Fr. *calx*, *calcis*, a stone.

Caldus, hot. For *calidus*.

Cālēfācio, I heat. For *calere facio*. So *Candefacio*.

Cālēndæ, the calends or first day of each month. Fr. *calo*, I call. Varro: "Primi dies mensium nominatæ *Calendæ* ab eo, quod iis *calentur* ejus mensis

¹ "Sed et in privatis familiis *calatores* fuere. Festus docet hoc nomine omne servorum genus significari, quia semper vocari possunt ob necessitudinem servitutis. Alii dicunt *calatorem* esse qui nomina dictat domino, qui et nomenclator appellatur. Alii eum qui alios vocat ad ministerium. Verius puto servos privatos a similitudine publicorum nomen accepisse, quod ultro citroque cum mandatis a domino mitterentur." V.

nonæ a pontificibus, quinctæne an septimanæ sint futuræ, in Capitolio in curiâ calabrâ sic: Dies te quinque *calo*, Juno Novella: Septem te dies *calo*, Juno Novella."

Călendărium, a calendar; a book in which was registered an account of the interest on money which was paid on the calends of each month. See above.

Căleo, I am warm or hot. Fr. κάλειος, Doric of κήλειος, burning; or καλόω Doric of κηλόω, I burn. The A should thus be rather long. ¶ Or from χαλέω,¹ χαλάω, I relax, or am relaxed. As from χαλίω is χλίω, χλιαίνω, I heat. ¶ Some, who suppose the C to be prefixed to Caula and Cacumen, derive it from ἀλέα, the heat of the sun.

Căliendrum, an ornament for a woman's head. Fr. κάλλυντρον, an ornament, whence *caliuntrum*, (as ἄλλος, allus,) *caliundrum*, *caliendrum*.

Călīga, a half boot set with nails and worn by the common soldiers. Fr. κάλον, wood; whence *calica*, (like Manica,) then *caliga*. ¶ "Fr. *calx*, *calcis*, whence *calcia*, *calica*, *caliga*." V. ¶ Al. for *calyga* from a word καλυγή formed from καλυγῶ fut. 2. of καλύσσω, (whence κάλυξ, υκος,) I cover.

Călīgo, darkness. Fr. κάω, I burn; whence κάελος, κᾶλος, burnt black, black; whence *ca-*

līgo, blackness, darkness. *Igo*, as in Origo, Vertigo. ¶ Al. for *calygo* fr. καλύγη or καλλύγη for καταλύγη from λύγη, darkness. ¶ Al. by transp. for *aclīgo* from ἀχλύς, darkness. As Verto, Vertigo.

Calim. See Clam.

Călix, a cup, &c. Fr. κύλιξ, as cAnis from κινός.

Callaicus, pertaining to the *Callaici* or *Gallaici*, the inhabitants of *Gallicia* in Spain.

Callaicus or *Callaïnus*: See Appendix.

Callais: See Callaicus.

Calleo, said of any thing hard or callous. From *callum*. Hence it is transferred to the mind. Sulpicius: "In illis rebus exercitatus animus *callere* jam debet." Hence *callere* is to be well practised or versed in, to know well by experience, to be skilful or cunning. Properly, to be hardened in or inured to. "Quoniam, sicut pes vel manus ex longo labore *callum* obducit, ita mens longâ experientiâ colligit habitum quendam rerum in quibus versatur." F. This is confirmed by Plautus: "Satin' ea tenes? Magis *calleo* quàm aprugnum *callum* *callet*." From *calleo* is *callidus*;² which is well explained by Cicero: "Is, cujus,

¹ "Χαλέπτω, from χαλέω same as χαλάω." Lennep.

² Tooke contends that *callidus* (and of course *calleo*) is from the northern verb *scylan*, whence our word Skill. "And it is not unentertaining," he adds, "to observe how the Latin etymologists twist and turn and writhe under the word." This censure is most unreasonable.

tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu *concalluit*.”

Callidus, practised, experienced, shrewd. Fr. *calleo*, as *Caleo*, *Calidus*.

Calliōpe, one of the Muses. *Καλλιόπη*.

Callis, a beaten track, made by beasts. From a word *callus*, hard; whence *callum*, which see. Or, at least, from the same word which produced *callum*. ¶ Or from *callum* itself. As trodden by the *callum* of the feet of beasts. So *πέδον* is perhaps from *πές*, *πεδός*.

Callum, hardness or roughness of the skin or flesh; callousness. From a word *callus*, hard; formed from *κᾶλον*, or rather *κάλλον*, (whence *κάλλινος*,) wood; as *Durus*, hard, from *Δούρυ*, wood. ¶ Al. from *κάλη*, Doric of *κήλη*, a tumor.

Cālo, I call, summon. *Καλώ*. “Island. *Kala*, Suec. *Kalla*.” W.

Cālo, a slave employed in bringing wood and stakes for an army. Fr. *κᾶλον*, wood; or *cala*, a club, &c.

Cālōphanta, a hypocrite. *Καλοφάντης*.

Cālor, heat. Fr. *caleo*, as *Ardeo*, *Ardor*.

Calpar, an earthen wine vessel. Fr. *κάλπη*, an urn, &c.

Caltha, the marigold. Fr. *κάλχα*, as *ὄρνιχες* and *ὄρνιθες* were interchanged.

Calva, a scalp, scull. Fr. *καλυφή*, *καλφή*, a covering; whence *calpha*, *calva*. ¶ Al. from *κεφαλή*, *κεφή*, the head; whence *κελφά*, *calfa*, *calva*. ¶ Al. from *calvus*. The head without the hair.

Cālumnia, false accusation, slander; a cavil, quirk. Fr. *caluo*, *calvo*, I deceive, mislead. ¶ Or from *καλέω*, I accuse, whence *καλουμένη*, *calumina*, *calumnia*.¹

Calvo, I deceive, mislead. Fr. *καλύπτω*, I conceal, pf. *κέκλυφα*, whence a verb *καλύφω*, *κάλφω*. That is, I conceal or cover my motive, act towards in a covert manner. Similarly *κλέπτω* is translated by Donnegan “to conceal; to steal; to mislead or deceive.” “*Κλέπτω*,” says Lennep, “videtur dici a TEGENDO, quod clam fit et TECTÈ.” ¶ Vossius: “Fr. *calvus*. I deceive like bald men; who, when going to fight, assail the hair of others; whereas, having no hair themselves, they elude the assault of others. So Nonius, who confines it to the stage: *Calvitur tractum est a calvis mimis quoddam sint omnibus frustratui*.”

Calvus, bald; shorn. From *calva*. That is, one who has merely the *calva*. Hence it was afterwards applied more loosely to one who is bald. *Calva* is defined by Forcellini “Os capitis CARNE vel capillis nudatum.” ¶ Al. for *calphus*, for *alphus* (as the C has been thought to be prefixed to *Caula*, *Cacumen*, *Caleo*), from *ἀλφός*, white; as *φαλακρός*, bald, is from *φαλός*,

¹ “*Στηλιτεῖω*, from *στήλη*, to inscribe on a pillar: a term either of honor or reproach, unlike the Latin *calumnior* for *columnia* from *columna*, by the same analogy, but which is used only in a bad sense.” Class. Journ. No. 66.

white. ¶ Al. for *carvus* fr. κάρω fut. 2. of κείρω, I shear. As piLgrini is for piRgrim from peRegrinus. ¶ “From Chald. *kalaph*, to make bare.” Tt.

Calx, a heel. Fr. *callum*, whence *callix*, (as Matrix,) *calx*, the hard part of the foot, the heel. ¶ Al. from *calco*. ¶ Al. from λάξ, with the heel. Hence *lacs*, by transp. *cals*, thence *calx*, as ΑΐαΣ, ΑjaX. ¶ Al. for *alx*, ἀλξ for λάξ. C being here prefixed, as some suppose it prefixed to *Caula*, *Cacumen*, &c. ¶ Or fr. *calx*, the end of a course.

Calx, limestone, lime, mortar. Fr. χάλιξ, χάλξ, a flintstone; or, as it is translated by Schneider, “limestone.” ¶ Al. from the northern languages. Germ. *kalch*, *kalk*; Engl. *chalk*.

Calx, the end of a course, goal. “Either metaphorically, in relation to the heel; or rather because it consisted of a white line drawn with (*calx*) mortar or some kind of chalk.” V.

Calx, a die. Fr. χαλιξ, χάλξ, a pebble.

Călyba, a hut. Καλύβη.

Călyx, the cup or calix of a flower. Κάλυξ.

Cambio, *campsi*, I change, exchange, barter. From καταμείβω, κατμείβω, καμείβω, κάμβω or by transp. καμβείω. ¶ Wachter says it is manifestly from Germ. *cam*, the hand, and explains *cambio* “de manu in manum trado.”¹

Cămēlus, a camel. Κάμηλος. *Cămēna*, *Cămăena*: See Appendix.

Cămēra, a vault, arched roof or ceiling; an upper gallery. Fr. καμάρα, as it is also written.

Cămīnus, a furnace. Κάμινος.

Cammărus, *Camărus*, a kind of crab-fish. Κάμμαρος, Κάμαρος.

Campăgus, a kind of shoe or buskin worn by senators and emperors. A word of a later age. “From the many (καμπαι) twinings of the lachets which wrapped round the leg crosswise and like network.” Salm.

Campāna, a bell. A word of very late date, and derived from the circumstance of Paulinus, bishop of Nola, a city of *Campania*, in the time of Jerom, having been the first to introduce bells into churches.

Campe, *Campa*, a caterpillar. Also, a dolphin or sea horse. Κάμπη.

Campestre, a girdle or pair of drawers worn by those who contended naked in the *Campus Martius*.

Campso, I bend. Fr. κάμψω fut. of κάμπτω.

Campter, the winding of a goal in a course. Καμπτήρ.

Campus, a plain, open field, &c. “I embrace Scaliger’s opinion that a plain or level place was called *campus* from the notion of the circus or riding-course which was called by the Sicilians καμπός from καμπή, the act of bending or turning round horses; whence

¹ Al. from κάμπτω, fut. 2. καμβῶ: but the senses are not analogous.

the goal or pillar, round which the chariots turned in a course, was called *καμπτήρ*." V.

Camum, a kind of beverage, mentioned by Ulpian. From the Gothic.¹

Cāmūrus, crooked, crumpled. Fr. *κέκαμμαι*, *κέκαμαι* pf. pass. of *κάμπτω*, I bend. Or for *cammurus*. Or fr. *κέκαμαι* pf. pass. of *κάω*, whence *κάμπτω*. ¶ Macrobius states it to be a foreign word. "*Cam* in Welsh is crooked; and *cam* in Lancashire is awry. *Cam*, Gaelic, is crooked." Todd.

Cāmus, a kind of bridle or bit, a snaffle. Hence, a cord or chain with which slaves and malefactors were fastened to the fork and gallows which they were obliged to carry. *Καμός*, Doric of *κημός*.

Cānālicōlæ: See Appendix.

Cānālis, a conduit pipe; bed of a river; &c. Fr. *χάνος*, an opening, cavity. As *Aqua*, *Aqualis*. ¶ Or fr. *κάνα*, (a word existing as well as *κάννα*) a reed. Virgil: "*Mellaque ARUNDINEIS inferre canālibus*."

Cancellārius, a porter or waiter in the Emperor's court (ad *cancellos*) at the grated door. "*Etiam tribunalia habebant cancellata septa, quibus excludebantur turbæ; atque iis præpositi Cancellarii dicti; secretaries, scribes, notaries*." F.

Cancelli: See Appendix.

Cancello, I cross out, erase. Fr. *cancelli*.

Cancer, a crab. For *cancrus* fr. *καρκίνος*, *κάρκνος*, by transp. *κάνκρος*. Also, a cancer. From the same Greek word.

Candēla, a torch, made by besmearing cord with pitch, wax or tallow. Fr. *candeo*, as *Suadeo*, *Suadēla*. From its shiny color. "*Candeo dicitur et de iis rebus quæ igneo colore splendent*." F.

Candēlabrum, a candlestick. Fr. *candēla*.

Candeo, I am white or shiny, glister. Fr. *γανδάω* or *γανδέω*,² I shine. From *γανδῶ* may have been also *cando*, (whence *Accendo*,) I make to shine. Or *cando* was formed from *candeo*, as *Fugo* from *Fugio*; that is, *Fugere facio*. ¶ Al. from *cano*, whence *canidus*, *canideo*, *candeo*, as *Aveo*, *Avidus*, *Avideo*, *Audeo*.

Candīdātus, a candidate for a post of honor or preferment. Fr. *candidus*. That is, arrayed in a white garment, which was the dress of candidates.

Candīdus, white. Fr. *candeo*, as *Caleo*, *Calidus*.

Cando: See *Candeo*.

Cāneo, I am hoary, white. From *γανέω*, I am white. ¶ Wachter notices Celtic *can*, white.

Cānēphōra, a maid bearing a basket. *Κανήφορος*.

Cānīca, wheat-bran. Fr. *canis*. From its being mixed up with dogs'-meat.

² See Mordeo. *Γανδᾶν* is explained *λάμπειν* by Hesychius.

¹ See Wachter in Bier.
Etym.

Cānis, a dog. Fr. κυνός gen. of κύων, a dog; as κτηλιξ, cAliv. *Canis* was also the lowest throw at dice. "Because," says Vossius, "it bites, as a dog, the person who throws it." That is, one *canis* bites the body, the other the mind. In the language of Euripides, this throw is καρδίας δηκτήριος.¹

Canistrum, a basket. Κάμιστρον.²

Canna, a cane or reed. Κάννα.

Cannābis, hemp. Κάνναβις.

Cāno, I sing. Fr. χανῶ fut. 2. of χαίνω, I open my mouth.³ Burgess: "Vossius objects: 'Immane distat CANTUS ab HIANDO.' But the inventors i. e. the first users of the names of things took a vast number of them from external signs and adjuncts, and formed them after the shapes and forms of things, and for no other reason. And so *cano* was formed from the conformation of the mouth, so as to satisfy the sense of vision. Χαίνειν οἰζυρόν, 'lamenta HIARE,' is used by Callimachus of Niobe just turned to stone." ¶ Or χαίνω is to speak; for Hesychius has Χάνομι· εἴπομι. So *cano* will be here much the

same as λέγω in Anacreon: Θέλω λέγειν Ἀτρεΐδας. ¶ Al. from κάνα, a reed. I sing on a reed. ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *kanym*.⁴

Cānon, a rule, canon. Κανών.

Cānōrus, melodious, musical, shrill, Fr. *canor*, *ōris*, the sound or melody of song. So *Sonorus*.

Cantābrum, ———

Cantērinum, coarse barley for *canterii*.

Cantērius or *Canthērius*, a gelding; an ass. Fr. κανθήλιος, a large sumpter ass.

Cantērius, the rafters of a house which extend from the ridge to the eaves. For, when taken on both sides, they resemble a horse's back. (See above.) The Italian carpenters call such *cavalli*, i. e. *caballi*.

Cantērius, a rail or stake with two reeds across to prop up a vine. "For, as the *canterius* sustains a weight on its back, so this sustains the vine." V.

Canthāris, a fly of the beetle species. Κανθαρίς.

Canthārus, a cup or pot; a waterspout. Κάνθαρος.

Canthus, the felly of a wheel, or iron with which a wheel is bound. Fr. κάνθος, which is not only described as the orb of the eye, but as the iron or brass upon a wheel. ¶ Quintilian states it to be an African or Spanish word.

¹ Possibly the face of the die, which was called *canis*, had the representation of a dog. Among the Greeks a coin stamped with the figure of an ox was called βούς.

² Stephens has this word from Hesychius. Vossius derives it from κάμιστρον. From κάνα might come κανίζω as well as κανάζω.

³ Χάναι· ἀνοίξαι στόμα. Hesych.

⁴ Classical Journal, Vol. 3, p. 121. *Cano* is referred by Haigh to γάνος, joy.

Canto, I sing. Fr. *cano*, *canitum*, *cantum*.

Cānus, hoary. Fr. *caneo*.

Cāpax, capacious, large. That is, able (*capere*) to hold or contain.

Cāpēdo, a large pot or jug with handles or ears, used at sacrifices. Fr. *capio*; as being taken up or held by its handles. So *Torpeo*, *Torpēdo*.

Cāper, *capri*, a he-goat. Quayle refers to Celtic *gaver*.¹

¶ Hesychius says: “*Κάπρα* αἴξ. *Τυρρηνοί*.” That is, Among the Tyrrhenians *κάπρα* is a goat.

Cāper is used like *Hircus* for the smell arising from the armpits; and called from the smell of the he-goat.

Cāpērāre is applied to the wrinkling of the forehead; from the curled forehead or the curled horns of the (*capere*) goat. ¶ Or from *καπυρῶς*, parched, and so wrinkled.

Cāpesso, I take up, undertake. Fr. *capio*, as *Facio*, *Facesso*.

Cāpides, the same as *capedines*. From *capis*, *idis*, which from *capio*, like *capēdo*.

Cāpillus, the hair. From *capitis pilus*, whence *capitipilus*, cut down to *capitulus*, *capillus*. ¶ Or from *capitis pilulus*, *capipilulus*, *capipillus*, *capillus*. ¶ Al. from *κάμπυλος*, *κάπυλος*, curled.

Cāpio, I receive, contain, take, take up; undertake; &c. Fr. *καπέω*, *καπῶ* fut. 2. of *κάπτω*. *Κάπτειν* is explained (inter alia) by Hesychius ἀποδέχεσθαι, to receive; and by the Etymologicum

χωρεῖν, to hold or contain. Terence: ‘*Quid turbæ est? Ædes nostræ vix capient.*’ Or fr. *κάπτω*, formed from *χάω*, (as *κάω*, *κάπτω*, *σιάπτω*; *δάω*, *δάπτω*) whence *χάζω*, I hold, contain. Or from *χάω*, whence *χάίω*; and, as *paVio* is from *παίω*, *παίω*, so from *χαίω* we should have *caVio*. But for V we have P, *caPio*, as *λαῖας*, *λαῖς*, *laPis*; and *δαῖς*, *δαῖς*, *daPis*. ¶ Al. from Hebrew *cap* or *caph*, the hollow of the hand. That is, I take in my hand. As from *χείρ* is ἐγχειρίζω.

Cāpistērium, a vessel in which grains of corn are put and cleansed by the infusion of water. Fr. *σκαφιστήριον*, as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*.

Cāpistrum, a halter or headstall for horses. For *capistrum* fr. *caput*, *capitis*. ¶ Al. from *capio*; (as *Luo*, *Lustrum*); from its holding or detaining them. “*Capi* was used by the ancients for *Impediri*, as *Oculis captus*. So *Varro*: ‘*Capiuntur sequi matrem*,’ i. e. *impediuntur*, *prohibentur*.” F. ¶ Al. from *κάπη*, a manger. ¶ *Καπίστριον* occurs in *Hesychius* and *Suidas*, but is supposed to have been received by the later Greeks from the Latins.

Cāpītal, a coil, covering (*capitis*) of the head. Also, a crime committed at the risk (*capitis*) of one’s head or life.

Cāpītālis, pernicious. As affecting one’s (*caput*) head or life.

Cāpītātio, a tribute or tax paid (in singula *capita*) by the head.

¹ Classical Journal, No. 7. p. 121.

Căpĭtium, a woman's stomach. Varro: "Quodd *capit* pectus; i. e. ut antiqui dicebant, indutu comprehendit."

Căpĭto, one with a big head. Fr. *caput, capitis*.

Căpĭtōlium, the Capitol, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which was the citadel and the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Fr. *caput, itis*. As being the head of the hills and of the city.

Căpĭtum or *Căpĕtum*, fodder. Καπητόν.

Căpo, *Căpus*, a capon. "Germ. *capp-han*, gallus castratus. Armoric *cabon*, Anglo-Sax. *capur*, Gr. infer. κάπων, Lat. *capo*. Vox Germanica, quæ ceteris clarior et melior, a castratione desumta est." W.

Căppăris, *Căppări*, a shrub bearing fruit called capers. Κάππαρις.

Căpra, a she-goat. See Caper.

Căprea, a wild she-goat. Fr. *capra*. As Ferrum, Ferrea.

Căpreolus, a young roe-buck. Fr. *caprea* or *capreus*. Also, a tendril of a vine; from its winding like the horns of roe-bucks. From the same horns *capreolus* is applied to a forked instrument to dig with. So also *capreoli* are applied to cross pieces of timber which hold fast larger beams and keep them together. "Similitudinem in eo esse censet Barbarus, quodd, sicut *capreolus* vites, ita ligna illa canterios, complectuntur. Sed magis placet sententia Baldi, qui ita dici censet a *capreolo* animali; quia, ut illi incursant adversis cornibus et renituntur, ita *capreoli*

isti assurgentes capita, seu cornua et frontes, canteriorum ponderibus opponunt." V.

Căprĭcornus, Capricorn, one of the signs of the Zodiac. Its top part is represented with the fore feet, breast, head, and (*cornibus*) horns (*capri*) of a goat.

Căprĭfĭcus, a wild fig. "This tree was similarly called τράγος (a goat) by the Messenians, as Suidas informs us from Pausanias." V. It is accounted for by Turton as being a chief food of goats.

Caprineus, contemptuously applied by Suetonius to Tiberius, as being detestable for his vices in his retreat at *Caprea*. Others derive it à *capro*. From the odious smell of the armpits. But others read differently.

Caprōnæ, *Caprōnæ*: See Appendix.

Capsa, a chest. Fr. *capio*, *capsum*, (See Capso,) to hold, contain. ¶ Al. from κάψα. ¶ Al. from κάψα, which however Vossius contends the later Greeks took from the Latins.

Capso, *is, it*, for *capsero, is, it*, formed from *capsi*, ancient perfect of *capio*. As Fazo from Facio, Facsi.

Capsus, a driver's box; a stall, pen. See Capsa.

Căptĭōsus, given to craft and cevil. Fr. *captio*, a sophism, quirk, cevil; made (ad *capĭendum*) for taking a person unawares, taking advantage of a person. Or *capio* is here *decapio, decipio*.

Căptĭvus, a captive. One (*captus*) taken prisoner.

Capto, I catch at. Fr. *capio*, *capitum*, *captum*.

Căpŭlāris, at death's door. Just ready to be carried (in *capulo*) on a bier.

Căpŭla, diminutive of *capis*. See *Capides*.

Căpŭlātor, an officer employed to distribute oil as a dole amongst the people. Fr. *capulo*. "Qui factoribus olei inseruit et ex uno in aliud vas oleum vinumve diffundit." F.

Căpŭlo, I deal or tilt out oil from one (*capulā*) vessel into another.

Căpŭlo, I strike, wound. From the (*capulus*) hilt of a sword.

Căpŭlus, the handle or hilt of a sword.¹ Fr. *capio*. That part by which I take or hold it in my hand.

Căpŭlus, a bier, coffin; tomb. Fr. *capio*. (See above.) As holding or containing. ¶ Al. from *capis*, like *capula*. A funeral chest or urn.

Căput, *căpŭtis*, the head. Fr. *capitum*, ancient supine of *capio*, I hold, contain. Thus the Head is defined by Johnson "that part of the animal that CONTAINS the brain or the organ of sensation or thought." ¶ Al. from *κέπω*, (pf. *κέκεφα*, whence *κεφαλή*;) same as *σκέπω*, I cover. E into A, as in *mAneo* from *μΕνέω*, *rAtus* from *rEor*. Or from fut. 2. *καπῶ*. ¶ "Belg. *Kop*, Germ. *Kopf*. The Goths

and Saxons say *hautb*, which is nothing but *caubt*." W.²

Cara or *Chara*: See Appendix.

Cărăccalla, a name of Antoninus. A Gaulish word. "*Caracalla* was a cassock or side-coat, worn by the ancient Gauls, introduced into Rome and lengthened down to the feet by Antoninus who thence obtained the name." F.

Carbăsus, fine flax or linen; a garment, curtain, sail made of it. *Κάρσατος*.

Carbătina, a coarse kind of shoe. *Καρβατίνη*.

Carbo, a bit of wood burning or burnt, charcoal, coal. After deriving *Car*, *Cart*, *Chair*, &c. from an Anglo-Saxon verb signifying To turn, Tooke adds: "So Char-coal is wood TURNED coal by fire. We borrow nothing here from *Carbo*; but the Latin etymologists must come to us for its meaning, which they cannot find elsewhere. As they must likewise for *Cardo*, that on which the door is TURNED and RETURNED." ¶ Yet it seems not so misplaced to derive *carbo* from *κάρρω* (as *ἄμφο*, *Ambo*), I parch, dry up. Coal, i. e. Charcoal, is defined by Johnson "the cinder of SCORCHED wood." Though it is true that *κάρρω* is used rather of things parched by the sun than scorched by fire. Or

¹ "Hęc notione habet obscenum sensum apud Plautum." F.

² Al. from *ὑπατον*, the highest part. The aspirate changed to C, as in *Ceterus* from *Ἐτερος*; and T into A, as in *cAlix* from *κίλιξ*, *cAnis* from *κύνος*.

carbo might be explained wood dried and fit for burning. ¶ “From Hebr. *charbah*, burnt or dried.” Tt.

Carbunculus, a small coal. Fr. *carbo*, as *Furuuculus* from *Furis*. Also, a gem resembling a hot burning coal. Also, a hot inflammatory red ulcer, a carbuncle.

Carcer, a prison. For *coarcer*, fr. *coarceo*, *coerceo*. Fronto has “*coerceri carcere*.” ¶ Or from *κέρκυρα* for *γέργυρα*, a prison. ¶ Or from *κάρκαροι*, stated by Hesychius to mean chains. ¶ Or from *κάγκαρα*, stated by the same to mean pens for cattle. ¶ Al. from the north.¹

Carcer, a starting-place. As detaining the horses within it as a prison.

Carchædonius, a kind of carbuncle, a precious stone. From *Χαρχηδών, όνος*, Carthage, once famous for collecting and dispersing these stones to other parts of the world.

Carchesium, holes through the tunnel in a ship whereby the cords, ropes or shrouds are fastened. Also, a kind of cup narrower in the middle than at the top or bottom. *Καρχήσιον*.

Carcinoma, a cancer. *Καγκίνωμα*.

Cardiacus, a person laboring under disease in the regions of the heart, called “*cardiacus morbus*” from *καρδιακή*.

Cardo: See Appendix.

Carduēlis, a bird feeding among (*carduos*) thistles. Supposed to be the linnet.

Carduus, *Cardus*, a thistle, teasle. Fr. *caro*, *ěre*, I card. As fit for teasing wool. Or fr. *κάροδην* fr. *κέκαρται* pp. of *κείρω*, fut. 2. *καροῶ* whence *caro*, *ěre*.

Cārectum, a place where sedges grow. For *caricētum*, from *carex*, *ϊcis*.

Carēnum, *Carænum*: See Appendix.

Cāreo, I am without, in want of, free from. Fr. *χαρῆύω*, Doric of *χηρῆύω*, I am deprived, am without. ¶ Or fr. *χαέω*, *χάω*, I am empty. R added, as in nuRus fr. *υῶς*, uRo from *εῦω*. ¶ Or fr. *καρῶ* (i. e. *καρέω*) fut. 2. of *κείρω*. In a neuter sense, I am clipped, cut short of.

Cārex: See Appendix.

Cārica for *Carica* ficus, a Carian fig.

Cāries, rottenness, corruption. Fr. *καρῶ* fut. 2. of *κείρω*, I eat, devour. Ainsworth explains it “rottenness in wood or other things, being WORM-EATEN.” ¶ Some may be disposed to derive it from the same Saxon word, signifying To turn, from which Tooke derives *Carbo*.

Cārīna, the keel of a ship. Fr. *καρῶ* fut. 2. of *κείρω*, I cut: like Ango, Angina. Thus Grew: “Her sharp bill serves for a KEEL to CUT the air before her.”²

¹ Germ. *kerker*, Goth. *karkar*, Welsh *carchar*, Irish *carcan*. After offering a northern derivation of these words, Wachter adds: “Sed præstat vocem Latinis relinquere.”

² As the Greeks call a keel *τρόπις* apparently from *τρέπω*, *τέτροπα*, it may be

Cāris, a prawn. *Καρίς*.

Carmen, a card to card wool with. For *carimen* fr. *caro*, ěre.

Carmen, a verse; verse, poetry; a song. Fr. *cano*, whence *canimen*, *canmen*, and for softness *carmen*, as *Genimen*, *Genmen*, *Germen*, ¶ Al. for *harmen*, (as *Ceterus* for *Heterus*) fr. *ἀρμὸς*, the harmonious proportion of parts.

Carnifex, ĩcis, a hangman. Fr. *carnificio*, *carnifacio*. As making living men mere flesh. ¶ Some understand *facio* here to be *conficio*, *interfacio*.

Cāro, I card wool. *Vossius*: “Doubtless, as *Scaliger* says, from *κείρω*, ἔκαρον.” That is, from fut. 2. *καρῶ*. *Forcellini* says: “A·κείρω, tondeo.” But *Tondeo* has little to do with *caro*. *Κείρω* is, I cut in pieces; and so may hence perhaps have meant, to dissipate, distract, separate.

Cāro, *carnis*, the flesh of animals, of birds, beasts, fishes. Fr. *καρῶ*, fut. 2. of *κείρω*, I devour. Or, I cut in pieces, dissect. From *caro* is *carinis*, (as *Homo*, *Hominis*,) thence *carnis*, ¶ Al. from *κρέατα*, (plural of *κρέας*, flesh,) whence *κρέαα*, *κρέωα*, transp. *κέρωα*, whence *caro*, as *rAtus* for *rĒtus* from *rĒor*. ¶ “From *Hebr. carah*, food.” Tt.

Carōta: See *Cara* in Appendix.

as well to remind the reader of the northern word for turning, from which *Tooke* derives *Car*, *Char*, *Carbo*, *Cardo*, &c. See *Carbo*.

Carpentārius, a maker (*carpentorum*) of chariots or waggons, a carpenter.

Carpentum, ———

Carpiscūlus: See Appendix.

Carpo, I pull, pluck, gather, crop. Fr. *ἀρπῶ* (as *Ceterus* from *ἔτερος*), i. e. *ἀρπάω*¹ same as *ἀρπάζω*, I seize. ¶ Or fr. *καρπῶ*, i. e. *καρπῶω*. So *καρπόμαι* is explained by *Donnegan* “to gather fruits or crops;” and *καρπίζω*, “to gather fruits, to gather.”

Carpo, I carp at, find fault with, asperse. That is, I pluck at, pull to pieces.

Carptor, a carver. One who (*carpit*) cuts meat into pieces. *Seneca* has “*carpere artus in frusta*.” *Livy* has “in multas parvasque partes *carpere exercitum*,” i. e. to parcel out.

Carpus, the wrist. *Καρπός*.

Carrāgo, a fortification made in haste (*ex carris*) of waggons, baggage, &c. And, a camp equipage. So *Farrago*.

Carrūca, a kind of carriage. Fr. *carrus*.

Carrus, a car, cart. *Tooke* derives it from the Saxon word signifying *To turn*, mentioned in *Carbo*, &c.: “*Car*, *cart*, *chariot*, &c. and the Latin *carrus* are the same participle. This word was first introduced into the Roman language by *Cæsar*, who learned it in the war with the Germans. *Vossius* mistakingly supposes it derived from *currus*.” *Wachter*

¹ A word acknowledged by *Donnegan*.

refers it to Germ. *karren*, to carry: and adds: "In Germ. *karr*. It is a Celtic word, which in the Armoric and Irish still exists as *carr*."¹

Carthāgo, Carthage. From *Καρχηδών*, Doric *Καρχᾶδών*, transposed *Καρδᾶχών*, was *Cardago*, *Carthago*. Al. for *Carthago* (as *ὄρνιχες* and *ὄρνιθες* were commuted) from *Καρχαδών*.

Cartilāgo, cartilage, gristle. Fr. *κάρτος*, for *κράτος* whence *κρατερός*, firm, solid.²

Cārus, dear, expensive, precious; dear, beloved, very precious. Fr. *καρός*, Doric of *κηρός* fr. *κῆρ*, want.³ That of which there is want. As Dear and Dearth are allied. ¶ Or from *careo*, I am wanting. Or fr. *χηρός*, Dor. *χᾶρός*, bereft, deprived. ¶ Al. from *κάρω* fut. 2. of *κέρω*, I clip, cut short. ¶ If "dear, deloved" is the primary sense, we may refer it to *κῆρ*, the heart; Æol. *κᾶρ*. "Qui nobis cordi est." ¶ The Celtic *Kar*,⁴ or *Kara*, *Karid*,⁵ is friendly.

Cāryātides, images of women, used for supporters in buildings, &c. *Καρυάτιδες*.

Cāryōta, *Cāryōtis*, a kind of date. *Καρυώτις*.

¹ Haigh: "Fr. *κατερός*, strong: by syncope *καρρός*."

² Al. for *carnilago* from *carnis*. But why N into T? It is not much to the purpose that CaTamitus has probably been corrupted from GaNymēdes.

³ "Κῆρ, fate, destiny; misfortune; unhappiness; want," &c. Donnegan.

⁴ Wachter in *Kar*.

⁵ Classical Journal, III, 121.

Cāsa, a hut, cottage. Fr. *χάσω* fut. of *χάζω*, I contain; or for *gasa* fr. *γᾶσω* fut. of *γᾶω*, (whence *γαστήρ*,) I contain. ¶ From Hebr. *casa*, he covered; whence also *κασᾶς*, a carpet or coverlet." V. Our word *case*, as in Book-case, Knife-case, is allied. *Kasa* Germ. is the same as Lat. *casa*.⁶

Cascus: See Appendix.

Cāseus, cheese. Probably a Celtic word. Germ. *kaes*, Sax. *cese*, Welsh *caws*. Pliny: "Mikum BARBARAS GENTES, quæ lacte vivunt, ignorare aut spernere tot sæculis casei dotem, densantes id alioquin in acorem jucundum et pingue butyrum." But this seems not true of all the barbarous nations. For Strabo says of the British that they were so much more barbarous than the Celts that they did not know how to make cheese.

Cāsia, an aromatic shrub. *Κασία*.

Cassis, a hunter's net. Fr. *κέχασσαι* pp. of *χάζω*, I hold, contain. Or, I take. Or fr. *χάω*, I have gaps. So *γαγγάμη*, a net, is from *γᾶω*, same as *χάω*. ¶ Al. from *cassus*. From its empty or hollow meshes.

Cassis, a helmet. Fr. *χάζω*, *κέχασσαι*, to contain. See *Casa* and *Cassis* above. ¶ Al. for *carassis* fr. *κάρα*, the head. A covering for the head. As *κόρυς* fr. *κῶρ*, the head. ¶ Al. from *cassus*. Facciolati: "Quod *cassa*, i. e. vacua, sit ad caput

⁶ Wachter in *Kasa*.

recipiendum.” ¶ Goth. *kas* is a vessel.¹

Cassīta, a lark. From its tuft resembling a *(cassī)* helmet. So it is called *Galerīta* from *Galērus*.

Cassus, void, wanting; void, empty; vain, frivolous. Fr. *κέχασσαι* pp. of *χάω*, I am empty. ¶ Al. for *carsus* fr. *carreo*, *carsi* anciently for *carui*; somewhat as *Jussus* for *Jubsus* from *Jubeo*, *Jubsi*.

Castānea, a chestnut tree. *Κάστανον*.

Castellum, a fortress. That is, a little *castrum*. Also, a reservoir of water, supplying water through pipes. “Appellatur *castellum*, quia altius cetero opere assurgit, et latius extenditur, ut militaris *castelli* figuram referat.” F.

Casteria: See Appendix.

Castīgo, I chastise, punish. Fr. *κάστιγα* for *κατέστιγα* pf. mid. of *καταστίζω*, I prick, goad, brand. ¶ Or fr. *καστός* Doric for *κηστός*, a thong. I beat with thongs. ¶ Or fr. *καστός*, a stick.

Castīmōnia, chastity. Fr. *castus*; as *Sanctus*, *Sanctimonia*.

Castor, a beaver. *Κάστωρ*.

Castra, the order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field. Fr. *καταστρώω*, *καταστρώω*, *καστρώω*, I spread on the ground. As fr. *στράω* is *στρατός*, “properly, a camp,” says *Donnegan*. ¶ Al. for *casitra* from *casa*. “*Casarum*

conjunctio,” says *Scaliger*. As *Vicus* is a collection (*οίκων*) of houses. *Tra*, as in *Claustra*. ¶ Al. from *castrum*, a fort. Being so many fortresses, and, like a fortress, being fortified by a wall and ditch.

Castro, I castrate. Fr. *στερέω*, *στερῶ*, I bereave; whence *καταστερῶ*, *καστερῶ*, *castro*. ¶ Al. from *castus*. *Castum* facio.

Castrum, a castle, fort. Properly, apparently, a tent, fortified by a ditch and wall; and so applied at length to a fort. See *Castra*. ¶ Or from *κέχασται* pp. of *χάζω*, I retire. A place to which troops retire for security. Or *χάζω* is to make to retire. “*Prīmò extrui cœpta sunt hujusmodi loca ad custodiam regionis, ARCENDOSQUE hostes.*” F.

Castus, chaste, continent, &c. Fr. *κέχασται* pp. of *χάζω*, I draw back, retire. *Castus* is one who retires or abstains from any kind of vice. *Varro* explains it in one passage as signifying “a furtis et rapinis abstinens.” ¶ Al. from *κέκασται*, “he is adorned;” as applied to the mind, with the graces of virtue.

Cāsus, a misfortune, mishap. Fr. *cado*, *cāsum*. Gr. *πτῶμα*. As that which befalls us, or which falls out or happens. Some explain it as a falling from a former state of happiness or wealth.

Cāsus, a case of nouns. *Festus*: “*Quia vocabulorum formæ in aliam atque aliam CADUNT effigiem.*”

¹ Wachter in *Topfer*.

Cătăclīsta, a close garment. Or, a garment shut up except on high days and holidays. Κατακλειστός.

Cătălōgus, an enumeration. Κατάλογος.

Cătāmītus, a corruption of Γανυμήδης, *Ganymēdes*. In C for Γ, and T for Δ, there is nothing new. But in T for N is a greater difference. (See *Cartilāgo*.) Some derive it from κατά and μισθός, for *catamisthus*, *catamithus*: “puer meritorius.” But some latitude must be allowed to ancient and popular corruptions.

Cătāphracta, suit of armor, breastplate, &c. Fr. κατάφρακτος, armed.

Cătāpulta, a catapult. Καταπέλτης.

Cătāracta, *Cătarrhacta*, a cataract; dam; portcullis. Καταράκτης, καταρράκτης.

Cătascōpus, a spy. Κατάσκοπος.

Cătasta, a cage or stall in which slaves were exposed to sale that their limbs might be exhibited. Also, some machine in which criminals were placed to be tortured. Fr. καταστάω, καταστῶ, I place, fix.

Cătastus, a slave purchased from the *catasta*. But the reading is much disputed.

Cătax, crippled. Fr. κατάγω, κατάξω, I break. The Greeks say κατεῶγώς τοὺς πόδας. ¶ Al. for *cadax*, fr. *cado*. One who is perpetually slipping.

Cătēchēsis, *Cătēchīzo*, &c. Greek words.

Cătēia, a missile weapon.

Of northern origin. Virgil: “TEUTONICO ritu soliti torquere *cateias*.”¹

Cătella, a little chain. For *catenella* fr. *catēna*.

Cătēna, a chain. Fr. δέω, to bind; whence καταδέω, καδέω, then *cadena*, as *Habeo*, *Habena*. ¶ Or from κατέω, I let down, suspend. ¶ Al. for *canitena*, from *cunes teneo*. As properly a dog-chain.²

Cătērna, a troop, battalion. Of northern origin. Vegetius: “Macedones, Græci, Dardani PHALANGES habuerunt; Galli atque Celtiberi pluresque barbaricæ nationes *catervis* utebantur in prælio; Romani LEGIONES habent.” “*Cat*, war, warfare, battle, was an old Celtic word. Boxhorn in *Lex. Ant. Brit.*: ‘*Cad*, a fight: *Catorfa*, *catyrfa*, a military crowd, from *Tyrfa*, turba.’ Hence *caterva*.” W.³

Cătēdra, a seat, chair. Καθέδρα.

Cătēhōlicus, universal. Καθολικός.

Cătillo, I lick (*catillos*) dishes, feed greedily. ¶ Or, I go about licking dishes as a (*catillus*) whelp.

Cătillus, a little (*catinus*) dish. For *catinellus*. Also, a whelp. Fr. *catulus*.

¹ Wachter refers it to the Belgic *katēten*; which is the same as the Suedish *kasta* and our *cast*, the first T (as Wachter says) being softened into S.

² Al. from κατ' ἔνα, i. e. εἰς καθ' ἔνα. A chain consisting of links one after the other.

³ Al. from εἶρω, I link, join, arrange; whence κατεῖρω, then *caterva*, as *Sylva*, *Arvum*. Al. from κατερύω.

Cătĭnum, *Cătĭnus*, a large dish or platter. From the Sicilian *κάτινον* or *κάτανον*. ¶ Al. from *κέχεται* pp. of *χάω*, *χάζω*, I hold, contain.

Catĭlaster, a grown boy, strippling. For *catulaster* fr. *catulus*, (as *Poëta*, *Poëtaster*) a whelp. A grown cub.

Catomidio: See Appendix.

Cătĭonium, the shades below. Fr. *κάτω*, below.

Catta, a kind of ship. Of northern origin. Bryant: "There are vessels at this day, which are common upon the northern parts of the English coast, and are called *cats*."

Cătĭulus: See Appendix.

Cătĭulus, a give or iron collar worn by slaves. Dacier: "It seems to have meant at first a (*catuli*) dog's collar. As *σκύλαξ* is used for a puppy and an iron chain."

Catumeum: See Appendix.

Catus, a cat. Todd: "Sax. *cat*, Teutonic *katz*, Persian and modern French *chat*, low Latin *catus*, *cattus*." ¶ Some refer it to *catus*, cunning.

Cătus, cunning, artful. For *cavitus* fr. *caveo*, *cavitum*, I am wary. ¶ Al. from *κέχεται* pp. of *χάω*, *χάζω*, I retire, get away. ¶ But Varro says that *catus* properly signifies acute, shrill; and that the sense of acute, cunning, is metaphorical. Ennius: "Jam *cata* signa ferè sonitum dare voce parabant." We might thus refer *catus* to a word *χατὸς* formed from *κέχεται* from the verb *χάω*, from which have arisen various words expressive

of sharpness or cutting, as *σχάω*, *σχάζω*, *κάρχαρος* (for *χάρος* by redupl.), *χαράσσω*, *σκάριφος*, &c.

Cauda, a tail. For *cavda*, *cavida* (as from *Aviceps* is *Auceps*) fr. *caveo* (as *Aveo*, *Avida*): As being that which Nature has provided to animals for a guard or protection of the hinder parts of their bodies. Hence applied improperly to the tails of fishes, birds, &c. ¶ "Fr. *cado*. Because it hangs or falls down behind." Tt. From *cado* is *cadiva*, whence *cadva*, *cadua*, *cauda*.

Caudex: See Appendix.

Căvea, a hollow place, cave, den. Fr. *cavus*. Also, the cavity or hollow made by the seats of the theatres; the seats themselves; the theatre; and amphitheatre. "*Cavea* nomine cùm theatrum, tum amphitheatrum dictum, quòd interior pars *concava* esset, capaci quâdam profunditate." V.

Căveo, I beware, take heed, avoid; I see to, look to, provide for. Fr. *χαέω*, (from *χάω*, whence *χάζω*) I retire, get away. Thus *caveo* is defined by Forcellini "fugito, declino, evito." *Caveo* is from *χαέω*, as *γαίω*, *gaVio*; *παίω*, *paVio*.

Căverna, a hollow place; cavern. Fr. *cavus*. So *Laterna*, *Æterna*.

Căvillor, I reason unfairly, argue captiously, quibble. Fr. *caveo*, as *Sorbeo*, *Sorbillo*. Explained well by Scheide: "*Caveo* mihi ac *SUBTERFUGIO* identidem." And by Vossius: "TERGIVERSOR ne vera cogar

agnoscere." ¶ Al. from *cavus*, hollow, vain, futile. "*Cavillor*: subtiles et INANES quæstiones moveo." F.

Caula, a sheepfold, pen. Fr. *αὐλή, αὐλά*. As S is not only put for H as in *Sex* from *ἕξ*, but is added as in *Si* from *εἰ*; so C may be not only put for H as in *Ceterus* from *ἕτερος*, but added as in the case before us. ¶ Al. for *caveola*, fr. *cavus*. "Lucretius favors this opinion, who often uses *caula* for a hollow place: *Per caulas corporis omnes, &c.*" V. But in such cases the use may be metaphorical.

Caulis, the stalk or stem of a shrub or herb; specially, a cabbage stalk. *Καυλός*.

Cauna, figs. From *Caunos*, a town of Caria.

Cāvo, I hollow. Fr. *χάω*, (as *Δίος, DiVus*,) whence *χαίνω*, I open, gape. Or fr. *κάω*, whence *κάπτω*, (as *δάω, δάπτω*,) *σκάπτω*, I excavate. ¶ "In Celtic *kaw* is hollow." W.

Caupo, a viutner, innkeeper, huckster. Fr. *καύπη* for *κάπη*, (as *νοῦσος* for *νόσος*,) a manger, and hence a stall; and a stall for provisions; whence *κάπηλος*, which is much the same as *caupo*. Lennep: "*Κάπη* propriè notat præsepe unde animalia edunt; transiit ad locum ubi pascentur animalia, TUM UBI ESCULENTA PROSTANT VENA-LIA." "Goth. *kaupan*, Gerin. *kaufen*, is to buy, traffic." W.

Caupōna, an inn. Fr. *caupo, ñnis*.

Caurus, Cōrus, the north-west

wind. Parkhurst: "From the Hebrew *KR*, cold. Virgil: *Spirantes FRIGORA cauri*."

¶ The word *χῶγος* occurs in the New Testament for the north-west. Whether this be formed from the Latin, or the Latin from the Greek word, the reader will decide.

Causa, Caussa, a cause, reason, motive; alleged cause, pretext, excuse; reason of debate, cause of accusation or trial. A cause, suit, lawsuit. "Sensus a causâ quæ in quæstione est ad causam litigiosam translatus. Ut Gr. *αἵτια*." W. A side, party, the ground or principle of support or opposition, as we speak of The Protestant *cause*. Cause or ground of ailment or disease; &c. Fr. *καύσω* fut. of *καύω, καίω*, I burn, inflame, kindle. As inflaming or exciting to action. That is, from *καύσις*, as *pausa* from *παῦσις*. ¶ Or for *causa* fr. *caveo, cavsi, cavsum*, as *Jubeo, Jubsî, Jubsum*. The first sense of *causa* being supposed to be, excuse, pretext. "*Causam dicere, significat excusationem afferre, utcumque se DEFENDERE*." F. *Caveo* bearing here the same sense as in *Cavillor*; i. e. subterfugio.¹

Causia, a broadbrimmed hat. *Καυσία*. Also, a mantlet or

¹ Vossius gives another reason for its derivation from *caveo*: "Cùm, ut *cavere* juris vox est; ita et *causa* sit, immo *causidici* vocentur, quia *causas* rerum plurimum expediunt." But *caveo*, even as a law term, never seems to be connected in meaning with *causa*.

covered way used in sieges. "Quia, sicut *causia* solem, ita vinea saxa et tela, capiti defendant." F.

Causor, I plead or pretend (*causam*) an excuse.

Causticus, caustic. *Καυστικός*.

Cauter, *Cauterium*, *Cauterium*: Greek words.

Cautes, a ragged rock. Fr. *caveo*, *cautum*. Applied primarily to a dangerous crag on the sea-shore or out at sea, of which it is necessary for a pilot to be wary. Cæsar: "Naves nihil saxa et *cautes* TIME-BANT." ¶ Al. from *cavatus*, *cavtus*, *cautus*.

Cautus, wary, provident. Legally provided against assault, legally secured. Fr. *caveo*, *cavutum*, *cavtum*, *cautum*.

Cavus, hollow. Fr. *cavo*.

Ce, a postfix, as in *Hicce*. From *κη*, or *κε*, or *γε*.

Cēdo, I give place, yield, retire, depart, go; yield, give up. Fr. *χηδέω*, *χηδῶ*, formed from *κέχηδα*¹ Ionic of *κέχᾶδα* pf. mid. of *χάζω*.

Cēdo, give me, fetch me, show me; explain to me, tell me. Also, pardon me. That is, *cedo* veniam. Formed from *cēdo*, or allied to it. The difference in the quantity of the first syllable may well be accounted for by *cēdo* becoming a quick word in conversation.

Cēdrus, the cedar tree. *Κέδρος*.

Cēlano, one of the Harpies. Fr. *κελαινός*, black.

Cēlēber, *cēlēbris*, renowned, famous, talked of, much resorted to, frequented, as in Cicero: "Loci plani an montuosi, *celebres* an deserti." From *κλέος*, *εος*, transp. *κέλος*, *εος*, renown. *Ber*, *bris*, as in *Saluber*, *Salubris*; *Funebri*; &c. ¶ Some suppose *celeber* to mean swift, as in Accius: "*Celebri* gradu gressum accelerasse decet." Here it may be referred to *κελῶ* (fut. of *κέλλω*), whence *celer*.

Cēler, swift. Fr. *κελῶ* (whence *κέλης*, a race-horse) fut. of *κέλλω*, I urge, impel. As *ὠκός* fr. *ὠκα* pf. of *ὠθω*. Or at once fr. *κέλης*, *Æol.* *κέληρ*.

Cēlēres, three hundred horsemen chosen by Romulus as a body guard. From their rapidity. Or fr. *κέλης*, *Æol.* *κέληρ*, a race horse; whence *κελητίζω*, I ride on horseback.

Cēles, a swift-sailing vessel; a race-horse. *Κέλης*.

Cella: See Appendix.

Cello, (whence *antecello*, &c.) I move, drive, urge. *Κέλλω*.

Cēlo, I hide, secrete, conceal. From a verb *χηλάω*, *χηλῶ*, formed from *χηλός*, a box, chest. ¶ Al. from *κλείω*, I shut up; transp. *κείλω*, whence *celo*, as from *Λεῖος* is *Lēvis*. ¶ Wachter refers to Celtic *celu*, Quayle to Celtic *kelym*.² ¶ "From the Chaldee *CLA*." V.

Cēlox, a fly-boat. Fr. *κέλης*.

Celsus, erect, lofty, high.

¹ From *κέκηδα* (perf. mid. of *κάζω* same as *χάζω*) is *κῆδος*.

² Wachter in Helen. Quayle in Classical Journal, Vol. 3.

Fr. *cello, celsum*, I move, move up. So Excelsus from *Excello*.

Cenchrus, a kind of snake. *Κεγχρίς*.

Censeo seems to mean properly, as *Recenseo* does, I count, reckon. The Romans were ordered by Servius "*censere bona sua*," to sum up or count their goods and declare the sum to him. The business of the Censors was "*censere populi ævitates, soboles, et pecunias*," to count or compute the ages, children, and property of the people, that they might fix what each man should pay to the state. Hence *censeo* is, I assess, tax, rate. Again, from meaning to reckon, *censeo* (like *λογίζομαι*) is, I estimate, reason, come to a conclusion, judge, think, (as we say, I reckon so); hence, I determine, resolve; and, in regard to a legislative body, I decree. Fr. *κένσαι*, to prick. Thus *Dispungo* is explained by Forcellini "*supputo sive numero, quasi PUNCTO NOTO*." Haigh explains it similarly in its sense of decreeing: "*Censeo* might at first mean to vote by a point or mark, and thereby show one's choice or opinion." ¶ Others suppose N added as in *Frango*, &c., and *censeo* to be put for *cese* from the Hebrew *CS*, he computed. ¶ Jones: "The origin of *censeo* is perhaps *γένεσις*, (*γένσις*), production: and signifies to number one's family or effects."

Censor, one who (*censet*) rates or assesses the people.

Census, a valuation or as-

essment of estates, a cessing, taxing; a book of rates or assessments; goods, effects, property assessed. Fr. *censeo, censum*.

Centaurēum, the herb centaury. *Κενταυρείον*.

Centaurus, a centaur. *Κένταυρος*.

Centimālis or *Centimalis* fistula, a surgical instrument. Facciolati: "Α κέντημα, α κεντέω, pungo. Est enim apta ad *paracentēsin*."¹

Centō, ōnis, a patched garment made up of several shreds or rags of various colors; a composition formed by joining scraps from different authors. Soft for *centro* fr. *κέντρων, ωνος*, as *Flagellum* for *FlagRellum*, *Flagito* for *FlagRito*. ¶ Or from *κεντέω, κεντώ*, whence *κέντρων*.

Centrum, the centre or middle point of a circle or sphere. A hard knot in timber or marble which mars tools. *Κέντρον*.

Centum, hundred. Fr. *ἐκατόν*, whence *ἐκντόν* (as vice versâ *τετύφεται* for *τέτυφνται*), then *κεντόν, centum*. Or N is added, as in *deNsus*: then from *ἐκατόν* we have *κατόν, κετόν, cetum, centum*. Or *ἐκατόν, ἐκτόν, κετόν*.²

Centūria, applied to a squadron of a (*centum*) hundred

¹ It might be referred to *κεντέω* for another cause; for Forcellini defines it "*instrumentum multis FORAMINIBUS minutisque pertusum*."

² Haigh: "Fr. *κεντέω, κεντώ*, to prick. Because they probably made a point at every hundred."

horse, to the subdivision of the Romans into hundreds, &c.

Centūrio, a captain over a (*centum*) hundred infantry.

Centussis, a hundred asses. Fr. *centum asses*. As *Insalto*, *Insulto*.

Cēpa. See *Cæpa*.

Cēra, wax; a bust or image of wax; a waxen tablet, register, roll, paper, will. *Κηρός*. "Celt. *keir*." Quayle.

Cērastes, a horned serpent. *Κεράστις*.

Cērāsus, a cherry-tree. *Κέραςος*.

Cēraules, a trumpeter. *Κεράυλης*.

Cēraunus, *Cēraunia gemma*, the thunderstone. Fr. *κεραυνός*, thunder.

Cerbērus, the infernal dog. *Κέρβερος*.

Cercōpithēcus, a marmoset. *Κερκοπίθηκος*.

Cercops, *ōpis*, a monkey. *Κέρκωψ*.

Cercūrus, a kind of light ship. *Κέρκουρος*.

Cerdo, a mean mechanic. Fr. *κέρδος*, gain. One who by every possible way gets gain in trade.

Cērēbrōsus, crazy, headstrong, passionate. As affected in the (*cerebrum*) brain.

Cērēbrum, the brain; the mind, sense. Fr. *κέρας*, which Hesychius interprets (*inter alia*) *κεφαλή*, the head. *Brum*, as in *Candelabrum*.

Cērēmōnia. See *Cærimonia*.

Cēres: See Appendix.

Cēreus, a wax light. Fr. *cera*.

Cērīntha, a kind of honey-suckle. *Κηρίνθη*.

Cerno, I sift; toss about; I distinguish, judge between. decide, determine; resolve, am determined; discern, descry; perceive, comprehend. Fr. *κρίνω*, (*κίγνω*) I sift; and, I judge. The perfect *crevi* is from *creno* transposed from *cerno*, as *Sperno*, *Spreno*, *Sprevi*.

Cerno, I contend, fight. That is, I determine or settle a dispute by fighting. Or, I determine or settle my life by fighting: for Ennius has: "Nante sub armis malim VITAM *cernere*, Quam &c." *Cerno* may be to endanger, as *Discrimen* is danger from *cerno*.

Cerno hæreditatem is explained by Varro: *CONSTITUO me hæredem esse*. "*Cernere est*, *decernere se hæredem esse et hæreditatem acceptare*." F.

Cernuus, hanging down the head, bowing forwards. Fr. *cerno*, as *Irrigo*, *Irriguus*; *Pasco*, *Pascuus*. For "*cernuus terræ*." "*Quod terram cernat*," says Nonius. ¶ Al. from *κέρας*, the head. (See *Cerebrum*.) Falling on the head. As *κυβιστάω* from *κύβη*.

Cērōma, an oil tempered with wax, with which wrestlers were anointed. *Κήρωμα*.

Cerrītus, frenzical. For *cererītus*, i. e. *percussus a Cerere*, struck by Ceres. ¶ Al. from *κέρας*, the head. (See *Cerebrum*.) Affected in the head.

Cerrus, ———

Certo, I contend, strive. For *cernito* from *cerno*, supine *cer-*

nitum, I contend. Al. from *cretum* (supine of *cerno*), transp. *certum*.

Certus, determined, resolved; established; having a thing well established, well founded, sure, certain, &c. From *cerno*, *cernitum*, *certum*.

Cērūchi, the cords or ropes by which the two ends of the sailyards are managed. *Κερούχοι*.

Cervīcal, a pillow. Fr. *cervix*, *īcis*.

Cervīsia, a kind of beer or ale. A Gaulish word. Pliny: "Zythum in Ægypto, ceria in Hispaniâ, *cervisia* et plura genera in Galliâ aliisque provinciis."¹

Cervix, ———

Cērussa: See Appendix.

Cervus, a stag. Fr. *κέρας*, a horn, whence *cerivus*, *cervus*. See Arvum. Homer has *ἐλαφον κεραόν*.

Cervus, a forked stake, paliade; a forked beam with which cottages were propped. As resembling the horns (*cervorum*) of stags.

Cespes: See Cæspes.

Cesso, I give over, intermit; am tardy. Fr. *cedo*, *cedsum*, *cessum*.

Cestus, the girdle of Venus. *Κεστός*.

Cēte, large sea-fishes. *Κήτη*. *Cētērōqui*, otherwise. See Alioqui.

Cētērūm, but. That is, otherwise. Fr. *ceterus*. As *ἀλλὰ* from *ἄλλος*.

Cetērus, other. From *ἔτερος*, the aspirate changed to C, as otherwise to S. ¶ Al. from *καὶ ἔτερος*, *cÆterus*. But Forcellini states the reading of *cÆterus* to be entirely preferable.

Cetra, a short square leathern target, used by the Moors and Spaniards. "It might seem to be put for *ceutra*, *κεύτρα*, fr. *κέκευται* pp. of *κεύθω*, I hide. But it is plainly a Moorish word." V.

Ceu, like as. For *ceut'*, from *κεῦτ'*, i. e. *κεῦτε*, *καὶ εὔτε*, "and just as." ¶ "From Hebr. *ke*." V.

Cēveo, to wag the tail as a dog;² to fawn, like Gr. *σαίνω*. Fr. *cieo*, *ciēvi*, whence *cieveo*, *ceveo*. ¶ Al. from *cevi* pf. of a verb *ceo*, *κέω*, allied to *κίω*, I move. Lennep: "*Κέλλω*, impello: a *ΜΟΤΥ* qui originali ejus verbo *κέω* designatur."³

Chalcīdicum: See Appendix.

Chālo, I let down, slacken. *Χαλῶ*.

Chālybs, steel; a sword. *Χάλυψ*.

Chāmæleon, a chameleon. *Χαμαιλέων*.

Chāmulus, a cart. *Χαμουῦλος*.

Chaos, a vast depth, &c. *Χάος*.

¹ "The derivation of *cervisia* from *Cereris vis*, was that of men who were ignorant that very many Latin words are to be sought from the Celts. Hence the many ridiculous etymologies of Varro and Isidorus." Leibnit, quoted by Wachter, who mentions the Celtic *cwrwf*, which is the same as *cervisia*.

² Etiam, clunes *ΜΟΝΕΟ* ἀφροδισιαστικῶς.

³ Al. for *seveo* fr. *σεύω*, to shake.

*Chāra*cter, a mark impressed on anything; character or style of writing. *Χαρακτήρ*.

*Chāra*xo, I scratch. Fr. *χαράξω* fut. of *χαράσσω*.

*Chāris*ma, *Chāristia*, *Chāristicon*: Greek words.

*Chāri*tes, the Graces. *Χάριτες*.

Chāron, Charon. *Χάρων*.

Charōnium, hell. From *χαρωνεῖον*, which Donnegan explains "a dark cavern or grotto, seeming a passage to the infernal regions." But the reading is dubious.

Charta, paper; a book, &c. *Χάρτης*.

Chārybdis, Charybdis. *Χάρυβδις*.

Chasma, a yawning, opening. *Χάσμα*.

Chēla, the arms of a scorpion, claws of a crab-fish. *Χηλαί*.

Chēlydrus, a kind of water-snake. *Χέλυδρος*.

Chēlys, a harp, &c. *Χέλυς*.

Chīliarches, a commander over a thousand men. *Χιλιάρχης*.

Chimæra, the monster. *Χίμαιρα*.

Chirāgra, the gout in the hand, &c. *Χειράγρα*.

Chirōgrāphum, a hand-writing; note of hand, &c. *Χειρογράφον*.

Chirōnōmon, a graceful gesticulator. *Χειρονομῶν*.

Chlāmys, a cloak. *Χλαμύς*.

Chōragus, one who had the charge of furnishing dresses, &c. to the actors. *Χοραγός*, Doric for *χορηγός*.

Chōraules, a minstrel. *Χοραύλης*.

Etym.

Chorda, the string of a musical instrument; a cord. *Χορδή*.

Chordus, *Cordus*, ————

Chōrēa, a dance. *Χορεία*.

Chōrēus, a trochee. *Χορείος*.

Chors, *chortis*; and *Cors*, *cortis*, a yard, pen, fold, coop. Fr. *χόρτος*. ¶ Or for *cohors*, the same as *chors*.

Chōrus, a chorus, dance, &c. *Χορός*.

Chrestus, a mistaken mode of writing *Christus* by the Romans.

Christus, JESUS CHRIST. *Χριστός*.

Chrōnica, chronicles. *Χρονικά*.

Chrysōlithus, a chrysolite. *Χρυσόλιθος*.

Cibōrium, a large drinking cup. *Κιβώριον*.

Cibus: See Appendix.

Cicāda: See Appendix.

Cicātrix, a scar. Properly, a scar from a burn. For *cicaultrix*. From *καυτήρ*, *ἦρος*, whence *καυτηρίζω*, I burn with a hot iron; fut. *καυτηρίσω*, Æol. *καυτηρίζω*, *καυτρίξω*, redupl. *κικαυτρίξω*.

Ciccus. Plautus: "Eluas tu an exungare, *ciccum* non interduim:" I would not give a straw. Fr. *κίκκος*, explained by Donnegan, "the paring of fruit; metaph. a worthless thing."

Cicer, a vetch, chick-pea. "From Hebr. *kikkar*, a round mass." Tt.

Cichōrēum, the herb succory. *Κιχώρειον*.

Cicindēla, a glow-worm. From *candeo*, redupl. *cicandeo*, (as Titillo from *τίλλω*, *Peperci*

from Parco,) whence *cicandela*, *cicindela*.

Cicōnia : See Appendix.

Cicur, tame, mild. From a word πέπος, (the same as πέπων, mild,) Æol. πέπορ, κέκορ, whence *cicor*, (as Iber was formerly Iber; and as nIger, plIco, for nEger, plEco,) then *cicur*.

Cicūta, ———

Cieo, I move, stir, rouse, excite; call upon, summon, i. e. make to move. As “*Ciere aliquem in pugnam.*” Fr. κιέω, from κίω whence *cio*.

Cilicium (textum), a close cloth made of goats’ hair. “As being best woven from the hair of the *Cilician* goats, which was long and shaggy.” V.

Cilium, the utmost edge of the eyelid from which the eyelashes grow; the eyelid itself. Fr. χεῖλος, εος, an edge, rim. ¶ Or from κιλῶ fut. of κίλλω, I move. From the perpetual motion of this part. Or the second λ in κίλλω is changed to ι, as ἄλλος becomes ἄλιος.

Cillus, an ass. Κιλλός.

Cimex, ———

Cinædus, wanton, &c. Κί-
ναιδος.

Cināra, an artichoke. Κι-
νάρα.

Cincinnus, a curled lock of hair. Fr. κίκιννος.

Cingo, I gird, tie about, encompass. Fr. *circumago*, (I drive or draw round,) cut down into *cingo*, *cingo*. ¶ Al. soft for *zingo*, changed from *zongo*, (as cInis from xOνις, Imbris from *Oμβρος,) from *zona* or *zoná ago*, as from Lite or Lite-

ago is Litigo; from Jure or Jure-ago is Jurgo; from Mitis is Mitigo; from Purus is Purgo.

Cūñfes, *Cŷnñphes*, *Scŷnñphes*, *Scññfes*, small flies or gnats. Fr. κνίπες and σκνίπες.

Cūñflo, one who (*cineres flat*) blows up the embers to heat the iron for women to frizzle their hair.

Cūñis, ashes. Fr. κόνις. We have Imbris from *Oμβρος.

Cinnātmōtum, cinnamon. Κιννάμωμον.

Cinnātum, cinnamon. Κιννάμωμον.

Cinnus: See Appendix.

Cio, I move, stir, excite. Fr. κίω, I move,

Cippus, a little square pillar, gravestone. “From the Syriac and Chaldaic *cip* and *cipa*, a stone, whence Peter was called *Cephas.*” V. *Cippus* is also a sharp stake or palisade, mentioned by Cæsar in the Gallic War, (7,73) and seems to be a Gallic word. “Hos [vallos] *cippos* [Romani] appellabant,” says Cæsar.

Circà, around. Fr. κίρκος, a circle.

Circensis, relating to the *Circus*. “*Circense tomentum*” was coarse flocks or stuffing sold in the *Circus* to the poorer sort to make beds of. Turnebus supposes it so called as having been strewed on the ground originally at the *Ludi Circenses*.

Circīnus, a pair of compasses. An instrument with which (*circi*) circles are described.

Circīter, about, somewhere about. Fr. *circà*, around, about.

Circītis olea, a kind of oblong olive. Fr. κερκίς, same as Lat. RADIUS, which is another name of this olive.

Circītor, a watchman, soldier on guard, overseer. Fr. *circūm itum*. One who goes round.

Circius ventus. "It is called *Cercius* by Cato. It is doubtful which way it should be written. Salmasius thinks it is a Sicilian word, and reads *Κερκίαν* for *Δερκίαν* in Theophrastus on Winds. Some derive it from *circus* or *κίρκος*, from the boisterous nature of this whirlwind. Camden derives it from the Celtic, as according to Gellius and Seneca it blows from Gaul through Italy, and as *cyrch* means among the British, impetuosity or violence." V.

Circulātor, a mountebank, &c. As getting round them (*circulos*) crowds of men. Or because (*circulat*) he wanders about.

Circūlus, a circle; anything circular. Fr. *circus*.

Circūm, around. Fr. κίρκος, a circle.

Circumfōrāneus, a quack doctor. *Circūm fora* versans.

Circus, a circle; the Circus, as being round. Κίρκος.

Cīris, a kind of lark. "The Poets fable that Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was metamorphosed: and was called *Cīris*, as having privily cut her father's hair on which the fate of his kingdom rested. Fr. κείρω, I cut. Ovid: Plumis in avem mutata vocatur *Cīris*, et a TON-

so est hoc nomen adepta capillo." F.

Cirnea, a can, jug. Fr. κίρ-νάω, I mix. As κρατήρ fr. κείρω, κείω.

Cirrus, "a lock or curl of hair; also, the tuft of feathers or crest on the heads of certain birds; also, a fringe or border at the end garments." F. "Κίρ-ρός, same as σκίρρος, *scirrhus*, a hard knotty tumor. Hence *cirrus*, a knot of hair." Salmas. ¶ "From κόρρος Æol. of κόρσος." Salm. As Ὀμβρος, Imbris.¹

Cis, on this side. Fr. κείσ', κείσε, "ad illum locum," to that point and no further. So that whatever is within the space extending to that point, is (*cis*) on this side of it. ¶ Al. from κείσω, fut. of κείω, I sever, part. ¶ Or suppose,—as S is put for H in Sic for Ηίς, and as C takes the place of H in Ceterus from Ἐτερος,—so *cis* is for *his*, i. e. in *his* locis, opposed to "in illis locis." See Uls.

Cisium: See Appendix.

Cisōrium, the edge of a weapon. Fr. *cisum* for *casum*. With which we cut.

Cista, a chest, box. Κίστη. Todd: "Sax. *cest*, Germ. *kist*, Welsh *cist*."

Cisterna, a cistern. Fr. *cista*, as *Laterna*, *Lucerna*.

Cīter, on this side. Fr. *cis*, whence *cīter*, as Sub, Subter. Then from *cīter* is *cīterus*, whence *cīterus*.

¹ Al. from a verb κίρω, to curve; perf. κέκιρκα, whence κίρκος, a circle. Forcellini defines *cirrus* "capillus contortus."

Cithāra, a harp. *Κιθάρα*.

Citō, speedily, soon. Fr. *citius*.

Cito, I move, excite, rouse; summon, i. e. make to go. Fr. *cio*, *citum*.

Citrā, on this side. That is, ex *citerā* parte.

Citrus, the citron tree. "A Latin word, which the Romans received not from the Greeks, but from the Africans. The ancient Greeks did not use the word *κίτρος*. The most ancient Grecian who used the word *κίτριον* is Juba, as appears from Athenæus." V.

Citus, moved, excited. Excited or exciting myself in my course, quick. From *cio*.

Civīlis, courteous, polite. Acting as becomes (*civem*) a citizen. So *ἀστειός* for *ἀστώς*.

Civis, a citizen. Fr. *coëo*, *coivi*,¹ *coivi*, *civi*, as *Οἶνος*, *Voinum*, *Vinum*. Isidorus: "*Cives vocati quod in unum coeuntes vivant, ut vita communis et ornatio sit et tutior.*" ¶ Al. from *civi* pf. of *cio* or *cio*. "Quia cives sunt vocati in unum corpus." V.²

Civitas, an assemblage (*civium*) of citizens, a city.

Clādes, overthrow, destruction, disaster. Fr. *κλάδην* formed fr. *κέκλασται* pp. of *κλάω*, to break; whence *κλαδαρός* is bro-

ken or fragile. ¶ Or from *κλαδάω*, *ω*, to cut off young shoots, amputate, destroy. ¶ Or from *κλάδος*, a young shoot. Said properly of young shoots overwhelmed, as *Calamitas* from *Calamus*.

Clam, privily, secretly. Fr. *κλέμμα*, anything taken or done by stealth. That is, *κατὰ κλέμμα*, by stealth. ¶ Festus says that it was anciently written *calim*; and some therefore refer *clam* to *κάλυμμα*, formed from *κεκάλυμαι* pp. of *καλύπτω*, I cover. However, it is not at all certain that *clam* was the same word as *calim*.

Clāmo, I cry out, cry aloud. Fr. *κέκλάμαι*, Doric of *κέκλημαι*, pp. of *καλέω*, I call, call out. ¶ Al. from *κλαῦμα*, a whining, crying. ¶ Al. from *κλάζω*, I utter a loud cry.

Clancūlum, privily. A diminutive for *clamculum*, fr. *clam*. So from *Senatus* is *Senaticulum*, *Senaculum*.

Clandestīnus, secret, hidden. For *clandestinus* fr. *clam*. If *D* is inserted, (as in *Indigeo*) *clandestinus* may be compared with *Intestinus*.

Clango, I sound as a trumpet. *Κλάγγω*.

Clārigo, I demand with a loud voice amends of an enemy for injuries done. Fr. *clarus*, as *Mitis*, *Mitigo*; or fr. *clarè ago*, as from *Lite-ago* is *Litigo*. Pliny: "*Cùm ad hostes clarigatumque mitterentur, id est, res raptas clarè repetitum.*"

Clārus, sheeny, bright, splendid, famous. Fr. *γλαρός* or

¹ So from *Vexi*, the perfect of *Veho*, is *Vexillum*; from *Anxi* is *Anxius*. So perhaps from *Nosco*, *Novi*, is *Novimen*.

² Vossius adds: "A *κλω*, *eo*, *vado*: quod in unum veniant coetum."

γλαυρός,¹ formed fr. γλάω or γλαύω, whence γλαυκός, bright, and γλάυσσω, I shine. Compare Gloria.

Classicum, the sound of a trumpet; a trumpet. As being used to call the (*classes*) classes of the Roman people to an assembly. Or *classicus* was the primary word; one whose business it was to do so, a trumpeter.

Classicus, belonging to the *Classici*, those of the first and highest (*classis*) class of Roman writers. Hence "*classici scriptores*."

Classis. "A class, company, order, or rank of citizens; one of the five DIVISIONS of the Roman people made by Servius. A fleet of ships of war; an armament. It was formerly said of land forces." F. From κέκλασσαι pp. of κλάω, to break. A fraction of the citizens, or of an army, or of a navy, as a squadron. ¶ Al. from κλάσσις, Dor. of κλήσσις for κλήσις, a convocation or summoning of the citizens to a meeting, or of soldiers to the field, or of sailors to the sea. ¶ Al. for *calassis* fr. *calo*, I call, summon.

Clāthri, *Clāthra*, balusters. Κλάθρα, Doric of κλήθρα.

Clāva, a club, cudgel. For *claa*, (as *δῖς*, *οὔις*) fr. κλάω, to break, and so mutilate; whence κλαμβός is mutilated. ¶ Al. from κολάπτω, to beat; fut. 2.

κολαβῶ, κλαβῶ, whence *claba*, *clava*. Or from pf. κεκόλαφα, whence κολαφή, κλαφή, κλαφά, *clava*. ¶ Al. from κλάδος, a stick; whence *cladiva*, (as *Ca-diva*), *clava*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Kolb Germ. dicitur Latinis *clava*, Cambris Celticâ linguâ utentibus *chwppa*, Suecis *klubba*, Anglis *club*, Sorabis *klapa*." W. ¶ Vossius refers to the Hebrew *CLPH*, to strike.

Claudico, I halt, limp. Fr. *claudus*. As *Fodico*.

Claudo, I shut, close. Fr. κληίζω, fut. 2. κληϊδῶ, Dor. κλαϊδῶ, whence *clavido*, then *claudio*, as *Aviceps*, *Auceps*.

Claudus, lame. That is, mutilated. Fr. κλάω or κλαέω, to mutilate; whence *clāidus*, (as *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*), *clavidus*, then *claudus*, as *aViceps*, *aUiceps*. ¶ Al. for *cladus* fr. κλάδην from κέκλασται pp. of κλάω.

Clāvis, a key. Fr. κλεῖς, *Iou*. κληῖς, Dor. κλαῖς, whence *clavis*, as *δῖς*, *οὔις*.

Clastrum, a bar, bolt. Fr. *claudio*, *clausum*, as *Rado*, *Rasum*, *Rastrum*. *Trum* is from Gr. τρον, as in *Κλήϊστρον*; or is from τερρον, τρον, as in *δέξω*, *δέξιτερρον*.

Clausŭla, a short sentence in conclusion, a finishing clause. Fr. *claudio*, *clausum*.

Clāvus, a nail; hence, anything fixed to another, as a rudder to a ship, a corn on the foot, a stripe or stud of purple with which the robes of the Senators and Equites were

¹ "CLEAR: Dutch, *klaer*; Germ. *klar*; Welsh *clær*; Lat. *clarus*; Gr. γλαυρός." Todd. Γλαυρός is in Hesychius.

adorned. Fr. κλείω, I shut in; Ion. κληῖω, Dor. κλαῖω, κλάω, whence *clavus*. Cato has, “*Clavis corbeis occcludere*.” Ainsworth says: “A *claudendo*. Quodd *claudat*, figat, contineat.” From *claudo* might be *claudivus*, (as Cado, Cadivus,) thence *clauvus*, *clavus*. ¶ Al. from κολάπτω, to thump; fut. 2. κολαβῶ, κλαβῶ.¹

Clēmens, placid, calm, gentle. Fr. κέκλημαι pp. of κλάω, to break. Suetonius has “*FRACTÆ iræ*,” broken, appeased, allayed. *Ens*, somewhat as in *Cliens*, *Triens*, and in participles as *Providens*. ¶ Al. from κηλήμων, (κηλήμων,) formed from κηκλήμαι, pp. of κηλέω, to soothe, calm. ¶ Al. from τλήμων, Æol. κλήμων, enduring, patient.

Clēpo, *clepsi*, I thieve. Fr. κλεπῶ fut. 2. of κλέπτω, ψω.

Clepsydra, a water hour glass. Κλεψύδρα.

Clēricus, a clergyman. Κληρικός.

Clibanārius, a cuirassier. “A soldier armed with a breast-plate, formed not of rings or plates, but of solid iron bent back somehow in the form of a *clibanus*.” F. “Unless it is a Persian word. Ammianus: ‘Sparsi cataphracti equites, quos *clibanarios* dicitant PERSÆ.’ This however may be understood as implying that the Persians call the cataphracts by a term answering to the Greek term *clibinariū*; and that they

were so called by the Persians from some kind of resemblance to the *clibanus*.” V.

Clībānus, a portable oven. Κλίβανος.

Cliens, *entis*, one under the protection of a patron. For *cliyens* fr. κλύων, οντος, listening to, attending to, i. e. the advice of his patron. ¶ Or fr. κλείων, οντος, celebrating, honoring. “Quodd *clientes* patronos colerent et honorarent.” V. ¶ Al. from καλέω, καλείω, κλείω, I call upon, appeal to.

Clīma, a clime. Κλίμα.

Clīnīcus, a bed-rid person; a physician attending such. Κλινικός. Also, a gravedigger: fr. κλίνη, a bed. For they carried out the dead on litters.

Clīno, I bend. Κλίνω.

Clīo, the Muse. Κλειώ.

Clītella, dorsels set on the backs of beasts of burden, that they may carry their loads with greater ease. Fr. κέκλιται pp. of κλίνω. As intended for loads to rest upon.² ¶ Al. for *cillitella* fr. *cillus*, an ass. ¶ Al. from κλιτύς, a sloping.

Clīvus, the slope of a hill; a steep, cliff. Fr. κλιτύς, Æol. κλιτύς. ¶ As from Subseco is Subsecivus, and from Cado Cadivus, so from *clino*, (whence *inclino*,) might be *clivivus*, thence *clivus*. ¶ Al. from the north. Anglo-Sax. *clif*, Engl. *cliff*, Germ. *klippe* and *cleve*. All perhaps allied to our verb

¹ “Fr. κέλλω, I drive; fut. κελῶ, whence κελάω, κλάω.” Scheide.

² “Κλισία, a place for reposing in or resting upon. Ἀσπίσι κεκλιμένοι, leaning on their shields.” Donnegan.

To *cleave*. The Germ. *cleve* Wachter refers to the Island. *klifia*, to climb.

Clōāca, a sink. For *cluaca* fr. *cluo*, I cleanse. ¶ Al. for *colluaca* fr. *colluo*, I rinse.

Clōdo, for *claudo*. As

Clostrum, for *claustrum*.

Clōtho, one of the Fates. Κλωθώ.

Cluacīna, or *Cloacīna*: See Appendix.

Cluden, a sword or dagger used on the stage, and so contrived that, in seeming to penetrate the body, the blade in reality slid back into the hilt and (*cludi soleret*) was inclosed in it. But the reading is disputed.

Clūdo, I shut. For *claudo*. So *Cludus* for *Claudus*.

Clueo, I am esteemed, am famous. Fr. κλύω, κλυέω, I am heard of.

Clunācūlum: See Appendix.

Clūnis, the buttock. Fr. *cluo*, to cleanse. "As being the parts through which the fæces of the body are ejected." Tt. ¶ Al. from γλουτός, whence a word γλουτινός, γλουνός, hence *glunis*, *clunis*.

Cluo, same as *Clueo*, which see.

Cluo, I cleanse. Shortened from *colluo*. ¶ Or from κλύζω, I wash, rinse; fut. κλύσω, κλυῶ.

Clūsilis, easily shut. Fr. *cludo*, *clusum*.

Clypeus, a shield. Fr. κάλυπτω, καλύπω, κλύπω, to hide, cover. Or for *clybeus* from fut. 2. καλυβῶ, κλυβῶ. ¶ Al. soft for *clypheus* fr. γλύφω, I emboss; whence *glypho*, *clypho*.

As having figures embossed on it. ¶ Al. from κύκλος, an orb; transp. κλύκος, whence *clypus*, as from λύκος is *lupus*.'¹

Clysmus, *Clyster*, &c. Greek words.

Co—, for *con—*, *com—*.

Coa vestis, a vest from the island of *Cos*.

Coactīlia, felt. Fr. *cogo*, *coactum*. That is, wool or hair stuffed close. So πίλημα from πιλέω.

Coagmentum, a fastening of things together. For *coagimentum* fr. *coago*, *cogo*, I drive together.

Coāgūlum, whatever fastens or binds; runnet used in thickening or curdling milk. Fr. *coago*, *cogo*.

Coāleo, *Coālesco*, I grow together, unite, &c. From *co*; *alo*, I nourish. ¶ Al. short for *coadoleo*, *coadolesco*.

Coaxo, I croak as a frog. From κοάξ, the sound of frogs.

Coccum, the grain with which cloth is dyed of a scarlet color. A thread or piece of cloth dyed with it. Κόκκος.

Cocētum, a kind of cake made of honey and poppy. Fr. κυκητόν, mixed.

Cochlea, a snail; periwinkle; anything in a periwinkle or spiral form, as the screw or spindle of a press, a pair of winding stairs, a pump to draw out water. Κοχλίας.

Cochleāre, *Cochlear*, a spoon.

¹ Al. from κλεπῶ fut. 2. of κλέπτω, I steal. "Quia abscondit et furatur quodammodo laevam partem hominis." F.

From the *cochlea*, whose shell its bowl represents. Or because shells were used for spoons.

Cōcles, blind of one eye. From *Κύκλωψ*, (a Cyclops, as having one eye only) whence *κόκλωψ*, as *μῦλλη*, *mOla*; *νῦκτὸς*, *nOctis*; hence *cocles*, by giving it a Latin termination, somewhat as from *ἀλώπηξ* is *vulpeS*.

Cōcyltus, a river of Hell. *Κωκυτός*.

Cōda, for *cauda*. So *Clodo*.

Cōdex, for *caudex*. (See *Coda*.) The stump or stock of a tree. Also, a book, or volume; being anciently made of boards, smeared with wax; as some at this day. “*Cōdex*, a paper book; called (à *codicibus*) from the trunks of trees; THE BARK whereof being stripped off served the ancients to write their books on.” Black. Also, a book of accounts, a memorandum book. And, a will.

Cōdicillus, dimin. of *codex*, *icis*.

Cālē-Sŷria, hollow-Syria, as lying low between the high mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. Fr. *κοίλη*, hollow.

Cælo. See *Cælo*.

Cælum. See *Cælum*.

Cæna, a dinner, the principal meal of the Romans. Fr. *κοινή* i. e. *δαίς*, an entertainment taken in common with one's family or friends. *Communis victus*. ¶ Al. from *αἶκνον*, (same as *αἶκλον*) a supper; transp. *καῖνον*.

Cænum, dirt, mire. Fr. *κοινὸν*, unclean. Or *κοινὸν* is common. Common refuse.

Cæpio, I begin. Usually re-

ferred to *cepi* pf. of *capio*, I take in hand, I undertake. But the diphthong is thus unaccounted for. Perhaps, as *Capio* is from *κάω* or *χάω*, so from *χοίω*, (whence *χοῖνιξ*;) the same as *χάω*, is *capio*. Or, as *ἀπτομαι* is to undertake from *ἀπτω*, whence *apio*; suppose that from *coapio*, *coëpio*, (as *coArceo*, *coErceo*;) is *capio*, to undertake. Or may *capio* be for *concipio*, cut down to *coipio*, whence *coepio*, as *coItus*, *coEtus*?

Cōerceo, I environ, keep in. For *coarceo*.

Cæro, same as *Curo*, which see.

Cætus, an assembly. For *coitus* (as *πΟΙνὰ*, *ρCEna*) fr. *coeo*, *coitum*.

Cōgĭto, I ponder, consider, think. For *coagito*, as *Coago*, *Cogo*. Sallust: “*Mihi multa cum animo agitantī consilium fuit*.” Horace: “*Hæc ego mecum Compressis agitōlabris*.” *Con* in *cogito* refers to the variety of subjects, or increases the force of *agito*.

Cognātus, related by birth. *Gnatus* from *gnascor*.

Cognitus, known well. For *cognōtus* from *gnosco*.

Cōgo, I drive together, compel, collect together. For *coago*. So *Compello* is used. Or *co* in *cogo* increases the force, as in *Comprobo*.

Cohibeo, for *Cohabeo*, I hold, hold in, hold off.

Cohors, *ortis*, a coop, small inclosure. Fr. *co*, and *hortus* for *chortus*, *χόρτος*, (as *Hir* from

Χείρ,) an inclosure. ¶ Al. from *co*, and *hors*, fr. ὄρος, (as *Mors* from *Μόρος*) a boundary. ¶ Al. from χόρτος, *chortus*, lengthened into *cohortus*, somewhat as *Vehemens* for *Vemens*.

Cohors, ortis, a band of soldiers or of men. Varro: "Quodd, ut *cohors* in villâ ex pluribus tectis conjungitur et quiddam fit unum; sic hæc ex manipulis copulatur *cohors*." Vossius: "Quodd, ut villica *cohors*, ita militaris etiam *cohors* rotunda esse soleat, quomodo GLOBUS militum dicitur." ¶ Al. from *cohortor*. From the idea of mutual excitement.

Cōlāphus, a blow with the fist. Κόλαφος.

Cōleus, testiculus. A κουλεός, unde et *Culeus*.

Cōlīphium, a kind of dry diet which wrestlers took, to make themselves strong and firm-fleshed. Fr. κῶλον, a limb; ἴφι, strongly, robustly. As making the limbs robust. ¶ "Salmasius deduces it fr. κωλήπια, the ends of the limbs of animals; fr. κώληψ, ηπος, the ham or ankle-bone. For they made use of the pieces of meat which had least juice and moisture." F.

Cōlis, for *caulis*. As *Cauda*, *Coda*.

Collēga, a copartner in office. For *comlēga* fr. *lēgo*, *as*. One to whom the care of a business (*legatur*) is intrusted (*cum*) with another. Plautus: "*Legatum est tibi negotium*."

Collēgium, said properly of a partnership in OFFICE. Thus
Etym.

Livy of the two Consuls: "Nil concordi *collegio* firmitus ad rem publicam tuendam esse." Hence of a partnership in any business. Fr. *collēga*. We say a Committee from *Mitto*, which is the same as *Lēgo*. ¶ Al. from *lex*, *lēgis*. As said of men under the same laws and regulations.

Collīciæ, gutters or drains in the fields. Fr. *lacio*, I draw, lead. ¶ With *collīciæ* is confounded *collīquīæ*, which is referred to *liquor*, I drop, run, flow.

Collīdo, I dash against, clash, bruise. Fr. *lædo*. That is, (*lædo*) I hurt by bringing into contact (*cum*) with.

Collīneo, I aim at or hit a mark. That is, I aim, my eyes keeping on straight (*cum lineâ rectâ*) with a right line.

Collis, a hillock, hill. Fr. κολωνός, κολνός, (as from Κορώνη is *Cornix*) whence *colnis*, and for softness *collis*, as ὄστᾶ became *osSa*, as θάρσος became θάρρος, as σμύρνα or μύρνα became μύρρα, and as *Pollucis* is for *Polducis* from Πολυδεύκης, Πολδεύκης. ¶ Al. from *collum*, a neck. As *λόφος* is not only a neck, but also a hillock.¹

Collūco, I cut away trees so as to give (*lucem*) light. See *Interlucō*. ¶ "From Germ. *lucke*, an opening; allied to *λακίς*, a cleft." W.

Collum, the neck. Fr. *collis*, a hill. "Because it rises from

¹ "Fr. κωλύω, to hinder." Haigh.

the shoulders like a hill." Tt. It rises above the body, as a hill rises above the plain country. The Greeks reverse this comparison in their word *λόφος*: "*Λόφος*, the upper part of the neck of an animal—the crest, summit, or high peak of a mountain—a hill or eminence." Dn.¹

Collustro: See *Illustro*.

Collūvies, a conflux of different impurities, properly of offscourings. For *colluies* fr. *luo*, I rinse. See *Alluvies*, *Diluvium*. So *Exuviæ* from *Exuo*.

Collūbus, the exchange of coins of different kinds or of different countries. The profit or loss in such exchange. *Κόλλυβος*.

Collūra, a bun, roll. *Κολλύρα*.

Collūrium, an external application for sore eyes, made in small round cakes; an internal application for fistulas. *Κολλύριον*.

Cōlo, I strain liquor through a cloth or sieve. Fr. *ύλέω*, *ύλώ*, same as *ύλίω*, I strain, filter. Whence *culo*, (as *Ceterus* from *ετρεος*;) and *colo*, as *μτλη*, *mOla*. ¶ Al. from *χυλόω*, *χυλώ*, I squeeze out juice. *Χύλος* in *Hippocrates*, says *Donnegan*, means the expressed and STRAINED juice of barley, called STRAINED ptisan. ¶ Al. from *κουλεδς*, whence *culeus*, a sack. As *σακκεύω*, I strain, fr. *σάκκος*.²

Cōlo seems primarily to mean,

I clip, prune, as *Cicero* has "*Colere vitem*;" and to come from *κολάζω*, fut. *κολάσω*, *κολάω*, *κολῶ*,³ I clip, prune. Hence *colo* means, I clear from excre-scences, I trim; as we speak of a bird PRUNING its feathers. Hence, I adjust, make neat, dress, as *Dryden* uses the word *Prune*: "Grows a fop, PRUNES up, &c." Hence, I pay great attention to, study, pursue; regard, honor, venerate. In regard to the fields, it means, I am attentive and sedulous about cultivating or tilling them. Lastly, it means, I frequent a spot, "assiduous sum in loco aliquo," as *Forcellini* explains it; and hence, I dwell in, inhabit.

Cōlobicus, mutilated. Fr. *κολοβός*.

Cōlocāsia, the Egyptian bean. *Κολοκασία*.

Cōlon, the longest of the intestines; the disease of it, the colic. *Κόλον*.

Cōlon, the member of a sentence. *Κῶλον*.

Cōlōnia, a colony or plantation which persons are sent to till and to dwell in. Fr. *colo*; or nearer fr. *colōnus*, a tiller of the ground.

Cōlōnus, a tiller, husbandman, labourer, farmer, &c. Fr. *colo*.

Cōlor, *Cōlos*, a color, complexion, tint, hue; false color given to a thing, pretext, cloak. Fr. *χρῶς*, the color; or more properly, as *Damm* explains it,

¹ Al. from *κῶλον*, a limb. The neck being one of the chief. In Greek *κῶλον* is applied specially to the foot.

² "*Colum* a *καλύω*, arceo: quod sor-des *colando* ARCENTUR." *Ainsw*.

³ *Haigh* refers *colo* to *καλῶς*, fair. As *δαμῶ*, *dOmo*.

a surface with its color; whence *croor* (as *κρούσ*, *cruoR*); by transp. *coror*; and for softness *color*, somewhat as fr. *λεῖπιον* is *liLium*. Or fr. *χρόος*, whence *coros, colos*. ¶ Al. from *χλόος* (whence *cloor, color*), a greenish yellow color. Hence transferred to color generally. ¶ Al. from *colo*, to pay attention to, adorn, embellish. But the sense of “embellishment, ornament, dress,” is rather, as Forcellini remarks, a metaphorical meaning derived from those above. ¶ Al. from *χυλός*, any extracted juice, and so paint: *Æol.* *χυλός*, whence *color*, as *ατλη, mOla*.

Cōlossus, an enormous statue. *Κολοσσός*.

Cōlostra: See Appendix.

Cōlüber, a snake. Haigh: “Fr. *καλύβη*, a covering, a cavern. Because it is fond of holes and secret retreats.” *Καλύβη* might have been written *κολύβη* by the *Æolians*. “The *Æolians* said *θρOσέως* for *θρAσέως*, *βρOδέως* for *βρAδέως*, &c.” V.

Cōlum, a strainer. See *Cōlo*.

Cōlumba, a dove. Fr. *κολυμβῶ*, to dive, duck. Ovid: “*Oscula dat cupido blanda columba mari*.” Turton explains it of its swimming motion in the air. Aristotle uses *κολυμβίς* of a dab-chick. ¶ The *Encycl. Britannica* refers to the British words *k'lommen, kylobman, kolm*, which signify the same as *columba*. We may add *culver*.

Cōlubar, a kind of collar put

round the necks of slaves as a punishment, a kind of pillory. “From its likeness to the holes of dovescots or places where (*columbæ*) doves build their nests.” F.

Cōlumbārium, a pigeon-hole, dovescot. And, from likeness to it, the mortise-holes in which the ends of rafters are fastened in buildings; &c. Fr. *columba*.

Cōlūmella, a small pillar. For *columnella*.

Cōlūmen, the principal beam extending along the roof of a house, and on which all the parts of the roof depend; used also in an extended sense for the top or roof of a house. Metaphorically, the principal, head, or chief of a party; and a prop, stay, support. Fr. *columis*. “*Quod domum columem præstet*.” Ainsw.

Cōlūmis, whole, sound, safe, healthy. For *holumis* (as *Ceterus* for *Heterus*) fr. *ὅλος*, whole, sound. Or perhaps from a word *ὄλιμος* or *ὄλυμος*. ¶ Al. from the Chaldee *KLYM*, strong, sound.¹

Cōlumna, a pillar. For *columina* fr. *columen, inis*, a prop, support.

Cōlumnārīi, bankrupts, spendthrifts, &c. who were prosecuted at the *columna Mænia*.

Cōlūri, the colures. *Κόλουροι*.

Cōlūria, pilasters. “Fr. *κόλουρος*, having the tail mutilated.

¹ Haigh: “Properly, under shelter. Fr. *κάλυμμα*, (*κάλυμα*), a covering.” ¶ “A barbarico *hal, hail*, [whence our *hale*,] sanus.” W.

For on the top they are without the proper ornaments of pillars. [Or merely fr. *κολούω*, mutilo.] Some read *collyria*. For the figure of the *collyria* approaches nearly to that of a column." F.

Cōlurnus, of the hazel-tree. For *corylurnus* fr. *corylus*, as Tacitus, Taciturnus. ¶ Al. transposed for *corulnus*, *corulinus*, fr. *corylus*.

Cōlus, a distaff. Fr. *cōlo*, to labor at. So Forcellini defines *colo*, "studium, operam, laborem pono in re aliquâ perficiendâ, assiduus sum circâ rem aliquam." Rather in the sense of Ovid: "Creditur et LANAS *excoluisse* rudes," where *excolo* seems to mean to trim. Others understand *colo* here to adorn. "Quia eâ nentur quæ ad ORNATUM pertinent." V.

Cōlustra: See Colostra in Appendix.

Com—: See Cum.

Cōma, the hair of the head; the leaf of a tree, which is to the tree what the hair is to the head. *Κόμη*.

Combīno, I combine. *Bina* conjungo.

Combūro, I burn up. Fr. *πυρῶ*, I burn. ¶ Al. for *comūro*.

Cōmē, a village. *Κώμη*.

Cōmes, *cōmitis*, a companion. *Comitis* is fr. *com* and *itum* supine of *eo*. One who goes with another.

Cōmestus, eaten up. Fr. *edo*, *estum*.

Cōmētes, a comet. *Κομήτης*.

Cōmicus, relating to or befitting comedy. *Κωμικός*.

Cōminus, hand to hand, in

close combat; close at hand, forthwith. From *co* and *manus*. *Manus cum manu*. Compare *Eminus*.

Cōmis, courteous, mild, affable. Fr. *cōmo*, I trim, polish, as Quintilian has "*Comere et expolire orationem*." Hence *comis* is much the same as our word Polite from Polio. ¶ Al. from *κομμῶ*, I adorn with care. ¶ Al. for *cosmis* fr. *κοσμῶ*, I adorn. ¶ Al. from *κῶμος*, festivity, hilarity. ¶ Al. from *com*, i. e. *cum*, and *eo*. Somewhat as the Greeks use *συμπεριφέρομαι* for, I am obsequious or complaisant. But O would be short, as in Comes.

Cōmissor, I banquet, revel. For *comassor* fr. *κωμάζω*, *κωμάδσω*, *κωμάσσω*. Or *comissor* is fr. *κῶμος*, a revelling, whence *comissor*, as from Pater is Patrisso. Or a word *κωμίζω* may have existed, of the same sense as *κωμάζω*.

Cōmites (plural of *comes*) were persons who attended on the magistrates on their journey to the provinces. And hence, under the later Emperors, *comites* were counts or persons who attended the Emperors in their expeditions.

Cōmitia, a public meeting of the people for voting. Fr. *com*, and *itum* supine of *eo*. See Comes.

Cōmītiālis morbus, the falling sickness. For, if any one was seized with this disease at the time of holding the *comitia*, the meeting was suspended.

Cōmitor, I go along with,

accompany. Fr. *comes*, *itis*; or at once from *com*, and *itum* supine of *eo*.

Comma, a comma. *Κόμμα*.

Commendo, I commit or recommend to another's care, recommend, praise. Fr. *mando*.

Commentārius, a book of short comments, reflections, memoirs. Fr. *commentari*.

Commentor, I meditate, muse on; plan, contrive; make reflections, comment. Fr. *mens*, *mentis*. I put things together in my mind. ¶ Or from a verb *mēno*, supine *mentum*; from *μένος*. “*Μένος*, in the plural, projects, purposes, designs.” Dn. Hence *comminiscor*, I devise, contrive.

Commīniscor: See *Commentor*.

Commī, gum. *Κόμμι*.

Commissūra, a joint. Fr. *committo*, *commissum*, to join.

Committo. *Mitto* in compounds often means to place. See the first *Admitto*. Hence *committo* is to place together or join. As in Virgil: “*Manum committere Teucris*.” Hence the expressions *Committtere pugnam*, *prælium*, *bellum*, *rixam*, *quadrigas*, &c. mean to join battle with another, to join one's car with that of another, side by side in action. *Committo* is also to consign, entrust, trust. As in “*committtere se populo, periculo*,” &c. That is, to PLACE oneself so as to come into contact WITH.

Committo, I do, commit, as in *Committtere flagitium*, *adulterium*, &c. Ernesti supposes

this notion to arise from a battle which is said *committi*. (See above.) That is, as we say *Committtere bellum*, so we may say *Committtere adulterium*, &c.

Commōdo, I tender service to, accommodate, supply, give, lend. That is, I profit, help; from *commodum*.

Commōdum, convenience, advantage, profit; reward, stipend. Neuter of *commodus*.

Commōdus, proper, fitting, meet, convenient, suitable; accommodating, agreeable, obliging. That is, being *cum modo*, as Cicero uses *Bono modo*: “*Hæc tibi tam sunt defendenda quàm mœnia; mihi autem bono modo, tantum quantum videbitur*.” That is, as far as shall seem proper or convenient.

Commūnīco, I share with any one, or make another share with me, impart, &c. That is, *facio communem*.

Commūnio, mutual participation in the same privileges, &c. Fr. *communis*. ¶ Al. from *mune*, pl. *munia*, office, function; or fr. *munus*, boon, favor.

Commūnis seems properly to refer to (*munia*) offices or duties common to individuals, or to individuals having offices or duties in common. Cicero: “*Ut commune OFFICIUM censuræ communi animo defenderent*.” Hence it is extended to the offices or duties of general society; and to the inhabitants of a town or of a country fulfilling mutual duties; and lastly to all the human race. General, common, uni-

versal. ¶ Al. from *mœnia*. Within the same walls as another. ¶ “From Germ. *mæne*, common, the Latin *communis*, which can hardly be accommodated to the Latin language, seems to originate.” W.

Cōmo, I comb, dress, or adorn, the hair; I trim, polish. Fr. *κομμῶ*, *κομμῶ*, I dress, adorn with care. ¶ Al. from *κομέω*, *κομῶ*, I attire, adorn. But O would be short. ¶ Al. from *κοσμέω*, *κοσμῶ*, I arrange, adorn. ¶ Al. from *cōma*.

Cōmœdia, comedy. *Κωμῳδία*, i. e. *κωμωιδία*.

Compactus, joined closely or firmly together. Fr. *pango*, *pactum*.

Compāges, a joining together. Fr. *πάγω*, Doric of *πήγω*, I fix. Or from *compago*, *compango*.

Compāro, I liken. That is, I make (*compar*) like with.

Compello, as, I call, summon. Also, I accost, address; accost so as to interrogate, reprove. Fr. *pello*, I urge, i. e. urge to come to me. See *Appello*. *Com* increases the force, as in *Comprobo*. ¶ Al. from *πελάω*, *πελῶ*, to approach. ¶ “From Hebrew *PLL*, i. e. *piel*, to address.” Beaman.

Compendium, a saving, gain got by saving, profit, advantage; a saving of trouble, a short cut, a short way or method. Fr. *pendo*. Vossius says: “*Compendium* is properly, when by adding anything the scales are made equal again, so that we should lose nothing. *Dispendium* is when anything is taken

away from the weight to our loss. *Interpendium* is, when one scale does not overbalance the other.” This is hardly satisfactory. Perhaps *dispendium* is a paying away money in different directions, and so a wasting of it: and *compendium* is opposed to (*dispendium*) a waste, and means a saving. Black: “A *compendium* denotes that in which several things (*penduntur*) are weighed or considered together: hence it signifies a concise view of any science.” Hence again might follow a general notion of saving.

Compensō, I weigh one thing against another, counterbalance, match, compensate, requite. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*.

Compensō, I shorten the way. See *Compendium*.

Compērendīno, I adjourn until (*perendie*) the third day.

Compērio, I find out, discover, ascertain. Fr. *pario*, I bring to light. See *Aperio*.

Compērnis, bowlegged. Having the (*pernas*) legs together. Ennius applies *perna* to the human leg: “His *pernas* succidit iniqua superbia Pœni.”

Compes, *pēdis*, a fetter. As fastening (*pedes*) the feet together.

Compesco, I restrain, check. For *compasco*, properly in allusion to sheep. I cause sheep to feed together, and keep them from rambling. So *Dispesco* is to lead sheep into different pastures so as to keep them asunder. ¶ Or perhaps *pasco*

is here fr. *πάω*,¹ in the sense of, I press; I press tight together, curb.

Compētītio, a seeking or aiming at the same thing as another. Fr. *peto*.

Compēto, said of one thing suiting another, i. e. aiming at or tending to the same point. Suetonius: "Tanto animo nequaquam corpus *competiit*." So of one thing which meets, coincides with, joins with another. Varro: "Ubi viæ *competunt*."

Compingo, I fasten together. Also, I jam one thing against another, thrust. Fr. *pango*. So *Impingo*.

Compūtum, a place where two or more ways (*competunt*) meet. Varro: "Ubi viæ *competunt*."

Complector, I embrace, &c. See *Amplector*.

Compleo, I fill up. Fr. *πλέω*, I fill. So *Impleo*, &c.

Complex, *icis*, an accomplice. Fr. *plico*. As entangled or implicated in the same crime.

Complōdo, for *complaudo*.

Compos, *ōtis*, having power over, being master of. Fr. *potis*, whence *potior*, *potestas*. Virgil: "At non Evandrum *potis* est vis ulla tenere."

Compūto, I reckon. Fr. *puto*, I estimate.

Con—, for *com—*. For softness, as *Concavus* for *Comcavus*.

Concentus, a concert of music. Fr. *cantus*.

Concepta verba, a set form of words. Fr. *capio*. "Verba certâ formulâ comprehensa." F. But *conceptæ* or *conceptivæ* feriæ are thus explained by Varro: "Quæ non habebant certos et constitutos dies; sed a sacerdotibus *conicipiebantur* in dies certos vel etiam incertos." Here also, however, *conicipere* may have reference to the wording in which the festivals were announced or declared.

Concha, a shell-fish; a shell; anything in its form. *Κόγχη*.

Conchis, a bean boiled in the (*concha*) shell or pod.

Conchylium, a kind of shell-fish from which purple dye was made; purple. *Κογχύλιον*.

Concilio, I join together, unite, attach. Fr. *concieo*, whence *conciium*, *concilium*, (as *FiLius* for *Fiius*,) a calling together, uniting; thence *concilio*. Compare *Auxilium* from *Auxi*. ¶ *Al.* for *concalio* from *καλέω*, or from *συγκαλέω*, to call together, assemble. ¶ *Al.* from *cilium*, an eyelid; as properly applicable to the drawing together of the eyelids.²

Concilio, I attach (See above)

² Varro states that, when a garment is beaten close by a fuller, it is said *conci-liari*. Hence this is thought to be its primary meaning, whence those of uniting, joining together; and it is referred to *κίλέω*, *Æol.* for *πιλέω*, (as *kōs* for *pōs*; and as *pōamos* and *kūamos* are interchanged,) I condense. But the *πι* in *πιλέω* is long. Or to *cilium*, hair; as properly said of hairs stuffed together. But *cilium* is the hair of the eyelids, if it means hair in any way. Or to *κίλικια*, hair-cloth. But it would be thus *conciilio*, as Tertullian

¹ Whence *πήγω*, *πήγνυμι*, *πατέω*, *πάτασσω*, &c. See Lennep in *πατέω*.

another to myself by kind offices, I conciliate the favor of, conciliate. Also, I attach one person to another in marriage. Suetonius: "Existimabatur filiam suam Cæsari *conciliare*." Also, I procure, get. Cicero: "*Concilio* mihi amorem ab omnibus." That is, I attach to myself. Also, I procure, produce. Cicero: "Gloriam *conciliat* magnitudo negotii." That is, attaches to itself or to the person who is the object of it. Thus it is used of a broker purchasing for another. Plautus: "*Conciliaverunt* mihi peregrinum Spartanum." Hence "*Rectè concilio*" is to make a good bargain. Thus also "*Concilio* alicui nuptias, toros jugales" is, I procure marriage for another, bring about a marriage.

Concĭlium, a uniting together, assembling; an assembly. See *Concilio*.

Concĭnens, concordant. For *concanens*, singing harmoniously together; harmonious.

Concinnus, nicely fitted, neat, elegant, trim. Fr. *cinnus*¹ fr. *κίκιννος*, *cincinnus*. As properly applied to locks of hair well adjusted. ¶ Or from *cinnus*, a mixture of different things, a hodgepodge.

Concio, a calling together;

has *conciliatus*. Or to *salio*, in reference to fullers leaping upon clothes to condense them: as Seneca speaks of *Saltus fullonius*. But it would thus be *conSilio*.

¹ *Cinnus* is read in a passage of Plautus and in one of Cicero in the sense of *cincinnus*. But most MSS. have *cincinnus*.

assembly; place of it; harangue in an assembly. Fr. *cio*, *cieo*. ¶ Some write *contio*, for *comtio*, *comitio*. See *Comitium*.

Concipĭlo: See *Appendix*.

Conclāve, any apartment under lock and key. Fr. *clavis*.

Concors, *cordis*, joined together in (*corde*) heart or mind.

Concrētus, condensed, thick. Said of things which have as it were grown together. Fr. *cresco*, *cretum*.

Concūtio, for *conquutio*, *conquatio*.

Condālium, a kind of ring. For brevity, for *condulium*, (somewhat as *cAnis* from *κλνος*.) from *κόνδυλος*, a joint of the finger. The Greeks say *δακτύλιον* from *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Festus says that *condulus* meant a ring.

Condemno, for *condamno*.

Condio, I season, salt, pickle. Fr. *duo*, fr. *δῶω*, to give, as in *Perduim*. Here *duo* or *do* means to put; as in *Abdo*, *Condo*, &c. And *condio* is, I put together, I mix ingredients to season. Somewhat as *ἀρτύω* fr. *ἄρω*, *ἄρται*, to prepare. ¶ *Al.* from *γανδύω*,² I season, a word from which *γανδύσματα* (which is noticed by Isaac Vossius) would flow.

Conditio, the nature, quality, circumstance under which things (*condita sunt*) are framed. As

² A word which might be formed from *γάνος*, pleasure (as *ἡδύσματα* are spices from *ἡδύς*), as *γανδάω* (I shine) fr. *γάνος*, brightness.

Conditio vivendi, &c. Thus Ulpian: "Naturâ rerum *conditum* est ut plura sint negotia quàm vocabula."

Conditio, a stipulation, law, contract, under which things (*conduntur*) are settled or established.

Condo, I lay up things together, treasure up, lay by, hide, *recondo*; I lay bricks, &c., together in building, I build, construct, found, establish; I put words together, write, compose, (as this is from *Compono*,) compile. Fr. *do*, I place, put, as in *Abdo*, *Obdo*, *Addo*.

Condōno, I pardon. Properly, I (*dono*) give up entirely, remit. Cicero: "Pecunias creditas debitoribus *condonandas* putant."

Condūco, I hire for use. That is, *duco* mihi, I draw to myself, engage, "concilio." Perhaps *con* refers to more than one. *Conducere* militem, præceptores, &c.

Condus, a steward, butler. *Qui condendis* cibis præponitur.

Confarreo, said of persons marrying by the ceremony of eating a cake (*farris*) of meal together.

Confertus, crammed full, crowded, thick. Fr. *confarcio*, *confercio*, *confercitus*.

Confestim, forthwith. Allied to *festino*. *Confestim*, like *Confertim* and *Confusim*.

Conficio, I do thoroughly, do up, destroy; dispatch, kill. Fr. *facio*. So Gr. καταργάζομαι.

Etym.

Conflicto, I afflict, trouble. Fr. *confliigo*, *conflictum*. Said properly of one thing continually striking against and bruising another.

Conflictor, I struggle with. That is, I come into clashing or collision with. See above.

Confrāgōsus, broken, craggy, rugged. Fr. *frago*, *frango*.

Confūto, I confute. See *Futo*.

Conger, *Congrus*, *ri*, a conger-eel. Γόγγρος.

Congius, a measure of liquids. Fr. κογχίον. "Κόγχη, a concave shell used as a ladle or for measuring." Dn. ¶ Al. from χοϊνίξ, χολνικος, a measure for corn; whence χολνικος, *concius*; *congius*; or whence χολνχιος, *conchius*, *congius*.

Congræco, I make merry, drink with others like the (*Græci*) Greeks. See *Græcor*.

Congruo, said of persons meeting together; hence agreeing, suiting each other, harmonizing. For *conruo*; *G* being added for softness. ¶ Or by metaphor fr. *grus*, *gruis*. *Festus*: "*Congruere*, a *gruibus*, quæ se non segregant, sive cùm volant, sive cùm pascuntur." The mode of the flying of cranes together in the form of a wedge is well known.

Conjicio, I guess, divine. That is, I throw together various things in my mind, and consider which is most probable. Or I aim at; as the Latins say *Teli conjectus*.

Cōnisco: "I butt with the

head and horns, as lambs and kids do in sport; frisk up and down, and raise the dust. Fr. *κόνις*, dust, or *κονίζω*, I raise the dust. Some read *conisso*. Some *corusco* or *corusso*, fr. *κορύσσω*, I excite, irritate." F. Rather, in the latter case, fr. *κορύσσω*, in the sense of *κορύπτω*, I strike with the horns. From *κόνις* would be *conisco*, somewhat as from *Æris* is *Ærusco*.

Conjūgātio, a conjugating. Fr. *jugo*. Scheller: "To conjugate means to fasten together and connect all the parts of a whole. When therefore we say that a person can conjugate, it means no more than that he knows of every verb each personal termination in each number, tense, and mode, can form them at pleasure, and repeat them separately or combined with more."

Conjux, *ūgis*, or *Conjunx*, a husband, wife. Fr. *jugo* and *jungo*, *junxi*, I couple.

Connīveo, I wink or twinkle with the eyes; wink or connive at, dissemble. Fr. *νεύω*, *νύέω*, *nyeo*, *nyVeo*. *Νεύω* is in a general sense "inclino," to bend or tend downwards; and, when applied to the eye, is to close the eye; hence, to close the eye frequently, which is winking. Wachter explains the German *Nicken* "INCLINARE caput vel PALPEBRAS," and observes that the Latin *Nicto* is said "de NUTU cervicis et OCULORUM." Homer: Ἦ, καὶ κυανέησιον ἐπ' ὄφρυσι νύσσε Κρονίων. The Gothic for *νεύω* is

hneiwān,¹ which is not far from *nīveo*.²

Cōnōpeum, a canopy, curtain. *Κωνωπέιον*.

Cōnor, I strive, endeavour. Fr. *κωνάω*, *κωνῶ*, to twist or turn about. Torqueo me in omnes partēs. ¶ Or from *κονέω*, poët. *κουνέω*, *κουνῶ*, to haste, speed. ¶ Al. from *cōnus*, in a metaphorical sense. From the efforts of the mind being directed to one point, as in the *cone* numerous lines converge to one point. ¶ Or fr. Anglo-Sax. *con*, *coon*, Germ. *kun*, brave, daring.

Conquīnisco, caput inclino. Propriè, ut faciunt exoneraturi ventrem. Pro *concupisco*, a *cupio*, stercus facio; a *cænum*, ut *Punio* a *Pœna*. *Compara Inquino*.

Conscientia, conscience. From the phrase, *Consciens sum mihi beneficienti aut malefacienti*. So Gr. *συνείδησις*.

Consentāneus, agreeable, suitable. Fr. *consentio*.

Consentes Dii, so called from *consentio*, as agreeing; or formed like *presentes*, as being together or meeting.

Consēquor, I obtain. That is, I follow until I come up (*cum*) with.

Consīdĕro, I meditate, think of. Fr. *considerare* infin. of *consīdo*, I settle or fix my mind on a thing. We say To settle to a thing. In Greek *ἐπίσταμαι*, I know, is referred by *Matthiæ*

¹ Wachter in Neigen.

² Al. from *νέφος*, *νέφεος*, obscurity, obscuration.

to ἐπίσθημι τὸν νοῦν. So Herodotus has ἐπιθέσθαι ναυτιλίῃσι μακρῆσι, i. e. νοῦν. From *considerere* is *considero*, as from *Desidere* is *Desidero*, from *Recipere* is *Recipero*, *Recupero*. ¶ Al. from *sidus, sideris*. A metaphor taken from contemplating the heavenly bodies. Compare *Contemplor*. ¶ Al. from εἶδω, I look at. S added, as in *Si* from εἶ.

Consilium, deliberation, counsel. For *consulium* fr. *consulo*, as *Exilium* from *Exulo*. Or, if *consulo* is from *consilium*, *consilium* is for *considium*, (as oLeo for oDeo) fr. *consideo*, *consedeo*, to sit together and deliberate. ¶ Al. from *consileo*, from mutual silence. See *Consulo*.

Consōbrīni. See *Sobrinus*.

Constans, firm, fixed, constant. Fr. *sto*, I stand still or fixed.

Consterno, as, I alarm, terrify. Fr. *sterno*, transferred to the mind.

Consuālia, games in honor of the God *Consus*.

Consul, ūlis, a consul. "Fr. *consulo*, I consult; or, I provide for, take care of [i. e. the republic]; or, I judge, determine. The first seems most true. For, whereas the first *consuls* succeeded to the regal power, they thought it best to be called by a popular name, by which they intimated that they did not direct the republic after their own will, but that they ruled at the advice and will of the Senate and people." F.

Consūlo, ui, I deliberate, discuss, examine, look to, provide

for. I advise with; I take the advice of, consult, ask the opinion of. "A *salio*: propriè cūm plures eādē de re, quasi *consilientes*, sententias et *consilia sua conjungunt*." F. "Quia, qui *consulunt*, rationibus in UNAM sententiam *saliunt*." Ainsw. Some, deriving it from *salio*, refer it to fullers leaping upon clothes to press them close; and suppose the sense of coming together and so debating to be metaphorical. (See *Councilio*.) ¶ Or fr. *consilium*, whence *consilio*, then *consulo*, as *Occipio*, *Occupo*. ¶ Al. from *consileo*. "A mutuo silentio, secundūm Festum. Quia *consilia solent clam haberi*, et sæpe in aurē susurrari." W.¹

Consulto, I ask advice, &c. Fr. *consulo*, *consultum*.

Consummo, I sum up together, sum up; metaphorically, I fill up, complete, finish. Fr. *summa*, a sum.

Consus, ———

Contāges, Contāgio, pollution by the touch or by contact, contagion. Fr. *tago*, whence *tango*.

Contāmīno, I pollute, defile. *Tamino* is fr. *tamen, taminis*, for *tagimen* fr. *tago, tango*. Properly, I pollute by contact. Compare *Contages*.

Contemplor, I look steadfastly on, gaze on. As *templum* was a portion of the heavens marked out by the augurs to observe attentively and to

¹ Al. from *sella*, a senatorial chair. But it should be thus *consullo*.

take their auguries from it, *contemplor* is properly to observe attentively such a spot, and thence generally to gaze on any thing.

Contentio, contest. Fr. *tendo*, *tentum*. A straining or exertion of persons together.

Contentus, contented. Fr. *conteneo*, *contentum*. “*Qui continet se in eo quod habet.*” F.

Conticinium, the part of the night which is between cock-crowing and the dawn. Fr. *conticeo*. When all things are still.

Contiguus, joining on. For *contigo* for *contago*, *contango*. Touching.

Continens, i. e. *terra*, a continent. Said of one land which (*continet*) holds on with other lands, and is not disjointed from them by the sea. Or as said of land joining on with a peninsula.

Continentia, temperance. *Quâ nos continemus*.

Contingit, it falls out to us. For *contangit*. That is, it comes close with and touches, it meets, strikes against us in our way.

Continuò, immediately. Fr. *contineo*. Said of things done so as to join on with the present moment.

Continuus, continual. Fr. *contineo*. As said of things joining on with each other without intermission.

Contor, I explore, investigate, enquire. *Conto* aquam exploro.

Contra, right opposite to,

against, &c. Fr. *con*, with; as we use With in Withstand. *Tra*, as in Extra.

Contröversia, dispute. Fr. *contro* same as *contra*, (like Intro and Intra,) *versus*. Compare Adversus.

Contubernium, a certain number of soldiers billeted in the same (*taberna*) tent. Hence, a number of persons living together under the same roof. For *contabernium*.

Contumax, insolent, haughty, froward, stubborn. Fr. *tumeo*. Phædrus: “*Tumens inani graculus superbiâ.*” ¶ Al. for *contemax* fr. *contemno*, *contemo*. Contemptuous.

Contumèlia, insolent affront. Fr. *contuméo*, whence *contumax*. ¶ Al. from *contemno*, *contemo*.

Contus, a long pole to propel vessels or explore the depth of water. A long pike. *Κοντός*.

Conventum, a covenant, to make which persons (*conveniunt*) meet together.

Convexus, gently sloping, arched, vaulted, convex. For *condevexus*. Black explains Convex “carried or bended down on each side.” See Devexus.

Convicium, a noise arising from many voices at once; or the sound of a violent voice, (*con* here expressing vehemence) abuse, reproof. For *convocium* fr. *vox*, *vocis*. As *inquillina* from *incOlo*; and *illico* from *lOcus*. ¶ Al. from *vicus*. As a noise arising from numerous streets. ¶ Al. from *vices*, as referring to alternate abuse. But the *I* is here short.

Convinco, I convince, prove manifestly. That is, *vinco* verbis.

Convīva, a guest. Fr. *convivo*, which is used in the same modified sense. Plautus: "Misti Sosiam, ut HODIE tecum *conviverem*."

Cōnus, a cone. *Κῶνος*.

Cōpa, a hostess. For *caupa*, as *Caupo*, *Copo*.

Cōphīnus, a twig-basket. *Κόφινος*.

Cōpia, plenty, store, resources. For *coopia* from *coopes*. ¶ Al. from *coapia* fr. *apio*, I join. As *Coago*, *Cogo*. See *Copula*.

Cōpiāta, persons employed to carry out dead bodies in the night to be buried. Fr. *κεκοπιᾶται* pp. of *κοπιᾶω*, I labor. Forcellini explains it by *κοπιαταί*.

Cōpis, *īdis*, a kind of falchion. *Κοπίς*.

Cōpo, for *caupo*. As *Caudex*, *Codex*.

Coprea, a jester, buffoon. "Fr. *κόπρος*, dung; whence *κόπριος ἀνήρ*, a man as vile as dung. For such men do and suffer any thing, if they can but get money." F.

Cops, *cōpis*, abundant, rich. See *Copia*.

Copta, a kind of hard biscuit. *Κόπτη*.

Cōpūla, a tie, band, fetter. For *coapula* fr. *coapio*; *apio*, I join. *Ula*, as in *Muscipula*.¹

Cōquīna, a kitchen. Where things (*coquantur*) are cooked.

Cōquo, I cook or dress victuals. Fr. *κυκάω*, *κυκῶ*, I stir up, mix together. ¶ Or fr. *πέπτω*, I cook; pf. mid. *πέποπα*, *πόπα*; Æol. *κόκα*, as *κῶς* for *πῶς*. ¶ Al. from *κόπτω*, to cut; fut. 2. *κοπῶ*, Æol. *κοκῶ*. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. *coc*, Germ. *coch*, is cook. And Germ. *cochen* is to cook.

Cōquus, a cook. Fr. *coquo*.

Cor, *cordis*, the heart. *Cor-dis* is for *cardis* (as *dOmo* from *δΑμῶ*) fr. *καρδία*. ¶ Or *cor* is fr. *κῆρ*.²

Cōra, the pupil of the eye. *Κόρη*.

Coralium, *Corallium*, *Curalium*, *Corallum*, coral. *Κοράλιον*, *κοράλλιον*, *κουράλιον*, *κόραλλον*, *κώραλλον*.

Cōram, in presence of, before. Fr. *κούραν* poet. for *κόραν*, i. e. *κατὰ κόραν*; *κόρα*, the pupil of the eye, being taken for the eye itself. So that *κατὰ κόραν* will be, "ob oculum;" or eye to eye, as the French say *Tête-à-tête*. ¶ Al. from *χώραν*, i. e. *κατὰ χώραν*, to the place. As said of a person brought to the place where another is, and put before him. ¶ Al. for *corim* from *co*, and *os*, *oris*. That is, Face to face. Compare *Cominus*.³

² Wachter refers to Anglo-Sax. *heorte*, heart.

³ L'Eveque (as quoted with approbation by Tooke) supposes *coram* to be a Slavonic word. He thinks it limited to the presence of some particular person, and that in a confined or closed place;

¹ Al. for *copla*, transposed from *ploca*, fr. *πλοκή*, a braiding. As ÆscUlapius from Ἄσκληπιός. ¶ Al. for *compula* fr. *compello*, *compuli*.

Corbis, a twig-basket. Fr. γυρός, curved; whence *gurbis*, (as Pis in Cuspis,) *curbis*, then *corbis*, as νῆκτος, nOctis. ¶ Al. for *curbis* fr. *curvus*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *corb*.¹

Corbīta, a large ship for traffic. Fr. *corbis*, as Avus, Avīta. “Quōd in malo ejus παράσημον sive signum esset *corbis*, contra quā in aliis navibus fiebat, quarum παράσημα erant in prorā.” V. This is supplied by Festus.

Corcūlum, a little heart. For *cordiculum*.

Corða: See Chorda.

Cordātus, brave; prudent. Præditus corde forti vel prudenti.

Cordax, ācis, a dance used in comedies. Κόρδαξ.

Cōrium, the skin or hide of a beast. Fr. χόριον, which is thought by Donnegan to mean the same as *corium* in Theocr. 10, 11; but Kiessling translates it “exta.” Donnegan (in χοροειδής) says that χόριον is applied to several membranes; whence *corium* might have been carried on to mean a skin or hide. ¶ Al. from κέκορα, (κόρα,) pf. mid. of κείρω, to clip off, cut off. Or even to strip off: see Cortex. *Corium* seems used of hides stripped from animals. Compare Cortex from κέκορται.

and to come from *Korami* or Mejdou *Korami*. “Parceque,” he says, “la clôture des habitations étoit souvent faite d’écorce, *Kora*.”

¹ Al. from κόφνος, κόφνος; whence κόνφος, *conbus* (as ἄμφω, amBo), *corbus*, as Genimen, GeNmen, GeRmen; Canimen, CaNmen, CaRmen.

Gr. δέρμα is a hide from δέρω, δέδερμαι, to strip off. ¶ Al. from the north. Germ. *kur*, *kor*, French *cuir*, is skin, hide; and Germ. *kurass*, Fr. *cuirasse*, Engl. *cuirass*, is a breastplate of hide, as *Lorica* from *Lorum*. Wachter however refers the German to the Latin word.

Cornicen, īnis, one that blows a horn. *Cornicinis* is from *cornu cano*. As *Fidicen*, īnis.

Cornicūlārius, a name of rank in the army, a petty officer, cornet. As distinguished by the *corniculum*, a little horn, an ornament presented by their generals to soldiers as a mark of merit.

Cornix, īcis, a crow or rook. Fr. κορώνη, κόρνη, whence *cornix*, as from Mater, Matris or from Μητρα, is Matrix, īcis.

Cornu, a horn; anything made of horn, as a hoof, lantern, &c. So, a trumpet, horn, as formerly made of horn. Anything in the form of a horn, as the horn of the moon; the wing of an army. “Quia tota acies sæpe ita disponitur, ut mediâ sinuatâ, curvatâque utrinque extremâ, Lunæ in cornua crescentis figura referatur.” F. So it is said of streams, as winding like horns. Wachter: “Horn, German; a very ancient word. Hebr. *keren*, Syr. *karna*, Arab. *karn*, Gr. κέρας, Lat. *cornu*, Armoric *corn*, *cern*, Goth. *haurn*.” As we find ἄκρωσ, ἄκρων, εὐκρωσ, εὐκρων, from κέρας; so from a word κέρωσ, neuter κέρων, transp. κέρω, might be formed *cornu*, as from Κερ-

κυρκα is formed *COrcyra*. Or fr. *κερρείς*, neut. *κερρέν*, *κεροῦν*, transp. *κερροῦ*.

Cornus, the cornel-tree. For *carnus* fr. *κρανεία*, *καρνεία*, as from *καρδία* is perhaps *cOrdis*. ¶ Forcellini seems to derive it fr. *cornu*: “*Cornus est materiei præduræ et cornu similis.*” So Turton: “From the hardness of its wood and branches, which are like HORN.”

Cōrolla, a little crown. For *coronella*.

Cōrollārium, something given over and above what is due, so named from its being customary to present distinguished actors and singers with a *corolla* over and above their usual hire. Hence it means a corollary to a proposition, &c.

Cōrōna, a crown, garland. Donnegan gives a “crown” as one of the meanings of *χορώνη*; and says elsewhere: “*Χορὸς* properly imports the circular movement of dancers in a ring. It is interpreted by Hesychius *κύκλος* and *στέφανος*. The derivative *χορωνὸς*, a circular wreath or crown, occurs in Athenæus 15; and from the same origin *chorona* for *corona*, Cic. Orat. 48, and Quintil. I. 5.”

Cōrōna, a ring or circling crowd of people. A ring of troops investing a place. A chain of hills extending in a circle. See above.

Cōrōna, the extremity of anything, especially if curved; as the highest projection of a wall or column, a cornice; &c. *Κορώνη*, *κορωνίς*.

Cōrōnis, *ἴdis*, the finish of anything. *Κορωνίς*.

Cōrōno, I crown; surround, &c. See the first and second *Corona*.

Corpulentus, one of a large (*corpus*) body. So *Vinum*, *Vinolentus*.

Corpus, a body. Fr. *χρόος*, a body; whence *croPus*, (as *λαῖας*, *laPis*) transp. *corpus*. ¶ Al. from *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree; Æol. *κορπός*. ¶ Wachter: “*Corper*, Germ., a body both living and dead. With the Welsh *corf* is a body or trunk of a body. The Sueci have *kropp* and the Islandi *krof* in the same sense. The English use *corps* of a dead body only. The French of a living one also. It is doubted whether the Latins took it from the Barbarians, or these from them. Pezronius contends for a Celtic, Stiler for a German, origin.” Quayle refers to Celtic *corp*.

Corrīgia, the latchet by which the shoe was fixed on, or more properly (*solebat corrigi*) was regulated.

Corrīgo, I put straight or right, direct. See *Rego*.

Corrōgo, I bring or get together by entreaty. Fr. *rogo*.

Corrūda, ———

Corrumpto pecuniâ, &c., I bribe. That is, I spoil, contaminate by means of money.

Cors: See *Chors*.

Cortex, the bark or rind of a tree. Fr. *κορτὸς*,¹ shorn, cut off; or capable of being so.

¹ Fr. *κέκορται* pp. of *κείρω*.

Or κορτὸς is stripped off. Budæus gives “erado, stringo” as meanings of κείρω; which apply better.¹

Corūna, a dying vat, a cauldron or kettle in which wood was dyed. Hence, the tripod from which the priestess of Apollo prophesied. For *croṭīna* fr. κέχρωται (whence χρωτίζω) pp. of χρώω or χρώζω, I colour, dye.

Cōrusco, I brandish; quiver, vibrate; flash, glitter, in reference to the vibration of light. Fr. κόρυς, a helmet. From its vibrations. Whence κορυθαίξις, κορυθαίολος, translated by Donnegan “a warrior wearing a helmet with a WAVING plume.”²

Corvus, a raven. A grapple-iron, pointed like a raven’s beak. For κόραξ, corVax, (as arVum, sylVa,) hence *corvus*. Or from κοράκειος, whence *coracivus*, *corcivus*, *corvus*.

Cōrybantes, priests of Cybele. Κορύβαντες.

Cōrylus, a hazel. Forcellini, Ainsworth, and Turton refer it to Gr. κόρυλος, which is however not in Stephens. Vossius in his Changes of Letters has: “A mutatur in O. *Corylus* à κάρυλος.”

Cōrymbus, a bunch or cluster of ivy-berries, &c. Κόρυμβος.

Cōryphæus, a leader, head of a party. Κορυφαῖος.

Cōrytos, a quiver. Γωρυτός.

Cos, *cōtis*, a rock, large

stone; a grindstone, whetstone. *Cotis* is for *cautis*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*. *Cos* for *cots*, *cotes*.

Cosmēta, a slave who had the care of the wardrobe. Κοσμητής, κοσμητά.

Cosmiānus, belonging to a perfumer called *Cosmos*. Juvenal: “*Cosmi toto mergatur aheno.*”

Cossim, on both the hips. For *cōxim* fr. *coxa*.

Cossis, *Cossus*: See Appendix.

Costa, a rib; a side. From *coaxata*, *coassata*, planked together; whence *cossata*, *costa*. The ribs are planked together. ¶ Al. for *composta*, or *congesta*. The *costæ* are *compositæ* and *congestæ*. ¶ Al. from *κυστή* fr. κέκυσται pf. pass. of κύω, whence κύτος, capacity, hollowness, cavity. As νηκτός, nOctis. ¶ Lhuyd notices the Armoric *kosten*.³

Costum, spikenard. Κόστος.

Cōthurnus, a buskin. Κόθογνος.

Cōtōneum, *Cōtōnium* malum, a quince. Altered from *cytonium*, *cydonium*, κυδώνιον, from *Cydon*, a city of Crete.

Cottābus, the sound made by lashing hides with a whip. Fr. κότταβος, the sound made by dashing wine into a cup. Or κότταβος (fr. κόπτω, Æol. κόττω,) was also the same as *cottabus*.

Cottāna, *Cōtāna*, *Cōtōna*, &c., a kind of small dry fig. From the Hebr. *caton*, small. Martial: “PARVAQUE venerunt *cottana*.” And, “Si majora forent *cottana*, ficus erat.” Hesychius has κόττανα.

¹ Others derive *corticis* from *corium tego*. As covering the skin or inner rind of the tree.

² Al. from κορύσσω, to butt with horns.

³ Al. from *consto*, *costo*, to stand firm. Al. from ὀστᾶ, bones.

Coturnix, a quail. Fr. ὄρνυξ, ὄρνυγος, whence ὄρνυγινός, transp. γοτυρινός, γοτυρινός, whence *coturnix*, like *Cornix*. ¶ Al. from γόρνυξ, (in Hesychius; same as ὄρνυξ,) whence γότυρξ, *coturax*. Compare *Spinturnix*.

Cotylya, a vessel or measure. Κοτύλη.

Cotytto, the Goddess of impudence and debauchery. Κότυτος and Κοτυτώ. “*Kotys deia*, says Rudbeck, is with us the goddess of love. He derives the name from Goth. *kota*, to be lascivious.” Jamieson.

Covinus, a warlike chariot or car in use among the Britons. Therefore a British word. Vossius says: “*Sanè covain* hodieque *Britannis est*, in *vehiculo vehere*.”

Coxa, the joint of the hip. For *coaxa*, fr. *coago*, *coaxi*, to drive together, to join. ¶ Al. from *coaxo*, *coasso*, I plank together.

Coxendix, the huckle-bone. Apparently from the same root as *coxa*.

Crābro, a hornet. For *cera-bro*, fr. κέρασ, a horn; whence we call it a Hornet. *Bro*, as Brus in *Crebrus*, that is *Creber*, and *Brum* in *Cribrum*, *Candelabrum*. ¶ Or for *cracibro* fr. *craceo*, used by Ennius in the sense of *graceo*, whence *gracilis*, slender, slender-waisted.

Craceo. See *Crabro* and *Gracilis*.

Crambē, a kind of colewort. Κράμβη.

Crāpūla, a surfeit. Κραιπάλη. As στραγγαλω, strangulo. Etym.

Cras, tomorrow. Fr. κρᾶσις, a mixing, coalescing. Somewhat as ἐχθές is “yesterday,” from ἐχθην a. l. p. of ἐχω; so as to express a holding or joining on with the day present. ¶ Al. from κράσας, i. e. κατὰ κράσας, “ob oculos.”

Crassus, fat, gross, thick, coarse, big. Fr. κρᾶσις,¹ (as *Kρησσα* from *Κρησις*) Doric for κρῆσις from κρέας, flesh. “A multâ carne.” V. ¶ Al. from Germ. *gross*, gross.

Crastinus, of tomorrow. Fr. *cras*. As *Diu*, *Diutinus*.

Crāter, *Crātēra*, a bowl, goblet, basin; the basin or hollow on the top of *Ætna*. Κρατήρ.

Crātes, a hurdle. Fr. the Germ. *krat*, a wicker basket. Compare our *crate*, *grate*, *grating*. ¶ Or, if the German is from the Latin, *crates* is (“*haud dubiè*,” says Wachter) fr. κρατέω, κρατώ, to hold firmly. “A κρατέω, teneo, vincio, apprehendo,” says Dacier. From its wattled nature. But the A in *κρατώ* is short. ¶ Al. from κέρραται, pp. of κράω for κεράω, I mix; as made of twigs intermixed or blended with one another, i. e. wattled.

Crēber, thick, close, frequent. For *creviber* (as *Crementum* for *Crevimentum*, *Nomen* for *Novimen*) fr. *creresco*, *crevi*, which is said of things becoming thicker or more numerous. Cicero: “*Mihi absenti creverunt amici*.” *Ber*, as in *Celeber*;

¹ Donnegan has the word.

Facio, Faciber, Faber; Mulceo, Mulciber. Compare also *brum* in *crebrum* with *Cribrum*, *Candelabrum*, *Cerebrum*.

Crēdo, I lend or trust money to; entrust or consign to one's care; I trust another's assertions, &c. Fr. *χρηδῶ* fut. 2. of *χρήζω*, same as *χράω*, I give as a loan, lend.

Crēdūlus, easy of belief. Qui facile *credit*.

Crēmentum, an increase. For *crevimentum* fr. *cresco*, *crevi*, as *Novi*, *Novimen*, *Nomen*.

Crēmia, dry sticks for burning. Fr. *cremo*.

Crēmo: See Appendix.

Crēmor, thick juice. From *κέρριμαι*, *κρίμαι*, pp. of *κρίνω*, to sever. "Propriè est pingue illud quod a lacte *SECERNITUR*." F. ¶ Al. from the north. Germ. *kreima*,¹ Engl. *cream*.

Crenæ, ———

Creo, I make, create, form. Fr. *χρῆγ*, the hand, gen. *χερὸς*, whence a word *χερῆω*, *χρέω*, *creo*, I form or model with the hand, "tracto manu." *Cereo* (the same as *creo*) is mentioned by Varro. ¶ Al. from *κράω*, whence *κραίνω*, (as *βαίνω* from *βάω*), I effect, complete. ¶ Al. from *κεράω*, *κράω*, I mix. That is, I bring into being, by properly mixing the constituent parts.²

Crēp̄rus, uncertain, doubtful. From *κρέφας*, obscurity; changed to *crephas* to suit the ear, (Com-

pare *Crisso* and *Groma*) and to *crepas* by dropping the aspirate.

Crēp̄ida, a slipper, sandal; shoe. Fr. *κηπίς*, gen. *κηπίδος*. ¶ Al. from *crepo*. From the noise of slippers.

Crēp̄ido, the foundation or ground of a pillar. *Κρηπίς*, ἴδος.

Crēp̄ido, the edge or brink of a bank, the brow of a rock; a rock. Fr. *κηπίς*, ἴδος, which *Donnegan* translates (inter alia) "the bank of a river."³ On the words of *Festus*, "*Crepidines*, saxa prominentia," *Dacier* remarks: "Propriè, *BASIS saxorum*." Referring to *κηπίς*, a base. ¶ Or from *crepo*, as from *Libet* is *Libido*. Against which the waves (*crepant*) rattle as they beat. "Littus ab undis verberatum fragorem edit." *W*.

Crēp̄itacūlum, a child's rattle. Fr. *crepo*, *crepitem*, *crepito*.

Crēpo, I make a noise, rattle, clatter, &c. Fr. *κρέκω*, I beat, knock.⁴ P from K, as *λύκος*, *lupus*.

Crēp̄undia, children's playthings, as bells, rattles, &c. Fr. *crepo*. See *Crepitaculum*.

Crēpuscūlum, the twilight. Fr. *κρέφας*, twilight. See *Creperus*.

Cresco, I increase. For *crascesco* or *crudesco*.

Cressa, a Cretan woman. *Κρήσσα*.

Crēta, chalk. "From the island of *Crete*; either because

¹ Todd's Johnson in *Cream*.

² Al. from *κτίσω*, of the same meaning as *creo*; fut. *κτίσω*, *κτιῶ*, whence *crio*, (somewhat as from *κρέφας* is *cReperus*), *creo*.

³ "*Κρηπίς* dicitur etiam τὸ περίθεμα τῶν ἐγχύτων πλακούντων, ut docet *Hesychius*. Quibus verbis videtur significare *MARGINEM* illarum placentarum." *Steph*.

⁴ "*Βοῦν* πτέρωσι κρέκειν, To produce a noise by striking with the wings." *Dr*.

the best chalk came from it, or from places near it, chiefly from Cimōlus [whence Cimolia Terra is chalk]; or because, wherever it came from, it was imported by the Cretan merchants, which was a sufficient reason for this name to be given to it." F. Compare Eretria.

Crētio, the formality of entering on an inheritance. Actus *cernendī* hæreditatem. Fr. *cerno*, *cretum*.

Crētūra, the siftings of corn. Fr. *cerno*, *cretum*.

Crētus, born, sprung. "From *creatus* by syncope, if we consider the meaning; from *cresco*, *cretum*, if we consider analogy." F.

Crībrum, a sieve. For *cernibrum* or *crevibrum* fr. *cerno*, *crevi*, to sift. As *Brum* is added in *Cerebrum*, *Candelabrum*. ¶ Or for *crinibrum* fr. *κρίνω*, to sift. Compare *Crinis*, *Crimen*, *Discrimen*. ¶ "From Hebr. *crib*." Tt.

Crīmen, a charge, accusation, arraignment; the fault or crime, the subject of the charge. Fr. *κρίμα*, condemnation. ¶ Al. for *criminen* fr. *κρίνω*.

Crīmīnor, I accuse. Fr. *crimen*, *inis*.

Crīnis, the hair. Fr. *κρίνω*, to separate. Properly said of the hair divided into locks and tresses. "Propriè notat pilos DISCRIMINATOS." V.

Crispus, curled, wreathed, waved. Tooke: "From the Anglo-Saxon *cirspan*, [transp. *crispan*], to curl, wreathe; whence Engl. *crisp*."¹

Crisso, libidinosè lumbis et femoribus fluctuo; propriè mulierum, ut Ceveo virorum. "Omnino a κρίζω, quod inter alia notat, libidine prurio." V. *Κρίζω*, fut. *κρίσω*, unde *cnisso*, et euphoniæ gratiâ *crisso*. Seu a *κρίζω*, *κρίσσω*, *κρίσσω*, *κρίσσω*. ¶ Aut a *κινύσσω*, moveo; unde *κινύσσω*, *cnysso*, *cnisso*, *crisso*.

Crista, the tuft or plume on the head of a bird; the crest or plume on the top of a helmet. For *crysta*, (as *Sylva*, *Silva*), from *κορυστή*, (*κρυστά*), lifted up, raised. ¶ Al. from *κόρυς*, a helmet with a horse-hair crest; whence *κορύσσω*, I arm with the *κόρυς*; pp. *κεκόρυσται*, whence *κορυστή*, *κρυστή*. ¶ Todd notices Sax. *cræsta*.

Crīticus, a critic. *Κριτικός*.

Crōbŷlus, a knot of hair on the forehead. *Κρόβυλος*.

Crōcio, I croak like a raven. Fr. *κρώζω*, pf. *κέκρωχα*, *κρώχα*. ¶ Al. from *κόραξ*, *κόρακος*, (*κρόκος*), the raven. ¶ Al. from the sound.

Crōcōdŷlus, a crocodile. *Κροκόδειλος*.

Crōcōta, a woman's garment of a saffron color. *Κροκωτός*; or *κροκωτή*.

Crōcotta, a mongrel beast in Æthiopia. Written by the Greek writers *κροκόττας*, *κροκούττας*.

Crōcum, *Crōcus*, saffron. *Κρόκον*, *κρόκος*.

Crōtālum, a kettle-drum, cymbal. *Κρόταλον*.

Crūcio, I torture, afflict, dis-

¹ "Kraus, (Germ.) *crispus*, tortus.

Camb. *crych*, Belg. *kroes*. Cognata cum Lat. *crispus*." W.

tress. From the tortures (*crucis*) of the cross.

Crūdēlis, savage, cruel. Fr. *crudeo* fr. *crudus*, as *Fides*, *Fidelis*. So *ᾠρὸς* is not only raw, but cruel. Compare *Atrox*.

Crūdus, raw, fresh, new-made. For *cruīdus* fr. *cruor*, as *Algor*, *Algidus*. Properly said of a wound yet flowing with gore. "Qui est adhuc in *cruore*." V. Pliny has: "*Crudum* adhuc vulnus medentium manus reformidat."

Cruentus, stained with blood; delighting in blood. Fr. *cruor*.

Crūmēna, *Crūmīna*, a leather bag, purse. For *crubena* fr. *κρυβῶ* fut. 2. of *κρύπτω*, to hide. Somewhat as *Habeo*, *Habena*. Or fr. *κέκρυμαι*, (*κρύμμαι*), pp. of *κρύπτω*. ¶ Al. for *cremena* fr. *κρεμάω*, *κρεμῶ*, to suspend. Defined by Nonius, "Sacculus e brachio aut collo **DEPENDENS**."¹

Cruor, blood from a wound, gore. Fr. *κρύος*, *Æol.* *κρύορ*, ice, congelation. The Glossary of Philoxenus explains *cruor* by *αἷμα πεπηγὸς*, congealed blood.²

Crūpellārii or *Cruppellārii*, soldiers armed cap-a-pie. As some say, for *crubellariū* fr. *κρυβῶ*, fut. 2. of *κρύπτω*, I hide; hence, cover over so that the body is hidden and protected.

¹ Al. from *κέκρουμαι* pp. of *κρούω*, to beat. As, being suspended from the body, it beat against the body, as persons moved.

² "*Grau*, (Germ.) sanguis, præcipuè effusus. Vox antiquissima. Lat. *cruor*, *Cambr. crau*, *Sorabis krei*, *Bohemis krew*." W.

¶ But it is probably a Gaulish word. They belonged to the *Hedui*, a people of Gaul: "Adduntur e servitiis gladiatorum destinati, quibus more gentico continuum ferri tegimen, (*crupellarios* vocant) inferendis ictibus inhabiles, accipiendis impenetrabiles." Tacitus.

Crus, *crūris*, the leg. Fr. *κρύος*, (as *Mors* from *Μόρως*), ice, congelation; by the same metaphor by which *crusta*, a crust of ice frozen, is used for a shell or external coat with which any thing is enveloped. So that *crus* will mean properly the shell of the leg. ¶ Al. from *σκῦρος*, hard, indurated; whence *σκρύος*, *κρύος*, as *Fallo* from *Σφάλλω*, then *crus*. Or *σκῦρος*, *σκύρος*, *σκρύς*, *κρύς*.³

Crusma, a timbrel. *Κροῦσμα*.

Crusta, a crust of ice frozen; hence a shell or external coat by which any body is enveloped. Fr. *κρυστή* whence *κρύσταλλος*, ice.

Crustulum, a wafer. "Quodd in tenuem *crustam* percoctum." F.

Crustum, a cake with a hard (*crusta*) case, as a bun, simnel.

Crux, *crūcis*, a cross, the instrument of punishment. From fut. *τρήξω*, or fut. 2. *τρήχῶ*, of *τρήχω*, I torment. *Τέτορες* and *Κέτορες* were the same. So *Κείνος* and *Τήνος*. So from *Τίς* was *Κίς*, whence *Quis*. Somewhat similarly T is changed to P in

³ Al. from *σκέλος*, the leg; whence *σκέλος*, *σκλοῦς*, *κλοῦς*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*), *clus*, then *crus*, as from *γλάμα* is probably *gRamia*, and as the later Greeks changed *fLagellum* into *φράγελλον*.

libra for liPra from λῖτρα. Compare also Trans. ¶ Al. from the northern languages. Welsh *croës*,¹ Angl. *cross*, Germ. *creuz*. The German however Wachter seems to deduce from the Latin.

Crypta, a vault, grotto. Κρύπτη.

Cryptoporticus, a close or covered gallery. Fr. κρυπτός, hidden; and *porticus*.

Crystallum, *Crystallus*, κρύσταλλος.

Cubiculum, a bed-chamber. Fr. *cubo*.

Cubile, a couch. Fr. *cubo*. So Bovile.

Cubital, a cushion to lean on. That is, for the *cubitus*. Some understand it of a foresleeve for the arm from the (*cubitus*) elbow downwards.

Cubitus, the arm below the elbow; the elbow; the measure from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, a cubit. Κύβιτον.

Cubo, I lie down. Fr. κυβῶ fut. 2. of κύπτω, I bend my head; i. e. downwards on a couch. I incline myself on a couch.

Cubus, a cube. Κύβος.

Cucullus: See Appendix.

Cuculus, a cuckoo. Gr. κόκκυξ, υκος, Germ. *guguck*, Dan. *kuckuck*, Welsh *cwccw*. Perhaps immediately from κόκκυκος, or κόκκυκος, whence *cococulus*, *coculus*, *cocūlus*, *cucūlus*.

Cuculus, a debaucher of other men's wives. For the

cuckoo is said to suck the eggs of other birds and lay her own to be hatched in their place. *Cuculus* is a term of reproach in Horace, Sat. I, 7, 31, where Dr. Francis remarks: "Many wise reasons are given why this bird should be a term of reproach, for such it is in almost all languages. The best account of it is that the cuckoo sleeps half the year, and leaves the care of his family to others."²

Cucūma, a vessel of brass, in form like a (*cucumis*) cucumber.

Cucūmis, a cucumber. Fr. κέκυμαι, pp. of κύω, to swell, to be tumid; whence *cumis*, *cucumis*. ¶ Al. from σικυός, whence *cicwis*, *cicumis*, *cucumis*. Vossius adduces Gr. κικυός.

Cucurbīta, a gourd. A cupping-glass, from the form. For *cucurvita*, reduplicated from *curvus*, (as Πολύς, Ποπολύς, Populus) from its curved form. Pers. *corbos*: Germ. *kurbs*.

Cūdo, *ēre*: See Appendix.

Cūdo, a cap of raw-skin used instead of a helmet. Fr. κύτος, skin, hide. As æDes from αἶτος. ¶ Al. from κώδιον, a skin. As φῶρ, fUr. ¶ Al. from κώδεια, or κωδῖς (in Hesychius), a head. As fitted for the head.

Cui, to whom. From *qui*, gen. *quius* or *quius*, *cujus*, dat. *quīi*, *cui*. ¶ Or, (as *cui* was anciently *quoi*,) *qui* may have

¹ Todd's Johnson in Cross.

² Pliny: "*Cuculum*: Exprobratio fœda putantium vites per imitationem cantūs alitis temporariæ, quam *cuculum* vocant; dedecus enim habetur opprobriumque merito falcem ab illâ volucre in vite deprehendi."

made in the dative *quoi*, from Gr. λόγι, i. e. λόγι. Valpy states that Domino was anciently Dominoi. ¶ Al. from *cois*, dat. *coii*: See Cujus. Or from καῖ i. e. κῶϊ, *quoi*.

Cūjas, of what country. Fr. *cujus*. As from Noster, Nostra, is Nostras.

Cūjus, of whom, of what. For *cuius*, *quius* or *quius*, from *qui*, *quis*, as from Ille is Illius. ¶ Or, as *cujus* was anciently written *quoius* or *quojus*, from an ancient nominative *quos*, whence *quoius*, *quojus*. ¶ If *quis* is from κῶϊς, whence κῶϊς, *quis*;—then from *cois* we should have *coiius*, *quoius*, *quojus*. ¶ Jamieson notices Mæso-Goth. *quhis*.

Culcitra, the tick of a bed, mattress, cushion, pillow. Fr. *calco*, as Lubricus from Lābor. As made up of wool, feathers, &c. trodden down hard. Somewhat as στιβάς fr. στειβω, ἔστιβον.

Cūleus, a sack or bag; a liquid measure. Fr. κουλεός, as μΟΥσα, mUsa.

Cūlex, *icis*, a gnat. For *cutilex*, *cutilicis*, fr. *cutis* and *lacio*, whence *laccio*. As fretting the skin.

Cūligna, a bowl. Κυλίχνη.

Cūlina, a kitchen, place where meat is dressed. For *colina* fr. κόλον, food. Where food is prepared. ¶ Al. for *coquina*, *coquina*, fr. *coquo*. A place for cooking. ¶ Al. from *colo*. “Quodd ibi *colebant* ignem,” says Varro. Or, quodd ibi *colebant* (i. e. at-

tended to, were busy about) *cibos*.

Culmen, the roof of a house, as covered (*culmis*) with reeds. Sidonius: “Et casa cui *CULMO CULMINA* tecta forent.” Also, the top or ridge of a house; the summit of anything.

Culmus, a stalk of corn. For *calmus* fr. κάλαμος or καλάμη. As Μαλακώ, Mulceo. It would seem that κάλαμος and μαλακός were changed to κόλομος and μολοκός (as we find both μολοχή and μαλαχή), whence Colmus and Molceo, Culmus and Mulceo.

Culpa, a fault, offence; blame. Fr. πλοκή, entanglement; i. e. in error. As ἀμπλακέω, to err, is not ill derived fr. α or ἀνά and πλέκω, α. 2. ἔπλακον. Fr. πλοκή, πλοκά, transp. κλοπά, (as Μορφα, Forma,) κολπά, will be *colpa*, *culpa*. Or thus: πλοκά, πολκά, κολπά, *culpa*. ¶ Al. from κλοπή, explained by Donnegan, “theft—an action performed by stealth.” Hence κολπή, *colpa*, *culpa*. “Fraus,” guile, dishonesty, is explained generally by Forcellini as “a fault, offence, trespass, crime.” ¶ Al. from the oriental *chalaph*, *calph*, to pass beyond, transgress.

Cultello, I cut even or reduce to a level by measuring with a plumb-line, and cutting off the higher parts (*cultello*) with a knife. “*Cultri* enim nomine intelligitur vomer, qui rectus terram in arando secat.” F.

Culter, a knife. Properly, a pruning knife. Fr. *colo*, *cultum*, to prune. ¶ Al. from κολούω, to mutilate; pf. κεκό-

λουται, κέκολται, whence *colter*, *culter*. ¶ Al. from κέλλω, to drive; pp. κέκολται. For *culter* is used of the coulter of a plough. Hence some derive *culter* fr. *colo*, *cultum*, i. e. *colo* terram.

Cultum, supine of *colo*. For *colitum*, *coltum*.

Cŭllullus, a pot, jug. Fr. *κύλιξ*, *κύλικος*, a cup; whence *culiculus*, *culiclus*, *culillus*, *culullus*.¹

Cŭlus, the fundament. Fr. *κωλή*, the haunch or hind-quarter of an animal. So from φΩρὸς is *fŪris*.

Cŭm, when. For *quum*, *quom*. That is, Secundum or In *quom* diem. Somewhat as ὄτε is for ὄτε, ᾗτε, i. e. *χρόνω*. ¶ Al. from καὶ ὄν, i. e. καὶ ὄν κατὰ χρόνον. See *Tum*.

Cŭm . . . *tum* . . ., both . . . and . . . Thus, "*Cŭm* amavit me, *tum* auxit beneficiis," When he did the one, at the same time he did the other. He did both the one and the other at the same time.

Cum, with. For *com*, as in *Commendo*, *Committo*. Fr. ὄμοῦ, together with; whence ὄμ, *com*, as *Ceterus* from ἕτερος. ¶ Al. from σὺν, whence *sum*, as in *librum* from *λόγος*; then *cum*.

Cum in composition increases the force of the simple verb, as in *Comprobo*, *Collaudo*. If one thing is put (*cum*) with another, that other thing is increased.

Cŭmēra, a corn-basket, meal-tub. Fr. κέχυμαι pp. of χύω, to pour, or to heap up. *Era*,

as in *Arcera*, *Patera*. ¶ Or fr. κέχυμαι pp. of χύω, I heap up. As from Ὕμους is *Humerus*.

Cŭmīnum, the herb cummin. *Kŭmion*.

Cŭmŭlus, a heap. Fr. *cumus* fr. κέχυμαι pp. of χύω, same as χέω, χόω, to heap up. ¶ Or fr. χᾶμα, a mound. As from Ὕμους is *Humerus*. ¶ Or fr. κέχυμαι pp. of κύω, to swell.²

Cŭnābŭla, a cradle in which new-born infants are wrapped up. Some understand it of baby linen. Fr. *cunæ*. As *Venor*, *Venabula*.

Cŭnæ, a cradle. Fr. *κοινά*, dirty, (as from *Ποινῆ* is *Punio*,) or fr. *cunio*, I dirty. *Facciolati*: "*Cuna*, in quâ pueruli *cuniant*." ¶ Al. from κύος, as belonging to infants. But κύος is not an infant, but a fœtus.

Cuncti, all together, the whole. Fr. *conjuncti*, *cojuncti*, *counci*.

Cunctor: See Appendix.

Cŭneus, a wedge. *Haigh*: "*Fr. κώνος*, a cone, anything ending in a point." *Eus*, as in *Alveus*, *Ferreus*. Ω into ũ, as φΩρος, *fŪris*.

Cŭnīcŭlus, a rabbit. *Κόνικλος*,³ *κόνικλος*.⁴ Hence a mine, from the burrowing of a rabbit. *Martial*: "*Gaudet in effossis habitare cuniculus antris: Monstravit tacitas hostibus ille vias.*"

Cŭnīla, savory. *Κονίλη*.

Cŭnio, I make (*cœnum*) dung. As *pŒna*, *pŪnio*.

² Al. from *cum*, together with.

³ Mentioned by *Ælian* and *Athenæus*.

⁴ Mentioned by *Polybius*.

¹ Al. from *culeus*, a bag.

Cūpa, the same as *copa*, *caupa*.

Cūpa, *cuppa*, a large cask, butt, vat. Fr. *κύπη*, a hollow; whence *κύπελλον*, a bowl. Todd: “*Cupp*, Sax. *Cup*, Welsh. *Kop*, Dutch. *Kupp*, Iceland. *Kub* and *Kubba*, Pers. *Κύββα*, Greek. in Hesychius.” *Κύβη* in Greek is a head from its roundness, to which *cupa* is allied.

Cupēdia, nice dishes, delicate victuals. From *cupa*, *copa*, *caupa*. As being sold at taverns, &c. ¶ Al. from *cupēdo*, strong desire, greediness.

Cupēdo or *Cuppēdo*, strong desire. Fr. *cupere*, somewhat as from *Torpere* is *Torpedo*. Lucretius seems to double the P, to make the U long.

Cupella, a kind of cup. Fr. *κύπελλον*. - Or fr. *cupa*.

Cūpīdo, desire. Fr. *cupio*. As *Lubet*, *Lubido*.

Cūpio, I desire. Fr. *κύπτω* or *κύπω*, or fr. *κυβῶ* fut. 2. of *κύπτω*, I incline myself forwards. As we say, To be inclined to a thing, and as we speak of one's Inclination.

Cūpressus, a cypress. *Κυπάρισσος*.

Cuprum, a kind of copper. For *cyprum*, as coming from *Cyprus*. Whence it is called *Æs Cyprium*.

Cur, why? For *quare*, *quar'*, *gur*, *cur*, as perQUAtio, perCUtio. ¶ Or for *cui rei*.

Cūra, care, anxiety, sorrow; thought, attention, study. Fr. *curo*, and this from *κουρέω*, *κουρῶ* for *κορέω*, *κορῶ*, I take care of.

¶ Al. from *κουρίζω*, which Donnegan explains, “to rear or bring up boys,—to take care of, to cherish.” ¶ Haigh: “From *κῦρος*, authority, command.” ¶ Al. from the Gothic *kar*, *kara*, Saxon *car*, *care*, Armoric *cur*.¹

Curcūlio and *Gurgūlio*: See Appendix.

Cūrēēs, certain Cretan priests. *Κύρητες*.

Cūria, a place where the Senate bestowed its (*curam*) attention to the state, sat and consulted. ¶ Or *curia* is fr. *κουρίζω*, to take care of; fut. *κουρίσω*, *κουριῶ*.

Cūria. Romulus divided the people into three tribes, and each tribe into ten *curiæ*; which *curiæ* met together at the Curiata Comitia to bestow their (*curam*) attention to public affairs, and to pass laws which were called *Leges Curiatæ*. Some suppose that *curia* was properly a hall or moot-house which belonged to every one of these divisions. But *curia* seems to denote properly rather the divisions of the people than places where they met. ¶ Vossius supposes that these *curiæ* were called from the *curiæ* or chapels where the priests bestowed their (*curam*) attention to sacred things; and from priests being appointed to all of these *curiæ*.

¹ Al. from *κηράω*, *κηρῶ*, whence *κηράνω*, I have care, anxiety after. But why *ū* for *ē*? ¶ Al. from *ἄρα*, care. As *Caula* from *Αλά*.

Cūrio, he who performed sacred rites in a *curia* or temple. Also, lean, meagre. That is, wasted (*curá*) with pining.

Curio, a crier,———

Cūrīosus, one who is careful or too careful and minute. Qui multam seu nimiam adhibet curam.

Cūro, I take care of. See Cura.

Currĭcŭlum, a small (*currus*) chariot. A chariot race.

Curro: See Appendix.

Currūca,———

Currus, a chariot, car. Fr. *currĕ*. Adam: "The vehicles used in races were called *currus*, (à *currendo*) from their velocity, having only two wheels, by whatever number of horses they were drawn." ¶ Al. from the North. See Carrus.

Curtus, curtailed, shortened, mutilated. For *cortus* fr. κείρω pp. of κείρω, to clip. That is, from a word κερτός, clipped. ¶ Al. for *crutus*, (as Certus for Cretus,) fr. κέρχουται pp. of κρούω, to batter. ¶ "Anglo-Sax. *scyrt*, *sceort*, Engl. *short*, Belg. *kort*, Lat. *curtus*." W.

Cūrŭlis, belonging to a chariot. For *currulis* fr. *currus*, as Māmilla from Mamma, Fārīna from Farris. "Juno *curulis*, i. e. quæ *curru* per aëra fertur. *Curules* triumphii, i. e. in quibus triumphator *curru* Urbem invehitur; in ovationibus equo utebantur aut pedibus. *Curules* ludi, i. e. circenses, in quibus *currus* maxime agitabantur." F. The Sella *Curulis*,

Etym.

says Gellius, was a chair of state, placed in a CHARIOT, in which the head officers of Rome were carried into council. Whence the term "*Curulis magistratus*" is supposed to originate. "But however right," says Forcellini, "Gellius is in the derivation, (though some derive it from the *Cures*,¹ a town of the Sabines,) in the fact he seems to be mistaken. For Pliny (vii. 43) relates that the Roman people granted to L. Metellus, a man who had filled the highest offices of state and was now old and blind, what they never granted to any one from the building of Rome, that, as often as he went to the Senate, he should be carried (*curru*) in a chariot." However this may be reconciled, Festus writes: "*Curules equi, quadrigales. Curules magistratus appellati sunt, quia curru vehebantur.*"

Curvus, curved, crooked. Fr. γυρός, whence *gurvus*, *gurvus* (as arVum, sylVa), *curvus*. ¶ Al. from κερτός, Æol. κερπός, whence *curvus*. Compare Clivus.

Cuspis, the point of a weapon. Fr. *cusum*. "For the end of a spear (*cuditur*) is beaten so as to end in a point. As Cæsum, Cæspes; so Cusum, Cuspis." V. ¶ Or, under the same notion, fr. κέκοψαι pp. of κόπτω, I

¹ "Obstat quod Florus et alii dicunt, Tarquinium Priscum, ut alia imperii decora insigniaque, ita et sellas *curules* ab Hetruscis sumpsisse, non a *Curibus*." V.

beat; whence κόψις, *copsis*, *cospis*, *cuspis*. ¶ “From Chald. *caspa*, a shell or bone, with which spears were formerly pointed.” Tt.

Custōdio, I guard. Fr. *custos*, *custodis*.

Custos, a guard, keeper. Fr. *custo*, *cumsto*, or for *costos* fr. *costo*, *consto*, I stand with or by another to defend or watch him. So *Assisto* is to help, and *παρίσταμαι* is to defend.¹

Cūtis, the skin. Fr. κύτος which is used as well as σκυτός or σκύτος, whence some derive *cutis*, as Σφάλλω, Fallo.

Cyāneus, of a bright blue color. Κυάνεος.

Cyāthus, a cup, goblet; liquid measure. Κύαθος.

Cybea, a merchant-vessel. Fr. κύπη, (in Hesychius) a kind of ship. ¶ Or fr. κύβη, whence κύμβη, *cymba*, a boat.

Cybebē, Cybele. Κυβήβη.

Cybele, Cybele. Κυβέλη.

Cybium, a square piece of salted tunny fish. Κύβιον.

Cyclas, a robe worn by women, of a round form. Κυκλάς.

Cyclīcus, one who writes of nothing but antiquated stories, as the rape of Helen, &c. Κύκλικος.

Cyclops, a Cyclops. Κύκλωψ.

Cygnus, *Cygnus*, a swan. Κύκνος.

Cydonia mala, quinces. From the city of *Cydon*.

Cygnus. See *Cygnus*.

Cylindrus, a cylinder, roller;

a gem of a cylindrical form. Κύλινδρος.

Cȳma, a young shoot of cabbage. Fr. κύμα, which is used in this sense.

Cymatilis, of a cerulean color. That is, of the color (κυμάτων) of the waves. “*Hic UNDAS imitatur, habet quoque nomen ab UNDIS,*” says Ovid.

Cymba, a pinnace, skiff. Κύμβη.

Cymbium, a cup resembling a boat. Κύμβιον.

Cynicus, like a dog, snarling, churlish. Κυνικός. Hence *Cynici*, the Cynics, Κυνικοί.

Cyniphes. See *Cinifes*.

Cynōsūra, the Lesser Bear. Κυνοσουρά.

Cyparissus, a cypress. Κυπάρισσος.

Cypēros, the herb galingle. Κύπειρος.

Cyprus, the herb privet. Κύπρος.

Cythēra, Venus. Ovid has “*Veneri sacra Cythēra.*”

Cytisus, the shrub trefoil. Κύτισος.

D.

Dactylus, a date, the fruit of the palm. Also, a dactyl. Δάκτυλος.

Dadalus, skilfully wrought; skilful. Δαίδαλος.

Damon, a good or evil genius. Δαίμων.

Dalmatica vestis, a kind of garment with sleeves. As first woven in *Dalmatia*.

Dāma, a doe. δῆμα, fear, as κλάβρον is a dialectic form of

¹ Al. from κηδεστής, used like κηδεμών, a protector. Hence κηεστής or κηστής.

κλεῖθρον. Horace: "PAVIDÆ natarunt Æquore *damæ*." ¶ Some write *damma* fr. κεμμᾶς, Æol. τεμμᾶς, whence *demma*, *damma*.¹

Dāmascēna pruna, damsons. As coming from *Damascus*.

Damno, I condemn; give over to another by judgment, bind over. Fr. *damnum*.

Damnum, damage, hurt, loss; loss of goods or life by judgment or condemnation. Fr. δάπανον, cost, expense, waste; whence *dapnum*, *damnum*, as *Supremus*, *Supmus*, *Summus*. *Donnegan* translates δαπανητικός by "ruinous." *Forcellini* thus explains *Dispendum*: "Expense, cost, charge, detriment, loss, damage." ¶ Al. for *dennūm* fr. *demo*.

Dan', for *Dasne*?

Dānistā, a usurer. Δανειστής.

Daphnē, a laurel. Δάφνη.

Daps, *dāpis*, a feast, banquet; repast, meal, food. *Dapis* is for *daīs* fr. δαῖς, a feast; as *λαῶς*, *laPis*.

Dapsilis, sumptuous, liberal, abundant. Δαψιλής.

Dardānārius, a forestaller who buys up corn or other commodities to sell them dearer. So called from *Dardanus*, a magician, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Apuleius*, &c. *Columella*: "*Dardaniā* veniant artes." *Turnebus* adds: "Quasi magicis artibus

annonam in sua horrea convertant et caritatem inducant; eorum instar qui in Legg. XII. Tab. fruges alienas EXCANTARE dicuntur."

Dārīus, a coin. Δάρειος, Δάρεικος.

Dātātīm, by giving from one to another, as in tossing a ball from hand to hand. Fr. *do*, *datum*.

Dātīvus casus, the dative case. That case which is put after words signifying that we give to any one. Fr. *do*, *datum*.

De, from. Properly, at a distance from, separately from. It is from δι—, as in *δίστημι*, I place apart from; *διόγιζω*, I separate one from another. ¶ Al. from δαίω, (*dæo*) I sever. ¶ Al. from —θε, (as Θεός, *Deus*), in οὐρανόςθε, from heaven.

De—, as in *Deamo*, signifies very much. It seems here to mean "out," as we say *To fight it out*, &c.; and as *Ex* in *Expugno*. So *De* in *Debello* is to finish a war. Or *de* is here δι, i. e. διὰ, thoroughly.

Dea, a goddess. Fr. θεά. So *Daughter* is allied to *θυγάτηρ*, i. e. *Θύγτηρ*. And *Deer* to *θήρ*. And *Door* to *θύρα*. So we have *murder* and *murDer*, *burthen* and *burDen*. So our *THank* is *German Dank*.

Dēbeo, I owe, am in debt. For *dehabeo*, as *Debilis* for *Dehabilis*. *De* deprives: *Non aut minus habeo*. See *Debilis*. ¶ Al. for *de aliis habeo*, *de re alienâ habeo*, I hold what is another's. Somewhat as *χρᾶομαι*, to use, is also to borrow. *Phædrus*:

¹ "Dam-hirsch, caper alpinus, rupicapra. Lat. *dama*, Anglo-Sax. *da*, Angl. *doe*, Suec. *danhirt*. *Dam* est a Scythica *thamb*, arcus. Dicitur de rupicapra, quia cornua habet retrorsum curvata instar *ARCUS*, non palmata aut digitata ut *ceruus*." W.

“Reddidi quicquid *debui*,” i. e. *de alieno habui*, or *de alio habui*.

Dēbilis, feeble, infirm. Fr. *de* and *habilis*, capable of or fit for doing anything, as in Ovid: “*Ætas bello habilis*.” *De* expresses privation, as in *Defectus*. It expresses taking (*de*) from.

Dēcānus, one who had the charge of (*decem*) ten men, so as to be himself the eleventh.

Dēcas, the sum of ten. Δεκάς.

Dēcem, ten. Fr. δέκα, as 'Επτά, Septa, Septem.

Dēcember, the tenth month from March. Fr. *decem*. As Septem, September. *Ber*, as in Faber, Mulciber.

Dēcēris, a ship with ten banks of oars. Δεκήρης.

Dēcermīna, refuse. Fr. *cerno*, I sever: whence *cernimen*, *cernimen*. Compare Excrementum.

Dēcet, it is behaving, meet, right, proper. Fr. δέει, as σπέος, spēcus.

Dēcēdo, I determine, decide. That is, I cut off the causes of dissension. Some understand it of cutting off something on each side from the parties at issue.

Dēcies, ten times. Fr. *decem* or δέκα.

Dēcīmānus, one of the (*decimæ*) tenth legion. A gatherer of the tenth or tithe.

Dēcīmānus, *Dēcūmānus*, the biggest. Ovid: “Qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes: Posterior nono est undecimoque prior.” The Greeks called every third wave the greatest; whence they said metaphorically τριχυμία κακῶν for the greatest evil. Some suppose

decimanus so called from the number ten being thought sacred by the Pythagoreans.

Dēcīmānus, of a viler or worse sort. “For, what was collected (*decimando*) in tithing, was of a worse kind than that which remained.” V. The genuineness of the reading is doubted.¹

Dēcīmāna porta, the gate in a camp nearest to an enemy. As being the biggest. See above. ¶ Or as being guarded by the troops (*decimæ* legionis) of the tenth legion.

Dēcīmānus limes. Adam: “Vineyards, as fields, were divided by cross-paths, called *Limites*. The breadth of them was determined by law. A path from east to west was called *decumanus* limes, from the measure *denūm* [i. e. *decem*] actuum, of ten furrows.”

Dēcūmo, I take every (*decimum*) tenth man for punishment.

Dēcūmus, tenth. Fr. *decem*, as Septem, Septimus.

Dēcūpio, I deceive. Fr. *capio*, to take, to take unawares. Johnson explains To TAKE (inter alia) “to catch by surprise or artifice—to entrap, to catch in a snare.” *De* means thoroughly. Or *decipio* is to seize and lead (*de*) from the straight path.

Dēcūpūla, a snare, gin. Fr. *decipio*. So Muscipula.

Dēcūlāro, I show clearly, say expressly. Fr. *clarus*.

Dēcōctor, a spendthrift. Fr.

¹ “Si modo sana est lectio,” says Forcellini.

decoquo, decoctum. From the notion of boiling things down, boiling away.

Dēcor, comeliness. Fr. *decet*.

Dēcōro, I adorn, deck. Fr. *decus, decōris*.

Dēcŕēpītus, very old, as *Decrepita anus, Decrepita ætas.* Fr. *decrepo, decrepitum.* Dacier: "A metaphor taken from lamps or candles which, as they are finally going out, make a crackling noise. As *Desterto* in *Persius* is To snore for the last time. Thus *Decrepitus* is elegantly explained by the Glossary *ἐκπεπνευκῶς*, one who has made a last puff or noise." As *Pope*: "Gives one puff more and with that puff expires." ¶ "Nor is it inelegantly deduced from fragile things, which from their age, if moved about, (*crepant*) make a ringing noise." V.

Dēcŕētum, a decree. Fr. *decerno, decretum.* See *Cerno*, I resolve.¹

Dēcūplus, tenfold. *Δεκαπλοῦς.*

Dēcūria, ten of anything. Also, a number, company, or society of persons whether more or less than ten. So a troop of horse, amounting at first to ten men. Fr. *decem*, as *Centum, Centuria.*

Dēcūrio, the commander of ten horsemen in a Roman legion. At first in a (*turma*) troop there were three *decuriones*; a troop consisting of 30 horsemen; or of 33, including the *decuriones*.

Afterwards, though only one person commanded a troop, he was called *decurio*. The *Decuriones Municipales* were senators in the colonies, supposed to be so called from every tenth man being chosen in the establishment of a colony to superintend public affairs: or perhaps, one man out of ten alternately.

Dēcus, ōris, a grace, ornament, beauty. That which (*decet*) is becoming. "Quod quamque rem *decet*." F.

Dēcussis, a piece of money of the value (*decem assium*) of ten asses, marked with the letter X. Also, the crossing of two lines in the form of X.

Dēdignor, I think not (*dignum*) worthy, I disdain.

Dēdo, I give up. That is, (*Do*) I give (*de*) away from myself. Or *de* is thoroughly.

Dēfectus, failing, wanting. Fr. *deficio*, which see.

Dēfendo, I hit off, ward off, repel; protect, defend, by warding off. Fr. *fendo*, I hit; whence *Offendo*.

Dēficio, I fail; am wanting. Fr. *facio*. *De* expresses privation, as in *Debilis, Defloreo, &c.* I have no power to act, I sink. As *ἀπὸ* in Greek *ἀπέπιω*.

Dēfit, it is wanting. Compare *Deficio*.

Dēformo, I disfigure. *De* deprives. See *Deficio*.

Dēfrūtum, new wine boiled down one-half with sweet herbs and spices to make it keep. Fr. *deferveo*, I boil off; supine *deservitum, deferuitum, defrutum*.

Dēgēnĕro, I degenerate. I

¹ Wachter: "Cernere est dividere, separare. Hinc *decretum* videri potest id, quo confecto et definito *Senatus* surgit et discedit." That is, se separat.

decline (*de meo genere*) from my birth or race.

Dēgo, I lead, pass, or spend my life. For *de-ago*, i. e. vitam, ætatem, tempus. *De* is thoroughly, entirely, as in *Deamo*.

Dējero, I take a solemn oath. Fr. *jūro*, whence *dejūro*, *dejero*. So *Pejero*.

Dein, after that. For *deinde*, from thence.

Deinceps, successively. That is, one taken after this or that; fr. *dein*, *capio*. Cicero: "Pæon oritur a brevibus *deinceps* tribus, extrema producta, ut Dömmüë-rānt."

Dēlecto, I allure, delight. Fr. *delicio*, *delectum* from *lacio*. ¶ Al. from *lacto*.

Dēleo, I blot out, efface, destroy. Fr. *leo*, whence *levi*. Lino, same as *Léo*, is used in the sense of *Deleo*. Ovid: "Plurima cerno, Me quoque qui feci iudice, digna LINI." ¶ Al. for *deoleo*, from *oleo*, whence *aboleo*. ¶ Al. from *δηλέω*, I destroy.¹

Dēlibero, I weigh, consider, deliberate. That is, I argue, (*liber*) free to choose one thing (*de*)out of two or more. Vossius: "Where this liberty is not, there there is no deliberation. 'Neque enim quisquam,' as Cicero says, '*deliberat* quâ ratione perpetuo victurus sit; quoniam intelligit, sibi moriendi necessitatem incumbere.'" Or *delibero* is "*liberè evagor*," I go over an argument freely and unreservedly. As

Pope: "Expatriate free o'er all this scene of man." ¶ Or *libero* is to free a question from its perplexities, resolve it. ¶ Al. from *libro*, I weigh. But this would be *delibro*.

Dēlibro, I take off the (*librum*) bark, peel.

Delibuo, I anoint, besmear, whence *delibūtus*. For *delipuo* fr. *λίπος*, oil. ¶ Or fr. *λιβῶ* fut. 2. of *λείβω*, I shed, distil.

Dēlicātus, dainty, luxurious, effeminate, neat, elegant. Fr. *delico*, *avi*, fr. *de-lacio*, (as *Ante-capio*, *Anticipo*, *avi*; *Melli-facio*, *Mellifico*, *avi*; *De-spe-cio*, *Despico*, *avi*;) whence *delicio*, *deliciã*, *delecto*. ¶ Al. for *deliquatus*, clarified, refined. Or, dissolved, made lax or loose, which agrees with the sense of effeminate. Cicero: "Quos nullæ futes lætitæ languidis *liquefaciunt* voluptatibus."

Dēlicia, delights, luxuries, &c. *Quæ deliciunt*, i. e. *alliciunt*, *illiciunt*.

Dēlico, I point out, explain. For *deliquo* fr. *liquo*, I make clear; a sense which is observed in *Liquet* and *Liquidum-facio*.

Dēlictum, a fault. From *delinquo*, *delictum*. A failure in duty.

Dēlīneo, I trace out the (*lineas*) outlines roughly.

Dēlīnio, I smooth; I charm, seduce. Fr. *lenio*.

Dēlīquium, a failing, defect. Fr. *delinquo*, *deliqui*. As *Reliquiã*.

Dēlīrium, dotage. See *Deliro*.

Dēlīro, I dote, rave. That is, I deviate (*de rectâ līrã*) from the straight furrow, as properly

¹ Wachter mentions the Celt. *dilon*, and quotes Boxhorn. in *Lex. Ant. Brit.*: "*Dileu*, delere, loco movere."

said of ploughs moving awry. ¶ Al. from λῆροι, nonsense.

Delphica Mensa was a table made after the fashion of that on which the priestess at *Delphi* sat as she delivered her oracles, and which was elegantly wrought.

Delphin, Delphīnus, a dolphin. Δελφίν.¹

Deltōton, a constellation formed like the Greek Δ. Δελτωτόν.

Dēlūbrum, an altar, temple, or sacred place. Fr. *deluo*, as purifying and cleansing the worshippers. So Polluo, Pollubrum. Some understand it of a fount or place before the chapel or near the altar, where they washed before they performed sacrifice. Fronto: "*Delubrum* in quo homines piacula sua *deluunt*." Among the Greeks χέρνιψ was a purification with lustral water, made previously to any religious ceremony.²

Dēmens, tis, out of one's mind. *De mente*.

Dēmo, I take away. From *de*; *emo*, I take. As *Adimo*, *Promo*, *Eximo*, &c.

Dēmōlior, I throw or pull down, overthrow. As opposed to *molior*, I build, raise. So *Destruo*.

¹ "Quos Vitruvius memorat 'delphinus æreos' in machinâ hydraulicâ creduntur esse pondera quædam similia iis quæ horologiis appenduntur; ita dicta quia *delphinus* capite est crasso et gravi, vel fortasse a figurâ. Eâdem ratione *delphinos* vocat Plinius ornamenta tricliniorum, lectorum, vasorum ex auro, argento, vel ære." F.

² Some understand it of an image of a Deity, made (à ligno *delibrato*) from wood with the bark off.

Dēmum, at length, at last. Fr. τῆμος, then. That is, not till then.

Demus was used by the ancients.

Dēmum is also used for only, merely. Trajan: "Nobis autem utilitas *demum* spectanda est." In this sense some refer it to *demo*, I take away, except.

Dēnārius, containing ten. Fr. *deni*. Also, a silver coin at first worth ten asses.

Dēni, ten by ten, ten. For *deceni* fr. *decem*. As *Bis*, *Bini*; *Septem*, *Septeni*.

Dēnicāles Feriæ were those on which a family was purified in consequence of a death in it. Fr. *denico*, *deneco*; or from *de* and *νέκυσ*, a corpse.

Dēnique, at last, lastly. For *deinque*, i. e. et *dein*. ¶ Al. for *denuoque*, *denuque*.

Dens, dentis, a tooth. Fr. ὀδοντος, of a tooth, whence ὀδοντος, *dentis*, as γονου, gEnu. ¶ Al. from *edens*, *edentis*.

Densus, thick, close. For *dansus*, (as τάλαντον, talEntum) for *dasus*, *δασύς*, thick. N added, as in liNquo, paNgo, and in our laNtern.

Dentāle, the sharebeam of a plough. Fr. *dens, dentis*.

Dēnuo, afresh. For *de novo*, *de nouo*.

Deorsum, downwards. Fr. *devorsum* fr. *vorto, verto*. *De* is here as in "*Susque deque*," and signifies down from. So in *Despicio*.

Dēpālo, I make clear. Fr. *palam*.

Dēplōrātus, past all cure. Fr. *ploro*. Either, extremely bewailed, or for whom all bewail-

ing is at an end, as useless. In the latter sense *de* is the same as in Defloresco. “Cui ultimus luctus persolutus est,” says Forcellini.

Dēpōnentia verba, deponent verbs. Fr. *depono*. As laying aside their passive signification or their active form.

Depso, I knead; tan or curry leather. Δεψῶ.

Dēpūtor. Macrobius: “Ad deputatam sibi a naturâ sedem.” That is, cut off for them by nature, appointed, chosen. Fr. *puto*, as *amputo*. Hence Sulpicius: “Turba colendis agris *deputata*.” Cut off apart from others, chosen out from others, deputed. So Privy-counsellors are from *πρίω*, I cut off. Or *deputo* is, I judge, determine, appoint.

Dēpūtor. Sulpicius: “Accusatores *deputari* leonibus præcepit.” To be cut off from their fellow men and given to lions. Or, to be appointed: See above.

Dērīvo, I turn off (*rivum*) a stream or river (*de*) from its proper channel into another; hence, I turn off one word into another by different inflexion, &c., as from Dico I make Dictio, from Homo I make Homunculus, &c. Forcellini explains *derivo*: “*Rivi* more aquam deduco alioque deflecto.”

Dērōgo, I take away, (*rogando*) by making a motion, some clause of a law by a new one; I take from, abate, lessen. See *Abrogo*.

Dēscisco, I alter, change; change my opinion, place, &c.

De here as in Defloresco. “Contrarium aliquid *scisco* et statuo.” F.

Dēsēro, I abandon, forsake. *De* expresses the contrary to *sero*, I join.

Dēserta loca, forsaken and uninhabited places. See *Desero*. Some consider *sero* to mean here, I sow. Places not sown, barren spots.

Dēsēs, dēsīdis, one who (*desidet, desedet*) sits down and gives up exertion.

Dēsīdĕro, I miss the absence of, long for, desire. Fr. *desidere* infin. of *desido*, I fix my mind on a thing. As from *Considerare* is *Considero*, from *Recipere* is *Recipero, Recupero*.¹

Dēsīdĭa, sloth. See *Deses*.

Dēsīgno, I trace out (quodam *signo*) by some mark.

Dēsīno, I leave off. That is, I suffer a thing to be, I leave it untouched further.

Dēsīsto, I stand off from a thing, give it over.

Dēsītus, laid aside. Fr. *desino, desitum*.

Dēsōlo, I desolate. *Solum* relinquo.

Despĭcio, I look down from a place upon, I look down upon, despise. For *despecio*.

Dēspondeo, I despair of obtaining, as Columella has *Despondere sapientiam*. *De* here negatives *spondeo*, I promise. I cannot promise myself, I despair

¹ “It is certain, says Festus, that it comes from *sidus, sideris*. How it came to have its signification, is not so certain; different reasons, and those very far-fetched, being assigned.” F.

of. In the phrase "*Despondeo animum*," *animum* seems to depend on *Secundùm*, κατὰ. But not so thinks Varro: "Dictum est eo modo quo *Despondere* filiam. Quia, quemadmodum, qui filiam alteri uxorem promittit, finem statuit suæ *spontis* seu voluntatis, h. e. omnem de filiâ voluntatem et curam deponit et in sponsum transfert; ita, qui *despondet* animum, omnem deponit spem curamque sui."

Destino, I fix, make steady or fast. Cæsar: "Rates ancoris *destinabat*, ne fluctibus moverentur." Also, I fix the state, condition of anything; fix the time of anything being done; destine, doom, assign, appoint, elect, depute. Also, I aim at. Livy: "Non capita solùm hostium vulnerabant, sed quem locum *destinassent* oris." Perhaps from the idea of fixing the arrow. Also, I destine to my use by buying. Plautus: "Ædes quanti *destinat*?" Forcellini explains it, "suam facit CONSTITUTO pretio." Forcellini: "*Destino* is perhaps from *de* and *teneo*, S being inserted." As *Occapio*, *Occupo*; so *Deteneo*, *Detino*. S added somewhat as in *Abstineo* and in *Obstinax*. *De* increases the force. ¶ Some suppose *ino* to be a mere extension of the termination, and derive *destino* from *desto*. *Sto* being here used for *stare* facio.¹

¹ Al. for *destano* (as μαχάνα, machina), for *de-istano* from *ιστάνω*, the same as *ιστημι*, which means to fix, to make steady. ¶ Or from *de*, and *στανύω*, the Cretan form of *ιστημι*. ¶ Or fr. *στάω*, *σταλνω*, (as Βάω, Βάλνω,) fut. *στανῶ*.

Etym.

Destituo, I forsake. Ovid: "Somnus me *destituit*." *Statuo* is to fix, settle, establish; *destituo* is the opposite, and means to let be in an unsettled state, to let go at random, to neglect. In Suetonius, "Ingredientem poplites *destituebant*," *destituo* is the opposite of *statuo*, I fix, make steady: "His knees failed him as he entered."

Destituo, I cheat, defraud. Thus in Livy, "Si spes *destituat*," if hope fail me, cheat me. Or *destituo* is to forsake or abandon one's promises or obligations, and so disappoint. Horace: "Ex quo *destituit* Deos Mercede pactâ."

Destruo, I overthrow. *De* contradicts the sense of *struo*.

Dētērior, worse. Fr. *detero*, I impair. Horace: "Musa vetat Laudes egregii Cæsaris et tuas Culpâ *deterere* ingeni." So *Detrimentum* from *Detero*.

Dētestor, I detest. That is, I imprecate by calling the Gods (*testari*) to witness. Or *de* forms the opposite of *testor*. Hill: "*Detestor* supposes that the sentiment of aversion shows itself by an unwillingness to WITNESS a deed or to see its author."

Dētraho, I disparage, speak ill of. That is, I draw or take away from another's character.

Dētracto, I disparage. For *detracto* from *detractum* supine of *detraho*.

Dētracto, I decline to have anything to do with. *De* contradicts the sense of *tracto*, I handle.

Dētrīmentum, loss, damage.

Fr. *detritum* (as *Monitum*, *Monimentum*), supine of *detero*, I wear away, impair.

Dēvexus, inclining downwards, sloping. As *Devexi montes*. Properly, carried downwards, as *De* means downwards in *Deorsum* and *Despicio*. Fr. *veho*, *vexi*.

Deunx, *uncis*, an as wanting an ounce. Properly, *uncia de asse*. Hence, eleven twelfths of anything.

Deus, a god; GOD. From *θεός*. See *Dea*. ¶ Al. from *Δεὸς* Æol. for *Ζεὺς*, Jupiter. ¶ Al. from *Διός*, irregular genitive of *Ζεὺς*.

Dextans, ten ounces. For *desextans*, an as wanting (*sex-tante*) two ounces. See *Deunx*.

Dexter, *ëra*, *ërum*, on the right hand; lucky, prosperous; fit, suitable; apt, dexterous. *Δεξιτερός*, whence *δεξιτερός*, *dexterus*.

Dextëra, *Dextra*, the right hand. *Δεξιτερὰ*, *δεξτερά*.

Dextrorsum, towards the right hand. For *dextroorsum*.

Di—, expresses separation, disjunction, displacing, scattering, and is from *δια—* or *δι—*.

Diäbölus, the devil. *Διάβολος*.

Diäcönus, a minister, deacon. *Διάκονος*.

Diädëma, a white fillet with which kings used to bind their heads. *Διάδημα*.

Diäta, food, diet. Also, an apartment, room to sup in. Any room. *Δίαιτα*.

Diälectica, logic. *Διαλεκτική*.

Diälectus, a dialect. *Διάλεκτος*.

Diälis, belonging to Jove. From *Διός*, of Jove.

Diälöcus, a dialogue. *Διάλογος*.

Dïana, *Diana*. For *Dia Jana*, whence *Dia-iana*, *Diana*. As *Janus* was *Apollo* or the Sun, so *Jana* was the moon. *Dia* is *δία*, divine.¹

Diäpäsön, a chord including all tones, octave. From *διὰ πασών*.

Diärium, provision (*unius diei*) for one day. The journal of one day, of each day.

Diästëma, a space, interval. *Διάστημα*.

Diättribë, a disputation, or place where it is held. *Διατριβή*.

Dïca, an action at law. *Δίκη*.

Dïcax, witty, quick, keen (*in dicendo*) in speaking.

Dïcis causâ, for form's or fashion's sake. *Dicis* is *δίκης*.

Dïco, *avi*, I assign, give up, dedicate, consecrate. Fr. *δικάζω*, fut. *δικάσω*, *δικάω*, *δικῶ*, to judge, judge a thing over to a person, adjudge. ¶ Al. from *dïco*. That is, *dicendo defero*, attribuo. So the *I* in *Dicax*, *Prädico*, *avi*, *Maledicus*, &c. is short.

Dïco, *dixi*, I say, tell, speak. Fr. *δείκω*, I show. Thus, when *Cicero* says, "*Dicam quod sentio*," *Dicam* is, I will show you. So in *Ovid*: "*Illa dies fatum miseræ mihi dixit*," *dixit*

¹ "From Goth. *dij*, a teat; or *dij*, the earth, and *ana* queen." *Rudbeck apud Jamieson*.

is showed. Cicero: "Ut an-ales populi R. et monumenta vetustatis LOQUUNTUR." "Dicere is nothing else but to show the thoughts of my mind." V. Φάω (whence φαίω and φημι) is both to show and to speak. So Pando also is used.

Dicrötum, a light galley with two banks of oars. Δικροτόν.

Dictamnus, the herb dittany. Δίκταμνος.

Dictātor, a chief magistrate elected on extraordinary occasions and vested with absolute authority. Fr. *dicto*, *dictatum*; *dicto* being taken as a frequentative of *dico*, *dictum*. "Quia crebrò diceret ediceretque quæ utilia essent reipublicæ." V. *Dico* is rather here to suggest, to advise.¹

Dictērium, a sharp saying, jest. From δεικτήριον, says Scaliger.² But surely it is from δηκτήριον, translated by Donne-gan "a cutting sarcasm." Juvenal: "JOCO MORDENTE factus."

Dicto, I speak or dictate what another may write. Fr. *dico*, *dictum*.

Dictynna, Diana. Δικτυννα.

Dīdo, I spread abroad. That is, I put (See *Abdo*) in different directions.

¹ "Rather, from the office of a MASTER in a school dictating lessons or instructions to his scholars. Whence a *Dictator* is called Magister populi. Hence the joke of Julius Cæsar in Suetonius: 'Syllam nescisse literas qui *dictaturam* deposuerit.' And Juvenal: 'In tabulam Syllæ si dicant discipuli tres.'" F.

² See Vossius in Etymol.

Dīdymæus, Apollo. Διδυμαῖος.

Dīerectus. Plautus: "Abi *dierectus*." That is, Go and be hanged. From *di-e-rectâ* i. e. viâ, in different directions and from the straight road. As *Erro*, I wander, is from ἔρρω, whence ἔρρε, go and be hanged. ¶ Or from "sub *dio erectus*." That is, hanged up in the open air. ¶ Or from διαρρηκτός, burst asunder, disruptus. Plautus: "Lien *dierectus* est."

Dies, a day. From Διὸς, of Jove, the author of light and the father of day, whence he is called *Dies-pater*, *Diespiter*. Macrobius: "Jovem LUCETIUM Sali in carmine canunt, et Cretenses *diem Δία* vocant." ¶ Al. from the Punic *dia*, day.³ ¶ Wachter refers to Welsh *diau*, Armoric *di*, a day; and Arabic *dâa*, it shone. Tooke refers *dies* to the Anglo-Sax. *dagan*, whence our *dawn*, *day*, and our old word *daw*.⁴

Diespiter, Jupiter. See *Dies*.

Differtus, stuffed. Fr. *far-cio*, *farctum*.

Difficilis, hard. For *dis-facilis*. *Dis* contradicts, as in *Diffido*, *Dissimilis*.

Dīgero, I distribute, dispose, put in order, arrange. "In *diversas partes gero*." F. I carry things to their separate and proper situations. So *Dispono*, *Distribuo*.

³ Caninius apud Voss. in Etym.

⁴ Drayton: "The other side from whence the morning *daws*."

Digestio ciborum, “non est quidem concoctio, sed distributio cibi stomacho, excepti in venas et membra corporis, sive concoctus fuerit, sive non.” F. From *digero*, *digestum*.

Dīgītus, a finger. From a word δεικετός fr. δείκω or δεικέω, to point to. Δεικτικὸς δάκτυλος was specially the forefinger. Or fr. δεκετός fr. δέκω the same as δείκω. ¶ Al. from a word δείκτης or δείγτης, from δείκω, δέδεικται or δέδειγται. ¶ Al. for *thigitus* (as θεός, Deus,) fr. θίγω, I touch.

Dignor, I think (*dignum*) worthy. I think a thing worthy to do, I deign to do.

Dignus, worthy or deserving of good or ill. For *dicnus* fr. δίκη justice. So δίκαιος is used. Sophocles: Δίκαιός εἰμι τῶνδ' ἀπηλλάχθαι κακῶν: *Dignus* sum &c.

Dījōvis, Jupiter. From *Dius-Jovis*, as Diana for Diva-Jana.

Dīlāpīdo, I consume, waste. Forcellini: “More *lapidum* huc illuc temere jacio. Vel, jactis *lapidibus* discutio, corumpo.” Or *dilapido* is properly applied to a building spoiled of the stones which composed it. ¶ Al. from λαπαδῶ fut. 2. of λαπάζω, I waste, whence ἀλαπαδνός. I for A, as machIna from μαχΑνά.

Dīlīgens, diligent, attentive. Properly, fond of, partial to a pursuit. Compare *Negligens*. See *Diligo*.

Dīlīgo, I esteem highly. For *dilego*, I choose one apart from

others, I choose one preeminently as my friend.

Dīlūcūlum, the dawn. Fr. *diluceo*. So ἀματῶ διαυγάζειν is, at the break of day.

Dīlūvium, a flood. Fr. *diluo*, I wash away. See *Alluvies*, *Colluvies*.

Dīmīco, I fight. For *dimaco* (as μαχΑνά, machIna) fr. *di* and μάχη, a battle. Or fr. διαμαχέω, διαμαχῶ, or διαμάχομαι. ¶ Forcellini: “A *mico*. Quia, sicut *micando* digitis controversiæ dirimi solent, ita *micando* gladiis. Ut ‘cernere ferro’ dixit Virgil.” Calpurnius: “Et nunc, alternos magis ut distinguere cantus Positis, ter quisque manus jactate *micantes*. Nec mora, decernunt digitis.” Others understand *dimico* of persons brandishing their spears in different directions in battle.

Dīmīdius, halved. Divided (in *medio*) in the middle.

Diaccēsis, the administration of a district; the district so administered. Διοίκησις.

Diogmīta, light-armed soldiers. Διογμίται fr. διογμῆς, pursuit. As equipped for pursuit.

Dīōnŷsia, a festival of Bacchus. Διονύσια.

Dīōnŷsus, Bacchus. Διόνυσος.

Dīōta, a cask with two handles. Διώτη.

Diphthongus, a diphthong. Δίφθογος.

Diplōma, a writing containing some public order, license. Δίπλωμα.

Dīpondius, of two pounds. Fr. *di* from δις, twice; *pondo*.

It is written also *dupondius*, from *duo pondo*.

Dipsas, a kind of viper. Διψάς.

Diptōta, nouns having but two cases. Δίπτωτα.

Diptŷcha, registers in which the names of magistrates were inscribed. Δίπτωχα.

Dīræ, curses. That is, *diræ* preces, δεινὰ ἀρά.

Dīræ, the Furies. That is, *Diræ* Deæ.

Directarius, a housebreaker. Fr. διαβρήκτης, (διβρήκτης,) one who breaks through.¹

Dīrĭbeo, I distribute tablets among the citizens in their assemblies, for them to mark their suffrages on. For *dirĭpeo* from διαβρίπτέω, διαβρίπέω, I cast in different directions, disperse, scatter. Or from fut. 2. διαβρίφῶ, διριφέω, as ἀμφω, ἀμφο. ¶ Or *dirĭbeo* is soft for *dihĭbeo* or *diĭbeo*, as *Dirimo* for *Diĭmo*. That is, I hold out or present in different directions.

Dīrĭmo, I sever. For *diĭmo*, *diemo*, from *emo*, I take, as in *Demo*, *Adimo*. R is added for euphony, as *NuRus* for *Nuus*, *MusaRum* for *Musaum*.

Dīrus, dreadful, fell, direful, cruel. For *dīnus* fr. δεινός. As *μοΝά*, *μοRa*. Vice versâ, *doNum* from δῶπον. ¶ Or from δέος, δεῖος, fear; whence *diRus*, as *νυός*, *nuRus*. Or from δεῖος a word *δειρὸς*, *δειρὸς*, might have been formed. ¶ Al. from the Anglo-Sax. *dere*, hurtful, mis-

chievous. Shakspeare: "Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven."

Dīrus, apt, ready, efficacious. Like Greek δεινός. See above.

Dis—, apart, asunder; asunder on every side, in different directions. From *dis*, twice, or *disso*, two. Butler: "Dis bears the sense of separation or division, as is the case when a thing is made into two pieces."

Dis, *dītis*, rich. For *dives*, *divītis*.

Discāpēdĭno, I part asunder. See *Intercepto*.

Discepto, I dispute, debate. Fr. *capto*, i. e. argumentum. Or *capto* is in a sense used by Plautus, thus explained by Forcellini: "Captare cum aliquo, est captiosis verbis et callidâ vafrâque disputatione cum aliquo contendere." Vossius thus accounts for *Discepto*: "Nam seorsim pars quæque aliquid capit ad sui defensionem." ¶ Or is *discepto* from διασκέπτω, διασκέπτομαι? Or for *dispecto*, from *dispicio*, *dispectum*? By transp. *discepto*.

Discepto, I decide, judge, arbitrate. From the idea of debating with myself. Or *capto*; like *cipio*, is here to choose. I choose between different opinions. ¶ Or from διασκέπτω. See above.

Discerno, I distinguish between. Fr. *cerno*, I sift, separate.

Discĭdium, a separation. From *discido*, whence *discindo*.

Discĭplĭna, instruction. For *discipulina*. As delivered (*discipulis*) to scholars.

¹ Ulpian derives it from *dirigo*, *directum*: "Qui in aliena cœnacula se dirigunt furandi animo."

Discipulus, a learner. Fr. *disco*.

Disco, I learn. Fr. *δῖω*, I pursue; or, I penetrate, search into. As *δάω* (same as *δῖω*) and *δαῖω* are to learn, from the same notion. From *δῖω* would be *δίσκω* or *διδίσκω*, as from *πίω* is *πίπισκω*. Or from *δαῖω*, to learn; whence *δαίσκω*, *disco*.¹

Discordia, discord. *Cordium dissidium*.

Discrepo, I give inharmonious sounds. Hence it is said of persons varying and differing. Fr. *crepo*. *Dis* expresses separation, as opposed to union. *Discrepo* is much the same as *Dissono* from *Sonus*.

Discrīmen, a division, parting, differing, difference. *Crimen* for *cernimen* fr. *cerno*, I sift, separate. Or for *crinimen* fr. *κρίνω*, I sift, separate. See *Crimen* and *Cribrum*. *Discrimen* is also risk, danger. Here *cerno* is to decide a quarrel, to come to a final issue by a fight and so by anything else. Hence the notion of risk and peril. But Forcellini thus: "Quia *discrimen* omne significat, quo ab exitio, morte, &c. exiguo intervallo *DIVIDIMUR*."

Discus, a quoit; platter. *Δίσκος*.

Discussio, an inquiry, examination. Fr. *discutio*, (i. e. *disquatio*), *discussum*, I shake

about or sift in different directions.

Disertè, expressly. That is, clearly, expressively. See *Disertus*.

Disertus, clear or expressive in speech, elegant or eloquent. Fr. *disero*, *disertum*. *Sero* is to join. So that *disero* is much the same as *Dispono*, I dispose, arrange; and *Digero*, I put in order.

Dispāro, I sever. *Dis* contradicts *paro*, from *par*, *paris*. I make unequal, I make to disagree. So *Separo*.

Dispendium, expense, cost, loss. See *Compendium*.

Dispenno: See *Appendix*.

Dispenso, I lay out, dispenſe, distribute, direct, regulate. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*. See *Expendo*.

Dispertio, I give (*partem*) part to one and part to another; I distribute.

Dispesco, I sever. See *Compesco*.

Dispōno, I put in order, arrange. Properly, I place apart; place one thing here and another there in proper order. "Res plures diversis locis ordine *pono*." F.

Dispūto, I debate, argue. Said of persons who in discourse (*putant diversa*) are of opposite sentiments.

Dissēro, I debate, discuss. *Sero*, as in Virgil: "Multa inter sese vario sermone *serebant*." *Dis* is expressed by "vario sermone." Or, if *dissero* means properly, to reason, one person with himself; then *dissero* is to disjoin ideas, i. e. to separate such as are unlike,

¹ Al. for *dasco* fr. *διδάσκω*, I teach, or *διδάσκομαι*, I am taught. As from *χάσκω* some derive *Hisco* for *Hasco*.

and (disponere) to put them in their proper order. Cicero calls Logic “Ars bene *disserendi*.” ¶ Hill: “Fr. *sero*, I plant. *Disserere*, in its primitive meaning, is to plant at proper distances, so that each seed may be duly nourished, without interfering with those that are next to it. Or fr. *sero*, I plait. That is, I unplait, unravel what is intricate, explain what is abstruse.”

Dissertatio, a disquisition. Fr. *dissertum* supine of *dissero*, which see.

Dissicio, the same as *dissico*, *disseco*, if indeed it is a true reading.

Dissideo, I am at a distance from; I am at variance with, I disagree with. Fr. *sedeo*. I sit apart from.

Dissidium, disagreement. Fr. *dissideo*.

Dissipo, I scatter here and there. Festus explains *sipo*, or rather *supo*, to throw. Whence also *Insipo*, *Obsipo*. Perhaps *supo* is from *ὑπέω*, *ὑπῶ*, the same as *ὑφίημι*, I send down, let down, let loose, and so let loose upon one. ¶ Or *sipo* might mean, I shake about, sift; and might be allied to Germ. *sieb*, the same as our *sieve*; and Germ. *seiven*, the same as our *sift*. “Gloss. Pez.: Cribro *sipe*.” W. Or *sipo* might be from *σείω*, as *lapis* from *λάας*.¹

Dissolutus, dissolute, profligate. “A legibus *solutus* et rectâ vivendi disciplinâ.” F.

Distichon, a - couplet. Δίστιχον.

Distinguo, I distinguish by marks, I mark, punctuate, variegate, adorn; I discriminate, divide, part. Fr. *di* and *stinguo*, *stingo*, for *stigo* (as Frago, Frango), fr. *στιγῶ* fut. 2. of *στίζω*, I prick, mark. ¶ Al. from *dis* and *tingo*, I tinge. “*Tingendo* et colorando discrimino.” F.

Disto, I am distant. Properly, I stand apart.

Districtus, bound fast. *Di* is here the same as *διὰ* in *διάδημα*.

Dithyrambus, a poem written in honor of Bacchus. Διθύραμβος.

Ditio, rule, power, dominion. For *dicio* fr. *δέκη*. A prescriptive or hereditary right. Or the power of dealing (*ius et iustitiam*) justice. ¶ “From Celt. *tit*, terra. For *ditio* is used of a territory.” W.

Dito, I enrich. Fr. *dis*, *ditis*, rich.

Diu, in the day-time. Fr. *dies*.

Diu, for a long time. Fr. *dies*. That is, all through the day. Forcellini understands it of a continuation of many days.

Diverbium, the colloquial part of a comedy, in which (*diversi verba faciunt*) more than one speak. Opposed to the chorus, where one only speaks.

Diversus, separate, distinct, different. That is, turned different ways.

¹ Hemsterhuis says: “Σιπὴ ab antiquo *σίπω*, *σιπῶω*, unde *sipo*. Σίπειν notat, confertim ingerere et infarcire. Hinc *σιπὴ* cistella, in quam edulia confertim injuncta conservantur.” But this is unfounded conjecture.

Dīves, rich. From *Divus*. Like the Gods in ease and affluence. Plautus: “*Dei divites sunt, Deos decet opulentia.*”

Divīdia, grief, pain. As (*dividens*) tearing the mind asunder. Virgil: “*Animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc.*” So *μέριμνα* fr. *μερίω*, *μερίζω*.

Divīdo, I part, sever. For *difido* fr. *di* and *fido*, *findo*. ¶ Al. from *di*, and *vido*, or *viduo*. “The Latins seem to have said first *dividuo*, then *divido.*” F. *Viduo* is fr. *ἴδιος*, separate, distinct; or *ἰδιῶ*, *ἰδιῶ*, I make distinct. See *Vidua*.¹

Divīno, I predict, divine. For this is (*divinum*) the property of the Gods and beyond man.

Divīnus, relating to or of the nature of (*Divi*) the Gods. As *Libertus*, *Libertinus*.

Divītia, riches. Fr. *dives*, *divitis*.

Dīum, the open air, the sky. From *Διὸς*, of Jupiter. Horace: “*Manet sub Jove frigido Venator.*” ¶ Or for *dium* *cælum* or *domicilium*.

Divortium, a divorce, by which persons (*divortuntur*) turn different ways.

Diurnus, pertaining to the day. Fr. *diu*, as *Noctu*, *Nocturnus*.

Dīus, divine. From *δῖος*, as

Juno is called by Homer *δία θεάων*.²

Diūtīnus, lasting. Fr. *diu*, as *Cras*, *Crastinus*.

Diūturnus, lasting. Fr. *diu*. Somewhat as from *Semper* is *Sempiternus*.

Dīvum, the same as *Dium*, and put for it.

Dīvus, a God. For *Dius*. That is, Divine. Thus *Divus* is properly an adjective.

Do, I give. Fr. *δόω*, *δῶ*, whence *διδῶω*, *δίδωμι*.

Dōceo, I teach. Fr. *δέδοκα*, (*δόκα*,) pf. mid. of *δέκω* and *δείκω*, I show.³ The first meaning of *doceo* given by Forcellini is, “To show, point out.”

Dōchimus, a foot like *māicdōchmīac*. For *dochmius* fr. *δόχμιος*.

Dōcīlis, apt. to be taught. Fr. *doceo*.

Doctrīna, instruction. The art of making (*doctum*) learned.

Dōcūmentum, a pattern, warning. That which (*docet*) teaches us. As *Moneo*, *Monumentum*.

Dodra, a potion made up of nine materials. Fr. *dodrans*, a measure of nine ounces. Ausonius: “*Dodra ex dodrante est.*”

Dōdrans, nine twelfths or three fourths of an *As*. From

² Al. from *θεῖος*. As *Dea* from *Θεά*, *Deus* from *Θεός*. ¶ Al. from *Διὸς*, of *Jove*; whence *Δίσιος*, *Δίος*, pertaining to *Jove*. But this is the derivation of *δῖος* above.

³ Al. from *δοκέω*, I think; whence *δόγματα*, the dogmas of the learned. The sense here is too remote.

¹ Jones says: “The compounds of *vado* retain the *A*, but with *di* it is changed to *I*; *divido*, I go asunder,—divide.” We may observe that *Jūro* makes *Dejūro* or *Dejēro*.

de-quadrans, i. e. a *quadrans* taken (*de*) from an *As*. Compare *Dextans*, *Quadrans*.

Doga, a boat called a dogger; also, a cup made in the form of such a boat. From *Icel. dugga*, a fishing vessel. ¶ Or fr. *δοχή*, a vessel.

Dogma, an established principle. *Δόγμα*.

Dolabella, a little hatchet. Fr. *dolabra*, as from *Culter* or *Cultrus* is *Cultellus*.

Dolabra, a chip-axe. Fr. *dolo*, I chip. As *Tero*, *Terebra*.

Doleo, I grieve. Fr. *ταλάω*, I endure, suffer; whence *doleo*, as from *Δαμάω* is *Domo*, or even *Domeo*, whence *Domui*, *Domitum*. Or fr. *τολέω*, the same as *τόλω* or *τόλλω* whence *τόλμη*, and *τολμάω*, and *tolero*. Or, if *τόλμη* is, from *τέλω* or *τέλλω* (pp. *τέτολμαι*), *doleo* may be from pf. mid. *τέτολα*. “Goth. *thulan*, Anglo-Sax. *tholian*, Franc. and Dutch *tholen*, *dolen*, is to suffer, sustain, bear. Allied are Gr. *ταλαῖν*, and Lat. *tolero* from *tolo*. The Danes still use *tola*, *taala*, while the Belgians and the Germans say *dulden*.” W.’

Dolium: See Appendix.

Dolo, *āvi*: See Appendix.

Dōlo, *ōnis*, a staff with a little rapier in it. *Δόλων*.

Dōlo, *ōnis*, the small sail next the foresail in a vessel. *Δόλων*.

Dōlor, grief. Fr. *doleo*, as *Algeo*, *Algor*.

Dōlus, craft. *Δόλος*.

Dōma, *ātis*, a house-top. So *δῶμα* Matth. x, 27.

Dōmesticus, appertaining to (*domum*) a house.

Dōmīcilium, a house, place of abode. Fr. *domus*. ¶ Al. for *domicolium* fr. *domus* and *colo*.

Dōmīnor, I am lord and master, bear rule. Fr. *dominus*.²

Dōmīnus, a master (*domūs*) of a house; master, lord. ¶ Al. from *domo*, I subjugate.

Domnædius, a landlord. That is, *dominus ædium*.

Dōmo, I subdue. Fr. *δαμάω*, *ῶ*.

Dōmus, a house. *Δόμος*.

Dōnēc, while, until. For *donīcum*.

Dōnīcum,—

Dōno, I give. See *Donum*.

Dōnum, a gift. For *dorum* fr. *δῶρον*. ¶ Or from *do*. ¶ Al. from *δάνος*, a gift. As *δΑμῶ*, *dOmo*.

Dorcās, a doe. *Δορκάς*.

Dormio, I sleep. Fr. *δέδορμαι* pp. of *δέρω*, to strip a skin; whence a word *δόρμα*, a skin, and *dormio*, I lie on a skin. As from *ἐδάρθην* a. 1. p. of *δέρω* is *δαρθάνω*, the same as *dormio*. Homer: *ἐν κώεσιν οἰῶν Ἐδραθεν ἐν προδορόμῳ*. Virgil: “*Cæsarum ovium sub nocte silenti PELLIBUS incubuit stratis SOMNOSQUE petivit*.” ¶ Or for *dermio* fr. *δέρμα*, a skin.³

Dos, *dōtis*, a dowry, gift. *Δώς*.

Dossuārius, said of cattle

¹ Haigh: “Fr. *θολός*, filth, dirt: whence *θολόω*, [or *θολέω*,] to trouble, to disturb.”

Etym.

² Al. from *δύναμαι*, (transp. *δύμαναι*) whence *δυναστής*, a ruler.

³ Al. by transp. from Hebr. *radam*, obdormivit.

which carry loads on their back. Fr. *dossum* for *dorsum*.

Drachma, a drachm. Δραχμή.

Drāco, a dragon. Also a vessel for heating water, from its being tortuous like a dragon. And an old hardened vine-branch, for the same reason. Δρακων.

Drācōnārius, the bearer of the ensign to the cohort, the ensign representing (*draconem*) a dragon.

Drāma, the representation of a play. Δράμα.

Drāpēta, a fugitive. Δραπέτης.

Draucus: See Appendix.

Drōmas, a kind of swift camel. Δρομάς.

Drōmēdārius, the same as *dromas*.

Drōmo, a cutter, yacht. Fr. δρόμος, the act of running.

Drōpax, a medicine to take away hair. Δρόπαξ.

Druīdā, the Druids, priests of Britain and Gaul. A Celtic word.¹

Drungus,———

Drupa, an olive gathered at the period when its color begins to turn. Fr. δρύπεψ, baked or ripened on the tree. ¶ Al. from δρυπετής, δρυπετά, ready to fall from the tree.

Drūādes, the Nymphs of the woods. Δρυάδες.

Duālis, relating to (*duo*) two.

Dūbito, I doubt. Fr. *du-bius*. I am doubtful. ¶ Or

from *duo* and *bito*, I go. I go two ways, not knowing which to prefer.

Dūbīus, doubtful. For *duius* from *duo*, two. The Greeks say δοιάζω, I am doubtful, from δοιῶ, two. ¶ Or for *duvius* fr. *duo* and *via*. I stand in a way where two roads meet, not knowing which to choose. The Greeks say διατάζω from δις and στάω.

Dūcātus, the office (*ducis*) of a general.

Dūcēni, two hundred. For *ducenteni* from *duo centum*. So *Triceni*.

Dūco, *duxi* for *ducsi*, I lead, carry, draw. Fr. δείκω, I point, show, i. e. the way; pf. mid. δέδοκα, whence δοκέω, δοκῶ: lengthened to δουκέω, δουκῶ, as *Nόσος*, *Νοῦσος*. Or from pf. mid. δέδοικα, whence a word δείκω, *duco*, as *pUnio* from ποινή. Or *duco* may come from δείκω or δέκω in the same way that ἀδέτηκῆς, unexpected, comes from α and δέκω, I expect. Or *duco* may be traced to ὀδώκω, (as φῶρὸς, *fUris*,) formed from ὀδωκα pf. of ὀδῶ, I guide. O dropt, as in *Ramus*. Or even to ὀδηγῶ, transp. *δοηγῶ*, whence *dægo*, *dugo*, (as *pÆna*, *pUnio*,) for softness *duco*. *Dūco* is also, I esteem, hold, think, consider; and in this sense either is to be referred to δοκῶ, I think; or is the same as *Duco* in the first sense; ἄγω being similarly used for, I esteem, &c.

Dūdum, for a long while, for some time; a long while ago, some time ago. For *diudum*,

¹ See Wachter in *Druiden*.

from *diu* for a long time, *dum* whilst. Or *dum*, as in *Adesdum*, *Ehodum*.

Duellum, war. Fr. *duo*. Properly, as waged between two men or two armies.

Duim, the same as *dem*. From a word *duo* formed from *dóo* whence *δίδωμι*.

Dulciarius, a pastrycook. One who sells (*dulcia*) sweet cakes.

Dulcis, sweet. Fr. *γλυκός*, transp. *γυλκός*, whence *gulcis*, then *dulcis*, as *Δã* for *Γã*. ¶ Al. for *delcis*, for *delicis*, from *delicio*, I allure. First *dolcis*, somewhat as *pOndus* from *pEndo*; then *dulcis*.

Dum, whilst. Cut down from *donicum*, i. e. *donec*. As *Vis* is contracted from *Volis*, *Imus* from *Inferissimus*, &c.

Dumtaxat, *Duntaxat*, only; provided. That is, *dum taxat aliquis hoc unum*, i. e. provided one takes into the account this only. Cæsar: "*Peditatu dumtaxat procul ad speciem utitur; equites in aciem mittit.*" That is, *Peditatu, ut æstimes merum peditatum...or meramspeciem.*

Dūmus, a bush, thorny rough shrub, brier. For *dusmus* fr. *δέδυσμαι* pp. of *δύω*, I go into a place of concealment. "*Quia SUBEANT ed animalia ut lateant.*" V. "*Dusmoso in loco*" for "*dumoso in loco*" is quoted by Festus from Andronicus. ¶ Al. from *δρυμός*, a forest; whence *durmus*, then *dumus*, somewhat as from *Ἐρετμός* is *Retmus*, *Remus*.

Duo, two. *Δύο*.

Dūplex, *dūplīcis*, twofold, double; doubleninded, crafty. Fr. *duo*; *plico*, I fold. ¶ Al. from *δίπλαξ*.

Dūplus, double. *Διπλοῦς*.

Dūrāteus, wooden. *Δουράτεος*.

Dūrius, wooden. *Δούριος*.

Dūro, I harden; am hardy or strong; stand firm, bear up. Fr. *durus*. "Hebr. *dor*, duravit; Germ. *dauren*, durare." W.

Dūrus, hard. That is, hard like (*δοῦρον*) timber. ¶ Al. from the North. The Welsh *dewr* is bold, hardy,¹ allied to our *Dare*. Iceland. *thor* is boldness.² Indeed Gr. *θούρος* is bold. But these are only secondary senses of *Durus*.³

Dux, *dūcis*, a leader, general. Fr. *duco*, *dux*.

Dŷnastes, *Dŷnasta*, a lord, ruler. *Δυνάστης*.

E.

E, from. For *ex*, as A for Ab.

Ea: See Appendix.

Eapse, she herself. For *ea ipsa*. Or *pse* is Gr. *ψέ*.

Ebēnus, the ebon tree; ebony. *Ἐβενος*.

Ebrius, drunk. Fr. *bria*, a cup. As we speak of a person in his cups. *E* seems to strengthen the sense, as in *Edomo*, *Emunio*. Others explain *ebrius*, one who has drunk deeply (*è bria*) out of his

¹ Wachter in *Darfen* and *Abenteur*.

² Wachter in *Abenteur*.

³ "Fr. *δυσέρδς*, fr. *δυσή*, calamity," says Haigh.

cup. Thus Sobrius is referred to Seorsim and Bria. ¶ Al. from *ebibrius* fr. *ebibo*. Or from *ebibere*, *ebibre*.

Ebūlus,————

Ebur, ivory. Fr. ἐλέφας, an elephant; abbrev. ἔφας, *ephar*, (as *arboS*, *arboR*,) *ebar*, (as ἄμΦω, *amBo*,); then *ebur*, as from ἤπαρ, ἤκαρ is *jecUr*. ¶ Al. from *è barro*, from an elephant. But E in *ebur* is short.

Ecastor, by *Castor*! For *en!* *Castor*! *Castor*, be witness. ¶ Or for “*per adem Castoris*.” As it is written also *Æcastor*. See *Edepol*.¹

Ecce, see here she is. For *ecce ea*.

Ecce, behold! For *ence* from *en*. As *Hic*, *Hicce*.²

Eccere, *Ecere*, by *Ceres*! For *En!* *Ceres*! As *Ence*, *Ecce*. See *Ecastor*. It is supposed to mean sometimes *Ecce res* or *Ecce rem*. See! behold!

Ecclēsia, an assembly, congregation. Ἐκκλησία.

Ecdicus, the solicitor of a community. Ἐκδικος.

Ecfēro, same as *Effero*. Ἐκφέρω.

Echēnēis, a small fish, which, by sticking to the rudder or keel of a vessel, was supposed to stop its sailing. Ἐχηνήϊς.

Echidna, a female viper. Ἐχιδνα.

Echīnus, a sea-urchin; hedgehog; the rough prickly rind of

chestnuts. Also, a vase or vessel. Ἐχῖνος.

Echo, *Echo*. Ἠχώ.

Eclipsis, an eclipse. Ἐκλειψις.

Eclōga, a select piece or small poem, an eclogue. Ἐκλογή.

Eclōgārius, a book consisting (ἐκλογῶν) of selections. Or one who writes or reads (ἐκλογὰς) selections.

Ecquis? who? For *ecce quis*, or *en quis?* Or for *et quis?*

Ecstāsis, ecstasy. Ἐκστασις.

Ectypus, embossed. Ἐκτυπος.

Edentūlus, with few or no teeth. From *e* and *dentes*. One whose teeth are out. *Vinum edentulum* in *Plautus* is very old wine, in allusion to old men who have lost their teeth, or in allusion to the passage of *Alexis*: Οἶνον τὸν παλαιότατον σπουδάζομεν, ὅτι οὐ ΔΑΚΝΕΙ ἀλλὰ ἰλαροὺς ποιεῖ.

Edēpol, *Ædēpol*, by *Pollux*! For “*per adem Pollucis*.” ¶ Or for *en!* *Deus Pollux!* *Pollux*, be witness.³

Edītus, high, lofty. Fr. *ēdo*. That is, brought out into view, fully exhibited, prominently manifested.

Ἐδο, I eat. Ἐδω.

Ἐδο, I give out, put forth, yield, produce; set forth, declare. From *e* and *do*.

Edōmo, I utterly subdue. *E*, as we say To fight it out, To

¹ Al. for *me* *castor*. See *Mediusfidius*.

¶ Al. for *nec* *castor* from *vñ*, by.

² Al. from ἐκεῖ, there. Al. from ἐκεῖσε, (ἐκσέ,) there.

³ Al. for *me* *Deus Pollux*. See *Mediusfidius*. ¶ Al. for *ne* *Deum Pollucem*. *Ne* from *vñ*, by.

see it out, To beat a person out and out. So Gr. ἐκπολεμέω, ἐκπονέω, &c.

Edūco, as, I bring forward, bring up, nurture. Fr. *dūco*.

¶ Al. from *dux*, *dūcis*.

Edyllium, *Idyllium*, an idyl, short pastoral poem. *Εἰδύλλιον*.

Effertus, crammed. For *effarius* fr. *farcio*, *fartum*.

Effētus, worn out by bringing forth (*fætum*) young; exhausted. So *Effleo* in Quintilian: "Totos efflevit oculos." Or, not capable of bringing forth. *Ex*, far from.

Efficax, effectual. Fr. *efficio*, *effacio*. Having much power in doing anything. So *Audax*.

Effigies, an image. Fr. *effigo*, *effingo*. ¶ Al. for *efficies* fr. *efficio*.

Efflictim, desperately. *Adeo* ut aliquis sit *efflictus*.

Effūtio: See *Futilis*.

Egēnus, needy. Fr. *egeo*.

Egeo: See *Appendix*.

Egestas, want. Fr. *egeo*. Somewhat like *Tempestatas*.

Ego, I. *Ἐγώ*.

Egrēgius, eminent, surpassing. One chosen (*e grege*) out of the flock, or apart from the flock.

Ehe or *Hehe*, ah! From *ê ê*, alas alas!

Ehem, hah! From *hem*, or allied to it.

Eheu, alas! From *heuheu*, *heheu*. Or *e* may be from Gr. *ê*, alas. The Greeks might say *ê*, φεῦ. Or *e* may be added to give force to *heu*.

Eho, ho, holla! From the sound, as our *ho*, and the Welsh *ho*! The Greek *ῶ*, being not

aspirated, is scarcely applicable.

Eia, *Eja*, ho! away! on!
Eīa.

Ejūlo, I wail. From *hei*, alas; whence *heiulo*, (as *Postulo*, *Ustulo*; see *Jubilo*,) then *hejulo*, (as *eJus* for *elus*, *eJa* for *ela*,) and for softness *ejulo*. ¶ Al. for *eiulo* fr. *ήϊος*, (*ήϊος*,) doleful.¹

Ejūro, I give up, renounce or resign, swearing that I have discharged my duty.

Ejus, of him. For *eius* (as *ela*, *eJa*,) gen. of *eus*, (whence *ea*,) as from *Alterus* (that is, *Alter*) is *Alterius*.

Elēcēbra, a coaxer, wheedler. Fr. *elacio*. So *Illacio*, *Illicio*, *Illecebra*.

Electāria, electuaries, medicines which dissolve in the mouth. From *ἐκλεικτα*. As from *Emissa* is *Emissarius*.

Electo, I wheedle. Fr. *elicio*, *electum*, the same as *Illicio*.

Electrum, amber. *Ἠλεκτρον*.

Elēgans, choice, nice, dainty; fine, neat, elegant. Fr. *elego*, I pick out, choose. *Elego* seems to be here of the first conjugation, as *Prædicō* from *Dico*; *Edūco* from *Dūco*. In ancient MSS. we find *Eligans*.

Elēgēia, *Elēgīa*, an elegy. *Ἠλεγεία*.

Elēgus, an elegy. *Ἠλεγος*.

Elēlēides, Bacchanals. From *Ἠλελεύς*, *Ἠλελέος*, *Bacchus*.

Elēmenta, first principles,

¹ Al. from *cheu*, whence *cheuio* or *ehulo*; hence *ejulo*, as from *ήπαρ*, *ήκαρ*, *Hecar* is *Jecur*.

elements of things. For *olementa* (as *gEnu* from *γΟυν*) fr. *oleo*, to grow; or for *alementa* fr. *aleo*, whence *coaleo*. “*Quia inde omnia crescunt et nascuntur.*” V. ¶ Al. from a word *eleo*, the same as *oleo* and *aleo*.

Elenchus, the index, or syllabus of a book. Fr. *ἐλεγχος*, a specimen.

Elenchus, a large pearl oblong like a pear. Fr. *ἐλεγχος*. “Not because, as some say, they are (*ἐλεγχος*) a proof of nobility; but because they resemble in figure the labels or billets¹ put on casks to mark the age of the wine.” V.

Elēphantus, *Elēphas*, *antis*, an elephant. *Ἐλέφας*.

Elēphas, the elephantiasis, a kind of leprosy. From its covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an (*elephas*) elephant.

Eleuthēria, feasts kept by slaves when set at liberty, in honor of Jupiter Eleutherius. *Ἐλευθέρια*.

Elīces, gutters intended (*elīcēre*) to carry off water.

Elīcio, I draw forth, fetch out, elicit. Fr. *lacio*.

Elīdo, I crush, squeeze. Fr. *lado*, I hurt; like *Collido*. *E* increases the force. See *Edomo*.

Elīmīno, I publish abroad; i. e. (*procul è limine*) far from my threshold.

Elixus, boiled down. Fr. *elicio*, *elisci* or *elixi*, *elixum*, I draw out, force out. That is, having the virtues or properties drawn out by boiling. ¶ Or from *liqueo*, to melt; pf. *licsi*, *lixi*, *lixum*. Or fr. *liquor*, *eris*, part. *liqusus*, *lixus*.

Ellychnium, a wick. *Ἐλλύχνιον*.

Elōco, immediately. That is, from this very place. Plautus: “*Nunc ex hoc loco ibo.*” The Greeks say *αὐτόθεν*. See *Illico*.

Elops, *Hēlops*, some fish. *Ἐλωψ*, *ἔλλωψ*.

Elōgium, a brief saying or sentence, a title, inscription, testimonial in praise or otherwise. For *eclogium* fr. *ἐκλογέω*, same as *ἐκλογίζομαι*, I count over. ¶ Al. for *ellogium* fr. *ἐλλογέω*, I put down into my accounts, take an account of. ¶ Or from *ἐκλογεῖον*, a selection. As being a selection of the most prominent features of a person's character.

Elōquens, eloquent. That is, speaking out clearly and plainly.

Elūcus: See Appendix.

Elutrio, I cleanse by pouring from one vessel to another. Fr. *elutus*, washed, cleansed.

Elūvies, a sewer; torrent. As (*eluens*) washing away filth. See *Colluvies*.

Elūsium, Elysium. *Ἠλύσιον*.

Em, for *eum*. ¶ It seems allied to Goth. *imma*, Engl. *him*.

Emblēma, mosaic work inlaid with pebbles of different

¹ Petronius: “*Amphoræ allatæ quarum in cervicibus ΠΙΤΤΑΚΙΑ erant affixa cum hoc titulo: Falernum Opimianum annorum centum.*”

sizes and colors; an ornamental figure fixed to gold or silver vases. Ἐμβλημα.

Embōlimæus, intercalary. Ἐμβολιμαῖος.

Embōlium and *Embōliārius*. Greek words. See Forcellini ad vocc.

Embractum, panada or caudle. For *emphractum*, (as ἄμφω, amBo; and some read *emphractum*.) fr. ἔμφρακτον. "Ut intelligatur impensa ex rebus admixtis et coactis atque obduratis; ab ἔμφράττω, ἐμπέφρακται, obstruo, obturo, infercio." F.¹

Emendo, I emend. That is, I clear (*e mendis*) from faults.

Emīco, I spring forth. Forcellini defines *Mico* "crebro celerique motu agitor, subsilio."

Emīneo, I stand out or over, appear aloft, am conspicuous. For *emaneo*. So *Exsto*, I stand out. Ovid: "Signis exstantibus asper Crater." So *Prominens*. ¶ Or from *mineo*.

Emīnus, from a distance. *Cominus* is said, when we fight hand to hand. *Eminus*, when we fling our weapon (*e manu*) from our hand. "Gladius a manu non recedit, lancea e manibus emittitur." F.

Emissārius, a spy. That is, one (*emissus*) sent out, commissioned.

Emo, I take, as in *Demo*, *Adimo*, *Promo*, *Interimo*. Also, I buy. Fr. ἐμός, mine; whence ἐμόω, ἐμῶ, I make mine, take to

myself by purchase or otherwise. So from σφέτερος is σφετερίζω, to make one's own. ¶ Al. from ἀμάω, ἀμῶ, I reap, gather.

Emōlior, I accomplish. See *Molior*. *E* as in *Edomo*.

Emōlumentum, labor and expense. From *e* and *molimentum*.

Emōlumentum, profit, advantage. From *emolo*, or from *e molā*. As derived from grinding. The grist of a mill. Hence transferred to any gain. ¶ Al. from *emolior*. As arising from much toil and labor. But the first O in *emolior* is long.

Emphāsīs, emphasis. Ἐμφασις.

Emphŷteusis, the renting of land upon condition to plant it. Fr. ἐμφύτευσις, the act of planting.

Empērīcus, an empiric. Ἐμπερικός.

Emplastrum, a plaster, salve; a plaster of clay or wax to lay on a graft; whence *emplastrare* is to graft. Ἐμπλαστρον.

Empōrētīca charta, coarse paper used by merchants in packing goods. Fr. ἐμπορητικῆ, used by merchants.

Empōrium, a mart. Ἐμπορίον.

Empōrus, a merchant. Ἐμπορος.

Emunctæ naris homo, a man of a correct taste. "Quia *emunctæ* nares acutius distinctiusque odorantur." F.

En, behold! From ἤνι.

Encaustus, a kind of picture done with fire. Fr. ἐγκαυστός, burnt in.

¹ Wachter derives it from the Germ. *einbrocken*, "intritum facere." Which is allied to our *broken*.

Endo, in. Fr. ἔνδον, within.

Endōpērātor, the same as *imperator*; *endo* being the same as *in*.

Endrōmis, a coarse shaggy garment, worn after gymnastic exercises. Ἐνδρομίς.

Engōnāsī, the name of a constellation. From ἐν γόνασι, on his knees. Manilius: "NIXA GENU, et Graio nomine dicta *Engonasi*."

Enim, for. For *etnam*, as the Latins say also *Namque*, and the Greeks καὶ γάρ. *Et-nam* becomes *etnim*; somewhat as *comAnus*, *emAnus* become *comInus*, *emInus*. So *cAdo*, *acIdo*; &c.¹ Then *enim*.

Ennōsigæus, Neptune. Ἐννοσίγαιος.

Enormis, (*e*) out of all just (*norma*) rule and proportion, unsymmetrical, huge, enormous.

Ens, *entis*, being. Fr. εἶμι, I am; particip. εἶς, ἔντος.²

Ensis, a sword. Fr. ἔγχος, which is not only a spear, but a sword.³ From *enchis* is *enhis*, as *veCHo* became *veHo*. *Enhis*, *ensis*, as Ἐξ, *Hex*, becomes *Sex*. Thus from *Χαίτη*, *Chæta*, is *Hæta*, *Seta*.

Entheātus, divinely inspired. Fr. ἐνθεατός fr. ἐνθεάω, whence ἐνθεάζω. Or fr. *entheo*, a verb formed fr. *entheus*.

Enthēca, a coffer, repository. Ἐνθήκη.

Entheus, inspired. Ἐνθεός.

Enūcleo, I take (*ē*) out (*nu-cleum*) the kernel. Hence, I explain subtly or logically; i. e. divest an argument of the difficulties which cover it.

Enyō, Bellona. Ἐνυώ.

Eo, I go. Ἐω, whence εἶμι.

Eō, thither. That is, in *eo* loco. As we say *There* for *Thither*. So *Quō* is *Whither*. The Greeks say *οἶ* and *ποῖ*, i. e. *οἶ*, *ποῖ*, i. e. *ὄ*, *πῶ*, which agree with *Eo* and *Quo*.

Eōs, the morning. Ἡώς.

Eōus, eastern. Ἠφώς.

Ephalmātor, a leaper. Fr. ἄλμα, ἔφαλμα, a leaping.

Ephēbus, a youth. Ἐφηβος.

Ephēmēris, a journal. Ἐφημερίς.

Ephippium, a horse-cloth. Ἐφίππιον.

Ephōri, Spartan magistrates. Ἐφοροί.

Ephōtæ, marines. Ἐπιβάται.

Ephicænus, common. Ἐπίκοινος.

Ephicus, epic. Ἐπικός.

Ephigramma, an inscription; short poem or epigram. Ἐπίγραμμα.

Ephilogus, a winding up of a speech or play. Ἐπίλογος.

Ephimēnia, monthly presents. Ἐπιμήνια δῶρα.

Ephimēcia, songs of victory. Ἐπινίκια.

Ephiphōra, a defluxion of humors. Ἐπιφογά.

Ephrēdium, the harness of a cart. Fr. ἐπὶ, upon; and *rhedā*.

¹ Haigh: "From ἀμην, certainly; transp. ἀνήμ." But ἀμην was of very late introduction into the Greek language.

² Al. for *ons*, *ontis*, fr. ὄν, ἔντος.

³ Brunck ad Soph. Aj. 658.

Episcopus, an overseer, governor, bishop. Ἐπίσκοπος.

Epistola, an epistle. Ἐπιστολή.

Epitaphium, an epitaph. Ἐπιτάφιον.

Epitheton, an epithet. Ἐπίθετον.

Epitōmē, an abridgment. Ἐπιτομή.

Epityrum, a kind of salad. Ἐπίτυρον.

Epīurus, a peg or pin. Ἐπίουρος.

Epōdos, an epode, a kind of poem. Ἐπώδος.

Erops, a puet, plover. Ἐροψ.

Epōs, an epic poem. Ἐπός.

Epūla, victuals, food. For *edipula* fr. *edo*, I eat. As from *Disco* is *Discipulus*. ¶ Al. from ἔπω, whence ἀμφέπω, &c., I prepare. A preparation of food.

Eques, a horseman. Fr. *equus*. Adam: "The *Equites* at first did not form a distinct order in the state. When *Romulus* divided the people into 3 tribes, he chose from each tribe 100 young men, who should serve on HORSEBACK and guard his person. *Tullus* added 300 from the *Albans*. *Tarquinius Priscus* doubled their number. It seems that the *Equites* first began to be reckoned a distinct order before the expulsion of the Kings. After this all those who served on horseback were not properly called *Equites* or Knights, but such only as were chosen into the *Equestrian* order, and pre-

Etym.

sented with a horse at the public expence."

Equidem, indeed. For *et quidem*. So *Etenim* is *Et enim*. So *Etsi*, *Etiam*. *Terence*: "*Etquidem* jubebit posci." *Etquidem* easily became *equidem*. ¶ Al. for *ego quidem*, as it is usually joined with verbs of the first person. But the sentences, in which it is joined to the other persons, oppose this derivation.

Equiso, a groom. Fr. *equus*.

Equus, a horse. Fr. ἵππος, Æol. ἵκκος, whence *icquus*, (as *λείπω*, *liQUi*), *iquus*, *equus*. ¶ Al. from ὄχῳ, I carry as a horse; whence *oquus*, *equus*, as *γΟνυ*, *gEnu*.

Eram, I was. Fr. ἔην, Æol. ἔαν, whence *eRaM*, as from *μουσάων* is *musaRuM*.

Erānus, a contribution, collection for the indigent. Ἐράνος.

Erāto, the Muse *Erato*. Ἐρατώ.

Erēbus, *Erebus*. Ἐρεβός.

Erēmus, a desert. Ἐρημος.

Eres, *Hēres*, a hedge-hog. Fr. χῆρ, gen. χηρὸς, *cheros*, whence *heres* (as *Φεῦ*, *Heu*) and *eres*. So *Anser* for *Chanser*.

Eretria, a kind of ceruse. As found about *Eretria* in *Eubœa*.

Ergà, towards. Fr. ὀρέγω, (ὄργω), I tend towards. So from Ὄροβος, (Ὀρβος), is *Ervum*. Or thus: ὀρέγω, ῥέγω, ἔργω.

Ergastūlum, a place where slaves were made to work in chains. Fr. εἰργασται pp. of

s

ἐργάζομαι, I work, whence ἐργαστήριον.

Ergo, on account of, by reason of. *Ergo* seems to be allied to *ergā*, towards; and to mean, with a view towards, in regard to, with reference to. ¶ Others refer *ergo* to Gr. ἔργω: but the application is not obvious.

Ergo, therefore. That is, *ergo hujus* or *cujus rei*: on account of this or which thing. See *ergo* above. ¶ Al. from ἀραγε ὦν, (i. e. οὖν) whence ἀραγ' ὦν, *argo*, N omitted as in Plato from Πλάτων.¹

Eriçius, *Hericius*, *Ereceus*, a hedgehog. Also, an engine of war full of sharp spikes. Fr. *eres*, *heres*. As from Pellis is Pellicius and Pelliceus.

Eriçgo, I set straight up, set upright, erect. Fr. *rego*, whence *rectus*.

Erināceus, *Herināceus*, a hedgehog. Fr. *eres*, *heres*; whence *erinus*, (as Mare, Maris, Marinus) whence *erinaceus*.

Erinmys, a Fury. Ἐριννύς.

Ero, I will be. For *eso*, ἔσω fut. of ἔω, I am, whence ἔσομαι. *Esit* for *erit* is in the Twelve Tables. ¶ Or from ἔσω, ἔω (as νομίσω, νομιῶ), whence *eRo*, as *rudis*, *nuRus*; *εῦω*, *uRo*. ¶ Or *ero* was formed from *eram* on the model of *Amabam*, *Amabo*.

Erogo, I lay out, expend. Fr. *rogo*. Properly, I make a motion in the Senate for laying

out the public money. Compare *Abrogo*, *Derogo*, *Prorogo*.

Erro, I stray, wander up and down, wander about; stray, err. Properly, I go ill, I go wrong, and hence I go out of my way. Fr. ἔρρω.² In Hom. II. σ, 421, ἔρρων is translated by Damm "ægrè gradiens." And in Od. κ, 72, ἔρρω he translates "facesse hinc ocyùs in malam rem." ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *irren*, to wander.

Erūca, ———

Eructo, I belch. Fr. ἔρευκται pp. of ἐρεύγω.

Erūdio, I instruct. *E rudi doctum facio*.

Ervum, a vetch. Fr. ὄρβος, ὄρβος, whence *orvus*, *orvum*, then *ervum*, somewhat as from γOvu is gEnu. "Germ. *erbs*, *erbes*, *erbis*, Belg. *erwet*." W.

Erythrinus, *Erythīnus*, a roach. Ἐρυθρίνος.

Es, thou art. Fr. εἶς. ¶ Al. for *esis*. See Sum. ¶ Al. from ἔση, as Sum from Ἔσομαι.

Esca, food. Fr. *esum* supine of *edo*, I eat. Hence *esica*, *esca*, as *Manus*, *Manica*; and *Manus*, *Manicus*, *Mancus*. ¶ Al. for *vesca* fr. *vescor*. ¶ Al. from ἔσκω, from ἔω. That by which I exist. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. *æs* was "esca."³

Escit, or (as Faber reads) *Escet*, shall be; in Lucret. I, 620. Fr. ἔσκω, I am.

Escūlus. See *Æsculus*.

¹ Al. from (ῥ) ἔργω, by which thing.

² Donnegan translates ἔρρω, "I WANDER about in sorrow or mournfully."

³ Wachter in *As*.

Esito, I eat often. Fr. *edo*, *esum*.

Esox, *Isor*, a large fish found in the Rhone. *Ἴσοξ* is in Hesychius. Yet these are probably Gallic words.

Esse, to be. Contracted from *ἔσσεσθαι*, "futurum esse." Herodotus has τὰ μέλλοντα ἔσσεσθαι, where *ἔσσεσθαι* is *esse*. ¶ Al. from *essem*, as formed on the model of *Amarem*, *Amare*. ¶ Jamieson refers to Belg. *weesen*, Anglo-Sax. *wesan*.

Essēda, a war-chariot used by the Belgæ and the Britons. Virgil: "BELGICA vel molli melius feret *esseda* collo." Propertius: "*Esseda* cælatis siste BRITANNA jugis." Of course therefore a northern word.¹

Essem, I should be. Fr. *ἔσσοίμην*, or an active form *ἔσσοιμι*, *ἔσσοιμ'*, *essoem*, *essem*.²

Essentia, the being or essence of anything. Fr. *esse*, whence a new participle *essens*, *essentis*. ¶ Al. for *exentia*, (*ecsentia*), from *ex* and *ens*, *entis*.

Est, he is. Fr. *ἔστί*. ¶ Al. for *esit*. See *Sum*.

Est, he eats; *estis*, ye eat. Perhaps, after *edis* was contracted into *es*, *edit* and *editis* were changed to *est* and *estis*, after the example of *Es*, *Est*,

Estis, of the verb *Sum*. Scheller says: "*Edo*, I eat, takes all the personal terminations of the verb *Sum*, which begin or end in *es*."

Estrix, a woman who is a great eater. Fr. *estum* supine of *edo*, I eat. See *Estus*.

Estus, eaten. As *Comedo*, *Comestus*. Fr. *edo*, *edsi*, *edsum*, *etsum*, transp. *estum*. ¶ Or fr. *ἔδω*, pp. *ἔσται*, whence *νήεστις*, *νήστις*, one who has not eaten, hungry.

Esūries, hunger. Fr. *esurio*.

Esūrio, I am hungry. Fr. *esurus* from *edo*. I will to eat. As from *δράσω* is *δρασεῖω*.

Et, and, also. Transposed from *τε*. ¶ Or from *ἔτι*, *ἔτ'*, yet further.

Et, even. This sense comes from that of *Also*. Cicero: "Quàm salutare non modò hominum, sed *etiam* pecudum generi." This sense agrees well with *ἔτι*, yet further, still more.

Etēnim, for. *Et enim*. Καὶ γάρ.

Etēsia, periodical winds. Ἐρησία.

Ethicus, relating to morals. Ἠθικός.

Ethnicus, heathen. Ἐθνικός.

Ethos, ethics. ἠθος.

Etiā, also, likewise. For *etiam*, and now, now further. So *Quonjam*, *Quoniam*.

Etiāmsi, even if. The same as *Etsi*.

Etiāmtum, even then. That is, at that time also.

Etsi, even if. As Gr. *εἰ καί*.

Etymon, the true origin of a word. From *ἔτυμον*, true, real.

¹ "Apud Belgas, ait De laCerde, nunc quoque *hissen* est incitare ad cursum; et his *essedum* est *hessichdum*, quo sermone etiamnum aurigæ Belgici utuntur." Bailey.

² Jamieson states the analogy between the Latin and the Mæso-Gothic: *Essem*, *wesj-au*; *esses*, *weseis*; *esset*, *wes-ei*; *essem-us*, *weseim-a*; *esset-is*, *weseith*; *essent*, *wesein-a*.

Eu, well done! *Eῦ*.

Evan, Bacchus. For *Euan*,
Eῦαν.

Evangēlium, the Gospel.
Εὐαγγέλιον.

Evax, hurra, huzza. For
euax, fr. *εὐάξω* fut. of *εὐάξω*, I
cry out Bacchus.

Eventus, an event. Fr. *evenio*, *eventum*. That which
happens.

Everganeæ: See Appendix.

Everricūlum, a draw or drag
net. Fr. *everro*, as sweeping
clean away. Camden uses the
word Sweep-net. So *Terriculum*.

Euge, bravo! *Eῦγε*.

Eugēnēa, *Eugēnēa*, an ex-
cellent sort of grapes. Fr. *εὐγένει-
αι* plural of *εὐγένεια*, nobleness.

Eugēra, much the same as
euge. *Pæ* is *πη*, *πη*, “quodam-
modo.” Some write *Eugepæ*
from *πω*, *ποι*.

Eugium: See Appendix.

Evidens, manifest. Qui
apertè *videtur*. See *Edomo*.

Evius, Bacchus. *Eῦιος*.

Eumēnides, the Furies. *Εὐ-
μενίδες*.

Eunūchus, a eunuch. *Εὐ-
νοῦχος*.

Euæ, *Evoe*, a cry of the Bac-
chanals. *Εὐοῖ*.

Eurīpus, the strait between
Aulis and Eubœa, remarkable
for an irregular ebb and flow of
its tide. Hence used for any
strait, a moat, aqueduct, &c.
Εὐρίπος.

Eurus, the south-east wind.

Εὐρος.

Euterpē, one of the muses.

Εὐτέρπη.

Ex, from. *Ἐξ*.

Ex—, (in composition,) tho-
roughly. See *Edomo*.

Exactus, perfectly done, ac-
curately done. Participle of
exigo, I carry through. *Ex*, as
E in *Edomo*.

Exāgōga, an exportation of
goods. *Ἐξαγωγή*. Also, an
exporter of goods. *Ἐξαγωγεύς*.

Exāmen, a swarm of bees.
Fr. *ἔξαμμα*, fr. *ἔξῃμαι* pp. of
ἔξάπτω, I join or hang to, ap-
pend. As hanging to one an-
other, or joined together. So
Apes from Apio. ¶ Or *exa-
men* is for *exapimen* fr. *exapio*,
the same as *ἔξάπτω*. ¶ Or *ex-
aminis* is the foundation of the
substantive, fr. *ἔξαμμένον*.

Exāmen, the beam of a
balance. As that from which
the scales are appended. Virgil:
“Jupiter ipse duas æquato *ex-
amine* lances Sustinet.” Hence
it means a test, trial, examina-
tion. *Examen* is fr. *ἔξάπτω*
or *exapio*, I append, connect.
See above. Pliny has “*Ex
quo* pendent *exapta* catenis
tintinnabula,” connected by
chains.

Exāmīno, I examine. See
the second *Examen*.

Exantlo, I empty, exhaust;
I bear, endure. *Ἐξαντλέω*, *ἔξ-
αντλώ*, in both senses. ¶ Some
write *exanulo*, for *exanculo*, fr.
anculo (whence *ancula* and *an-
cilla*), I attend upon, serve.

Exaspēro, I provoke, exas-
perate. That is, I make (*as-
perum*) sharp in temper.

Exauctōro, I dismiss from
military service. The contrary
to *auctoro*.

Excanto, I charm anything by song (*ex*) out of its place.

Excelsens, excellent. See *Excello*.

Excello, I excel, outdo. Fr. *cello*, I drive or urge forward. Said properly of one person in a row moving out of it and getting before the rest. Or said properly of one raised high above others. See *Excelsus*.

Excelsus, high. Fr. *celsum* supine of *cello*, I drive, move. Moving up. Compare *Editus*, high.

Excetra, ———

Excidium, ruin. Fr. *excido*, I fall.

Excřementum, the refuse of the sieve; bran. Refuse, excrement. For *excretimentum* fr. *excretum* sup. of *excerno*, I sift. Or for *excernimentum*, *excrenimentum*, *excreimentum*, as *Superrimus*, *Supreimus*, *Supremus*.

Excřbia, watches by night, and (improperly) by day. Fr. *excubo*.

Excřbo, I lie out of doors all night; keep guard.

Excřso, I excuse. For *excauso*. I allege an excuse in order to repel a charge. See *Causor*.

Excřtio, I shake off. For *exqutio*, *exquatio*.

Excřror, I execrate. For *exsecror*, *exsacror*. I give up as (*sacrum*) devoted to the wrath of Heaven.

Excřdra, a hall, piazza. 'Εξ-είδρα.

Exemplum, a sample, example; copy, model. Fr. *eximo*,

exemi, I take out, I select, as in *Eximius*. Whence *exemulum*, *exemlum*, *exemplum*. So *temPlum*, and so *σίμβλον*, a hive, for *σίμβλον* fr. *σιμαί*, bees. So *μεισημβρία*, and French *nomBre* (whence our *Number*;) for “*nomre*,” *concomBre* for “*concomre*.” Or from *exemptum*, whence *exemptulum*, *exemptlum*, *exemplum*. ¶ *Al.* for *exemplum* fr. *ex amplo*. As taken out of a large quantity.

Exentĕro, I disembowel. Fr. *ἐξεντερεύω*, or a word *ἐξεντερέω*, *ω*.

Exerceo, I train, practise. Soft for *exergeo* (as *μισΓέω*, *misCeo*;) fr. *ἐξεργέω*, I work a person, fr. *ἔργον*, work. ¶ *Al.* for *exarceo*. “*Quia, quæ exerceantur seu excoluntur, sub certâ lege ac ratione cœrcentur continenturque.*” *F.*

Exercitus, an army. Participle of *exerceo*. As being trained and exercised. *Nepos*: “*Effecit ut exercitatissimum haberet exercitum.*”

Exĕro, I put or thrust forth. Fr. *ἐξείρω*, fut. *ἐξερῶ*. As in *Aristoph.*: *Τὴν γλωσσοσαν ἐξείραντες*. ¶ Or, as *exero* is written also *exsero*, fr. *sero*, formed from *ἔρω*, whence *ἐρύω*, I draw; and whence *ἐξείρω* above. That is, I draw out. So *Avienus* uses *Prosero*, to put forth. Hence also *Præsertim*.

Exhĕbeo, I hold out, hold forth, display, exhibit. For *exhabeo*.

Exĭgo, I exact, demand, enforce. Fr. *exago*, I thrust or force out.

Exiguus, slender, slight, small. Fr. *exigo*, (as *Ambigo*, *Ambiguus*,) I drive out, beat out. As *ἐλαχὺς* fr. *ἐλάω*, I drive, pf. *ἐλακα*; or fr. *ἐλάζω*, pf. *ἐλαχα*. ¶ Al. for *exicuius* (as *amurCa* from *ἀμωρΓά*) fr. *exseco*, *execo*, *exico*, *exicui*, whence *exicuius*. Cut thin. So *Mutuus*.

Exilis, faint, slight, slender, small. For *exilis* fr. *exii* pf. of *exeo*; or for *exitilis* fr. *exitum* supine of *exeo*, I pass away, become evanescent. Somewhat as *ἐξίτηλος*, fading, from *ἐξίω*, *ἐξίται*; and *Exitium* from *Exeo*. Cicero: "Nolo verba *exiliter* exanimata *exire*." ¶ Al. for *exigilis*, (*exiilis*, *exilis*,) fr. *exigo*, whence *Exiguus*, which see. ¶ Al. for *exsecilis* fr. *exseco*, to cut thin; whence *execilis*, *exeilis*, *exilis*. ¶ Al. for *exinilis* fr. *inæ*. From the fibres wasting away.¹

Exilium, banishment. For *exulium* fr. *exul*, *exulis*. ¶ Al. from *exilio*, *exsilio*, I escape, fly away, fly.

Eximius, choice, excellent. Fr. *exemo*, *eximo*, I choose out from others.

Exin, from thence. For *exinde*. So *Dein*.

Existo, I stand out, stand forth, appear, rise into being. For *exsisto*.

Existimo, I judge, repute. For *exæstimo*.

Exitium, ruin, destruction.

For *exeo*, *exitum*, to go out, expire. As we speak of a candle going out. So *ἐξίτηλος*, fading, from *ἐξίται* pp. of *ἐξίω*.

Exōchadium, tuberculum in ano. Ab *ἐξοχή*, eminentia.

Exōdium, a dramatic entertainment introduced at the end of a play. *Ἐξόδιον*.

Exōleo, *Exōlesco*, I fade, grow out of date. As contrary to *oleo*, I grow. ¶ Or fr. *ἐξολέω*, I waste away.

Exorcismus, *Exorcista*, *Exorcizo*. Greek words.

Exōro, I gain by entreaty. *Ex*, as *E* in *Edomo*.

Exostra, a machine used on the stage, which by turning round exposed a change of scene. Also, a bridge suddenly thrust from a wooden tower on the wall of a besieged city. *Ἐξώστρα*.

Exōticus, foreign. *Ἐξωτικός*.

Expēdio, I disentangle, rid; I rid a thing from its difficulties, dispatch, accomplish; get ready necessaries for an army, furnish, equip. That is, I take my (*pedem*) foot (*ex*) out of confinement. Contrary to *Impedio*.

Expēditio, a military expedition. Fr. *expedio*, I equip.

Expendo, I lay out, expend. Properly, I pay out of my resources, pay away.

Expensa, charge, cost. Fr. *expendo*, *expensum*.

Expergisor, I awake. Fr. *expergo*.

Expergo, I rouse, excite. Fr. *pergo*, I go, proceed; actively, I make to go or proceed.

¹ Hill: "Exilis comes most probably from *ex* and *ile*; intimating the smallness of the flank; and, of course, the comparative thinness of the animal to which it is applied."

Exp̄erientia, trial, experience. Fr. *experior*; part. *exp̄erians, entis*.

Exp̄erior, I try, attempt. Fr. *perior*, which fr. *περῶ* fut. of *πείρω*, I go through; whence *πειράω, πειρῶ*, I attempt.

Expers, void of, without, destitute. For *expars*. Being without any part in a concern. Ovid: "*Expertem frustra belli, et neutra arma secutum.*"

Exp̄eto, I light, fall. Livy: "*Ut in eum omnes exp̄etant hujusce clades belli.*" Fr. *πέτω*, I fall; whence *πιπέτω, πίπτω*. ¶ Or fr. *peto*, I aim or tend towards an object.

Exp̄leo, I fill up. Fr. *πλέω*, *ἐπλήθην*, whence *πλήθω*.

Exp̄licit liber, the book is finished. These words are often put at the end of MSS. *Exp̄lico* is here of the third conjugation, and has a neuter sense. Or perhaps *explicit* is shortly written for "*Exp̄licitus est,*" and should have a stop after it: **EXPLICIT. LIBER.** Martial: "*Versibus exp̄licitum est omne duobus opus.*" ¶ Forcellini thinks the expression may be better derived from ancient works being folded up in volumes, which it therefore was necessary (*exp̄licare*) to unfold before they could be read.

Exp̄lico, I dispatch, finish. That is, I disentangle, (opposed to *imp̄lico*,) rid a thing from its difficulties.

Exp̄lōro, I search diligently, spy out. Properly, I ask of a person with tears, like *imp̄ploro*, I implore, beg. Hence, I

beg another to give me information; I enquire of or ask anxiously. Silius: "*Mentesque Deorum Exp̄lorant super eventu.*" Hence *exploro* means generally to spy out, search into. Damm explains *ἐρέεσθαι* in Od. ζ, 298, "*QUÆRERE interrogando.*" Homer joins *μεταλλῆσαι καὶ ἐρέεσθαι*. And Hesychius explains *ἐρέων* by *ἐρωτήσων, ζητήσων*.

Exp̄ōno, I explain, declare. That is, I set forth.

Exp̄ressè, explicitly, expressly. Said properly of things forced out so as to be clear to the sight. Tacitus: "*Vestis stricta et singulos artus exp̄ri-mens.*"

Exp̄ungo, I efface, expunge. Contrary to *pungo*, I prick marks on wax with a stylus.

Exp̄quīsītus, choice, rare, exquisite. That is, sought out. For *exquasitus*. So *ἐξαιτός* fr. *ἐξαιτέω*.

Exp̄sequia, Ex̄equiæ, a funeral procession; funeral solemnities. Properly, a following to the grave. Fr. *sequor*.

Ex̄sero: See *Exero*.

Ex̄sors, peculiar, extraordinary. Virgil: "*Ex̄sortem ducere honorem.*" That is, which is not made to depend on (*sortes*) lots. Forcellini explains it, "*qui est extra sortem, qui sorti non committitur.*"

Exp̄specto, I look out for, wait for. Wachter explains it "*de loco in locum prospicio.*"

Ex̄sterno, I terrify. That is, *sterno mentem*. So *Consterno*.

Ex̄stinguo, Ex̄tinguo, I put

out, efface, extinguish. Opposed to *stinguo*, for *stiguo*, *stigo* fr. *στιγῶ* fut. 2. of *στίζω*, I prick; specially, I prick marks on wax with a stylus. See *Expungo*. ¶ Al. from *tinguo*, *tingo*. As said of fire drenched in water. Ovid: "*Tingere* in amœ faces."

Exta, the bowels. For *exsecta*, *execta*, *excta*. "Quodd ea Diis prosectentur," says Festus. Or "*exsectentur*." ¶ Al. from *ἐξεται*, cast forth; fr. *ἐξεται* pp. of *ἐξέω*, *ἐξίημι*.

Extemplo, immediately. For *extemplo*, from the (*templum*) spot. As "E loco" is immediately. ¶ Or for *extempulo*, from *tempulum* dimin. of *tempus*. We use *Extempore* in a different sense, but from a similar reason. ¶ Vossius supposes that it was said by the Priests in the temple at the end of the ceremonies: *Ex Templo* i. e. abscedite; as they said *Ilicet*, that is, *Ire licet*. And that, as persons went immediately after this, *extemplo* was used to mean immediately. Perhaps they said at full: "*Ex templo ilicet*."

Extermino, I drive (*ex terminis*) out of the boundaries.

Externus, outward. For *exterinus* fr. *exterus*.

Extērus, *Exter*, foreign. Fr. *ἐξώτερος*, (*ἐξτερος*) further out, outer. ¶ Al. from *ex*, as *Sub*, *Subter*. ¶ Others refer *exter* to *ex terrâ*.

Extimus, the uttermost. For *exterrimus*. So *Inferimus*, *Infirmus*.

Extorris, banished (*ex terrâ*) out of the country.

Extra, without. For *exterâ* parte.

Extrēmus, the utmost, last. For *exterrimus*, *extrēimus*. As *Superrimus*, *Supremus*.

Extrīco, I free (*ex tricis*) from impediment.

Exūbēro, I abound, am very fruitful. Fr. *uber*, *uberis*. See *Edomo*.

Exul, *exūlis*, banished. For *exsul*. Banished (*ex solo*) from the soil. Plautus: "*Omnes scelerati exules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarunt*." ¶ Al. from *ἐξελάω*, *ἐξελῶ*, I banish.

Exulto, I exult. For *exsulto*, *exsalto*. I leap about for joy.

Exundo, I overflow. See *Abundo*.

Exuo, I strip off. Fr. *ἐξέω*, *ἐξίημι*, I cast off. ¶ Al. from *ἐκδύω*, I strip off. But through what process? Rather, the *ind* in *induo* was considered to have been the same as *in*, (as in *Induperator*,) then *ex* took its place.¹

Exūvia, a cast off skin; cast off clothes; spoils stripped from an enemy. Fr. *exuo*. As *Diluo*, *Diluvies*.

F

Fāba: See Appendix.

Fāber, a workman, artificer. For *faciber* fr. *facio*. As *Tumeco*, *Tumiber*, *Tuber*; *Mulceo*, *Mulciber*.

¹ Al. from *ex suo*. I strip a person (*ex suo*) of his own.

Făbrīca, a workshop. Fr. *faber, fabri*.

Făbrīco, *Făbrīcor*, I forge, frame. Fr. *faber, fabri*.

Făbŭla, a report, the subject of common talk; a tale, story, fable. Fr. *for, faris*, to talk. So *Exoro*, *Exorabulum*; *Figo*, *Figibula*, *Fibula*.

Făcēla, *Făcēlāre*, a salad. Fr. *facio*, I make up. A composition. As *Loquor*, *Loquela*; *Queror*, *Querela*.

Făcesso, I do, perform. Fr. *facio*. As *Lacio*, *Lacesso*; *Capio*, *Capesso*.

Făcesso, I go away. Terence: "Hęc hinc *facessat*." Where Donatus remarks: "Pro, hinc se *faciat*, i. e. abeat. Huc se *faciat*, huc accedat, significat." Or, "*facesso hinc*" is "*facio iter hinc*."

Făcētus, witty, facetious. Fr. *φάω*, to speak; as *Dicax* from *Dico*. *Cetus* seems to be a termination, somewhat as *Cundus* in *Facundus*.

Făcies, the visage, countenance, face. Fr. *facio*, as *Species* from *Specio*. That is, the make, form, figure, mien, and hence visage, appearance, countenance. ¶ Al. from *πέφακα* (*φάκα*) pf. of *φάω*, (whence *φαίνω*,) to show. That is, the external appearance, aspect. See *Facio*.¹

Făcīlis, easy (*facere*) to do; easy. So *Habilis*, *Agilis*, &c.

Făcīnus, a good or bad deed. Fr. *facio*.

Făcio, I make; I do. As *ποιέω* has both senses. Also, I sacrifice, like Gr. *ῥέζω*. That is, *facio* rein *divinam*. Fr. *πέφακα*, (*φάκα*), pf. of *φάω*, whence *φαίνω* (See *Jacio*); or fr. *φαίω* (whence *φαίω*, *faïo*, and *faCio*, as *σπέος*, *speCus*,) whence directly is *φαίνω*, to bring to light, show forth, put forth, produce; hence, like *Produco*, it is used for creating. *Lucilius*: "Ducunt uxores, PRODUCUNT liberos." Hence *facio* is, I make, invent, construct. So from *Pario* is *Reperio*, to invent. *Ovid*: "Carminis et medicę, *Phœbe*, REPERTOR opis." So *τέκω*, to produce, is also to invent, construct, as in *ἀρχιτέκτων*, and in *τέύχω*, "*facio, fabricor*." "*Τέκω*, in *lucem profero, pario, creo*," says *Valckenaer*. When *Plato* says, *Οἱ πατέρες πολλά καὶ καλὰ ἔργα ἀπεφήναντο εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους, ἀπεφήναντο* in point of sense answers to "*fecerunt*." ¶ Al. from *παγῶ* fut. 2. of *πήγνυμι*, to construct. Π into F, as *Ferè* from *Περί*. Then *facio* became *facio*, as *saCer* is for *saGer*, *misCeo* from *μισΓέω*.

Factio, a side, party, sect, faction, conspiracy. Fr. *facio, factum*. From the expression *Facere cum aliquo*. *Cicero*: "Si respondisset, idem sentire, et secum *facere* Sullam." That is, that he sided with him, was of his party. Or from men being united (*factum*) to execute some project.

Factiōsus, seditious. Fr. *factio*, a conspiracy.

¹ "Caninius derives *facies* from the Punic *vag*." V.

Făcultas, power, ability, means of doing anything; means, property. Fr. *facul* for *facilis*; whence *facilitas*.

Făcundus, eloquent. Fr. *for*, *fari*. As from *Iror*, (whence *Iracor*,) is *Iracundus*; from *Vereor* is *Verecundus*.

Făx or *Fex*, *făcis* or *fēcis*, lees, dregs. *Fex* is fr. *πήξις*, a condensation. As from *Περὶ* is *Ferè*. The general preference of *fĂx* to *fĒx* seems however an objection to this derivation.

Făgus, a beach-tree. *Φαγός*, Doric for *φηγός*.

Făla, a kind of round tower erected on the walls of cities to discharge weapons from. Fr. *φάω*, (whence *φαίνω*,) to show. Whence *φαλός*, conspicuous, appearing aloft, high, "editus." Hesychius has *Φάλαι ὄρη, σκοπιαί*. Though the reading is disputed. "The Saxons or Germans," says Dacier,¹ "retain *φάλαι* in *fales* or *fels*, a rock." See *Palatium*. ¶ Wachter notices Hebr. *bala*, "textit, operuit."

Fălărĭca, a kind of missile weapon. As thrown from or into a *fala*. ¶ Or from *φαλός*, or a word *φαληρός*, shining. For it was bound round with wildfire and shot out of an engine.

Falco, a falcon. "Quodd unguis more *falcis* habeat introrsum flexos." V. "Credo," says Johnson, "a rostro *falcato* sive adunco." Turton thus combines these ideas: "From its hooked

talons and beak." ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *falk*, Belg. *valk*.

Fălĕre, a pile or buttress. Scaliger: "For *Halere* fr. *άλς*, *άλος*, the sea. As piles for piers on the seashore. Unless it is that the Greeks called all high things *φάληρα*." See *Fala*.

Făliscus venter, and *Făliscus* simply, a hog's pudding made after the manner of the *Falisci*, a people of Etruria.

Fallo, I deceive. Soft for *sfallo*, *σφάλλω*, which is translated (inter alia) by Donnegan, "to deceive, to lead into error, mislead." ¶ Al. from *φηλώω*, *φηλῶ*, I deceive; Doricè *φαλῶ*.

Falsus, deceitful, false. Fr. *fallo*, *falsum*. Pronus ad *falendum*.

Falx, *falcis*, a sickle, hedging-bill, reaping-hook; an instrument of war, crooked like a hook. From Hebr. *phalach*, (*phalch*,) he severed.² ¶ It is usually derived from *πέλεκυς*, whence with aspirate *φέλεκυς*, *φέλκυς*, whence *felcis*, *falcis*. But *πέλεκυς* is not a sickle, but an axe.

Făma, report, rumor, fame. *Φήμη*, Dor. *φάμα*.

Fămes, hunger. Quayle refers it to Celt. *feim*, need, want. ¶ Perhaps it might be referred to *χάω*, I want, crave, whence *χάτις* is a craving; and whence through *κέχαμαι* might have been formed a word *chames*, changed to *hames*, (as from *Χόρτος* is *Hortus*,) and then to *fames*, as from *Ἔστία* is *Festus*,

¹ Ad *Festum* in *Falæ*. See also Wachter in *Fels*.

² See Wachter in *Halb*.

from *Εἰρμῶς* is Firmus. Or, as the Æolians sometimes put Π for K, for X or CH they might have said Φ or PH. This change of CH into F or PH seems to appear in other Latin words, (as in Flos, Fundo, Futilis,) and is noticed in other languages by Wachter.¹ ¶ Al. for *fugimes* from *φάγω*, to eat, as Foveo, Fovimes, Fomes. *Fames* must then mean a desire to eat.

Fāmilia, the slaves belonging to a master, the servants of a household; the whole household; parents, children, and servants; a family, sect, school; a family estate. For *famulia* from *famulus*. ¶ Al. for *familla* (as *ἄλλος*, allus,) fr. *ἄμιλλα*, *hamilla*, (as from *Εἶρμα* is Firmus,) a combat; hence (like Gr. *ἄθλος*,) a crowd or company of spectators; hence a crowd or company generally.²

Fāmiliāris, belonging to the same *familia*, intimate.

Fāmūlus: See Appendix.

Fānāticus, inspired, enthusiastical, fanatical. “Propriè de iis qui circa *fana* bacchari et vaticinari solebant.” F. An ancient Glossary explains it by *ἱερατικὸς*, *ἱερόδουλος*.

Fānum, a temple. Where the priests were wont (*fari*) to deliver the oracles of the Gods. As Vates is *φάτης*. ¶ Or *fari* is here *effari*. “*Effatum* templum, dedicated or consecrated by a set

form of words. Livy: *Fanum*, id est locus templo *effatus*.” F.³

Far, *farris*, a kind of wheat. “From Hebr. *bar*, grain.” V. As Fascino from *Βασκανῶ*. ¶ Or from Germ. *faren*, to generate, produce; the same as our word To bear. So Hebr. *bara* is, he created.

Farcimen, a sausage. Fr. *farcio*. Apicius: “Sic intestinum *farcies*.”

Farcio, *farsi*, I cram with mingled ingredients. Fr. *φράσσω*, transp. *φάρσσω*.

Farferus: See Appendix.

Fārīna, meal, flour. Fr. *far*, *farris*.

Fāris, *fātur*, you speak, he speaks. Fr. *φάω*, (whence *φημι*,) whence *φῶ*, *fo*, and *φάομαι*, *φῶμαι*, *for*.

Farrāgo, a mixture of *far* and other grains or herbs, given to cattle; any thing miscellaneous. Fr. *farris*. As Plumbum, Plumbago.

Fartor, a fatterer of fowls; sausage-maker. Fr. *farcio*, *farcitum*, *fartum*. See Farcimen.

Fas, what is just or right by the rules of religion. That is, what is spoken and commanded by the priests. From *for*, *faris*.

Fascia, a linen or woollen cloth for wrapping up infants or wounds, a bandage, swath; hence applied to stockings, stomachers, &c. as wrapped round parts of the body. Fr. *fascis*, a bundle. “Quòd eâ aliquid in *fascem* colligamus.” Ainsw. “Because by means of a band materials are collected into bun-

¹ “The Engl. QUIVER sprang from Germ. KOCHER, CH being changed into F, or (which has the same power) into V.” Again: “LIFTEN, to lift. From Belg. LICHTEN. CH is often changed to F.”

² Al. from *δμιλία*, a familiar intercourse.

³ Al. from *νὰς*, transp. *ἀνὸς*, *Favός*.

dles." Tt. Bandage and Bundle are allied to the same verb To Bind.

Fascino, I enchant. Fr. βασκανῶ fut. of βασκαίνω. As *Bρέμω*, Fremo. A into I, as μαχάνα, machina.

Fascinum, witchery, enchantment. See *Fascino*.

Fascinum, veretrum. Horace: "Minusve languet *fascinum*." Vossius: "Quodd antiqui figuram VERETRI multum crederent valere ad omne *fascini* genus averruncandum depellendumque. Sane pueris figura *fascini* de collo suspendebatur, ad amolendas *fascinationes*. Et ut aves inauspicatæ, foribus affixæ, amoliri infortunium credebantur; sic VERETRA, quorum in effascinando usus erat, *fascinum* etiam depellere existimabant. Eò autem VERETRUM *fascinationem* depellere putabant, quia omnia turpia malos invidorum oculos ab instituto averterent atque avocarent. Idcirco et prodesse judicabant, siquis despueret. Theocritus: Ὠς μὴ βασκανῶ δὲ, τρις εἰς ἑμὸν ἔπτυσσα κόλπον."

Fascis, a bundle of wood, twigs, &c. From πᾶξις, (Doric of πῆξις, a fastening together,) *paxis* i. e. *paxis* or *pacsis*, transp. *pascis*, might be *fascis*, as from Περὶ is Ferè. ¶ Al. from σφάκελλος¹ (which seems to be used for φάκελλος, a bundle), whence φάσκελος, (as φάσγανον is thought to be put for

σφάγανον,) shortened to φάσκος. ¶ Al. from Germ. *fassen*, to fasten, tie.

Fassus, particip. of *fateor*, for *fatus*.

Fasti, annals, chronicles, &c. in which were set down not only the triumphs, the names of the Consuls, &c., but the Dies *fasti* and the Dies *festi* or *nefasti*. "Hence called *fasti*, as the Dies *fasti* were far more numerous than the Dies *nefasti*." V. ¶ Or from a word φαστοί, formed fr. πέφασται pp. of φάω, to say, relate. See *Fasti* dies.

Fasti dies, days on which the Prætors were able to transact public business, and to pronounce the three words, Do, Dico, Addico. Ovid: "Ille *nefastus* erit per quem tria verba silentur; *Fastus* erit per quem lege licebit agi." From *fas*; as on these days the Prætors were able to dispense justice. As Jus, Justus. ¶ Al. from πέφασται pp. of φάω to speak, pronounce.

Fastidium, disdain, loathing. Fr. *fastus*.

Fastigātus, and *Fastigiātus*, sloped, sloping. Fr. *fastigium*. Narrowed gradually into a sharp point like the roof of a house.

Fastigium, the top or highest part of a building, the top or roof; slope of a roof. Fr. *fastus*, loftiness of mind, high disdain. Hence *fastigium* is "altitudo domûs." Compare *Vestigium*.

Fastigo: See *Fastigatus*.

Fastus, pride, haughtiness. Fr. πέφασται pp. of φάω, φημί.

¹ See Donnegan ad Σφάκελλος.

“Quia superbi grandia FANTUR.” V. ¶ Or fr. *πέφασται* pp. of *φάω*, (whence *φάσμα*,) to show. As fr. *φαίνω*, fut. *φανῶ*, is *ὑπερήφανος*, proud.

Fāteor, I grant, own, confess. Fr. *πέφαται* (whence *φατίζω*, I declare) pp. of *φάω*, I speak. More directly, from *φατέομαι* or *φατέω*, as *βατέω* from *βάω*.

Fātigo, I tire, weary. Fr. *fatim ago*, I urge on incessantly. Virgil: “Quadrupedemque citum ferratâ calce fatigat.” From *ago* is *agito*, which is sometimes used like *fatigo*.

Fatim: See Appendix.

Fātisco, I open or gape with chinks. And, as things in decay become full of chinks and chasms, *fatisco* is also to be dissolved, to faint, to be exhausted. Fr. *fatim hisco*. As *Fatigo* from *Fatim ago*. But, as *fessus* belongs to *fatisco*, as *Gressus* to *Gradior*, *fatisco* must have come from a verb *fatio*, which is from *fatim hio*. Or, (if F, that is PH, is put for CH: See *Fames*,) *fatio* may be for *chatio* from *χατίζω*, *χατίσω*, *χατιῶ*, formed from *κέχεται* pp. of *χάω*, to open or gape.

Fātum, a prophecy, oracle, as uttered by the priests, who were hence called *Fatidici*. Also, the determined or appointed will of Heaven. Either as being usually communicated to men by the oracles; or because in the Roman Theology Jupiter was wont to declare his will to the *Parcæ* whose office it was to fulfil his decrees. Hence *fatum* is used for any-

thing which befalls us, for calamity or death, as being the decree of Heaven. *Fatum* is the participle of *for*, *faris*.

Fātuus, silly, foolish, idle, unprofitable. Transferred to the taste, (like Gr. *μωρός*,¹) insipid. That is, frantic like a (*φάτης*) prophet, raving, delirious. *Uus*, as in *Mutuus*.

Fāveo, I favor, befriend. Fr. *φαέω*, (as *άέω*, a *Veō*; *χαέω*, ca *Veō*,) fr. *φάω*, whence *φημι*, to speak, i. e. in another's favor. I favor by word. Ovid: “LINGUIS animisque favete.” So *αἶνος*, from signifying a speech or discourse, means a speech in favor of another, a panegyric; whence *αινέω*, to praise.

Fāvilla, hot ashes or embers, sparks of fire, cinders. For *failla* from *φάος*, light; or from *φάω*, to shine; or for *fauilla* from *φάω*, to shine. Virgil has “CANDENTE favillâ.”

Fauni, ———

Fāvōnius, the west wind. Fr. *faveo*. As favoring, kindly, mild. Forcellini: “Quia favet genituræ, siquidem est spiritus genitalis mundi, quo plantæ hyberno tempore enectæ reviviscunt.” Lucretius has, “Genitabilis aura Favoni.”

Faustus, lucky, favorable. Fr. *faveo*, *favsi*, *fausi*, *faustum*, as *Haurio*, (*Haursi*,) *Hausi*, *Haustum*. ¶ Al. from *φαιστος* fr. *πέφασται* pp. of *φάω*, *φάω*,

¹ *Μωρός* is evidently from *μωρός* from *μάω*, whence *μάτην*. Nor is it necessary that its sense of Insipid should be the primitive one.

² Al. for *fovilla* fr. *foveo*.

whence *Faveo*. ¶ Al. from *φανστὸς*, bright, (whence *φανστηγίος*,) and so serene, auspicious.

Fautor, a favorer. Fr. *faveo*, *favitum*, *fautum*, as *Aviceps*, *Auceps*.

Fāvus, a honeycomb. *Favus*, i. e. *phavus*, seems to be put for *chavus* (See *Fames*) fr. *χάος*, a chasm. As full of chasms. *Χάος*, *Chavus*, as *βόες*, bo Ves. ¶ Al. from *ὑφός*, anything woven. “*Textum opus*,” says *Vossius*. Hence *huphus*, *huvus*, and *furvus* (as *Εἰρμός*, *Firmus*), then *favus*, as *κῆνος*, cAnis; *κῆλιξ*, cAlix. ¶ Al. from *φάω*, which *Lennepe* supposes to mean primarily “*findo*, *aperio*.” ¶ Al. from *Germ.* *wabe*, a honey-comb, and this from *weben*, to weave.

Faux, *faucis*, a jaw. Fr. *φαύω*, *φάω*, to speak. *Virgil*: “*Vox faucibus hæsit*.” The C as in *speCus* from *σπέος*, or from *perf.* *πέφανκα*. ¶ Al. from *φάρυγξ*, *φάυγξ*, *φάυξ*, *φάυξ*. ¶ Al. from *χαύω*, *χάω*, to be hollow. Whence *chaucis*, *phaucis*. See *Fames*.

Fax, *fācis*, a torch. Fr. *φάος*, light, or *φάω*, to shine. C as in *speCus* from *σπέος*. Or *fax* is fr. *φάω*, *φάσω*, *Æol.* *φάξω*.

Faxim, *Faxo*, may I do, I will do. For *faxerim*, *faxero*, fr. *facio*, *faci*, *faxi*.

Fēbris,¹ a fever. Fr. *ferveo*, *ferbeo*, (whence *ferbui*,) *transp.* *febreo* whence *febris*. As *πυρετὸς* fr. *πῦρ*.

Fēbrua, expiatory sacrifices offered to the *Manes*. Fr. *ferveo*, *ferbeo*, *ferbui*, *transp.* *februi*. For the purification was made mostly with fire or hot water.

Fēbruārius, February. For the *februa* were offered in this month for twelve successive days.

Fēcundus, *Fēcundus*, fruitful, fertile. Fr. *feo*, I produce. As from *Vereor* is *Verecundus*. *Feo* is fr. *φύω*; or fr. *φέω*, allied to *φύω*, and *φίω*, whence *φῖτυ*.

Fel, *fellis*: See *Appendix*.

Fēlis, a cat; a ferret. Fr. *φῆλος*, deceitful, cunning. *Pliny*: “*Feles*, quo silentio, quàm levibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus! quàm occultè speculatæ in musculos exsiliunt.” ¶ *Salmasius* supposes, I know not on what authority, that the ancient Greeks instead of *αἴλουρος* said *αἰλῶς*, whence *Φαιλῶς*, *fēlis*.

Fēlix seems primarily to mean fruitful, fertile, productive. *Silius*: “*Felix uteri*.” *Virgil*: “*Frugibus infelix*.” *Cicero*: “*Quanta felicitas terræ, quæ tam multa GIGNIT*.” *Felix* is from *feo*, like *Fetus*, *Fecundus*. *Feo*, *feix*, (as in *Beatrix*, *Cervix*, *Cornix*,) whence *felix*, as the L is added in *Filius* and *Fulica*. Hence *felix* is copious, abounding, wealthy, fortunate, happy. ¶ *Vossius*: “*Ab ἡλιξ* seu *ἡλικία*, quod ætatem notat, at strictè ponitur pro ætate florente. Ut *felix* propriè sit, qui vegetæ est ætatis, corpore animoque valens.” F, as from *Εἰρμός* is *Firmus*. Or fr. *ἐφῆλιξ*. *Fello*, I suck. Fr. *θηλάω*,

¹ “*Germ.* *feiber*, *Anglo-Sax.* *sefer*, *sefor*.” W.

θηλῶ, Æol. φηλῶ, as θήρ, Æol. φήρ.

Fēmella, a little woman. For *feminella*.

Fēmen, *Fēmur*, the thigh. For *ferimen*, *ferimur*, fr. *fero*. "As bearing the weight of the body." Tt.

Fēmīna, *Fēmīna*, the female in all animals. Fr. *feo*, to produce; whence *Fecundus* and *Fetus*. From *feo* would be *femen*, *feminis*, (as in *Nomen*, &c.) then *femīna*.

Fēmur: See *Femen*.

Fendo, ———

Fēnēbris, pertaining to usury. Fr. *fenus*, as *Salus*, *Salubris*.

Fēnēstra, a window. Fr. φανίστρα fr. πεφάνισται pp. of φανίζω, to produce light, to make to be seen. ¶ Al. from the north. Germ. *fenster*, Welsh *ffenestr*, Belg. *venster*.

Fēnus, *Fēnus*, the interest of money. Fr. *feo*, I produce. As τόκος fr. τέκω, τίκτω.¹

Feo: See *Fecundus*.

Fēra, a wild beast. Fr. φηρός, Æolic form of θηρός gen. of θήρ. ¶ Al. from *ferio*. We have *Parens* from *Pario*.

Fērax, fruitful. Fr. *fero*. As *Fallo*, *Fallax*.

Ferūlum, a frame on which several dishes were BROUGHT in at once and set upon the table; a service, course. For *fericulum* fr. *fero*, as *Veho*, *Vehiculum*.

Fērè, about, nearly, almost.

Almost always, generally. Fr. *περι*, *pere*, aspirated *phere*.

Fērentārii, light armed soldiers. Fr. *ferentes*. "Quia ea tantum arma habebant quæ feruntur, non quæ tenentur, quippe qui fundis lapidibusque vel arcu et telis pugnabant." F.

Fērētrius, a name given to Jove by Romulus. Fr. *feretrum*, a frame for carrying spoils in a triumph, which Romulus consecrated to Jupiter, as is related by Livy I, 10.

Fērētrum, a bier, coffin; frame for carrying images at funerals or spoils in a triumph. Φέρετρον.

Fēriæ: See Appendix.

Fērio, I smite, hit. Fr. *περῶ* (as *Περί*, *Ferè*,) fut. of *πέρω*, to pierce. Johnson gives as the first meaning of *Smite* "To strike, to reach with a blow, to PIERCE." ¶ Al. from *fera*. As being the property of wild beasts.

Fermè, almost, nearly. For *ferimè* fr. *ferè*.²

Fermentum, leaven, yeast. For *fervimentum* fr. *ferveo*, i. e. *æstuo*, *bullio*.

Fēro, I bear, carry. Φέρω.

Fērōnia, ———

Fērox, fierce, insolent, bold. Fr. *fera*.

Ferrūgo, rust (*ferri*) of iron.

Ferrum: See Appendix.

Ferrūmen, solder, cement. Properly, as joining (*ferrum ferro*) iron to iron. Or joining things with iron. Herodotus

¹ Al. from *ποιῶς*, recompence, compensation. As *Περί*, *Ferè*.

² Al. from *ἀρμολί*, just as.

has κρητῆρα καὶ ὑποκρητηρίδιον
σιδήρεον κολλητόν.

Fertilis, fertile. Fr. *fertum*,
supine of *fero*, as *Alo*, *Altum*,
Altilis.

Fertum, a cake of the best
kind brought to or offered at
the sacrifices. Fr. φερτόν, borne.

¶ Or *fertum* is the proper par-
ticipule of *fero*. (See *Fertilis*.)
That is, ad sacra *fertum*. ¶
Some read *fartum* fr. *farcio*.
And some, who read *fertum*,
suppose it put for *refertum* fr.
refarcio. See *Fessus*, *Gressus*.

Fertus, rich, plentiful. Fr.
fertum, whence *fertilis*. ¶ Al.
for *refertus*. See *Fertum*.

Ferveo, *Fervo*, I am hot,
boil, rage. Fr. θερέω, (fut. 1.
of θέρω,) θερVέω, Æol. φεγVέω,
as θήρ, Æol. φήρ. ¶ Or *fervo*
was the original word, (for it
was used anciently,) fr. θέρω,
θέρωVω, Æol. φέγVω.¹

Fērŭla, a rod or stick with
which boys were corrected, a
ferule. Fr. *ferio*. It is also
the herb or shrub called fennel-
giant. Perhaps as supplying
the rod. But Pliny seems to
derive it, at least in this sense, fr.
fero; "Nulli fruticum levitas
major; ob id GESTATŪ FACI-
LIOR, baculorum usum senec-
tuti præbet."

Fērus, savage, wild. Fr. *fera*.

Fescinnīni versus, rude, ob-
scene and witty poems, invented
or much used at *Fescennia*, a
town of Etruria.

Fessus, tired. For *fassus*, (See
fatisco,) as *Gradior*, *Gressus*.

Festīno: See Appendix.

Festīvus, festive. Fr. *festus*.

Festra. "Antiquis idem fuit
quod apud nos FENESTRA, tes-
te Festo. Non tamen quælibet,
sed ostiolum minusculum in sa-
crario." F. For *fenstra*, *fenes-
tra*.

Festūca, a shoot, stem, stalk,
straw, reed. For *fetuca* fr. *feo*,
fetum, (whence *Fetus*,) to bring
forth. *Uca*, as in *Fistuca*, *Ca-
duca*. ¶ Al. from ἔσται pp. of
ἔω, to send, send forth, shoot
forth.

Festus, festive, jovial, merry.
Whence *festum*, a festival. Fr.
ἔστιάω, ἔστιῶ, to give a feast.
As from Εἰσμὸς is *Firmus*. ¶ Or
from the north. Armoric and
Germ. *fest*, Irish *feasta*, is a
festival. "Armorica vox rite
nascitur a *feſta*, ordinare; quia
dies *festi* sunt dies solennes per
annum dispositi." W. ¶ Al.
from φαιστός, bright; and hence,
gay, cheerful, merry.

Fetiāles, *Feciāles*, ———

Fētus, *Fātus*, an offspring.
Fr. *feo*, *fetum*, whence also *femi-
na* and *fecundus*. ¶ Al. from
φουτόν, an offspring.

Fax: See *Fex*.

Fi, a sound of aversion. From
the sound, *Fi fi*. So Germ. *fi*.
The Latin word is not however
one of established authority.

Fīber, *fībri*, a beaver. Fr.
θιβρός, Æol. φιβρός, soft, fine.
From the softness of its hair.
Pliny: "*Fibro* est mollior plu-
mâ pilus." ¶ "Because it inha-
bits (*fībrum*) the extremity of a
river." W. See *Fibra*. ¶ The
Sax. is *befer*, Germ. *biber*.

¹ Al. from Germ. *feur*, fire.

Wachter says that these are “omnium consensu” from the Latin.

Fibra, the point or extremity of anything; of certain of the entrails, as of the liver, lights, &c.; also the whole entrails. Also, said of the small sprouts or strings like hairs hanging at the roots of herbs. For *finibra* fr. *finis*. As from *Facio* is *Faciber*, then *Faber*, *Fabri*.

Fibula, a clasp, buckle. For *figibula* fr. *figo*, as from *Fari* is *Fabula*.

Ficēdūla, the beccafico or fig-pecker. Fr. *ficus*; or from *ficus* and *edo*.

Fictilis, made of earth or clay. Fr. *fictus*, fashioned. As *Alo*, *Altus*, *Altilis*.

Ficus, a fig. Fr. *σῦκον*, a fig; or from a word *σῦκος*, whence *θῦκος*, (as vice versâ *Σιδς* for *Θεός*,) and *φῦκος*, as *Θῆρ* in *Æolic* is *Φῆρ*. Hence *ficus*, as *φρτγω*, *frlgo*. If from *σῦκον*, it will be like *nervus* from *νεῦρον*. ¶ “From *Hebr. fag*, [Turton says *fig*,] an unripe fig.” V. ¶ The *Anglo-Sax.* is *fig*, *Germ. feige*.¹

Ficus, applied to emerods or piles. “A tubercle or wart, rough on the top like a fig.” Tt. “Quia desuper fundit se ad similitudinem *fici* fructus.” F.

Fidelia, a pot, jar, jug. Fr. *πίθος*, a cask; as *Fido* is allied

to *Πείθω*. ¶ *Al.* from *fidelis*. “Quodd *fideliter* servat recon-dita.” V.

Fidēlis, faithful. Fr. *fides*.

Fides, reliance, credibility, credit, faith; integrity, veracity. Fr. *πιθῶ* fut. 2. of *πείθω*, whence *πείθομαι*, to rely on. A double change of *Π* to *F*, and *Θ* to *D*, as in *Fidelia*. ¶ Or fr. *πίστις*, *Æol. πίττις*, whence *φίδις*, *fides*. ¶ Or *fides* is fr. *fīdo*, and this fr. *πείθω*.

Fides, *fīdis*, the string of a lyre; a stringed instrument of music. Fr. *σφίδη*, a string made from gut. As *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*.

Fidicen, *fīdicinis*, one who sings to or plays on a stringed instrument. Fr. *fides* and *cano*.

Fidius. See *Mediusfidius*.

Fīdo, I trust to. See *Fides*.

Fīdus, faithful. *Cui fidi potest*.

Figlinus, belonging to a potter. For *figulinus* fr. *figulus*.

Figmen, *Figmentum*, an image. For *figimen* fr. *figo*, i. e. *figo*, I form. Compare *Figulus*, *Figura*.

Fīgo, I fix, fasten. Fr. *πήγω*, whence *fēgo*, (as in *Ferē* from *Περῖ*,) and *fīgo*, as in *rīma* from *ρήγμα*, *liber* from *λεπος* i. e. *λέπος*. ¶ “From the *Anglo-Sax. fegen*,” says *Tooke*. ¶ “From *Welsh pigo*, *Germ. picken*, *pungere*, *punctim ferire*, *acutum figere* in *aliquid*,” says *Wachter*.

Figūlus, a potter or worker in clay. Fr. *figo*, i. e. *figo*, I form. See *Figmen*.

Figūra, a figure, form, shape.

¹ “Cum *ficus* sit fructus exoticus, rectè nomen ejus derivatur à Lat. *ficus*. Nam earum rerum, quibus Germani ab initio caruerunt, multa a Francis reliquisque populis *Germ.* in idioma suum nomina *Latina* translata esse, dubio caret.” W.

Fr. *figo*, i. e. *fin*go, I make. See Figmen and Figulus.

Filix,———

Filius, a son. Fr. *υἱός*, *hyios*, whence *fyius*, (as Firmus from *Εἰζμός*) and *fylius*, as *salus* from *σάος*. See Fulica. ¶ Al. from *φύλον*, a race. ¶ Al. from *φίλιος*, taken in the sense of beloved, like *φίλος*. Homer has *φίλε τέκνον*. But *φι* in *φίλιος* is short.

Filum, a thread. Fr. *εἰλέω*, *εἰλῶ*, (as Firmus from *Εἰζμός*,) to twist up, wind up, roll together, “convolvo, torqueo.” As Todd deduces Thread from a Saxon word signifying To twist. ¶ Al. from *πιλέω*, *πιλῶ*, to condense. We say, A ball of thread. “Dum trahitur duciturque, eâdem operâ torquetur et condensatur,” says Vossius. ¶ Al. for *fixillum* fr. *figo*, *fixi*. As from *Veho*, *Vexi*, *Vexillum* is *Velum*; and as from *Pago*, *Paxi*, *Paxillus* is *Palus*.¹

Fimbria, the extremity of anything; the border or hem of a garment; a fringe. Fr. *finis*, whence *finibria*, (Compare *Fibra*,) *finbria*, *fimbria*, as *siNplex*, *siMplex*.

Fimus, dung, manure. Fr. *ύμδς*, moisture. ¶ Or for *pimus* (as *Perè* from *Περί*) fr. *πέπιμαι* pp. of *πίω*, whence *πιμελή*, fatness. Either from its fatness or from its fattening the fields. Virgil: “Saturare *fimo* PINGUI sola.” Forcellini defines *finus*

“excrementa animalium quibus agri stercoreantur.” Compare *Opimus*. ¶ Al. from *πίω* or *φίω*, (whence Gr. *φιμός*, a muzzle,) to press close. That is, a mass or clod of dung. ¶ Al. from *φυρμός*, dung; whence *φυμμός*. Hence *finus*, as *Mica* from *Μικκή*.

Findo, *fīdi*, I cleave, cut, sever. *Findo* for *fido*, and *fido* from *σχιδῶ* fut. 2. of *σχίζω*, to split; whence *chido*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*,) and *phido*, as *Fames* for *Chames*; &c. ¶ Or *findo* is from *σφήν*, *σφηνός*, a wedge; whence *σφηνίς*, *σφηνίδος*, *σφηνιδόω*, *σφηνιδῶ*, *σφηνιδῶ*, *fēndo*, *findo*. ¶ “From Chald. *fedá*, scindere, vulnerare.” V.²

Fingo, I form, fashion, frame; devise, feign. Fr. *πήγω*, *πηγνύω*, explained by *Donnegan* (inter alia), to construct, build. Hence, i. e. from *πήγω*, is *fin*go, as from *Πήγω* is *Figo*. Or the *N* is added, as in *Lingo*.

Finis, the end or conclusion of anything. Soft for *fthinis* fr. *φθίνω*, to decay, come to an end. *Φθινόπωρον* is translated by *Donnegan* “the END of autumn;” and *φθινάς*, “which draws to an END.” ¶ Al. from *fio*, as said of things completed. Or, as *Scaliger* explains it: “Cum sit id, cujus gratiâ aliquid fit.” ¶ Al. from *σχόινος*, a rope; whence *schinis*, (as from *Οἶ* is *Hi*), *chinis*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*,)

¹ Varro deduces it from *hilum*: “*Filum*, quod minimum est *hilum*. Id enim minimum est in vestimento.” ¶ Al. from *pilus* or fr. *πίλον*.

² If *φάω*, as *Lenep* supposes, primarily signified “findo, aperio,” *φίω* might have been allied to it, and through *φίδην* might produce *fido*, *findo*.

and *finis*, as in Fames for Chames, &c. Boundaries being marked out by ropes. ¶ Al. from ἴς, ἰνός, a fibre, tendon, and so transferred to a string or rope. ¶ Al. from θίς, θινός, Æol. φίς, φινός, (as Θῆρ is in Æolic φῆρ,) a shore; i. e. the boundary of the land.

Finītīmus, bordering upon. Qui *fines* nostros attingit. So Affinis.

Fio, I am made or done, I become. Fr. φύω, *fyo*; or fr. φίω, whence φιτρός, φῖτυ, φιτύω.

Firmāmentum, anything which confirms or strengthens, a stay, support. Fr. *firmitas*, *firmitas*, for *firmitas*. As Incrementum for Incrementum.

Firmus, firm, steady, sure. Fr. ἐρμός or ἔρμα, (poetically εἰρμός and εἶρμα,) a prop, stay, support. Donnegan explains ἐρμάζω, “to make FIRM.” ¶ Al. from εἰρμός, a connexion. Things connected being firm.

Fiscella, a little frail or basket. Also, a muzzle, made similarly from twigs, &c. Fr. *fiscus*.

Fiscina, a basket, frail. Fr. *fiscus*.

Fiscus, a basket, frail; a basket or bag for holding money; the public chest, the treasury. Fr. ἴσχω, *Fisχω*, to hold, contain. F prefixed like V.¹

Fissicūlo, “findendo rimor.” F. From *findo*, *fissum*.

Fissūra, a cleft. Fr. *findo*, *fissum*.

Fistūca, a very large wooden mallet, a rammer, which is lifted in the air and falls down on anything underneath with great impetuosity, to drive it in the ground. Fr. ἰστάω, ἰστῶ, to raise; as from Cado is Cadūca. Properly, *histuca*, as Firmus for Hirmus.

Fistūla, a shepherd's pipe; a water-pipe. For *fisētula*, fr. πεφύσηται pp. of φυσάω. I blow. As φύστη, a cake of flour and wine, is for φυσήτη, as being puffy or tumid. Or if φύστη is fr. φύω, the same as φυσάω;² then *fistula* is from πέφυσται pp. of φύω, same as φυσάω. Hence a word φυστή, *fista*, *fistula*.

Fistūla, a fistula, a disease in the anus. “Because it resembles a pipe or reed.” Tt.

Flābellum, a fan. Fr. *flabulum* fr. *flo*, as from For is Fabula.

Flābrum, a blast, breeze. Fr. *flo*, *flavi*. As from Candela is Candelabrum.

Flacceo, I flag, droop, grow feeble. Fr. βλακεύω or βλακέω, I am feeble or enervated. So Fluo from Βλύω.

Flāgellum, a whip. Fr. *flagrum*. Soft for *flagrellum*.

Flāgītātor, a dunner. Fr. *flagitor*. One who demands his money importunately.

Flāgītium is thus defined by Forcellini: “Acris turpisque *efflagitatio* cum convicio ac tumultu. Hinc Plautus *flagitium* vocat, cum puellæ causâ protervi juvenes aliorum ostia

¹ Al. from a supposed word φασκός, whence φασκώδης, a wallet.

² Derived fr. φύσω fut. of φύω.

occentant. Merc. 2, 3: 'Neque propter eam quicquam eveniet nostris foribus *flagitii*.' Et *flagitium* vocat acrem molestamque creditoris petitionem debiti." *Flagitium* is applied also to the (*flagitatio*) importunate sollicitation made by a man to a woman to surrender her virtue; somewhat as Appello is used. Livy: "Appellare aliquem de prodicione," i. e. to solicit or tempt to treachery. Quintilian: "Solicitare aliquam de stupro," i. e. to beset the chastity of. So Appello aliquam is used simply in the same sense. *Flagito* also is so used: Apuleius: "Juvenem execrandis uredinibus *flagitabant*." And is thus explained by Forcellini: "ardenter ad stuprum sollicito." Hence *flagitium* is transferred from the sollicitation to crime to the crime so solicited; and hence is any disgraceful or shameful crime, and also a reproach, disgrace occasioned by such a crime. ¶ The sense of crime might be drawn also from *flagito*, to question, accuse. Tacitus: "Peculatore *flagitari* jussit." Thus αἰτία is crime, from αἰτέω, to question, accuse.¹

Flāgĭto, I ask importunately, demand earnestly. Soft for *flagrito* as Flagellum for Fragrellum, fr. *flagro*, as Mussito from Musso. That is, I ask (*multā flagrantĭā*) with much eagerness,

as Imploro is, I ask (*multo ploratu*) with much weeping. So ζητέω is fr. ἔζηται pp. of ζέω, fervo. *Flagrare* cupiditate, desiderio, incredibili studio, are common expressions. Prudentius has "sedare omnem pectoris *flagrantiam*," i. e. cupiditatem, desiderium, as explained by Forcellini.

Flāgro, I burn, am on fire, glow. Fr. φλαγῶ fut. 2. of φλέγω. Perhaps from φλαγῶ was φλαγερός, φλαγερόω, φλαγερῶ, φλαγγῶ.

Flāgrum, a whip, scourge. Fr. *flagro*. Plautus: "Quem faciam FERVENTEM *flagris*." Horace: "Ibericis PERUSTE funibus latus." ¶ Al. for *plagrum* fr. πέπλᾱγα pf. mid. of πλῆσσω, I strike.

Flāmen, a blast, gale. Fr. *flavimen* fr. *flo*, *flavi*. So Nomen.

Flāmen: See Appendix.

Flamma, a flame. Fr. φλέγω, to burn, blaze; pp. πέφλεγμαι and πέφλαγμα, whence φλάγμα, *flagma*, *flamma*. Or for *flemma* fr. φλέγμα. ¶ Welsh *fflam*, Armor. *flam*, Slavon. *plamen*.

Flammeum, *Flāmeum*, a veil worn by women and others. That is, of a flame color, i. e. of a bright yellow color.²

Flātūrārius, a minter. Fr. *faturus*. A blower of metals.

Flāvus, yellow. For *flaccivus* from *flacceo*, as Cado, Cadivus. "Flavedo est color

¹ Al. for *plagitium* fr. *plaga*. Quod *plagis* puniendum est.

² Al. from *Flaminica*, i. e. Flaminis uxor. As worn by her. But it would thus be *flaminicale* or some such word.

plantarum pereuntium." W. ¶ Al. for *flammivus* fr. *flammeo*. Of a flame color. Or for *flagivus* fr. *φλαγῶ* fut. 2. of *φλέγω*, to burn.¹ ¶ Al. for *falvus* from Germ. *falb*, Anglo-Sax. *fealw*.

Flecto, I bend, twist. That is, *phlecto*, aspirated from *πέπλεκται* pp. of *πλέκω*, to twine, twist. ¶ Al. from *φλεκτός*, burnt. As things burnt or scorched become crumpled and curled. ¶ The Germ. *flechten* is explained by Wachter "torquere in latus."²

Flem̄ina, *um*, a swelling of the ancles, attended with a discharge of blood. For *flegmina* fr. *φλεγμονή*, a fiery tumor. ¶ Al. for *flegmina*, from *flecto*, *flexi*, whence *fleximen*, *flexmen*, *flegmen*. "Ut quæ flexuosa sint et obtorta." F.³

Fleo, I shed tears. Fr. *φλέω*,⁴ to pour forth, make to gush forth. ¶ Al. from *φλύω*, as *Feo* perhaps from *Φύω*. ¶ Al. from *βλέω*, (whence *βλήσω*), to shed. As *Fluo* from *Βλύω*.⁵

Fligo, I dash against. Andronicus: "Ipse se in terram *fligit* cadens." Fr. *φλίβω*, (Homer has *φλίψεται*), to crush; whence *φλίγω*, somewhat as *Γλέφαρον* for *Βλέφαρον*, *Γάλανος* for *Βάλανος*. ¶ Or fr. *πληγῶ* (fut. 2. of *πλή-*

σσω, to strike), aspirated *φληγῶ*, whence *fligo*. So from *ΠΗγω* is *Fligo*.

Flo, I blow. Fr. *πνέω*, *πνῶ*, whence *plo*, (as *ΠΝεύμων* was changed to *ΠΛεύμων*), with aspirate *phlo*, *flo*, as *Flecto* for *Plecto*. Or thus: *πνῶ*, *φνῶ*, *φλῶ*. ¶ Al. from *φλέω*, *φλῶ*, to gush forth. ¶ Al. from the Anglo-Sax. *blawan*,⁶ whence our word *To blow*.

Floccus, a lock or flock of wool; also, the nap of cloth. Metaphorically used for a thing of no value. From the north. Germ. *flock*, Iceland. *floka*, Anglo-Sax. *flacea*, Engl. *flake*, *fleak*, *flock*. Referred to the northern *flaka*, to divide; or *pluccian*, to pluck. *Floccus* is defined by Forcellini "lanarum particula DIVISA a velleribus inutiliter avolans."

Floces, the dregs or lees of wine. Allied to *floccus*. "Quia ei insint *floci* quidam et panni." F. Thus Persius has: "PAN-NOSAM fecem morientem sorbet aceti."

Flōra, the Goddess (*florum*) of flowers. ¶ Al. from Greek *Χλωρίς*. Ovid: "*Chloris* eram quæ *Flora* vocor; corrupta Latino Nominis est nostri litera Græca sono." See *Fames*.

Flos, *flōris*, a flower, blossom. Like *ἄωτος*, it is applied to other things and is put for the most excellent of their kind. Fr. *flo*. Cicero: "Suavitates odorum

¹ "So," says Tooke, "Yellow is the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon *Geælan*, to burn."

² Al. from *πλήσσω*, *πέπληκται*, to beat.

³ "From *flecto*, to incline downwards," says Turton.

⁴ *Φλέω* is acknowledged by Donnegan.

⁵ Al. from *θρέω*, *Æol.* *φρέω*, to cry out. Al. from *κλαίω*. See *Flora*. †

⁶ Wachter however refers *blawan* to the Latin.

qui afflantur e floribus." As *ἄωτος* is perhaps fr. *ἄωται* pp. of *ἄώω*, *ἄω*. ¶ Or fr. *χλόος*, *χλοῦς*, verdure, bloom; whence *chlos*, then *flos*. See FAMES. Or *floris* is fr. *χλωρός*, verdant. ¶ Or from *φλόξ*, a flame. "Quia emicat scintillatque ut flamma." V. What is called by Euripides *φλόξ οἴνου* is called by Ennius *flos vini*. And the poets call stars "*flores*." ¶ Al. from the Saxon *blowan*, to *blow*, i. e. bloom, blossom.

Fluctus, a wave. Fr. *fluo*, *fluksi*, *fluctum*.

Fluentum, a stream. Fr. *fluo*, as *flumen*.

Fluito, I float. Fr. *fluo*, (i. e. fluctuo) *fluitum*.

Flūmen, a stream. Fr. *fluo*.

Fluo, I flow. Fr. *βλύω*, to gush out. As *Βρέμω*, *Fremo*.¹ ¶ Tooke: "From the Anglo-Sax. *fléwan*."

Flustrum. Dacier: "Tum *flustrum* dictum puto, cum post tempestatem fluctus non moventur, quia tunc 'Defluit saxis agitatus humor.'" *Flustrum* fr. *fluo*, as *Luo*, *Lustrum*.

Flūta, a floating lamprey. For *fluita* fr. *fluito*; or fr. *fluo*, *flutum*. ¶ Al. from *πλώτης*, a swimmer.

Flūvius, a river. Fr. *fluo*, for *fluius*. Compare *Alluo*, *Alluvies*.

Fōcāle, a bandage or cravat to keep the (*faucem*) throat and

neck warm. For *faucale*. As *Caudex*, *Codex*.

Fōcillo, I warm, cherish. Fr. *focus*.

Fōcus, a hearth, an altar. Fr. *φώως*, whence *focus*, as *σπέος*, *speCus*. *Φῶς* is translated by Donnegan (inter alia) a blazing hearth. ¶ Or from *ῥχα* pf. mid. of *ἔχω*, to hold. Whence *ochus*, *Fochus*, *focus*. Compare *Fiscus*. ¶ Or for *fovicus* fr. *foveo*: like *Unicus*, &c. As cherishing the fire, or as cherishing other things by the fire in it. Ovid: "At *focus* a flammis et quoddam *fovet omnia dictus*." ¶ Al. from *φώγω*, to roast or boil.

Fōdico, I pierce. Fr. *fodio*. As *Medeo*, *Medico*; *Vello*, *Vellico*.

Fōdina, a mine, quarry. Fr. *fodio*. *Ina*, as in *Regina*.

Fōdio, I pierce, goad, dig. Also, I punch, push. Fr. *βοθύω* (whence *βόθυνος*, a pit,) same as *βαθύω* (whence *βάθυσμα*), to excavate; properly, to make deep. B into F, as in *Fascino* from *Βασκανῶ*. And *θ* into *D*, as in *orDo* from *ὄρθός*. The two changes together are not unlike those in *FiDo* from *Πείθω*. ¶ Or from *φυτεύω*, to plant. The earth being pierced in planting. Or from a word *φυτίζω*, *φυτίσω*, *φυτιῶ*, whence *judio*, then *fodio*, as *fOlium* is for *fUlium*.²

¹ The perfect *fluxi*, i. e. *fluxi*, might have come from a word *flugo*, fr. *φλυγῶ* fut. 2. of *φλύξω*, *ξω*, whence *φλύκταινα*.

² Some suppose *fodi* put for *chodi*, (See FAMES) fr. *χάδην* fr. *χάω*, to raise a heap. But to dig is one thing, to raise a heap another. Though *χάμα* is translated by Donnegan "earth dug up." Haigh

Fædus, foul, filthy, loathsome, ugly. For *fætīdus*. ¶ Al. from *hædus*, a goat. Stinking like a goat. ¶ Al. from *ύσειδης*, swinish, filthy; whence *ύοιδης*, (the aspirated υ changed to F) *Foldης*. ¶ Al. for *fæcidus* fr. *faces*, dregs. But thus it would be *fÆdus*.

Fædus, a league, covenant. Fr. *σπειδω*,¹ to make a treaty; pf. mid. *ἔσποιδα*, whence *spædus*, *pædus*, (as *Fallo* from *ΣΦάλλω*,) then *phædus*, the P being aspirated as in *Fere*, *Fides*, *Figo*. Or thus: *spædus*, *sphædus*, *phædus*. ¶ Or from *πειθω*, to conciliate; or *πειθομαι*, to rely on; pf. mid. *πέπειθα*, whence *pæthus*, and *fædus*, as *FiDo* is allied to *Πείθω*. ¶ Al. from *hædus*, (softened into *phædus*, as *φύω* is derived by *Donnegan* from *ύω*,) a kid. A kid being sacrificed as a ratification of a treaty.

Fæmīna. See *Femina*.

Fænum, *Fēnum*, hay. "From the Celtic *fæn*." *Ainsw*. ¶ Or fr. *feo*, whence *Fecundus*. "Naturalis terræ fetus," says *Festus*.

Fænus. See *Fenus*.

Fæteo, *Fēteo*: See *Appendix*.

Fōliātum, a precious ointment made (ex *foliis*) from leaves, as of the spikenard, myrrh, balm, &c.

Fōlium, a leaf. For *fulium*, and this for *fullum* fr. *φύλλον*, as *ἀλλος*, *allus*; *ἀλλω*, *sallo*.

Fōlium, the leaf of a book.

As anciently it was the custom to write on the leaves of trees, as of the palm. So our *Leaf*.

Follis, a leathern bag or purse. A pair of bellows, which was apparently a bag made of the hides of animals. *Virgil* has "taurinīs *follibus*," and *Horace* "hircinīs *follibus*." Also, a ball for playing with, made of inflated leather. *Follis*, from signifying a bag of money, was used for money itself. *Lampridius*: "Cūm haberet in sorte centum aureos et mille argenteos et centum *folles* æris." *Crescentius*: "Grandem piscem trecentis *follibus* vendidit." *Follis* is fr. *θύλλις*, a bag; *Æol*. *φύλλις*, whence *fol-lis*, as *φύλλον*, *fOlium*.

Fōmentum, a fomentation, application to assuage pain. For *fovimentum* fr. *foveo*. *Virgil*: "*Fovit* eā vulnus lymphā." *Columella*: "Si genua intumuerint, calido aceto *fovenda* sunt."

Fōmes, fuel. For *fovimes* fr. *foveo*. "Quia ignem *fovet* et alit." V.

Fons, *fontis*, a well, spring, fountain. From *fundens*, *fundentis*, shortened into *funs*, *fontis*, then softened into *fons*, *fontis*. Or changed to *fondens*, *fondentis*; *fons*, *fontis*. We have *sOboles* for *sUboles*, and perhaps *tOnsa* for *tUnsa*. *Varrō*: "*Fons*, unde *funditur* e terrā aqua viva." ¶ Or from *φωνήεις*, *φωνήεντος* which utters a sound; contracted to *φώνης*, *φώντος*, *fons*, *fontis*.² ¶ Al. for

refers *fodio* to *όδδς*, a way. That is, to make a way.

¹ "Σπένδω, fut. *σπείσω*, as from *σπείω* or *σπειδω*." *Dn*.

² Al. from *χύνοντας* fr. *χύνω*, to pour

fors fr. φορός, which carries or hurries forward. As Pons from Πόρος.

For: See Faris.

Fōrāgo. “Filum quo textrices opus diurnum distinguunt. A *forando*, quia *forabant* eo filo telam ut signo hoc distinguerent pensa.” F.

Fōrāmen, a hole. Fr. *foro*.

Fōras, out of doors, abroad. Fr. *foris*. Rather, from θύρα was a word *fora*, whence *foras*, like Aliās. Or fr. θύραξ, θύραξ.

Forceps, *forcipis*, tongs, nippers, pincers. Also, from the form, the claw of a lobster. For *ferceps* (as ΚΕΡΚΥΡΑ, COrcyra; extOrris for extĒrris; and we may perhaps add vOrtex for vErtex,) for *ferriceps* fr. *ferrum*. That is, *ferrum* quo *capimus* aliquid. See *Forfex*. ¶ Al. for *formiceps*, *formicipis*, as properly (*forma capiens*) grasping hot things. See *Formus*. The Greeks say παράγρα fr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, ἀγγείω, to sieze. ¶ Some refer *for* in *forceps* to Germ. *feur*, fire, allied to πῦρ.

Forda, a cow with young.

Fr. φορὰς, φογάδος (φορδός), a pregnant female.

Fōre, fut. inf. of Sum. For *fure* (as from θύρα is fOres) for *fuere* fr. *fuo*, whence *fuam*, *fui*, &c. Or *fore* is formed from *forem* on the model of Amare, Amarem; and *forem* is for *fu-*

rem fr. *fuo*, *fuam*, *fuere*, *fu-*
rem.

Fōrensis, pertaining to the *forum*.

Forfex, *forficis*, a pair of scissars or shears. *Forficis* seems to be soft for *forsicis*; and this for *fersicis*, *ferrisicis* (as Forcispis is for Ferricipis) fr. *ferrum seco*. Forcellini defines *forfex* “instrumentum ferreum quo filum, telam, &c. INCIDIMUS.”

Fōri is defined by Forcellini “parvæ illæ semitæ intra naves per quas nautæ ultro citroque discurrunt; ita loca ubi sedent vectores; item ubi nautæ sedentes remigant.” From πόροι fr. πόρος, a passage. Compare the derivation of *Transtrum*. Al. from φορέω, φορῶ, to bear, support. From the senses above given we pass to those of the combs of a bee hive, and the shelves of a book-case. Some translate *fori* generally “the gangways or hatches, the decks.” ¶ Al. from *foris*, without. “Quodd *foris* essent; h. e. non in carinâ sive albo navis, ubi velut domi immunes essent a pluviis et ventis, sed sub Jove frigido.” V.

Fōria, a diarrhœa. And *foria*, *orum*, liquid excrement. Fr. φορὰ i. e. φορὰ γαστρὸς, violens cursus ventris.

Fōrīca, public jakes. Fr. φόρ-
υς, ‘podex;’ whence *forio*, ‘caco.’

Fōris, a door. Fr. θύρα, Æol. φύρα, whence *fora*, as μτλη, mOla.

Forma, a shape, figure, form. Transposed fr. μορφή. ¶ Al. from Sax. *fremman*, to frame. In Germ. *form*, Armor. *furm*.

out. X into Φ, as in Fames. ¶ “A φῶς. Sic et Hebræi oculum fontem dicunt.” Isaac Voss.

Irish *foirm*, is the same as *forma*.¹

Forma, a conduit or conveyance of water; an aqueduct. "Quia adhibitis ligneis *formis* exstruitur." F. ¶ Or fr. πέφορμαι pp. of φέγω, to convey.

Formālis epistola, a circular letter. As written according to a certain (*forma*) form.

Formīca, an ant. Fr. μύρμηξ, μύρμηκος, Æol. βύρμηκος, whence *formīca* (as Fascino from Βασκανῶ), *formēca*, (as fOris from θΥρα,) *formīca*, as πΗγω, fIgo. ¶ Al. for *fermica*, as in fOrceps, and perhaps vOrtex. Quodd fert micas, i. e. farris. Virgil: "Ingentem *formicæ* farris acervum."

Formīcans pulsus, a pulse which is quick and short or low, like the motion (*formīcæ*) of an ant.

Formīcātio, the rising of the body in small pimples, attended with a tingling pain like the stinging (*formicarum*) of ants.

Formīdo, fear, dread, terror. Fr. φόρμος,² terror, whence μορμῶ, a hideous spectre. That is, from Æol. βόρμος, as *Formīca* is from Μύρμηκος, through Βύρμηκος. *Ido* as in Cupido, Lubido. ¶ Al. from *forma*, a form, i. e. a spectre.

Formīdo, a foil or net set with feathers of different colors, as a (*formīdo*) terror or scare to wild beasts.

Formōsus, handsome. Qui est bonâ *formâ*.

Formūla, a set (*forma*) form of words.

Formus, hot. Fr. τέθορμαι pp. of θέρω, I heat; whence θορμός, Æol. φορμός, as Θήρ, Φήρ. ¶ Al. for *fermus* fr. θεγμός.

Fornax, *Fornus*, a furnace. Fr. πύγνιος, pertaining to fire; whence πύρνος, *furnus*, *fornus*, as φΥλλις, fOllis; νΥκτός, nOc-tis. ¶ "From Arab. *forn*." Tt.

Fornix, a brothel, stew. Fr. πόρνη, a harlot. And, because these places were in vaults and wells under ground, hence *fornix* was a vault; and an arch. Gloss. Vett.: "Fornicaria, πόρνη, ἀπὸ καμάρας ἢ ἴστανται." *Fornix* was used also for a triumphal arch. ¶ The first sense of this word is usually understood to be an arch or vault; in which some derive it from *formus*, a furnace, as being arched like it. Others refer it to *foro*, to perforate. "Idem primò fuere *fornices* ac cavernæ," says Poutanus. Others refer it to φορῶ, to bear, sustain. As simply sustaining, or from the idea of every part sustaining the weight placed upon the arch.

Fornus: See *Fornax*.

Fōro, I bore, pierce. For *poro* (as Ferè from Περὶ,) fr. πέπορα pf. mid. of πείρω, to pierce.

Forpex, a barber's scissars. For *forphex*, *forfex*. But the authority of the word seems not quite established.

Fors, *fortis*, chance, luck, good luck. Fr. πέφορται pp. of

¹ Al. from ὄρμα, whence *Fórma*, *forma*. As *Eidos* from *Eἶδω*, *Species* from *Specio*.

² A word inserted in *Donnegan*.

φέρω. Or at once fr. φορός, that which bears; as Μόρος, Mors. Id quod res secum ferunt. The Greeks say Τὰ πράγματα κακῶς φέρεται, Things turn out unfavorably. They use συμφορά for an accident or occurrence. Wachter: "Fatum Græcis dicitur φέρον a φέρειν, Latinis fors a ferre, quia fatum est ipsa series causarum, quæ omnes eventus bonos et malos secum fert." Virgil has "Me, fors si qua TULISSET, Promisi ultorem."

Forsan, perhaps. That is, *fors an*, chance whether.

Forsit, perhaps. That is, *fors sit*. Or for *forsitan*, i. e. *fors sit an*.

Fortasse, perhaps. For *fortesse*, *forte esse*. Si *forte licet esse*.

Fortax. "Cato: 'Fornacem bene struito: facito, *fortax* totam fornacem infimam complectatur.' Videtur *fortax* esse substructio, quæ fornacem in imo cingit et munit ne arcus ejus diducantur et ruant. (The sides, bottom or compass.) A *fortis*." F. Or fr. πέφορται pp. of φέρω. ¶ Or *fortax* is for *forclax* fr. ὀρκτός derived fr. ἔρκω, (whence ὄρκος) to defend.

Fortis, stouthearted, manful, brave. Fr. πέφορται pp. of φέρω, *fero*, *suffero*. "Quia *fortitudo* est virtus *perferendarum rerum*." F.¹

Fortuitus, happening (*forte*) by chance.

Fortūna, fortune. Fr. *fors*, *fortis*.

Förüli, bookshelves. See *Fori*.

Förum, a market-place where goods are brought. Also, a public place in Rome where assemblies of the people were held, justice was administered, and other public business, particularly what concerned the borrowing and lending of money, was transacted. Varro: "Quo conferrent suas controversias, et quæ vendere vellent, et quo quæque ferrent, *forum* appellarent." Rather, from φορέω, φορῶ, same as *fero*.

Förum. Towns or villages in the provinces where they met for the sake of traffic or market or law were called *fora*, as *Forum Livii*, &c. *Forum aleatorium* was a gaming room, from its being a kind of traffic or assembly.

Forus: See *Fori*.

Fossa, a ditch. Fr. *fodio*, *fodsum*, *fossum*.

Fovea: See Appendix.

Foveo: See Appendix.

Fraceo, I grow musty or mouldy. In allusion to the thickness of (*fraces*) lees of oil.²

Frāces, the grounds or lees of oil, the mash of pressed olives. For *frages* (which is indeed found in some MSS.) fr. *frago*, whence *fragilis*. Forcellini defines *fraces*, "carnes

¹ Vossius supposes that *fortis* was anciently *forctis*. He quotes the XII. Tab. where however we have *forcti* from *forctus*, which might be put for *horctus* fr. ὄρκται pp. of ἔρκω, to defend.

² In German *fratz* is rancid, but is referred by Wachter to *fracidus*.

oleæ trapeto *CONTUSÆ* et com-
minutæ," &c. ¶ Or fr. *ράγῳ* fut.
2. of *ράσσω*, to dash to pieces.

Frænum: See Frenum.

Frāga, strawberries. Soft
for *fragra* (as *Fragellum* for
Fragrellum,) fr. *fragro*. ¶ Al.
from *ὄσφραγα*. See *Frago*.

Frāgīlis, brittle. Fr. *frago*,
frango. Easily broken.

Fragmen, a broken piece.
For *fragimen* fr. *frago*, *frango*.
So *Ago*, *Agmen*.

Frāgor, a crack, crash. Fr.
frago, *frango*. Properly, the
sound of anything breaking.

Frāgōsus, craggy, rough,
steep. Fr. *frago*, *frango*. That
is, broken.

Fragro, I have a strong scent.
From a verb *ὄσφράττομαι*, (same
as *ὄσφραίνομαι*, to smell,) pf. mid.
ὄσφραγα, whence *fragus*, as
from *ὄσφραγος* is *Serus*. Com-
pare *Flagro* as to the termina-
tion *RO*. ¶ Al. from *frago*,
frango. As said of pounded
spices.

Frāmea, a short spear, lance.¹
A German word, as *Tacitus*
states. "From *frumen*, to
send. Allied to *fram*, from."
W. "The Germans say to
this day *frain* or *friem* or
pfriem, the Belgians *priem*." V.

Frango, *frēgi*, I break in
pieces. For *frago*, fr. *ράγῳ*,
Frαγῳ, (as *ῥίγος*, *Frīgος*, *Frigus*)
fut. 2. of *ράσσω*, to dash down.
Virgil: "Duo de numero cūm

corpora nostro *Frangeret* ad
saxum." ¶ Al. from *βράχω*, to
rattle, clash: as *Brέμω*, *Fremo*.
From the sound of things break-
ing. ¶ "From Hebr. *frag*, rum-
pere, frangere." V. ¶ Al. from
the Anglo-Saxon *bracan*, *brea-*
can, *brecan*, Germ. *brechen*, to
break.

Frāter, a brother. Fr. *φρά-*
της, one of the same *φράτρα*,
which is explained by *Donnegan*
"the descendants of the same
father, a band of persons of the
same race, a subdivision of a
tribe." ¶ "Welsh and Armor.
brawd, Germ. *bruder*, Gr. *φρη-*
τήρ, Lat. *frater*, Pers. *berader*,
Goth. *brothr*, Irish *brathair*. All
from the Celt. *bru*, the womb.
As the Latins say *Uterinus*." W.

Fraus, *fraudis*, guile, fraud,
deceit; the being deceived;
also, any fault, offence, trespass;
also, punishment for such of-
fence, loss; hence any harm or
detriment. *Fraudis* is for *fra-*
dis fr. *φραδής*, knowing, clever.
Δολοφραδής is used by *Homer*
for being clever in deceiving.
Or from *φραυδής*, poët. for
φραδής, as *ναυός* for *ναός*, &c.
Or from a word *φραδύς*, transp.
φραύδς. At least fr. *φραδῶ* fut.
2. of *φράζω*, whence *φράζομαι*, to
project, plan, machinate.

Fraus. *Plautus*: "Ne
quam fraudem *frausus* sit."
Fr. *fraus*, *fraudis*, whence
fraudeo, *frausus* sum, as *Audeo*,
Ausus sum.

Frax: See *Fraces*.

Fraxinus: See *Appendix*.

Frēmo, I make a great noise.
Fr. *βρέμω*, as *Βλύω*, *Fluo*.

¹ "St. Austin contends that it is not
a spear but a sword. Perhaps, because
in his time or at least among the *Afri-*
cans it was used in this sense." F.

Frendeo, Frendo, I gnash with my teeth. Fr. *fremo*, whence *fremidus, fremdus, frendus*. So *Aveo, Avidus, Avideo, Audeo*. ¶ Al. from the sound.

Frenum: See Appendix.

Fr̄quens, frequent, constant, numerous. For *fere-coiens*, whence *fere-cuens* (as *φΟΙvικεος, pUniceus*), whence *frecuens, frequens*. *Ferè*, commonly, generally. *Coiens* from *coeo*.

Fressus, crunched, bruised. For *frensus* fr. *frendo*, I grind the teeth: as *Pando, Pansus, Passus*. Properly, ground or bruised by the teeth; and then by anything else. *Accius*: “*Saxo fruges frendes torridas.*”

Fr̄tum, a strait, narrow part of the sea. Fr. *ferveo, fervitum, frevitum, fretum*. Varro: “*Qudd eo semper concurrant æstus et effervescant.*” Compare *Æstuarium*. ¶ Al. from *fremo, fremitum*, cut down to *fretum*.

Fr̄tus, relying on. Fr. *ferveo, fervitum*, whence *frevitum, freitum, fr̄tum*. As *Superrimus, Supreimus, Supr̄mus*. *Fervor* is the same as *θάρσος*, heat, confidence, (which is fr. *τέθαρσαι* pp. of *θέρω*, to heat), whence *θάρσυνος*, relying on.

Fricō, I rub, chafe. From *frio*, to bruise into small pieces, as from *Fodio* is *Fodico*. ¶ “From the Syriac *PHRK*, to rub.” V.¹

Friḡeo, I am cold. Fr. *ρίγέω, Fριγέω*, to be stiff with cold.

¶ Or from *φριγῶ* fut. 2. of *φρισσω*, to shiver with cold.

Fr̄igo, I fry, parch. *Φρύγω*.

Fr̄igus, cold. Fr. *frigeo*, or fr. *ῤίγος*.

Frigutio, Fringutio, Friggutio, Frigultio, Fringultio, to cry like a *fringilla*. Hence to chatter, prate, &c. Forcellini says that the word is written in the above five ways, but that the two first seem safer. The two last appear to me to be the best, since the word seems to come either from Gr. *φρέγιλος* or *φρύγιλος* a chaffinch, or from Lat. *fringilla*, a chaffinch.

Fringilla, Frigilla, Fringilla, a chaffinch. Diminut. of *φρέγιλος* or *φρύγιλος*, used by *Aristophanes*.

Frio, I crumble, break into small pieces. Fr. *θρύω* (whence *θρύπτω*), *Æol.* *φρύω*, as *Θήρ, Φήρ*. ¶ Al. from *πρίω*, to divide by sawing, whence *frio*, as in *Ferè* from *Περί*. ¶ Al. from *ραίω*, to dash and break, *Φραίω*, (as in *Frigeo*), *Φρίω*. ¶ Al. from *ψίω, psio*, for softness *prio*, whence *frio*, as before.

Frit: See Appendix.

Fritillus, ———

Friw̄olus, worthless, trifling. Fr. *frio*, to crumble. That is, fragile, brittle. *Olus* a diminutive, as in *Sciolus, Aureolus*. Then *frivolus* is soft for *friolus*. Unless, as from *Ango, Anxi*, is *Anxius*; so from *Frio, Friavi*, is *Friavolus, Frivolus*.²

¹ Al. from *ἔψικα* pf. of *ψίω*, taken in the sense of *ψάω*, to rub; whence *psico*, for softness *prico*, (as from *κΝέφας* is *cRepus*), then *frico*, as *Περί, Ferè*.

² Al. from *φλυαρ̄ος*, transp. *φρυαλ̄ος*, whence *friValus, frivolus*. ¶ Al. for

Frixus, from *frigo*, *frigsi*, *frixi*.

Frons, *frondis*, a leaf; a branch with leaves. Anciently *fruns*, *frundis*. And *frus* and *fros* without N. Whence *frondis*, i. e. *frundis*, *frudis*, seems to be derived from βρύδην (as Βρέμω, Fremo,) fr. βρώω, to germinate. As from Μόρδην (from Μείρω) is Mordeo. Or *frundis* is from βρύοντος, βρυντός. Thence *fruntis*, and *frundis*, as menTax, menDax.

Frons, *frontis*, the forehead, brow. Fr. φροντις, thought, reflection. As indicating what we are engaged in thinking and reflecting on, or the real state and nature of our thoughts. Somewhat as Voltus, Vultus from Volo, Volitum. Plautus: "Herile imperium ediscat, ut, quod *frons* velit, oculi sciant." Cicero: "Non solùm ex oratione, sed etiam ex vultu et oculis et *fronte*, ut aiunt, meum erga te amorem perspicere potuisses." Cicero calls *frons* "animi janua." ¶ Some understand φροντις here as solicitude; and suppose *frons* to be properly applied to a forehead carrying anxiety in it. "*Frons* sollicita, mœsta, gravis, turbida, nubila," are common expressions. ¶ Al. from φρόνις, (as Γένος, Gens) wisdom, intelligence, discernment. As displayed in the forehead. ¶ Al. from φέρωω, φέρωντος (φρόντος). Cicero: "Hæc ipsa FERRO equidem *fronte*, sed angor intimis sensibus."

Fronto, having a high, broad,

fritivalus. Valens tantum quantum frit.

or prominent (*frontem*) forehead. As Capito from Caput, Capitis.

Fructus, the fruit or produce of the earth; the fruit or produce of trees; also, profit, emolument, benefit, use. Fr. *fruor*, *fructus* sum. That which we enjoy from the earth. So in the Litany: "That it may please thee to give to our use the kindly FRUITS of the earth, that in due time we may ENJOY them." *Fructus* from *fruor*, as *Fluctus* from *Fluo*. ¶ Al. from φρυκτός, parched. See *FruX*. ¶ Al. from βέβρωται pp. of βρώω, to germinate.

Frūgālis, thrifty. Fr. *frugi*.

Frūges: See *FruX*.

Frūgi, says Donatus, is properly said of one who is useful and necessary. That is, Is unde *frugem* possis habere. Hence *frugi*, like Gr. χρηστός, (from χρᾶσμαι, to use; whence also χρήσιμος), means good, honorable, honest, worthy. *Fru-gi*, as applied to a servant, means useful to his master, careful, thrifty, saving. It is also applied to one who is useful to himself, and is thrifty and frugal with his own property. It means also, moderate, sober, discreet; which senses easily flow from the rest. Forcellini defines *frux* (inter alia) "recta honestaque vivendi ratio." Cicero: "Emersisse aliquando, et se ad *frugem* bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse."

Frūmentum, corn or grain of all kinds; wheat, the best kind. For *fruimentum* fr. *fruor*. See

Fructus. ¶ Al. for *frugimentum* fr. *frux*, *frugis*.

Fruniscor, I enjoy. Fr. *fruor*, whence *fruinor* (somewhat as *Itiner* from *Iter*), *fruiniscor*.

Fruor, I enjoy, reap the fruits of. Fr. *ρύομαι*, I draw to myself; whence *Frύομαι*, (as *ῥίγος*, *Ἐρίγος*, *Frigus*,) *fruor*.¹

Frustrā, to no purpose. Fr. *frudo*, *frusum*, (as *Rado*, *Rasum*, *Rastrum*,) for *fraudo*, *frausum*, as *Claudo*, *Cludo*. *Frausus* is here deceived, disappointed, in a passive sense. Or it may be in an active sense: "Quod *frustra* fit, *fraudat* desiderium ejus qui id facit." V. See *Frausus*. ¶ Al. from *θραυστός*, *Æol.* *φραυστός*, broken to pieces. As said of hopes and projects dashed. See *Frustum*.

Frustum, a bit or piece of anything. For *fraustum* (See *Frustra*) fr. *θραυστόν*, *Æol.* *φραυστόν*, broken in pieces.²

Frūctum, *Frūtētum*, a shrubbery. For *fruticetum*.

Frūtex, a stalk, stem, shoot. Also, a shrub. Fr. *βέβρυται* pp. of *βρύω*, to germinate. As *Βρέμω*, *Fremo*.

Frux, *frūgis*, the fruit or produce of the earth; the fruit of trees. Fr. *fruor*, *fruxus* sum. See *Fructus*. *Fruuxus*,

as *Fluo*, *Fluxus*. ¶ Or from *φρύγω*, to parch. *Virgil*: "*Fru-gesque* receptas Et *TORRERE* parant flammis et frangere saxo." *Accius*: "*Nocturna saxo fruges* frendes *TORRIDAS*." ¶ Al. from *βρύω*, *βρύξω*, fut. 2. *βρυγῶ*, to eat.

Fuam, I may be. Fr. *φύω*, *fuo*, whence *fui*.

Fūcus, a marine shrub from which was made a dye or paint; dye, paint; pretence. *Φύκος*. Also, a drone; i. e. a bee in pretence. "Quod *fucum* faciat homini, ut qui mentiatur apem." V.³

Fūcus, a kind of glue with which bees daub their hives. "Perhaps, as being in its color an imitation of wax." F.

Fue, a sound of aversion or contempt. From the sound. See *Fi*.

Fuërem, I would be. See *Fuam*.

Fūga, flight. *Φυγή*.

Fūgio, I fly. Fr. *φυγέω* *Ion.* fut. of *φεύγω*.

Fūgo, I put to flight. Verto in *fugam*.

Fui, I was. Fr. *φύω*, I am.

Fulcio, I prop, support. "From *Hebr.* *falk*, a staff." *Tt.* ¶ Or from *φυλακή*, a guard, whence *φυλακίζω*, *φυλακίσω*, *φυλακιῶ*, (*φυλκιῶ*,) to guard, and so sustain, and support. ¶ Al. from *ὄλκα*, pf. mid. of *έλκω*, to draw; whence *Φόλκα*, and *folcio*, *fulcio*. "Ελκω, from signifying to draw, might

¹ Al. from *φοροῦμαι*, (*φροῦμαι*) considered the same as *έμφοροῦμαι*, translated by *Donnegan*, "I enjoy abundantly or to excess."

² "A *frudo*, *fraudo*. Nam, qui *frustum* aufert, parte aliqua *fraudat* eum cujus erat integrum." V. This is mere quibbling.

³ *Fucus* is referred by *Ainsworth* to *Hebr.* *puch*.

signify also to bear, sustain. Horace: "Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas."

Fulcrum, a prop. Fr. *fulcio*, *fultum*, as *Sepelio*, *Sepulturnum*, *Sepulcrum*.

Fulgeo, I shine. Fr. *πέφλογα*, *πέφολγα* pf. mid. of *φλέγω*, I blaze; whence *folgeo*, *fulgeo*.

Fulgur, a flash of lightning. Fr. *fulgeo*.

Fūlica, *Fūlix*, a coot. Fr. *πώϋξ*, *πώϋκος*, acc. *πώϋκα*, whence *foica*, (as *Περὶ*, *Ferè*,) *fuica*, (as *πόις*, puer) and *fuLica*, as *L* is added in *fiLius*.

Fūligo, soot, smut. For *fumiligo*, fr. *fumus*. As *Udus*, *Udiligo*, *Uligo*.

Fullo, *onis*, a fuller. From Sax. *fullian*,¹ to full. ¶ *Vosius*: "From *βυλλῶν*, participle of *βυλλῶ*, *βυλλῶ*, *denso*, *oppleo*." But *βυλλῶ* is rather to fill up, to stop up, to stuff, than to beat so as to be thick or close. Yet the ideas might flow from one another. ¶ *Al.* from *πολιῶν*, making white, as French *filLe* from *filla*; and as vice versâ *alIus* from *ἄλλος*.

Fulmen, lightning. Fr. *fulgeo*, (whence *Fulgur*,) *fulgimen*, *fulmen*. So *Luceo*, *Lucimen*, *Lumen*.

Fulmenta, the sole of a shoe. Fr. *fulcimenta* fr. *fulcio*.

Fulvus, of a deep yellow or tawny color. Fr. *fulgeo*, *fulsum*, whence *fulsivus*, (as *Amo*, *Amatum*, *Amativus*; *Fugio*, *Fugitum*, *Fugitivus*,) *fulvus*.

Fūmīgo, I fumigate. Fr. *fumus*. I perfume by smoke. Or fr. *θῦμα*, *Æol.* *φῦμα*, fumigation. So *Lævigo*, &c.

Fūmus, smoke. Fr. *φυμός*, *Æol.* of *θυμός*, vapor.²

Fūnāle, a candle or taper, consisting of (*funis*) cord smeared with pitch, tallow, or wax.

Fūnāles equi, horses bound by a (*funis*) rope or trace to each side of the two horses which were yoked to a chariot.

Funda, a sling. Fr. *fundo*, to throw. Quâ *funduntur lapides*. *Silius*: "Volucrem post terga sagittam *Fundit*."³

Funda, a net. Fr. *fundo*, to throw. (See above.) As *Plautus* has "rete *JACULUM*" from *Jacio*; and Gr. *δίκτυον* fr. *δέδικται* pp. of *δίκω*. Also, a bag or purse. From its likeness to a sling; or from money being thrown into it. As Gr. *βαλάντιον* fr. *βαλῶ* fut. of *βάλλω*. Also, the bezel of a ring. From its likeness to a sling. Whence Gr. *σφενδόνη*, a sling, is similarly applied.

Fundāmentum, a foundation. Fr. *fundo*, *avi*.

Funditus, from the very bottom, utterly. Ab ipso *fundo*.

Fundo, *avi*, I lay (*fundum*) the bottom of a thing.

² Whence *θυμῖα*, *θυμῖαισις*, *θυμῖαις*, translated (inter alia) by *Donnegan*, "to cause to go off in smoke,—exhalation of vapor,—smoking." So *ἀναθυμῖα* he translates "to produce exhalations, to cause smoke to ascend," and *ἀναθυμῖμαι*, "to exhale, to smoke."

³ *Al.* from *σφενδόνη* (*φενδόνη*) by contraction.

¹ See *Todd* on *To Full*.

Fundo, I pour, spill, melt, fuse, cast; let loose, relax; scatter, diffuse; scatter abroad, disperse, rout; scatter, extend; lay prostrate; pour out, shed; bring forth; pour forth, utter; send forth to a distance, hurl, throw. For *fudo*, whence *fudi*. Donnegan: “*Fudo* is the Greek ὕδω, (whence ὕδωρ), with a labial aspirate.” Or *fudo* is from ὕδην from ὕω, to sprinkle. ¶ Al. from χύδην fr. χύω; whence *chudo*, *phudo*. See FAMES. ¶ Al. from σπένδω, to pour out a libation; pf. mid. ἔσπονδα, aspirated ἔσφονδα, whence *sphondo*, *phondo*, (as Σφάλλω, Fallo,) *fondo*, *fundo*.

Fundus, the bottom of anything. Fr. πύνδος,¹ whence πύνδαξ. Hence it is used for the bottom or ground which forms the basis of buildings and houses. (As *Solum* is so used. Servius: “Unicuique rei quod subjacet, SOLUM est ei cui subjacet.”) And so for the whole of an estate, “ager cum villâ.” Our word *Ground*, which was used anciently² for bottom, and is so still used in the plural *Grounds*, is used also for earth, land, region; and for possessions, as “Our neighbour’s *GROUND*.” Festus says that *fundus* is so called in this sense, “quodd PLANUS sit ad similitudinem *fundi* vasorum.” And Johnson explains the use of *Ground*

in Matth. xv. 35, “A multitude sat on the *GROUND*,” in this manner, “the floor or *LEVEL* of the place.”

Fundus, the chief author of a thing. Cicero: “Nisi is populus *fundus* factus esset.” That is, the *GROUND* of it.

Fünëbris, pertaining to a (*funus*) funeral. As *Salus*, *Salubris*.

Fünesto, I pollute by the presence (*funeris*) of a dead body. Virgil: “Quæ nunc artus avulsaque membra Et laccerum *funus* tellus habet.”

Fünestus, deadly, fatal. Ferrens *funus*. Also, polluted by the presence (*funeris*) of a dead body.

Fungor: See Appendix.

Fungus, a mushroom; an excrescence round the wick of a candle. Fr. σφόγγος, a sponge; a mushroom being of a spongy contexture. Hence *fongus*, *fungus*.

Fünis, a rope, cord. Fr. σχῶνος, whence *schunis*, (as *pU*nio from *πΟΙνή*,) *chunis*, (as Σφάλλω, Fallo,) then *phunis*, as in FAMES, FLOS, &c.³

Fünus, a funeral, funeral procession. As being conducted by the light (*funium*, i. e. funalium,) of tapers and torches. ¶ *Funus* is also a funeral pile.⁴ Whence some trace it to βουνός, a mound. ¶ It is said also of

¹ Some trace *fundus* (for *fudus*) to βυθός. B to F, as in Fascino. And Θ to D, as Θεός, Deus. Others to βένθος.

² Johnson quotes an instance from Lib. Fest.: “In the *grounde* of the sea.”

³ Al. from ἴς, ἰνός, a sinew, tendon. Al. from φοίνιξ, a palm tree.

⁴ Suetonius: “Evenit ut repentinâ tempestate dejecto *funere*, semiustum cadaver discernerent canes.”

slaughter, and is referred by some to φόνος, poet. φοῦνος. And some refer it in the sense of a funeral to the slaughter of victims at funerals.

Fuo: See *Fui*.

Fur, a thief. Φῶρ.

Furca, a fork; anything like a fork used as a prop or to bear burdens on; an instrument of punishment resembling a fork. "From Hebr. *farkah*, to divide." Tt. ¶ Al. from πέφορκα pf. of φέγω; whence a word φορκή. Forcellini defines it "instrumentum quo stramenta moventur vel feruntur; a ferendo." If from *fero*, as Forcellini supposes, it would be *ferica*, *ferca*. ¶ Al. from ὄρκα, (Fόρκα,) pf. of a word ἔρω whence ἔρμα, a prop, stay. ¶ Wachter: "*Furch*, (Germ.) a fork. Welsh *ffwrch*, Armor. *forch*, Anglo-Sax. and Irish *forc*, Belg. *vork*. In every body's judgment it is a Latin word. All these words might be referred to *brechen*, to break. As being broken or split at the end."

Furfur, bran; scurf, dandruff. "From Hebr. *farfarah*, to break into small pieces." Tt. ¶ Or from βόρβορος, filth; whence *burburis*, *furfuris*. Here the meanings are reversed.¹

Furiæ, the Furies. Fr. *furo*.

Furnus, an oven. Fr. πύγι-νος, (πύρνος,) pertaining to fire. As Ferè cum Περι. ¶ "From Arab. *forn*." Tt.

Fūro, I rage, am mad. Fr. πῦρ, πυρός, or Germ. *feur*, fire. That

is, I am fiery, hot or inflamed. ¶ Al. from φορός, hurrying forward, vehement, violent.²

Fūrōr, I steal. Fr. *fur*, *furis*.

Furtim, by stealth. Fr. *furtum*.

Furtum, theft. Fr. *fur*. Or contracted from *furatum*.

Furunculus: "A boil or bile; named from the violence of its heat and inflammation before suppuration.³ Fr. *furo*." Tt. Or fr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire. ¶ Al. from *fur*, *furis*. See Note 3.

Furvus, dusky, swarthy, dark. Fr. πυρῶ, to burn, or fr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire. Hence *purivus*, *purvus*, and *furvus*, as Ferè from Περι, &c. Dacier: "*Furvus* est color qui ex ADUSTIONE comparatur." ¶ Terent. Scaurus says: "*Furvos* dicimus quos antiqui *fuscvos*." *Furvus* is hence referred by some to *fuscus*, *fuscivus*, *fuscus*.

Fuscina, ———

Fuscus, brown, tawny, swarthy, dusky, dark. Tooke: "All colors in all languages must have their denomination from some common object, or from some circumstances which produce those colors. Vossius well derives *fuscus* fr. φῶσκω, ustulo: 'Nam quæ ustulantur ex albis *fusca* fiunt.'"

Fūsōrium, a sink. Fr. *fun-*

² Al. from θύρω, Æol. φῶρω, to be impetuous, whence Θούρος Ἄρης, Impetuous Mars. ¶ Al. from φύρω, to confuse, confound. "*Furentes* omnia turbant," says Vossius.

³ "In vitibus etiam *furunculus* dicitur palmes juxta alium palmitem enatus, quodd veluti succum vicinis partibus *furetur*; vel extuberatio quædam in modum verrucæ." F.

¹ Al. from *far*, redupl. *farfar*, *furfur*.

do, *fusum*. Locus ubi aliquid *funditur*.

Fustis, a stake, club, pole. Fr. εὐστός, scorched, singed. As Firmus from Εἰρμός. Virgil has “Sudes præustæ.” ¶ Al. from *fundo*, *fusum*, to lay prostrate. Virgil: “Nec prius absistit quàm septem ingentia victor Corpora *fundat* humi.”¹

Fusus, a spindle. Fr. *fundo*, *fusum*. “Quia per ipsum *funduntur* fila.” F. “Alii, quòd lanificium in telâ attenuatur, eoque in volvendo quasi liquefieri ac *fundi* videatur.” V.

Fūtilis, leaky, easily running out. Hence, prating, blabbing; and silly, trifling, of no moment. Fr. *futio*, whence *effutio*.

Fūtio, I pour forth. *Futio*, i.e. *phutio*, seems to be put for *chutio*, (as perhaps Fames, Flos, &c. for Chames, Chlos, &c.) from χυρὸς, poured; whence a verb χυρίζω, χυτίσω, χυτιῶ.

Fūto, whence *Confuto*, *Refuto*, I make null and void. It seems to be allied to *futio* and *futilis*. *Futo* from *futio*, as *Fugo* from *Fugio*. Or from a verb χυρῶ, χυτῶ. (See *Futio*.) If *futo*, like *futio*, is to pour, *confuto* is to confound, like *Confundo*. And *refuto* is to beat back, to repel, as *Refundo* is used. Forcellini says: “From *fundo* is *futo*, *futilis*, and *futum*, a kind of

water vessel.” But from *fundo* would be rather *fuso*, viz. from *fusum*. Unless, as Pello made *Pultum* as well as *Pulsum*, and *Maneo Mantum* as well as *Mansum*, so *fundo* made *futum* as well as *fusum*.

Fūtuo, i. q. βινέω. A φυτεύω, planto. Ut Græci dicunt ἀργῶ et σπείρω.

Fūturus. Fr. *fui*, *futum*, whence *fuiturus*.

G.

Gabālus, a gallows; a wretch deserving the gallows. “From Germ. *gabel*, a fork; whence it was applied to a gallows from its likeness.” W. ¶ “From Hebr. *gabul*, a boundary; because it was placed in the boundaries of roads.” Ainsw.

Gābāta, ———

Gasum, a heavy dart or javelin used by the ancient Gauls. Gr. γαισόν. “Chald. *gisa*. Island. *kesia*. It was certainly a Celtic invention.” W.

Gägūtes, jet. Γαγάτης.

Gāluxias, the milky way. Γαλαξίας.

Galba, a mite or maggot in meat. “From Hebr. *chalab*, (*chalb*), fatness. From its fatness.” Tt. ¶ Others suppose it called à *galbo* colore.

Galbānum, the gum on a herb called *Ferula*. Χαλβάνη.

Galbānum, a garment, worn by luxurious women. Salmasius and Vossius think it should be written *galbinum*, fr. *galbus*, as from *Coccus* is *Coccinus*, and explain it, a garment of a

¹ “*Faust*, (Germ.) Anglo-Sax. *fyst*, Belg. *vuist*, Engl. *fist*. With this most ancient and natural instrument of defence, another, called *fustis* in Latin, seems to have something in common. Compare *arm*, whence *arma*.” W. Others refer *fustis* to βαστός (fr. βέβασται pp. of βῶ) whence βαστάζω, I carry. A changed to U, as in κΑλλαμος, cUlmus.

pale green or grass color. Martial: "HERBARUM fueras indutus, Basse, colores." Statius: "HERBAS imitante sinu." It seems to have nothing in common with the gum called *galbanum*, unless its color was the same. As the effeminate wore the *galbanum*, "*galbani mores*" were used for effeminate manners.

Galbei or *Calbei*: See Appendix.

Galbŭla, a bird called a wital or woodwall. A *galbo* colore. It is called *Vireo* also à *viridi* colore.

Galbŭlus, the nut of the cypress-tree. A *galbo* colore, says Turton.

Galbus. Forcellini translates it "qui coloris est viridis VEL flavi." Here are two very different colors. If *galbus* be yellow, it has an easy derivation in Germ. *gelb*, yellow. Compare also *Gilvus*. Some consider it as meaning, of a blue or azure color, and suppose it put for *galvus* fr. γάλα, milk; as fr. ὕλη; syla, is sylva.

Galea, a helmet. Fr. γαλέα, a weasel. As made of its skin. So *κυνέη* is a helmet, as made of (*κυνός*) dog's skin; and has so much the meaning of a helmet in general that Homer uses *ἰκτιδέη κυνέη*, a helmet of weasel's skin. Properly, a dog's-skin-helmet made of weasel's skin.

Galea: See Appendix.

Gālērĭcŭlum, a cap of false hair, periwig. Fr. *galerus*.

Gālērŭta avis, a lark. As having a tuft on its head like a (*galerus*) cap or helmet: So

the Greeks called it *κόρυς* from *κόρυς*, a helmet.

Gālĕrus, a round cap or hat like a (*galea*) helmet. Donnegan translates *κυνέη* "a cap" in Od. 24, 230.

Galla, a gall, oak-apple. Also, a kind of bad bitter wine. From Germ. *gall*, bitter, whence our *gall* i. e. bile. ¶ Or from γάλανος, (γάλνος) an acorn; whence *galna*, *galla*, as *κολωνός*, colNis, colLis. Or from γάλανος was *galanula*, cut down to *galla*. ¶ "From *Gallus*, the river in Bithynia, from whose banks they were brought." Tt.

Galli, priests of Cybele. From the Phrygian river *Gallus*, which was supposed to have the power of infuriating. Ovid: "Amnis it insanâ nomine *Gallus* aquâ. Qui bibit inde, furit." Or, because the temple of Cybele was on the borders of this river. Or there was a Phrygian word *gall*, meaning mad. Wachter: "*Gall*, (Germ.) mad, raging. Island. *gall*, Suec. *galen*. A Phrygian word." ¶ Or, if *Galli* was a term derived from the north, it might be from Germ. *gall*, castrated; allied to which is the Suecian *galla*, to castrate, and *gald*, castrated; and our *geld*. For the *Galli* were castrated priests. Hesychius explains γάλλος, eunuch. ¶ After all it seems likely that *Galli* was a Greek word Γάλλοι.

Gāllicæ, a kind of slippers, which covered only the sole of the foot and were tied above with strings. As used by the (*Galli*) Gauls.

Gallina, a hen. Fr. *gallus*.

Gallus, a cock. Fr. κάλ-
λαια, a cock's gills or comb.
¶ Al. from κώκαλος, which
Hesychius says was a kind of
cock. Whence κώκαλλος, κάλ-
λος. ¶ Al. from Germ. *geil*,
libidinosus. Ob notam libidi-
nem.¹

Gamba, the joining of the
foot with the leg in animals.
Fr. κάμπη, a bending. Vegeti-
us has "INFLEXIONE geni-
colorum atque *gambarum*."

Gamma, the Greek letter Γ.
Γάμμα.

Gǎnea, a brothel; also, de-
bauchery, revelling. Fr. γανά,
Sicilian for γυνα, a woman. As
cAnis from κῦνός. ¶ Or from
γάνος, γάνεος, gaiety, cheerful-
ness, merriment. Stephens says:
"Γανιται [perhaps he says, it
should be γανυται] is explained
by Hesychius, spendthrifts and
profligates; whence I think *ga-
neones* were called." ¶ Al.
from γήϊνος, Dor. γάϊνος, transp.
γάνιος, γανία. That is, sub-
terraneous, as χθόνιος is used for
ὑποχθόνιος. ¶ "A γάνειον, for-
nix," says Turnebus. But this
word seems to want establishing.

Gǎneo, a frequenter (*ganeā*)
of a brothel.

Gangrena, a gangrene. Γάγ-
γραινα.

Gannio, I yelp, whine, whim-
per. Properly said of dogs
rejoicing at the arrival of their

master. Fr. γανύω, γανύω.² Ho-
mer uses γάννυμαι of a wife and
children rejoicing at a husband's
arrival: Τῷ δ' οὔτι γυνὴ καὶ νήπια
τέκνα Οἴκαδ' εὖ νοστήσαντι παρίστα-
ται οὐδὲ γάννυται. ¶ Al. from γοάω,
γοάννυμι, as κεράω, κεράννυμι.

Gargārizo, I gargle. Γαρ-
γαρίζω.

Garrío, I talk much, prate,
chatter; chirp; croak. Fr.
γαρύω, I speak, utter a sound.
Or fr. γῆρυς, γήρυος, Dor. γάρυος,
the voice.³

Garrūlus, chattering, chirp-
ing. Fr. *garrío*.

Gǎrum, salt-fish, pickle. Γά-
ρον.

Gaudeo, I rejoice. Fr. *gavio*
(whence *Gavīsus*), whence *gavi-
dus*, *gavideo*, *gaudeo*, as Aveo,
Avidus, Avideo, Audeo. ¶ Al.
from γαυριάω, γαυριῶ, I exult
from arrogance or high spirits.
Cicero: "Meum factum pro-
bari a te, exulto atque *gaudeo*."
P into D, as in caDuceus from
καΠύκειον.⁴

Gaudium, joy. Fr. *gaudeo*.

Gāvio, (whence *gavīsus*), I
rejoice. Fr. γαίω, γαίω, whence
gaVio, as παίω, παVio.

Gaulus, a cup like a boat.
Γαῦλος.

Gaunǎce or *Gaunǎcum*, a
thick shag or frieze. Fr. καν-
νάκη, a Persian garment lined
with fur.

Gausǎpa, a rough shaggy
cloth used for coverlets, &c.
Γαύσαπος.

¹ "Fr. γάλλος, castrated; because
this bird was dedicated to Cybele, whose
priests were eunuchs. Or fr. *galea*, a
helmet, which its comb in some manner
represents." Tt.

² Ἐπιγάννυμι is in Donnegan.

³ Al. for *gerrio* fr. *gerre*.

⁴ Al. from γηθέω, Doric γαθέω, whence
gatheo, *gadeo*. But why the U?

Gāza, the treasures of the Persian king; riches, wealth.

Γάζα.

Geenna, *Gehenna*, Hell.

Γέεννα.

Gēlāsīānus, a buffoon. Fr.

γελάω, γελάσω, to laugh.

Gēlāsīni, dimples produced by laughter. Also, the front teeth, shown in laughter. Γελασῖνοι.

Gēlidus, cold as (*gelu*) ice. As *Frigus*, *Frigidus*.

Gēlu, ice, frost. Fr. γελάω, γελάω, which meant to shine, as well as to laugh. Or nearer thus, as Morin remarks: "According to Suidas, γέλα signified *gelu* in the language of the Siculi, an ancient dialect of the Greek." ¶ "From Arab. *gelid*, ice." Tt.

Gēmīnus: See Appendix.

Gēmītus, a groan. Fr. *gemo*, *gemitum*.

Gemma, the bud of a vine, "vitis oculus." Hence transferred to a gem or precious stone. Fr. *geno* or *geneo*, *genui*; whence *genima*, (as *Victus*, *Victima*), *genma*, *gemma*. So *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. That which the vine first produces. This *ima* is a Greek termination: γονή, γόνιμος, γονίμη. ¶ Al. from γέμω, I am loaded. "Quia *gemma* turgent," says Jul. Scaliger.

Gēmo, I groan, moan. Fr. γέμω, I am loaded or oppressed, i. e. in my mind with grief. Somewhat as ἀδημονέω fr. ἀδημαι pp. of ἀδέω, ἄδω, I cram full. Virgil has "*Gemuit* sub pondere cymba." This we may

translate, GROANED under the weight.¹

Gēmōnii gradus, *Gemoniæ* scalæ, *Gemoniæ*, a pair of stairs whence condemned persons were cast down into the Tiber. Fr. *gemo*. A *gemitu* et calamitate.

¶ Al. from a person named *Gemonius*, who invented them.

Gēmursa: See Appendix.

Gēna, a check. Γένος.

Gēna: See Appendix.

Gēneālōgus, a genealogist.

Γενεαλόγος.

Gēner, *gēneri*, a son-in-law. Fr. *genus*, *generis*. As introduced into the (*genus*) family of the wife's father. "Quia ad augendum *genus* adhibetur," says Forcellini. ¶ Al. from *genero*, or fr. *geno*, *genui*. "Quia socer eum filiæ dat maritum ut liberos ex ea *genat*." V.

Gēnerālis, pertaining to the race or kind; general. Fr. *genus*, *generis*.

Gēnero, I beget, produce. Fr. *geno*, *genere*. See *Tolero*, *Recupero*, *Desidero*. ¶ Al. from *genus*, *generis*.

Gēnerōsus, born of a noble (*generis*) race, excellent, noble-hearted. So γενναῖος fr. γέννα.

Gēnēsis, nativity; the natal hour. Γένεσις.

Gēnētrix, *Gēnītrix*, a mother. Fr. *geneo*, *genetum* and *genitum*.

Gēniālis, dedicated to *Genius*,

¹ Al. from γοήμων, lamenting. ¶ Al. from the North. Germ. *jammer* is wailing, *jammern* to wail. So Anglo-Sax. *geomrian* is to wail. (Wachter in *Jammer*.)

the deity who attended every one from his birth to his death, and whose kind influence was supposed to shed happiness around. The Roman adjuration “*Per Genium Cæsaris*” the Greeks expressed by “*Ὁμνυμι τὴν τοῦ Καίσαρος τύχην*.” Hence *Torus Genialis*. Hence *genialis* is happy, cheerful, joyful, mirthful.

Gëncūlum, a joint or knot in a stalk of corn. Fr. *genu*. *Γόνυ* is used in the same sense.

Gënimen, an offspring. Fr. *geno*, *genui*.

Gënista, ———

Gëñtor, a father. Fr. *geno*, *genitum*.

Gënius, the tutelary Deity who was supposed to attend every one from his birth to his death, and to preside also over places, as cities, fountains, &c. Fr. *geno*, *genui*. Aufustius, as quoted by Festus: “*Genius est PARENS hominum ex quo homines gignuntur. Propterea Genius meus nominatur qui me genuit.*” Or, sub quo genitus sum.

Gënius, appetite; gluttony. “Perhaps because it was usual to celebrate birthdays, which were sacred to the God *Genius*, with uncommon cheer.” F. Or because, as was the case, some supposed their own spirit was a *Genius*. Terence has “*suum defraudans genium.*”

Gëno, *genui*, I beget. Fr. *γένω*, whence *γιγένω*, *γίγω*; or fr. *γενέω*, *γενῶ*, whence *γεγένημα*.

Gens, a race, tribe, people; a clan or stock; a herd, swarm.

Fr. *γένος*, a race. As *Μένος*, *Mens*; *Μόρος*, *Mors*.

Gentiles was applied to foreign (*gentes*) tribes or nations by the Romans; and by Christians to pagan nations.

Gënu, a knee. *Γόνυ*.

Gënuīni dentes, the back or jaw teeth. Fr. *γένυς*, *γένυος*, the under jaw-bone. ¶ Al. from *genæ*. *Qui sub genis sunt*. Or, *qui genis dependent*.

Gënuīnus, real, unfeigned. Fr. *geno*, *genui*. As it is born, without fiction. So Gr. *γνήσιος* fr. *γεννάω*, *γνάω*, *γνήσω*.

Gënus, race, kind, family, species. *Γένος*.

Geōgraphia, geography. *Γεωγραφία*.

Geōmētra, *Geōmētres*, a geometrician. *Γεωμέτρης*.

Georgicus, relating to husbandry. *Γεωργικός*.

Gerdius, a weaver. *Γέρδιος*.

Germānus, of the same stock. Hence the expressions *Germanus frater*, *Germana soror*. That is, *ex eodem germine*. For *germinanus*. *Germanus* is also, true, real, not counterfeit. In which sense it might flow from *germino* or *germen*, as *Genuinus* from *Genus*, and Gr. *γνήσιος* fr. *γεννάω*, *γνάω*, *γνήσω*; and *γνητός*, as in *κασίγνητος*. Perhaps this last sense of *germanus* is the original one. So that “*germanus frater*” is a true genuine brother. And perhaps, as *German* is for *Genimen*, *Genmen*; so *germanus* may be fr. *geno*, *genui*, whence *genimen*, *genimanus*, *genmanus*, *germanus*. *Vossius* supposes (rather awkwardly)

that it arises from the greater sincerity which there exists among brothers than among others.¹

Germen, a bud, shoot, sprout. Fr. *geno*, *genui*, whence *genimen* (Compare *Nomen*), *genmen*, for softness *germen*. ¶ Al. fr. *gero*, whence *gerimen*, *germen*.

Gero, I take in hand, bear, carry; I carry on, do; I bear, produce. Fr. *χεῖρ*, *χερὸς*, the hand; whence a word *χεράω* or *χερέω*, *χερῶ*, *chero*, *gero*. So *Gutta* is from *Χυτή*, *Χυτή*.

Gerræ, trifles, nonsense. *Festus* says it is taken from the folly of the Sicilians in using (*γέββα*) wicker shields in their battles with the Athenians. ¶ Al. from *γέγων*, an old man.

Gerres,——

Gērūlus, a porter. Fr. *gero*.

Gērūndia, *gerunds*. Fr. *gero*, whence *gerenda*, *gerunda*. For they express things to be taken in hand or done by us: “*Legendus mihi est liber.*” “*Veni legendi causâ.*” Or they express things which took place while we were in the course of doing other things: “*Legendo mihi contigit valetudo.*” Black: “*Gerund* expresses an action in the state of progression.”

Gērūsia, a senate-house. Γέ-
πουσία.

Gestatio, the being carried in a litter. Fr. *gesto*, *gestatum*.

Gesticūlor, I use (*gestus*) gestures, gesticulate.

Gestio, I express joy or desire by some motion or gesture of the body; I rejoice, I desire. Fr. *gestus*.

Gesto, I bear, carry. Fr. *gero*, *gersi*, *gessi*, *gestum*.

Gestor, a tale-bearer. Fr. *gero*, *gestum*.

Gestus, carriage of the body, action or posture expressive of feelings, demeanour. Fr. *gero*, *gestum*. So *Department* from *Porto*.

Gibbus, bent outwards, convex, protuberant. Fr. *ύβδος*, *ύββος*, whence *hibbus*, *gibbus*. ¶ Or fr. *κυφός*, *κυφός*, whence *giffus* (as *Κυβερνώ*, *Guberno*), *gibbus*, as *ἀμΦω*, *amBo*.

Gibbus, a bunch on the back. See above.

Gigas, a giant. Γίγας.

Gigno, I beget, produce. Fr. *γίγνω*, whence *γίγνομαι*.

Gilvus, of a yellow color. From Germ. *gelb*. ¶ Al. fr. *κιρρός*, yellowish; whence *kirrus*, *kirVus*, (as *νεῦρον*, *νεῦρ Von*, *nerVus*,) then *girvus*, (as *Κυβερνώ*, *Guberno*) and *gilvus*, as *piLgrim* from *peRegrinus*, *peR-grinus*.

Gingīva, the gum in which the teeth are set. For *gigniva* fr. *gigno*, as *Cado*, *Cadiva*. “*A gignendis dentibus,*” says *Lactantius*.

Gingrīna, a kind of small flute. Feminine of *gingrīnus*, i. e. *stridulus*; fr. *gingrio*, said of geese cackling. ¶ Or from *γίγγρας*, a kind of short Phœnician flute.

Gingrio, said of geese cackling. From the sound. ¶ Or

¹ Isaac Vossius notes: “Γερμύνη, σνήθεια, Arcadio.”

from the melancholy sound of the Phœnician flute called γίγ-
γρας.

Ginnus, a mule. Γίννος.

Gith: See Appendix.

Gläber, *gläbra*, smooth, bald, without hair or wool. Fr. γλαφρὸς, finely polished, and therefore smooth. Whence γλαφρὸς, *glaphrus*, *glabrus*, as ἄμφω, amBo.

Glacies, ice. Fr. γλάω, pf. γέγλακα, (γλάκα,) I shine. Or fr. γλαίω, γλαῖω, C introduced as in speCus. ¶ Al. for *gelacies* fr. *gelo*. But what authority for this termination? ¶ Al. for *glaties* from Germ. *glat*, slippery. “*Glacies* seems to be nothing but *glat-eis*, slippery ice.” W. Perhaps it is allied to Germ. *glas*, glass.

Glädiator, a swordplayer, gladiator. Fr. *gladius*.

Glädiolus, applied to two herbs, and so called from the leaves representing a (*gladius*) sword. One is called by the Greeks ξίφιον, φασγάνιον, μαχαίριον, which all signify a little sword.

Gladius, a sword. For *cladius*, (as Κυβερνώ, Gubernō,) fr. κλάδος, a branch. For these, says Vossius, were first used by countrymen for swords. Or rather from κλαδάω, κλαδῶ, to lop off branches, and so to lop off limbs, &c. ¶ Al. from *clades*. But A in *gladius* is short. ¶ Quayle refers to Celtic *kloidheas*.¹

Glandium, *Glandūla*, a ker-

nel in the flesh, a glandule. Fr. *glans*, *glandis*.

Glans, *glandis*, an acorn; a leaden bullet, in its form: the glans of the neck or nut, from its form. Fr. βάλανος, Æol. γάλανος, by contraction γλάνς.

Glārea, gravel, coarse sand. Fr. χλαρόν, which Hesychius explains by κόχλαξ, a pebble on the sea shore. ¶ Al. from κλάω, to break; whence κλαερὸς, *glarus*, broken, gritty.

Glastum, the herb woad with which they dyed blue. A northern word. Pliny: “*Simile plantagini glastum in Galliâ vocatur, quo Britanniarum conjuges toto corpore oblitæ,*” &c. Wachter: “From the Celtic *glas*, sky blue.”

Glaucōma, a disease in the crystalline humor of the eye. Γλαύκωμα.

Glaucus, azure, sea-green. Γλαυκός.

Glēba, a clod or lump of earth. From κλάω, to break, might be *cleba*, (*gleba*,) somewhat as from Ρῶω is perhaps RoBur, and from Πῖω is BiBo. That is, a broken piece of earth. ¶ Al. from the north. As allied to our verb To *cleave*, i. e. to adhere, from its tenacity. Or to our verb To *cleave*, i. e. to break; *gleba* being considered as a fragment. The Gothic *klyfa*, a segment, is mentioned by Serenius.

Glessum, amber. A German word. “The most simple and primitive is the Danish *glise*, whence the Islandic *glys*, splendor. Hence the most ancient

¹ Classical Journal, vol. 3, p. 121.

of the Germans derived *gless*, amber, and *glas*, glass." W. The Greek *γλαύσσω* is to shine.

Glis, *gliris*, a dormouse. Fr. *ἐλειός*, Æol. *γελειός*, (like *ἴννος*, *γίννος*,) cut down to *γλεῖς*, somewhat as *γάλανος* to *γλάνς*. ¶ Al. from *glisco*, I grow larger. "Because it is always found fat," says Turton. Martial: "Tota mihi dormitur hyems, et PINGUIOR illo Tempore sum, quo me nil nisi somnus alit." Ausonius: "Dic cessante cibo, somno quis OPIMIOR est? *glis*."

Glisco, I desire greatly, aspire to, strain after. Statius: "Et consanguineo *gliscis* regnare superbus Exule." Fr. *γλίχω* (whence *γλίχομαι*), whence *γλίσχω*, (as *ἔχω*, *ἔσχω*) whence *γλισχροός*. Hence in Virgil: "Accenso *gliscit* violentia Turno," *glisco* seems to mean metaphorically to mount, to rise. Thus Nitor is explained by Forcellini, "to strive, strain, exert oneself—to tend vigorously towards, move, rise or mount forwards, advance." Hence again, *glisco* is to grow, increase, become large.

Glöbus, a round body, ball, bowl; also, a troop, squadron, crowd. Fr. *glomus*, whence *glomibus*, *glöbus*. *Bus*, as *Ber* in *Saluber*, &c. Or, as *Superbus* is for *Superivus*, *Supervus*, so from *glomeris* might be *glomeribus*, contracted to *glöbus*. ¶ Or, as *βάλανος* among the Æolians became *γάλανος*, so *βολβός* might become *γολβός*, *γολβός*. *Βολβός* is an onion, and might thence mean any

Etym.

round body. Thus Johnson defines *Bulb* "a round body or root."

Glocio, said of hens clucking. Fr. *κλώζω*; pf. *κέκλωχα*, (*κλώχα*), whence *clocio*, *glocio*. ¶ Al. from the north. Germ. *gluck*, Engl. *cluck*, Anglo-Sax. *cloccan*, formed perhaps from the sound.

Glömëro, I form into (*glomeræ*) clews or balls.

Glömus, *glömi*; and *Glömus*, *glömëris*, a clue of thread. Fr. *κλώσμα*, thread or wool spun, or a ball of thread; whence *glosmus*, *glomus*. The O in these words is usually short, but Lucretius has it long in *Glomere*.¹ ¶ Al. from *globus*, whence *globimus*, *glomus*, as *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. ¶ "From the oriental *GLM*, involvere, *glomerare*." V.

Glōria, glory. Fr. *γλαυρός*,² (fr. *γλαύω* whence *γλαύσσω*,) shining, splendid, whence also is *Clarus*. Forcellini explains *gloria* "CLARITAS nominis, SPLENDOR." Herodotus has *λαμπροτάτη τελευτή τοῦ βίου*, a most splendid or glorious end of life. ¶ Al. from *κλέος*, *κλέος*, fame; whence a supposed word *κλεορία*.

Glōrior, I boast. Fr. *gloria*, vainglory. Cicero has "ostentationis et *gloriæ*."

Glos, a husband's sister. *Γάλως*, contr. *γλώς*.

Glossa, *Glossēma*, an anti-

¹ "Nam si tantundem est in *lanæ glömere*, quantum" &c.

² See Wachter in *Grell*.

quoted or foreign word or expression. Γλῶσσα, γλώσσημα.

Glūbo, I peel, bark. Fr. γλύφω, (as ἄμφω, ἀμβο,) I engrave, cut; whence γλύφανον, a penknife.

Glūma, the husk of corn. Fr. *glubo*, whence *glubima*, *gluma*.

Glus, *glūtis*, glue, solder. Fr. γλοιός, (γλοιός,) sticky, viscous. ¶ Al. from the north. Welsh *glud*, Engl. *glue*.

Glut glut, formed from the sound of a liquor falling from a vessel with a narrow mouth.

Glūten, glue. Fr. *glus*, *glutis*.

Glūtio, I swallow. Fr. *glutus*, the throat. ¶ Or from γλύζω, (pp. γέγλυται,) which Stephens quotes from a Vet. Lex.

Glūto, a glutton. Fr. *glutus*. ¶ Or fr. γλύζω. See *Glutus*.

Glūtus, the throat. From γέγλυται pp. of γλύζω, to swallow. See *Glutio*. ¶ Al. from the sound *glut* made by the throat in swallowing. See *Glut*.

Glūtus, compact (instar *glutis*) like glue.

Gnārūris, anciently used for *gnarus*.

Gnārus, knowing, skilful, practised. Fr. γνώω, (whence γνώσκω, γινώσκω,) to know; whence γνωερός, γνωρός, (whence γνωρίζω,) knowing; Æol. γνᾶρός, as Πρῶτος is in Æolic Πρᾶτος. The O appears in ignoro from ignarus, i. e. in-gnarus. ¶ Al. from Sax. *cnaowan*, to know.¹

Gnascor, I am born. Fr. *gnaor* fr. γεννάομαι, γνάομαι, I am born.

Gnātho, a parasite. Fr. γνάθος, a jaw.

Gnātus, born. Fr. *gnaor*, *gnascor*. Al. from γεννητός, Dor. γεννατός, γνᾶτός.

Gnāvus, active, industrious. For *gnaūs*, (as ἄδον, οVum,) fr. γενναίος, whence γναῖος, (as γεννάω, γνάω, whence *Gnaor*, *Gnascor*,) γνᾶος, *gnaūs*, as κρΑΙπύλη, κρΑιπύλη, κρΑpula. Stephens translates γενναῖος *Strenuus*, and Forcellini explains *gnavus* *Strenuus*.

Gnōmon, a dial-pin. Γνώμων.

Gnosco, I know. Fr. γινώσκω, γνώσκω.

Gnostīci, Gnostics. Γνωστικοί.

Gōbius, *Gōbio*, a gudgeon. Κωβιός.

Gomphus, a nail. Γόμφος.

Gongylis, a turnip. Γογγυλίς.

Gorgōnes, the Gorgons. Γοργόνες.

Grābātus, a small couch. Κράβατος.

Grācīlis, slender, lean; slender-waisted; light, easy. Fr. γέγρακα, (γράκα,) pf. of γράω, to consume. That is, wasted, thin. Or fr. γράω, (whence γάγγραινα,) whence *gracio*, as σπέος, *specus*. (See *Jacio* and *Facio*.) Hence *gracilis*, as *Facio*, *Facilis*. Or from a word γράέω, whence *graceo* and *craceo*. *Ennius* has *cracentes*.

Grācūlus, a jack-daw. Fr.

¹ Al. for *narus* from *nares*. As pro-

perly applied to the nose having a quick scent.

κόραξ, κόρακος, (κράκος,) a raven ; whence *gracus*, and *graculus*, as *κορακίας* is a jackdaw fr. κόρακος. ¶ Al. from κράζω, to croak ; fut. 2. κραγῶ.

Grādātīm, step by step, gradually. Fr. *gradus*.

Grādīlis panis, bread given from the bake-house steps, which were in every district of the city. Prudentius : “ Et quem panis alit *gradibus* dispensus ab altis.”

Grādior : See Appendix.

Grādīvus, Mars. Fr. κραδάω, κραδῶ (whence κραδαίνω,) to vibrate, i. e. a spear. Whence *cradivus*, *gradivus*. *Ivus*, as in *Cadivus*. ¶ Or fr. *gradior*. From his stalking (See *Grasor*) in the field of war. Festus : “ A *gradiendo* in bella ultro citroque.” Wachter combines each reason : “ Graviter incendens et incessu hastam quatiens.”

Grādus, a step, pace. In the plural, steps, stairs. *Gradus* is also a degree, rank, condition. In relation to the orders of men arranged one above another, as boards in stairs. Also, as much ground as is dug by a single exertion of the spade or pickaxe. Fr. *gradior*.

Græcor, I use the soft diversions or luxurious manners (*Græcorum*) of the Greeks.

Græcus, Grecian. Γραικός.

Græius, Grecian. Apparently from Γραικός, Γραιός.

Grallæ, stilts, crutches. Fr. *gradior*, whence *gradæ*, *gradulæ*, *gradlæ*, *grallæ*.

Grāmen, grass. Fr. γέγραμαι pp. of γράω, to eat. Or for

grasmen fr. γέγρασμαι, as from γέγρασται is γράστις, grass. ¶ “ For *gradimen* fr. *gradior*, to creep along. From the extension of its roots.” Tt.

Gramiæ, rheum in the eye. For *glamiæ*, (we have *vaRius* from βαδίδος, *seRia* from σηδία,) from γλάμη, same as *gramiæ*. Festus : “ *Gramiæ*, quas alii *glamas* vocant.”

Gramma, the four and twentieth part of an ounce. Fr. γράμμα, whence *γραμμάριον* in the sense of *gramma*. Fannius supposes it adduced from there being four and twenty (γράμματα) letters in Greek.

Grammāteus, a scribe. Γραμματεύς.

Grammātica, grammar. Γραμματική.

Grānārium, a granary, where (*grana*) grains of corn are kept.

Grandis, big, large. Fr. *granum*, *granidis*, (as *Vireo*, *Viridis*,) *grandis*. As big as grain. See *Grando*. Vossius explains it : “ qui habet *granum* ;” and quotes “ *grandia farra*,” “ *grandia frumenta*,” “ *vegrandes messes*.” ¶ Al. from *grando*. As big as hail. ¶ Al. for *gradis* fr. *gradior*, in the sense of *Grasor*, I stalk. N, as in *deNsus*.

Grando, hail. Fr. *granum*. (See *Grandis*.) From its similarity in shape and size to grain. ¶ Al. from *grandis*, large. Festus : “ *Grando*, guttæ aquæ concretæ solito *grandiores*.” ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *grân*.

Grānea. Jerome : “ Primitiæ spicarum quando deferebantur, torrebantur et *grana*

comedebantur; quod genus cibi vulgo *graneas* vocant."

Grānum, a grain of corn. Fr. *γρᾶνω*, to eat. As Vossius derives Hebr. BAR, corn, from BARAH, to eat. ¶ "From Hebr. *garan*, [*gran*,] corn." Tt. ¶ Wachter notices Belg. *grāen*, Germ. *kern*, and adds: "Grānum sic dictum volunt a *gerendo*, quòd fructum ferat." Thus *granum* is for *geranum*. ¶ Todd: "From Icel. and Norv. *grion*, corn, fruits of the earth; from the Su. Goth. *gro*, to germinate, to grow."

Grānum, the seed or kernel of fruit, as being somewhat similar to grains of corn.

Grāphicus, exquisite, done to the life. *Γραφικός*.

Grāphis, the designing of a piece; &c. *Γραφίς*.

Grāphium, an iron pen with which the ancients wrote on tablets covered with wax. *Γράφιον*.

Grassātor, one who goes up to men and robs them. Fr. *grassor*, i. e. aggredior.

Grassātor, a parasite who goes up and down in the streets, and goes up to any rich man he meets, to get victuals. Hence poets from their poverty seem to have been called *grassatores*. See above.

Grassor, I go on, advance. Also, I make advances and come up to passengers to rob them. Fr. *gradior*, *gradsus* or *grassus* sum.

Grātes, thanks. Fr. *χάριτες*, whence *χράιτες*, *χρᾶτες*, *grates*.

Grātia, thanks, gratitude.

Fr. *gratus*. Also, good will, favor, grace; pleasantness, agreeableness. Quæ *gratos* facit. *Gratiā* and In *gratiam*, from a good will to, from favor to, on account of, for the sake of.

Grātia, the Graces. "Ab eā *gratiæ* notione, quā pro venustate ac lepore accipitur." F. *Χάριτες* is explained by Donnegan "the Goddesses through whose favor agreeable qualities and personal charms are bestowed on mortals."

Grātis, freely, gratis. For *gratius*, from good will, from kind offices, without prospect of compensation.

Grātor, I congratulate another. That is, I profess that a person's prosperity is grateful to me. Fr. *gratus*.

Grātūitus, given (*gratis*) freely.

Grātūlor, I congratulate. Fr. *grator*.

Grātus, grateful, thankful; grateful, pleasing, agreeable, i. e. deserving thanks. Fr. *grates*. Or fr. *χάρις*, *χάριτος*, *χράιτος*, *χρᾶτος*, *chratus*.

Grāvēdo, a stuffing of the head, catarrh. Quæ *gravis* est capiti. As Dulcis, Dulcedo.

Grāvīdus, heavy, laden, big. Fr. *gravis*. As Vivus, Vividus.

Grāvis, heavy, weighty, &c. Fr. *βαγῦς*, transp. *βραῦς*, (Compare Grates,) Æol. *γρᾶῦς*, (as *Βλέφαρον* is in Æolic *Γλέφαρον*,) whence *gravis*.¹

Grāvō, I burden, load. Fr. *gravis*.

¹ Al. from Germ. *grob*.

Graxo, I cry out. Fr. κράζω, κράξω.

Grēmium, a lap, a bosom. Fr. *gero*, whence a word *gerimus*, (as from *Alo* is *Alimus*, whence *Almus*,) thence a word *gerimium*, contracted to *germium*, *gremium*.

Gressus, a step. For *grassus* fr. *gradior*.

Grex, *grēgis*: See Appendix.

Griphus, a riddle. Γρίφος.

Grōma, *Grūma*, an instrument to measure out the ground for quarters and to fortify a camp. Soft for *gnoma* (as *cReperus* from κΝέφας), fr. γνώμη, same as γνώμων, a rule.

Grossus, thick. From Germ. *gross*. ¶ Or, (if this is from the Latin,) fr. κρύβεις, κρύεσσα, thick like ice; whence κρουῖσσα, κροῖσσα. Or fr. κρύβεις, κρουῖς, κροῖς. As *Crassus* from Κράς.

Grossus, ———

Grūma: See *Groma*.

Grūmus, a hillock of earth, stones, &c. Fr. *gruo*, i. e. *congruo*, to meet. Hence *gruimus*, (as in *Alimus*, *Almus*,) *grumus*. Dacier: "Quod terra multa et multi lapides coeant et congruant ad grumum efficiendum." ¶ Or fr. κρυμός, ice, congelation; hence applied to any thick or concrete body.

Grundiles Lares: See Appendix.

Grundio, *Grunnio*, said of a hog grunting. *Grundio* is for *grudio* fr. γρύδην fr. γρύζω, to grunt. Or it is from the same northern word whence our *grunt*. *Grunnio* appears to be soft for *grundio*. Or it is from Anglo-

Sax. *grennian*, or Sax. *grunan*.

Grus, *gruis*, a crane. Also, the instruments called the crane, from a likeness to a crane's beak.¹ Fr. γέρανος, contracted to γέρος, whence *gerus*, *grus*. Or contracted to γέρακος, γέρως, γρῶς, whence *grus*, as φΩρ, fUr.²

Gryllus, a cricket. Γρύλλος (which means a pig) may have meant a cricket; from γρύζω, which, from meaning to mutter, to utter a sound, may have meant to chirp.

Gryps, a griffin. Γρύψ.

Grypus, having a crooked nose. Γρυπός.

Gubernō, I steer a ship; direct. Κυβερνῶ.

Gūla, the gullet, windpipe. Fr. γείω, or γείομαι, to taste. As *λαυκανία* fr. λαύω, λέλαυκα, to enjoy. ¶ Al. from γύαλον, (γύλον,) a cavity. Or from a word γυλή, formed from γύω, whence γύαλον. ¶ "From Hebr. *ghalah*." Tt.

Gumen, the same as *gummi*.

Gumia, a glutton. Fr. γόμος, ballast, Lat. *saburra*, whence *Plautus*: "Ubi *SABURRATÆ* sumus, *largiloquæ* sumus," i. e. stuffed or crammed with good cheer. Hence *gomia*, *gumia*. As *κομμι*, *gUmmi*. ¶ Or γόμος may at once be taken in the sense of heavy loading, as it is fr. γέμω, γέγομα. ¶ Al. from γέγευμαι pp. of γεύω, whence γεῦμα, a taste.

¹ Wachter in *Kran*.

² Al. from Germ. *kræhe*, a clamorous bird of any kind. (Wachter in *voc*.) The Welsh *crio*, to cry out, has been compared with *gruis*.

Gummi, gum from trees. Κόμμι, whence *gommi*, *gummi*.

Gurdus, doltish. A Spanish word. Quintilian: “*Gurdos*, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex HISPANIA duxisse originem audivi.” The Spanish, says Vossius, use *gordo* to this day for fat.

Gurges, a whirlpool. From γοργός, swift, impetuous. ¶ Or for *gyrges*, *gyrages*, from *gyro ago*. Or fr. γῦρος, gyros; the second G added, as the second B in βαλβίς, and the second Π in πόρπη.

Gurgulio. See *Curculio*.

Gurgustium: See *Appendix*.

Gusto, I taste. Fr. γέγευσται pf. of γεύομαι, I taste.

Gutta, a drop. Fr. χυτή,¹ χυττή, fr. κέχυται pp. of χύω, to pour out. ¶ Al. from Goth. *giutan*, to pour.

Guttatim, drop by drop. Fr. *gutta*.

Guttatus, spotted with specks like drops. From *gutta* or *gutto*. Ovid: “*Nigraque cœruleis variari corpora guttis.*” Chaucer: “*In clothis black, BEDROPPED all with tears.*”

Guttur, the throat. Fr. γεύομαι, to taste; (See *Gula*) pp. γέγευσται, γέγευτται, as πίστις, Æol. πίττις.²

Guttus, a vessel with a nar-

row neck; a cruet. Fr. *gutta*. Liquid being poured into it drop by drop. The Greeks call this action ἐπιψεκάζω fr. ψεκάζς, a drop; and the Latins *Irroro* from *Roris*. ¶ Or fr. χυττός, (See *Gutta*) fr. χύω, to pour. ¶ “*Est et Gr. γοῦτος, ληκύθου γένος, Etym. Magn.*” Isaac Voss.

Gymnas, the exercise of wrestling. Γυμνάς.

Gymnāsium, a school for wrestling; a school. Γυμνάσιον.

Gymnasticus, *Gymnicus*, *Gymnōsōphistæ*, Greek words.

Gynæcœum, a female apartment. Γυναικείον.

Gypsum, plaster resembling lime. Γύψος.

Gyrus, a circle, ring, maze. Γῦρος.

H.

Ha, a particle of ridicule or censure. From *h*; or, as some write, *zh*. Germ. *ha*. Yet all might have been formed independently from the sound.

Hābēna, a rein. Fr. *habeo*; as held by the hand. Or *habeo* is *inhibeo*, *prohibeo*; as checking a horse.

Hābeo, I hold, keep, have; keep in, &c. From the north. Germ. *haben*, Goth. *haban*, Iceland. *hafa*, Anglo-Sax. *habban*, *habban*, Engl. *have*. ¶ Or, if all these are from the Latin or the Greek, fr. ἀφάω or ἀφάω,³ I handle; or fr. ἀφή, a hold;

¹ As χύμα from κέχυμαι.

² Al. from χυττός, χυττός, (See *Gutta*) fr. χύω, to pour out, or pour in. ¶ Al. from a sound *gut* made by the throat in drinking. As some derive German *Gutter* (a vessel with a narrow mouth) from the same sound.

³ For ἀφάω is fr. ἄπτω, pf. ἤφα, ἄφα.

or rather from ἀφῶ i. e. ἀφέω fut. 2. of ἄπτω, whence ἀφή. Hence *hapheo*, *habeo*, as νεφέλη, neBula.

Hābilis, fit to be held or handled or worn or used. Fr. *habeo*. Ovid: "Vestis bona quærit *haberi*." That is, to be worn or used. Hence *habilis* is fit or suited to any purpose.

Hābilit̄er, easily. Fr. *habilis*. That is, aptly.

Hābīto, I inhabit. Fr. *habeo*, *habitum*. Ennius: "Quæ Corinthum arcem altam *habebant*." Plautus: "Quis istic *habet*?" So Brunck explains ἔχει in Soph. Phil. 22. by κατοικεῖ.

Hābītūdo, condition or constitution of body. Fr. *habitus* i. e. corporis. The Greeks say ἔξις fr. ἔχω, ἔξω.

Hābitus, plight, condition, state, fashion. Fr. *habeo*, *habitum*. Modus quo res se *habent*. The Greeks say σχῆμα fr. ἔχω, ἔσχω, ἔσχείω, pp. ἔσχημαι. *Hābitus* is also, dress, attire, fr. *habeo*, to wear. See *Habilis*.

Hactēnus, thus far. *Hactenus*.

Hac: See *Hic*.

Hædus, *Hædus*, *Hēdus*: See Appendix.

Hæmorrhōis, a poisonous African serpent, whose bite caused blood to flow from all parts of the body. Αἱμορροῖς.

Hæreo, I stick. Fr. αἰρέω, to prefer, choose, and so cleave to, cling to.

Hæres: See *Heres*.

Hæresis, a doctrine; sect. Αἵρεσις.

Hæreticus, heretical. Αἵρετικός.

Hæsīto, I am perplexed, hesitate. Fr. *hæreo*, *hæsum*, to stick.

Halcyon: See *Alcyon*.

Hālec: See *Alec*.

Hāliæetus, the sea-eagle. Ἀλκαιοτός.

Hālītus, a breath, gasp; exhalation, vapor, damp. Fr. *halo*.

Hālo, I breathe, breathe out. Fr. ἄω or ἄω, to breathe; whence *hao*, *halo*, as from σάος is saLus for saūs. So L is perhaps added in *Filius* and *Fulica*. ¶ Or fr. χαλάω, χαλῶ, to open, expand, yield. Lucretius: "Et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus *halat*."

Hālōsis, a capture. Ἀλωσις.

Halter, leaden weights which prizefighters held in their hands, while they jumped. That is, ἀλτήρ, fr. ἄλται pp. of ἄλλομαι, I leap.

Hāma, a water-bucket. Fr. ἄμη, which is so used by Plutarch.

Hāmaxo, I yoke to (ἄμαξα) a waggon.

Hāmus, a fisher's hook; hence used for anything curved. For *hammus* fr. ἄμαι pp. of ἄπτω, to connect, fasten one thing to another. Forcellini explains *hammus* "uncus ex quo piscatores escam *SUSPENDUNT*." ¶ Or from Celt. *hame*. "Both *hammus* and *hame* are derived from Celt. *cam*, curved." W. ¶ "From ἄμη, a reaping hook," says Haigh.

Hăphē, the yellow soft sand which wrestlers in a palæstrum rolled themselves in, having previously anointed their bodies with oil. Ἀφή.

Hăra: See Appendix.

Hăriölus: See Appendix.

Harmönia, harmony. Ἀρμονία.

Harpa, a harp. A word of very late introduction into the language. Probably from the north. Anglo-Sax. *hearpe*, Germ. *harfe*, *harpfe*. ¶ Al. from ἄρπη, a scythe. As being curved like a scythe at the end.

Harpăgo, a crook, grappling-hook, drag. Ἀρπάγη.

Hărpăgo, I seize, drag. Fr. ἀρπαγῶ fut. 2. of ἀρπαζῶ.

Harpastum, a kind of handball. Ἀρπαστόν.

Harpē, a falchion. Ἄρπη.

Harpiă, the Harpies. Ἀρπυΐαι.

Hăruspex: See Aruspex.

Hasta, a spear. From the north. Suecian *kasta*,¹ Engl. to cast. ¶ Or from χαστή fr. κέχασται pp. of χάζω, to hold. As ἔγχος is for ἔχος from ἔχω. Homer has ἔγχος ἔχων. ¶ Or from χάω, κέχασται, to make a hollow, to pierce, whence σχάω, σχάζω, and χάρω, whence χάρασσω, κάρχαρος, &c.

Hasta, an auction. For anciently it was the custom, at the sale of things taken in war, to put up a SPEAR in token of their being taken.

Hăstăti, the first line in the

Roman legion. As being anciently armed with a spear. Ennius: "*Hastati spargunt hastas.*"

Hăstīle, the wood on which the iron (*hastæ*) of a spear is fixed.

Haud, *Haut*, not. For *houd* and *hout*. Fr. οὐδ' and οὐτ', i. e. οὐδὲ, οὐτε. "The ancients said *aud* and *aut.*" F.

Hăvĕ: See Ave.

Haurio, I draw. Fr. ἀρύω.

Haustus, a drawing. Fr. *haurio*, *hauri*, *hausi*, *haustum*.

Haut: See Haud.

Hebdōmas, *ădis*, a week. Ἑβδομάς.

Hĕbĕ, Hebĕ. Ἡβη.

Hĕbes, stupid, dull; blunt. For *habes* fr. ἀβής, stupid. H added, as in *Haud* and *Haurio*. E for A, as brEvis for brAVIS. ¶ "From Hebr. HBH, thick." V.

Hĕcătĕ, Hecate. Ἑκάτη.

Hĕcătombĕ, a hecatomb. Ἑκατόμβη.

Hĕcĭra, a mother in law. Ἑκυρά.

Hĕďĕra: See Appendix.

Hĕďŷchrum, a kind of sweet ointment. Ἡδύχρουν.

Hei, alas. Fr. εἰ, oh if, would to God that! H added, as in *Haud*. ¶ Al. from οἶ. ¶ Al. from Hebr. HVY.

Helciărius, a hauler. Fr. ἔλκω, I draw.

Helcium, a rope. Ἑλκίον.

Hĕlĕpōlis, a machine for taking cities. Ἑλέπολις.

Hĕlĭcĕ, the Great Bear. Ἑλίκη.

Hellĕbōrus, hellebore. Ἑλλέβορος.

¹ Wachter in *Catæia*.

Hēlops, Elops, some fish.
"Ελωψ.

Helvella: See Appendix.

Hēluo, Helluo, ōnis, a gormandizer. For *eluo, elluo*, (as H is added in *Haud, Haurio, Humerus*;) fr. ἐξολλύων, wasting, consuming; whence ἐξλύων, ἐκλύων, *ecluo, elluo*. ¶ Al. from ἐκλύων, dissolving, destroying. ¶ Dacier: "Ab eluendo est *eluo*, qui bona sua *eluit*, i. e. dissipat, perdit." ¶ Al. from ἔλων, seizing.

Helvus: See Appendix.

Hem, an interjection of very various uses. Apparently from the sound.

Hēmicyclus, semicircle. 'Ημίκυκλος.

Hēmīna, the half of a sextarius. 'Ημίνα.

Hēmisp̄h̄erium, a hemisphere. 'Ημισφαίριον.

Hēmistichium, half a verse. 'Ημιστίχιον.

Hēmītheus, a demigod. 'Ημίθεος.

Hēmītrītaeus, a semitertian ague. 'Ημιτριταῖος.

Hēpar, ātis, the liver. 'Ηπαρ, ατος.

Heptēres, a galley with seven banks of oars. 'Επτήρης.

Hēra, a mistress. Fr. *herus*.

Hēr̄ea, a festival of Juno. 'Ηραῖα.

Herba, a herb; grass, herbage. Fr. φέρβω, (as Φεῦ, *Heu*;) to feed, nourish, pasture. So πῶα is a herb, fr. πῶω, same as βῶω, to feed. And βοτάνη is fr. βῶω, βέβοται.

Herbum, the same as *eruum*.

Etym.

Hercēus, Jupiter the protector of a house. 'Ερκεῖος.

Hercisco, Ercisco, I sever, part. Fr. *hercio*, fr. ἔρκος, a fence, inclosure; or ἔργω, εἴργω, to remove, separate, cut off.¹

Hercle, by *Hercules*. For *Hercule*.

Herctum ciere, to divide an estate. *Herctum* is ἔρκτον, cut off, appropriated (See *Hercisco*); and *ciere* is fr. *cio*, to divide; which is from σχίζω, fut. σχίσω, σχιῶ, to divide. Σ omitted, as in *Fungus, Fallo, Tego*.

Hercūles, Hercules. From 'Ηρακλῆς, whence 'Ηρακαλῆς, *Hercules, Hercules*, as κραίπαλη, crapula.

Hēre, Hēri, yesterday. For *hese, hesi*, whence *hesiternus, hesternus*. So *Esit* (which occurs in the Twelve Tables,) is thought to be the original form of *Erit*. *Hesi* is fr. χθῆς or χθῆσι, *chthesi*, for softness *chesi*, and *hesi*, as from Χεῖρ is *Hir*. ¶ Al. from ἔρω, or ἔρω, to connect. From the connexion of yesterday with to-day. As Gr. ἐχθῆς is fr. ἔχω, ἔχθην, to hold on, join on with. ¶ Al. from *hæreo* or (as it is sometimes written in ancient MSS.) *hereo*. From the same notion of joining on. But E in *here* would rather be long.

Hēres, Hæres, an heir. Fr. *hæreo, hereo*, to join on with, am close to. As immediately

¹ Xenophon: Τοὺς υἱεῖς οἱ πατέρες εἴργουσιν ἀπὸ τῶν πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων.

succeeding the last possessor. ¶ Al. from *herus*, a master or owner. But E in *herus* is short.¹

Heres, a hedgehog. See Eres.

Heri: See Here.

Herma, *Hermes*, a statue of Mercury. Ἑρμῆς.

Hernia, a rupture. Fr. ἕρνος, a branch. “Quia, cū in testinum incidere incipit in scrotum, videtur RAMUM facere.” V. It is called also *Ramex* from *Ramus*.

Hērōicus, pertaining to a hero. Ἡρωϊκός.

Hēros, a hero, demigod. Ἡρώς.

Herpes, St. Anthony's fire. Ἐρπηΐς.

Hērus, the master of a family or of slaves. From the north. Germ. *er*, *herr*, Anglo-Sax. *hearra*, Dutch *heroro*, *herro*.

¶ Al. from ἔρα, earth. As from *Domus* is perhaps *Dominus*. H added, as in *Haurio*. Horace has *Terrarum dominos*.²

Hespērus, the evening star. Ἑσπερος.

Hesternus, of yesterday. For *hesiternus* fr. *hesi*, *heri*. See Here. ¶ Al. from Germ. *gestern*, Anglo-Sax. *gistra*, allied to which is our *yester* in *yesterday*.

Hētariçe, the social band, a body of Macedonian cavalry. Ἐταιρικὴ.

Heu, alas! From φεῦ, *pheu*. Also, an adverb of wonder. As φεῦ also is used.

Heurētes, an inventor. Εὐρετής.

Heus, holla! ho there! “Fr. φεῦ,” says Dacier. Φεῦ being an adverb of wonder or amazement. Or fr. φεῦ σ', i. e. φεῦ σε, i. e. φεῦ! καλῶ σε.

Hexāmēter, having six feet. Ἑξάμετρος.

Hexēres, a ship with six banks of oars. Ἑξήρης.

Hibernus, *Hūbernus*, wintry. Fr. *hiems* or *hyems*, whence *hiemernus*, *hieburnus*, *hibernus*, somewhat as Gr. βάρβιτος for βάρμιτος, and as τερέβινθος is stated by Donnegan to have been a less ancient form of τέριμιθος. Or of τερέμιθος.

Hibiscum, the marsh-mallow. Ἴβισκος.

Hic, *hac*, *hoc*, this. From ὅς κε, ἦ κε, ὅ κε; i. e. ὅσκ', ἦκ', ὅκ'. *Hoc* is nothing but ὅκ'. *Hic* is soft for *hisc*, and this for *hosc*, i. e. ὅσκ', as *Imbris* from Ἰομβρος, and perhaps *Is* from Ἰος. *Hac* however is not so easily accounted for. Ἡκ' should produce *hec*. Was ἦκε, Dor. ἄκε, transposed to ἄεκ, whence *hac*? Or ἄκε might produce *hace*, transp. *hæc*. ¶ “From Chaldee *HCH*, this.” V.

Hic and *heic*, here. For *hoic*, whence abl. *hoc*. In *hoc loco*. The I in *hoic* is from the I subscript in λόγω, &c. So *Qui* makes *Quī* in the ablative. Or *heic* fr. ἦ κε, ἦκ', ἦικ'.

Hiems, *Hyems*, winter. Fr. χειμᾶς, winter; transp. χιμᾶς,

¹ “From Hebr. *iaresch*, to be an heir, to possess.” V.

² Scheide: “Ab ἔρω, necto, adsero.” Ἐίρερος is servitude, from εἶρω, necto, ligo.

χιέμης, whence *hiems*, as Χεῖρ, Hir. ¶ Or fr. ὕξει, (same as ὕει,) it rains; pp. ὕμαι, whence *hyemis*. From the rains of winter. Whence χεῖμας and χεῖμων are derived fr. χέω, χείω, κέχειμαι, to pour.

Hiera. “From ἱερά, sacred. Muretus interprets it a line in the middle of the stadium, so called because it was sacred. Lipsius thinks it was the custom to consecrate the crown to the God in case of equality between the combatants, which the Greeks call ἱερόν ποιεῖσθαι i. e. στέφανον, and Seneca hence calls ‘*hieram facere*’ i. e. coronam. *Hiera* is also the name of an antidote, so called to give it effect.” F.

Hieroglyphicus, *Hierographicus*, *Hieronicae*, *Hierophanta*, Greek words.

Hieto, I gape. Fr. *hio*, *avi*. Somewhat as *Halitus* from *Hal*, *avi*.

Hilaris, cheerful, gay. Ἰλαρός.

Hilla, the intestines of animals; sausages. Fr. *hira*, whence *hirula*, *hirla*, *hilla*.

Hilum: See Appendix.

Hinc, hence. Fr. *hic*, i. e. ex hoc loco. As *Ille*, *Illuc*; and *Iste*, *Istinc*.

Hinnio, said of horses neighing. From the sound. Wachter refers to Sax. *hnagan*, Suec. *gnaggia*. ¶ Or from ἵννος, which Donnegan explains (inter alia) a small horse. Or from *hinnus*, an animal generated from a horse and she-ass.¹

Hinnulus, *Hinnuleus*, a young hind or fawn. Fr. *hinnus*. “From the Greeks, by whom the offspring of animals were called ἵννοι. Gloss.: “Ἰννους, παῖδας. Hesychius: “Ἰννη, κέρη.” V. So ἵνις is a son in Euripides.²

Hinnus, an animal generated by a horse and she-ass. “Ἰννος.

Hio, I gape, yawn, open. The Etymologists refer *hio* to χάω, (i. e. χάλω) whence we should have *hao*, as Χεῖρ, Hir. But this does not give us *hio*. Perhaps *hio* is from χάλω, whence χάλω. Or perhaps from a verb χίω,³ supposed the same as χάω.

Hipp—. All Latin words beginning with *hipp*—, as *Hippagōgi*, *Hippopotamus*, are from the Greek.

Hir, the palm or hollow of the hand. Fr. χεῖρ, *chir*, the hand. As Φεῦ, Heu.

Hira, the intestinum jejunum or empty gut. From *hio*, whence *hiera*, (somewhat as *Pateo*, *Patera*,) *hira*. It is usually found empty, says Turton. ¶ If a word χίω (See *Hio*,) existed in the sense of χάω, from χίω might have been χιερά, thence

² “*Hinde*, *hindin*, Germ. *cerva*. Anglo-Sax. and Suec. *hind*, Franc. *hint*, Welsh *hydd*. The Greek ἵννης is a wild goat, whence *hind* might have originated, though the sense was changed. For the kinds of wild beasts are apt to be confounded in all languages by the vulgar.” W.

³ Valckenaer: “The verb had formerly five forms, χάω, χέω, χίω, χύω, χύω. Χίω has perished, but χίων remains from it.”

¹ Al. from χάλω, to utter a sound.

hiera. ¶ Al. from *ἱερά*, sacred: by some fanciful allusion.

Hircus, *Hirquus*, a he-goat; hence, the rank smell of the armpits. Fr. *hirtus*, whence *hirticus*, (as *Tetrus*, *Tetricus*,) *hircus*. (Compare *Focus*.) Goats having shaggy hair.¹

Hirnea, *Irnea*, a kind of goblet. Scaliger: "From ὄρνεον, as representing the figure of a bird." As Ὀμβρος, *Imbris*. ¶ Nonius reads *cirnea*. Whence it may be referred to *κιννάω*, to mix. As fr. *κεράω*, (same as *κιννάω*,) pp. *κεκέρταται*, *κέκρταται*, is *κρατήρ*.

Hirrio, *Irrio*, I snarl like a dog. From the pronunciation of RR. Persius calls the R the 'canina litera.' Wachter notices Arabic *herr*.

Hirsūtus: See Appendix.

Hirtus, shaggy, hairy. Contr. from *hirsutus*.

Hirūdo, a leech. Fr. *εἶρύω* or *εἰρύω*, to draw, tug. From its drawing blood. *Udo* as in *Testudo*. H may be added as in *Haurio*.

Hirundo, *inis*, a swallow.

¹ Some suppose that in *Virg. Ecl. 3, 8*, *hircus* means the corner of the eye. "Ab oculis *hircorum*," says Forcellini, "qui ardore libidinis, obliquè aspiciunt, oculis in angulos retortis." But Heyne and Forcellini prefer here the meaning of he-goat. *Hircus* never seems to be elsewhere used in this sense. Turton however refers it in this sense to *ἔρκος*, a hedge: "The corner of the eye being hedged in by the eyelids." Some believe this to be the primary sense of *hircus*; and, in deducing from it the meaning of he-goat, reverse the reasoning given above by Forcellini. Isaac Vossius refers to *βρίκος* (transp. *βίρκος*) in Hesychius, who however explains it of an ass.

Scaliger appears to have not been mistaken, when he derived this word from the Greek; though it is one of those which have cruelly suffered by change. The Greek is *χελιδών*, *χελιδόνοσ*, transp. *χιλέδοнос*, whence *chilendinis*, *chilendinis*, as N is added in *splēNdeo*, *deNsus*, *taNgo*, *ciNcinnus*, &c. Hence *hilen-dinis*, (as *Χεῖρ* becomes *Hir*; *Φεῦ* becomes *Heu*,) *hilundinis*, (as *suggrUndia* i. e. *suggerUndia* à *suggerEndo*, and as *cata-pUlta* from *καταπΕλτης*,) and finally *hirundinis*, somewhat as *cœRuleus* for *cœLuleus*.

Hisco, I gape. Fr. *hio*, whence *hisco*, as from *πίω* is *πίσκω*, *πιπίσκω*. So *Rubeo*, *Rubesco*; &c.

Hispīdus,——

Histōria, history; story. 'Ιστορία.

Histrio: See Appendix.

Hiulcus, gaping. Fr. *hio*, whence *hiulus*, *hiulicus*, as from *Populus* is *Populicus*. So *Peto*, *Petulcus*.

Hoc: See *Hic*.

Hōdie, to day. For *hoc die*.

Hoi, ah! Oĩ.

Hōlocaustum, a sacrifice, in which the victim was wholly burnt. 'Ολόκαυστον.

Hōmo, *hōmīnis*, a man. For *humo*, *humīnis*, from *humus*, (the adjective is *humanus*,) the ground, from whence he came.²

² Lactantius: "Corpus hominis ex humo factum: unde homo nomen accepit." But Quintilian laughs: "Quasi verò non omnibus animalibus eadem origo?" Yet men were called *βροτοὶ* and

We have sOboles for sUboles, and sOpor for sUpor. Or fr. χαμδς, (whence χαμόθεν,) the ground; whence perhaps humus also. Vossius states that the Æolians said στρωτδς for στρωτδς, Ὀνῆς for Ἀνῆς: therefore they might have changed χαμδς into χομδς, whence homo would more naturally spring. ¶ Or fr. χῶμος, taken in the sense of "humus," which some derive from χῶμος. ¶ Al. from χῶμα or χαμδς, taken in the sense of χόος, dust; being formed from χόω, κέχωμαι, as χόος fr. χέω, κέχοα. Tertullian has "homo CHOICUS." So in Genesis: "Dust thou art." ¶ Al. from ὁμοῦ, together. As man is a social being.¹

Hōmāōmēřīa, likeness of parts. Ὁμοιομερσία.

Hōmuncio, a sorry mean fellow. Fr. homo.

Hōnesto, I make (honestum) honorable, dignify, adorn.

Hōnestus, honorable, respectable, noble; becoming, right, fit, graceful. Fr. honos. As Funus, Funestus.

Hōnor, Honos, honor, respect, reverence, regard, esteem, worth. A post of honor, office.

For onor (as H is added in Haud and Haurio,) fr. ὀνάω or ὀνέω,² ὀνῶ, to heap, augeo, accumulo, ingero. As Cicero uses the expression "augeri honore aliquo." From this original meaning of ὀνάω it happens that ὀναμαι signifies not only to advantage and to gratify, but to injure and abuse; i. e. to heap with good, or to heap with ill. So from this double meaning of ὀνέω, ὀνειαρ is advantage, and ὀνειδος is reproach. Compare Onus. ¶ Al. from ὀνάω, ὀνῶ, ὀνημι, to gratify. ¶ Al. from ᾠνος, Æol. ᾠνορ, pretium.

Hōnōro, I honor. Fr. honor, honoris.

Hōplōmāchus, a gladiator who fought with military arms. Ὁπλόμαχος.

Hōra, an hour. Ὥρα.

Hōrāum, pickle made in the spring from the tunny fish. Ὠραῖον.³

Horā, the same as forda.

Hordeum, barley. Fr. hor- dus, for horridus, bristly, rough. Caldus was said for Calidus, Arduus for Aridus.

Hōria: See Appendix.

Hōrizon, the horizon. Ὁρίζων.

Hornōřīnus, the same as hornus; and from it, as Diutinus

θητολ by the Greeks from their corruptible nature, though that corruption is shared by all other animals.

¹ Isaac Vossius says: "Since it appears that the ancients said hōmonem [Priscian however reads homonem] for hōminem, it is likely that man was so called from his intellect. For ἤμων is skilled, and ἡμοσύνη is skill." But ἤμων and ἡμοσύνη are skilled and skill merely in throwing weapons: fr. ἤμαι pp. of ἔω, to throw.

² ὀνέω seems nothing but νέω, I heap, with O prefixed; as from νύσσω is ὀνύσσω, fut. ὀνύξω, whence ὀνύξ. So ὀνάω seems nothing but νάω, I heap, whence νάσσω, "properly," says Donnegan, "to heap up or pile;" and perhaps ναδς, a temple.

³ See Stephens Gr. Thes. in voc.

from *Diu*, *Annotinus* from *Anus*.

Hornus, of this year's growth. Fr. ὄρα, a season, and a year; whence ἄρινος, (as ὀπώρα, ὀπώρινος,) *horinus*, *hornus*, of this season or year. Or fr. ὄρος, a year.

Hōrōlōgium, a sun-dial. Ὠρολόγιον.

Hōrosōro, I take the time of my nativity. Ὠροσκοπῶ.

Horreo is said properly of things which stand erect or an end, which set up their bristles or are rough or prickly. Hence it is referred to things which from their hideous and dreadful nature set the hair an end. Virgil: "Obstupui steteruntque comæ." Ovid: "*Horreruntque comæ.*" Hesiod: Τρίχες ὄρθαι φρίσσουσιν. Hence *horreo*, transferred to persons so affected, is to tremble or shudder with fear. It is also to shudder with cold, which produces the same effect. *Horreo* is fr. ὄρορα, (ὄρρα,) pf. mid. of ὄρω, to stir up, raise up, rise; or fr. ὀρώρω,² (ὄρρω,) which is the same as ὄρω. Or. fr. ὄρω, fut. ὄρωω, ὄρρω. Thus ὄρθος, erect, is fr. ὄρω, ὄρθην. The H is added as in *Haurio*, or is from the Greek; for from ὄρω are ὄρμη and *Hortor*. ¶ Al. from ὀρρώδεω, I fear; contracted to ὀρρέω.

Horreum, a barn, granary. Stephens: "Ὠρεῖον in *Pandect*. Græc. for Lat. *horreum*. Sui-

das has it soft ὠρεῖον, and explains it ταμεῖον, i. e. a storehouse." Donnegan: "Ὠρεῖον, a barn. From this is *horreum*."³

Horridus, standing an end, rough; hideous, frightful. Fr. *horreo*.

Horsum, hitherward. That is, *hoc (huc) versum*.

Hortor, I excite, encourage, exhort. Fr. ὄρτος, (fr. ὄρται pp. of ὄρω,) excited.

Hortus, a garden; pleasure-ground; farm.⁴ Fr. χόρτος, an enclosed place. ¶ Al. soft for *horctus* fr. ὄρκτος, (fr. ἔρκω, pp. ἔρκται and ὄρκται) hedged in, inclosed. ¶ Al. for *orchtus* fr. ὄρχατος, (ὄρχτος,) a vineyard or garden. ¶ Al. from Germ. *hort*, a guard, protection.

Hospes, ἴτις, a stranger, sojourner, guest. For *hespes*, (as *dEntes* from ὀδοντες; *Ervum* for *Orvum*,) fr. ἔστιος, Æol. ἔσπιος (as for *σΠολή* the Æolians said *σΠολή*, and *σΠάδιον* for *σΤάδιον*,) one at the hearth of another. In Herod. i, 35, Τίς ἔων ἐπίστιος ἐμοὶ ἐγένεο; is translated "Quis tu es qui ad meos lares supplex te receperis?" Æschylus: Ἔστι γὰρ δόμων ἰκέτης ὃδ' ἀνὴρ καὶ δόμων ἐρέστιος ἐμῶν.⁵

Hospitium, the act of receiv-

³ Ὠρεῖον is fr. ὠρέω, to take care of, preserve. Ὠρεῖον seems to be fr. ὠραία, or fr. ὠρα, (i. e. ὠρα δένδρων,) the fruits of the season.

⁴ "Habet etiam sensum τοῦ αἰδέλου γυναικέλου, ut et κῆπος." F.

⁵ Ainsworth refers *Hostis* to "Celt. *osb* or *osp*." I know not whether (since *Hostis* was anciently a foreigner) this Celtic word has any connexion with *hospes*.

¹ Donnegan in voc.

² Ὀρώρω is in Donnegan.

ing (*hospites*) strangers; a place for receiving strangers, a lodging; &c.

Hostia, a victim, animal sacrificed. Fr. *θυστὸς*, sacrificed; whence *hustia*, (as the first syllable is dropped in *Heu* for *Pheu*, and in *Hir* for *Chir*,) then *hostia*, as *fOllis* for *fUllis*, *spOrta* for *spUrta*. ¶ Ovid refers it to *hostis*: “*Hostibus a domitis hostia nomen habet.*”¹

Hostio, I requite, —

Hostis: See Appendix.

Hostus: See Appendix.

Hu, a sound made by any one perceiving a bad scent or smell.
*r.

Huc, hither. Fr. *hoc*, (as *Illuc*, *Istuc*,) which is so used. Virgil: “*Hoc tunc ignipotens cœlo descendit ab alto.*”

Hui, an interjection of wonder. From the sound. ¶ Or fr. *φῆῦ*, which is so used; whence *φύε*, *hue*. Compare *Tui*, *Sui*.

Huic, dat. of *hic*. If *hic* was formerly *hoc* from *ὄχε* or *ὄγε*, it would make in the dative *hoic*, as *DominOI* was the old form of *DominI* from *λόγΩι*, *λόγΩI*. Then *hoic* became *huic*. ¶ Or *huic* is from *ῥῆε*, *ῥῆ'*, *hoic*.

Hūjus, of this. If *hic* was formerly *hoc* from *ὄχε*, *ὄκ'*, or *ὄγε*, *ὄγ'*, *hoc* might make *hocius*, somewhat as *Alter*, *Alterius*: then *hocjus*, like *Ejus*, *Cujus*: then *hojus*, and *hujus*, as *Huc* was said for *Hoc*.

Hūmānus, pertaining to man or men. From *homo*, or allied to it. See *Homo*. Also, humane, kind, courteous. That is, having a feeling for men, *φιλάνθρωπος*. Or, having the feelings of a man. Terence: “*Homo sum, et nihil humanum a me alienum puto.*” Also, learned, well-educated, polite. That is, *sciens rerum humanarum*. *Humaniores literæ* are applied to polite learning, as becoming and adorning a man, or as making men (*humanos*) courteous. Ovid: “*Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros.*”

Hūmecto, I moisten. That is, *humidum facio*. Perhaps *ecto* is *acto* from *ago*, *actum*, as *Mitigo* from *Mitis* and *Ago*.

Hūmērus, that part of the arm which lies between the shoulder and the elbow; the shoulder. Fr. *ῶμος*, *Æol.* *ῶμορ*, the shoulder; whence *omerus*, (Compare *numERUS*), *homerus*, (as *H* is added in *Haurio* and *Haud*), and *humerus*, as *φΩρος*, *fUris*. ¶ *Al.* from *Hebr.* *hamah*, cubitus.

Hūmi, on the ground. See *Humus*.

Hūmidus, moist. Fr. *humor*.

Hūmilis, low (*humi*) on the ground, low. As *χαμαλός*, for *χαμαλός*, (as *Πόλις*, *Πτόλις*,) fr. *χαμαί*.

Hūmo, I bury. *Tego humo*.

Hūmor, moisture, sap, &c.; any thing liquid, as water, blood, &c. Fr. *χυμός*, *Æol.* *χυμὸρ*, sap. ¶ Or fr. *ῥμαι* pp. of *ῥει*, it rains; or of *ῥω*, which

¹ *Al.* from *hostio*, to strike; a word which Festus quotes from Ennius in this sense. Whence then is *hostio*?

Donnegan explains "to make wet." Donnegan: "ῥυμα, that which has been moistened. ῥυμος, obsolete in Greek, exists in Lat. *humor*."

Hūmus, the ground. For *chumus*, *chamus*, (as vice versâ κτυος, cAnis; and as cUlmus from κΑλαμος; and as the Æolians said στρκεες for σαρκες,) fr. χαμῶς,¹ the ground, whence χαμῶθεν. ¶ Al. from ὑμαι pp. of ὑω, to make wet. "Itaque *humus est terra MADIDA et IRRIGATA*," says Valckenaër.²

Hunc, accus. of *hic*. For *humc*. Or from ὄνκε, ὄνκ', or ὄνγε, ὄνγ', for *honc*.

Hÿacinthus, a hyacinth. ῥάκινθος.

Hÿades, the stars called Hyads. ῥάδες.

Hyæna, a hyena. ῥαινα.

Hÿalus, glass. ῥαλος.

Hybrida, a mongrel; of a mongrel breed. ῥβρις, ιδος.

Hydra, a water-serpent. ῥδρα.

Hÿdraules, a player on a musical instrument which went by water. ῥδραύλης.

Hÿdria, a ewer. ῥδρία.

Hÿdrops, a dropsy. ῥδρωψ.

Hÿdrus, a water-serpent. ῥδρος.

Hyems: See *Hiems*.

Hÿgēa, the Goddess of health. ῥγεία.

Hÿlē, subject-matter. ῥλη.
Hÿmen, the God of marriage. ῥμήν.

Hÿmēnaus, marriage. ῥμεναῖος.

Hymnus, a hymn. ῥυμος.

Hÿperbōrēus, far northern, cold, wintry. ῥπερβόρεος.

Hÿpōcausta, a stove. ῥπόκαυστον.

Hÿpōcritēs, a stage-player. ῥποκρίτης.

Hÿpōthēca, a pledge, deposit.

ῥποθήκη.

Hyssōpum, the herb hyssop.

ῥσσωπον.

Hÿstēricus, hysterical. ῥσττερικός.

Hystricūlus, covered with hair. Fr. *hystrix*, *hystricis*, whence *hystricosus*, hispidus.

Hystrix, a porcupine. ῥσττριξ.

I, J.

Iacchus, Bacchus. ῥιαχος.
Jaceo, I lie down. That is, *jacio me*.

Jacio, I throw, cast. Fr. *ιάω* or *ιάω*,³ I throw, (whence *ιάλλω*, *ιάπτω*⁴); perf. *ιακα* or *ιακα*, whence a new verb *ιάκω* or *ιάκω*, (as *δεδοίκα* fr. *δέδοικα*, *πεφύκω* fr. *πέφυκα*,⁵) whence *jacio*, (as ῥησοῦς, Jesus,) *jacio*. Compare *Facio*. ¶ Or fr. *έάω*, I send, (whence its general

¹ See Donnegan in Χαμαί.

² Al. from *χυμῶς*, considered as meaning earth dug up, from *χύω*. Thus Donnegan explains *χυτὸς*, "heaped up, as earth dug from trenches." Or from *χωμῶς*, (as *φῶρος*, *fūris*,) same as *χῶμα*, earth dug up.

³ ῥάω is fr. ῥω, I send; as *έάω* is fr. έω.

⁴ As *ψάω*, *ψάλλω*; and as *δάω*, *δάπτω*. See Lennep in *ιάλλω*. So from *ιάω*, "remitto," is *λαίνω*, *λάομαι*.

⁵ See Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 219, (1).

meaning, I let go, let be, “permitto, dimitto,”) perf. εἶακα, whence *iaco, jaco*.¹

Jacto, I throw. Also, I throw to and fro, toss. Fr. *jacio, jactum*.

Jacto me, I vaunt, boast. That is, I cast or toss myself about in a vaunting manner. Hence *jacto* simply is to boast of; as in *Jacto* genus, nomen, &c. Or here *jacto* is, I throw in a person's way, display ostentatiously.

Jactūra, a loss sustained by throwing goods overboard in a storm. Hence any loss or damage. Fr. *jacio, jactum*.

Jacūlor, I throw (*jaculum*) a javelin.

Jacūlum, a javelin. Also, a casting-net. Also, a serpent which darts on passengers from trees. Fr. *jacio*.

Jam, now. For *iam* (as Jesus from Ἰησοῦς,) from *is, ea, id*. *Jam*, says Vossius, is a dissyllable in the ancient Comedians: that is, it was pronounced *īam*. As we have plural *īi* and *īis*, so *iam* appears to be an ancient form of *eam*. *Iam* or *eam* is, “secundum *eam* horam aut diem aut tempestatem,” as *Unquam* is for *Secundum UNICAM* horam; and as *Aliās* is for *Secundum alias* tempestates. *Is* is explained by Forcellini as not only that, ἐκεῖνος; but this, οὗτος, and the same, αὐτός. In

the sense of οὗτος, *jam* is “in this hour.” In the sense of αὐτός, *jam* answers to Gr. αὐτίκα and αὐτόθεν and ἐξ αὐτης. ¶ Jones refers *jam* to the Hebrew YM, which he pronounces *jam*. “From Hebr. *jom*, a day,” says Haigh.²

Iambus, an iamb, a foot like *īamb*. Ἰαμβος.

Jāna, the Moon. In allusion to *Janus*, the Sun.

Jānitor, a door-keeper. Fr. *janua*. For *januitor*.

Ianthina, garments of a violet color. Ἰάνθινα.

Jānuā, a gate, door. From *Janus*, who presided over gates and entrances. Gloss. Philoxeni: “*Janus*, θυραῖος θεός.” Macrobius: “Apud Græcos Apollo colitur qui θυραῖος vocatur; ejusque aras ante FORES suas celebrant, ipsum exitūs et introitūs demonstrantes potentem. Idem Apollo apud illos et Ἀγνιδὺς nuncupatur, quasi viis (vias ἀγνιδὰς appellant) præpositus urbanis. Sed apud nos *Janum* omnibus præesse *januis* nomen ostendit, quod simile Θυραῖω; nam et cum CLAVI ac virgâ figuratur; quasi omnium et PORTARUM custos et rector viarum.”

Jānuārius, January. From *Janus*, (as from Februo is *Februarius*) to whom this month

¹ Haigh: “From ζᾶ, an intensive particle; and χῶω, to pour out.”

² “From ἴω, I go. So as properly to belong to one who is unwilling to delay his going. So *Ilicet*, for *Ire licet*, is immediately.” C. Scaliger. ¶ “*Je*, Germ. *Ju*, Goth. The Latins say *jam* with a final increase.” W.

was dedicated. Ovid: "Primum ut est *Jani* mensis."¹

Jānus, the same as Apollo or the Sun. For *Zanus* (as Ζύγον, Jugum,) from Ζάν, Jupiter.² Jamieson: "*Janus* is said to be the *Jon* of the Scandinavians, one of the names of Jupiter, which is given to the sun, as signifying that he is the father of the year, and of heaven and earth. The sun was worshipped by the Trojans under the name of *Jona*, as appears from one of Gruter's Inscriptions." ¶ Al. for *Ianus* from *īw*, to go. From the procession or motion of the sun. Thus *ἔτος*, a year, is from *ἔται* pp. of *ἔω*, to go. Ovid: "EUNT ANNI more fluentis aquæ." *Anus*, as in *Humanus*, and perhaps *Vulcanus*.

Iāpyx, *ŷgis*, a wind blowing from the west to the east. From the *Iapyges*, the inhabitants of a part of Apulia.

Iaspis, a jasper. *Ἰασπις*.

Ibex, a kind of wild goat. Forcellini puts down *ἴβυξ*, as the synonymous term in Greek. Stephens does not give this meaning to *ἴβυξ*, though it may have existed in this sense, as coming from *ἰβύω* or *ἰβύσσω*, to strike, and so butt.

Ibi, there. For *ibu*, *ibu'*, *ibus*, old abl. pl. of *is*, and used by Plautus; as *Hic*, *Hibus*; *Qui*, *Quibus*. That is, in *iis*

locis, in *iis* rebus. ¶ Or *ibi* is in the singular, like *Tibi*.

Ibis, the ibis. *Ἰβίς*.

Ibiscum: See *Hibiscum*.

Ichneumon, the Egyptian rat. *Ἰχνεύμων*.

Ico, I strike, hit. From a verb *εἶκω* formed from *εἶκα* pf. of *ἔω*, *ἴημι*, I smite. The aspirate dropt as in *Ulcus* from *Ἐλκος*. Indeed the aspirate is dropt even in the Greek verb, as appears from *ἰδς*, a dart; from *ἰάλλω*, *ἰάπτω*, &c. ¶ Or fr. *ἰάκω*, whence *Jacio*, which see.³

Icon, an image. *Εἰκόν*.

Ictericus, jaundiced. *Ἰκτερικός*.

Ictus, a stroke. Fr. *ico*, *ictum*.

Id, neuter of *is*, and formed from it. We have *Ille*, *IlluD*; *Qui*, *QuoD*. ¶ Al. from the north. Jamieson: "To Lat. *id* correspond *Mæso-Goth. ita*, *Anglo-Sax. hit*, *Icel. hitt, hid*, *Franc. hit, it*, *Belg. het*, *Engl. it*, *Scot. hit*."

Idcirco, on that account. *Circà* is about, concerning. As we say To talk ABOUT a thing. So Gr. *ἀμφὶ* and *περὶ* are used.

Idēa, an idea, notion. *Ἰδέα*.

Idem, the same. For *isdem* and *iddem*. *Dem* being a postfix, as in *Tantundem*, *Pridem*.

Identidem, now and then, at intervals. For *identidem*, *idem itidem*. ¶ Al. for *idem et idem*. Or *item et item*, for *itemtitem*.

¹ "A Celtic word, if it be not derived from *Janus*. In Armoric 'mis *jenwer*,' i. e. the month of cold air; from *jen*, cold, *uër*, air." W.

² Donnegan in *Zán*.

³ Haigh: "Fr. *aikō* for *aikéō*, to beat with stripes."

Ideo, on that account. That is, *Id eò spectat, evenit, evadit.* “Humanus es, *ideo non timeo* :” that is, “Humanus es—*id eò evadit—non timeo.*” ¶ Or *eo* is, on that account; and *id* depends on the sentence. Thus, when Cicero says, “Frater es; *eo vereor*,” we may introduce *id*: “Frater es; *id eo vereor facere.*” So again, “Non *eo dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium tua fides,*” we may say, “Non *id eo dico,*” &c. As Plautus supplies Hoc: “Non *eo hoc dico, quin quæ vis faciam lubens.*”

Idiōta, simple, illiterate, ignorant. Ἰδιώτης.

Idiōtismus, a mode of expression peculiar to a language. Ἰδιωτισμός.

Idōlōlātres, an idolater. Εἰδωλολάτρης.

Idōlōthūtum, a sacrifice to idols. Εἰδωλόθυτον.

Idōlum, an image or representation. Εἰδωλον.

Idōneus, fit, meet, proper, suitable; fit for the purpose, sufficient. Fr. εἶδω, whence εἶδομαι, to seem; whence *idoneus*, seemly. Shakspeare: “I am a woman, lacking wit To make a SEEMLY answer to such persons.” That is, as Johnson explains it, “decent, becoming, proper, fit.” *Neus*, as in Subitaneus, Consentaneus. ¶ Al. from ἴδιον, proper, peculiar. ¶ “From Chald. ܝܘܢܝܢܝܢ, time, opportunity.” V.

Idus, *īduum*, the ides of a month. Fr. *iduo*, I sever. (See Vidua.) Horace: “Idus tibi

sunt agenda, Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ FINDIT Aprilē.” ¶ Jamieson: “Vereilius derives it from Goth. *ida*, negotium diligenter urgere; *idia*, diligentia; whence our old Scottish adjective *ident*, diligent, industrious. At this time the Romans gathered in the money which had been lent out.”

Idyllium: See Edyllium.

Jecur, the liver. Fr. ἥπαρ, Æol. ἥκαρ, whence *hecar, hecur, jecur* or *gecur*, as ἵννος and γίννος are the same, and as perhaps Gibbus is from ὑββός. G and J are much the same, as in English Garden, French Jardin. Hierosolyma becomes Jerusalem. Genitive *jecinoris*, somewhat as Iter, Itineris. ¶ “From Hebr. *jaker*.” Tt.

Jējūnus,——

Jento, I breakfast. Fr. *jejunus*, whence *jejunito*, I am hungry and therefore break my fast. Hence *jeiunito, jenito, jento*. *Jento* is applied specifically like our Breakfast.

Igitur, therefore. From εἰ γε τ' ἄρ, *igetar, igitur*. If such be then the case. T' for τε.

Ignārus, ignorant. For *ignarus*.

Ignāvus, idle. For *in-gnavus*.

Ignis, fire. Fr. ἱπνός, a stove, furnace; Æol. ἱκνός, whence *icnis, ignis*, as κύκνος, cygnus. We have “a furnace of fire” in the New Testament. ¶ Haigh: “From αἴγλη, brightness, splendor.” That is, as for ἡλθον the Æolians said ἡλθον, so for αἴγλη

they might have said αἴγνη, whence *aignis*, *ignis*. Or from a word αἴγλιος, shining; whence αἴγνος, *ignis*. ¶ Al. for *ingenis* fr. *ingeno*, *ingenui*; but with little meaning.

Ignītābūlum, wood rubbed with wood to kindle (*ignem*) fire.

Ignōbīlis, unknown, low, mean. For *in-gnobilis*. *Gnobilis* is the same as *nobilis*, from *gnosco* as *nobilis* from *nosco*.

Ignōmīnia, disgrace, ignominy. For *in-gnomīnia*, the deprivation of a good name. *Gnomen* is the same as *nomen*, as *Gnobilis* in *Ignobilis* is the same as *Nobilis*.

Ignōro, I am ignorant of. Fr. *ignarus*. See *Gnarus*.

Ignosco, I overlook, forgive, spare. For *in-gnosco*, I do not know, I determine to know nothing of what has passed. We say, "Forgive and forget."

Ileus, a twisting of the small gut. Εἰλέος.

Ilex: See Appendix.

Ilia, the flank where the small guts are. Fr. εἰλέω, I roll. From their convolutions.

Ilicet, you may go. For *ire licet*. Compare *Videlicet*. Also, instantly. "In dismissing the Senate and on other occasions the public crier hollowed out, *Ilicet*, as 'Actum est' was said at the end of the sacrifices. Hence, since the assembly instantly dissolved after this notice, *ilicet* was used for, instantly." F.

Iūthyia, Diana. Εἰλείθυια.

Ille: See *Ollus*.

Illċċbræ, allurements. Fr.

inlacio, *illecio*, whence *illectus*. So *Verto*, *Vertebræ*.

Illex, *illċcis*, a decoy-bird. Fr. *illicio*.

Illico, in that place, *illico*, in hoc loco. Also, instantly. That is, on the spot, without changing place; like αὐτίκα, i. e. ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόπῳ. "Quasi in eo loco, ubi res agitata, statim fiat." F. Somewhat similarly ὡς εἶχε, (as he was,) is used by the Greeks for immediately.

Illċdo, I dash against. Fr. *lædo*. See *Collido*. ¶ Al. from λίθος, a stone. I come (*in*) against (λίθον) a stone.

Illustris, clear, bright; conspicuous, manifest, famous. Fr. *luceo*, *lucsi*, *lucsum*, whence *lucstrum*, (as *Rado*, *Rasum*, *Rastrum*,) for softness *lustrum*. ¶ Al. from *lustrō*, to purify. "Puto lumini lustrationem tribui, quia tenebræ polluere mentes credebantur." V. In *Virgil*: "Postera Phœbeâ lustrabat lampade terras Aurora," *Forcellini* translates *lustrabat* "enlightened:" yet this sense is not a necessary one. ¶ *Forcellini* explains *lustrō* "obseruo, circumquaque aspicio." Shall we say that hence *illustris* is, clearly surveyed, open to view, manifest?

Illūvies, filth, dirt. Fr. *illuo*, as being washed away. Or *in* here is, not. "Sordes NON lotæ in corpore animalis." F. See *Alluvies*, *Diluvies*, *Colluvies*.

Im, him. Fr. *is*. As *DuruS*, *duruM*.

Imāgġnor, I picture in my

mind (*imaginem*) an image, I fancy, imagine.

Imāgo, an image, figure, representation. For *imitāgo* fr. *imitor*. As *Voro*, *Vorago*. ¶ Al. from εἶγμα, transp. εἶμαγ. Or fr. εἶγμα, whence *igmagō*, *imago*.

Imbēcillis, weak, feeble. That is, resting (*in bacillum*) on a stick. ¶ Or for *imvecillis* from *vacillo*. Here *in* is much.

Imber, *imbris*, a shower. Fr. ὄμβρος. As *Ille* for *Olle*.

Imbrex, a gutter-tile for carrying off (*imbres*) showers.

Imbricātus, crooked (more *imbricis*) like a gutter-tile, laid above one another or sticking together like tiles.

Imbulbīto, I bedung. Fr. βόλβιτον, dung.

Imbuo, I steep, soak, moisten. “*Būw*, *buo*, is, I fill, *Pleo*; whence εἰμβύω, *imbuo*, is *Impleo*. But the Latins used *imbuo* in a confined sense, for *Impleo liquore*.” V.

Imīto, *Imītor*, I imitate. Fr. εἶγμα, εἶγματος, a representation; whence εἶγματόω, εἶγματῶ, *igmato*, *igmito*, (as *μαχἸνα*, *machIna*) for softness *imīto*, as *Pūmilus* for *PuGmilus*, *Stīmulus* for *StiGmulus*. See *Imago*.¹

Immānis: See Appendix.

Immensus, immeasurable, immense. Fr. *metior*, *mensus*.

Immūneo, I hang over. Fr.

mineo. ¶ Al. for *immaneo*, I remain upon or over.

Immo or *Imo*, nay, yes, yes rather. Scheller: “*Imo* seems to come from *imus*, the lowest, as *Certo*, *Tuto*, from *Certus*, *Tutus*. That is, in *imo*, on the ground, fixed, certain. Whence it means, yes.” As εἰμπεδον is firmly. In this way, *imo* i. e. *immo* may be made up of *in imo*, *inmo*. Or M may be doubled, as *imo* is put for *infimo*, *inmo*, *immo*. Vossius: “For *imo* i. e. *postremo loco*. That is, Lastly I add this which is more. Cicero: ‘*Hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Imo verò etiam in senatum venit.*’ Or *imo* is the same as *Prorsus*. Quia,” adds Vossius, “*quæ ima, etiam intima esse solent.*” But Scheide more to the purpose compares *imo* to the French “*au contraire*,” supposing *imo* to refer to a thing reversed and so contrary. For *Ex imo*. Thus in Terence: “*Paucis te volo—Dictum puta: nempe ut curentur rectè hæc.—Immo aliud.*” *Immo aliud* is *funditùs aliud*. So Donnegan translates ἀρδην, (from αἶρω, ἄρται,) “*lifted up,—from top to bottom,—utterly.*”

Immōlo, I sacrifice. That is, I sprinkle (*molam*) a salted cake (*in*) upon a victim. “The ancients either offered the cake alone, or sprinkled victims with it.” F.

Immūnis, free from a public office, burden, or charge. Free from, generally. From *in* and *munus*.

¹ Al. from δμώω, I liken; pp. ὕμοται, whence a verb δμοτάω, δμοτῶ. Hence *imīto*, as ὄμβρος, *Imbris*. ¶ Haigh says: “From ἴμα, ἱματος, a garment.” Why?

Impactus, dashed against.
See *Impingo*.

Impēdimentum, a hindrance.
Fr. *impedio*.

Impēdio, I hinder. Fr. *in* and *pedes*. That is, I throw anything against the feet of another, and hinder his progress. So Gr. ἐμποδίζω.

Impēdo, I support. Ἐμπεδώ, ἐμπεδῶ.

Impendio, very greatly. See *Impensè*.

Impendo, I lay out money upon. *Pendo* is to pay.

Impensa, expense, cost. Fr. *impendo*, *impensum*.

Impensè, at great charge or cost. At great cost of labor and pains, earnestly, greatly, as *Magnopere* from *Magno-opere*. See *Impensa*.

Impērātor, a commander-in-chief of an army. Fr. *impero*, *imperatum*. Hence Julius Cæsar was styled *Imperator* or *Emperor*.

Impērīōsus, possessed (*imp e riū*) of command; and of supreme command, tyrannical.

Impērīto, I command. Fr. *impero*. As *Halo*, *Halitus*.

Impĕro, I command, order. Fr. *paro*. *Paro* is to set in order, dispose, arrange, and hence, like τάσσω, seems to be used for ordering and commanding. *Donnegan*: “*Τάσσω*, to place or put in order—to order, command or decree.” Thus *Johnson* explains *To Order*: “*To regulate, to adjust, to manage—to procure—to dispose fitly—to direct, to command.*”

Impertio, I impart. That is, I give (*partem*) a part.

Impĕtībīlis, not to be suffered. Fr. *patior*.

Impĕtīgo, a kind of eruption on the skin. *Quōd impetit* cutem. As *Orior*, *Origo*.

Impĕto, I assail. That is, *peto in*, I aim at.

Impĕtro, I accomplish; accomplish the object of a request, obtain by request.

Impĕtus, an assault, or fury with which we assault. Fr. *impeto*.

Impīlia, woollen socks. Ἐμπίλια.

Impingo, I jam, dash one thing against another. Fr. *pango*, I fasten, make fast. *Plautus* has “*impingere* alicui *compedes*.”

Implāgo, I ensnare. In *plagas* conjicio.

Impleo, I fill. Fr. πλέω, whence (from a. 1. p. ἐπλήθην) πλήθω. So *Repleo*, *Compleo*.

Implōro, I call upon with weeping, beseech with tears; beseech. Fr. *ploro*.

Implūvium, a place open at top in the middle of a Roman house, (*in*) into which (*pluvia*) the rain fell.

Impōno, I impose upon, deceive. That is, *impono* fraudem, fallaciam, alicui. We say, *To put upon*.

Importūnus, who without distinction of times, places or persons, is troublesome to others, and suffers them no more to be at rest than a sea which lacks (*portum*) a harbor. *Importunate*. Troublesome, grievous.

Unseasonable, inconvenient. “*Importunissimæ libidines*” in Cicero are desires which are perpetually soliciting us to yield to them, outrageous. *Importunus* is also restless, uneasy, not placid, peevish, surly. It is also, outrageous in one’s demands, arbitrary, tyrannical.

Impos, impōtis, having no power over. See *Compos*.

Impostor, an impostor. Fr. *impono* (which see), *impositum*, *impostum*.

Imprēcōr, I pray for ill to fall on another.

Impūne, with impunity, that is, without punishment. See *punio*.

Impūto, I count, reckon, compute; I put to the account of, lay the blame on. See *puto* and *computo*.

Imus, the lowest. For *infimus*, *imus*.

In, in, into. ’*Ev*.

In—, not, as in *Inæqualis*. From Goth. *in*—, says Jamieson.¹ “Goth. Anglo-Sax. Franc. and Dutch *un*, Belg. *on*, Welsh *an*.” W. So our *un*—. ¶ If not from the north, *in* may be from *νη*—, transp. *en*, *in*, as from ’*Ev* is *In*. But hardly from *äv*—, as has been proposed.

Ina, a vein. Fr. *ἰς*, *ivóς*.

Inānis, empty, void. Fr. *iváω*, to empty. Hence *ināis*, *inanis*, as *σάος*, *saNus*. ¶ Al. from the infinitive *ivāv*.

Incanto, I enchant. That is, *cantando duco in aut ad*.

Incassum, in vain. Fr. *casus*.

Incēdo, I go against or towards. See *cedo*.

Incendo, I set fire to, burn. From *cando*, as *Accendo*. See *Candeo*.

Incentīvus, which incites. A military word. Fr. *incano*, *incantum*. “*Quia intentione tubarum milites ad pugandum incitantur.*” F. ¶ Or, as *Intendo* makes *Intentum*, *incendo* might make *incenTum*, whence *incentivus*. That is, inflaming, accendens.

Inceptum, a beginning. Fr. *incipio*, *inceptum*.

Incesso, I go against. Fr. *incedo*, *incedsum*, *incessum*.

Incessus, a going towards. Fr. *incedo*, *incessum*.

Incesto, I pollute, defile. Fr. *incestus*.

Incestus, impure, polluted, incestuous. Fr. *castus*.

Inchoo: See Appendix.

Incians, tis: See Appendix.

Incīle, a kind of ditch or trench for carrying off water; a kennel or canal. For *incidile* fr. *incido*, I cut. ¶ Al. fr. *incio*, I rouse or call into; metaphorically applied to water turned off. As *Cubo*, *Cubile*.

Incīlo: See Appendix.

Incīpio, I begin. Fr. *capio*. I take in hand.

Incītus. Ad *incitas* redactus, i. e. calces, means, reduced to the last straits. From *in*, not; *citus*, moved. That is, immoveable, fixed. In allusion to a draught-board, where the men are brought to a point beyond

¹ Hermes Scyth. p. 50.

which they cannot be moved without losing the game.

Inclýtus, renowned. Fr. κλυτὸς, much heard of; whence ἔγκλυτος. Or *in* is the Roman prefix.

Incōla, an inhabitant. Fr. *colo*, I inhabit.

Incōlūmis, safe. See *Columis*.

Incommāta, notches for marking feet and inches, made on an instrument for ascertaining the height of soldiers. Ἐγκόμματα.

Inconsultus, imprudent. Fr. *consulo*, *consultum*. “Qui consilio non utitur.” F.

Incrēmentum, an increase. Fr. *increasco*, *increvi*, whence *increvimentum*, *incrementum*.

Incrěpo, I make a noise at, upbraid. Fr. *crepo*.

Incūbo, *Incūbus*, the nightmare. As (*incubans*) lying on persons in sleep.

Inculco, I inculcate. Fr. *calco*. Properly, I tread or ram in by treading.

Incus, *incūdis*, an anvil. On which smiths (*incudunt*) forge iron.

Incūso, I charge (*causam*) blame to. See *Accuso*.

Indāgo, I trace out as hunters do; I investigate. For *induago*, from *indu*, within; and *ago*. That is, I drive wild beasts from their lurking places into nets ready to entrap them. Or *D* is put in, as in *Indigeo*. ¶ Al. from *inde* and *ago*. Scaliger: “Quia *inde*, i. e. ex loco suo, *agimus* quæ venamur.”

Indāgo, a series of nets

placed round a wood or forest (*indagere*) to drive wild beasts into and so catch them. Hence also, a chain of fortifications. The *A* may be long from *indeago*. Vossius refers *indāgo* to *indago*, as: “Non quidem ut feras *indaget*, sed ut capiat *indagatus*.” *Indāgo* is also a diligent search or enquiry, from *indāgo*.

Inde, from that place, from that time. That is, *de eo loco in quo quid sit*. Or, *de eo tempore in quo quid fiat*. ¶ Or fr. ἔνθεν, ἔνθε, whence *ende*, (as Θεός, *Deus*), *inde*, as *Ev*, *In*. Or fr. ἔνθενδε, ἔνδε.

Index, *indīcis*, one who shows or discovers; a sign or mark; an index, summary of a work, as showing what it embraces. Fr. *indīco*.

Indicātīvus modus, the indicative mood. Fr. *indico*, *indicatum*. Black: “A certain modification of a verb, showing either the time present, past, or future, and asserting what we think certain: and therefore sometimes called the DECLARATIVE mood.” Scheller: “When one merely shows or says that a person does something, or that something is done to him, or that he will do or suffer something, it is the *indicative* or narrative mode.”

Indīcium, a discovery; mark, sign. As made by an *index*, *indīcis*.

Indīco, *as*, I show, discover, disclose. Fr. *dīco*, I say, tell. As *Edūco*, *as*, from *Dūco*.

¶ Or from ἐνδείκω, (i. e. ἐνδείκω,¹) I show. Hence *indeco*, *indico*, as ἄνεμος, an Imus.

Indictio, a tax (*indictum*) appointed and imposed.

Indidem, from the same place, from thence also. For *inditem* from *inde item*. Livy: “Falsi testes, falsa signa ex eâdem officinâ exhibant; venena *indidem* intestinæque cædes.”

¶ Al. from *inde idem*. The exact meaning of *indidem* it seems difficult to ascertain.

Indiffrens, not very curious or nice. That is, to whom one thing differs little from another. Also, neither good nor bad. That is, one between whose good or bad conduct the difference is not great one way or the other.

Indigēna, a native of a place. For *indugena*, fr. *indu*, in, and *geno*, *genui*. *Genitus in loco*.

Indigeo, I want, need. For *inigeo*, *inegeo*. D added for softness. Somewhat as in *pro-Deo*.

Indiges, *Indigētis*, a man worshipped as a God after death. Fr. *indigeto* or *indigito*, to invoke. ¶ Or *indiges* is for *indages*, from *inde* (as in *Indigena*) and *ago*. That is, *qui in loco aliquo agit seu habitat*. Called in Greek ἐγχώριος or ἐντόπιος. ¶ Al. for *indices*, fr. *indico*, considered the same as *dedico*, to consecrate.²

Indigēto, *Indigīto*: See Appendix.

Indigītāmenta, a work of the priests containing the names of the Gods and the rites and modes (*indigitandi*) of invoking them. See *Indigeto*. ¶ Al. from *digitus*, whence *indigito*, to point out with my finger, point out, show, explain.

Indignor, I disdain, am offended or incensed with, am indignant. *Indignam rem censeo*.

Indīpiscor, I get. For *inīpiscor*, as *Indigeo* for *Inigeo*. See *Adīpiscor*.

Indōles, natural disposition or abilities. For *inoles* (as *Indigeo* for *Inigeo*) fr. *inoleo*, *inolesco*, to implant. The disposition, &c. implanted by nature. Gellius: “Natura induit nobis *inolevitque* amorem nostri et caritatem.”

Indu, within. Fr. ἐνδοῖ, whence *endu*, as from πΟΙνῆ is *pUnio*. Or fr. ἔνδον, ἔνδο'. But the reading of *indu* is not certainly established, and *indo* is perhaps the correct reading.

Induciæ: See *Indutiæ*.

Inducūla, a kind of under-garment worn by women. Fr. *induo*.

Indulgeo, I allow, indulge, gratify. Soft for *indurgeo*, (as *piLgrim* is for *piRgrim* from *peRegrinus*, and as Germ. *baLbier* for *baRbier* from *baRba*,) from *in* and *urgeo*, as *Indigeo* for *Inigeo*. *In* in this case is negative. “Nam

¹ Herodotus in his opening has ἀπόδειξις and ἀποδειχθέντα in the sense of ἀπόδειξις and ἀποδειχθέντα.

² Al. for *indigenes*, contracted to *indī-
Etym.*

ges, from *inde* and *geno*, *genui*. As being the native God of a place. But the genitive would be *indigenis*, not *indigetis*.

qui *indulgens* est, NON *urget* aut severe exigit, sed remittit facile et condonat." F. ¶ Al. for *indalgeo*, (as *Insalto*, *Insulto*,) I am not cold to, I do not treat a request with coldness and indifference. Seneca: "Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et FRIGORE." Horace: "Metuone quis amicus FRIGORE te feriat." ¶ Al. for *indulceo* fr. *dulcis*. Tracto more *dulci*.¹

Induo, I put on. Ἐνδύω.

Indūsium, a garment worn next to the skin. For *intusium* fr. *intus*. ¶ Or from *induo*. But this seems hardly particular enough.

Industria, industry. Hill: "*Industrius*, with which the Greek φιλόπονος corresponds, is derived by Festus from *indostro*, contracted to *instruo*: and signifies a steady and considerate improvement of some talent or advantage given us by nature." *Instruo* is to build up, and may mean to put together, establish, improve, in opposition to *destruo*, to destroy. *Industria* then will be that talent by which *instruimus* mentem doctrinâ aut *instruimus* i. e. amplificamus res. Persius: "Remstruere exoptas." The words of Festus are: "*Industrium*, quasi qui quicquid ageret, introstrueret et studeret domi." Festus seems to understand *induo* here to be equivalent to *intus*, or *Domi*. But *induo* may mean

In, that is, Valde, as in *Induperator*. Dacier explains *industrius* thus: "Laboriosum, qui semper aliquid *struit*, id est, agit." ¶ Al. for *industria* (D added as in *Indigeo*) fr. *inuro*, *inustum*. Quodd *urit* labore. Livy: "Ætolos propter paucitatem dies noctesque ASSIDUO LABORE urente." ¶ Or may *industrius* be put for *industarius* from *industo*, i. e. *insto*, as *Induperans* for *Imperans*? *Instantia* is explained by Forcellini "sedulitas, assiduitas."²

Indūtia, *Indūciæ*, a truce. Fr. *induo*, within, and *otium*, ease or peace. *Otium inter arma*. ¶ Scheller: "Perhaps it comes from *ducere* bellum, to lengthen out, carry on, war. Then *induciæ* is the not lengthening out war, the cessation of it for a time, a truce. Now a truce among the ancients in early times was a kind of peace or suspension of hostilities for many years."

Indūviæ, apparel put on. Fr. *induo*. As *Exuviæ*.

Inēdia, hunger. Fr. *in*, not; *edo*, I eat.

Ineptiæ, fooleries, trifles. Fr. *ineptus*.

Ineptus, unsuitable to the time and circumstance, unfit, absurd, foolish. Non *aptus*.

Iners, inactive, indolent. Qui nullam *artem* exercet. Lucilius: "*Iners*, ars in quo NON erit ulla."

¹ Al. from ἔνδουλεύω; pf. ἐνδεδοίλευκα, ἐνδοῦλκα, whence ἐνδουλκῆω, *indulceo*.

² Al. for *indurstria*, fr. *indurgeo*, *indursum*. That is, valde *urgeo* opus.

Inertia, idleness. Fr. *iners*, *inertis*.

Infandus, not to be expressed, inexpressibly bad. From *for*, *faris*, part. *fundus*.

Infans, an infant. Fr. *for*, *fans*. One who cannot speak. Homer: *Νήπια τέχνα*.

Infectus, unwrought; dyed. See *Inficio*.

Infensus, angry, enraged, hostile. See *Offensus*.

Infēri, the Gods below, the Shades. Fr. *ἐνεργοί*, *ἐνφεροί*. ¶ Al. for *inferi Dei*, from *inferus*.

Infēriæ, sacrifices to the (*inferi*) infernal Deities or to the shades of departed friends.

Infērium vinum. "Colligas *inferium* universè dictum, quod Jovi *inferretur*." F.

Infernus, below. Fr. *inferus*, whence *inferinus*. So *Supernus*.

Infērus, which is below, beneath. As pertaining to the *inferi*. ¶ "I believe it to be called from *infero*, so as to signify *καταχθόνιος*, because the dead (*inferuntur terræ*) are committed to the earth." V. Then *inferi* are *Dii inferi*.

Infesto, I annoy, molest. *Infestus sum in*.

Infestus, hostile to, hateful or vexatious towards. From *festus*, merry, lively, pleasant. That is, unpleasant, disagreeable, troublesome. ¶ Al. from *fastus*, pride, contumely. *Contumeliosus in*.¹

Inficiæ: See *Infittias*.

Inficio, I stain, dye; I corrupt. *In* is negative: I undo, spoil, corrupt; and hence, I stain. Forcellini explains *Macula* "quicquid alicujus rei proprium colorem *inficit* et *CORRUMPIT*." ¶ Others consider *inficio* to mean, I work in. *In*, i. e. *intus*. "Color enim inditus se immittit et intrò pervadit." F.

Infimus, lowest. For *inferimus* fr. *inferus*.

Infinitivus modus, the infinitive mood. Black: "It does not denote any precise time, nor does it determine the number or person, but expresses things in a loose manner, as *To teach*." Yet the time is often precise, as is manifest from the difference of *Vivere*, *Vixisse*, *Victurum esse* or *fuisse*. Scheller: "The infinitive is the undefined mode; since, AT TIMES, it is not connected with a person. As 'Discere est dulce,' *To learn* is sweet; where it is not defined who learns. Yet this mode is often defined. As 'Soleo scribere,' I am wont to write. And still more definitely, when the accusative of the subject accompanies it, as 'Audio patrem vivere,' I hear that my father lives."

Infit, he begins; he begins to say, he speaks. As opposed to *defit*, he fails, leaves off.

Infittias ire, i. e. ire ad *infittias*, to go to deny, to deny. See *Infittior*.

¹ Gellius deduces it from *festino*: "Nam qui instat alicui, eumque properans urget, et opprimere studet *festinat*."

que, is *infestus* dicitur." Rather from the word which produced *festino*, and *festim* also whence *confestim*.

Inf̃tior, Inf̃cior, I deny. For *inf̃ateor, non fateor.* ¶ Or for *inf̃acior* from *in-facio, non facio.* “Quasi quis aiat, se **NON fecisse.**” F. Compare *Nego* from *Ne-ago.*

Infra, below. For *infera, i. e. inferâ parte.* So *Supra.*

Infr̃ñt̃us, silly. Fr. *frunior.* As wanting common sense, and not knowing how rightly to enjoy things.

Inf̃ula, a fillet, turban, garland. For *inf̃ula, (as rec̃Ipero, rec̃Upero; bid̃Ium, bid̃Uum,)* from *filum, a thread.* Festus: “*Inf̃ulæ sunt filamenta lanea.*” Vossius: “*Inf̃ulæ ab inf̃ilando.*” So *Fillet* is from *filum.* But the *I* in *filum* is long? Yet we have *Dej̃ero* and *Pej̃ero* from *J̃uro.* ¶ Al. for *imfula* (as *siNciput* for *siMciput*) fr. ἐμφύω, whence ἐμφύμι, to cling to, fasten upon.

Ing̃eniōsus, endued with good natural talents. Fr. *ingenium.*

Ing̃enium, natural disposition or capacity. Fr. *ingeno, ingenui.* Vis naturâ *ingenita.*

Ingens, great, large. Fr. *gens.* Festus: “Quia *gens populi est magnitudo, ingentem significat valde magnum.*” Virgil has “*Ingentes POPULOS.*” Dacier: “Quod in *gentem* sufficiat.” That is, as much as would do for a whole nation. Compare *Oppid̃d̃, much, from Oppidum.* ¶ Al. for *incens.* So great (ut **NON** possit *censeri*) that it cannot be reckoned.

Ing̃enuus, native, natural. Fr. *ingeno, ingenui.* Also, lawfully begotten, as Gr. γνήσιος fr. γεννάω, γνάω, γνήσω. Hence free

born, free from one's birth; and so, like or becoming a free-born person, liberal, candid.

Ingl̃uvies, the craw or crop of a bird; the gullet or swallow; gluttony. From a verb *gluo, formed from γλύζω, to swallow, whence Glutio.* Then *ingl̃uvies, like Alluo, Alluvies.* ¶ Al. from *inglutio, inglutivi, inglutivies, ingl̃uvies.* ¶ Al. for *ingulies, from gula; whence ingl̃uies, ingl̃uvies.* Or for *inguluvies.*

Ingruo, I fall violently on, assail. Properly, as cranes, which fly in a large band and with a great noise. Fr. *grus, gruis.* See *Congruo.* Milton: “That small infantry, warr'd on by cranes.” ¶ Al. soft for *inruo.*

Inguen, the groin. “Ab ἐγκυον, quia ibi in sexu sequiori est *κροτοκία.* Aut ab ἐν et γονή, semen. Aut pro *ingen* ab *ingeno.* Quia ibi partes *genitales.*” V.

Inhio, I covet. That is, I gape for.

Inim̃icus, unfriendly, hostile. Fr. *amicus.*

Iniquus, uneven, unequal, unjust. Fr. *æquus.*

Iñitio, I admit (ad initia) to the sacred rites, initiate. ¶ Or fr. *ineo, initum.* Facio ut aliquis *ineat, I introduce.*

Iñitium, a commencement, beginning. Fr. *ineo, initum.* An entrance on a thing. The Latins say “ab *ineunte naturâ.*” Hence *initia, the sacred rites of Ceres.* “Because these rites were the beginning of or intro-

duction to a better life. Or because from Ceres is the beginning of life." F. "Or *initia* is for *initia* sacrorum. Virgil: Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras." V. Or *initia* is "initiamenta."

Injungo, I enjoin, order. That is, I join a burden on to a person, I lay upon, impose. Pliny: "Mihi Bassus *injunxerat* ut defensionis fundamenta jacerem." Pliny: "In iis OF-FICIIS quæ *injunxeratis*."

Injūria, injury, wrong. Fr. *jus, juris*. Quod non *jure* fit.

Innuo, I nod. Fr. *nuo, νεύω*. So *Annuo*.

Inōcūlo, I insert the (*oculum*) eye of a bud into another stock.

Inops, inōpis, poor. Qui est sine *ope*.

Inquīlīnus, a lodger, renter; a stranger. For *inculinus*, fr. *incolo*.

Inquīno, I defile, befoul. Fr. *κοινῶ*, whence *ἐγκοινῶ*, *inquoino*, I profane, pollute. ¶ Al. from *cinio*.

Inquio and *Inquam*, I say. Fr. *ἐπέπω*, Æol. *ἐπέκω*, (as *ἵππος, ἵκκος*,) transp. *ἐνκέω*, *inquēo*. Compare *linQUo* from *λείπω*. "Inquam," says Vossius, "appears to be put for *inquiebam*." ¶ Al. from *ἐγχύω*, to pour forth, to send forth, i. e. words. ¶ Some refer to Goth. *quithan*, whence our *quoth*.

Inquīro, I seek for, ask. Fr. *quæro*.

Inseco, I say. Fr. *ἐπω*, Æol. *ἐκω*, (See *Inquio*,) whence *seco*, *inseco*. ¶ Al. for *insequo*, *insequor*. *Persequor* orationem.

Insecta, insects. Fr. *inseco*, *insectum*. Like Gr. *ἐντομα*. Locke: "They are called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are CUT INTO two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps."

Insīcia, a sausage. "Ex carne *CONCISA*." F.

Insīdiæ, an ambush, lying in wait. Fr. *insedeo*, *insideo*, I post myself on a place with a view to assault. Tacitus: "Juga *insedere* ut Romanis desuper *incurrerent*." So Gr. *ἐνέδρα* from *ἐδρα*, a seat.

Insigne, a sign or mark of distinction, a badge, ensign, signal. Fr. *signum*.

Insignis, distinguished by some (*signam*) sign or mark, distinguished, remarkable.

Insīlia, the treadle of a weaver's loom. For the weaver (*insilit*) leaps on it.

Insimūlo, I pretend or feign a charge against; I accuse generally. "Crimen confingo in aliquem, sive verum sit sive falsum." F.

Insinuo, I wind gradually, introduce myself gradually. Fr. *sinus*.

Insīpo, I throw into. See *Dissipo*.

Insōlens, arrogant, insolent. *Insolito* more agens, *solitum* morem excedens.

Insōlentia, insolence. Fr. *insolens, entis*.

Instantia, earnestness, urgency. Actus *instandi* urgendique.

Instar: See Appendix.

Instauro, I renew, restore.

Fr. *σταυρόω, σταυρῶ*, I fix pales or palisades, i. e. with a view to prop up things which are fallen. “*Restauro*, a *σταυρῶ*, palum depango. Ex antiquo rusticorum ævo, qui palis ædificia, septa, aliaque reficiebant.” Ainsw. Compare Vallo from Vallus. ¶ Or, shall we suppose that from *στάω* were *σταερός, σταυρός*, stable, and *σταερόω, σταυρῶ, σταυρῶ*, To make stable, steady, or firm? *Σταυρός*, a stake, is indeed for *σταερός* from *στάω*.

Instīgo, I stimulate. Fr. *ἔστιγα* pf. mid. of *στιγίω*, I goad.

Instinguo, I instigate. For *instiguo*, fr. *στιγῶ*, as *instigo*.

Instīta, the broad border put round the lower part of a woman’s robe; a bandage, garter. Fr. *insto*, or *insisto*, *institutum*. Because it (*instat*) stands over the feet. Or because it stands or rests upon the robe.¹

Instītor, a retailer, huckster. Fr. *insto* or *insisto*, *institutum*. Forcellini: “Qui a mercatore negotiationi est præpositus. Ab *insistendo*, quòd negotio gerendo *insistat*.” Nonius: “*Instat* mercaturam; credo rem faciat; frugi est homo.”

Instrūmentum, furniture, effects, equipage, utensils, implements, tools. Fr. *instruo*, I furnish, equip, fit out, provide, arrange.

Insubīdus: See Appendix.

Insūla, an island. From Cel-

tic *insh*.² ¶ Or *insula* is, *in salo* or *in sale* posita. As *Insalsus*, *Insulsus*. ¶ Al. from *νήσος*, transp. *ἤνσος*, (as *Νικῶ*, *Ἰνκῶ*, whence *Vinco*), whence *ensula*, then *insula*, as *Ἐντός*, *Intus*.³

Insūla: “An insulated house, not joined to the neighbouring houses by a common wall. These *insulae* had often a good many rooms which were let out to families and those usually of the poorer sort. Whence the Glosses explain *insula* by *συνοικία*. Hence we may view *insula* in another light, and thus distinguish it from *Domus*: That that was a *Domus* in which one family lived, whether joined to other houses or insulated; and that that was an *insula* in which many families lived, whether joined to other houses or not.”

F.

Insulsus, insipid. Non *salsus*.

Insulto, I insult over, deride. Properly, I leap or spring over in a contemptuous spirit.

Intāminātus, unsullied. See *Contamino*.

Intēger, whole, entire, sound, uncorrupted. For *intager* fr. *in, tago, tango*. Of which no part is touched. So *ἄθικτος* is translated by Donnegan “entire, whole,” fr. *θίγω, τέθικται*.

Intēgritas, soundness, soundness of feeling, uprightness. Fr. *integer, integra*.

¹ “From *ἐνστικτή* from *ἐνστίξω*.” Isaac Voss.

² *Classical Journal*, Vol. 3. P. 122.

³ “For *insula* fr. *isa*. Hesychius: *Ἴσα, ἄλες, θάλασσα*.” Isaac Voss.

Intelligo, I understand, comprehend, perceive, feel. For *interlego*. Perhaps the original meaning is found in the following passage of Nepos: "Ut difficile esset *intellectu* utrum eum amici magis vererentur an amarent." Here *intellectu* refers to a CHOICE BETWEEN two things. ¶ Some understand *inter* in *intelligo* to be the same as *intus*: *Intus mecum colligo*.

Intempéries, the state of the air, when it is immoderately hot or cold, moist or dry. That is, when (non *temperatur*) it is not tempered by the opposite state.

Intentio, exertion, effort. The action of the mind when on the stretch. Fr. *intendo*, *intentus*.

Inter, between, among. Fr. *in*, as Sub, Subter. ¶ Al. from *ἐντός*, Æol. *ἐντόγ*.

Intērāmentum: "Quicquid ad aliquid *interius* muniendum vel instruendum requiritur." F. From *intero*, *avi*, from *interus*.

Intērānea, the intestines. Fr. *intera*. As *Extraneus* from *Extra*.

Interbīto, I perish. The same as *Intereo*. *Bito* is *Eo*. See *Beto*.

Intercālo, I interpose or insert days in a month to make the civil year the same as the natural. The Priests used (*calare*) to call out or proclaim the nones, ides, and calends of each month to the people.

Intercāpēdo, an interval of time, intermission, pause. Dacier: "Quod inter duo temporis spatia *intercipitur*."

Intercēdo, I interpose, oppose. *Cedo*, i. e. *eo*, *inter*. I stop the proceedings by a Veto. Also, I interpose and become responsible for another, am surety.

Intercīpio, I take or seize by surprise. *Capio* aliquid *interea* dum aufertur.

Intercus, *cūtis*, the dropsy (*inter cutem*) between the skin and the flesh.

Interdīco, I interpose my opinion and so prevent a law being carried; I forbid generally. See *Intercedo*.

Interdum, now and then, BETWEEN WHILE.

Intērea, in the mean while. *Inter ea* negotia. Or, *inter negotia facta eā* tempestate.

Intēreo, I perish, die. *Eo* here, like *ὄχουμαι*, is to go to ruin and decay. *Inter* increases the force, as in *Interneco*; and seems properly to have reference to many circumstances of ruin; to one thing not being by itself, but surrounded by many others. *Pereo* is somewhat alike.

Intērest, it concerns or imports. Cicero: "Multum *intērest* rei familiaris tuæ, te quamprimum venire." It is placed as it were in the very center of your affairs.

Intērest, there is a difference between. Nepos: "Si quis illorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat, neque rem ullam nisi tempus *intēresse* iudicet:" That there is nothing between them but time, that in all but time they are coincident.

Interfīcio, I kill. See *Con-*

ficio. *Inter* increases the force, as in *Intereo*.

Interfīo, I perish. See *Interficio*.

Intergērīvi parietes, common walls which (*intergeruntur*) are carried and raised between neighbouring houses.

Intērim, in the meanwhile. *Inter im* i. e. eam rem. Plautus has “*inter rem istam*.”

Intērīmo, I take in the midst, intercept, take, take away; I take from the living, kill. Here *emo* is to take, as in *Adimio*. Forcellini explains *interimo* “*e medio tollo*.” That is, *ex-inter-emo*.

Intērior, more within; inner. Fr. *interus*.

Intērītus, destruction. Fr. *intereo*, *interitum*.

Interlūco, I lop so that the branches may be seen through. That is, *injicio lucem inter*.

¶ Al. from *lucus*. ¶ See also *Colluco*.

Intermitto, I (*mitto*) dismiss a thing (*interim*) for a time.

Internus, inner. Fr. *inter* or *interus*, whence *interinus*, *internus*. So *Supernus*.

Interpello, I interrupt one while speaking. See *Appello*, *Compello*.

Interpōlo, I whiten or furbish up, patch up new things with old. For *interpolio*, as *Occupio*, *Occupo*.

Interpres, *ētis*, an agent between two parties in making a bargain or transacting business. Hence, it means one who stands between a writer and his reader, and explains the meaning of the

former to the latter; an expounder, translator. Hence also an interpreter between two persons who speak a language unknown to the other. Fr. *inter* and *partes*. Whence *interper-tis*, *interpretis*. ¶ Or from *inter* and *pretium*. One who offers a price between contracting parties. Or from *πράτης*, a vender. “*Græcè μεσοπράται*, i. e. *μέσοι τῆς πράσεως*, *mediatores venditionis*. Nam et *pretium ex πρᾶτιον*, et *interpretes*.” Salmas.

Intersum. Cicero: “*In his rebus nihil omnino interest*.” There is no interval between them, they are directly allied or one and the same thing.

Intertrīgo, a chafing of the skin by rubbing against any thing. Fr. *intertero*, *inteterigo*, (as *Impeto*, *Impetigo*), *inter-trigo*.

Intertrīmentum, waste. See *Detrimentum*.

Intervallum, the space (*inter vallos*) between the stakes of the rampart of a camp; any interval.

Intērūla, a kind of inner clothing. Fr. *interus*. Apuleius has “*tunicam interulam*.”

Intērus, which is within. Fr. *inter*. As *Super*, *Superus*.

Intestābilis, execrable. Properly, so bad as not to be allowed (*testari*) to give evidence in a court of law, or to make a will.

Intestīnus, internal. Fr. *intus*.

Intīmo, I make known. *Intimūm* et *familiare facio*.

Intimus, innermost; very intimate. For *interrimus* fr. *interus*. As *Inferrimus*, *Infimus*.

Intrâ, within. Fr. *interâ* parte. So *Infra*.

Intrinsĕcus, on the inside. Fr. *intra*, *in*, *secūs*. See the first *Secus*.

Intrò, into a place. For *intero* fr. *interus*. So *Eò*, *Adeò*, &c.

Intro, I enter. *Intrò eo*.

Introrsum, inwardly. For *introversum*.

Intŭbum, endive. Vossius says: "Gloss. *ἐντυβον*, *intiba*." Possibly however this *ἐντυβον* might have been derived from the Latin. ¶ "From *in* and *tuba*, a hollow instrument. From the hollowness of its stalk." Tt.

Intueor, I look stedfastly at, fix my eye on. See *Tueor*.

Intus, within. *Ἐντός*.

Invehor, I inveigh against, upbraid. Properly applied to an enemy riding against a place and assaulting it. Livy: "Cùm pleraque castella oppugnata, superatas munitiones, utrinque *invehi* hostem, nunciaretur."

Invĕnio, I find. That is, I come upon, light upon.

Investio, I sit round, surround. Properly, I clothe, cover.

Invĕtĕrātus, confirmed by age. Fr. *vetus*, *veteris*.

Invideo, I envy. That is, I keep my eye fixed on an object with sentiments of secret jealousy. "Ductum est a NIMIS INTUENDO fortunam alterius," says Cicero.

Etym.

Invĕsus, hated, odious. "Quem æquo animo *videre* NON possumus." F. Or fr. *invideo*, *invisum*. Envied, and so hated. Donnegan has: "'Αγάζομαι, to envy: to hate."

Invĭto, I ask, invite. Fr. *vocito*, *invocito*, whence *invoito*, *invito*. ¶ Al. from *in* and *πειθω*, I persuade, whence *pito*, *vito*. Or from a word *ἐμπειθω*. ¶ Al. from *in*, and *αἰτέω*, *αἰτῶ*, whence *vito*, as *Αἴτιον*, *Vitium*; *Οἶνος*, *Vinum*.¹

Invĭtus, unwilling. Fr. *vito*, I avoid, decline, *devito*. ¶ Or from *in* and *vieo*, (which is from *βιάω*) I bind, force, part. *vietus* and *vitus*. (Compare *Vimeu* and *Vitis*.) That is, much forced. ¶ Al. from *βιάτῶς*, forced; whence *ἐμβιατῶς*, *invĭtus*, *invĭtus*.²

Invĭla or *Enŭla*, the herb elecampane. Corrupted from *helenium*, *elenium*, *enelium*; fr. *ἐλένιον*.

Invōlo, I filch, steal. That is, I fly upon, invade. ¶ Al. from *vola*. *In volam* mean jacio.

Invōlŭcrum, a wrapper. Fr. *involveo*, *involutum*. As *Sepulcrum*, *Sepulcrum*.

Involvŭlus, a small worm that (*involvit*) winds itself round the leaves of vines, &c.

Inuus, Pan. Ab *ineo*, sensu

¹ Al. from *vivo*, *vivĭtum*. I call to a meal. As *Conviva* (from *vivo*) is a guest.

² "From *in*, negative, and *πειθῶς*, complying, obedient." Haigh.

ἀφροδισιαστικῶ. Sic Vaco, Vacuus.

Io, an exclamation of sorrow or of joy. Ἰώ.

Jocus, merriment, a jovial or pleasant saying, joke, jest. Fr. ἰύγη (or ἰύγος) a shout of joy, a noise; hence transferred to noisy merriment, to "merriment which is wont to set the table on a roar." Hence *jugus*, (as Ἰησοῦς, Jesus), and *jogus*, (as μῆλη, mOLA,) whence for softness *jocus*. ¶ Al. from ἵαχος, noise; whence *jacus*, *jocus*. ¶ Al. from *juvo*, I amuse, entertain; whence *juvicus*, *jucus*. See Focus.

Iōta, the Greek name of the letter I. Also, a jot or tittle. Ἰῶτα.

Jovis, of Jupiter; anciently (as Varro says) the nominative case. From the Hebrew *Jovah* or *Jehovah*. ¶ Or from Ζεὺς, Ζεῦς, whence *Jeis*, (as Ζύγον, Jugum,) and *Jovis*, as νεός, NOVUS; ἐνεα, NOVEM.

Iipse, himself. For *is-pse*. from ψέ, (i. e. φσέ) Doric of σφέ, which is not only Him, but Himself. ¶ Al. from ψέ simply.

Ira, anger. From ἔρις, Poët. εἶρις, wrath.¹ Or from εἶρω, (same as ἔρω, whence ἔρις) may have been a word εἶρα, much the same as ἔρις, contention, anger. ¶ Or from the North. "Irre among the Anglo-Saxons signifies as nearly as possible,

passion, irascibility, and irritation. Germ. *irren* is to irritate, and to take ill." W. ¶ "From Hebr. *chirah*." Tt. ¶ Al. from the snarling sound *ir*. In allusion to R, the "canina litera."²

Irācundus, given to anger. Fr. *ira*, whence *iror*, *iratus*. So Facundus from For, Verecundus from Vereor.

Irascor, I am angry. Fr. *ira*, whence *iror*, *iratus*.

Ire, to go. From *eo*, or from *io*, Gr. ἴω, whence *ire*, as Audio, Audire.

Iris, a rainbow; also, the flower de luce. Ἴρις.

Irnea: See Hirnea.

Irōnia, irony. Εἰρωνεία.

Irpex, *irpēcis*, a rake or harrow. From ἀρπαξ, ἀρπαγος, the same. Somewhat as Ὀμβρος became Imbris.

Irrito, I provoke, enrage. From *irrio* (or *hirrio*), *irritum*, as properly applied to the irritation of dogs. Facio ut canis *irriat*. Plautus: "Ne CANEM quidem *irritatam* volet quispiam imitari." ¶ Al. from ἐρέθω, by corruption ἐρρέθω and ἐρρέθω. T for Θ, as λαθέω, λάθο. ¶ "Verel. in Ind. has *reita*; irritare," says Wachter. From this northern word might flow *rito*, and *inrito*, *irrito*. Forcellini has: "*Irrito* and *Inrito*." ¶ Or from ῥύω. See Prorito.

¹ So translated (inter alia) by Donnegan. The Etymol. Magn. states that the Arcadians said ἐρινύειν for ὀργίζεσθαι.

² Tooke says: "*Irasc-i* is from Anglo-Sax. *irs-ian*." This is erroneous, as the S in *irasci* is fortuitous.

Irritus, of no effect. Non *ratus*, not ratified.

Irrōgo, I ordain against, inflict on. That is, *rogo in*. I bring in a law against. See *Arrogo*, *Derogo*.

Is, he, this or that. Fr. $\delta\varsigma$, which is not only who or which, but he or this. As $\eta \delta' \delta\varsigma$ in Plato. So $\delta\varsigma \kappa\alpha\iota \delta\varsigma$, this and that person. The aspirate is dropt, as in *Ulcus* from $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, and *Uti* from $\omicron\tau\iota$. And *I* is put for *O*, as in *Imbris* from $\omicron\mu\beta\rho\omicron\varsigma$. ¶ The *Mæso-Goth.* *is*, Germ. *es*, is the same.

Ischiädicus, *Ischiäcus*, appertaining to the hip. $\iota\sigma\chi\iota\alpha\delta\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, $\iota\sigma\chi\iota\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$.

Isicium, a sausage. For *insicium*. Athenæus however has $\iota\sigma\iota\kappa\iota\omicron\nu$.

Isis, a Goddess of the Egyptians. $\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$.

Isōcōlon, *Isōdōmon*, *Isōpleuron*, *Isoscēles*, Greek words.

Iste, this, that. From $\omicron\varsigma \tau\epsilon$, as *Is* from $\omicron\varsigma$. ¶ Al. from *is*, with *te* affixed, as in *Tute*. But in this case perhaps *te* would have remained unchanged through the cases.

Isthic: See *Istic*.

Isthmia, the Isthmian games. $\iota\sigma\theta\mu\iota\alpha$.

Isthmus, an isthmus. $\iota\sigma\theta\mu\omicron\varsigma$.

Istic or *Isthic*, the self-same. Fr. *iste* and *hic*.

Istorsum, thitherward. *Istum locum vorsum*.

Ita, so, thus. Fr. $\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha$, translated by Donnegan (inter alia) "thus, so."

Itaque, therefore. That is, and so. $\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha$ is also "then."

Item, in the same manner, likewise, also. Short for *itidem*. ¶ Al. from $\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha$, after that. We have decEM from $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha$. But this may not apply.

Iter and *Itiner*, $\iota\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\rho\iota\varsigma$, a journey, way. Fr. *eo*, *itum*. *Itiner* may be fr. *ito*, *itino*. As *Fruor*, *Fruinor*, whence *Fruiniscor*, *Fruniscor*. We have *Jecur*, *Jecinoris*.

Itëro, I do or go over again, repeat. From *iterum*, again; and this from $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$, another, i. e. another time. Aspirate dropt, as in $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, *Ulcus*; and *E* turned to *I*, as in $\epsilon\nu$, *In*; $\epsilon\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$, *Intus*; ¶ Al. from *iter* or fr. *itum*. "I go often." Black. "Per *iter* factum revertor." W.

Itërum, again. See *Itero*.

Ithÿphallus: a Greek word.

Itidem, in like manner, likewise. Fr. *ita* and *dem*, as in *Pridem*, *Idem*. For *itadem*, as $\mu\alpha\chi\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}$, *machIna*. ¶ Al. for *ita* and *idem*, or *iterum* and *idem*.

Itiner: See *Iter*.

Ito, I go frequently; I go. Fr. *eo*, *itum*.

Itus, a going. Fr. *eo*, *itum*.

Jüba, a mane. Hence, the feathers which a cock raises on his neck; the crest of a helmet; the silver train of a comet. Fr. $\phi\acute{o}\beta\eta$, *phoba*, whence *hoba*, (as from $\Phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\beta\omega$ is *Herba*,) and *joba*, (as *Jecur* for *Hecur*,) then *juba*. Vossius: "The Æolians said $\mu\eta\gamma\iota\varsigma$ for $\mu\omicron\gamma\iota\varsigma$, $\sigma\tau\eta\mu\alpha$ for $\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha$, &c."

Jübar, radiance, splendor. "Jubæ quendam similitudinem referens." F. *Juba* is applied

to numerous objects of a bright or radiant color. ¶ Al. from φοβῶ, to terrify; hence astonish, amaze. As Juba from Φόβη.

Jūbeo, I command. As Juba is from Φόβη, so *jubeo* is from φοβέω, to frighten, and so frighten with menaces, menace. Then to command in a menacing manner. Shakspeare has “An eye like Mars’ to threaten and command.”¹

Jūbilo, I shout. For *jūilo* from *ioi*, an exclamation, whence *ju*. Compare *Ejulo*. B added, as in *BiBo*, and perhaps *roBur*. ¶ Al. from Hebr. *jobel*, a trumpet.

Jūcundus, delightful. Fr. *juvo*, whence *juvacundus*, *ju-cundus*, as *Vereor*, *Verecundus*; For, *Facundus*.

Jūdex, *jūdicis*, a judge. For *juridex*, *juridicis*, from *jus*, *juris*, and *dico*. One who states the law.

Jūdicō, I judge. See *Judex*.

Jūgĕrum, the Roman acre. Fr. *jugo*, *jungo*. The space occupied in two “actus quadrati” joined together. ¶ Al. from *jūgum*. As much space as could be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day.

Jūgis, perpetual, continual. Fr. *jugo*, *jungo*. As referring to divisions of time joined on without intermission. So *συνεχῆς*, i. e. holding together. And Latin *Continuus*.

Jūglans, a walnut. For *Jovis-glans*, *Joiglans*, *Juglans*, as *pUnio* from *πΟΙνή*. The acorn or nut of Jove. So called from its magnitude.

Jūgo, I join, yoke. Fr. *ζεύγω*, fut. 2. *ζυγῶ*.

Jūgūla: See Appendix.

Jūgūlo, I kill. *Cædo jugulum*.

Jūgūlum, that part of the neck where the windpipe is. “From *jugum*. Because the yoke is fastened to this part.” Tt. ¶ Al. from *jugo*, *jungo*. As joining the head to the body.

Jūgum, a yoke, joining together the necks of two oxen. Fr. *ζύγον*. Or from *jugo*, *jungo*. Hence a yoke of oxen; a pair. And the yoke of slavery or thralldom. Also, a machine under which vanquished enemies were made to pass, consisting of two perpendicular stakes joined by a horizontal one. Hence, from the same transverse form, a frame for supporting vines, and the beam on which weavers turn their web. And, (like *ζύγον*) the beam of a balance, and the bench or seat of rowers. Also, the ridge or top of a mountain. Perhaps from its continuity. (See *Jūgis*.) “Præcipuè dici videtur de CONTINUO montis cacumine.” F. Or from several hills running on in continuity. Or, *jugum* is the same as *Jugulum*, and so we may compare Gr. *δειρή*, the neck, and *δειράς*, the summit of a mountain; *λόφος*, a neck and the summit of a mountain.

¹ Al. from *jus habeo*. Al. from *ζαβιῶ*, i. e. *διαβιῶ*, *διαβιάω*. Haigh says: “From *ὑπέω*, to be above.” But *ὑπέω* should rather mean to be under.

Jūlius, July. In honor of C. *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month.

Jūlus, the moss of plants. *Ἰουλος*.

Jūmentum, a beast of burden. Fr. *juvo*, whence *juvamentum*, *jumentum*, like *Adjumentum*. “Quòd nostrum laborem vel onera subvectando vel arando *juvat*,” says Columella. So Virgil of the bull dying from the plague: “Quid labor aut BENEFACTA *juvant*?” ¶ Al. for *jugamentum* fr. *jugo*, to yoke.

Juncus, a bulrush. Fr. *jungo*. Useful in weaving and binding. So Wachter derives Germ. BINTZ, *juncus*, from BINDEN, to bind.¹

Jungo, I join. For *jugo*, (as Frango for Frago) fr. *ζεύγω*, or fr. *ζυγῶ* fut. 2. of *ζεύγω*.

Jūnior, younger. For *juvenior* fr. *juvenis*.

Jūnipèrus, a juniper tree. Fr. *junis*, (whence *junior*) young; and *pario*. “Because it produces its young berries, while the old ones are ripening.” Tt. “Quia perpetuò renascitur.” W.

Jūnius, June. Perhaps in honor of *Junius* Brutus, the first consul. ¶ Al. for *Junonius*. The month sacred to *Juno*. ¶ Al. from the *juniores* who were the body-guard of Romulus. Ovid says: “*Junius* a *juvenum* nomine dictus.”

Jūnix, a heifer. Fr. *juvenis*,

whence *juvenix*, *junix*. Compare *Juvenus*.

Jūno, *Juno*. For *Zuno* (as *Zύγον*, *Jugum*) from *Zàn* or *Zήν*, *Jupiter*. Or rather from *Zανῶ*, *Juno*. Somewhat as *hUmus* from *χαμός*.²

Jūpiter, *Juppiter*, *Jupiter*. From *Ζεὺς πατήρ*, whence *Jupiter* (as *Zύγον*, *Jugum*), *Juppiter* or *Jupiter*. Pythagoras has in the vocative *Ζεῦ πάτερ*. ¶ Or from *Jovis-pater*, (*Jovis* being anciently found in the nominative,) *Joipater*, *Jupiter*, as from *πΟΙνῆ* is *pUnio*. So we find *Neptunus Pater*, *Janus Pater*, &c. Compare *Juglans*.

Jurgo, I sue at law, litigate, dispute, brawl. For *jurigo*, from *jure ago*. So *Litigo* is *Lite-ago*.

Jūro, I swear. Fr. *jus*, *juris*: “Nam, qui *jurat*, religiosè spondet se aliquid, ceu *jus* sit, servaturum.” V. When Cæsar says, “*Juravit*, se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum,” the person who thus swore was bound to consider his oath as a law to himself. The Latins said *jus-jurandum*, *juris-jurandi*.

Jus, *jūris*, law, right, justice. *Jus* is fr. *jussi* from *jubeo*. That which is ORDAINED by laws human or divine. ¶ Al. from *δέος*, right, formed fr. *δέει*, *δεῖ*, it behoves; as from *χρέει* is *χρέος*, debitum. *ΔE* being turned to *J*, somewhat as in *Soldiery* *DI* is pronounced *J*.

¹ Al. from *σχοῖνος*, whence *χοῖνος*, transp. *ἰονχος*, *joncus*, *juncus*.

² “Rudbeck derives it from *Gio* or *Jo*, terra. He says that in Gothic ‘*Jo* och *Juna*’ signifies husband and wife.” *Jamieson*.

Jus, jūris, broth. *Juris* is fr. ζῶρον, which means “pure, unmixed,” but seems rightly supposed by Lennep to have originally meant “fervens, fervidum.” Hence *joris*, (as Ζύγον, Jugum,) and *juris*, as φῶρος, fUris. ¶ Or *jus* is from a word ζέος formed from ζέω, like χρέος, δέος. Cicero has “*Jus FERVENS*,” and Horace “*TEPIDUM jus*.” So Gr. ζωμός, broth, is from ζώω, ζῶμαι, same as ζέω, to boil. ¶ Or fr. ζύσις, fr. ζύω, ζύσω, whence ζύθος, fermented liquor, and ζύμη, leaven. ¶ Al. from the north. “From *jas*, ‘fervor, ebullitio,’ which remains among the Welsh from the ancient language of the Britons, the Germans have *jasen*, ‘effervescere.’” W.¹

Jussum, an order. Fr. *jubeo*, *jubsis*, *jubsum*, softened into *jussi*, *jussum*.

Justitia, justice. Fr. *justus*. As *Malus*, *Malitia*.

Justitium, a total cessation from law proceedings, ordained in a public mourning. Fr. *juris statio*, a standing still of the law. So *Solstitium*.

Justus, just. Fr. *jus*, as *Onus*, *Onustus*. Horace: “*Qui leges juraque servat*.”

Juvenus, a bullock. Fr. *juvenis*, whence *juvenicus*, *juvencus*. ¶ Al. from *juvo*. “*Quia jam juvare ad agrum colendum potest*.” F. See *Jumentum*.

Juvenis, young, youthful. Fr.

juvo. One who is arrived at that time of life which admits of his being of use to his country and to his family and to himself.²

Jūventa, youth. Fr. *juvenis*. As *Senex*, *Senecis*, *Senecta*.

Jūvo, I succour, help, assist. Fr. *ιάω*, (whence *ιάομαι*) I cure, remedy. Horace: “*Qui salutari juvat arte fessos*.” Pliny: “*Graveolentiam halitūs butyrum efficacissimè juvat*,” remedies. Hence *jao*, *jaVo* (as *V* is added in *Lavo*), whence *juvo*, as *χαμύς*, *hUmus*; and as vice versâ *cAnis* from *κῆνός*. *Juvo* is also, to please, delight, amuse. “*Quia, quæ prosunt, eadem ferè voluptati sunt*,” says Forcellini. *ΐαίνω* (which is from *ιάω*) is to gladden and delight. ¶ Haigh: “Fr. *ζοφῶω*, *ζοφῶ*, to obscure, to shade, metaph. to protect.” Hence *jopho*, (as *Ζύγον*, *Jugum*), *jovo*, (as *νίΦος*, *niVis*), then *juvo*.³

Juxta, immediately upon, hard by, near. Also, nearly alike, equally. Also, agreeably with or according to something else, as being nearly like it. Fr. *jugo*, (whence *jungo*), *juxi*, *juxtum*, like *Mixtum*. As joining on with. Butler: “When we say, *Sepultus est juxta viam Appiam*, the real expression is, *A parte junctâ ad viam Appiam*.”

² “*Guicharto dici videtur quasi juvenis a juba, quasi Comatus; vel quasi jupenis ab ὑπῆνη, barba; unde ὑπνηήτης, juvenis.*” V.

³ Some refer *juvo* to *Jovis*. *Quia, qui juvat, ille est quasi Jupiter ei quem juvat.* ¶ Al. from *χύω*, whence *chuVo*, *juvo*. Homer has *Ἐχύθη θυμὸς*, His soul was poured out in joy.

¹ “Fr. *jus*. Because it was distributed in families (per *justas* portiones) in equal portions.” Tt. That is, *ex juce*.

Iynx, a wag-tail. Ἰυγξ.

L.

Lābārum: See Appendix.

Labdācismus, a fault in speech, when the L (i. e. λάβδα same as λάμβδα) is repeated too often. Λαβδακισμός.

Lābĕfācio, I make to totter.

Labare facio.

Lābellum, a little lip. Fr. *labrum*, as Flagrum, Flagellum.

Lābeo, blobberlipped. One whose (*labia*) lips are bigger than usual. So Capito from *Capitis*.

Lābes, a great downfall or sinking of the ground as in earthquakes. Any great ruin, destruction, damage. So a pestilence. From *lābor*, to fall; as *Cædo*, *Cædes*. That is, *lappus*, *casus*. Virgil: “*Stellas præcipites cælo labi*.” Also, a blemish, spot, blot. Forcellini defines *labes* “*casus, ruina, vitium quodlibet quo res de suo statu labitur, DEFORMATURQUE et corrumpitur*.” Some explain *labes* in the latter sense of a spot or stain which (*labitur*) falls on a garment.

Lābium, a lip. Fr. λαβέω or λαβῶ, to take hold of. As we take hold of food, of a glass, &c. with the lips.¹

Lābo, I totter, am ready to fall; I waver, hesitate. Soft for *blabo* fr. βλαβῶ fut. 2. of

βλάπτω, to maim or hurt a person's feet so that he cannot go on, to make to err, to trip. Homer: Αἴας μὲν ὄλισθε θέων, βλάψεν γὰρ Ἀθήνη. B dropt, as T in *Lātus* from *Tλατός*. ¶ Al. from σφαλῶ, fut. of σφάλλω, I rendering tottering or unsteady. Hence *phalo*, (as Σφάλλω, Fallo,) transp. *lapho*, (as Μορφά, Forma,) and *labo*, as ἀμφο, amBo.

Lābor, I falter, err; I fall, fall down; glide, as a stream, i. e. fall down the channel. Apparently of the same origin as *labo*.²

Lābor, toil, labor. Fr. λαβέω, λαβῶ, to undertake. As Xenophon uses λαμβάνειν ἔργον, suscipere opus. ¶ Al. from *labo*. Quo membra et genua *labant*. Or rather it means properly that tiredness and fatigue incident on constant slipping or tripping.

Lābos, the same as *labor*. As *Arbos*, *Arbor*.

Lābōsus, laborious. Fr. *labos*.

Lābrum, a lip. See *Labium*. Hence the extremity, edge, or brink of anything. Also, any large open vessel. “*Diductas habens oras; et in exteriorem partem, in modum labororum, repandas*.” F. Others suppose it in this sense to be put for *lavabrum*, a bathing-tub, fr. *lavo*.

Lābrusca: See Appendix.

Laburnum: See Appendix.

Lābyrinthus, a labyrinth. Λαβύρινθος.

¹ Quayle notices Celt. *libar*.

² Germ. *lauffen* is to flow.

Lac, lactis, milk. *Lactis* is contracted from γάλακτος.

Lacca, —————

Lăcer, torn, rent, lacerated; maimed, mangled. Fr. λακίς, a rent; or λακέω, λακῶ, I rend.

Lăcerna: See Appendix.

Lăcĕro, I tear. Fr. *lacer*, *lacera*.

Lăcerta, *Lăcertus*: See Appendix.

Lăcertōsus, brawny, sinewy, muscular. Fr. *lacertus*, the sinewy part of the arm. Cicero: "O *lacertorum tori*."

Lăcertus, —————

Lăcesso, I rouse, stimulate, invite, challenge, provoke, irritate; I importune, i. e. provoke by my importunity. Fr. *lacio*, as *Facio*, *Facesso*; *Capio*, *Capesso*. *Lacio* seems here to be from λακίω i. e. λακίσω fut. of λακίζω, to rend, and hence torment, harass, like "lacero." *Lacio* is here however usually taken in its common sense, I attract, allure, invite, &c. ¶ Al. from *lacero*.

Lăchănĭzo, I am soft, weak or faint. That is, λαχανίζω, from λάχανον. "Quid enim OLERE mollius et languidius?" asks a Delphin Editor.

Lăchănum, eatable herbs. Λάχανον.

Lăchĕsis, one of the Fates. Λάχαισις.

Lăcĭnia, the lappel, flap, or fringe of a garment. Also, the border or hem of a garment. Apuleius often uses it for the whole garment. "Propriè de fimbriis seu SEGMENTIS quæ ad oram vestis assuuntur, et

alterum ab altero DIVISA pendent. A λακίς, scissura." F. Or fr. λακίς, whence *lacino* and *lancino*. Pliny has: "Porrum et allium ferunt in *laciniis* colligatum." From which Forcellini concludes "RESECTAM et SEPARATAM particulam *laciniam* dici posse."

Lăcĭniōsus, full of (*laciniæ*) borders, plaits, or folds; crumpled, jagged. Also, impeded; properly applied to persons impeded in their walk by the flaps and folds of their garments.

Lăcio, (whence *Elicio*, *Allicio*, &c.) I draw, attract, allure, invite. Lucretius: "Quæ *lacere* in fraudem possent." Fr. ἔλκω or ἐλκῶ, transp. λέκω, and λεκῶ, whence *lecio*, (as from ἌΡπῶ is RἈπιο,) then *lacio*, as mAneo from μEnω or μEnέω. ¶ Al. from λακίω fut. of λακίζω which Hesychius explains (inter alia) θωπεύω, to flatter, wheedle. But the sense of wheedling is derived from that of drawing. ¶ "From Hebr. LKH, to allure." V. "Germ. *locken*, Belg. *locken* and *lacken* are to allure." W.

Lăcrĭma, *Lăcrĭma*, a tear. Soft for *dacryma*, fr. δάκρυμα, a weeping.

Lăctāria, spurge or milkweed. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*. From its milky juice.

Lăcteōlus, white as milk. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*.

Lactes, the small guts, chitterlings. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*. "From their milky color. Or because they are as sweet as milk. Or because in them the food turns into a milky

moisture." Thus Forcellini, who had just before explained them "tenuiora intestina in animalibus, lacteo pingui obducta, mollia." Priscian says they are called in Greek γαλακτίδες fr. γάλα, γάλακτος.

Lacto, I give milk; I suck milk. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*.

Lacto, I allure, wheedle. Fr. *lacio*, *lacidum*, *lactum*. Compare *Delecto*.

Lactūca, a lettuce. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*. "From the milky juice which exudes upon its being wounded." Tt.¹ So *Caduca*.

Lăcūna, a ditch, pool; also, any small chasm, cavity or hole: also, a want or defect, from the notion of a chasm or vacuum. Fr. *lacus*, or Gr. λάκος whence *lacus*.

Lăcūnar, the empty space left in ceilings between the different beams to be ornamented; a carved or fretted ceiling. From the (*lacunæ*) chasms between the beams.

Lăcūno, I fret or frit, variegate with (*lacunis*) hollows.

Lăcus, a lake, meer, cistern, font, receptacle of waters; any receptacle, as a vat into which the wine runs after it is pressed, an oil-cooler, a corn-bin, &c. Also, the same as *Lacunar*. Fr. λάκος and λάκκος, translated by *Donnegan* "a hollow, pit or cistern where water is contained; a tank; a pit for containing oil,

grain, pulse, &c." Some refer to λακίς, "fissura," which is perhaps allied to λάκος.² "*Lache*, (Germ.), Welsh *llwch*, Engl. *lake*. *Lache* is also an incision, a gap caused by incision." W.

Lădo, I hurt, harm. Fr. λαῖδῶ Doric of ληῖδῶ, fut. 2. of ληῖζω, I devastate, ravage, whence ληῖς, ληῖδός, Dor. λαῖς, λαῖδός, prey, booty.³

Lăna, an upper robe or mantle. For *chlăna* fr. χλαῖνα.

Lăta, public grounds. Λάιτα and λαῖτα.

Lătitia, joy. Fr. *lătus*. As *Mœstus*, *Mœstitia*.

Lătus, joyful, mirthful, cheerful. For *dătus* (as *Licet* for *Dicet*) fr. δαῖς, δαιτός, a feast, entertainment. From the festivity and mirth of banquets.

Barnes translates εὔδειπνοι δαῖτες in *Euripides* "ΛÆΤΑ convivă."

¶ Al. from γελαῖω, (considered the same as γελάω,) to laugh; pf. γεγέλαιται, γέλαιται, whence *lătus*, as *Lactis* from Γάλακτος.

¶ Al. from λαῖω, (considered the same as λάω and λαύω), to enjoy; pf. λέλαιται. ¶ Al. from the North. Germ. *gelächter*, Anglo-Sax. *hleahctor*, is laughter. Anglo-Sax. *glăd*⁴ is glad.

Lăvis: See *Lēvis*.

Lăvus, left, on the left. Fr. λαῖδός, λαῖ Vός, as δῖς, οVis. "And

² Λάκος however may be referred to λέλακα pf. of λάω, I receive.

³ Al. from δηλέω, transp. ληδέω, ληδῶ, I plunder, lay waste, injure. But why Æ in *lădo*? ¶ Al. from λοιδην fr. λοιώ, I hurt; whence λοιμύς, λοιγός, λοιδορός. But we should thus have had *lădo*.

⁴ Wachter in *Glat*.

¹ Wachter derives *lactuca* from Germ. *lattich*, lettuce; and this fr. *letten*, to let, hinder: "Quia refrigeratrix est, et Veneri maximè adversa, ut Plinius docet."

because the left hand is slower and duller in action than the right, *lævus* is slow, foolish, silly, infatuated." F. *Lævus* is used, in reference to omens, in the opposite senses of prosperous and adverse; for which various reasons have been assigned.

Lăgănum, a thin cake made of fine flour, oil, &c. *Λάγανον*.

Lăgēna, *Lăgūna*, a flagon, flask. *Λάγηνος*, *λάγυνος*.

Lăgēos: See Appendix.

Lăgōis, a sea hare, a kind of fish. *Λαγωίς*.

Lăgōpus, a bird called the white partridge. *Λαγώπους*.

Lăicus, belonging to the laity. *Λαιικός*.

Lălītio, the foal of a wild ass. Pliny seems to suppose it an African word: "Pullis eorum Africa gloriatur quos *lalisiones* appellant." ¹

Lallo, I sing lalla or lullaby as a nurse to a child. "From the easy pronunciation of L by children." F. Or from the sound *lal lal*. The Germ. *lallen* is translated by Wachter "corruptè et impeditè loqui, ut solent pueri." *Λαλώ* is to prattle or talk.

Lāma, a slough, bog, ditch. Fr. *ἀλάομαι*, I err, I stumble; pp. *ἤλημαι*, Dor. *ἄλαμαι*, whence

lama, as Rura from *Ἄρουρα*. Or from *ἀλῆμα*, Dor. *ἄλαμα*, a wandering. ¶ Al. from *λεῖμαξ*, a moist meadow; whence *λήιμαξ*, Dor. *λάμμαξ*. ¶ Al. from *λήμμα*, Dor. *λάμμα*, from *λήβω*, to intercept, seize. ¶ Al. from *λάμος*, a large cavity: "vorago viarum," says Ainsworth.

Lambēro, —

Lambo, I lick. For *labo* (as Cumbo for Cubo) fr. *λαβῶ* fut. 2. of *λάπτω*, I lap up. ¶ Al. for *λαβέω*, *λαβῶ*, I take, specially with my lip, which is hence called Labrum. ¶ The old Germ. was *labben*, allied to our word *To lap*.

Lāmella, a thin (*lamina*) plate of metal. For *laminella*.

Lāmentum, a lamentation. Fr. *lacrymor*, I weep, lament, whence *lacrymamentum*, (as from *Atro* is *Atramentum*), and by contraction *lacrymentum*, *lamentum*. ¶ Al. from *κλαῦμα*, a weeping; whence *clamen*, *lamen*, *lamentum*. As *Momen* and *Momentum*.

Lāmīa, a sorceress. *Λαμία*.

Lāmīna, a plate of metal, &c. Fr. *ἠλαμένη*, driven or beaten out. Plutarch has *λεπτῶς ἠηλαμένον σιδηρον*.

Lampus, a torch; a fiery meteor. *Λαμπάς*.

Lāmŷrus, a sea-lizard. Forcellini quotes Gr. *λάμυρος* as synonymous.

Lāna, wool; down. Fr. *λήνος*, Dor. *λᾶνος*.

Lancea, a lance, spear. "Lanze Germ., *lancç* Armor.,

¹ "Martial says: *Cum tener est onager solaque lalisio matre Pascitur, hoc infans, sed breve nomen habet*. Hence, since *ἄλαλος* corresponds to *infans*, whence *ἀλαλίξω*, *infans sum*, from *ἀλαλίξων* might come (by dropping A, as Rura from *Ἄρουρα*), *lalisio*." V.

langa Irish, *lance* French, Gr. λόγχη, Lat. *lancea*." W.¹

Lancino, I tear, mangle. Fr. λακιά fut. of λακίζω; whence *lacio*, *lacino*, *lancino*, as N is added in Frango, Pango. ¶ Al. from *lancea*.²

Langueo, I droop, faint, languish. Fr. λαγγεύω or λαγγέω, I am remiss, am timid or indolent. ¶ Or fr. λήγω, Dor. λᾶγω, I cease, leave off; whence *lageo*, *langeo*, as N is added in Pango, Frango.

Lanio, I tear or cut in pieces. From Celt. *llain*, a sword. See *Lanista*. ¶ Al. from λᾶνός, wool, whence λᾶνίζω, (fut. λανίσω, λανιῶ,) to divide wool, and thence to divide generally. But A should thus be long.³

Lanista, a trainer of gladia-

¹ Wachter: "A word left by the Celts, and thence transferred to other languages.] Varro says that it is not a Latin but a Spanish word. He says 'Spanish,' because it was used by the Celtiberians. The thing and its name were known of old not only to the Spanish Celts, but to the Gallic, British, and German Celts. The Armorics preserve its root in *lança*, to dart, the French in *lancer*, and the Spanish in *lanza*." However, these last verbs might have been formed from the substantives, as *Jaculor* from *Jaculum*. As *λοῖω* formerly existed (as is asserted by Blomfield, and as is manifest from *λοιγός*, *λοιμός*, &c.) in the sense of hurting or destroying, I imagine that *λόω* (which is the same in fact as *λύω*), produced *λοῖω*, and that *λέλοκα* perfect of *λόω* produced *λόκη*, *λόκη*, *λόγχη*. If so, the Greek word is the root of all the rest. A change was made somewhere. Why should the Greeks have put O for A, any more than the Celts should have put A for O?

² "Al. from *lanx*, *lancis*. As first signifying to divide or distribute, then to tear in pieces." F.

³ Haigh refers *lanio* to *lanius*; and this to "λάϊνος, (λάϊνος,) stony, cruel."

tors. "From Celt. *llain*, a sword, so as to mean 'præfectus gladiatorum;' and not à *laniando*, as they commonly and foolishly say." W. It is pronounced to be a Tuscan word by Isidorus.

Lānius, a butcher. Quōd concidit *laniatque* pecudes.

Lānūgo, the soft wool or gossamer on fruits, leaves, &c.; the down on the face; the down on young birds. Fr. *lana*. So *Salsus*, *Salsugo*.

Lanx, *lancis*, a broad plate, platter. Hence *lances* are the scales of a balance. As *τάλαντον*, a scale, is from *τετάλανται* pf. pass. of a verb *ταλαίνω*, same as *ταλάω*, to support; so from *τετάλαγκα*, pf. act. of *ταλαίνω*, might be a word *τάλαγξ*, *τάλαγχος*, which might have been shortened to *lanx*, *lancis*, as *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*, *Laxo* from *Χαλαξῶ*. ¶ Al. from *λέλαγκα* pf. of a verb *λαίνω*⁴ formed fr. *λάω*, (as *ταλαίνω* above from *ταλάω*, *βαίνω* from *βάω*,) whence *λαβῶ*, to take, or to hold, contain. ¶ Al. from Germ. *plank*, a plank or thick strong board. P dropped, as in *Latus* from *Πλατύς*.

Lāpāthum, *Lāpāthus*, a kind of sorrel. *Λάπαθον*.

Lāpillus, a little stone. For *lapidillus* fr. *lapis*, *lupidis*.

⁴ These supposed words are not to be rejected with disdain. From *λάω* seems to have come a verb *λαίρω*, (as from *ψάω* is *ψαίρω*), from whose perfect *λέλαρκα* seems to have flowed *λάρκος*, a basket. From the same verb *λαίρω*, or *λάρνυμι*, seems also to have come *λάρναξ*, a coffer, box.

Lāpio, I petrify. That is, I make into a (*lapis*) stone.

Lāpis, a stone. Fr. *λαῖα*, whence *lais*, *lapis*. So from *δαῖς*, *δαῖς* is *daPis*. V is commonly inserted, which is allied to B, PH, and P.

Lappa, a bur, a kind of thistle. For *labba* fr. *λαβέω*, *λαβῶ*, to lay hold of. "From its seizing the garments of passengers." Tt. *Λαβῶ*, *labiva*, (as *Cado*, *Cadiva*,) *labva*, *labba*, *lappa*.

Lapsāna, a kind of colewort. *Λαψάνη*, *λαμψάνη*.

Lapsus, a slipping, trip. Fr. *labor*, *labsum*, *lapsum*.

Lāquear, the roof of a house or chamber, fretted into raised work. For *lacuar* of the same origin as *lacunar*, which see.

Lāqueus, a noose, halter, snare, trap. Also, a fraud, artifice. Fr. *λυγῶω*, to bind, tie. *Υ* into A, as *cAnis* from *κῆνος*; and *Γ* into QU, as *loQUor* from *λόγος*. ¶ Al. for *laceus* from *lacio*, to draw, used like *Adduco*, to draw tight. Or *lacio* is to allure, and so ensnare, irretio. ¶ Tooke: "*Laqueus* is the past participle *lacc* or *laccg* of the Anglo-Sax. *læccean*, *læcgan*, to seize." Wachter refers to Germ. *lagen* and Gr. *λοχᾶν*, to lay snares. Vossius to Hebr. *lakah* or *laquah*, to take.

Lar, *Lāris*: See Appendix.

Lardum, bacon. For *lari-dum*.

Largior, I grant (*largè*) largely, I lavish, give, grant, permit.

Largus, large, extensive, copi-

ous. Fr. *λάω*, whence *λαίρω*,¹ to take, hold; pf. *λέλαρκα*, whence a word *λαρκός*, *larcus* and *largus*, like *Capax* from *Capio*. So from *λάω*, *λαύω*, was *λαῦρος*, *capax*. ¶ Al. from *λαῦρος*, whence *lauricus*, (as *Tetrus*, *Tetricus*; *Unus*, *Unicus*,) *lauricus*, *larcus*, *largus*. ¶ Al. from *λάεργος*, of much effect or avail.

Lārīdum, ———

Lārix, the larch-tree. *Λάριξ*.

Larva: See Appendix.

Lāsānum, a chamberpot. *Λάσανον*.

Lascīvus, frolicsome, frisky, wanton, petulant, lascivious. For *laccessivus* fr. *laccesso*. As *Cado*, *Cadivus*. Hence *lascivus*, *lascivus*. "Quia sine ullâ causâ *laccessere* alios solet." F.²

Lāser, the juice of the herb *laserpitium*, of which it appears to be a contraction.

Lāserpitium, laserwort or masterwort. From *lac* and *sirpe*, whence *lac-sirpicum*, *lacsirpitium* and by corruption *laserpitium*.

Lassus, weary, tired. Fr. *lacio*, (See *Laccesso*,) to torment, harass, "cut up." From *lacio*, *laci*, *laccum* is *lassum* (as *Patient*, *Passum*) and *lassus*.³ ¶ Al. from *κεχάλασσαι*, (*χάλασσαι*,) pp. of *χαλάω*, to relax, make languid. *Χα* dropt, as in *Laxo*

¹ Like *ψάω*, *ψαίρω*. *Λαίρω* certainly existed, and produced *λάριος*, *λάριναξ*, *λάριναξ*.

² Haigh: "Fr. *λεσχαῖος*, *λεσχαῖφος*, an idle prattler."

³ Vossius takes *lacio* in the sense of *elicio*, and supposes *lassus* to be primarily said of cows "cūm diu nimis *laciuntur*."

from Χαλαξῶ. ¶ Al. for *laxus* fr. *laxo*. As Assis was said for Axis.

Lastaurus, effeminate, licentious. Λάσταυρος.

Lätēbra, a hiding-place, den, &c. Fr. *lateo*. As Scateo, Scatebra.

Läteo, I lie hid, lurk; I lie hid from the world, live a private life. Hoc *latet* me, This escapes me, I am ignorant of it. Fr. λαθέω, (whence λαθητικός), same as λήθω, λανθάνω. Compare puTeo from πύθω or πυθέω.

Läter, a brick or tile; an ingot of gold, being in its form. Fr. πλατύς, flat; or wide, broad: as some derive it (à *latá* formâ) from its wide form, but wrongly, as A in *latus* (wide) is long. H is dropped in *later*, as in *Latus* (wide) which some refer to Πλατός. ¶ Al. from πλαττω, to figure, form.

Lätercŭlum, a register, note-book. From its form which was oblong like a (*laterculus* coctilis) brick.

Lätercŭlus, a biscuit shaped like a (*laterculus*) brick. Fr. *later*.

Lätērensis, a yeoman of the guard. As staying (à *latere*) by the side of his Prince.

Läterna, a lantern. "Quia in eâ *latet* ignis." Though, as Forcellini adds, A in *lateo* is short. Some on the other hand derive *Lŭcerna* from *Lŭceo*. Or say that *laterna* is for *latiterna*, (*läiterna*), from *latito*. ¶ Or *laterna* may be fr. λήθω, to lie hid, Dor. λᾶθω. T for TH, as in laTeo from λαθέω.

Lätex, spring-water, running-water; any water or liquor. So *latex* Lyæus is wine. Fr. *lateo*. From its being concealed within the veins of the earth. ¶ Or from λάταξ, the remnant of wine flung into a vessel or on the ground in a game called the κότταβος; or fr. λαταγή, the noise made by its fall. Lennep translates λάταξ, "strepitus liquoris delabentis."

Lätibŭlum, a lurking-place. Fr. *lateo*.

Lätŭto, I lurk. Fr. *lateo*, *latitum*.

Latrīna, a private bath. For *lavatrīna*, as Tondeo, Tonsum, Tonstrīna.

Lätŕīna, a privy. Fr. *lateo*, *latitum*, whence *latitrīna*, *latrīna*. See *Latrina* above. From its being in an obscure or retired situation. So Schleusner explains ἀφεδρών "latrīna, cloaca, LOCUS SECRETUS in quo homo ventrem exonerat." The Greek ἀποπατέω, to go away from the path, is used for going aside to evacuate the bowels. Scheide: "Locus *latendi*, quo abduunt se homines, quo lumen conditur."

Lätro,¹ I bark. From ὑλακτῆρ, ὑλακτῆρος, (ὑλακτρός, ὑλακτρός), one that barks. U omitted, as A is omitted in *Rura*, *Rarus*, E in *Lamina*, *Ruber*, O in *Ramus*, *Dentes*.²

¹ "A in *latro* is very rarely shortened by the Poets." F.

² Al. from λατράζω, explained by Hesychius βαρβαρίζω, I speak in a barbarous jargon-like manner. ¶ "A λατρεύω,

Latro, ōnis, a soldier of the Prince's body-guard. For *latero*, fr. *latus*, *lateris*. From guarding his side. ¶ Or fr. *λάτρον*, wages for service.

Lātro, a marauder, one of a banditti. Also, a highwayman. Wachter: "*Lotter*, (Germ.) *latro*. A Celtic word, which derived its origin from *lladd*, to kill. Hence *latro*." Quayle mentions Celt. *ladran*. ¶ Al. from *λάτρον*, wages for service. Festus says: "Quod a *latere* adoriuntur. Vel quod *latenter* insidiantur." Here Dacier remarks: "Frustra. Obsessores viarum *latrones* dicti, quia id milites CONDUCTITII factitabant, qui *latrones* propriè dicti sunt."

Lātro, a chessman. As being a soldier on the chess-board.

Lātrōcīnium, robbery. Also, the game of chess. Fr. *latro*. As *Tiro*, *Tirocinium*.

Lātruncūlus, a chessman. See the last *Latro*.

Lātus, borne, supported. Soft for *tlatus* fr. *τηλτός*, Dor. *τλατός*, sustained. Euripides: *Δουλείας τᾶς οὐ τλατᾶς, τᾶς οὐ φερτᾶς*.¹

Lātus, broad, wide. Fr. *πλατύς*. But A in *πλατύς* is short. ¶ Or from *latus*, i. e. *dilatatus*. As *εὐρύς* is broad fr. *ἔρω*, to draw, i. e., to draw out. So *ἡνεκῆς*, *διηνεκῆς*, are "ex-

tended in breadth" from *ἐνέκω*, (whence *ἡνεκα*,) to carry. ¶ Or from *ελατός*, driven out wide. But here also A is short.

Lātus, the side. Fr. *πλάτος*, breadth. So *εὐράξ* is sideways, fr. *εὐρύς*, broad. See *Lātus*, "wide." ¶ Al. from *lateo*. "Quia *latet* sub axillis." V.

Lāvācrum, a bath. Fr. *lavatum*, as *Sepultum*, *Sepulcrum*.

Laudo, I praise. Fr. *laus*, *laudis*.

Lāverna, a Goddess in whose care robbers were thought to be. For *laberna* fr. *λαβέω*, *λαβῶ*, to seize. As *Caverna*, *Laterna*, *Lucerna*. ¶ Al. from *λάφυρον*, a spoil; whence *λαφυρίνη*, pertaining to spoils; whence *λαφύρηνη*, *laburna*, as *ἄμφο*, *ambo*. ¶ Al. from *lavo*, *elavo*, I wash clean from a thing, strip a man of his goods. As *Lateo*, *Laterna*.

Lāvo, I wash, rinse. For *lao*, (as *οἷς*, *οἷς*,) for *loo*, fr. *λούω*, whence *luo*, *diluo*. Or *λάω* may have existed in this sense, as *λάω*, *λέω*, *λίω*, *λόω*, *λύω*, seem all² to have meant to loosen or dissolve, whence the meaning of to wash, i. e. to LOOSEN from dirt.

Laurus: See Appendix.

Laus, *laudis*, praise. Fr. *λαός*, (*laïus*, *laus*,) the people. As given by the people, i. e. popular applause. Or as ad-

famulor. Quod canes faciunt *latrando*." Ainsv.

¹ Jones carries us to India: "The Indian root *la*, to bring, has produced *lao*, *latum*, the adopted supine of *Fero*."

² For fr. *λάω*, is *lāas*, a pebble, as rubbed or dissolved by the sea; fr. *λέω* is *λεῖος*, smooth, i. e. rubbed; fr. *λίω* (a. 1. p. *ἐλίθην*) is *λίθος*, a stone; fr. *λόω* is *λούω*, to wash; and *λύω* is to dissolve generally.

dressed to or spoken before the people. As a Panegyric is from *Πανήγυρις*, an assembly of the people. ¶ Or from *λάω*, *λαύω*, to speak. As *φήμη*, fame, from *φάω*, *πέφημαι*, to speak. And *Αἶνος*, praise, is from *Αἶνος*, a discourse. ¶ But Tooke is vehement against these derivations: “The Anglo-Sax. *loos* or *los* is evidently the past participle of *hlisan*, to celebrate. As *laus* also is. Of which had the Latin Etymologists been aware, they never would by such childish allusions have endeavoured to derive it from *λαός*, or *λάω*, or from *λαύω*, I enjoy.”¹

Lausus, a lamentation. Fr. *κλαῦσις*. But the word is disputed.

Lautia, presents to foreign ambassadors. Fr. *lautus*, elegant, sumptuous. ¶ Al. for *dautia*. Festus has: “*Dautia*, quæ *lautia* dicimus.” *Dautia* for *dotia* from a supposed word *δώτια*, gifts. The change of AU to O is common, but not vice versâ. AUrichalchum is however from *Ῥορείχαλκος*, and Aurea for Orea. See *Laurus*.

Lautitia, elegance. Fr. *lautus*, as *Lætus*, *Lætitia*.

Lautiŭlæ, hot baths. Fr. *lavo*, *lautum*.

Lautiŭmia, *Lãtõmia*, stone-quarries. Hence a gaol. Fr. *λαοτομῆαι*² and *λατομῆαι*.

Lautus, washed, clean, dress-

ed; nice, neat, elegant, sumptuous; nice, dainty, delicate. The opulent Romans were wont to bathe very frequently. Fr. *lavo*, *lavatus*, *lavtus*, *lautus*, as *Aviceps*, *Avceps*, *Auceps*.

Laxo, I loosen, relax; I dilate, expand; I lengthen, prolong; I loosen from toil, refresh. Fr. *χαλάω*, I loosen; fut. *χαλάσω*, Æol. *χαλαξῶ*, whence *laxo*, as from *Γάλακτος* is *Lactis*. ¶ Al. from *λήξω*, Dor. *λάξω*, fut. of *λήγω*, I leave off.³

Laxus, loose, &c. Fr. *laxo*.

Lea, a lioness. Fr. *leo*.

Leæna, a lioness. *Λέαινα*.

Lēbes, a kettle. *Λέβης*.

Lectīca, a litter, sedan. Fr. *lectus*, as *Amica* from *Amo*.

Lecto, I read often. Fr. *lego*, *legitum*, *legtum*, *lectum*.

Lectus, a bed or couch. Fr. *λέλεκται* (whence *λέκτρον*) pf. of *λέγομαι*, to lie down. ¶ Al. from *λέκτρον*. As some derive *Artus* from *Ἄρθρον*. ¶ Al. from *lego* (i. e. *colligo*), *lectum*. “*A collectis foliis ad cubitandum*,” says Festus.

Lēcŷthus, an oil-cruet. *Λήκυθος*.

Lēgātum, a legacy. Fr. *lego*, *atum*.

Lēgātus, an ambassador; a deputy of the Emperor in war. Fr. *lego*, *atum*, I depute.

Lēgŷo, a legion, body of soldiers. Varro: “*Quodd milites in delectu leguntur*.”

Lēgŷŷimus, lawful. Fr. *lex*, *legis*. As *Maris*, *Maritimus*.

¹ Wachter (in *Lauten*) seems to refer *laus* to *κλέος*. ¶ Haigh: “From *γλωττα*, the tongue, discourse.”

² As *λαοξῶος*, &c.

³ “The Welsh *llac* is *laxus*.” W.

Lēgo, avi, I send or depute as an ambassador or as my deputy or lieutenant. Fr. λέγω, I choose, select. But E in *lego* is long. ¶ Or fr. *lex, legis*. *Lego* is properly said of those who are publicly commissioned, or commissioned (per *legem*) by law. Νομίζω is to establish (νόμος) by law. ¶ “From Hebr. LACH, he commissioned, sent.” V. ¶ Or from Germ. *legen*, explained by Wachter “constituere, disponere, ordinare.”

Lēgo, I leave by will, bequeath. Fr. *lego*, I send or depute, and so I consign or intrust to. Plautus: “Quin potius quod *legatum* est tibi negotium, id curas?” ¶ Or *lego* is, I give (per *legem*) by law.

Lēgo, is, I gather, cull, collect. λέγω. Also, I follow, trace, as in *Lego vestigia*. That is, I pick them up as it were, or I act like those who pick up things from the ground in a consecutive order. “Quasi in modum e terrâ *legentis* quippiam.” F. We say, somewhat similarly perhaps, To pick one’s way. Also, I pass on by or in a direction parallel to, as in *Lego oram*. From the same notion of tracing. So it means to pass over, go through. Ovid: “Æquoraque *Afra legit*.” Forcellini explains it here: “Ut qui poma *legunt*, huc illuc discurrunt *colligendi* studio.” Also, I run over, read, peruse. That is, *lego* or *colligo* literas et verba: I pick up letters and put them together. Also, I read

commentaries aloud to scholars, explain, illustrate. Also, I descry, survey. Virgil: “Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine possit Adversos *legere*, et venientum discere vultus.” That is, pick them out, single them out. “Percurro oculis, quasi qui scripta *legit*,” says Forcellini. Also, I steal. “Quasi clam *colligo*.” F. Also, I choose, select, i. e. *lego* ex aliis, *seligo*. It was the office of the Censors “*legere* Senatium,” to review the Senate, to inspect the characters of the old and to choose new members. This sense follows from those just preceding. Or *lego* is here λέγω, I count, reckon up.

Legulæ aurium: See Appendix.

Lēgūleius, one acquainted only with the little niceties of law, a pettifogger. Fr. *legula*, fr. *lex, legis*.

Lēgūlus, a gatherer of grapes or olives. Fr. *lego*.

Lēgūmen, all kinds of pulse, as peas, beans, vetches, &c. From *lego*. As being usually gathered by the hand, and not cut. Nicander: “*Ἄνευ δρεπάνοιο λέγονται Ὀσπρια χεδροπά τ’ ἄλλα*.”

Leiostrea, a muscle with a smooth shell. Λειόστρεον.

Lēma, a white humor in the eye. Λήμη.

Lembus, a pinnace, skiff. Λέμβος.

Lemma, ātis, a subject, argument, title; a proposition. Ἀῆμμα.

Lemniscus, a fillet or ribband,

a silken string; a roll of liut put into wounds. *Λημνίσκος*.

Lēmūres: See Appendix.

Lēna, a procuress. Fr. *leno*. As *Lea* from *Leo*.

Lēnis, a kind of vessel. Fr. *ληνός*, a wine-vat.

Lēnis, smooth, soft; gentle, mild. Fr. *λεῖος*, for *leīs*. So *saNus* fr. *σάος*. ¶ Or from *λῆνος*, wool. From its softness.

Lēno, a pimp, pander. Fr. *lenio*. Priscian: "Quodd mentes *delinendo* seducit." Cicero: "Animum adolescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa ætas capi ac *deliniri* potest."

Lēnōcīnium, the trade or art of a pimp; enticement. Fr. *leno*. As *Tiro*, *Tirocinium*.

Lens, *lendis*,——

Lens, *lentis*, a lentile. "A *lentore*. From their glutinous quality." Tt. "Quodd humida et *lenta* sit," says Isidorus.¹

Lentīcula, a small lentil. Fr. *lens*, *lentis*. Also, the same as *Lentigo*. Also, some vessel. Celsus: "In vasa fictilia (quas a similitudine *lenticulas* vocant) aqua conjicitur."

Lentīgo, a freckly or scurfy eruption on the skin, freckle, pimple. Fr. *lens*, *lentis*. From its likeness to lentile seed. So *φακός* is both a lentile and a freckle.

Lentiscus, the mastich-tree or lentisck. "From *lentesco*, to become clammy. So called

from the gumminess of its juice." Tt. "Quodd arbor *lentescat*, dum resinam i. e. mastichen fundit." F.

Lento, I bend, ply. Hence *lento* remos, I ply the oars, I row. "Impulsu enim remi flectuntur." F. *Lento* is fr. *lentus*, pliant.

Lentus, soft, pliant, flexible, limber; of a soft or mild temper, placid, calm, unruffled; and hence, heedless, careless, reckless; as also, apathetic, unmoved, cold, dull, heavy, slow. Cicero: "*Lentus* in dicendo, et pæne frigidus." *Lentus* is also, clammy, sticky, tenacious, which senses seem the reverse of soft and flexible. It seems properly here to mean, dull or slow in being moved, heavy and thick, immoveable. *Lentus* is for *lenitus* fr. *lenio*, I soften.

Lēnuncūlus, a young *leno*. Also, a skiff. Fr. *lenis*, the same.

Leo, a lion. *Λέων*.

Leo, *levi*, I anoint, smear, daub; I bemire. Fr. *λειώω*, *λειῶ*, I smooth, render smooth. "Quia unguento aliquid *levigatur*, factum est ut *leo* significarit UNGO." V. So Linio, says Jones, "is fr. *λειαίνω*, i. e. to soften by ointment." Hesychius: *Λειαίνεται λειούται, ἐξ αλειφεται*.

Lēopardus, a leopard. Fr. *λεοπάρδαλις*. Or fr. *leo* and *pardus*.

Lēpas, a shell-fish. *Λεπάς*.

Lēpidus, smart, witty, pleasant, gay. Fr. *lepor*. As *Nitor*, *Nitidus*.

¹ "Pliny says: 'Invenio apud auctores, æquanimitatem fieri *lente* vescentibus.' Hence some derive *lens* from *lenis* or *lentus*." F.

Lēpista or *Lēpasta*, a drinking cup shaped like a limpet-shell. Λεπαστή.

Lēpor, *Lēpos*, wit, humor; elegance, grace. Fr. λεπὶς, a scale or thin flake. Donatus: "Quia *lepidus* homo, quasi lamina, politus est." 1

Lēpra, the leprosy. Λέπρα.

Lēpus, *lēporis*, a hare. Fr. λέπορις, an Æolian and Sicilian word. ¶ Al. from *levipes*, (*lepes*), light-footed. ¶ Al. from Anglo-Sax. *hleapan*, to leap. "Verel. in Ind. : *leipa*, *hleipa*, to run." W.

Lessus : See Appendix.

Lēthæus, pertaining to *Lethe*. Αηθαῖος.

Lēthargus, a lethargy. Αήθαργος.

Lēto, I put to death. Do *leto*.

Lētum, *Lēthum*, death. Fr. λήθη, oblivion, which death induces. "To die in oblivion," is an expression of Shakspeare. ¶ Al. from *letum* supine of *leo*, taken in the sense of *deleo*. "Quia mors aufert ac *delet* omnia," says Priscian. See *Litura*.

Leuca, *Leuga*, a league, a measure used by the Gauls. Camden: "From Welsh *lech*, a stone which was used to be erected at the end of every league."

Leucaspis, armed with white shields. Λευκασπίς.

Leucōnicum, flocks of wool used in stuffing bedticks. From

the *Leucones*, a people of Gaul.

Leucōnōtus, the south-west wind. Λευκόνοτος.

Leucōphæātus, of a gray or russet color. Fr. *leucophæus*, λευκόφαιος.

Leucōphrŷna, an epithet of *Diana* among the *Magnesians*. Fr. λευκός, white, ὄφρυς, an eyebrow.

Leucocrōta : See Appendix.

Levidensis vestis, says *Isidorus*, "dicta quòd raro filo sit *leviterque densata*." *Cicero* has "munusculum *levidense*, crasso filo." That is, "parum elaboratum atque expoliturum," as *Forcellini* explains it.

Lēvigo, I smooth, polish. Fr. *levis*. So *Mitis*, *Mitigo*.

Lēvir, a man's wife's brother, or a woman's husband's brother. For *devir*, as *Varro* says it was anciently written, and this from *δαήρ*, *δαVήρ*. D into L, as *Lacryma* for *Dacryma*, &c.

Lēvis, light. Fr. λεπὶς, peel, rind, husk. *Horace*: "Tu *levior* CORTICE." Vice versâ, the *Latins* said, as some think, *oPilio* for *oVilio*.

Lēvis, *Lævis*, smooth, polished, soft, &c. Fr. λείος, λείVος.

Lēvītes, a *Deacon* in the *Christian Church*, the same in rank as a *Levite* among the *Jews*.

Lēvo, I lighten, relieve. Fr. *levis*. Also, I lift or raise up, I raise, take away. That is, I make light by taking away. Or it is taken from the easiness of raising and removing what is light. "Quæ *levia* sunt, sur-

1 Martini derives *lepos* from *λεῖον ἔπος*, "politum verbum."

sum feruntur," is the explanation of Ainsworth.

Lex, legis, a law. Anglo-Sax. *lah, laga, lauge*, Iceland. *lag, laug, log*; Germ. *lage*.¹ "It is no other," says Tooke, "than our ancestors' past participle *læg* of *legan*, ponere: and it means something LAID DOWN as a rule of conduct." Virgil has "PONERE MORES." And the Greeks said *τίθεσθαι νόμους*. "In the mean time," adds Tooke, "the reader may, if he pleases, trifle with Vossius; who refers it to *lego*, because laws were READ to the people, when they were being passed; who says that others refer it to *lego*, because laws were meant

to be read: &c." Ainsworth refers it to *λέξις*, "dictio," as *ῥήσεις*, he says, was so applied. And then adds: "Ad significationem *legendi*, *colligendi* referri potest; cum indocile ac dispersum genus humanum *leges* in civitatem primam *legerunt*, et etiamnum conservant." After all, as Edicts are from *Edico*, *Lex* might flow from *λέγω*, *λέξω*, "dico, edico," or from *λέξις*, considered as signifying "edictum." Compare the formation of *Rex*.

Lexidium, a small or trifling word. *Λεξίδιον*.

Lexis, a word. *Λέξις*.

Liāculum, a plane. Fr. *lio*. Instrumentum *liandi*. So *Pio*, *Piaculum*.

Libella, dimin. of *libra*. Like *Flagellum*.

Libellus, a little book; a chart, register, memorandum, certificate, petition, charge in writing against any one, satire, libel. Fr. *liber*.

Libentīna, *Lūbentīna*, *Venus*, the goddess (*libentiæ* and *lubentiæ*) of pleasure.

Liber, *Līberī*, *Bacchus*. "Quia *liberum* servitio curarum animum asserit," says Seneca. As he is called in Greek *Λυαῖος* from *Λύω*. ¶ "Quòd vino nimio usi omnia *liberè* loquantur," says Festus. ¶ Al. from *λεῖβω*, to make a libation. Or from *λοιβή*, a libation.

Līber, free. For *luber*, as we find *Libet* and *Lubet*, *Lībēns* and *Lubēns*.² *Luber* or *lu-*

¹ "Cuncta à *legen*, ponere, statuere, constituere. Quid enim est *Lex*, nisi statutum vel constitutio, sive ipsius Dei et naturæ, sive populi seipsum obligantis, sive principis populum moderantis? Ex eodem fonte si censeamus Latinam vocem (*lex*) promanasse, nec a sensu vocis, nec a temporis ratione aberrabimus, cum Scythica vocabula Latinis longe vetustiora sint, et linguam Latinam multis accessibus auxerint. Errabimus autem a veritate, si antiquissimam Saxonum linguam, et Germaniæ indigenam, majorem vocabulorum suorum partem a nepotibus Romuli accepisse existimemus. Quæ sententia, etiamsi multos habeat fautores, merito erroris damnata est a peritioribus. Vulgo *lex* a *legendo* derivatur, quòd *leges* populo sint *prælectæ* ad observandum, quasi ante literas inventas nullæ fuissent *leges*. Quod sane falsum. Nam *leges* scriptæ ex consuetudine desumptæ sunt. Consuetudo autem est *lex* antiquior, et *ius moribus* vel consensu publico institutum, ac vetustate probatum, nec minus veri nominis *Lex*, quàm si literis prodita esset. Hac *Lege* nunquam caruisse censendi sunt Germani, quamvis adhuc *literarum expertes*, ob eximiam eorum *Remp.* a *Cæsare* et *Tacito* tantopere laudatam. Defectum *literarum* supplere poterant *præcones* et *sacerdotes*, vel etiam *cantilenæ*." W.

² We say in English *List* and *Lust*.

berus is fr. ἐλευθέρος, Æol. ἐλεύφερος, (as Θῆρ, Æolic Φῆρ,) whence *lupherus*, (as Lamina from Ἐλαμένα,) then *luberus*, as ἄμΦω, amBo. So fr. ἐρυθρός, Æol. ἐρυφρός, is ru Brus or ru Ber. ¶ Al. from *licet*, whence *liciber*, *liber*, as Facio, Faciber, Faber. *Liber* might have the I long, as put for *liber*.

Liber, a son. Properly, free-born, in opposition to one born a slave.

Liber, the inward bark or rind of a tree. And, as the inward bark of the palm and other trees was used for writing on, *liber* came to signify a book, volume. For *leber*, (as πλεκω, plIco,) which Quintilian states was the ancient word; and this fr. λέπος, bark; Æol. λέπορ, whence *leber*, as ὄπου, uBi. ¶ “From Hebr. *leb*.” Tt.

Liberā, Proserpine. The sister (*Liberi*) of Bacchus.

Liberālis, befitting a (*liberum virum*) freeman or gentleman, well-bred, gentlemanly, ingenuous, generous, liberal.

Liberi: See the third *Liber*.

Liberō, I free. *Liberum facio*.

Libertas, liberty. Fr. *liber*, as Uber, Uberitas.

Libertinus, a freed man. Fr. *libertus*. “*Libertus* is joined with the patron, as *libertus Ciceronis*, *Cæsaris*, *meus*, &c. *Libertinus* is put alone without regard to the patron. In the time of Claudius *libertini* were put for the sons of *liberti*.” F.

Libertus, a freed man. For *liberatus*.

Libet, *Lübet*, it pleases, it is agreeable. Fr. φιλέω, I love or like. Φιλεῖ might answer to our “it *LIKETH* me best,” &c. From φιλεῖ, transp. λιφεῖ, is *liphet* (as Decet from Δέει,) and *libet*, as amBo from ἄμΦω. ¶ Or from λιπτω, to desire, fut. 2. λιπέω. ¶ Al. from Germ. *lieben*, to desire; to love; whence our “I would as *lieve*” &c. ¶ “From Hebrew *LB*, [which Wachter¹ writes *lebh*] the heart.” V. That is, cordi est.

Lībēthrīdes, the Muses as inhabiting *Libethra*, a fountain of Magnesia.

Lībīdo, desire, inclination, lust. Fr. *libet*. So Cupido.

Lībītīna, Venus. Fr. *libet*, *libitum*. That is, the Goddess of pleasure and delight, or the Goddess of desire. Whence she is called also *Libentina*. This derivation seems to suit only her general character; for in the temple of “Venus *Libitina*” such things were sold as pertained to burials. Whence *Libitina* is put for the sale of funeral articles; also for a bier, and for death. “The most ancient of the Romans,” says Forcellini, “thought that *Libitina* was Venus. And Plutarch has a problem why funeral articles were sold in the temple of Venus.” As the Greeks called the Furies *Εὐμενίδες*, i. e. the benign Deities,—and as perhaps the Latins from the word *Parco* called the Fates *Parcæ*,—in order,

¹ Ad voc. *Leben*.

to propitiate them; so we may imagine that Venus, the Goddess of funerals, was called *Libitina* from *libet*, *libitum*, though she was not at all in this character the Goddess of pleasure.

Lībo, I pour out in sacrifice, make a libation. *Λιβω*. Hence, I sacrifice: for no sacrifice took place without a *libatio*. Also, I consume, make less. Again: before the priests poured the wine out, they sipped or tasted it themselves, and gave to those about them to taste; hence *libo* is to sip or taste; and hence to touch gently; to pass over slightly; and so to cull and extract.

Lībra, a pound, twelve ounces. From *λίτρα*,¹ *Æol.* *λίπρα*, whence *līpra*, *libra*. Also, a balance or pair of scales, as properly weighing a *libra*. On the other hand *τάλαντον* is thought to have first meant a balance and then a certain sum of money weighed in it. *Libra* was also a weight or plummet for ascertaining the depth of the sea, of rivers, &c. And the depth itself.

Lībrārius, a copyist, transcriber, book-keeper; bookseller. Fr. *liber*, *libri*.

Lībrīle, the beam (*libræ*) of a balance.

Lībro, I weigh, balance, poise; I weigh, ponder, examine. Fr. *libra*. Also, I make level or plane, i. e. ad *libram* exigo,

I adjust by a plummet or rule. Also, I throw, hurl, having first poised the instrument.

Libs, *Libis*, the south wind. *Λιβ*, *Λιβός*.

Lībum, a kind of sweet cake. Fr. *libo*. For particular use was made of them in libations or sacrifices. ¶ Al. from Germ. *laib*, bread; Anglo-Sax, *hlaf*, whence our *loaf*. ¶ Donnegan has “*λίβον*, a kind of cake.”

Līburna, a light swift ship, a pinnace. From their being used by the *Liburni*, a people of Illyria.

Līburnus, a sedan-carrier. Madan: “The chairmen at Rome commonly came from *Liburnia*. They were remarkably tall and stout.”

Līcentia, licence, liberty. Fr. *licens*, *licentis*, from *licet*.

Līceo, I am put up or exposed for sale, have a price put upon me, am valued. Adam: “The buyer asked, *Quanti licet?* sc. *habere vel auferre*. The seller answered, *Decem nummis licet*, or the like.” So that, according to Adam, *liceo* stands for *licet* mihi: “*Licet mihi vendi tanti*.” Forcellini says: “A *licet*. *Quia licet* emere et vendere quæ in auctione æstimata sunt.” ¶ But perhaps *liceo* is from *δίχη*. As said of things estimated *κατὰ δίχην*, i. e. *κατ’ ἀξίαν*, according to their value. L for Δ, as in *Licet*, &c. Or *liceo* may be taken in the sense of *δικαίως εἶμι*, I am justly entitled to or worthy of, i. e. such a price. Or *liceo* is from *δικαίω*, *δικαίω*, *dicæo*, I judge: in a passive sense, I am judged.

¹ “Pollux says that *λίτρα* is used by the old Greek writers: and Wetstein quotes Eustathius on Il. xxii. affirming that it is found in Epicharmus, who flourished in the 5th century before Christ.” Parkhurst.

Liceo is otherwise explained, “*æstimor tantum quantum licet.*”

Liceor: See Appendix.

Licet, it is just or right, it is lawful or allowed. For *dicet* fr. *δίκη*, justice, right. As *Lacryma* from *δάκρυμα*, *Levir* for *Devir*.

Licet, although. Perhaps *licet* was anciently placed, as in *Cicero*: “*Fremant omnes, licet; dicam quod sentio.*” Let them all make a noise; it is allowed them, they may do so if they will; but I will say what I think. That is, Although they do so, &c. Some however understand *Ut* after *licet* in its general use.

Lichen, a tetter. *Λειχήν*.

Līciātus, commenced. “*Ut tela inchoata dicitur, cūm licīis adjuncta sunt stamina, necdum tamen texta subtemine.*” F.

Līcīniāna olea, an olive of a capital kind, introduced or carefully cultivated by one *Licinius*.

Līcīnium, a roll of (*licii*) thread to put in wounds.

Līcītor, I bid a price. Fr. *liceor*, *licitus* sum. Also, I contend, fight. Properly, I bid against another at an auction. *Festus*: “*Licitati, in mercando sive pugnando contententes.*”

Līcīum: See Appendix.

Līctor, a lictor or beadle. Fr. *ligo*, whence *ligator*, *ligtor*, *lictor*. *Livy*: “*I lictor, deliga ad palum.*” Again: “*I lictor, colliga manus.*”

Lien: See Appendix.

Lignum, wood. As *ξύλον*, wood, is fr. *ξύω*, to scrape, plane, polish, (whence also *ξυ-*

στόν is the wooden part of a spear, and *ξύλη* is a chisel for working in wood,) so *lignum* (for *licnum*, as *diGnum* from *δίκη*, and *cyGnus* from *κύκνος*,) seems to come from a word *λικνόν* formed from *λέλικα* pf. of *λίω*, (whence *λίστρον*,) to plane, polish. *Lenep*¹ explains *λίω*, “*polio, rado.*” ¶ *Al.* for *legnum* fr. *lego*. *Turton*: “*Because its branches are gathered into bundles for domestic uses.*” And *Varro* explains it of timber picked up or collected for fuel. ¶ Or is *lignum* short for *ilignum*, i. e. oak timber? ¶ Or from a word *ύληγόνον*, (*ύληγνόν*,) produced in the woods?²

Līgo, I bind. Fr. *λυγώω*, *λυγώω*. So *φρῆγω*, fr *Igo*.

Līgo, *ōnis*, a spade. Fr. *λίσγος*, *λίγος*. ¶ Or fr. *λιγῶ* fut. 2. of *λίζω*,³ considered the same as *λίω*, pp. *λέλισται*, whence *λίστρεύω*, to dig. Indeed *λίσγος* (for *λίγος*) seems to be from the same *λιγῶ*.⁴

Līgūla, a little tongue. For *lingula* fr. *lingua*. “*In the ancient MSS,*” says *Forcellini*, “*we find promiscuously ligula and lingula.*” Also, the tongue of a musical instrument. As *Gr.* *γλωττίς*. “*A similitudinē linguæ infra dentes coercitæ.*” F. Also, a shoe-latchet. “*Pars in calceis linguæ exsertæ instar*

¹ Ad voc. *λίθος*.

² “*A ligo. Ut ligna dicta sint ξύλα δεδεμένα, non λελυμένα.*” *Isaac Voss.*

³ “*Eustathius explains λίζειν by σιδήρω ξέειν.*” V.

⁴ *Al.* from *λύων*, solvens; whence *lio*, *liCo*, (as *σπέος*, *speCus*,) *ligo*.

fastigiata," says Festus. Others refer it to *ligo*, I tie; but Martial has it *lingula* in this sense. *Γλωσσα* is used for a shoe-string. Hence *ligula* is a term of contempt. Plautus: "*Ligula*, i in malam crucem:" Thou that art of no more value than a shoe-latchet. *Ligula* is also a narrow neck of land. See *Lingua*. Also a spatula. "Quia habet figuram *linguæ* ad palatum retractæ atque ita cavæ." F: *Ligula* is used in sundry scientific senses from certain resemblances to the tongue.

Ligurio, *Ligurrio*, I lick up, eat nicely, feed delicately. Fr. *ligo*, *lingo*. As *Scateo*, *Scaturio*. Or from *λείχω*, *λιχῶ*, whence a word *λιχυρός*, *λιχυρίζω*, same as *λιχνεύω*, to lick. ¶ Al. fr. *γλυκερός*, sweet. F cast off, as *Liquorice* from *Γλυκόριζα*.¹

Ligusticum, the herb lovage. From *Ligusticus*, *Διγυστικὸς*, appertaining to Liguria. As abounding in the mountains of Liguria.

Ligustrum, some herb supposed to be the privet. It seems to be also another herb called withwind or bindweed. "Fr. *ligo*. From its use in making bands," says Turton. The English term "bindweed" seems to confirm the derivation from *ligo*. Or, since *λύγιζω* is the same as *ligo*, from pp. *λελύ-*

γισται might be *λύγιστρον*, transp. *λίγυστρον*.

Lilium, a lily. Soft for *lirium* fr. *λείριον*.

Lilma, a file. Fr. *λέλειμαι* pp. of *λείω*, to smooth, polish. *Λείω* appears to have existed, if we may conjecture from *λείω*, *λείπω*, *λείχω*. ¶ Or for *lisma* fr. *λέλισμαι* pp. of *λίω*, (whence through *λέλισται* is *λίστρον*,) to smooth, polish. ¶ Or fr. *λελείωμαι* (contr. *λελεῖμαι*) pp. of *λείω*, to smooth. ¶ "Ex *limus*. Quodd *OBLIQUIS* aciebus secat." Ainsw.

Limātus, filed, polished, elegant. Fr. *limo*.

Limax, a snail. Fr. *λείμαξ*, which word Donnegan has received. ¶ Al. from *limus*. From its sliminess.

Limbus, the hem, border, fringe of a garment. Tooke: "LIMB is the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. verb *limpian*, to pertain or belong to. Hence and hence only is derived Lat. *limbus*, under the notion of holding to or belonging to." ¶ Al. from *λίμπω*, i. e. *λιμπάνω*, to leave, i. e. leave off, terminate.

Limen, the threshold of a door; hence, a beginning. Fr. *λέλειμαι* pp. of *λείω*, to smooth. (See *Lima*.) "Quia nulla pars domûs *limine* tritior aut terendo levigatior." Salmas. ¶ Al. from *limus*, transverse. Forcellini explains *limen* "lignum aut lapis TRANSVERSUS in janua, tum superius tum inferius."

Limes, a cross-road, cross-path, by-road. Fr. *limus*, trans-

¹ Donatus refers *ligurio* to *λιγυρός*, which he says means "sweet." But *λιγυρός* is, shrill, clear, harmonious.

verse. Livy has, “Profectus inde TRANSVERSIS *limitibus*, terrorem præbuit subitum hosti.” Here however, as was usually the case, *limes* is put for a path, road, way. And, because cross-paths are usually the boundaries of fields, *limes* was a boundary, land-mark, limit. From the notion of a path or road, *limes* is also a track, furrow, line, mark. ¶ Al. from λέλειμμαι pp. of λείπω, to leave, i. e. leave off, terminate.

Līmīto, I bound. Fr. *limes*, *limitis*.

Līmna, a deficiency. Δεῖμμα.

Līmo, I file, polish. Fr. *lima*. Hence, I take away what is superfluous, remove, amend. Also, I search out, examine, discover. “Quia *lima* superficiem aufert; et quod subter latebat detegit.” F.

Līmpīdus, clear, transparent, limpid. For *lipīdus* (as M is added in Δαμβάνω and in Lambo) fr. λίπος, oil, whence λιπαρός, shining, sparkling. As Gelu, Gelīdus. ¶ Or for *limphīdus*, *lymphīdus*, fr. *lymp̄ha*. As clear as water. ¶ Al. for *lampīdus*, fr. λάμπω, to shine. As vITricus is perhaps for vATricus.

Līmū, mud, slime. Fr. λέλειμαι pp. of λείω, to smooth. (See Lima and Limen.) From its smoothness or softness. Virgil: “Tu tamen e LĒVI rimosa cubilia *limo* Unge.” Forcellini defines *limus* “cœnum illud MOLLIUS quod ab aquis deferri solet.” ¶ Or from λῦμα, filth. As φεγγω, frlgo. ¶ Or from

λειμᾶς, a moist meadow. ¶ Al. from λέλειμμαι pp. of λείπω, to leave. That which is left by the waters. ¶ Al. from ἵλυμαι pp. of ἰλύω, to bedaub with mud. ¶ The Germ. *leim* is mud. But Wachter refers this to the Latin.

Līmū, a species of girdle. Fr. *limus*. “Quodd purpuram TRANSVERSAM haberet.” F.

Līmū: See Appendix.

Līnāmentum, anything made (e *lino*) from lint or linen; lint for wounds.

Līnea, a string or cord made (e *lino*) from flax; a string or row of pearls; any row or line.

Līnēāmenta, the outlines, prominent marks or features of things. Fr. *linea*. From the strokes or lines in a painting or geometrical figure.

Līneo, I draw the figure of a thing (in *lineis*) in lines.

Līngo, I lick. For *ligo* (as N is added in Frango and Tango) for *lichō* fr. λιχῶ fut. 2. of λείχω.

Līngua, the tongue; hence, the voice, speech, discourse, language. Also, from the shape, a promontory or narrow neck of land. Fr. *lingo*. As the tongue is the instrument by which we lick.

Līngŭlāca, a gossip. Fr. *lingua*.

Līnio, the same as *lino*.

Līnŭphio, a linen-weaver. Fr. λίνον, linen, and ὑφάω, I weave.

Līno, I anoint, besmear, daub, paint, bemire. Fr. λειανῶ, (λεινῶ) fut. of λειαίνω, I make smooth. “Lēve ac lubri-

cum reddo, ut unguento fit quod illinitur." V.

Linguo, I leave. For *liquo*, (as N is added in *Lingo*) fr. λιπῶ (fut. 2. of λείπω), Æol. λικῶ, as from ἔπινομαι, Æol. ἔκομαι, is seQUor.

Linter, a bark, wherry, canoe. Priscian states that "*linter*, which is masculine among the Greeks, ὁ λιντήρ, is feminine among the Latins." Vossius doubts whether λιντήρ was a Greek word; but whether Priscian's testimony is to be rejected from the absence of the word elsewhere, the reader will judge. ¶ Al. for *lincter*, fr. *lingo*, *linctum*. A *lingendo* litore.

Linteum, a linen cloth, &c. Fr. *linteus* fr. *linum*.

Linum, flax, lint; a flaxen thread, string, or cord; a garment from flax. Λίνον.

Lio, I polish. Λειόω, λειῶ.

Lippus, blear-eyed.¹ For *libbus*, fr. λιβῶ fut. 2. of λείβω, to distil. As *Lappa* from Λαβῶ. ¶ Al. from λίπος, a fat or unctuous moisture.

Liquēfācio, I melt. *Lique-re facio*.

Liquēo; *Liquescō*, I melt, dissolve. Fr. *liquor*. That is, *sio liquor*, *sio liquidus*.

Liquet, it is clear, it is manifest. See *Liquidus*, clear.

Liquidus, liquid, fluid. Fr. *liquor*. *Liquidus* became particularly applied to such liquors

as drop purely, clearly, and pellucidly; and means, pure, clear, limpid; and so serene; shrill, &c.

Liquis, oblique. See *Obliquus*.

Liquo, ἄνι, I make to melt, dissolve. Allied to *liqueo*, as *Fugo* to *Fugio*. See *Liquor*. *Liquo* is also to strain or purify: properly to dissolve, and by dissolving to separate from a body its grosser particles.

Liquor, liquid juice, liquor. Fr. λίπος,² oil; Æol. λίκος (See *Linguo*) and λίκος (whence *Arbos* and *Arbor* are both found) whence *liquor*. ¶ Haigh: "*Liqueo* from λι for λίαν, much, and χέω, to pour." ¶ Al. from Germ. *lechen*, (allied to our word *To leak*,) to drop.

Liquor, I am dissolved, I melt, drop, flow. Allied to *Liquo*, *Liqueo*, and *Liquor*, oris. Λείβομαι seems allied.

Lira: See Appendix.

Lira, trifles. Λήροι.

Lis, *litis*, strife, dispute. Fr. ἔρις, whence *ris*, (E dropt, as in *Rixa* from Ἐριξα,) and for softness *lis*, somewhat as *liLium* for *liRium*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. λύσσα, [that is, λύσσει,] rage."

Litānīa, a supplication, litany. Αιτανεία.

Litēra: See *Littera*.

Litūcen, *īnis*, one who blows a clarion. Fr. *lituus* and *cano*.

Litūgo, I strive, debate. Fr. *litem* or *lite ago*.

¹ "*Lippa* ficus apud Martial. est valde matura et dulci humore fluens instar oculi lippientis." F.

Etym.

² "Fr. λέω and λίω came λείβω, λίβω, λίπω, λείφω, &c. which signified to drop or distil, and were applied to various liquors." Lennep.

Līto. I offer in sacrifice. Propertius: "Extalītabat ovis." Fr. λιτή, a prayer. That is, I adore the Gods through the medium of a sacrifice. Or, *līto* agrees with Imprecor from Preces: I curse, devote to die. ¶ Or *līto* is for *luto* (as Libet and Lubet are interchanged) fr. *luo*, *lutum*. Ovid: "Pontifices, fordâ sacra *litate* bove." Here "sacra *litate*" may be, pay or discharge the sacred rites to the Gods. As Persolvo is used. Then "*Līto* victimas" will be said, as Virgil has: "Hanc animam pro morte Daretis PERSOLVO." *Līto* is used also in a neuter sense. Suetonius: "Pluribus hostiis cæsis cùm *litare* non posset." Here Sacra may be understood. ¶ Some translate it "appease the Gods." Hence *līto* might be referred to λέλιται pp. of λίω, (whence λίστρον and λισσός,) to smooth, and hence to quiet, assuage, appease.

Littēra, *Lītēra*, a letter, as A, B, C. Hence, in the plural, *litteræ* is a number of letters running on, and forming words, sentences, and books; and is hence put for a writing or composition; a letter, epistle; a memoir, &c. So also for letters or learning, the arts, the sciences. *Littera* is fr. ἀλειπτός fr. ἀλείφω; whence *liptus*, (as A is dropped in Rarus from Ἀραιός, in Rura from Ἀρουρα,) whence *liptera*, (as Era in Arcera, Patera, and Erus in Humerus, Numerus,) and for softness *littera*. Ἀλείφω is the same as

"lino, illino;" and Horace has, "Quodcumque semel chartis ILLEVERIT," i. e. (says Forcellini) atramento induxerit, conscripserit. Hesychius: Ἀλειπτήριον γραφεῖον.¹ ¶ Al. from *litum* supine of *lino*. But I in *litum* is short. Rather, for *letera* fr. *leo*, *letum*. Or fr. *linio*, *linitum*, whence *liutum*, *litum*. ¶ Al. from λιτή, thin, slender. "*Litteræ* quid sunt aliæ quàm tenues et exiles ductus?" V. ¶ Al. from λέλισται, λέλιτται, pp. of λίω, to attenuate, scrape.²

Littērātus, having (*litteras*) letters written on it. Acquainted (*litteris*) with learning.

Littus: See *Litus*.

Lītūra, the blotting out a letter or word. Fr. *lino*, *litum*.

Lītus, *Littus*, a shore; a bank. Fr. λισσός, λιττός, smooth. Euripides has ἐν λευρῇ ψαμάθῳ, on the smooth sand. ¶ Or fr. λέλισται, λέλιτται, pp. of λίω, (whence λισσός) to attenuate, wear, &c. As worn by the waves. As ἀκτὴ fr. ἄγω, ἄκται, I break.

Lītus, a clarion; a staff a little bent at the end, as being in its form. Fr. λιτός, thin, slender. "GRACILEM edit sonum," says Forcellini. "Rather from its form. For *litui* are long indeed but thin." Isaac

¹ Quoted by Isaac Vossius ad *Littera*.

² Al. from the Saxon *lith*, or Germ. *lid*, a limb. "Quid enim," asks Wachter, "est *littera*, nisi MEMBRUM vocis scriptæ?"

Voss. ¶ Al. from κλυτός, sonorous.¹

Līveo, I am black and blue, pale and wan. And, because envy and repining at other's felicity produce this color in the countenance, *liveo* is to envy. From πελιόω, πελιῶ, or πελειόω, πελειῶ, to make livid; transp. λειπέω, whence *liveo*, as leVis from λεπίς. ¶ Al. from πέλειος, livid, whence *pelivus*, and *peliveo*, then *liveo*, as from Γάλακτος is Lactis. ¶ Al. from Αίβυς, an African. From the dark or swarthy countenances of the Africans. V for B, as in seVerus from σεΒηρός.

Līvīdus, livid. Fr. *liveo*. As Frigeo, Frigidus.

Līvor, blackness and blueness. Also, envy. See *liveo*.

Lix is understood differently. Some translate it "cinders," or "water mixed or impregnated with cinders." But, as we find "lixivio cinere," perhaps *lix* means water simply, and is abbreviated from *liquens* or *liquis*, (*liqs*.) allied to *liquor*, ὄρις. ¶ Forcellini says: "*Lixivius* dicitur de cinere in aquâ cocto." Hence perhaps *lix* is allied to *elixo*, "aquâ coquo," I boil. Then "cinis *lixivius*" is boiled cinders.²

Lixa, a sutler, or victualler in a camp, who cooked and sold to the soldiers what they needed. From *lixo*, whence *elixo*, to boil, cook. ¶ Al. from *lix*,

water. (See Lix.) It being their peculiar business to deal out water to the army.

Lixīvia, ley, wash made of ashes. See Lix.

Lōco, I place, deposit; place, build; I place out on hire, let out; I place out a job to be done, bargain to have a thing done; I lay out, expend. Fr. *locus*. That is, in *loco* pono.

Lōcūlāmentum, a partition, apartment, place for pigeons to build their nests. Fr. *loculus*.

Lōcūlus, a small place or receptacle; a small box or chest; a bag, coffer, pouch. Fr. *locus*.

Lōcūples, opulent, rich. *Locuples testis* or *auctor* is a witness or author worthy of credit.

"Quemadmodum *locupleti* homini fides habetur in rebus creditis." F. Or here the full expression is "*locuples fidei*."

Ples in *locuples* is short for *plenus*, or for πλέος or πλέως, full, or is from *pleo*, whence *impleo*, *repleo*, &c. And *locu* is fr. *loculus*, a coffer: Cui *pleni sunt loculi*. Or fr. *locus*, taken in the sense of Ager. Cui *pleni sunt loci* i. e. agri. Or, qui *plenus est locorum* i. e. agrorum.

Lōcus, a place, &c. For *docus* (as Licet for Dicet from Δίκη) fr. δοχός, Ion. δοκός, containing or capable of containing. As χῶρος (i. e. χῆρος) is fr. χῆω, χᾶζω, to contain. ¶ Al. from τόπος, Æol. τόκος, (Compare linQUO from λείπω; &c.) whence *tocus*, and *locus*, T being as easily as D commutable with L. ¶ Al. from λέλοχα

¹ Al. from Germ. *lauten*, *leuten*, to sing; whence our *lute*.

² Turton derives *lix* from Hebr. *lus*.

(λόχα) pf. of λέγω, whence λέγομαι, I lay myself down, I lie down. Somewhat as Sedes is used for a spot, place, from Sedeo. ¶ “Boxhorn. in his Ancient Brit. Lex. has: *Lech*, sedes.” W.

Lōcusta, a locust. Scheide: “An a λοχεύω [pp. λελόχευσται]? ut sit incubator, agminatim incubans?” Λοχεύοντες is explained by Hesychius ἐνεδρεύοντες, lying in ambush. But λοχεύω (from λόχος, a cohort, band,) might have also meant, to come in troops or bands? Pliny says of locusts: “GREGATIM volant infestæ messibus.”

Lōdix: See Appendix.

Lōgicus, logical. Λογικός.

Lōgista, an accountant. Λογιστής.

Lōgus, a word, fable. *Logi* are mere words, foolish sayings, nonsense. Λόγος.

Lōtigo: See Appendix.

Lōlium, darnel, tares. “A herb like barley, of which it is thought to be a spurious kind, as from δόλιον, adulterinum. It springs from corrupted seeds of wheat and barley.” F. For *dolium*, as Lacryma for Dacryma. ¶ “From Hebr. *lolah*, useless.” Tt. ¶ Al. from ὀλλύω, transp. λολύω, to injure.

Lōmentum, bean-meal used for taking wrinkles from the skin. For *lotimentum* fr. *lotum*, as from Foveo, Fotum, is Fomentum. For the body was washed with it. Cicero: “Persuasum est ei, censuram *lomentum* aut nitrum esse, nam sordes ELUERE vult,” &c. *Lomentum*

was also a kind of paint or powder. Perhaps because the face was washed with it. But Pliny seems of another mind: “Ex cœruleo fit quod vocatur *lomentum*; perficitur id LAVANDO terendove.”

Lonchus, a spear. Fr. λόγχη, or from a word λόγχος.

Longāno, *Longao*, *Longabo*, the straight gut. “Quodd in *longum* protendatur, nullis orbibus implicitum, ut cetera intestinalia.” F.

Longè, a long way off. Fr. *longus*.

Longinquus, being a long way off, distant; of long duration; of great extent, spacious. Fr. *longus*, as Prope, Propinquus.

Longurius, a long pole. Fr. *longus*.

Longus, long. Tooke: “*Long* is the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. *lengian*, to extend. Nor can any other derivation be found for the Latin *longus*.” Wachter: “*Lang*, Germ. *Lang*, *læng*, *long*, Anglo-Sax. *Lang*, *lanc*, Dutch. Not from *lancea*, as some foolishly say; but from *langen*, to draw.” That is, to draw out. As εὐρὸς, wide, from ἔρω, ἐρύω, to draw. ¶ The Latin Etymologists refer *longus* to λόγχη, a lance: so as to mean properly, long like a lance. ¶ Or to δολιχὸς, long; transp. λολιχὸς, λολχὸς, whence *lodgus*, (as from ὄλλος, ὄλλος, is vulgus,) and for softness *longus*, as the change of “Γπνος into Sōpnus called for another change Sōpnus.

Lōquor, I speak. Fr. λόγος,

a word. Or from a verb λογέω or λογιόμαι formed fr. λόγος. QU for G, as vice versâ in French éGalité for éQUalité. So German Quen (allied to our Quean) is thought by Wachter allied to Γυνή. ¶ Or fr. λέγω, pf. λέλεχα and λέλοχα, (λόχα,) as πέμπω makes πέπεμφα and πέπομφα.

Lora, a, ———

Lōrica, a breast-plate. Hence any protection or defence, as a breast-work or intrenchment; the coping or head of a wall; the covering or upper crust of a pavement. Fr. *lorum*. As anciently made of leather or leathern thongs. As Cuirass is from French Cuir, hide. ¶ Al. for *thorica* fr. θώρακα accus. of θώραξ. D is often interchanged with TH, as θεός, Deus; and D is often changed into L, as in Lacryma for Dacryma.

Lōripes, bandy-legged. That is, having his (*pes*) foot distorted or twisted like a (*lorum*) thong.

Lōrum and Lōrus, a leathern thong, strap; reins; whip made of thongs. For *dorum* (as Licet for Dicet,) fr. δοῦρυ, δόρυ; taken in the sense of δέρμα, hide, leather; δόρυ being from δέδορα pf. mid. of δέρω, to strip a hide. ¶ Al. from δέω, whence a word δεορός, δεορόν, δοῦρος, δοῦρον, that which binds. ¶ Wachter notices the Belg. *leer*, leather.¹

Lōtium, urine. “Fr. *lotum*, though the quantity is different.

Because by it those parts of the body (abluuntur) are bathed or cleansed through which it flows.” F. “So called from its sprinkling the bodies of animals.” Tt.

Lōtōphāgi, an African people who lived on the lotus. Λωτοφάγοι.

Lōtos, the lotos tree: a pipe made of it. Λωτός.

Lōtus, washed. For *lautus*, as Cauda, Coda. ¶ Al. from λουτός fr. λούω, λέλουται.

Lua, a Goddess who presided over purifications. Fr. *luo*.

Lūbet, the same as Libet.

Lūbricus, slippery, smooth, dangerous, difficult, variable, deceitful. For *labricus* fr. *lābor*. As Culcita from Calco.

Lūcānica, a sausage. As made by the *Lucani* a Roman people, from whom, says Varro, the Roman soldiers first learnt it.

Lucar, money bestowed on plays and players for one's seat at the plays and games. For *ludicar* fr. *ludus*, whence *ludicer* and *ludicrus*. ¶ Al. for *lucrar*, (as Fraga for Fragra,) fr. *lucrum*.²

Lūcāria Festa, festivals at Rome. Supposed by Festus to be so called as being celebrated in a (*lucus*) grove between the Via Salaria and the Tiber, in consequence of the Romans, when overwhelmed by the Gauls, having taken refuge in this wood.

Lūcas bos, an elephant. *Lucas* is for *Lucanus*, whence *Lucans*, and *Lucas*, as Prægnas is

¹ Haigh says, from Gr. λῶρον. But Stephens says: “The later Greeks used λῶρον or λῶρος for the Latin *lorum*.”

² ¶ Al. for *locar* fr. *locus*, a place, seat. ¶ Al. from *luo*, to pay.

used for Prægnans. The Romans saw this animal first in *Lucania* in the war with Pyrrhus; and, as the ox was the largest animal they knew, they called the elephant *Lucas bos*. Lucilius has: "Quem neque *Lucanis* oriundi montibu' tauri Ducere protelo validis cervicibu' possent:" whence it appears that the *Lucanian* bull was the strongest of its kind.

Lūcellum, a little gain. For *lucrellum* fr. *lucrum*. As *Flagram*, *Flagellum*.

Lūceo, I shine. Fr. *lux*, *lucis*.

Lūcerna, a lamp, candle. Fr. *luceo*. But the quantity is different. ¶ Whence it may come from a word *λύκος* or *λύκη*, light. See *Lux*.¹

Lucētius, a name of Jove, as being the cause of light. Fr. *lux*, *lucis*. Or fr. *λύκος*. See *Lucerna*.

Lūci, in the day-time. Allied to *lux*, *lucis*.

Lūcīna, the Goddess of childbirth. As introducing us (ad *lucem*) to the light of day. In the words of Prudentius (which are not however said of *Lucina*), "*Lucinas* tribuit nascentibus horas." Ovid: "*Gratia Lucinæ* : dedit hæc tibi nomina *lucus*; Aut quia principium tu, Dea, *lucis* habes." The derivation from *lucus* is thus stated by Pliny: "Quodd Romæ *lucus* fuit Junoni *Lucinæ* sacer, eo loci ubi postea

eidem templam exstruxere." *Lucina*, as *Salina*.

Lūcius, a pike. Fr. *λύκος*, a wolf. From its voracity. *Lupus inter pisces*.

Lūcrum, gain. For *lacrum*, (as *hUmus* from *χαμῶς*), from *λαχέω*, *λαχῶ*, to get.²

Lucta: See Appendix.

Luctor, I wrestle; contend, strive. Fr. *lucta*.

Luctus, mourning; mourning apparel. Fr. *lugeo*, *lugtum*, *luctum*.

Lūcūbro, I work or study in the night by lamp or candle light. Fr. *lux*, *lucis*. Properly from *lucibra*, as from *Dolo*, *āre*, is *Dolabra*; from *Lateo* is *Latebra*. From *lucibra* is *lucibro*, (as from *Terebra* is *Terebro*), *lucubro*, as *Maximus* and *Maxumus*.

Lūcūlentus, bright, clear, plain. Fr. *lux*, *lucis*, as *Lutum*, *Lutulentus*.

Lucuns, *untis*, a kind of cake. Fr. *λευκοίεις*, *λευκόεντος*, *λευκοῦντος*, white, as *Placenta* from *Πλακοῦντος*. As sprinkled with meal which is white. ¶ Al. from *λευκόν*, the flour of millet. ¶ Al. from *γλυκύς*, sweet.

Lūcus, a grove. From *lux*, *lucis*. From the glare of lamps or torches which were lighted

² Al. from *luo*, *luitum*, *lutum*, to pay, as from *Fultum* is *Fulcrum*, from *Sepultum* is *Sepulcrum*. Properly, a payment; or that which comes from payments. Vossius gives this reason: "Because every fifth year taxes and tributes were paid through the censors." ¶ Al. for *ducrum* (as *Licet* for *Dicet*) fr. *δέδοχα* (*δόχα*) pf. mid. of *δέχομαι*, to receive.

¹ "*Luzern*, (Germ.) a candle. Goth. *lukarn*, Mark 4. 21. Both from *lucerna*." W.

up in the sacred groves. ¶ Or for *lugus* fr. *λύγη*, darkness. ¶ Al. from *λόχος*, an ambuscade. As being fitted for ambuscades. Whence *λόχη* is a thicket. ¶ “*Lucken*, (Germ.) claudere; Goth. *lukan*, Engl. to *lock*. Vide annon *lucus* sit nemus CLAUSUM.” W.

Lūdibrium, a laughing-stock. Fr. *ludus*. As Manus, Manubrium.

Lūdīcer, *Lūdīcrus*, appertaining (ad *ludum*) to play, playful; calculated to make sport; or appertaining (ad *ludos*) to plays.

Lūdīus, a play-actor, dancer, &c. Fr. *ludus* or *ludī*.

Lūdo, I play. Fr. *λύδην* fr. *λύω*, to loosen, relax. That is, I relax myself in play. So Mordeo from *Μόρδην*. ¶ Al. from *ludus*, a public game; and this from *Λύδοι*, the Lydians, who are said to have settled in Etruria, and to have introduced their games amongst the Romans. ¶ Wachter mentions Germ. *lotter*, remiss, and *luder*, idleness.¹

Lūdus, play, sport, exercise, game; jest, ridicule, as we say To make GAME of. Also, a school. Properly, a place where games and exercises are taught, as a fencing or wrestling school. And hence a school for literature. “*Alii volunt, quia studium literarum liberalis ingenii ludus est.*” F. Compare Gr. *σχολή*, Lat. *schola*. *Ludī* pub-

lici, are games, sights, shows, exhibitions. See *Ludo*.

Lūēla, punishment. Fr. *luo* i. e. *pœnas*. So Tutor, Tutela; Medeor, Medela.

Lues, a plague, pestilence; any heavy calamity. Fr. *luo*, or *λύω*, to dissolve, destroy. “*Quòd eâ corpora SOLVANTUR,*” says Priscian. Also, snow or ice melted.

Lūgeo, I mourn. Fr. *λύζω*, to sob; fut. 2. *λυγῶ*, whence *λυγρός*, mournful.

Lūgūbris, mournful. Fr. *lugeo*. As Funus, Funebrius.

Lumbrīcus, ———

Lumbus, the loin. For *lumbus*, (as M is added in *Λαμβάνω*, &c.) fr. *lubet*, whence *lubido*. As being the seat of desire. Persius: “*Cùm carmina lumbos Intrans, et tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu.*” Juvenal: “*Cùm tibia lumbos Excitat.*”

Lūmen, the light; a light, lamp; &c. For *lucimen* fr. *luceo*.

Lūna, the moon. Fr. *luceo*, whence *lucina*, *luna*. As from *σέλας* is *σελήνη*. ¶ Or from *λουνή*. Hesychius has: *Λουνὸν λαμπρὸν*, i. e. bright. ¶ “*From Hebr. lun, the night; in which it is only visible.*” Tt. “*From Hebr. lun, pernoctavit.*” Ainsw.

Lūnensis caseus, a kind of large cheese. Martial calls it: “*Caseus Etruscæ signatus imagine lunæ.*” ¶ Al. as made at *Luna*, a maritime city of Etruria.

Lūno, I bend in the form of a half-moon, form like a crescent. Fr. *luna*.

Lūnus. “*The same God as Luna. For, although the Pa-*

¹ Haigh: “*From λα, much, and ἕδω, I delight exceedingly.*”

gans called it *Luna* by a feminine noun, yet they thought it masculine. Whence Tertullian calls it *Masculus Luna*." F.

Luo, I release. Also, I pay. So, "*luo pœnas*" is, I pay the punishment of a crime; I pay the penalty, be it a fine, or death, or any thing else. *Λύω*. The sense of "to pay" however may come from *luo* below, "to wash away."

Luo, I wash; I wash away, expiate, as the Latins say "*Sanguine luo perjuriam*." So "*luo peccata*" is, I expiate my crimes by some punishment. *Λούω*.

Lŭpa, a she-wolf. Also, a harlot, being as rapacious as a she-wolf. Fr. *lupus*.

Lŭpānar, a brothel. Fr. *lupa*, a harlot. Somewhat as *Lacus*, *Lacunar*.

Lŭpātum, a sharp bit. See the second *Lupus*.

Lŭpercal, a cave under the Mons Palatinus consecrated to Pan who was called *Lupercus*.

Lŭpercus, a surname of Pan. For *luparcus* fr. *lupus* and *arceo*. As driving away wolves from the fold. The Greek *Λύκεια* are the Roman *Lupercalia*, from *λύκος*, a wolf. ¶ Or from *lupus* simply. As *Nova*, *No-verca*.

Lŭpillus, a small lupine. Fr. *lupinulus*, *lupinlus*. As *Puerulus*, *Puellus*.

Lŭpīnus, a lupine. Fr. *λόπη*. Forcellini: "*Quia vultum gustantis amaritudine CONTRISTAT*." Virgil has "*TRISTISQUE lupini*."

Lŭpor, i. q. scortor. A *lupa*, scortum.

Lŭpus, a wolf. Fr. *λύκος*. As *όκοῖος* and *όποῖος* were dialectic forms of the same word.

Lŭpus, a sharp bit or snaffle, with unequal jags, like the teeth (*lupi*) of a wolf.

Lŭra, *æ*, a leathern sack or bag; the belly, or an intestine. Apparently of the same origin as *lorum*, (a leathern thong,) which see.

Lurco, a gormandizer. Fr. *lura*, the belly; whence *lurico*, *lurco*, "*ventri deditus*." Dacier explains *lurcari* "*cibos in utrem, in ventrem ingerere*." Or, if *lurco*, the verb, is prior, it will in some degree imitate *Fodico* from *Fodio*. ¶ Al. from *λαῦρος*, voracious.

Lŭrīdus, wan, grisly, livid. Fr. *luror*. As *Candor*, *Candidus*.

Lŭror, paleness, wanness, lividity. From *lura*. As being the color of leathern bags. ¶ Al. for *loror*. Dacier: "*Qui lori colorem refert*."

Luscīnia, a nightingale. For *lusciscinia*, as (*canens* in *lucis*), singing in the groves. Martial: "*Multisonā fervet sacer ATTHIDE lucus*." The Greeks call it simply *ἀηδών* from *αἰδω*. ¶ Al. for *luscinia*, fr. *lugeo*, *lugsis*, *lucsi*.¹

Luscīōsus, _____

Luscus, _____

Lustro, one who spends his

¹ Al. for *lugenscinia*. ¶ Al. quod sub *lucem* i. e. auroram canit.

time and property (in *lustris*) in brothels.

Lustricus dies, the day when an infant was purified and named. Fr. *lustrō*.

Lustrō, I expiate, purify. See *Lustrum*. *Lustrare* exercitum, is to review or count an army. From the *lustrum* or review of the Roman people. Or here *lustrare* is properly, to go round, traverse, (which is its meaning in various passages,) and hence to survey, to look round, to view and review. The sense of going round is derived from the circumstance that in the expiatory sacrifices the victims were led round the fields previously to their being killed. Forcellini supposes the sense of reviewing an army to arise from the general going round and counting his troops before the (*lustratio*) sacrifice.

Lustror, versor in *lustris* i. e. ganeis.

Lustrum, a purifying sacrifice offered by one of the censors, after finishing the census or review of the Roman people at the end of every five years. And, because a *lustrum* took place every fifth year, *lustrum* is put for a space of five years. Fr. *luo*, to expiate; pf. *lucsi*, (i. e. *laxi*: See *Luxus*,) *lucsum*, *lucstrum*, (as *Rasum*, *Rastrum*,) for softness *lustrum*.

Lustrum, a den. Properly, a muddy place where wild boars or swine wallow. Otherwise called *Volutabrum*. Virgil: "Sæpe volutabris pulsos sylvestribus apros Latratu turbabis

Etym.

agens." Varro: "Admissuras cum faciunt, prodigunt in lutosos limites ac *lustra*, ut volentur in luto, quæ est illorum requies ut lavatio hominis." ¶ Al. for *dustrum* (as *Licet*, *Levir*, *Lacryma*,) from a word *δύστρον* fr. *δέδυσται* pp. of *δύω*, (whence *δυσμή* from *δέδυσμαι*,) to descend into a place of concealment.

Lustrum, a petty tavern or pot-house; also, a stew, brothel. Properly, a den or haunt of low people. From *lustrum*, a den or haunt of wild beasts.

Lūteus, yellow, saffron-colored, yellowish. As being of the color of (*lūtum*) woad.

Lūteus, made (e *luto*) of clay or mud; dirty. Whence *lutea* is applied to a dirty drab, nasty slut.

Lutra, an otter. "From *lutum*, mud. Because it lives amid water and mud." Tt. "Vel quoddam frequenter se in aquis *lutet*." Ainsw. ¶ Or for *dutra* from *δυτήρα* acc. of *δυτήρ*, a diver: or from a word *δύτρα*. ¶ Or from *ἐνυδρίς*, an otter; or a word *ἐνυδρα*, *ῥύδρα*, whence *λύδρα*, as *λίτρον* and *νίτρον*, *λύμφα* and *lymp̄ha* are interchanged; whence *ludra*, *lutra*.

Lūtulentus, clayey, muddy. Fr. *lūtum*. As *Lucus*, *Luculentus*; *Opes*, *Opulentus*.

Lūtum: See Appendix.

Lūtum, clay, mire, dirt. Fr. *luo*, *luitum* or *lutum*. "Propriè de sordibus quæ abluuntur." V. That which is washed off. Or *luo* is the same as *soluo*, *solvo*. Forcellini explains *lutum* "terra humore soluta." "Fr.

λυτόν. Terra aquâ SOLUTA. Ancient Brit. *llaid*, Germ. *lett*." W.

Lux, (i. e. *lucis*), *lūcis*, light. Macrobius states that the ancient Greeks called the first dawn *λύκη*, and the sun *λύκος*; and that hence *lucem* was thought to be derived. So Homer has *ἀμφιλύκη νύξ*, the night (*ἀμφὶ λύκην*) about the time of the dawn. So *λυκόφως* is (*φῶς λύκης* or *λύκου*) the light of the dawn. So *λυκαυγής* is pertaining to (*αὐγὴν λύκης*) the shining of the dawn. So *λυκάβας*, a year, is referred to *λύκος*, the sun, and *βάς*, going; in regard to the course of the sun. ¶ Al. from *λευκός*, bright, shining.

Luxo, I put out of joint. And *luxus*, disjointed. "Δοξὸς is oblique, transverse, and so distorted. Whence Lat. *luxa* and *luxata* membra." Hemsterb. ¶ Al. from *luo*, *luxum*, (whence *luxus*, *ūs*, and *luxuria*.) I loosen. Festus: "*Luxa* membra, e suis locis mota et SOLUTA." Forcellini: "*Luxo* dicitur de rebus quæ a naturali statu seu rigore SOLVUNTUR, aut flectuntur."

Luxūria, luxury. Fr. *luxus*.

Luxūrio, I riot in luxury. It is applied to trees which wanton in their growth, and to land which wantons in its vegetation and is exuberantly fruitful. Fr. *luxuria*.

Luxus, luxury, excess, debauchery; extravagant costliness or magnificence. Fr. *luo*, *luxum*, as *Fluo*, *Fluxum*. From its dissolving and loosening the powers of the body and mind.

Luxus, disjointed. See *Luxo*.

Lycæus, Bacchus. Λυαῖος.

Lycæus, *Lycæus*, an epithet of Pan. Λυκαῖος, Λύκειος.

Lycæum, the Lyceum at Athens. Λύκειον.

Lychnūchus, a candlestick. Λυχνοῦχος.

Lychnus, a lamp, candle. Λύχνος.

Lycisca, a wolf-dog. Fr. *λύκος*, a wolf.

Lugdīnus, made of Parian marble. Λύγδινος.

Lympha, water. Fr. *νύμφη*, a nymph; Æol. *λύμφη*, as *λίτρον* for *νίτρον*, *πλεῦμων* for *πνεύμων*. Homer has *Νύμφαι κρηναῖαι*, Fountain Nymphs. Callimachus calls the Thessalian Nymphs the offspring of the river: *Νύμφαι Θεσσαλίδες ποταμοῦ γένος*. Virgil makes the rivers to be the offspring of the Nymphs: "*Nympha*, genus amnibus unde est." The Nymphs then were easily identified with the streams and rivers; and *lympha* could easily become a symbol of the water of the streams and rivers. *Nympha* in this sense is a reading in some passages for *lympha*.

Lymphaticus, frantic, panic-struck. Fr. *lympho*.

Lympho, I strike with panic, I make frantic. That is, I seize as the Nymphs. Whence in Greek *νυμφόληπτος* is one struck with frenzy by the Nymphs. Fr. *lympha*, which see.

Lyncūrium, a precious stone. Λυγκούριον.

Lynx, a lynx. Λύγξ.

Lýra, a lyre. Λύρα.

Lyricen, lyrīcinis, a player on the lyre. Fr. *lyra* and *cano*. So Cornicen.

Lyrīca, orum, poetry sung in concert with the (*lyra*) lyre.

Lytæ, bachelors in civil law. Fr. *λύται* fr. *λύω, λέλυται*. Said of persons who after four years' study in Law were able to SOLVE questions put to them concerning Law.

Lytum, the price of one's ransom. *λύτρον*.

M

Ma Dia, by Jove. *Μά Δία*.

Maccus, silly, doltish. Fr. *μακκοῶ, μακκοῶ*, to be dull or stupid. ¶ Al. from a woman named *Macco*, remarkable for her stupidity; whither *μακκοῶ* is usually referred.

Mācellum, a market. From a public robber named A. Omaniū *Macellus*, whose house is said to have been confiscated by the Censors Æmilius and Fulvius, and given to the people for shambles. ¶ Al. from *μάγειρος*, a cook; Æol. *μάγερρος*, whence *magerrulum, magellum, macellum*, a cook-shop, or collection of cook-shops. ¶ Al. for *mactellum* fr. *mactulum* fr. *macto*. ¶ Varro: "*Macellum, ubi olerum copia. Ea loca etiam nunc Lacedæmonii vocant μαγελλώτας. Sed Iones ostia hortorum et castelli μακέλλους.*"

Macellum, ut quidam scribunt, quodd ibi fuerit hortus." Hesi-chius explains *μάκελλα* by *φραγμοί*, inclosed places, which may

have led the way to the meaning of markets.

Mācco, I am lean. See *Macer*.

Mācer, lean, thin. *Macer* or *macrus* is fr. *μακρός*, long. For thinness seems to elongate the countenance and the limbs. Compare *Tenuis* from *Τείνω, Τενέω*, to stretch out at length. ¶ "From Hebr. *mak*, tabes, macies." V. ¶ Al. from Sax. *mæger, mægre*, whence our *meager*.¹

Mācēria: See Appendix.

Mācēro, I soak, moisten, soften; I weaken, waste away; afflict. From *μέμῶγα* pf. mid. of *μάσσω*, "subigo, aquâ subigo," the word *μαγερός* might have been formed, and *μαγερώω, μαγερωῶ*, (as from *τέτακα* is *τακερός* and *τακερώω, ῶ*,) whence *magero, macero*. ¶ Al. from *μήκος*, Æol. *μᾶκος*, length; allied to which is *macer*. *Macero* would be thus to make meagre, to diminish the size or strength of.²

Māchæra, a knife, sword. *Μάχαιρα*.

Māchīna, a frame, fabric, work, plan; a contrivance, stratagem. Fr. *μηχανή*, Dor. *μαχανά*, whence *machāna, machina*.

Māchīnor, I frame, plan, contrive, project. Fr. *machina*. Or fr. *μηχανάομαι, μηχανῶμαι*,

¹ "Germ. *mager*, Franc. *magar*, Anglo-Sax. *mægre*, Iceland. *megur*. All from Lat. *macer*." W.

² Al. soft for *tacero* fr. *τακερώω, τακερωῶ*, I macerate. As *Taōs* is usually believed to have produced *Pavo*: since P and M are of the same organ, it is thought that T may have been here changed to M.

MAI in Greek answering to **R** in Latin.

Māciēs, thinness. Fr. *maceo*.

Mācilentus, thin. Fr. *macer* or *maciēs*. As *Opes*, *Opulentus*; *Lutus*, *Lutulentus*.

Macir, mace, a kind of spice. Pliny says it is brought from India. It is therefore an Indian word. Turton says: "From Hebr. *masa*."

Mācritis, thinness. Fr. *macer*, *macra*.

Mācročēra, long-sleeved.

Μακρόχειρα.

Mācrocōlum, parchment of the largest size. *Μακρόκωλον*.

Macto is properly, I augmented; from *mactus* (i. e. *magis auctus*), or from *magis aucto*; *aucto*, *avi*, being formed from *auctum*, as *Moto*, *avi*, from *Motum*. Hence *macto* (like *Augeo*) is used for enriching, advancing, honoring. Cicero: "Ferunt laudibus, *mactant* honoribus." Again: "Cūm puerorum extis Deos manes *mactare* soleas." Arnobius: "Liberum patrem fanorum consecratione *mactatis*." Hence "*macto sacrificia Divis*" is to heap victims to the Gods; and by consequence to sacrifice to the Gods. Or, by supposing an hypallage, "*macto victimas Divis*" is, *macto* (i. e. *augeo*) *Divos victimis*, I honor the Gods by victims, or by sacrificing to them victims. Whence *macto* in either case may have been identical with *Sacrifico*. Hence *macto* is in general, I slay, assassinate, kill.¹

Hence I harass to death, &c.

¶ Haigh: "From *μέμακται* pp. of *μάσσω*, to pound or bruise, and so to kill, to sacrifice." Hence a verb *μακτώ*, *μακτώ*. But compare *Mactus*.

Mactra, a kneading-trough. *Μάκτρα*.

Mactus, augmented, increased, blessed. For *mauctus*, *magis auctus*; or, in *majus auctus*. Virgil: "*Macte novâ virtute puer*." That is, *sis mactus*, *auctus*. Livy: "*Macte virtute diligentiaque esto*." *Macte* appears to be a kind of vocative. In sacrifices were used the words: "*Macte hoc porco esto*." That is, *Deus auctus et honoratus sit hoc porco*. See *Macto*.

Mācula, a spot, blur, slur, stain. The meshes of a net are called *macula*, as appearing a little way off like so many dots or spots. *Macula* seems to come from *μύκλα*. *Μύκλαι* are the black stripes on the neck and feet of asses. *Μύκλα*, *macla*, as *κτνός*, *cAnis*; and for softness *macula*, as *U* is added in *ÆscUlapius* from *Αισκληπιός*. ¶ Germ. *makel*, and Welsh *magl* is a mole or mark on the body. But Wachter refers these to the Latin.²

Mādeo, I am wet or moist.

Μαδάω.

Mādīdus, wet. Fr. *madeo*. As *Candeo*, *Candidus*.

Belg. *matsen*, Lat. *MACTARE*, Ital. *amaz-zare*, French *massacrer*, [to *massacre*]."
W.

¹ "Germ. *metzen*, *jugulare*. Arab. *naza*,

² "From Hebr. *machala*, infirmity." Tt.

Mādalsa, a drunkard. Fr. *madeo*. One soaked or drenched with wine.

Mæander, *Mæandros*, a winding river in Phrygia. Whence it is used for any winding, maze, labyrinth; turn, shift. Also for lace or welt set round in crooks and turns about the border of a garment. *Μαλανδρος*.

Mæna, some small fish. *Μαίνη*.

Mænas, *ἄδος*, a priestess of Bacchus. *Μαινάς, ἄδος*.

Mæniānum, a building of pleasure jutting out for prospect; a gallery, balcony. From a person of the name of *Mænius*.

Māgālia, Carthaginian huts. From *magar* or *mager*, which Servius states to be a Carthaginian word for a villa. Whence he observes that Virgil should have used the word *magaria*, not *magalia*. "It is certain that the Hebrews called a house *magur*; whence came the Greek *μέγαρον*." V.

Māgĕ, rather. Same as *magis*.

Māgia, magic. *Μαγεία*.

Māgicus, magical. *Μαγικός*.

Māgis, more. For *megis* (as *Magnus* for *Megnus*, and *Maneo* for *Meneo*) fr. *μέζον*, greater, whence *mejis*, (as *Zύγον*, *Jugum*), and *megis*. Or fr. *μεγίον*, comparative of *μέγας*. ¶ Or from *magnus*, whence *magnius*, *magius*, *magis*.

Māgister, a chief, president, head, master; a master of children, teacher. Fr. *magis*. Compare Minister. ¶ Al. from

μέγιστος, greatest; Æol. *μέγιστος*.

Māgistrātus, the office of a head or president in political matters, a magistracy; a magistrate. Fr. *magister*, *magistri*.

Magnālia, mighty deeds. Fr. *magnus*.

Magnārius, a wholesale merchant. Fr. *magnus*. One who sells goods in the gross.

Magnes, *ἔτις*, a loadstone.

Μάγνης, ητις.

Magnōpĕre, with much toil and labor, earnestly, vehemently, greatly. Cicero: "Dolabella *magno opere* arcessitus." Accius: "Ite actutum, atque *opere magno* edicite ut" &c. Terence: "Nos ambo *maximo opere* dabamus operam."

Magnus, great. For *megnus* fr. *μέγας*. Perhaps through a word *meginus*. Somewhat as *Regnum* for *Reginum* from *Regis*. ¶ Al. from *μεγαλός, μεγάλος*, Æol. *μεγνός*, as *ἡΝθον* Æol. for *ἡΑθον*.

Magudāris, the seed or juice of the silphium. *Μαγύδαρις*.

Māgus, a priest or philosopher among the Persians. Also, a magician. *Μάγος*.

Maia, the daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury. *Μαΐα*.

Majālis, a barrow-pig, sus castratus. For *Maiālis*. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *marwan*, Belg. *mayen*, Germ. *mæhen*, is to cut. "Quasi porcus EXSECTUS." W. ¶ "Quia *Maia* deæ sacrificabant," says Isidorus.

Mājestas, greatness, grandeur, majesty. Fr. *majus*, for *ma-*

justas. Or fr. *majus*, great; whence Jupiter was called by the Tusculani *Majus Deus*.

Mājor, greater. Fr. *μείζων*, whence *μῆζων*, Dor. *μάζων*. As *μῆζων* is found for *μείζων*.¹ ¶ Or for *magnior*, whence *magior*, *major*. ¶ Al. from *μείζων*, whence *mejor*, (as *Zύγον*, Jugum,) and *major*, as *magnus* for *mēgnus*.

Maius, the month of May. As sacred to *Maia*, the mother of Mercury. ¶ “In Armoric, May is *mis maë* or *mis mai*; i. e. *mensis FLORIDUS*, as Pezronius interprets it in his *Antiq. Celt.*” W.²

Mājus, great. Allied to *Magnus* and *Major*.

Māla, the cheek-bone, jaw. Also, the ball of the cheek, the cheek. Contracted from *maxilla*. As *Paxillus*, *Palus*; *Vexillum*, *Velum*. ¶ Or contracted from *mandibula*. ¶ Al. from *μῆλον*, Dor. *μᾶλον*, a cheek.

Mālācia, a calm at sea. Languor; effeminacy. Languor of the stomach, fastidiousness. *Μαλακία*.

Mālācisso, I soften. *Μαλακίζω*, Æol. *μαλακίδσω*.

Mālācus, soft. *Μαλακός*.

Mālagma, an emollient poultice. *Μάλαγμα*.

Mālaxo, I soften. Fr. *μαλάξω* fut. of *μαλάσσω*.

Mālīcōrium, the rind or outward coat (*mali*) of a pome-

granate. As being as hard as (*corium*) leather.

Mālīgnus, badly-disposed, malicious. For *maligenus*, fr. *malus*, and *geno*, *genui*. *Malā indole præditus*.

Mālītia, craft, cunning; circumspexion; also, villainy, malice. Fr. *malus*. As *Stultus*, *Stultitia*.

Mallēolus, a small (*malleus*) mallet. Also, the new shoot of a vine, springing from a rod or branch of the former year, cut off for the sake of planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it in the form of a mallet. Columella: “A similitudine rei, quod in eâ parte quæ deciditur ex vetere sarmento prominens utrinque, *malleoli* speciem præbet.” Also, a kind of fiery weapon or fire-brand. “Quâ parte *malleoli* concavi et crassiores sunt, et ignis alimenta continent, caput *mallei* referre quodammodo videntur.” F. “Manipulus aut collectio sparteæ formâ quâdam *mallei* ligata.” V. The “quodammodo” and “quâdam” lead us to suspect that these explanations are merely invented. Was *malleolus* in this sense a collection (*malleolorum*) of new shoots of vines daubed with pitch, &c.?

Malleus, a mallet, hammer. From *marculus*, a mallet: whence a word *marculeus*, (like *Alveus*, *Ferreus*,) *marleus*, *malleus*. ¶ Al. from *μαλάω*, whence *μαλάσσω*, to soften. Or from *μαλλός*, wool, might have been *μαλλέω*, to soften. Or for *mal-*

¹ Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 135.

² Al. from Germ. *mæhen*, Anglo-Sax. *maeven*, Belg. *mayen*, to cut. From the cutting of grass in this month.

ceus (See *Collis*), fr. *μαλακίζω*, to soften; fut. *μαλακίσω*, *μαλακισῶ*, *μαλκισῶ*. ¶ Goth. *mauljan*¹ is to beat or maul.²

Mālo, I wish rather. For *magevolo*, *manvolo*, whence *manvult*, &c.

Mālōbāthrum, an aromatic shrub, and an ointment produced from it. *Μαλόβαθρον*.

Maltha, a compound of pitch and wax. *Μάλθα*.

Malva, mallows. Fr. *μάλη*, which is stated by Hesychius to be the same as *μαλάχη*. V, as in *Sylva*, *Arvum*. ¶ Al. for *malcha*, *μαλάχη*, as *breVis* from *βραχός*.

Mālum, evil, mischief. Fr. *malus*.

Mālum, an apple. *Μήλον*, Dor. *μᾶλον*.

Mālus, an apple-tree. Fr. *malum*. Quæ *mala* fert. Or from Gr. *μηλῖς*, Dor. *μαλῖς*, an apple-tree.

Mālus, the mast of a ship. *Malus* is here supposed to be put the whole for the part; and also to lose its specific character and to be put for any tree. Vossius: "Quod ex trunco arborum fieri solet, inter quas *malus* frequentissima." Ainsworth: "Quod ex trunco *malī* i. e. arboris fiat." This tree might have been sufficiently strong to answer the purpose of a mast in the ancient ships. Dryden thus speaks of the tree: "Thus apple-trees,

whose trunks are strong to bear
Their spreading boughs, exert
themselves in air."

Mālus, bad. Fr. *μαλός*, soft; or *ἀμαλός*, soft, feeble, weak. As originally expressive of effeminacy or indolence or cowardice. As *Virtus* on the contrary is from *Vir*, *Ἀρείων* from *Ἄρης*, εὖ; &c. So Lennep asserts the proper meaning of *κακός* to be "ignavus." Haigh understands by *μαλός* "silly, pernicious." ¶ As *mAneo* and *mAGnus* are for *mEneo* and *mEgnus*, *malus* may be from *μέλος*, (as in *ὄ μέλ*,) the same as *μέλεος*, vain, idle, unprofitable, useless: as on the contrary *χρηστός*, good, is properly useful. See *Bonus*. So we say *Naughty*. ¶ Al. from *μέλας*, black. Horace: "Hic NIGER est; hunc tu, Romane, caveto." Here *Niger* is explained by Forcellini "improbus, dolosus."³

Māmilla, a small pap. For *mammilla* (from *mamma*) which is also used.

Mamma, the name by which a child calls its mother or its nurse. *Μάμμα*. A mother; and a wet-nurse. Also, the breast or teat, which peculiarly distinguishes a mother. Hence, the bump in a tree, from which the branches sprout.

³ "Bal, Germ., not good, bad. Gr. φαῦλος, Lat. *malus*. These words are not obscurely allied, as B F M are letters of the same organ." W. ¶ Al. from Germ. *mal*, a spot, stain. That is, corrupted, debased.

¹ Todd in *To Maul*.

² Al. for *mollens* fr. *mollis*.

Mammōneus, pertaining to mammon. From μαμμωνᾶς.

Manūcus, the ecliptic. Fr. μῆν, Dor. μὰν, a month; whence a word μανακός, monthly. Vitruvius explains *manucus* “MENSTRUUS circulus.”

Manceps, *mancīpis*. Adam: “Res *mancipī* were those things which might be sold and alienated, or the property of them transferred from one person to another by a certain rite used among Roman citizens only; so that the purchaser (*manu caperet*) might take them as it were with his hand. Whence he was called *manceps*; and the things, *res mancīpi*.” *Manceps* was also a farmer of the public Taxes, an undertaker of any public work. From his TAKING them in HAND i. e. undertaking them. Or from his taking them by raising his hand and being the best bidder.

Mancīpium, the right (*mancīpis*) of the purchaser, property, dominion. The property, the slave purchased. See *Res mancīpī* in *Manceps*.

Mancīpo, I dispose of (*mancīpi*) to a purchaser, transfer, sell, subject to another.

Mancus, defective in any limb. “Membro aliquo captus, et refertur ad MANUS, sicut claudus ad pedes,” says Forcellini. We will reverse this, and say that *mancus* applies properly to the hands, and then improperly to other limbs. Hence *mancus* may be referred to *manus*, whence *manicus*, *man-*

cus. ¶ Al. from Germ. *mank*, laboring under a defect; allied to which is French *manquer*.

Mandibūlum, a jaw. Fr. *mando*. As Venor, Venabulum.

Mando, I chew; hence, I eat, devour. For *mado*, (as N is added in Frango, Tango,) fr. μαδῶ fut. 2. of μάσσω, fut. 1. μάσσω, whence μασάομαι, I chew.

Mando, *āvi*, I commit to one's charge, commission, enjoin, order, recommend. For *manui do*. Like *Mansuetus*.

Mandra, a pen for cattle, stall. Μάνδρα. Also, the cattle themselves. Also, a little square on a chess-board, as being the inclosure for a chessman.

Mandrāgōras, the herb mandrake, Μανδραγόρας.

Mandūco, I chew, eat. Fr. *mando*. Or fr. *manducās*, and this fr. *mando*.

Mānē, the morning. Fr. μανός, rare, thin; hence, pellucid, clear, bright. Cicero has “cœlum TENUE PURUMQUE.”

Māneo, I remain. Fr. μενέω, whence pf. μεμένηκα, and fut. μενῶ.

Mānes, the ghosts of the dead, the shades. Also, the abode of the shades. Fr. μανός, thin. Ovid calls them “TENUES animæ.” ¶ Al. from an ancient word *manus*, good. “Quasi BONI genii.” F. See *Immanis*. ¶ On the contrary, Wachter says: “To Germ. *mein*, malus, pravus, I can scarcely help referring the Lat. *manes*, spirits, ghosts, which are usually thought to be (malæ et immites) bad and pitiless.” ¶ Festus refers it to *mano*: “Quòd ii per

omnia ætheria terrenaque *manare* credebantur.”

Mango, one who trims and sets out to the best advantage any kind of ware to make it more saleable. Also, a slave-merchant, as decking out his slaves. *Mango*, *mangōnis*, is short for *mangano*, *manganonis*, fr. μάγγανον, jugglery, illusion, deception. Or, as μάγγανον is also a drug, *mango* may be one who uses drugs for trimming and polishing things. ¶ Al. from Germ. *mangen*, to trade; allied to which is our fish-*monger*, &c.

Mānia, the mother (*manium*) of the ghosts. Hence used for a bugbear with which nurses used to frighten children.

Mānia, a disease of oxen which takes away their senses. Fr. *μανία*, madness.

Mānīca, coverings (*manibus*) for the hands and arms. Chains for the hands. Grappling irons for taking hold of ships. So *Pedis*, *Pedica*.

Mānifestus, manifest. “Held so as it were (*manu*) by the hand that it cannot be denied or dissembled.” F. Thus Brasse explains *χεῖροδεικτος*, “pointed out by the hand, manifest.” But what is *festus*? It can scarcely be a termination. Some refer it to *fendo*, to find, discover, whence *fensi*, and *fenstum*, (as Hausi, *Haustum*,) then for softness *festum*. Others refer it to *festim* i. e. *confestim*, immediately. In *manibus positus et confestim cognitus*. ¶ Or, as from *εἰλύω* was formed *εἰλυφάω*,

Etym.

(through a word *εἰλύπτω*, pf. *εἰλυφα*,) shall we say that from *μηνύω*, to disclose, make known, was a word *μηνυφάω*, whence *μηνυφαίω*, and (through the pf. pass.) *μηνυφαιστός*, Dor. *μανυφαιστός*? Like “*Ἡφαιστος*.”¹

Mānīpūlus, a handful, bundle. Hence, a handful of troops, a band of soldiers. Fr. *manus*. As filling the hand. So *Disco*, *Discipulus*.

Mannus, a nag, little horse. Of Gaulish origin. Consentius: “*GALLORUM manni*, *Medorum acinaces*,” &c.

Māno, I flow, trickle down, distil. Fr. *μανός*, rare, thin, slender. Johnson explains *To Trickle*, “to rill in a *SLENDER* stream.” ¶ Al. from *νᾶμα*, a spring; whence *ναμάω*, transp. *μανάω*, *μανῶ*. As *Num* is from *Mōn*, transposed *Nōm*. ¶ “From the Chaldaic *maiin*, waters.” V.

Mansio, a staying; place of stay, inn, &c. Fr. *maneo*, *mansum*.

Mansuēfācio, (*mansuetum facio*) I make tame.

Mansues, tame. Fr. *manui*, and *sueo*, *suesco*. See *Mansuesco*.

Mansuesco, I grow tame. That is, *manui-suesco*, I accustom myself to the hand of another. Hence *mansuetus*, i. e. *manum patiens*, in the words of Virgil. The Greeks say *χεῖροθήης* fr. *χεῖρὸς*, and *ἥθος*, custom.

¹ We may observe that *φαιστός*, clear, is a word which Schneider admits, tho’ with doubt. And *μανός* was rare, fine, clear.

Mantēle, *Mantēlium*, and *Mantīle*, *Mantīlium*, a towel, napkin, table-cloth. Fr. *manus*. As used in wiping the hands. ¶ Al. from *μανδύλιον*, which Hesychius gives as the explanation of *χειρόμακτρα*, which is the same as *mantele*. But Vossius supposes *μανδύλιον* to be adopted from the Latin.¹

Mantēlum, a mantle, cloak; a pretext. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *mantel*. Germ. Belg. Armoric. Welsh, *mantel*. They are all perhaps allied to *μανδύας*, a Persian woollen mantle.

Mantīca, a wallet, cloak-bag. For *mantelica* fr. *mantēlum*, a cloak. As Manus, *Manīca*. ¶ Al. from *manus*. “Quia est ad *manum*, ut promi facile possint quæ in eâ recondantur.” F. ¶ Casaubon refers it to the Arabic.

Mantīchōra, a great Indian beast. *Μαντίχωρα*. Calpurnius improperly makes the O short.

Mantīcūlor, I pick a bag. Fr. *manticula*, diminutive of *mantica*.

Mantīsa or *Mantissa*: See Appendix.

Manto, I stay; I stay for, wait for. Fr. *maneo*, *manitum*, *mantum*. As Doceo, *Docitum*, *Doctum*.

Manturna, the Goddess of wedlock, to whom prayers were offered that it might be steadfast. Fr. *manto*.

Mānuālis, belonging to the hand. Fr. *manus*, dat. *manui*.

Mānūbia, spoilstaken (*manu*) by the hand in war, or elsewhere. Also, money arising from the sale of such. Used also for thunderbolts, as flung (*à manu*) from the hand. *Bia* appears a termination, as perhaps *bium* in *Dubium*, and *bia* in *Superbia* from *Superbus* from *Super*. Some derive it from *vis*, (i. e. *mannum vis*,) or from *βία*.

Mānūbrium, a handle, hilt. As held (*manu*) by the hand. As *Ludus*, *Ludibrium*.

Mānuciolum, a little bundle. Fr. *manucia* fr. *manūs*, like *Manipulus*.

Mānūleus, a little sleeve or flap covering (*manus*) the hands.

Mānūpretium, wages for manual work; any wages or reward. That is, *manūs pretium*.

Mānus, a hand. The dative *manui* seems to direct us to *μανύω*, Dor. of *μηνύω*, to indicate, point. As we point with our hand. Thus *Matthiæ* thinks that *δείκω*, to show, is to be referred to a prior sense of stretching out the hand, to point out anything. And hands are used as marks of pointing to any observation. But the A in *μάνύω* is long? Yet the E in *Fera* is short from *Φηγός*, and the U in *Furis* short from *Φωγός*. ¶ Or *manus* is fr. *μανός*, slack; in opposition to *Pugnus*, i. e. *πυκνός*, thick, close. “*Manus* propriè dicitur, cùm passa deductaque; *Pugnus*, cùm clausa.” V. ¶ Or from *μένος*, force, might. As the great instrument of exerting

¹ Wachter refers to the Latin the word *mandel*, a handkerchief, used by the later Persians.

it. From μένος, as mAneo from μΕνέω. ¶ Al. for *marus* (as perhaps doNum from δῶπον) fr. μάρη, the hand. ¶ “From Chaldaic *MN*, an instrument. Aristotle calls the hand ὄργανον ὀργάνων.” V. ¶ “From Chaldee *manah*, to prepare.” Tt.

Manzer, spurious, bastard. A Hebrew word.

Māpālia, the cottages of the rustic Numidians. An African word. Sallust: “Ædificia NUMIDARUM agrestia, quas *mapalia* ILLI VOCANT.”

Mappa, a table napkin. For *mancupa*, from *manu capio*; like *Occupo*. *Mancupa*, *manpa*, *mappa*. ¶ Al. for *manipa*, *manpa*, from *manus* simply. ¶ Quintilian: “*Mappam* PÆNI sibi vindicant.”

Marceo, I wither, fade. Fr. μαράω (whence μαρασμός), pf. μεμάρακα, μέμαρκα, whence a verb μαρκέω. ¶ Or for *macreo*, fr. *macer*, *macra*. That is, I shrivel, pine away or droop. ¶ Or for *malceo*, fr. μαλκός, soft, languid. *Marcor* is used for languor, drowsiness, sloth. Celsus: “In hoc *marcor* et inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas.”

Marcūlus: See *Martulus* in Appendix.

Māre, the sea. From the North. “*Mer*, Germ.; *mor*, Welsh; *mere*, Anglo-Sax.; *mar*, Iceland.; *more*, Slavon.” W. In Celtic *mor*¹ or *muirr*.² ¶ Or from μαρῶ fut. 2. of μείρω, to divide. Horace: “Quā

medius liquor SECERNIT Europen ab Afro.” ¶ Al. from μύρω, to flow. As κτυός, cAnis. ¶ “From Hebr. *marar*, to be bitter.” V.³

Margārīta, a pearl. Μαργαρίτης.

Margo, ἄνις, an edge, border, brink, brim. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *mearc* is a boundary or goal. Goth. *mark* is the end or boundary of a region. The Persian *marz* also is a mark and a limit.⁴ ¶ Or for *marco* fr. μείρω, to divide; pf. μέμαρκα. Said properly of that which divides and separates one land from another. Ovid: “Hæret in imperii *marginē* terra tui.” ¶ Or for *marigo* from *mare ago*. In quem *mare* se agit.

Mārisca, a kind of large insipid fig. Fr. *mas*, *maris*. “Quasi MASCULA, ob magnitudinem.” F.⁵

Mārisca, a hæmorrhoidal tumor. From being in shape like the *marisca*. Σῦκον, a fig, is similarly used.

Mārītus, a husband. Fr. *mas*, *maris*. As *Avus*, *Avitus*. Ἄνῆρ and *Vir* are used in the sense of a husband.

Mārītus, a, um, belonging to marriage. Pertinens ad *maritum*, *maritalis*.

Marmor, ὄρις, marble. Μάρμαρον. Also, the sea. From

³ Al. from ἄλμυρός, briny; omitting ἄλ, and changing γ into Α, as in κτυός, cAnis.

⁴ Wachter in Mark.

⁵ Fr. μωροσύκη, says Isaac Vossius. That is, from συγκόμος, transp. μοροσύκη, μορόσκη.

¹ Wachter in Mauringia.

² Classical Journal, Vol. 3. p. 122.

its being plain like marble; or from its whiteness. Lucretius: "Cur ea, quæ nigro fuerint paullo ante colore, *Marmoreo* fieri possunt candore repente; Ut mare, quom magni commorunt æquora venti, Vortitur in canos candenti *marmore* fluctus."

Marra, a mattock, weeding-hook. Fr. μάρρον, which is explained by Hesychius ἐργαλεῖον σιδηροῦν, an iron tool. It may, however, be doubtful whether the Greek word was not adopted from the Romans.

Marrubium: See Appendix.

Mars, *Martis*, Mars. Contracted from *Mavors*, *Mavortis*. ¶ Al. from Ἄρης, Ἴάρης, (as Ἦρος, Veris,) whence *Vars*, and for softness *Mars*. Somewhat as Mons for Bons.

Marsūpium, a purse or money-bag. Μαρσύπιον.

Martes: See Appendix.

Martūlus: See Appendix.

Martyr, a martyr. Μάρτυρ.

Mas, *māris*, the male of any creature. Also, masculine, manly, brave. "From Chald. *mare*, i. e. dominus, whence the Arabic *MR*, vir, maritus." V. "Mar, (Germ.) princeps, dominus. In the eastern and western languages it is variously written *mar*, *mer*, *mir*." W. ¶ Sed quid si sit pro *bas*, ut Mons pro Bons? Α βὰς, quod a βίβημι, idem ac βαίνω, quod de maribus ascendentes usurpatur? Βάτης est equus admissarius. ¶ "A fortitudine. Nam est e *Mars*, abjectâ R." F.

Mascūlus, male; manly, &c. Fr. *mas*.

Massa, a lump, mass. Fr. μάζα, dough or paste, or dough kneaded into a cake. Hence *masda*, *massa*. So from Πατρίζω is *Patrisso*. See *Musso*.

Masso, I form into (*massam*) a mass, condense.

Mastico, I chew. Μαστιχάω, μαστιχῶ.

Mastiche, the herb *mastich*. Μαστίχη.

Mastigia, a slave deserving the whip. Μαστιγίας.

Mastos, the cock to a water-pipe. Fr. μαστός, mamma. Forcellini explains *mastos* "tubulus mammatus seu mamma, quales in fontibus reperiuntur." So *Mamilla* is used by Varro, explained by Forcellini, "tubus mammæ figurâ" &c.

Mastrūca, -ūga, ———

Masturbo, i. q. χειρουργῶ. *A manu stupro*, unde *manustupro*, *mastupro*, *masturpo*, *masturbo*. ¶ Al. à *manibus-turpo*. Aut *manibus-turbo*, sc. τὰ αἰδοῖα. ¶ Al. a *μαστρωπός*, (unde *μαστρωπός*,) leno. Sed hoc scopum verbi vix attingit.

Mātella, a chamber-pot. Fr. *matula*.

Mātellio, a water-pot, ewer. Allied to *matella*. Varro: "Hoc nomine vas appellabatur, ubi a *matulæ* figurâ longè recessisset."

Mateōla, a small wooden mallet. Perhaps for *macteola* fr. μάσσω, μέμακται, to pound.

Māter, a mother. Μητήρ, Dor. μάτηρ. "Muter, Germ. *Mader*, Pers. *Meder*, *modor*, Anglo-Sax." W.

Mātēria, matter, stuff, ma-

terials, of which anything is made, and which are (*mater*) the mother of what is made from them. Timber, whence divers things are formed. Subject, argument, or matter, to speak or write on. Source or occasion of anything.

Mātērior, I build (*materiā*) with timber. Also, I provide timber for trenches.

Matēris, *Matāris*, a Gallic javelin or pike. Of Gallic origin. It is mentioned by Strabo: *Καὶ ματερὶς παλτοῦ τι εἶδος.*

Mātertēra, an aunt by the mother's side. Fr. *mater*. ¶ Al. from *mater altera*.

Māthēmāticus, relating to the mathematical sciences. *Μαθηματικός*. As astronomy was one of these, *mathematici* became contemptuously applied to astrologers and fortune-tellers.

Māthēsis, the mathematics. *Μάθησις*. Also, astrology. See Mathematicus.

Mātrīcŭla, a roll or register. Fr. *matrix*, *īcis*.

Mātrīmōnium, marriage. Fr. *mater*, *matris*. As Pater, Patrimonium; Sanctus; Sactimonia. "In omen et spem, quia, cūm prolis causā suscipiatur, summum votum est ut ea, quæ ducitur, *mater* fiat." F.

Mātrīmus, one whose mother is alive. Fr. *mater*, *matris*.

Mātrix, a female of any kind kept for breeding young, i. e. for becoming a mother. Also, the *matrice* or womb, through which females become mothers. Also, a roll or regis-

ter. "Quòd eā velut *matrice* continerentur milites." V. From *mater*, *matris*.

Mātrōna, a married woman, whether she has children or not. Fr. *mater*, *matris*. As Patronus from Pater, Patris.

Mātruēlis, a mother's sister's son. Fr. *mater*, *matris*. So Pater, Patruelis.

Matta, a mat or mattress. Anglo-Sax. *meatta*, Belg. *matte*, referred by Wachter to *meiden*, to cover. ¶ "From Hebr. *mittah*, a bed. As they were wont to lie on the *matta*." Martini.

Mattus, steeped, soaked. Fr. *μάσσω*, *μάττω*, to steep. Or rather for *mactus*, *μακτός*, fr. *μέμακται* pp. of *μάσσω*.

Mattya, *Mattea*, a high seasoned dish. *Ματτύα*.

Mātŭla, ———

Mātŭrus, ———

Mātŭta: See Appendix.

Mātŭtinus, belonging to the morning. From *Matuta*, the Goddess of the morning. Lucretius: "Roseam *Matuta* per oras Ætheris auroram defert, et lumina pandit."

Māvōlo, I had rather. For *magis volo*.

Māvors, *Māvortis*, Mars. Fr. *μάω*, (whence *μεμαώς*,) to be impetuous. Hence a word *μαορός*, impetuous; whence *maors*, *maVors*. As Homer, *θυρός Ἀρης*. From this word *μαορός* was *μωρός*, mad, foolish. ¶ Cicero: "*Mavors* dictus, quia magna vertit." Or, quia magna vortit.

Mausōlēum, a mausoleum. Properly, the sepulchre of *Mausolus*, king of Caria.

Maxilla, the jaw-bone. As *Paxillus* was from *Pago*, *Paxi*, or *Πάγω*, *Πάξω*, so *maxilla* seems to have come from *mago*, *maxi*, or from *μάσσω*, *μάξω*, “subigo, comminuo.” From *μάσσω*, fut. *μάσω*, is *μασάομαι*, to chew. ¶ Or for *massilla*, fr. *mando*, *mansum*, *massum*, as *Pando*, *Pansum*, *Passum*.

Maximus, greatest. For *mag-nissimus*, whence *magsimus*, *maximus*.

Māza, frumenty. *Μάζα*.

Māzōnōmus, a large dish. *Μαζόνουμος*.

Me, me. *Μέ*.

Mēcastor, by *Castor*! *Me* servet *Castor*! ¶ Others derive *me* from *μά*, by. By *Castor*.

Mēchāñicus, relating to the mechanical arts. *Μηχανικός*.

Mēdēla, a remedy. Fr. *medeor*. Like *Tutela*.

Mēdeor, I cure, heal. Fr. *μήδομαι*, *μηδέομαι*, I take care of; also, I plan and execute with great art and skill. So *Fēra* from *Φηρός*. Or *μέδομαι* was used in the same sense. *Μήδομαι*, says *Donnegan*, is the Ionic form of *μέδομαι*.

Mēdiastīni, a mean slave, drudge. Fr. *medius*, somewhat like *Clandestinus*. Al. from *medius* and *sto*. “A *medius*. Sive quia vel *mediis* vel *ædibus* vel *balneis* esset, ad omnium vilissima quæque *servitia* paratus: sive quodd *medius* esset inter *servos* *summos* et *imos*, *sum-*

mos ut *atrienses* et *dispensatores*, *imos* ut *compeditos* et *quales* *quales*.” V. So *Mesonauta* is explained by *Turnebus* “*medius* inter *summos* *nautas* ut *gubernatores* et *proretas*, et *imos* ut *remiges*.”

Mēdiātor, a mediator. Fr. *medius*. As acting between parties.

Mēdīca, medic, a kind of clover. *Μηδική*.

Mēdīcīna, medicine. Fr. *medicus*.

Mēdīco, I heal, cure. Also, I prepare ingredients for healing, I tincture with medicinal juices. Hence, I tinge, dye. Fr. *medeor*. As *Fodio*, *Fodico*. Or from *medicus*.

Mēdīcus, a physician. Fr. *medico* or fr. *medior*.

Mēdimnus, a measure of corn. *Μέδιμνος*.

Mēdiōcris, middling, moderate. Fr. *medius*.

Mēdiōxīmus, middlemost. For *medioproximus*. ¶ Some suppose it put for *mediossimus* (as *UlyXes* for *UlySSes*), which they suppose to be an old form of *mediūssimus*. ¶ Others suppose *oximus* to be a termination.

Mēdītōr, I bestow thought and care upon, give attention to, practice. For *melitor* fr. *μελετώμαι*. As vice versâ *uLysses* from *ὀΔυσσεύς*. ¶ Or fr. *μέδομαι*, same as *μήδομαι*, I concern myself about, take care of, plan, &c. *Homer*: *Κακὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μεδέσθην*. Hence *medeo*, *meditum*, *meditor*. See *Medeor*.

Mēdītullium, the middle. Fr.

medius. *Tullium* being a termination, as Cicero is of opinion. ¶ Al. for *meditellium*, fr. *medius* and *tellus*.

Mēdius, middle. Contracted from *μεσίδιος*. ¶ Al. from the northern *mid*, between.

Mediusfidius: See Appendix.

Mēdulla, the marrow of bones. Fr. *μευλδς*, transp. *μευλδς*, whence *meulula*, *meulla*, then *medulla*, as *proDeo*, &c. ¶ Al. from *medius*. As being in the middle of the bones.

Mēdullitus, entirely. Fr. *medulla*. From the very marrow. Plautus has “*amare medullitus*.”

Mēgara, one of the Furies. *Μεγαίρα*.

Mēgālenſis, pertaining to the festival (*τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς*) of the GREAT Goddess. See *Megalēsia*. *Ensis*, as in *Circensis*.

Mēgālēsia, the day and games dedicated to Cybele, the great mother of the Gods. Fr. *μεγάλη*, great, or *μεγάλης*, whence a word *Μεγαλήσια*.

Mēgistānes, nobles. *Μεγιστᾶνες*.

Mei, of me. Fr. *ἐμέο* or *μέο*. Or rather fr. *ἐμοῦ*, transp. *μεοῦ*, whence *mei*, as *Ταύροϋ*, *TaurI*. Or from *Æol.* *ἐμεῦ*, *μεῦ*, *μεῦ*, *meij*, *mei*.

Meio, I make water. Fr. *ὀμιχέω*, trans. *ὀμείχω*, whence *μείχω* (as O is dropt in *Dentes* from *Ὀδοντες*), *meiho*, (as *veho* from *ὄχω*), *meio*. Valerius Probus states *mexi* to be the perfect of *meio*. *Mexi*, i. e. *mecsi*, would be from *μείχω* or *μέχω*.

So *Veho*, *Vexi*. ¶ Or *meio* is from *μέω*, *μείω*, to pass. As we say, *To pass water*. For *ὀμιχέω* or *μιχέω* is from *μέμικα* pf. of *μίω*, the same as *μέω*. From this *μείω* (through *μείβω*) is *ἀμείβω*, to pass. See *Meo*.¹

Mel, honey. *Μέλι*.

Mēlanchōlicus, oppressed with melancholy. *Μελαγχολικός*.

Mēlandryum, a piece of salted tunny fish. *Μελάνδρυον*.

Mēlānūrus, a sea-bream. *Μελάνουρος*.

Mēleāgrides, guinea-fowls. *Μελεαγρίδες*.

Mēles, ———

Mēlicæ gallinæ, Turkey-hens. For *medicæ* from *μηδικαί*, as brought from *Media*. L for D, as *ὀδυσσεύς*, uLysses.

Mēlichrus, of the color of honey. *Μελίχρους*.

Mēlicus, tuneful, lyrical. *Μελικός*.

Mēlilotas, the herb melilot. *Μελίλωτος*.

Mēlimēla, *ōrum*, a kind of sweet apple. *Μελίμηλα*.

Mēlina, a purse. Fr. *meles*, a badger. As made of badger's skin. ¶ Or fr. *μηλον*, a sheep. As made of sheep-skin.

Mēlinum, a kind of white paint. As principally dug from the island of *Melos*.

Mēlinus, yellow like quinces. *Μήλινος*.

Mēlior, better. Fr. *ἀμείνων*, transp. *ἀμενίων*, (indeed according to Fischer *ἀμείνων* is for *ἀμενίων*,) *Æol.* *ἀμελίων*, (as *ἔβε-*

¹ Tooke refers *meio*, i. e. *mejo*, to Anglo-Sax. *micgan*.

Λος and ἔβενος were both said ; and as *Λίτρον* was put for *Νίτρον*, and in after times PaLermo from PaNormos,) whence *melior*, A being neglected as in Rura from Ἄρουρα, Rarus from Ἄραιος. ¶ Or from a supposed word *μελίων*, sweeter, more desirable ; formed from μέλι, honey. Or at once fr. μέλι. ¶ Or from μέλει, it is a care. That is, more an object of care, more valuable. ¶ Al. from βελτίων, omitting T, βελίων, whence *belior*, then *melior* as Mons for Bons.

Mēlisphyllum, balm-gentle. *Μελίσφυλλον*.

Mellicūlum, a sweet-heart. Fr. *mel*, *mellis*. As we say, My little honey.

Mellilla, a sweet-heart. For *mellicula*. ¶ Al. for *melliniola*, fr. *mellinia*, a drink made from honey.

Mēlo, a melon or pumpkin. Fr. *μηλον*, an apple.

Mēlōdus, melodious. *Μελωδός*.

Mēlos, a song, verse, tune. *Μέλος*.

Melpōmēnē, one of the Muses. *Μελπομένη*.

Membrāna, a thin skin which covers the (*membra*) members. Any thin skin or film. Skin taken from animals, and polished for the purpose of writing on, vellum, parchment.

Membrum, a limb ; a limb or clause in a discourse. Fr. μέλος, μέλεος, a limb ; whence *melebrum* (like *Cerebrum*, *Candelabrum*,) *melbrum* and for euphony *membrum*. ¶ Or from

μέρος, redupl. *μέμερος*, (as Pö-pulus from *Πολύς*) whence *memerum*, *memrum*, and *membrum*, as French nomBre (numBer) for nomre (i. e. numerus,) &c.

Mēmīni, I remember. Also, I make mention of. From μένος, explained by Hesychius νοῦς, mind, (whence Mens,) appears to have been formed a verb *μενέω*, or *μενάω*, *μενώ* ; (pf. mid. *μέμωνα*, whence Moneo,) I put or I bear in mind ; whence *meno*, pf. *memini*, as Disco, Didici. And Reminiscor, Commiscor. So also supine *mentum*, whence Mentio. Indeed *μνάω* is probably contracted from *μενάω*, whence *μενώ*, *meno*. In an active sense *meno* would mean to put in mind, and hence to make mention of any thing to another ; in a neuter sense it would mean to put myself in mind, to remember ; or, in a passive sense, to be put in mind. ¶ Al. from the northern *meinen*, *minnen*,¹ to remember.

Memnōnides aves, birds which were fabled to fly yearly from Æthiopia to Troy, where on *Memnon's* tomb they fought till they killed each other.

Memnōnius, black, swarthy. From *Memnon*, from his being king of Æthiopia, or from his being reputed the son of Aurora, who was fabled to rise daily from Æthiopia, when she enlightened the earth. ¶ Al. from the *Memnones*, a people of Æthiopia : Plin. vi. 30.

¹ Wachter in Manen.

Mēmōr, remembering, mindful. Soft for *mnemor* fr. *μνήμων*. As to quantity, compare *fēra* from *φHρός*. ¶ Al. from *memini*.

Mēmōria, memory. The power by which (*memores sumus*) we remember.

Mēmōro, I mention. Properly, I make a thing (*memor*) lasting and durable. *Memor* is so used in Horace: “*Impressit memorem dente labris notam.*”

Memoro can scarcely mean “*memorem facio alicujus rei*,” as the accusative is used of the thing: “*Memora tuum nomen;*” not, “*Memora me tui nominis.*”

Mēnda, a blemish, blur. From *μενετή*, remaining and so adhering; whence *menta*, and *mēnda*, as *menDax* for *menTax*. As said of moles or warts adhering to the skin.

Mēdax, lying. For *men-tax* fr. *mentior*. As *Teneo*, *Tenax*.

Mēdicus, a beggar. Fr. *mentior*, whence *menticus*, and *mēdicus*, as *menDax* for *menTax*. From the notorious lies of beggars. ¶ Others from *mēnda*, which they consider as meaning properly what is wanting or deficient. Could *mēnda* have meant a tatter?

Mēnis. Ausonius: “*Quos legis a primâ deductos menide libri.*” The ancients, says Turnebus, seem to have prefixed a little moon to the beginning of their works, as they put a crown at the end. *Mēnis* is then fr. *μῆνη*, a moon. ¶ Vinetus sup-
Etym.

poses that *menis* is taken from *Μῆνιν*, the first word of the Iliad. Vossius objects that *μῆνις* makes *μήνιος*, whereas Ausonius has *meniDe*. But Donnegan has both *μήνιος* and *μήνιδος*.

Mens, the mind. Fr. *μένος*, explained by Hesychius *νοῦς*, *ψυχή*.¹ So *Γένος*, *Gens*. ¶ Others derive *mentis* fr. *meno*, *memini*, *mentum*. See *Memini*. *Mens*, the faculty by which we remember.

Mensa, a board or table to eat on. Also, any table. For *mesa* (N inserted, as in *Mensus*, *Densus*, *Frango*,) fr. *μέση*. That is, *τράπεζα μέση κειμένη*, lying in the middle. As being placed in the middle of the room or house. Virgil: “*MEDIIS-que parant convivia tectis.*” Again: “*Aulai in MEDIO libabant pocula Baccho.*” Some understand it of being placed between those who are at table. Plutarch: *Μῆνσαν μὲν τὴν τράπεζαν τῆς ἐν μέσῳ θέσεως*. ¶ Al. from *metior*, *mensus*. A table on which provisions were measured out and dispensed to the company. Or *mensa* may have meant originally a platter given to each person at dinner. Petronius: “*Jussit senex suam cuique mensam ASSIGNARI.*” Forcellini understands *mensa* in Virgil, 3, 394: “*Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros,*” of square platters made of crust-

¹ *Mēnos* is impetuosity of mind, and is from a word *μέω*, allied to *μάω*. I am impetuous. In its sense of mind it may be compared with *θυμὸς* from *θύω*.

ed bread which were put on the table and laden with food. ¶ “Al. from Hebrew *MSAH*, portio, epulum.” V.

Mensis, a month. Fr. μῆν, μηνός, μήνυς. ¶ Or from *metior*, mensus. Cicero: “Quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur.”

Menstruus, monthly. Fr. mensis.

Mensūra, a measure. Fr. metior, mensum.

Mensus, measured. For *mensus* fr. *metior*. N added as in *Densus*, *Tango*, *Lingo*, &c. ¶ Al. soft for *metsus* fr. *metior*.

Menta, *Mentha*, mint. Μίνθη.

Mentigo, a scab with which lambs are seized about the mouth and lips. As beginning (à *mento*) with the chin. It seems allied to the *mentagra* (like *Podagra*) which begins with the chin and spreads over the face.

Mentio, a mention or speaking of. Fr. *meno*, *memini*, *mentum*. See *Memini*.

Mentior, I lie. For *metior* (as N is added in *Frango*, &c.) fr. μητιῶμαι, I contrive, plan. ¶ Or it is the same as *comminiscor*, whence *commentum*.

Mentūla: See Appendix.

Mentum, the chin. Fr. *moveo*, whence *movimentum*, and (omitting ΟΥΙΜ) *mentum*. So from *Inferissimus* we have *Imus*, from *Donicum* we have *Dum*, &c. “For in speaking and eating it is continually moving.” W. ¶ Or for *ementum* fr. *emineo*, *eminui*, *eminitum*, *ementum*. From its projecting. Or

rather from *mineo*, supine *minutum*, *mintum*, to overhang; used by *Lucretius*. For *minutum*, as *mEntha* from μίνθη. ¶ Al. from μηνυτόν, (μηνυτόν,) fr. μηνύω, to show. As by it the age is shown.

Meo, I go to and fro, pass. From a verb μέω, whence (through μέω) is ἀμείω, to pass; and (through μείω) is ἀμείβω, to pass;¹ and (through pf. μέμεκα) is μέχρι, as far as; and (through fut. μέσω) is μέσφα. Μέω is the same as βέω, whence βείομαι; and βάω, whence βάλω, &c.

Mēphītis, a strong sulphurous exhalation. “From Syriac *mepuhith*, [*mephith*,] afflatus.” V.

Mērācus, pure. Fr. *merus*.

Mercātor, a merchant. Fr. *mercor*, *mercatum*.

Mercēnārius, a hired person. For *mercedinarius*. Fr. *merces*, *mercedis*.

Merces, hire, pay; profit. Also, the rent we gain from another's hiring our farm, &c. Also, cost, loss. That is, hire paid to another for what he does for us. *Merces* is for *merices*, fr. *mereor*, somewhat as *Medicus* from *Medeor*. So *Ges* in *Strages*, *Seges*. ¶ Al. from μείρω, pf. μέμερκα (μέρκα), to divide. “Quod dividitur operariis,” says *Scheide*. So μισθός is perhaps from μίω, (a. l. p. ἐμίσθη,) to divide.

Mercor, I traffic; I buy to sell again; I buy generally. Fr.

¹ See Burgess's Edition of Daves.

merx, mercis. Or *merx* is fr. *mercor.* See *Merx.*

Mercūriāles, merchants, &c. and learned men. As under the protection (*Mercurii*) of *Mercury.*

Mercūrius, Mercury. Fr. *merx, mercis.* For *Mercury* presides over traffic.¹

Merda, excrement. Fr. *μείρω,* to divide, separate; pp. *μέμερται,* whence *μέρδην.* So *Excrement* is from *Excerno,* to separate. Compare *Muscerda.*

Mērenda is thought by Scaliger to have been food given (*ære merentibus*) to labourers a little before they were dismissed from their work. Calpurnius: "SERÆ cūm venerit hora *merendæ.*" So *Præbeo, Præbenda.* Dacier remarks: "*Merendam* tamen idem quod prandium fuisse, monet Festus. Quare dicendum est priscis temporibus, nondum inducto prandii nomine, *merendam* pro prandio fuisse; postea vero pro cibo qui post meridiem dabatur, ut apud nos fit."

Mēreor, I earn, acquire, deserve. Fr. *μερέω,* whence *μερῶ,* fut. of *μείρω,* to obtain a share, and also, to take, receive.

Mērētrix, a harlot. Fr. *me-*

reo, meritum, to earn. *Quæ corpore meretur.* Somewhat similarly *Whore* or *Hore* is from *Hire*; and *Πόρνη* is from *Πέποργα* pf. mid. of *Πέρνω,* to sell.

Merga, a fork, pitchfork. Festus: "A *mergis*; quia, ut illi se in aquam *mergunt,* dum pisces persequuntur: sic messores eas in fruges *demergunt,* ut elevare possint manipulos." But Forcellini says that *merga* is a ripple or kind of sickle. And here it is perhaps to be referred to *μεριστική,* capable of dividing and severing; cut down to *μερική, μερκή,* whence *merca, merga.* Or *μερική* might itself have had this sense.

Merges, a sheaf or handful of corn. That is, as much corn as one can raise (*mergâ*) with a pitchfork at once.

Mergo, I plunge, immerse. For *merco* fr. *μείρω,* pf. *μέμερκα,* I divide, cause to divide i. e. a liquid. As *δύω, δύπτω* are to dive from the original notion of separating, as is observed in *δύο,* two; and in the allied forms *δάω, δίω,* &c. *Go,* as from *τρώω, τέτρωκα,* is *τρώγω,* and from *ἀρέω, ἀρῆκα,* is *ἀρήγω.* ¶ Al. from "in *mare ago.*" Whence *marego, mergo.*

Mergus, a cormorant. Fr. *mergo.* From its dipping into the sea. Ovid: "Æquor amat, NOMENQUE TENET QUIA *mergitur.*"

Mergus, a layer bent and SUNK into the earth a little way, then raised up again. Fr. *mergo.*

¹ Jamieson: "Rudbeck thinks that the different attributes of *Mercury*, as the father of letters, the god of money, the inventor of geometry, of astronomy, of numbers, of weights and measures, and of merchandise, may be all traced to Goth. *merkia,* which signifies to cut on wood, to enumerate, to strike metals, to measure, to affix limits, to distinguish the heavenly signs."

Mēridies, mid-day. For *medidies*, *medius dies*. Cicero: “*Meridiem cur non medidiem? Credo, quòd erat insuavius.*” ¶ Al. from *μερῶν*, fut. of *μείρω*, to divide, and *dies*. But this would be a hybridous compound.

Mēritum, desert. Fr. *mereo*, *meritum*.

Mērops, the bee-eater. *Μέροψ*.

Merto, from *mergo*, *mergitum*, *mertum*. So *Pulto* and *Manto*. *Mergo*, *mergitum*, as *Parco*, *Parciturum*.

Mērūla, a blackbird, merle. It is said also of a kind of fish. Fr. *merus*. As being separated from others of its kind and keeping alone. Festus: “*Quòd solivaga est et solitaria pascitur.*” ¶ Or from *merivola*, (from *volo*, as) *merola*, *merula*.

Mērūm, pure wine. That is, *merum vinum*, wine alone without adulteration.

Mērūs, alone, bare, solitary; unmixed, pure. Fr. *μερῶν* fut. of *μείρω*, to sever. Severed from others.

Merx, *mercis*, any kind of ware or merchandise. “*Res ipsa quæ emitur venditurque.*” F. From the Celtic *merc*,¹ merchandise. ¶ Scheide: “Fr. *μείρω*, pf. *μέμερκα*. As being sold in parts.” That is, Retail. Or perhaps in some way from *mereo*, to earn, gain, or from the word which gave *mereo*. ¶ “Transposed from Hebrew *MCR*, (*MRC*), *res venalis.*” Ainsw.

Mespilus, a medlar-tree. *Μεσπίλη*.

Messis, harvest. Fr. *meto*, *metsum*, *messum*.

Mēta, a pillar in the form of a cone round which chariots turned in the race. Hence, anything in the form of a cone. Hence also, any limit, boundary or end. Fr. *metor*, I measure out. From the notion of measuring out the ground, and so fixing the limit. Thus in the passage in the Psalms, “Lord, let me know mine end and the MEASURE of my days,” Johnson explains Measure “limit, boundary.” Thus also Wachter explains the German Metz “*terra mensurata; et synecdochicè fines vel termini alicujus regionis.*” ¶ Dunbar: “The pf. pass. (*μέμηται*) of the obsolete verb *μέω*, *meo*, to go, (pass,) probably furnished *meta.*” Both *ἀμεύω* and *ἀμείβω* (which are from *μέω*) signified to pass.²

Mētallum, a mine; a metal. *Μέταλλον*.

Mētāmorphōsis, transformation. *Μεταμόρφωσις*.

Mētānaa, repentance. *Μετάνοια*.

Mētāphōra, a metaphor. *Μεταφορά*.

Mētāxa, raw silk; a clue or skein of silk or thread; a string, rope. *Μέταξα*, says Stephens, was silk among the later Greeks. Martini refers it to the Syrian *metaccas*, *ordinatus*, *ornatus*.

² “Fr. *μύτος*, whence *μύτιλον* which Hesychius explains *ἔσχατον*, last.” Salmas. ¶ “Fr. the Syriac *MTH*, *pervenit.*” Ainsw.

¹ Jamieson, *Herm. Scyth.* p. 132.

Méthodus, a method. Μέθοδος.

Mētīcūlōsus, fearful. Fr. *metus*, whence *meticulus*, as *Funiculus*.

Mētiōr, I measure; I measure or deal out; I measure out a path in going forward, I pass through. Ovid: "Celerique carinā Ægeas *metiris* aquas." Hemsterhuis: "From μέδω, whence μέδιμνον, and (from pf. mid. μέμοδα) μόδιον and *modus*." Rather from some word which produced μέτρον, a measure. Wachter: "Gr. μετρέϊν, Lat. *metiri*, Goth. *mitan*, Anglo-Sax. *metan*, Belg. *meetēn*, Hebr. *mad*."

Měto, I mow, reap; I cut down, crop. From Goth. *mitan*,¹ to cut. ¶ Or fr. ἀμητος, harvest; or from ἀμηται pp. of ἀμάω, to cut. A dropt, as in Rura from Ἄρουρα; and ē changed into ě, as in Fera from Φηρός.

Mětōchē, participation. Μετοχή.

Mětōposcōpos, a physiognomist. Μεταποσκόπος.

Mētor, I measure. I measure out the ground for pitching a camp or for building. See *Metior*. ¶ Al. from *meta*.

Mětrĕta, a measure of wine, &c. Μετρητής.

Mětrĭcus, metrical. Μετρικός.

Mětrōpōlis, the mother city of any country. Μητρόπολις.

Mětrum, metre. Μέτρον.

Mětuo, I fear. Fr. *metus*, dat. *metui*.

Mětus, fear. Fr. μετίεω, μετιῶ, or μετέω, μετῶ, to remit, relax. As ὄκνος is fr. ἔχω, to hold back; pf. mid. ὄχα, whence ὄχνος, ὄκνος. ¶ Or for *methus*, (as puTeo from πυθέω, πατιοr from παθέω,) fr. μόθος, explained by Hesychius (inter alia) by φόβος, fear. O into E, as in gEnu from γονυ.

Meus, my. Fr. *me*, as from τē is τεός, and from ē is εός.

Mica, a little piece, crumb, grain. From *micca* from μικκός, ἦ, small.

Mĭco, I have a tremulous motion, quiver, palpitate, vibrate. Applied to rays of light, it means to sparkle, glitter, flash. *Mico* was applied also to a game in which persons moved their fingers up and down very swiftly, and guessed each at the number of the other. Fr. *mica*, which is explained by Forcellini (inter alia) "minutissimum auri ramentum, ut quæ in arenâ REFULGENT." In this case the sense of quivering will be secondary, arising from the sparkling produced by the vibration of helmets, spears, &c. ¶ But, as I in *Mica* is long, *mico* will be better perhaps referred to a verb μίω, to move; pf. μέμικα, μίκα. Μίω would be allied to μόω, whence Blomfield derives *Moveo*. That the notion of motion is inherent in the verb μίω, (whence μινυός, μινύθω, &c.) may gain further confirmation from its being explained by Donnegan "to wear by MOTION." Also,

¹ Wachter in Mæhen.

from this verb *μῖω*, pp. *μέμιμαι*, is perhaps *μῖμος*, which is explained by Lennep, "genus carminis lascivi, quod gesticulatione et motu corporis exprimebant histriones."

Migdilybs, a Carthaginian of Libyan and Tyrian extraction. Fr. *μίγδην*, in a mixed manner; and *Λύβς*, Lybian.

Migro: See Appendix.

Mihi, to me. For *mohi*, from *μοῖ*, *μοῖ*, *μοῖ*, *mohi*. Wachter has noticed some German words, where the H has been added in the middle. So Lat. aHenus. ¶ Or from *μοῖ* was formed *μοῖφι*, (as in *ναῦφι*,) whence *μοιφι*, *moih*, (as *veHo* is for *veCHo*,) whence *mih*. See *Tibi*.

Miles, a soldier. Fr. *ὄμιλος*, a troop of soldiers. *Ὀμιλέω*, says Damm, is properly a military word. Homer: ἐν πρώτοισιν ὄμιλεῖ. Thucydides: τὸν πλείστον ὄμιλον τῶν ψίλων. And: ὁ δὲ πολὺς ὄμιλος καὶ στρατιώτης. O omitted, as in *Dentes* from *Ὀδοντες*, Ramus from *Ὀραμνος*. ¶ Al. from *mille* or *mile*. Eutropius: "Mille pugnatōres delegit Romulus, quos a numero *milites* appellavit." Haigh: "Because the legion at first consisted of three thousand; each tribe furnishing a thousand."¹

Miliāria, a kind of linnet.

¹ Al. from *ἴλη*, a troop, whence *ἴληξ*, turmarius. M added, as some suppose also in *Mars*, *Mons*. Dacier: "Menagius ait *miles* esse a *μίλαξ*, popularis. In veteribus Glossis: Populares, *στρατιῶται*." But where is *μίλαξ* found? Is it for *δμίλαξ* fr. *ὄμιλος*?

As feeding on millet. Varro: "Ficedulæ et *miliariæ* dictæ a cibo, quod alteræ fico, alteræ *milio* fiant pingues."

Militiā, the service (*militi*) of a soldier.

Milium: See Appendix.

Mille and *Mīle*, a thousand. *Millia* or *milia* appears to come from *μύρια*, ten thousand. As *λείριον*, *liLium*. ¶ Al. from *χίλια*.

Milliārium, a mile stone. Fr. *millia*, i. e. *millia* passuum. As marking an interval of a thousand paces. Also, a pillar placed by Augustus at the top of the Roman Forum; from which pillar the miles were reckoned on the various roads.

Milliārium, oftener *Miliarium*, a caldron. As being of immense bulk, and of a (*mille*) thousand pound weight.

Milvīnus, ravenous, like the (*milvus*) kite.

Milvus, *Mīluus*, *Mīlius*, a kite. Fr. *ἀμείλιχος*, ungentle, says Lyttleton. Hence *amilchus*, and *amilvus*, as perhaps *malva* from *μαλλάχη*, and *brevis* from *βραχύς*. Then *amilvus* became *milvus*, as *Ararus Rarus*, *Arura Rura*.

Mīmallōnes, priestesses of Bacchus. *Μιμάλλωνες*.

Mīmus, a mimic, gesticulator; a mimical performance, buffoonery, farce, &c. *Μίμος*.

Mīna, an Attic coin. Soft for *μνᾶ*.

Mīnæ, threats. See *Minor*.

Mīnæ murorūm, pinnacles, battlements. A *minando*, i. e. *eminendo*. Virgil: "Hinc at-

que hinc vastæ rupes, geminique
minantur In cœlum scopuli.”
Or from *mineo*.

Mineo, I hang over. Fr.
minæ.

Minerva, Minerva. “It has
been traced,” says Jamieson,
“to Gothic *minni*, ingenium,
sapientia, *minnas*, meminisse.”
¶ Or, as Quintilian states that
it was anciently written *Menerva*,
it is perhaps fr. *meneo*, whence
memini, and *communiſcor*. As
the Goddess of memory or of in-
vention. ¶ “Vel a jugo tex-
torio cui stamen circumvolvitur,
quod Hebræis *menor*. Vel ἀμέ-
σως a *manar*, texere.” W.¹

Minerval, a present or fee
given to a teacher. From *Mi-
nerva*, who presided over genius
and learning.

Mingo, I make water. Fr.
ὀμιχέω, ὀμιχῶ, whence *micho* (as
Dentes from Ὀδοῦτες,) then *migo*
and *mingo*, as in Lingo. ¶ Al.
from Anglo-Sax. *micgan*.

Minimus, least. Fr. *minor*.

Minister, a servant. Fr.
minor, *minus*. Compare Ma-
gister.²

Ministro, I serve; I supply,
afford. Fr. *minister*, *ri*.

Minitor, I threaten. Fr.
minor.

Minium, vermilion. Perhaps
a Spanish word. Propertius:
“Ut Mæotica nix *minio* si certat
IBERO.” Justin supposes that

it gave the name to the river
Minho in Spain. Vitruvius re-
verses the reasoning: “*Minium*
et Indicum nominibus ipsis in-
dicant, quibus in locis procre-
antur.”

Mino, as, I threaten. See
Minor.

Mino, as, I drive. “Nam
minæ sunt etiam voces, quibus
bubulci increpant boves, et ad
progrediendum hortantur.” F.
So Ovid: “Addiscam Getici
quæ norunt verba juveni, As-
suetas illis adjiciamque *minas*.”
So Increpo is used. Tibullus:
“Aut stimulo tardos INCRE-
PUISSÉ boves.” Vossius ob-
serves that hence is Belg. *men-
nen*.¹

Minor, less. For *mior*, fr.
μείων. As LeNis for Leis from
Λεῖτος. ¶ Al. from μινός i. e.
μινυός, small.

Minor, I threaten. For *menor*,
as Liber for Leber. *Menor* from
μένος, rage, or from a verb μενάο-
μαι, μενώμαι, or μενέομαι, μενούμαι,
formed from it. ¶ Al. from
Germ. *meinen*, (allied to our
word To *mean*, and perhaps to
μένος, the mind,) explained by
Wachter: “significare, cogitata
sermone vel alio signo demon-
strare.” *Minor* is sometimes
used in a good sense. Horace:
“Atqui vultus erat multa et
præclara *minantis*.” Haigh re-
fers *minor* to μενάω, (whence
μνάω,) to put in mind.

Minōtaurus, the Minotaur, a

¹ “*Minerva*, quasi μνέριγη. Α μόνη,
προστροπή, Arcadio. Hortatrix operum.
Lanificii enim præses, ideoque ἐργάνη
dicta.” Isaac Voss. But why V for G?

² Al. for *manister* fr. *manus*.

¹ Wachter refers *mino* to Celt. *menn*,
a place: “*Minare* nihil aliud est quàm
de loco in locum ducere.”

monster. From *Minos* and *taurus* or *Taurus*. See the fable as explained by Lempriere.

Mīnūo, I lessen. Fr. *minus*. See *Minor*. ¶ Or fr. *μινυός*, small; or from a verb *μινύω*, whence *μινύθω*, I lessen.

Mīnūrio, *Mīnūwīzo*, I chirp, twitter. *Μινυρίζω*.

Mīnūtāl, anything very (*minutum*) small. Meat cut small, minced meat.

Mīnūtus, made less; made small; small. Fr. *minuo*.

Mīrācūlum, a wonder. Fr. *miror*. As *Specto*, *Spectaculum*.

Mīrio, a distorted or deformed person. Fr. *miror*. One whom we wonder at. Or from *mīra*, i. e. monstra.

Mīrmillo, a kind of gladiator. Fr. *μόρμυλος*, which in Ælian is a kind of fish, which these gladiators had engraved as a sign on their shields. Festus says that one gladiator was wont to attack another in these words: "Non te peto, PISCEM peto: quid me fugis, Galle?"

Mīror, I wonder, am astonished at. Fr. *μείρομαι*, I am divided. That is, I am distracted in my mind, stupefied, astonished. Virgil: "Animum nunc huc celerem, nunc DIVIDIT illuc." Homer has *μέρμερα ἔργα*, splendid works. *Μέρμερα* appears to be a reduplication for *μέρα* fr. *μείρω*, fut. *μερῶ*, I divide. "*Μερίζειν*," says Hemsterhuis, "de cogitationibus divisivis et distractis dicitur."¹

¹ Haigh refers *miror* to *mirus*, and *mirus* to *ἰμείρω*, to desire.

Miscellus, mixed, promiscuous. Fr. *misceo*.

Misceo, I mix. Soft for *misgeo* fr. *μισγέω*.

Mīser, wretched. From *μῦσαρός*, (or perhaps a word *μυσερός*,) abominable, detestable, despicable, and therefore wretched. One of the meanings given by Johnson to Wretched is "despicable, hatefully contemptible." Compare a Wretch with Wretched.²

Mīsēreo, *Mīsēreor*, the same as *Miseror*.

Mīsēria, wretchedness. Fr. *miser*.

Mīsērōr, I pity. That is, I am (*miser*) wretched on account of another, I am wretched with one who is wretched, I weep with one who weeps.

Misi, pf. of *mitto*. Soft for *mitsi*. So *missum* for *mitsum*.

Missicius miles: "Qui missionem honestam impetravit, vel confectis stipendiis missione donandus est." F.

Missus, a course or turn at a fight of wild beasts. That is, one sending or turning of them out. From *mitto*, *mitsum*, *missum*.

Missa, the service of the Mass. From Hebr. *missah*, an oblation.³

² Al. from *μισῶ*, to hate. But I is long. ¶ Al. soft for *miser* fr. *μυγερός*, Æol. of *μωγερός*, miserable.

³ This derivation, as Wachter observes, is much more suitable than another, which he thus states: "Ab initio erat *missio* catechumenorum aliorumque, quibus S. cœnam ex disciplinâ veteris Ecclesiæ nec participare nec spectare licebat: quos, ut

Mitigo, I soften. Fr. *mitis*, as *Levis*, *Levigo*.

Mītis, soft, tender, gentle, meek. Fr. μέμνται pp. of μίω, (whence μινυός, μινύθω,) which Hesychius interprets by ἐσθίω, to eat: properly, to make small by biting. Or from a word μείω, μέμνται: or even from μειόω, μειῶ, whence μειωτός, μειτός. (See *Lima*.) *Mitis* is thus said of things which are fit to eat. Virgil: "Sunt nobis mitia poma." ¶ Al. for *mithis*, as *la-Teo* from λαθέω, *puTeo* from πυθέω. *Mithis* from πειθῶ, persuasion, yieldingness, whence *pithis*, yielding, tender; and, applied to what is soft in eating, yielding to the teeth. Hence *mithis*, P and M being commutable. Vossius: "The Æolians said Ματῶ for Πατῶ, Μαθοῦσα for Παθοῦσα." See *Multus*. Or thus: *pithis*, *pitis*, *mitis*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. μειδῆς, from μειδάω, to smile." In Homer we have φιλομμειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη. ¶ Al. from μειλικτός, (μεικτός,) softened.

Mitra, a turban, &c. *Μίτρα*.

Mitto, I send, send away, &c. Fr. μετιέω, μετιῶ, or μετέω, μετῶ, I cast. When Herodotus says, Ἐπεὰν νῶτον ὕδς δελεάσῃ περὶ ἀγκιστρον, μετίει ἐς μέσον τὸν ποταμὸν, μετίει is "casts or sends."

Mitulus, a limpet. *Μίτυλος*.

Mixtus, mixed. Fr. *migo*, *mixi*, from μίγω, μίξω.

Mnēmōsynē, the mother of the Muses. "Fr. μνημοσύνη, memory, by the aid of which the arts and sciences are learned and preserved." F. *Mnemosyna* is used for the Muses themselves.

Mnester, a suitor. *Μνηστήρ*.

Mōbilis, moveable; easy to be moved or to move. For *movebilis* fr. *moveo*. Or for *motabilis* fr. *moto*.

Mōcōsus, ludicrous. Fr. μῶκος, ridicule.

Mōdērātus, temperate, moderate. That is, governed, restrained within due bounds. Fr. *moderor*.

Mōdēror, I regulate, restrain, govern. Fr. *modus*. That is, I keep within due bounds.

Mōdestus, moderate; modest, i. e. moderate in one's pretensions or desires. Fr. *modus*, as *Funus*, *Funestus*.

Mōdīcus, moderate, sober; also, middling, ordinary, little, &c. Fr. *modus*.

Mōdius, *Mōdium*, a Roman measure. Fr. μόδιος, which is used by Dinarchus. ¶ Al. from μέμοδα pf. mid. of μέδω, I rule, regulate. This is indeed the derivation of μόδιος. ¶ Al. from *modus*.¹

Mōdo, only. Cicero: "Non modo [non] facere, sed ne cogitare quidem." *Modo* facere, is "only to do:" and *modo* is properly the ablative of *modus*,

discederent, hisce verbis, quæ etiamnum obtinent, præmonitis ferunt, ΙΤΕ, MISSA EST, i. e., discedite, *missio* vobis indicitur. Postea vocem aiunt usurpari ceptam pro ipsis mysteriis, quorum causâ catachumeni erant dimissi, h. e. pro celebratione sacræ Eucharistiæ."

¹ "Gr. μόδιος, Germ. *mut*, Belg. *mud*, Welsh *mu*." W.

which expresses a limit and bound. Again, *modo* is, provided that, i. e. but only in such and such a case. "He shall do so, (*modo*) provided he acts well." He shall do so only on those terms and within that regulation. Again, *modo* is but just now. Cicero: "Nuper . . . : et quid dico nuper? immo verò *modo* ac plane paulo ante vidimus qui forum ornament." Here *modo* limits and circumscribes the time. Vossius explains it "intra breviculum durationis *modum*." So *modo* is only just for the present time. So, when Terence says, "*Modo* ait, *modo* negat;" he means, "He says so just for the moment or hour, and just for the next moment or hour he says otherwise."

Mōdūlor, I regulate, measure, harmonize. Fr. *modulus*.

Mōdūtus, a measure, rule. Fr. *modus*.

Mōdus, a rule, measure, method, way; measure in music, tune, note; measure, quantity; rule, limit, bound. Fr. μέθοδος pf. mid. of μέδω, to rule, govern. Whence Μέδιμνον and Medimnus. ¶ "From Hebrew *MDD*, whence *MDH*, measure." Ainsw.

Mōdus, a mood or mode. Scheller: "Verbs have four modes. Properly speaking, the verb has no modes, but expresses the modes of the action denoted by the verb. The action expressed by the verb may happen in four WAYS OR MODES, indicative, subjunctive, impera-

tive, infinitive. These names are not very accurate." Black: "*Modus* is used to signify the different MANNERS of conjugating verbs, agreeably to the different actions or affections to be expressed, as showing, commanding, &c."

Mæchus, an adulterer. Μοιχός.

Mænëra: See Munus.

Mænïa, walls, rampart. "Fr. *maen*, a stone, rock; which word has been left the Welsh by the Celts." W. ¶ Or *mænïa* is for *mæria* fr. *mære*, the same as *mærus*. So do Num is perhaps for do Rum fr. δῶρον. ¶ Al. for *munia* fr. ἀμόνω, to repel. Somewhat as Aurea for Orea. Some suppose that *Mærus* also is for *Murus*.

Mæra, a degree of a sign in the Zodiac. Fr. μοῖρα, a division.

Mæreo, *Mæreo*, I grieve, lament. Fr. μοῖρα, translated by Donnegan (inter alia) "hard fate." That is, from a verb μοιρέω, I am under hard fate or misfortune, I grieve. "Deploro τὴν μοῖραν," says Scheide. ¶ Al. from ἀμοιρέω, I am unlucky, unfortunate. A dropt, as in Rura from Ἄρουρα. ¶ Al. from μέμοιρα pf. mid. of μείρω, to divide. Ovid: "DIVIDOR haud aliter quàm si mea membra relinquam."¹

Mærus, a wall. Fr. μέμοιρα pf. mid. of μείρω, to divide.

¹ Al. from μόρομαι, to weep. Goth. *maurnan*, allied to our *mourn*, is to grieve. And Germ. *murren*.

This is, a partition. ¶ But Scaliger thus: “A *μοῖρα*, pars. Quòd quisque pro PARTE suâ muros extrueret, reficeret, servaret.”

Mæstus, sad. Fr. *mæreo*, *mærsi*, *mærstum*, *mæstum*, as Torreo, Tostum.

Mōla, a mill. *Μύλη*. Also, a cake made of salt, and corn bruised (*mola*) by a mill and used in sacrifices. Also, a mole or false conception. Vossius: “Ex gravitate et motûs difficultate, quasi lapis gestaretur *molaris*.” It is however from Gr. *μύλη*, which is so used.

Mōlāres (dentes), the grinders. Fr. *molo*, to grind.

Mōles, a huge mass or bulk, a huge pile or weight; great toil and difficulty. “*Mul* in Celtic signifies a heap, a mound. Hence Lat. *moles*, and Gaëlic *mulan*, a hillock.” Sir W. Drummond. ¶ Or for *boles*, as Mons for Bons. And as *βολγος* and *μολγος* are interchanged. *Boles* from *βῶλος*, a mass. ¶ Al. from *μόλος*, toil; whence *μόλις*, with difficulty. That is, from *μοῦλος*, poetic form of *μόλος*, as *νοῦσος* of *νόσος*. In this case toil is the primary meaning of *moles*, and from it proceeds that of a huge mass or bulk, from its ponderousness and difficulty of being moved. ¶ Haigh refers to *μῶλος*, a mole, harbour.

Mōlestus, troublesome, painful. Fr. *moles*, toil. As *Nefas*, *Nefastus*. But O here is

long. Yet some derive *Lúcerna* from *Lúceo*. ¶ Or from *μόλος*, toil. As *Funus*, *Funestus*. ¶ Or from *mola*, a millstone. From the toil attendant on grinding with the millstone. So *κόπος*, toil, is derived fr. *κόπτω*, fut. 2. *κοπῶ*. Damm: “Corn among the ancients was broken by battering it: and from the troublesome labor of battering corn all troublesome labor was called *κόπος*.”

Mōlīmen, attempt, effort. Fr. *moliōr*.

Mōlior, I toil, labor, attempt or aim at doing what is laborious; I move or stir anything with great exertion. That is, ago aut moveo aliquid magnâ *mole*. Also, I build, raise. That is, statuo *molem*. Or it is properly, I raise (magnâ *mole*) with great toil. Virgil: “*Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem*.” Hence, like *Struo*, *moliōr* is to contrive, plan, project. *Moliōr* has also the opposite sense of pulling down and overthrowing. Here it seems to be put for *demoliōr*. As *Populor* for *Depopulor*.

Mollis, soft. For *mobilis*, easy to be moved. That is, pliant, flexible. “Quòd *mollia* facile trahantur et MOVEANTUR in quamcunque partem.” Perrott. In Virgil, Georg. 2, 389, “*Oscilla ex altâ suspendunt mollia pinu*,” Heyne interprets *mollia* by *mobilia*. So in 3, 76, “*Altiùs ingreditur et mollia crura reponit*,” Ceruti interprets *mollia* by *mobilia*. In 3, 165, we have: “*Dum*

¹ Al. from *mola*, a mill-stone. From its massiveness. But the O is short,

faciles animi juvenum, dum *mobilis* ætas." *Mobilis, mobilis, mollis*.¹

Mollusca nux, a kind of nut. Macrobius: " *Mollusca* nux dicta est, quòd omnibus nucibus *mollior* sit."

Mōlo, I grind. Fr. *mola*.

Mōlossi canes, mastiffs, dogs from the *Molossi*, a people of Epirus. Xenophon has *Μολοστικά κύνες*.

Mōlossus, a foot like *mōl-lēscō*. *Μολοσσός*.

Mōlybdis, a plummet. *Μολυβδῖς*.

Mōmen, motion, impulse. For *movimen* fr. *moveo*.

Mōmentum, motion, impulse; impulsive force, actuating power. For *movimentum* fr. *moveo*. Also, change; inclination to change position; power operating to produce change. Weight, power, influence, motive, as tending to move and affect the mind. A moment of time, as being continually in motion. Possibly some of the meanings of *momentum* point to *molimentum* fr. *molior*.

Mōnāchus, a monk. *Μοναχός*.

Mōnas, unity. *Μονάς*.

Mōnastērium, a monastery. *Μοναστήριον*.

Mōnaulos, a simple pipe. *Μόναυλος*.

Mōnēdūla, a jack-daw. For *monetula*, from its supposed

fondness for (*moneta*) coin. Cicero: " Non plus aurum tibi quàm *monedulæ* committebant." Pliny: " *Monedularum*, cui soli avi furacitas auri argentique præcipuè mira est." ¶ Al. from *moneo*. " Ab auguribus quos *moneret* in captandis auguriis." V.

Mōneo, I put in mind, advise, admonish. See Memini.

Mōnēris, a ship of one bank of oars. *Μονήρης*.

Mōnēta, money coined; also, a mint for coining. As *Rubeta* is from *Rubus*, so *moneta* may be from *moneo*. The object of stamping money must have been to give information either of the date or of the value of the money coined, or of both. Vossius: " Quia nota inscripta *monet* nos auctoris et valoris." Ainsworth: " The stamp was anciently the effigies of some God, that looking on it they might be put in mind of the deity." ¶ Tooke: " Mint and money are the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. *mynegian*, *myngian*, notare, to mark, or to coin. The Latin *moneta* is the past participle of the same Anglo-Saxon verb." The Anglo-Sax. *mynet* (whence our Mint,) was coin, and *mynet-smitha* was a place for striking coin.²

¹ Al. from *μαλακός*, soft; whence *μολοκός*, as *Μολόχη* is the same as *Μαλάχη*. See Culmus. From *μολοκός*, *μολκός* is *mollis*, as from *Κολωνός*, *Κολνός* is *Collis*. ¶ Al. from *μαλός*, soft.

² However, Wachter derives these from the Latin. Whether his reason is valid, the reader will judge: " Nam primis temporibus Germani aurum et argentum signatum non habebant nec desiderabant; exceptis Rheno proximis, a quibus vocabulum hodiernum videtur confictum." ¶ Others affirm that *moneta* is called from its being stamped in the temple of Juno

Mōnīle, a necklace. From Celt. *muinnal*,¹ the neck. ¶ Isaac Vossius refers to *μοννός* in Pollux. ¶ Or it is from *monēo*. “Quia virtutis et dignitatis *monumentum* et signum foret.” V. Somewhat as the Torques was given to Manlius. Or *monile* may refer to something like the Catholic rosaries or Jewish phylacteries. *Ile*, as Cubo, Cubile.

Mōnō—: The words beginning with *Mono* are all from the Greek. *Μόνος*, alone: &c.

Mons, a mountain, high hill. Fr. *βουνός*, a hill. Luke: *Πάν ὄρος καὶ βουνός ταπεινωθήσεται*. Donnegan translates *βουνοειδής*, “MOUNTAINOUS, hilly.” Fr. *βουνός*, Æol. *βανός*, (as *μοῦσα*, Æol. *μῶσα*; and *βοῦς*, Æol. *βῶς*,) is *bons*, (as *Γένος*, Gens), whence for softness *mons*. *Βολγός* and *μολγός* were the same. So *βύρμηξ* and *μύρμηξ*. ¶ Or from *mineo*, *minutum*, *mintum*, as *sOntis* from *σιντης*. ¶ Al. from *ὄρος*, *Vόρος*, whence *vors*, and *vons*, (as perhaps from *Πόρος*, Pors, is Pons,) whence for softness *mons*. So some derive Mars from *Ἄρης*.

Monstro, I inform, point out,

show. Fr. *moneo*, *monsi*, *monsum*, whence *monsitro*, (as from Calce is Calcitro,) then *monstro*.

Monstrum, a prodigy, monster. Fr. *monstro*. As pointing out or indicating the will of the Gods or future events. The Gentiles, says Forcellini, thought that everything extraordinary and unusual portended some future event. Cicero: “Quorum vim verba ipsa, prudenter a majoribus posita, declarant: quia enim ostendunt, portendunt, *monstrant*, predicunt; ostenta, portenta, *monstra*, prodigia dicuntur.”

Mōnumentum, that which puts us in mind or advises us of any event, as a statue, sepulchre, book, &c. From *monēo*. So Documentum.

Mōra, delay, hindrance. For *mona* fr. *μονή*. As diRus fr. *δαινός*. ¶ Or from *μέμορα* pf. mid. of *μείρω*, to divide, distract. From the distraction of the mind from the object in pursuit. Or from the notion of division of time, i. e. interval and space. Valerius: “Deus ipse *moras* SPATIUMQUE indulget amori.” ¶ Teuton. *merren* is to delay; Anglo-Sax. *meran* is to hinder.

Mōra, a division of the Spartan soldiers. *Μόρα*.

Mōrātus, endued with (*more*s) manners good or bad. Also said of pieces in which the manners of the characters are well represented.

Morbōnia, a place full (*morb*i) of disease; any horrid place.

Moneta, who was called, they say, from ADMONISHING the Romans to sacrifice a sow. And Suidas tells the story, that, when the Romans wanted money to carry on the war with Pyrrhus, they prayed to Juno, who INSTRUCTED them that, if they were just in their wars, they should not want money: and that they thence called her Juno *Moneta*, and decreed that the coin of the republic should be struck in her temple. This is all fable.

¹ Classical Journal, No. 5, P. 122.

Morbis, a disease. Fr. *μόρος*, which Hesychius explains (inter alia) by νόσος. Hence *μόρVος*, *morvus*, for softness *morbus*. Or from *μόρος* is *morivus*, *morvus*, *morbus*, as Superio, Superivus, Supervus, Superibus. See Arvum.

Mordeo, I bite. Also, I prick, sting; hence, I say stinging things about another, I slander. Fr. *μείρω*, I divide; especially, with the teeth; pp. *μέμορται*, whence *μόρδην*. Compare *tenDo*. So *ἀμέρΔω*. And thus, as Haigh observes, from *γανάω* and *γανέω* are *γανδάω* and *γανδέω*, whence *Candeo*.

Mordicus, with the teeth. Fr. *mordeo*. That is, by biting.

Mōrētum, a kind of sallad. Fr. *μορητὸν*, divided, fr. *μορέω*, *μεμóρηται*. The Latins call it for a somewhat like reason *Intritum*.¹

Mōrīgēror, I humor, please. That is, *morem gero*.

Mōrio, a fool. Fr. *μωρίων*, fr. *μωρός*.

Mōrior, I die. Fr. *μόρος*, death.

Mormyr, a species of fish. *Μορμύρος*.

Mōrōlógos, babbling. *Μωρολόγος*.

Mōror, I delay. See *Mora*.

Mōror, I am silly. Fr. *μωρόμαι*, *μωροῦμαι*.

Mōrōsus, difficult to please, froward, &c. *Qui sui moris est*.

Morpheus, Morpheus. *Μορφεύς*.

Mors, death. Fr. *μόρος*, which is explained by Hesychius *θάνατος*. As *Γένος*, *Gens*. ¶ Others refer it to *mortis*, this to *μέμορται* pp. of *μείρω*, to divide; pf. mid. *μέμορα*, whence *μόρος*. “Optimè competit mortis, quia animam e corpore SEPARAT,” says Wachter.²

Morsus, a bite, bit. Fr. *mordeo*, *mordsum*, *morsum*.

Morta, fate. Fr. *μορτή*, explained by Hesychius *μοῖρα*.

Mortālis, mortal. Fr. *mortis*.

Mortārium, a mortar. Fr. *μέμορται* pp. of *μείρω*, to divide. Johnson defines a Mortar “a vessel in which materials are BROKEN by being pounded with a pestle.” Others think *mortarium* put for *moretarium* from *moretum*. That is, a vessel in which herbs are bruised which are fit for making salad. *Mortarium* is also a vessel in which mortar is made. “A similitudine ejus, quòd planum latumque habet fundum.” F. So also it is the mortar itself.

Mortuus, dead. Fr. *moritus* (*mortus*), fr. *morior*. As *Fatuus*, *Ambiguus*, *Mutuus*. Or from *moritus*, *mortius*. ¶ Al.

² Yet Tooke has the rashness to put *Mors* in a catalogue of words, “of which,” he says, “the serious and elaborate accounts given by the Latin etymologists will cause to those who consult them either great disgust or great entertainment, according to the disposition and humor of the enquirer.” Tooke himself refers *mors* to Anglo-Sax. *mord*.

¹ Al. from *μωσατόν*. But the change is too violent.

from *mortis*. ¶ Al. from *μορτός*, which Hesychius explains *θητός*.

Mōrūlus, blackish. Fr. *μαῦρος*, dark. ¶ Or fr. *morum*. From the color of the mulberry.

Mōrum, a mulberry; a blackberry. Fr. *μόρον*. ¶ Or from *μαῦρον*, dark.

Mōrus, a mulberry-tree. Fr. *μορέα*. ¶ Or fr. *morum*.

Mōrus, foolish. *Μωρός*.

Mos, *mōris*, a manner, way, custom, fashion. *Mores* are manners, character, morals. *Mos* is contracted fr. *modus*, somewhat as *Vis* from *Volis*, and *Ad* from *Apud*. *Modus*, *mods*, *mos*. So from *Super* is the French *Sur*. Horace: "Apis *Matinæ More* ΜΟΔΟΥΕ." Cicero: "Multa sunt a nobis *Carneadeo more* ET ΜΟΔΟ *disputata*." ¶ Al. from *νόμος*, *no* being neglected.

Mostellum, a little monster. For *monstellum*, from *monstrum*, as *Flagrum*, *Flagellum*.

Mōtācilla, a wag-tail. Fr. *moto*, I move often, wag. Somewhat as *Navicella*.¹

Mōto, I move often. Fr. *moveo*, *movitum*, *motum*.

Mōtus, a motion; motion of the body, gesticulation; commotion, tumult; affection of the mind by which it is moved or agitated. Fr. *moveo*, *motum*.

Mōveo, I move. For *moeo*, (as *paVio* for *païo*, *παίω*; and *oVis* for *oïs*,) fr. *μόω* or *μοέω*,

allied to *μάω*, I move on. "The primitive root of *μογέω*," says Blomfield,² "was, if I conjecture rightly, *μόω*, whence *moveo*." At least *μόθος*, tumult, seems to come from *μόω*, *ἐμόθην*, to move, disturb. As Lat. *motus*. Furthermore, Lennep says: "*Μολέω*, I come; fr. *μόλω*, which compare with *μέω*, *μόω*, and *moveo*." Compare Meo. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *μοθέω*, fr. *μόθος*, tumult, [disturbance]." That is, from *μοθέω*, to disturb, through an *Æolic* form *μοφέω*.

Mox, immediately; presently, a little while ago. For *movs* (as *Nix* for *Nivs*, whence *Nivis*) fr. *moveo*. Properly, in as short a time as one can move oneself. ¶ Al. for *mods*, i. e. *modis*, same as *Modd*.

Mu, an expression of muttering. *Mū*.

Mūceo, said of things mouldy, flat, or dead. "From the Hebrew *MK*, *tabescere*, *corrumpi*." V. "From Hebr. *muk*." Tt. ¶ Or fr. *μυδάω*, whence *μυδαλέος*, mouldy. From pf. *μεμύδακα* may have been formed *μυδακέω*, whence *μυκέω*, *muceo*.

Mūcīdus, mouldy. Fr. *muceo*.

Mucīnium, *Muccīnium*, a muckender. Fr. *mucus*.

Mucro: See Appendix.

Mūcus, filth of the nose. For *mūgus* fr. *μέμῦγα* pf. mid. of *μύσσω*, I blow the nose. Al. from *mugo*, whence *mungo*.

Mūgīl, a mullet. As from *μύζα*, filth of the nose, is *μύζων*, a

¹ "Inest isti motui libidinis significatio: unde *κίναιδον* eapropter vocat Galenus. Quid si igitur nomen, quia *mutonem cilleat*, i. e. penem moveat?" V.

² Ad *Æsch. Agam.* 1614.

mullet, because, as Aristotle informs us, the mullet βόσκεται τὴν μύξαν ἀφ' αὐτοῦ; so from *mucus* or *mugus* seems to have arisen *mugil*. Turton says: "A *muco*, from its viscosity."

Mugīnor, I dally, am tardy in doing anything. From μύζω, pf. mid. μέμυγα, to grumble, murmur. "In Glossis Isidori legas, *Muginatur*, caussatur. Ubi caussari est causas inanes nectere cur obsequi non possis. Quod qui facit, ΟΒΜΥΡΜΥΡΑΡΕ videtur." V. ¶ Or from *mucus* or *mugus*. As βλέννος is sluggish from βλέννα, filth of the nose. Or *muginor* will then mean rather to be silly or stupid in executing a thing. For filth of the nose was thought a mark of stupidity. Hence Horace's expression, "*Emunctæ naris*." So Lucian uses κόρυζα (which is properly the same as *mucus*) in the sense of stupidity: Παύσει σε μωραίνοντα, τὴν πολλὴν ταύτην κόρυζαν ἀποξύσας.

Mūgio, I bellow. From the sound *mu*, whence Gr. μυκάω and μύκω. ¶ Or for *mucio* fr. μυκάω. G for C, as Lingo for Lincho, Licho, λιχῶ.

Mūla, a she-mule. Fr. *mulus*, as *Lupa* from *Lupus*.

Mulceo, I soften, soothe, appease. Also, I touch gently or stroke with the hand in a soothing manner. As from *Kάλαμος* is *Culmus*, so from μαλακὸς is *mulcus*, whence *mulceo*. Or fr. μαλακῶ or μαλακέω is *mulceo*. See *Culmus*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *milescean*." Tooke

Mulciber, Vulcan. Fr. *mulceo*, i. e. mollio, I soften. "A molliendo ferro," says Festus. "Quod ignis sit, et omnia *mulceat* ac domet," says Macrobius. *Mulciber*, as *Faciber*, *Faber*; &c.

Mulco, I cudgel, buffet. Fr. μαλακῶ, μαλακῶ, I soften; as *Kάλαμος*, *Culmus*. Terence has "sandalio COMMITIGARE caput." ¶ Or from *molo*, whence *molico*, (as *Fodio*, *Fodico*,) *molco*, *mulco*. That is, I grind, bruise, beat.

Mulcto, *Multo*, I fine; punish. Fr. *mulgeo*, *mulctum*. Scheller: "In popular discourse *Mulgere* aliquem pecuniâ might be used as *Emungere*, for *Privare*. Hence *mulcta* is properly a participle, *mulcta pecunia*." *Mulgeo* may properly mean to squeeze out, as well as to milk, since ἀμέλγω has both these meanings.¹

Mulctra, a milk-pail. Fr. *mulgeo*, *mulgitum*, *mulgtum*, *mulctum*.

Mulgeo, I milk. Fr. ἀμέλγω, μέλγω, pf. mid. μέμολγα, whence *molgeo*, *mulgeo*, as from Πέφολογα, Πέφολογα is *Folgeo*, *Fulgeo*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *meolcian*." Tooke.

Mūliëbris, feminine. Fr. *mulier*.

¹ As from πλεῖστος is πλειστηριάζω, I set up at a very high rate; so from *multus* some suppose *multo* might mean to set a high rate of punishment or fine on a criminal action. Plautus has, "Scio scire te Quam multas tecum miseras multaverim." But this is a mere pun. From *multus* how shall we account for the spelling *mulcto*?

Mulier. Α μύλλω, μυλῶ, i. q. πηλυσιάζω. Quâ voce utitur Theocritus. Vossius: “Μύλλω fortasse olim honestum vocabulum fuit, ut alia multa quæ postea turpia facta sunt.” ¶ Al. à μαλός, mollis, tener. Ut hUMus à χαμός.¹

Mulleus calceus, and *Mulleus* simply, a kind of shoe or buskin of a red or purple color. From the color of (*mullus*) the mullet. Ausonius has “PUNICEOS *mullulos*.” And Ovid “tenui suffusum SANGUINE *mullum*.” Dion, says Dacier, calls this shoe ἐρυθρόχρους, of a red color.²

Mullus: See Appendix.

Mulsus, mixed with honey. We have *Lac mulsum*, *Aqua mulsa*, *Vinum mulsum*. That is, *mulsus* melle, SOFTENED with honey. From *mulceo*. ¶ Others take *mulsus* in an active sense, softening. Horace: “LENI præcordia *mulso* Proleueris.”

Multa, a fine. See *Mulcto*.

Multifarius, various. Fr. *multus*, and *fari*, to speak, like *Nefarius*. As said in many ways. So *Donnegan* explains

¹ Al. a *molo*, *permolo*. Horatius: “Alienas *permolere* uxores.” Sed hoc verbum non satis erat honestum. ¶ Al. a μόλος, labor. Ob partus laborem. ¶ “Al. ab Hebr. *MLA*, implere. Quia concipiens impletur. Vel quia implet mundum.” V. ¶ Shakspeare’s derivation of *mulier* in *Cymbeline* is amusing: “The piece of tender air thy virtuous daughter which we call *mollis aër*; and *mollis aër* we term it *mulier*.”

² Al. from *mullo*, to sew; which seems to be no word at all. And what distinction is there in saying that a shoe is sewn?

Etym.

διφάσιος “which is said in two different ways, double.” So δίφατος, τρίφατος, τριφάσιος.

Multifidus, cleft into many parts. Fr. *fido*, *findo*. As from *Figo*, *Fingo*, is *Figulus*; from *Frago*, *Frango*, is *Fragilis*.

Multiplico, I multiply. That is, *multiplicem* facio, I make manifold, from *plico*.

Multitia or *Multicia*, thin robes finely wrought. For *multiticia* fr. *licium*. As composed of many threads. Forcellini objects that, were that the case, they could not have been thin and fine. Some young ladies, whom I have consulted, say that this is not a real objection. Indeed *Samite* was a vest made of SIX threads, from ἐξάμιτος, (as from *Exemplum*, *Example*, is *Sample*,) and yet *Spenser* sings: “In SILKEN SAMITE she was LIGHT arrayed.” *Multicia* would in Greek be πολύμιτα. ¶ “Al. ab *ico*. Quod genus panni sit pectine probe ictum seu pulsatum.” F.

Multitudo, a multitude. Fr. *multus*. As *Solus*, *Solitudo*.

Multo: See *Mulcto*.

Multus, much, much in number, numerous, many. Fr. *moles*, a mass; whence *molidus*, as *Gelidus* from *Gelu*; then *multus*, as from *Stolidus* is *Stultus*. *Multus* was formerly written *moltus*. *Multus* is thus properly great, large; and then is great in number, numerous. Thus *Multo* labore, *Multâ* nocte, *Multo* mane, *Multâ* cum libertate notabant. So *Forcellini* explains *multus* (inter alia)

“magnus, vehemens, ingens.” And *moles* “MAGNITUDO aut MULTITUDO cujuslibet rei.” Johnson defines Much “1. large in quantity, 2. many in number.” ¶ Al. from πολλοστός. And this may be true, if πολλοστός is ever used for many. But it admits of doubt. For, though in Aristoph. Peace, 559, Brunck translates πολλοστῶ χρόνον, “LONGO post tempore,” it is capable of a different version. It is certain that πολλοστός means usually, the very least, as in οὐδὲ πολλοστὸν μέρος in Demosthenes. However, from πολλοστός, contr. πολστός, πολτός, would be *poltus*, whence *moltus*. Thus from Posse Wachter derives the German Mussen, “posse:” and adds: “P and M are letters of the same organ, and consequently commutable.” We say Molly and Polly, Meggy and Peggy. ¶ “From Hebr. *MLA*, plenitudo.” V.¹

Mūlus, a mule. Fr. μῶλος, dull, stupid. *Mulus* is used for a blockhead or dunce. Catullus: “*Mule*, nihil sentis.” Ω into U, as φῶρος, fUris. ¶ Or from μόλος, labor, Poët. μούλος, as νόσος, Poët. νοῦσος. Pliny calls it “animal viribus in LABORE eximium.” ¶ The Anglo-Sax. and Welsh is *mul*: but these are referred by Wachter to the Latin. “*Mulus*, from Hebr. *mul*,” says Turton. In

Richardson’s Arabic Dictionary *bughl* is a mule.

Munditia, cleanness. Fr. *mundus*. So *Stultitia*.

Mundus, clean, neat. As *Mulcto* was changed to *Multo*, *munctus* might be changed to *muntus*, which would naturally fall into *mundus*, as menTax into menDax. *Munctus*, like *emunctus*, would be, *emungendo purgatus*, purged, cleaned, clean. Forcellini explains *emunctus*, as used of style, “qui purgatâ, nitidâ nihilque sordidi habente oratione utitur: ab *emunctis* naribus et sordium vacuis.”

Mundus, the universe; the world. Fr. *mundus*, neat. From the neatness and grace displayed in the arrangement of things. So κόσμος is the world from κόσμος, neatness, elegance. Pliny: “Quem κόσμον Græci nomine ornamenti appellavere, eum nos a perfectâ absolutâque elegantîâ *mundum*.” Seneca has: “Dum NITIDUS certas *mundus* evolvit vices.”

Mundus, a lady’s ornaments, apparatus, or dress. “Instrumentum quo mulieres *mundiores* et cultiores fiunt.” F.

Mundus. In *mundo* is used for, at hand, ready. Plautus: “Nempe habeo in *mundo*.” Forcellini thus accounts for it: “Videtur ductum a *mundo* muliebri; quia, quæ ad corporis cultum pertinent, omnia mulieres in promptu habent, conduntque diligenter ut præsto ad usum semper sint.” *Mundus* had a wider signification. Apuleius: “Erant et falces et operæ messo-

¹ Dacier: “A *mulcta*, *multa*, est *mul-tus*, quòd numerando *mulcta* æstimaretur, et *mulctare* numerare. *Mulcta* in primis temporibus in ovibus et bubus æstimatis constitit.”

riæ *mundus* omnis." Here it means apparatus, furniture, tools. "In *mun-do*" might therefore mean, "among my necessary apparatus," and therefore, at hand. Or *mundus* is here an adjective, and "in *mun-do*" is sprucely, nicely, neatly, in good order and fit for use.

Munĕro, I give (*munera*) presents.

Mungo, I blow or wipe my nose. For *mugo*, (as N is added in Frango, Lingo,) fr. *μυγῶ* fut. 2. of *μύσσω*.

Mūnia, public offices. Allied to *munera*.

Mūniceps, *mūnicipis*. Adam: "Besides those who had settled in the Roman territory, the freedom of the city was granted to several foreign towns, which were called *municipia*, and the inhabitants *municipes*, because (poterant *capere munia* seu *munera*) they might enjoy offices at Rome." *Municipes* were those also who lived in the same *municipium*; and was extended to those who lived in the same country, and meant countrymen.

Mūnificus, bountiful. Qui *munia* aut *munera* facit.

Mūnio, I fortify, defend. Fr. *mœnia*. As *Punio* from *Pœna*. ¶ Al. from *ἀμύνω*, I defend, repel. A dropt, as in *Rura* from *ἄρουρα*.

Mūnis, grateful. That is, doing what is incumbent on us, doing what is our (*munĕ*) part and duty.

Mūnus, a gift. Also, an office, duty. *Munus* was for-

merly *mœnus*, as *pUnio* from *pœna*. Lucretius uses *mœnera* for *mUnera*. Haigh: "*Mœnus* is from *μοῖρα*, a portion, lot, condition, honor, reward, princely power." *Μοῖρα*, from signifying a portion or lot, might signify either a gift or a task allotted or assigned. *Τέλος*, we may observe, is used in both these senses. Or *mœnus* was from a word *μοῖρος* or *μοῖρον*. *Mœnus* is thus for *mœrus*, as perhaps *doNum* from *δῶρον*, *pleNus* from *πλήρης*. Possibly the N came first into the word *murus* through the genitive *mureris*, to avoid the repetition of the R: *muReris*, *muNeris*. Ainsworth remarks that *munia* thus flowed: "*Mœria*, *mœnia*, *munia*."

Mūnus. Shows, spectacles, public sights were called *munera*. As being given as boons to the people by the magistrates. Tertullian explains the funereal (*munera*) exhibitions as being made as presents and favors to the dead. Public buildings also were called *munera*, as being, apparently, built as boons to the people, for their utility and good.

Mūræna, a lamprey. *Μύραινα*.

Murcia, the Goddess presiding over the slothful. Fr. *murcus*. See *Murcidus*. ¶ This epithet is applied also to *Venus*, and some suppose it here put for *Murtia* from *μύρτος*, the myrtle, which was sacred to her. From the fascinations then of *Venus*, which

relax the mind and dispose it to an easy inactivity, the indolent are supposed to be called *murcidi*.

Murcidus, slothful. Fr. μαλακός, soft, effeminate; whence *mulcus*, as *Κάλαμος*, *Culmus*. Then *murcus*, somewhat as *σιRpe* from *σίAφι*, and as *tuRban* for *tuLban*. Hence a verb *murceo*, when *murcidus*, as *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*. ¶ *Hesychius* says that among the *Syracusans* *μύρκος* meant *ένεδός*, *ἄφρωνος*, i. e. dumb; and thence *Vossius* carries on the meaning to “impotens, ignavus.”

Murex, a shell-fish, from the juice of which purple was dyed; hence used for purple and a purple robe. Also a shell in which ointment was put. Also, a trumpet made of a hollow shell. Also, anything sharp or jagged like the exterior of a shell: as the point of a rock, a jagged bit. So a caltrap, an instrument made with spikes, so that, which way soever it fell to the ground, one of them pointed upwards to wound horses' feet. Fr. *μύαξ*, the edible muscle. R added, as *νυός*, *nuRus*; *μουσάων*, *musaRum*.

Mūria, sauce or pickle made from the tunny or other fish. Also, salt liquor, strong brine. Fr. *άλμυρός*, salt; whence *άλμυρία*; and, neglecting *άλ*, *μυρία*. ¶ Or from *μύρω* or *μύρομαι*, to flow. *Manilius*: “Hinc sanies pretiosa FLUIT, floremque cruoris Evomit, et mixto gustum sale temperat oris.”

Murmur, *ūris*, a murmur.

Fr. *murmuro*, and this from *μορμύρω*, *mormuro*.

Murrha, *Myrrha*, the murrhine stone. *Pausanias* has *κρύσταλλος και μόρρα*. *Arrian* has *όνυχίνη λιθία και μουρρίνη*. Whence *murrhīnus*, made of this stone.¹

Mūrus, a wall. From *mærus*, as *pUnio* from *pCena*. ¶ *Al.* from *μύω*, to block up, to close.

Mus, a mouse. *Μῦς*. In the genitive *muris*, from *μυός*, as *νυός*, *nuRus*.

Mūsa, a Muse; hence a song, verse, poetry; and in general learning or literature. *Μοῦσα*.

Mūsagētes, a leader of the Muses. *Μουσαγέτης*.

Musca, a fly. Fr. *μῦια*, whence dimin. *μύσκη*, *musca*. *Anglo-Sax. mycg*, *Germ. mücke*. ¶ “From *Arab. maska*.” *Tt.*

Muscerda, mouse-dung. Fr. *mus*, and *cerno*, whence *Excrementum*.

Muscipūla, a mousetrap. Fr. *mus*, *capio*.

Muscūlus, a little mouse. Fr. *mus*. Also, a sea fish in its form, which protects the whale. It is described by *Claudian*, in *Eutrop.* II, 425. Also a shed or mantlet used in sieges. *Vegetius*: “Vocantur a marinis belluis *musculi*. Nam, quemadmodum illi, cūm minores sint, tamen balænis auxilium adminiculumque jugiter exhibent; ita istæ machinæ breviores, deputatæ turribus magnis, adventui illa-

¹ *New Stephens*, p. ccclii.

rum parant viam, itineraque præmuniunt." But Lipsius deduces this meaning from the common mouse: "Quòd instar ejus animalculi foderent sub eo terram. Aut quòd milites, ut *mures*, cavum id subirent." Also, a muscle fish. Fr. *μῦς*. And a muscle of the body. Theocritus uses *μῦς* in this sense.

Muscus, musk. *Μόσχος*.

Muscus, moss. Fr. *μόςχος*, soft, tender.¹ Ovid: "MOLLIS tellus erat humida musco." ¶ Al. from *μόςχος*, a young and tender shoot.

Musæum, a place consecrated to the Muses, to learning and the arts. *Μουσεῖον*.

Mūsicē, music. *Μουσική*.

Mūsicus, skilled in music and in the arts. *Μουσικός*.

Musimo, *Musmo*. Pliny: "Est in HISPANIA non absimile pecori genus *musmonum*, caprino villo quàm pecoris vellere proprius." Strabo: *Γίνονται ἐνταῦθα οἱ τρίχα φύοντες αἰγείαν ἀντ' ἑρέας κριοί, καλούμενοι δὲ Μούσμονες*. It is of course a Spanish word.

Mūsivum, mosaic, tessellated work. For *musium* fr. *μουσεῖον*. "A concinnitate et elegantiâ," says Vossius. "Quasi Musarum manibus elaboratum: vel quòd sic sæpe exornarentur Musea." Spon.

Mussito, same as *musso*.

Musso, I murmur, mumble. Fr. *μύζω*, *μύδσω*, *mudso*, *musso*. Also, I am silent. Or rather, I mutter to myself, and not

openly. However compare *Mutus*. *Mussito* is also so used. Terence: "Accipienda et *musstanda* injuria adolescentium est." *Musso* is explained by Forcellini, "submissâ voce loquor, clam murmuro."

Mustāceus or *-um*, a bride-cake. Cato: "*Mustaceos* sic facito: farinæ siligineæ modium unum *musto* conspergito," &c.

Mustēla, a weasel. From *mus*. From its shape. "Est enim *mus* longior," says Beaman, who refers *tela* to *τῆλε*, longè. But *tela* is rather a termination.

Mustēlinus, in color like a weasel. Fr. *mustela*.

Musteus, sweet or fresh as (*mustum*) fresh wine.

Mustus, new, fresh, young. Hence *mustum*, i. e. vinum, fresh wine. As *Merum* for *Merum Vinum*. Fr. *μόςχος*, tender; whence *mosthus*, as Gr. *κάλχα* is Lat. *calTHa*; hence *mostus*, *mustus*. Wachter: "Persian, Anglo-Saxon, Suecian, *must*; Belg. *most*: all from Lat. *mustum*."

Mūtīlus, mutilated. *Μιτυλος*, transp. *μύτιλος*.

Mūtīnus or *Mūtūnus*, Priapus. A *muto*, *onis*.

Mūtīo, I mutter. From the sound *mu*, whence *μύζω*. ¶ Al. from *mutus*.

Mutīto, said of persons feasting each other by turns. Fr. *muto*, as *Musso*, *Mussito*. From the notion of exchanging or making returns. "Epulas vicissim *commuto*." F.

Mūto, I change, exchange,

¹ So used by Homer, II. λ. 105.

interchange. Fr. *moveo*, *movitum*, whence *movito*, *moito*, *muto*, as *Providens*, *Proidens*, *Prudens*. Motion is change. So *Momentum*, that is, *Movimentum*, means change. ¶ Al. from *ἀμεύω*, I change; pp. *ἄμευται*; dropping A, as in *Rura* from *Ἄρουρα*.

Muto, *ōnis*: See Appendix.

Mutilus: "A stay cut out of stone or timber in building to bear up the summer or other part; in masonry it is called a corbel, in timber-work a bracket. That is, *mutilus*. *Trabs mutila*." Ainsw.

Mutuo, I borrow. That is, *mutuum accipio*. From the notion of mutually accommodating, and alternately lending and borrowing. Cicero: "*Mutuum in amicitia hoc arbitror, cum par voluntas accipitur et redditur*." Or *mutuo* is said of such borrowing as amounts to an exchanging. "*Accipere mutuum est ita utendum accipere ut tantundem, non tamen idem, reddatur; et dicitur de pecunia, frumento, &c. quæ non redduntur eadem, sed idem genus*." F. ¶ Varro deduces it, and perhaps rightly, from a Sicilian word *μοίτον*, i. e. *χάρις*, a favor.

Mutus, dumb. Fr. *μῦθος* or *μύτης*, which Hesychius explains by *ἄφρωνος*.

Mutuus, reciprocal, mutual. Fr. *muto*, I exchange. So *Pascuus*, *Irriguus*.

Mÿgālē, a field-mouse. *Μυγαλή*.

Myiāgrus, a fly-catcher. *Μυιαγρος*.

Myōpāron, a pirate-vessel. *Μυοπάρων*.

Myops, short-sighted. *Μύωψ*.

Mÿrica, a tamarisk. *Μυρίκη*.

Myrmicē, slowly. Fr. *μύρμηξ*, *ηκος*, an ant. In motion as slow as an ant.

Mÿrōpōla, a perfumer. *Μυροπόλης*.

Myrrha, myrrh. *Μύρρα*. Arab. *murr*.

Myrrhīnus, scented (*myrrhā*) with myrrh.

Myrteus, of a chesnut-bay color. From that of a ripe (*myrti*) myrtle-berry.

Myrtus, a myrtle. *Μύρτος*. Arab. *moord*. Also, the handle of a spear. Virgil: "*At myrtus validis HASTILIBUS, et bona bello Cornus*."

Mysta, a priest. *Μύστης*.

Mystāgōgus, one who showed the remarkable things of a temple. *Μυσταγωγός*.

Mystērium, a mystery. *Mysteria*, the mysteries, celebration of sacred mysteries. *Μυστήριον*. *Μυστήρια*.

Mysticus, mystical. *Μυστικός*.

Mÿthicus, fabulous. *Μυθικός*.

Myxa, a kind of plum. *Μύξα*.

Myxa, the socket of a lamp. *Μύξα*.

N.

Nablia, *Naulia*, a musical instrument. *Νάβλια*, *Ναύλια*.

Nactus: See *Nanciscor*.

Nacca, a person of a low trade, as a fuller. Fr. *νάκη*, a hide. But *Nacta* and *Natta* are also read, which may be

referred to *νάακται* pp. of *νάσσω*, to press close or thick. Hesychius explains *νακτὰ* by *τοὺς πύλους καὶ τὰ ἐμπίλια*.

Næ, *Ne*, certainly. *Ναί*, *Νή*.

Nævus, a mole, spot. Formerly, *gnæus* and *gnævus*. Like *Natus*, *Gnatus*. Fr. *γενναῖος*, *γναῖος*, (See *Nascor*,) natural, inborn, original. Forcellini explains it "*κηλὶς συμπεφυκυῖα, GENITIVA macula.*" Or it may be taken as Excrescence from *Cresco*. ¶ "*Κναῖος* is Greek from *κναῖω*, and means *πάθος* and *φῦμα*. Hence *gnævus*." *Salmas*.¹

Naīs, *Naīas*, a Naiad. *Ναῖς*, *Ναῖάς*.

Nam, for. From *μὰν*, (Doric of *μὴν*,) transp. *νὰμ*, as from *Mῶν*, transposed *Nῶμ*, is *Num*. *Καὶ μὴν* seems frequently to answer to *Etenim* or *Namque*. But indeed, as *Hooegeveen* observes that the primary power of *μὴν* is *βεβαιωτικὴ*, i. e. that it has the power of establishing or confirming; and as the very nature of the particle *nam* is to introduce a sentence for the purpose of establishing and confirming a previous assertion, it seems to follow that *μὴν* was a peculiarly fit word to produce the Latin *nam*. The sense of *μὴν*, truly, seems to appear in *utiNAM*.

Nancio, *Nancior*, *Nanciscor*, I light on, get, obtain. For *lancio* from *λαχέω*, (whence

ἐλαχον,) I receive by some chance. Or from *λάγχω*, whence *λαγχάνω*. The Dorians said *ἤΝθον* for *ἤλθον*, *βέΝτιστος* for *βέλιτιστος*. Vice versa *Lymphis* is from *Νύμφη*, and *λίτρον* was said for *νίτρον*. ¶ Al. for *naci*, (whence *nactus*) and this for *gnacio* (See *Nascor*, *Noso*, *Norma*,) fr. *γεννάω*, *γνάω*, fr. *ἐγνακα*, I produce. *Mihi par̄*. *Donnegan* gives "to acquire" as one of the meanings of *φύ*. ¶ Al. for *nacio* from *ονάω*, *ωνάα*, *δνακα*; dropping *O*, as in *Ὀραγνος*, *Ramus*; *Ὀδοντες*, *Dentes*. *Ὀνάω* being taken in the sense of *δναμαι*, I enjoy, use.²

Nānus, a dwarf. *Νάνος*.

Nāpæa, nymphs of the woods. *Ναπαῖαι*.

Naphtha, naphtha. *Νάφθα*. An Arabic word.

Nāpus, a naphew or navew, French turnip. "Fr. *νάπυ*, mustard. In its leaves and seed it is like, and somewhat too in its root." V. ¶ The Anglo-Sax is *nape*.³

Narcissus, the daffodil. *Νάγκισσος*.

Nardus, nard. *Νάρδος*. Arab. *nard*.

Nāres, the nostrils. Fr. *νάω*, to flow; whence *ναερός*, flowing. So *ρίνες* is probably allied to *ρέω*, and from *ρίω* whence *Rivus*.

Narro, I make mention of,

¹ Quoted by *Dacier* on *Festus* ad *Gnæus*.

² "Goth. *nutan*, Anglo-Sax. *notian*, Franc. *nozen*, *niozan*. Gloss. *Pez. capiebat, noz*. Valde simile est *nacio*, unde *nancio, nanciscor*." W.

³ *Wachter* in *Rube*.

relate. Fr. *gnaruris*, anciently used for *gnarus*. Hence *gnaruro*, *gnarro*, then *narro*, as *Nascor* for *Gnascor*. *Narro* is, *narum* facio aliquem alicujus ei.

Narthēcium, a medicine-herb. *Ναρθήκιον*.

Nascor, I am born. *Nascor* was anciently *gnascor*, and *natus* was *gnatus*, whence *Cognatus*. *Nascor* is from *gnasco*, and this from *gnao*, as *Βάω*, *Βάσχω*; *νάω*, *Φάσχω*. *Gnao* is fr. *γενάω*, *γνάω*, (whence *γνήσιος*,) I produce. *Nascor*, I am produced.

Nāsica, having a sharp nose. Fr. *nasus*.

Nāsīterna, *Nassīterna*, a pail, bucket. Fr. *nasus* and *ternus*. As having three noses. Juvenal: "Siccabis calicem nasorum QUATUOR."

Nassa, a net made of twigs to catch fish. "From Hebr. *nas-hah*, seduxit, decepit." V. ¶ Or from the North. "Franc. *nezi* is a net. Gloss. Pez.: *Retiacula*, *nezzi*." W. ¶ As *νήσσα* is a duck from *νάω*, *νήσω*, to swim; so perhaps *νήσσα* might have been also a twig-net, as swimming or floating on the water. Dor. *νάσσα* is *nassa*. ¶ Or from *νάσσω*, to squeeze, jam, stop up.

Nasturtium, the herb cresses. For *nastortium*, *nasitortium* fr. *nasus* and *torqueo*, *tortum*. As twisting the nose by its sharp scent. We call it Nose-smart.

Nāsus, the nose. Fr. *νάω*, to flow; whence *νάσις*, a flowing. So Damm derives *ῥιν* and

ῥις, the nose, from *ῥέω*, [rather from *ῥίω*, the same as *ῥέω*,] to flow: "Quia per nares effluunt humores capitis." ¶ Al. from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *nase*, *nase*, nose, Franc. *nasa*." W. "Germ. *nase* is from *nass*, wet, moist." Damm.

Nāsūtus, having a large nose. Also, jeering, satirical. As making a long nose by way of ridicule. So from *μυκτήρ*, a nose, is *μυκτηγίζω*, to ridicule.

Nātālis, pertaining to one's (*natum*) birth.

Nātes, the buttocks. Fr. *νέατος*, (*νατὸς*), *ultimus*, *extremus*. We speak of the posteriors and the bottom. ¶ Al. from *νέναται* pp. of *νάω*, to flow. "Quia per eas DIFFLUIT humor." V.

Nātio, a progeny, breed, race; a race of people, a people, nation. Fr. *nascor*, *natus*. Cincius explains it in the latter sense: "Qui non aliunde venerunt, sed ibi nati sunt ubi incolunt."

Nāto, I swim; I float; float about, waver. Fr. *no*, *natum*.

Nātrix, a water-serpent. Fr. *no*, *natum*.¹ From its swimming. So *Servatum*, *Servatrix*.

Natta: See *Nacca*.

Nātūra, nature. Fr. *nao*, *natum*, to produce. Which is producing or is ready to produce all things. As *Φύσις* from *Φύω*.

¹ Wachter seems inclined to refer *natrix* to the North. Germ. *nater*, Welsh *neidr*. "Extat," he adds, "in omnibus veterum dialecticis."

Nātus, a son. Fr. *naor*. See *Nascor*. Or fr. γεννάτος, γνάτός.

Nāvāle, a place in which (*naves*) ships are built.

Nāvarchus, the captain of a ship. For *nauarchus*, ναύαρχος.

Nauctērus, a ship-owner. Ναύκληρος.

Naucus or *Naucum*, variously explained the kernel of an olive, the peel of nut, the skin or partition in the midst of a walnut. Hence, anything of no value. Whence “*Non nauci facio*,” I make not of so much value as the peel of a nut. From ναὶ οὐχί, verily not. So that *naucus* means a thing so vile that it is a nonentity. ¶ Or from a word νόχος, Dor. νόχος, not having anything, poor, beggarly, paltry.

Naufragium, a shipwreck. For *navfragium* fr. *navis*, and *frago* whence *Fragilis* and *Frango*.

Nāvīgium, a boat, ship, in which one (*navigat*) sails.

Nāvigo, I steer or row a ship. *Navem ago*. Also, I order a ship to be steered or rowed. “*Refertur ad nautas, naucleros, navarchos, gubernatores: hi enim dicuntur navem agere vel agi JUBERE.*” F. *Navigo* means also to sail as a passenger. This sense arose from the circumstance of all on board being at first occupied in steering or rowing. Or *navigo* is here to be explained “in *navi ago TEM-PUS.*”

Nāvis, a ship. Fr. ναῦς, gen. ναός, whence *naüs*, *naVis*, as *Etym.*

δῖς, οVis. Or for *navs*, *naus*, fr. ναῦς.

Nāvīta, a sailor. Fr. *navis*. ¶ Or from ναύτης, whence *navāta*, *navāta*, (as ναύαρχος, *navarchus*), then *navīta*, as μάχινά, *machIna*.

Naulum, fare paid for passage in a ship. Ναῦλον.

Naumāchia, a sea-fight; the place where it is fought. Ναυμαχία.

Nāvo, I perform anything or exert myself (*navè*) strenuously.

Nausea, sea-sickness, qualm. Ναυσία.

Nauta, a sailor. Fr. ναύτης. ¶ Or from *navīta*, *navta*, *nauta*. As *Aviceps*, *Avceps*, *Auceps*.

Nautea, explained by some as filth issuing from the pump of a ship. Fr. ναῦς, whence *ναυσία*, *ναυτία*, which may have existed in this sense. By others as anything very offensive and causing a (*ναυτία*) qualminess, as the water in which skins have been tanned; as curriers' black, or the juice of a herb with black berries, used by them; or as a dye with which priests' garments were colored.

Nauticus, belonging to mariners or ships. Ναυτικός.

Nāvus: See *Gnavus*.

Nē, not. Fr. νή, as in νήποιος, νηπαθής. “*Ne*, (Germ.) non. A Scythis in Persiā, Græciā, et Septentrione proseminata. Pers. *neh*, Goth. *ni*, *nih*, *ne*, Anglo-Sax. *na*, *ne*,” &c. W. So Spenser: “Yet who was that *Belphebe*, he *ne wist*.”

In such compounds as *Necesse*, *Nefastus*, *E* is short.

Nē asks a question. Cicero: "Quæritur sintne Dii necne." Here *ne* is *If*, and seems formed from *ἤν* transposed. As from *TE* is perhaps *Et*. ¶ Or *ne* is not, as above. In Cicero, "Jamne vides, jamne sentis, quæ sit hominum querela frontis tuæ?" Forcellini explains it as well, "Do you NOT see now?" as "Do you see now?"

Nēbris, *īdis*, the skin of a fawn. *Νεβρίς*.

Nēbŭla, a cloud, mist, fog. Fr. *νεφέλη*, whence *nebela*, (as *ἀμφω*, *amBo*,) then *nebula*, as *σκόπελος*, *scopUlus*.

Nēbŭlo, a rascal, knave, impostor. From *ne* and *obolus*, whence *nebolo*, *nebulo*. (See *Exul*.) Of not so much worth as an *obolus*, vile, contemptible. Forcellini explains it *οὐδενὸς ἀξίος*. ¶ Or from *nebula*. And here various reasons are given. As avoiding the light and seeking (*nebulas*) darkness. Lucilius has: "LUCIFUGUS *nebulo*." Or as desirous of throwing (*nebulas*) mist in others' eyes, blinding and deceiving them. So from *Tenebræ* is *Tenebrio*, which Forcellini explains, "nebulo, lucifugus, qui tenebras sectatur, et in his libenter delitescit flagitii causâ. Item qui fraudibus et mendaciis tenebras ob oculos hominum objicit, fallendi artifex." Or as unsubstantial and unreal as a mist. Terence: "Sanè quodd tibi nunc VIR VIDEATUR ESSE, hic *nebulo* magnus est."

Or as trifling and empty as a mist. Lucilius: "Nugator quidam, ac *nebulo* sit maximu' multo."

Nēc, neither. For *neque*, *neq'*. So *Neve*, *Nev*, *Neu*.

Necdum, nor as yet. See *Nondum*.

Necessārii, intimate friends, relations. "In quos *necessaria* officia conferuntur præter ceteros," says Ælius. Or as being indispensable to our wants.

Necessse, necessary. Fr. *ne*, not; *cesso*. So urgent and pressing that we must not loiter in it. Or fr. *cedo*, *cessum*. So urgent that we must go on and not yield our exertions.¹

Necessitas, fate. As acting with a power which the nature of things has rendered absolutely necessary. Fr. *nesesse*.

Necessitudo, intimacy, relationship. See *Necessarii*.

Nēco, I kill. Fr. *νέκυς*, dead.

Neco, I make dead. Or at once fr. *νέκω*. See *Noceo*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *hnæcan*." Tooke.

Nēcŕōmantia, necromancy. *Νεκρομαντεία*.

Nectar, nectar. *Νέκταρ*.

Necto, I knit, tie, bind, join. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *cnittan* [to knit] or *nictan*."

¶ Or from *νέω*, which Forcellini explains, "filum TORQUEO." Pliny: "Superque omnia *netur* AC TEXTUR lanæ modo." Vossius: "*Néw* et nere notat et

¹ Al. from *nec esse*. Sine quo *nec esse* i. e. vivere possumus. See *Negligo*.

congerere. Quia nentes tum fila ducunt, tum ducta in fuso conjungunt. Quare *nectere* propriè sit nendo conjungere; generatim, vinculo aliquo jungere ac colligare." As from *νέω*, to swim, was *νήχω*; so from *νέω*, to spin, might have been *νήχω*, pp. *νένηκται*. From *πλήσσω*, *πέπληκται* we have *Plecto*. ¶ Haigh: "From *ἀνάπτω*, *ῥάπτω*, *Æol.* *ῥάκτω*." Then *necto*, as gr^{Essus} for gr^{Assus}, p^{Essulus} for p^{Assulus}.

Nēdum, much less. Cicero: "Vix in ipsis terris frigus vitatur, *nedum* in mari." Also, much more. Valerius: "Ornamenta legionis, *nedum* militi, satis multa." *Dum* appears to be a termination, as in *Agedum*, *Adesdum*; and *ne* to be put for "*ne dicam*."

Nēfandus, not to be said or named, abominable. From *ne*, not. *Fandus* from *for*, *faris*.

Nēfārius, same as *Nefandus*. Fr. *for*, *fari*. As *Multifarius*.

Nēfas, unlawfulness, crime. Quod non est *fas*.

Nēfastus, wicked. Fr. *nefas*, as *Onus*, *Onustus*. "*Nefasti dies*" see in *Fasti*.

Nēfrendes, pigs just weaned. As not being yet able (*frendere*) to break with their teeth solid food.

Negligo, I disregard, neglect. For *necligo*, *necligo*. As *Negotium* for *Necotium*, and like *Necopinus*. *Lego* is here to choose. Ovid: "Non mihi servorum, comitis non cura *legendi*." Cicero: "Omnia quæ *leget* quæque *rejiciet*." So that

"non *lego*" is the same as, I reject, pass by, neglect. The Greeks say *οὐδαμῶς λέγω*; but it would not be safe to derive the one part from the Latin and the other from the Greek.

Nēgo, I refuse, say no, deny. For *neago*. It is properly said of one who is asked to do a thing, and will not do it. See *Infitiæ*. ¶ Or from *ne-aio*, *neajo*, *nejo*, *nego*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *nicc*, not, are Lat. *nego*, Cambro-Brit. *nag*, *nagca*, refusal, repulse, Suec. *neka*, to deny." W.

Nēgōtior, I transact (*negotium*) business, traffic.

Nēgōtium, state of employment, business. Also, a business of difficulty, as the Greeks use *πράγμα*, in *παρέχειν πράγματα*. Also, a thing or matter to be employed about, and generally anything whatever. For *necotium* (as *Negligo* for *Necligo*), i. e. non *otium*. A state opposed to ease or indolence.

Nēma, a thread. *Nῆμα*.

Nēmēsis, the Goddess of retribution. *Nέμεις*.

Nēmo, no one. *Ne homo quidem*. So *Seino*.

Nempe, to wit, namely, truly, surely. For *nampe*, as gr^{Essus} for gr^{Assus}. Fr. *nam*; and *pe* as in *Quippe*, from *πη*, in any way. *Nam* is used here more in the sense of *μὲν*, Dor. *μὰν*, from which it is derived. ¶ From *μένπου*, says Haigh. Rather, from *μένπη*, transp. *νέμπη*.

Nēmus, pasture land, forest. Fr. *νέμος*. Homer: *Ἐν νέμει σκιερῶ*.

Nēnia, *Nēnia*, a funeral song, dirge. Cicero informs us that it is a Greek word: "Honoratorum virorum laudes in concione memorentur, easque etiam cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur cui nomen *nenia*: QUO VOCABULO ETIAM GRÆCI cantus lugubres nominant." Ainsworth quotes Pollux: Τὸ δὲ Νηνία [But Vossius has νηνίατον] ἔστι μὲν Φρύγιον Ἰππώναξ δὲ αὐτοῦ μνημονεύει: "*Nenia* is a Phrygian word: Hipponax mentions it." From the same word apparently is νηνυρίζονται, which Hesychius explains by μινυρίζοντα. Scaliger: "*Nenia* is from the Hebrew *ni ni*, plange plange."

Nēnia, any trifling song or common saying. The *nenia* being in course of time corrupted and changed from their specific object, like the Hymns to Bacchus: Τί πρὸς Διόνυσον; Forcellini supposes it arose from the funeral songs being sung by hired persons, who were ignorant of literature and mixed many strange and silly things with them.

Nēnū, not. For *nene*, *ne ne*, no no. Or from *νη* or *ne*, and Gr. *νυ* as an adjunct. Belg. *neen*, Germ. *nein*.

Neo, I spin. *Νέω*.

Nēophytus, a convert. Fr. νεόφυτος, newly planted.

Nēotēricus, modern. Νεωτεριστός.

Nēpa, *Nēpas*, a scorpion; a crab-fish. An African word, says Festus.

Nēpos, a grandson; a nephew. Fr. νέπος, νέποδος, used

by Apollonius Rhodius, Theocritus, and Callimachus.

Nēpos, a spendthrift. Dacier: "Quod *nepotibus* semper indulgent avi, connivent eorum delictis, ac impediunt quin ea in parentum conscientiam veniant; unde ii evadunt dissoluti." Vossius: "Quia nec ipsi *nepotes* sudarunt in parandis divitiis, nec sciunt quanto labore eas avus acquisierit, prodigi esse consueverunt."

Nēpōtor, I squander. Fr. *nepos*, *nepotis*.

Neptis, a granddaughter. Fr. *nepos*, *nepotis*.

Neptūnus, Neptune. Wachter: "From Celt. *naf*, lord, and *town*, water. Scaliger derives it fr. *νίπτω*, [somewhat as Portunus from Portus,] from the sea washing or laving the shore. How poor, compared to the former derivation." ¶ Jamieson: "From Goth. *nepsa*, to restrain, and *tun*, the sea." He who restrains the sea.¹

Nēquam, good for naught, worthless, bad, profligate. For *nequidquam*. That is, qui valet *nequidquam*. ¶ Or, qui valet *ne aliquam* rem: Compare Unquam.

Nēque, nor. That is, *que ne*, and not.

Nēqueo, I cannot. Non *queo*. See *Ne*.

Nēquidquam, *Nēquicquam*, not in any way, not at all. That is, secundum *quidquam*, κατά τι. So Nihil is used. Also, to no

¹ Jamieson adds: "Bochart traces *Neptunus* to Hebr. *pathah*, dilatavit, which in niphil is *niphtha*."

purpose, in vain. Some preposition seems omitted, as we say "FOR nothing." Or a verb is omitted. Thus "*Nequidquam implorat*" may be "*Implorat et ne quidquam* lucratur implorando." So *Nihil* is used by *Plautus*.

Nēquiter, badly, wrongly. Fr. *nequam*.

Nēquītia, worthlessness, wickedness. Fr. *nequiter*. See *Nequam*.

Nēreus, Neptune. *Νηρέυς*.

Nervōsus, sinewy, strong. Fr. *nervus*.

Nervus, a sinew, tendon, nerve; and, because in these consists the strength of the body, *nervi* is used for force, strength, vigor. Also, the string of a musical instrument; a bow-string. A cord, thong. Fr. *νεῦρον*, whence *neuron*, (as *νατάρχος*, *naVarchus*) *nervon*; then *nervus*, the termination being changed, as in *vinUM* from *οἶνOΣ*. Or fr. *νεῦρον*, whence *νεῦρον*, (See *sylVa*, *arVum*), *nervon*, *nervus*. Or from *νεῦρον* was *neurivus*, (See *Arvum*), *neurvus*, *nervus*. ¶ *Wachter* derives it from the Celtic. *Nerven* *Armoric*, *nerve* *Germ*.

Nervus, bonds, stocks, fetters; hence a prison. Properly, *vinculum e nervo*, a thong. *Vitruvius* mentions "funes e nervo tortos." *Vegetius*: "*Nervorum copiam expedit colligi, quia balistæ ceteraque tormenta, nisi funibus nervinis intenta, nihil prosunt.*"

Nescio, I know not. *Ne* i. e. non *scio*.

Neu, neither. For *neve*, *nev'*, *neu'*. Or *neve*, *neue*, *neu'*.

Nēve, neither. That is, *ve* *ne*, or not.

Neurōbāta, a rope-dancer. *Νευροβάτης*.

Nēuter, neither. *Ne uter*, not either.

Neutiquam, in no wise. For *ne-utique-quidquam*, not at all indeed. ¶ *Al.* from *ne*, and *utiquam* considered the same as *utique*.

Nex, *nēcis*, violent death; death. Fr. *neco*, to kill. Or fr. *νεκός*, a dead body.

Nexo, I bind. Fr. *necto*, *nectsum*, *necsum*, *nexum*.

Nexus, a bond of obligation by which the former owner was bound to make good the title. Also, a bond made by a debtor to serve his creditor till he paid the debt. Fr. *necto*, *nexum*.

Ni, if not, unless. For *nisi*.

Nicētēria, rewards of victory. *Νικητήρια*.

Nico, I beckon with my hand. Fr. *νεύω*, pf. *νένευκα*, I make to incline or to tend downward. Or fr. *νύω*, pf. *νένυκα*, *νύω* considered the same as *νεύω*. See *Nicto*. But the word is doubtful.

Nicto, I wink. Fr. *niveo*, *nixi*, (for *nivsi*: So *Nix* for *Nivs*, *Nivis*), *nictum*. See *Conniveo*.

Nictor, I exert myself. Fr. *nitor*, *nixum*, and *nictum* for *nixum*, they say. But why *CT* for *X*? On *Lucretius* vi, 836, *Faber* remarks: "*Nictari* legitur *Festus*. Sed haud dubie legendum *nixari*, ut alibi pas-

sim." And Gifanius remarks: "*Nixari omnes libri.*" The passage in Lucretius is, "Hic, ubi *nixari* nequeunt, insistereque alis" &c. Two lines before he had said, "Claudicat extemplo pennarum *nixus* inanis." Virgil: "Hic primum paribus *nitens* Cyllenius alis Constitit."

Nīdor, the smell or steam arising from anything roasted or burnt. Soft for *cnidor*, fr. ἔκνιδα pf. mid. of κνίζω, to prick, cause a pricking or itching sensation; whence (from fut. κνίσω) is κνίσσα, "nidor." Compare Odor.

Nīdus, a nest; the young in a nest. Also, a shelf or partition of a shelf in a library. From Celt. *nead*.¹ ¶ The Anglo-Sax. verb *cnittan*, (*cniddan*) to knit, join, may be mentioned. ¶ Al. from νοσσός, νοττός, a new-born animal; whence νοδδός, then *niddus*, somewhat as *clinis* from κονις, and Imbris from Ὀμβρος. Then *nīdus*. ¶ Al. from ναίω, to dwell; whence ναίδην.

Nīger, black, sable. For *nigrus* from νεκρός, dead; whence *negrus*, *nigrus*, or whence *negrus*, *neger*, *niger*, as λεπος, Iber; πλεκω, πlico. Lucretius: "Omnia suffundens mortis *nigrore.*" So death is represented by the Latin Poets as "*nigra hora*," "*niger ille dies.*" ¶ Or from νύξ, νυχός, (whence παννύχιος, &c.) the night; whence a word νυχερός, νυχρός, black as night; thence *nichrus*, as φετ-

γω, φηγο; and *nigrus*, as CHrates, Grates. ¶ Al. from *nubiger*.

Nihil, nothing. Fr. *nihilum*.

Nihilum, nothing. For *nehilum*. Or for "*nil nisi hilum.*"

Nīl, for *nihil*.

Nimbus, a sudden shower.

Fr. *νενιμμαι* pp. of *νίπτω*, I wash. As *θρόμβος* from *τρέφω*, to coagulate, pp. *τέθρομμαι*. Or for *nibus* (M added as in Lambo) fr. *νίπτω*, a. 2. *ἐνιβον*, whence *χέρνιβος*. As washing the earth, the flowers, &c. "The rose had been wash'd, just wash'd in the show'r," &c. ¶ Or for *nibus* fr. *νέφος*, a cloud. Ainsworth explains *nimbus* "a rainy black CLOUD driven with storms." *Νέφος*, *nebus*, (as *ἄμφω*, amBo,) *nibus*, as λεπος, Iber. Or from *νέφος*, *νέμφος*. Or from *νέφω*, to obscure; whence (from pf. mid. *νένοφα*) *νόφος*, *γνόφος*, darkness. Thus *nimbus* is used also for a bright cloud accompanying the appearance of the Gods. Virgil: "Pallas Insedit, *nimbo* effulgens." Where Servius explains *nimbo* "NUBE divinâ." So also *nimbus* is a kind of bright shadow worn by women on the forehead, made of cloth embroidered with gold.²

Nīmūrum, the fact is, doubtless, surely, namely, like δῆ. Terence: "*Nimirum* dabit hæc Thais mihi magnum malum." Donatus says here: "Solve *ni-*

² Al. from *νύμφη*, in the sense of *λύμφη*, lympha; whence *nimba*, as *ἄμφω*, amBo.

¹ Classical Journal, Vol. III. p. 122.

mirum, et statim consequens erit tota sententia, quasi dixerit, Non est *mirum*. [No wonder.] Et subdistinctione interpositâ mox intulerit, Dabit hæc &c." For *nimirum*. Or *ni* is *ne*. See Nihilum.

Nîmis, too much. For *ne minùs*. See Appendix.

Nîmius, too much. Fr. *nimis*.

Ningit, it snows. For *nigît*, as N is added in Lingo, &c. It would seem that not only *νίφω* existed, but also *νίξω*, *ξω*, whence a. 2. *ἐνίγον*, fut. 2. *νιγῶ*.

Nîsi, if not, unless. For *nesi*, *ne si*. Or *ni* is from Goth. *nî*. See Ne.

Nîsus, a sparrow-hawk or some such bird into which *Nîsus* was changed, Ov. Met. viii. Forcellini deduces the name of the bird from that of the man. Turton refers it to the Hebrew *nîza* from *nazah* to fly.

Nîsus, an attempt. Fr. *nitor*, *nîsus*, *nîsus*.

Nîtêla, *Nitedûla*: See Appendix.

Nîteo, I look bright, shining, fine, spruce, neat, clean. Fr. *νίξω*, *νίσσω*, fut. 2. *νίδεω*, I wash. As Lautus is used for, neat, shining, splendid. Or, from pp. *νένιται*, whence Lennep derives *νίτρον*,¹ nitre. The Germ. *nett*, neat, Wachter refers to Nitidus.

Nîtidus, bright, fine, neat, fat, &c. Fr. *niteo*.

Nîtor, I endeavour strenuously, make a strong effort, tend or move vigorously towards. I

am in labor, bring forth. Also, I tend downwards, lean upon, rest upon. Somewhat as *βάσις* is not only an advance, but that on which any thing rests, a base. Fr. *τείνομαι*, transp. *νείτομαι*. " *Τείνω*, I direct effort towards; I strive, endeavour, strain." Dn. ¶ Or fr. *νείσσομαι*, *νείττομαι*, I move towards. ¶ Al. from *νύσσομαι*, *νύττομαι*, I spur myself, stimulate myself.

Nîtrum, nitre. *Νίτρον*.

Nîveus, pertaining (ad *nivem*) to snow; white as snow.

Nix, *nîvis*, snow. *Nivis* is fr. *νίψ*, *νιφός*, snow. *Nix* is for *nîvs*. As *νίVo*, *νίVSi*, *νίXi*. ¶ Al. from *nîngo*, *nînxi*, *nîxi*; or fr. *nîgo*, (whence *Ningo*), *nîgsi*, *nîxi*.

Nîxor, I endeavour. Fr. *nîtor*, *nîxum*. But how *nîxum*? Perhaps through *nîtor*, *nîtsum*, *nîssum*, as *ulyXes* for *ulySSes*. The Ionians said *τριΞός*, *διΞός*, for *τριΣΣός*, *διΣΣός*.

Nîxus, an effort. A leaning on. Fr. *nîtor*, *nîxus*.

No, I swim, flow. *Νέω*, *νῶ*.

Nōbilis, known, well-known, famous, distinguished. Fr. *nosco*, *notum*. As *Moveo*, *Mobilis*.

Nōbîlitas, reputation, distinction; distinction of birth, nobility; ardor, pride, greatness of soul, as belonging to men of distinction. Fr. *nobilis*.

Nōbîlîto, I make (*nobilem*) illustrious.

Nōceo, I hurt. As *μτλη* became *mOla*, so *νύγω* (fut. 2. of *νύσσω*, I pierce, puncture, wound,) became *nogeo*, whence

¹ Referred however by Vossius to the Chaldee NTRA.

noceo, as *μισΓέω*, *misCeo*. ¶ Al. from *νένοκα* (*νόκα*), pf. mid. of a verb *νέκω*,¹ (whence *νέκυσ*, *νεκρός*, and perhaps *neco*,) I kill. ¶ “From the Syriac *NCA*, *no-cuit*.” V. ¶ The Germ. *nosen* is traced by Wachter to *noceo*.

Noctua, an owl. Ovid: “*Lucemque perosæ Nocte volant, seroque tenent a vespere nomen*.”

Nodus, a knot, tie, bond, belt; a knotty point, difficult case; a knob; the knitting or articulation of the bones; a hard tumor. Tooke: “From *knot*, past participle of Anglo-Sax. *cnittan*, to knit, tie.” ¶ “From Hebr. *anad*, to tie.” Tt. “Convenit Hebr. *ganad*, *nodavit*.” W. ¶ Or perhaps for *gnodus*, like *Navus* for *Gnavus*, *Natus* for *Guatus*. From *γόνυ*, a knot, might have been a word *γονωφδής*, *γνωφδής*, knotty. Or a verb *γονόω*, whence *γονώδηγν*, *γνώδηγν*.²

Nolo, I am unwilling. For *nonvolo*, *novolo*.

Nomen, a name. For *novimen* fr. *novi*, as *Momen* from *Movi*. That by which we are known. Also, money borrowed or lent, as the name of the person intrusted was written in the books. Also, name, reputation, character. Alleged name or title or account, pretext, excuse. Also, a noun, i. e. the name of any thing, what any thing is called. ¶ Al. from *ὄνομα*. O omitted, as *ὄδοντες*, *Dentes*. But O in *Nomen* is long.

¹ “*Nékus*, a dead body. Th. *νέκω*, obsol. to kill.” Dn.

² Haigh: “From *νή* and *ὀδός*.” Because a knot stops the way.

Nomenclator, one who called persons or things readily by their names. For *nomenclator* fr. *nomen*, and *calo*, *calatum*, I call.

Nōmīno, I name; hand up the name of a person to a magistrate, accuse. Fr. *nomen*, *inis*.

Nōmos, a district. *Νομός*.

Nōmos, a tune. *Νόμος*.

Non, not, no. For *nun* from *nenu*, by eliding E and transposing U. ¶ The Ancients, says Forcellini, seem to have said *nenō* as well as *nenu*. From *nenō non* would flow more immediately. ¶ Al. from *νή*, and *ὄν* i. e. *ὄν*. ¶ Al. from *νή* and *ὄν*. ¶ Germ. *nein*, Belg. *neen*.

Nōnæ, the Nones. Fr. *nonus*. As from the Nones to the Ides are nine days.

Nōnāria, i. e. meretrix, quæ circa *nonam* horam prostat.

Nondum, not yet. That is, “*non, dum* expecto,” “*non, interea dum* hæc fiunt,” or such like. Or, if *dum* is an adjunct, as in *Adesdum*, *Agedum*, *nondum* is short for *non-adhuc-dum*. We have also *Vixdum*. We may observe that the Greeks say *οὔπω* for “not yet,” without precisely expressing the “yet.”

Nongenti, 900. For *noncenti* fr. *noni* and *centum*.

Nonna, a term of respect applied to nuns. Fr. *νάνη*, aunt.³

³ “*Nun*, (Germ.) *monachus*. *Propriè*, *filius*: ab Hebr. *nin*. *Quia* sub *Abbatis* tanquam *patris* cura et tutela est. *Postea*, (ut *fata* sunt *vocabulorum*) *nonnus* crevit honore, et *priores* tantum atque *sanctiores* denotare cepit.” W.

Nōnus, ninth. For *novēnus* fr. *novem*.

Norma, a square, rule; also, a rule, pattern, law of conduct. For *gnorma*, (See *Nascor*,) fr. *γνωρίμη*, (*γνώρημη*) considered as signifying "which makes known." *Vossius* explains *norma*, "instrumentum illud quo COGNOSCITUR utrum anguli sint recti." So *γνωμών* is used. ¶ *Al.* for *norma* fr. *noro*, whence *ignoro*. Like *Victima*.

Nos, we. Fr. *νώ*. S added, perhaps as a Latin plural termination. Or in imitation of *Vos*, which seems to have been formed fr. *σφῶ*, transp. *φῶς*. *Wachter* notices Belg. *ons*, Germ. *uns*.

Nosco, I know. For *gnosco*, (whence *Cognosco*, *Agnosco*,) fr. *γνώσχω*, *γνώσχω*.

Noster, our. Fr. *nos*.

Nostras, of our country, party, &c. Fr. *noster*, *nostra*.

Nōta, a mark, sign; a spot; a letter, character; a writing in cipher or short hand; a critical mark inserted in books where anything occurs worthy of notice; a mark, remark, annotation; a brand, ignominy; a kind, sort, quality, which serves as the distinction. Fr. *nosco*, *notum*. Properly, that which serves to make a thing known and distinct. *Livy*: "Instruit secretis *notis*, per quas haud dubie AGNOSCERENT sua mandata esse." It is true that O is short in *Nota*, long in *Notus*. But we have *Cognitus*, *Agnitus*, that is, *Cognōtus*, *Agnōtus*, for *Cognōtus*, *Agnōtus*. Compare also *Dūco* and *Dūcem*.

Etym.

Nōtārius, a short hand writer. *Manilius*: "Hic et scriptor erit velox, cui litera verbum est, Quique *notā* linguam superet, cursumque loquentis Excipiat longas nova per compendia voces."

Nōthus, of a mixed or spurious breed. *Nόθος*.

Nōtesco, I become known, *notus* fio.

Nōtio, an idea, conception. *Cicero*: "In omnium animis Deorum *notionem* impressit natura." That is, an innate knowledge or perception. Also, the cognizance or trying of a cause. That, the case being heard and KNOWN, a decision may be made on it. Fr. *notus*.

Nōtitia, knowledge. Fr. *notus*, as *Stultus*, *Stultitia*.

Nōto, I mark, remark, &c. Fr. *nota*.

Nōtus, known. For *noscitus* fr. *nosco*, *noscitum*. Or from *noo*, *notum*, from *γνώω*, whence *γνώσις*. Like *Nao*, *Naor*, (*Nascor*,) *Natum*. Or fr. *γνωτός*.

Nōtus, the south-wind. *Nότος*.

Nōvācula, a razor. Fr. *novo*. "Quod *innovat* faciem," says *Isidorus*. So *Tertullian* has "vultus suos *novacula* MUTARE."

Nōvālis ager, land newly broken up for cultivation, sown after being uncultivated or fallow. Fr. *novus*. "Proprie de agro *novo*, cui nunc primum immissum est aratrum." F. Or from its being renewed. The Greeks say *νεατός*.

Nōvello, I plant young vines. Fr. *novellus*.

Novem, nine. Fr. ἐννέα, ἐνέα, whence *eneem*, as δέκα A, decEM; then *enovem*, as νεός, nOVus; then *novem*, as E is dropt in Remus, Lamina, Rubor.¹

November, November. Fr. *novem*. The ninth month from March. So September, &c.

Novendialis cœna, a funeral dinner, which took place on the ninth day after the ashes of the dead had been conveyed to the tomb. On this day the closing rites were performed. For *novendialis*, fr. *dies*.

Novensiles Dii, certain Gods. For *novensides*, (as in uLysses, &c.) fr. *novus* and *sedeo*. “Quòd novissimè in Deorum sedes recepti sint.” F. In confirmation, Facciolati remarks that J. Navarre found on a marble the words νεωτέρας Θεοῦ, whom he explains of Livia, the mother of Tiberius Cæsar. ¶ Al. from *novem* and *sedeo*. On the supposition that the number was nine. ¶ Varro states it to be a Sabine word.

Noverca, a step-mother. Fr. *novus*; *erca* being a termination. ¶ Al. from *novus* and *erctum* or *herctum*. “Quia nova accedat hereditas,” says Scaliger. ¶ Al. for *novarca* fr. *novus* and *arceo* i. e. coërceo. “Nova uxor quam maritus ducit ad coercen-

dam familiam,” says Festus. ¶ Al. from νέα ἀρχή, a new rule.

Novicius, new, newly bought; a novice. Fr. *novus*.

Novo, I make (*novum*) new.

Novus, new. Fr. νέος, whence *neVus*, *noVus*, as Ἐμῶ, Vεμῶ, Vomo.²

Nox, *noctis*, night. Νύξ, νυκτός.

Noxa, hurt, harm. Offence, trespass. Accusation of crime. Punishment for crime. Fr. *noceo*, *nocsi*, *nocsum*, *noxum*.

Noxia, same as *noxa*.

Noxius, hurtful. Fr. *noxia*.

Nubes, a cloud. Fr. *nubo*, (whence *obnubo*,) to cover. Varro: “Quia cœlum nubit, i. e. operit.”

Nubilârium, a covered place for keeping corn till it was threshed. Fr. *nubo*, I cover.

Nubilus, cloudy. Fr. *nubes*.

Nubo, I cover. From the obsolete νύφω or νύβω, whence νύφη, νύμφη.³ ¶ Al. from νεφῶ, νεφῶ, whence *nebo*, as ἄμφω, amBo. But why *nebo* into *nubo*? ¶ Al. from γνοφῶ, γνοφῶ, whence *gnobo*, *gnubo*, as νομισμα becomes nUmisma. The long quantity in *Nubo* is an objection; though some refer dU-co, I think, to δοκῶ; and vice versâ φΩρος becomes fūris. Or possibly γνουφέω, γνουφῶ, was a poetical form of γνοφέω, as νοῦ-

¹ “Pers. *nu*, Welsh *naw*, Armoric *naou*, Irish *naoi*, Goth. *niun*, Anglo-Sax. *nigan*, *nigen*, *nigon*, Engl. *nine*, Germ. *neun*.” W. “From *novus*, [i. e. novissimus, last,]. For it is the last of the nine digits.” Haigh.

² “Pers. Armor. Germ. *neu*, Goth. *niujo*, Anglo-Sax. *neowe*, *niwe*, Franc. *niuu*, Belg. *niew*, *nieww*, Engl. *new*, Dan. *ny*, Irish *nua*, *nuath*.” W.

³ Lennep: “Νύμφη for νύφη, fr. νύβω, to cover, Lat. *nubo*.”

τος of νόσος. From *gnubo* would be *nubo*, as *Gnosco*, *Nosco*.¹

Nūbo, I marry, as said of the woman. That is, *nubo caput flammeo*, I cover my head with a veil, as women did, when presented to their husband at the marriage rite. ¶ Al. from *νόβω* or *νόβω*, pf. *νένυφα*, whence *νόφη*, *νύμφη*.²

Nūcleus, the kernel of a nut. Fr. *nux*, *nucis*, whence *nuculeus*, *nucleus*. Plautus: "Qui e *nuce nucleum* vult, frangit *nucem*." Hence, the stone of an olive, plum, &c.

Nūdius tertius, three days ago. Cicero: "*Nudius tertius dedi ad te epistolam longiorem*." That is, *Nunc dies tertius est quo dedi* &c. Cicero: "Recordamini, qui *dies nudius tertius fuerit*." Here *dies* is repeated.

Nūdus, naked; made naked, stripped, bereaved. From a word *νήδυτος*, not clothed; transp. *νήδυτος*, *neudtus*, *neudus*, *nudus*. Or from *ne-dutus*, or from *ne-indutus*.

Nūgæ, verses sung by women hired to make lamentation at funerals. "From Hebr. *nugi*, *mœsti*; fem. *nugoth*, *mœstæ*. As *Nenia* also is from the East." V. And hence, like *Nenia*, *nugæ* is said of idle stories, nonsense, trifles. ¶ Al. from *ne* or *neu ago*. *Quæ nihil agunt*, *nihil valent*.

Nullus, none. *Ne ullus*. As *None* is *Ne-one*.

Num, whether? Fr. *μῶν*, transp. *νῶμ*, whence *num*, as *φΩρ*, fUr.

Numella, stocks; shackles. Fr. *νένευμαι* pp. of *νέω*, to make to bend forward. Or fr. *νένυμαι* pp. of *νύω*, same as *νέω*. As *Κύφων* from *Κύπτω*, *Κέκυφα*. ¶ Becman: "A formâ *numorum*, quos articuli sive ligamenta mutud juncta repræsentant. Sicut hoc tempore idem quoque interdum conspicamur."

Nūmen, a nod. Fr. *nuo*, whence *Annuo*, *Innuo*. As *Fluo*, *Flumen*. Also, the will, as expressed by a nod. The will of the Gods. Homer: *Ἐπένευσε Κρονίων*. And their power, as by their very nod their desires were accomplished. It is applied also to the Gods themselves, to whom power belongs. It is also applied to the dominion and power of princes.

Nūmëro, I count. Fr. *numerus*.

Nūmërdò, full soon, very soon, too soon. Vossius: "As things are quickly numbered, *numerò* means quickly, i. e. as soon as a thing can be numbered." Somewhat as *Mox* is as soon as one can move. Or had *numerò* a reference to the expression "*numerata pecunia*," money paid down, ready money, whence "in *numerato habere*" was to have in readiness, "*præsens paratumque habere*." Or, as *numerus* means "copia," did *numerò* adverbially mean abundantly, so as to stand for "*nu-*

¹ Vossius refers *nubes* to the oriental *NPH*, "stillavit:" and then from *nubes* derives *nubo*: "*Nubis instar tego*."

² Bp. Burgess refers *nubo* to *νέω*, I nod assent, whence *nuVo*, *nuBo*: "*Viri est petere*; *virginis est assentiri, annuere*."

merò temporis,” i. e. abundè temporis? Plautus: “*Numerò huc advenis ad prandium:*” You have come in full time, You are full soon enough.

Nūmērus, number, quantity. *Numeri* are feet or verses, airs or tunes, depending on certain numbers or quantities of sounds; certain proportions and harmonies calculated by number. Also, the motions used in the exercises of the palæstra, regulated by certain airs. *Numerus* is fr. *νένομα* pf. mid. of *νέμω*, to divide. That is, measure which is made by DIVIDING an aggregate into minute parts and so counting it. Forcellini defines *numerus* “DISCRETÆ quantitatis mensura.” Fr. *νένομα* or *νόμα* is *νόμος*, *νόμορ*, whence *numerus*, as from *ἑνωμος*, *ἑνωμορ*, is *Humerus*. So *Numidæ* from *Νομάδες*, *Numisma* from *Νόμισμα*.

Nūmīdæ, the Numidians. *Νομάδες*.

Nūmisma, a coin. *Νόμισμα*.

Nummularius, a money-changer. Qui *nummos* seu *nummulos* mutat, numerat, &c.

Nummus, *Nūmus*, a piece of money; money. Fr. *νοῦμμος*, used by Epicharmus, a Sicilian poet.

Nunc, now. Fr. *νῦν γε*, *νῦν γ'*, *nung*, *nunc*. Or fr. *νῦν κε*, *νῦν κ'*, *nunc*.

Nuncūbi, whether in any place, in any thing. For *numcubi*, from *num alicubi*.

Nuncūpo, I name, call. Fr. *nomen capio*, whence *nomenclupo*, (as *Occapio*, *Occupo*),

noncupo, *nuncupo*. That is, I take out, select, or choose a name for a person or thing. Compare *Nundinæ*.

Nundīnæ, a fair held every ninth day. For *novendinæ feriæ*, whence *nondinæ*, *nundinæ*.

Nundīnor, I buy or sell. Fr. *nundinæ*.

Nunquam, never. *Ne unquam*. So *Nullus*.

Nuntio, *Nuncio*: See Appendix.

Nuntius, *Nuncius*, a messenger of news; a message. See *Nuntio*.

Nuo, (whence *Annuo*, *Innuo*, *Nuto*), I nod. *Νεύω*.

Nūper, lately, recently. Fr. *novus*, whence *noviper*, (as *Parumper*, *Paullisper*), *noiper*, *nūper*, as *Providens*, *Proidens*, *Prudens*. So Gr. *νεωστί*.

Nupta, a spouse. Fr. *nubo*, *nubtum*, *nuptum*.

Nuptiæ, the marriage rite. See *Nupta*.

Nūrus, a daughter-in-law. Fr. *νύδς*, whence *nurus*, as *μυδς*, *muRis*; *μουσάων*, *musaRum*. The Poets use *nurus* in a general manner for any woman.

Nusquam, no where. *Ne usquam*.

Nūto, I nod. Hence, I wave, shake, totter, vacillate, am doubtful or uncertain. Fr. *nuo*, *nutum*.

Nūtrio, I nourish, nurture. Fr. *νεώτερος*, later, more recent, younger; whence *νεωτερίζω*, I attend on the younger ones, bring them up; whence fut. *νεωτερίσω*, *νεωτερίω*, whence *νωτριῶ*, then *nutrio*, as *φωρος*, *fU-*

ris. This is a new sense of *νεωτερίζω*, it is true; but, as from *παῖς*, *παιδός*, a child, is *παιδεύω*, to bring up or educate children; so from *νεώτερος*, younger, might be *νεωτερίζω*, to bring up young persons, *juniores curo*. Or there might have been a word *νεωτερεύω*. ¶ Al. from *νεοτροφέω*, contr. *νεοτρέω*. Or fr. *νεωτροφέω*, *νωτρέω*.

Nntrix, a nurse. Fr. *nutrio*.

Nūtus, a nod; assent. Fr. *nuo*, *nutum*.

Nux, *nūcis*, a nut. Fr. *νόξω* fut. of *νόσσω*, to break. Hesychius: *Νύσσει· παίει, ῥήσσει*. Because a nut requires to be broken. Plautus: "Qui e *nuce* nucleum esse vult, FRANGIT *nucem*." ¶ Wachter asserts that the nut is not a Latin production, but that it spontaneously grows in Germany. He gives it therefore a German origin. "Anglo-Sax. *hnut*, Belg. *noot*, *neut*, Germ. *nuss*." W.¹

Nyctālops, purblind. *Νυκτάλωψ*.

Nyctēlius, Bacchus whose rites were celebrated at night. *Νυκτέλιος*.

Nympha, a spouse. *Νύμφη*. It is perhaps used also for water. See *Lympha*.

O.

O, oh! ὦ.

Oāñion, Orion. From *Ὀαγίων*, which occurs in Pindar.

Ob. As *Ab* is for *Ap*, 'Απ'; so *ob* is probably for *op*, *op'*, from *ὄπα*, i. e. *κατ' ὄπα*, in the face of, before; and hence it means in compounds, in the way of, against, and expresses impediment and opposition. So *ἀντι* (whence *Ante*) is used in these senses. *Ob* is used for *Ad*, (says Festus) in Ennius: "*Ob Romam noctu legiones ducere cœpit*." That is, in front of. *Ob* means also, like *ἀντι*, in compensation for, as a balance against. One thing being put against another. Terence: "*Arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem*." Hence *ob* is, for, on account of. And *ἀντι* is so used. Sophocles: *Ἀντι παιδων τῶνδε ἰκετεύομέν σε ξύμπαντες*. Hence *ob* is for, to the purpose of. Sallust: "*Id frustra an ob rem faciam*" &c. ¶ Al. from *ἐπι*, whence *ep*, *eb*, *ob*. ¶ *Ob* seems similarly used in German. Wachter: "*Ob, ad, apud, coram. Ob handen, ad manus, præ manibus*." Jamieson notes the Dutch "*oba guate, pro bono*."

Obarātus, given over to one's creditors for debt. *Obstrictus ære alieno, et addictus*.

Obba, a bowl, jug, mug. "From Hebr. *ob*." Beaman. "From Chald. *oba*." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *obbiba* from *obbibo*. For drinking from. ¶ Al. from *ἄμβιξ*, *ὄμβιξ*, (as *ἄγκος* and *ὄγκος* are allied; and *ἀκρὸς* and *ὄκρις*; and perhaps *ἄμβων*, *ὄμβων* with *ὀμφαλὸς*,) *ὄββιξ*.

¹ Haigh: "Perhaps from *ὄνυξ*, *ὄνυχος*, (*νυξ*, *νυχος*), a nail, hoof, shell of a fish." That is: *ὄνυξ*, from signifying a hard horny substance, came to signify a nut from its hard covering.

Obdo, I place against, bolt. See *Abdo* and *Ob*.

Obdūco, I cover. Here *ob* is against or before.

Obēdio, I give ear to, obey. For *obaudio*, *obudio*, *obedio*, as *Juro*, *Dejero*. ¶ Or fr. ὀπηδέω. I follow. *Sequor*, *Obsequor*.

Obēliscus, an obelisk. ὀβελίσκος.

Obēlus, a mark in the form of a spit. ὀβελός.

Obeo mortem, I go and face death, I meet my death, I die. See *Ob*.

Obēsus, fat, plump. *Dacier*: "From Hebr. *abas*, to fatten." ¶ If others are right in referring *obesus* to *edo*, *esus* must be taken in the sense of *adesus*, *exesus*, wasted away, and so meagre: and *ob* contradicts it.¹

Obex, ὀβίς, *objicis*, a bar, bolt, barrier. *Obex*, *obicis* is for *objex*, *objicis*, from *objicio*, I cast before or in the way of.

Objicio, I cast against a person or argument, object against, upbraid, &c. Fr. *jacio*.

Obīter, as one goes along, in the course of one's passage; by the way, incidentally. That is, *ob iter*. *Ob* is in the face of, in the way of.

Obītus, death. Fr. *obeo*, *obitum*. From the expression, *obeo mortem*.

Objurgo, I (*jurgo*) contend against, scold, accuse, rebuke.

Oblātus, offered. That is, brought in the way of.

Oblecto, I delight. See *Delecto*.

Oblīquus, slanting, awry, oblique. Fr. λιξ, which *Hesychius* explains by πλάγιος. Λιξ might make λικός or λιχός. ¶ Or from *liquo*, whence *linguo*, *liqui*. Leaving the straight path and turning sideways. See *Limus*, a, um. ¶ "Fr. *ob* and *liquo*. To flow aside." *Tt*. Rather, from *liquor*. As I in *liquo* is short. For *ob*, see *Obstitus*.

Oblītēro, *Oblītēro*: I efface. "Līteris aliquid superduco, ut priores deleantur. *Ob*, ut in *Objicio*, *Obduco*." *V*. ¶ *Al*. from *oblino*, *oblītus*, I smear over, blot out. But here I is short.

Oblīviscor, I forget. "Fr. *lino*, *livi*, whence *livisco*, *oblīvisco*, *oblīviscor*." So *Valckenaer*, who explains *oblīviscor* "oblino et deleo quod ceræ erat impressum." *Scheide*: "Oblini incipio, vestigiis rerum quasi deletis." *Habeo mentem oblītam*, mentem sum *oblītus*. ¶ *Haigh*: "Fr. *livo*, fr. λείπω, to be deficient, to fail." As *leVis* from λείψις.

Oblīvium, forgetfulness. See *Oblīviscor*.

Oblōquor, I speak so as to be in another's way and hinder him, I interrupt. Also, I speak against.

Obnoxius, who is (*ob noxiam*) in the way of hurt; exposed or liable to hurt or injury, to sickness, &c. Also, who is in the

¹ Jones refers *obesus* to ὀϊβος, which *Polux* explains "the finest part of the ox." ¶ *Wachter* compares Germ. *azen*, ciba-re, and *as*, food; and Gr. ἕσαι, to satiate.

way of accusation or punishment; under fear or awe of a creditor, magistrate, &c.; given over to punishment, in the power of a creditor or a magistrate; bound, subject, dependent, submissive. These second meanings may also be explained in the sense of (*noxia*) hurt: as being in the way of or exposed to hurt from a creditor, magistrate, superior.

Obŏleo, I stink (*ob*) in the face of another.

Obŏlus, a small Greek coin. ὀβολός.

Obŏrior, I rise up (*ob*) before or in the way of another unawares.

Obrŏgo, I invalidate an old law (*rogando*) by moving or bringing in a new one (*ob*) contrary to it.

Obrussa, *Obrusa*, *Obryzum*, the essay or trial of gold; trial, test. ὀβρυζα, ὀβρυζον.

Obs in comp., the same as *ob*. On the model of *Ab*, *Abs*.

Obscēnus, *Obscānus*, *Obscānus*, unlucky, ill-boding, of bad omen. And hence abominable, (which is nothing but ill-omened, malè ominosus,) detestable, disgusting, foul. For *obscāvinus*, from *ob* and *scāva*, an omen. Plautus: "Bona scāva est mihi." *Ob* here is, in the way of, against. ¶ *Al.* from *obs* and *cānum*, filth; or from *ob* and the Sabine *scānum*, as *Scælum*, *Scāna*, are said to have been used by the Sabines for *Cælum*, *Cœna*. Virgil, who calls the Harpies "*obscenas volucres*,"

says also of them: "Contactu- que omnia FŒDANT IMMUNDO." But the meaning of ill-boding does not seem so well to follow from that of foul, as vice versâ.¹

Obscūrus, dark. Fr. *ob* and *scurus*. *Scurus* from σκιερός, shady. Or *obscurus* is fr. ἐπισκιερός. Or rather *scurus* is from σκυερός or σκῦρος from σκύω, I darken. Blomfield:² "From the ancient root σκύω were σκύζω, σκύθω, σκυθρός." So also σκυδμαίνω, σκύμνος, σκύτος. Donnegan has: "Σκύρος, a wood or woody place, in Tabul. Heracl. p. 232." Germ. *schuren* is to cover. ¶ *Al.* from *obs* and *cura*. As referring to intricate and difficult subjects which oppose and resist one's care and assiduity. But this is rather a metaphorical meaning arising from that of shady and dusky.

Obscero, I beseech. For *obsacro*. Peto *ob sacra*, i. e. *ob Deos eorumque sacra*.

Obscquium, compliance. Fr. *obsequor*, I follow in the way of.

Observeo, I watch, observe, attend to. Fr. *servo*, I preserve, protect, defend.

Obses, *obsidis*, a hostage; a

¹ *Al.* from the *Opsci*, used by Ennius (as quoted by Festus) for the *Osci*. Festus: "Stupra inconcessæ libidinis *obscena* dicuntur, ab ejus gentis consuetudine inducta." ¶ *Al.* from *ob* and *scena*, the stage. As being in the way of, i. e. as degrading, the stage. Or, as only met with on the stage.

² Ad Æsch. Agam. 726.

pledge. Fr. *obsedeo*. One who is attentively and closely watched. Cicero: "Speculatur atque *obsidet* rostra."

Obsideo, I besiege. That is, I sit in front of, and I beset. So Gr. ἐφεδρεύω, περικαθίζομαι.

Obsitus, sown so as to be an impediment, set thick, overset, thickly occupied, covered, oppressed. Fr. *sero*, *satum*. *Ob*, as in *Obsto*.

Obsöleo, *Obsölesco*, I grow out of use. From *obs* and *oleo*; or *ob* and *soleo*. *Ob* or *obs*, denoting opposition and contradiction.

Obsönium, fish, flesh, meat, &c. For *opsonium* fr. ὀψώνιον, same as ὄψον.

Obsöno, I purchase provisions. ὀψωνέω, ὀψωνῶ.

Obstācūlum, an obstacle. Fr. *obsto*. As *Specto*, *Spectaculum*.

Obstētrix, a woman who assists in child-birth. For *obstrix* fr. *obsto*, or *obsisto*, *obstitum*, I stand in front of or before. As *Assisto*, I assist. Hill: "By some critics *ob* is taken here as equal to *Ad*: but it more properly means *Before*, and refers to the station of the accoucheur, when assistance is necessary."

Obstīnātus, resolved, resolute, firm, obstinate. Fr. *obstino*.

Obstīno, I resolve firmly. Fr. *obs* and *teneo*. Somewhat as *Occupo* from *Obcapio*. That is, I hold out against. ¶ *Al*. from *obsto*. See *Destino*.

Obstīpeo, I become doltish. *Stipes* fio.

Obstīpus, bent awry and in a stiff position. Fr. *stipus*, fr. στυφός, firm, rigid. Suetonius: "Incedebat cervice *RIGIDA* et *obstipā*." *Ob* is "ante," before. Forcellini explains *obstipum* caput, "in anteriorem partem deflexum, simulque rigidum immotumque." ¶ *Al*. from *stipes*. *Stipitis* instar immotus.

Obstitus, blasted with lightning. Fr. *obsto*, *obstitum*. Dacier: "As having opposed the Gods. Virgil: *Diique Deæque omnes quibus obstitit Ilion*." *Obstitus* is also translated oblique. Apuleius: "Luna radios solis *obstiti* vel adversi usurpat." Dacier explains *obstitus* "obliquus ab *obsistendo*." *Ob* is in one's way, thwart, (whence we say *To thwart another*), as in *Obliquus*. In Lucretius iv, 517, "Omnia mendosè fieri atque *obstīta* necessum est," the *I* is long and therefore opposes the derivation from *obsto*, *obstitum*. But the proper reading seems to be *obstīpa*, and so Wakefield reads it.

Obsto, I stand in the way of, withstand.

Obstrigillo, *Obstringillo*, I oppose. Fr. *ob*, in the way of; *strigo*, I rest, stop, stand still. Like *Obsto*. *Strigillo*, like *Scribillo*. ¶ Or from *strigo*, *stringo*. I brush, scrape, or rub against. "*Strigillo veteri* Onomastico exponitur ξύω." V.

Obstruo, I pile up in the way of, block up.

Obsum, I am in the way of or against, hinder, oppose, am injurious to.

Obtempĕro, I comply with. *Tempero me ob* i. e. ad alterius voluntatem. *Ob*, as in *Obsequor*.

Obtentus, a pretext. That which is (*obtentum*) spread or placed out before another, alleged.

Obtestor, I call solemnly to witness. Also, I solemnly entreat. Cicero: "Deos Deasque imploro atque *obtestor* &c." Hence *obtestor* is used so generally. Cicero: "Per omnes Deos te *obtestor* ut" &c.

Obticeo, I am silent. Fr. *taceo*.

Obtineo, I hold, possess, &c. Fr. *teneo*.

Obtingit, it happens. See *Contingit*.

Obtracto, I disparage, traduce. For *obtracto*. That is, I treat a person to his disadvantage. *Ob* is contrarily to, in opposition to, as in *Obsum*, *Obsto*.

Obtūro, I block up. For *obthuro* fr. *θύρα*. That is, I place a door against. The *υ* in *θύρα* is short; but this does not seem a strong objection. ¶ Al. from *thus*, *thuris*. Varro: "Atque etiam sacerdotes aures suas *thure* replebant, ne peregrinis verbis intercedentibus confusâ carminum memoriâ turbarentur."

Obtūsus, beaten, battered, blunted. Fr. *obtundo*.

Obviam, in one's way so as to *Etym*.

meet with, or to meet against and oppose. *Obviam*.

Obvio, I meet. Fr. *obvius*. See *Obviam*.

Occāsio, an opportunity. *Causus se offerens*, i. e. meeting us in our way.

Occidens, the west. Where the sun (*occidit*) falls or sets.

Occido, I beat, kill. Fr. *cædo*.

Occillo, I maul. Fr. *occo*, I break or beat clods. As *Scribo*, *Scribillo*.

Occiput, the hinder part of the head. For *occiput*. *Ob* is, ex adverso, e regione.

Occo, I harrow, break clods. Wachter: "*Eg*, *egge*, (Germ.) a harrow. A Celtic word. Lat. *occa*, Welsh *og*. From *ecke*, an edge, point." We may mention too the Anglo-Sax. *haccan*, to cut, to hack. So also Gr. *ἀκὴ*, a point, edge; and perhaps a word *ὀκὴ*, whence *ὀκρίς*, a point. So from a verb *ὀκω*, *ὀξω*, Valckenaer derives *ὀξὺς*,¹ sharp. *Ὀκὴ*, *ὀκκὴ*, Dor. *ὀκκὰ*, would be *occa*, whence *occo*.

Occūlo, I cover over, hide. For *obcēlo*, as vice versâ from *Jūro* is *Dejĕro*. ¶ Al. for *occolo*. "Propriè dici volunt, cùm agrum *colendo*, arando, *occano*, semina aut plantas terrâ condimus et contegimus." F.

Occulto, I hide. Fr. *occulo*, *occultum*.

Occūpo, I seize, take. From *ob* and *capio*. Also, I take up, engross, occupy. Horace: "Nu-

¹ Though Damm does not ill derive *ὀξὺς* from *ξίω*.

be polum, pater, *occupato*." So, I take up the time of, I engage, occupy, employ. Plautus: "Il-lum Dii perduint, qui hac re homines *occupatos occupant*." Also, I employ money, lend it. That is, I take it up and lay it out. Also, I take before another, anticipate. Here *ob* is, ante.

Oceānus, the ocean. Ὠκεανός.

Ocellus, a little eye. Fr. *oculus*.

Ocimum, the herb sweet basil. Ὠκίμων.

Ocior, *Ocyor*, swifter. Fr. ὠκίων, swifter. Or at once fr. ὠκύς.

Ocrea: See Appendix.

Ocris, an eminence. Ὀκρις.

Octāvus, eighth. Fr. *octo*.

Octo, eight. Ὀκτώ.

October, the eighth month from March. As September.

Octōphōron, a sedan carried by eight slaves. Ὀκτάφορον.

Octussis, eight asses. Fr. *octo asses*.

Ocūlissimus, dearest. From the expression, Dear as one's eyes.

Oculus, an eye. An eye or knob, whence buds spring. Fr. *oculus*, as *Servus*, *Servulus*. Don-negan: "Ὀκος and ὄκος, He-sych., the eye." ¶ Wachter: "Martini attributes to the Scla- vonians the word *oko* or *ocho*; Frenzel to the Sorabians *woko*. And in the Lithuanian version I find *aki*."

Ode, an ode, song. Ὀδή.

Odeum, a singing or music room. Ὀδεῖον.

Odi, I hate, detest, abhor.

Fr. ὠθέω, ὠθῶ, I repel, reject. Horace: "Odi profanum vul-gus ET ARCEO." So or Do from ὀρθός. See Dea. ¶ Al. from ὀδύω, whence ὀδύσσομαι, I am enraged with.

Odium, hatred. Fr. *odi*.

Odor, a scent, smell. Fr. ὀδῶ fut. 2. of ὀζω, to smell.

Odōro, I smell at; I smell out, hunt out by the smell, trace, track. Fr. *odor*, *odoris*.

Ecōnōmia, management of household affairs; management, economy. Οἰκονομία.

Enōphōrum, a cask, flask. Οἰνοφόρον.

Enōpōlium, a place where wine is sold. Οἰνοπώλειον.

Estrus, the gad-fly; fury, frenzy. Οἶστρος.

Esypum, greasy wool. Οἷ-συπος.

Offella, a small piece of meat. For *offella* fr. *offa*, *offula*, as *Mamma*, *Mamilla*. *Offella*, as *Ocus*, *Oculus*, *Ocellus*.

Offa, a cake made of flour and honey. Virgil: "Melle soporatum et medicatis frugibus *offam*." From ὄμπη, ὄμπα, Æol. ὄππα, whence ὄφφα; or from ὄμπα, whence ὄμφα, ὄφφα. He-sychius: "Ὀμπαί θύματα πυρῆ καὶ μέλιτι δεδευμένα. Also: "Ὀμπία παντοδαπὰ τραγάλια. *Offa* is also a mass or lump of meat, or of any thing.

Offendo, I hit or strike against, stumble against. I go or do amiss. I stumble in my affairs, am unfortunate. I light on, find. I run against, and so annoy, hurt, displease, offend. And in a neuter sense, I meet

with a rub or stop, I run against a thing and so receive hurt or annoyance, I am displeased or offended. Fr. *fendo*, I strike.

Offensa, a striking against; hurt; displeasure, offence. Fr. *offendo*, *offensum*.

Offensus, striking or struck against. Also, displeased, offended. Fr. *offendo*, *offensum*.

Offerumenta, a stripe, cut. Fr. *offerō*, *offeritum*, whence *offerimenta*. Quam offers faciei.

Officīna, a workshop. Fr. *opificium*, whence *opificina*, *opificina*, *officina*. ¶ Al. from *officio*, whence *officium*.

Officio, I hinder. That is, *facio ob*, I do against. So *Obsum*, *Obsto*.

Officiōsus, ready to do (*officium*) a duty, ready to serve.

Officium, a duty, office. For *offacium*. What we do (*ob*) in service to another. As *ob* in *Obstetrix*. ¶ Al. for *opificium*, *opficium*. Where *opi* is from *opus*.

Offoco, I strangle. For *offauco*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*. *Ob* implies hurt, as in *Offacio*.

Offūcia, paint; disguise, trick. Fr. *fucus*.

Oh, an interjection of various import. Ω, ω̄.

Ohe, holla, ho! Ωή.

Olea, an olive-tree. For *elea* fr. ἐλαία. So Ἐλαιον, *Oleum*.

Oleaster, the wild olive. Fr. *olea*. As *Poëta*, *Poëtaster*.

Oleo, I smell. For *odeo*, (as ὀδυσσεύς, u *Lysses*), fr. ὀδῶ (i. e. ὀδέω) fut. 2. of ὀζω. *Festus* states that *Odefacit* was said for *Olfacit*, i. e. for *Olefacit*.

Oleo, I grow. Allied to *alo*,

ἄλω, *aleo*, ἀλέω. So not only ἄγω seems to have existed, but ὄγω, whence ὄγμος, a furrow. So we have ἄκρος and ὄκρῖς; ἀγκύλος and ὄγκος; ἄμβων and ὀμφαλός. So perhaps from the obsolete verbs ἄλω, ὄλω, ἀλίω, ὀλίω, to roll, we have ἀλινδέω, to roll; ὀλισθέω, to slip. From ὄλω, to roll, and so precipitate, are δλέω, ὄλλυμι, to ruin. *Tacitus*: “Multique fortunis PROVOLVEBANTUR.” I add a remark of *Lenep*: “Tria verba VICINA sunt, ex quibus ingens verborum copia orta est, ἄλω, ἔλω, ὄλω.”

Oleo, I destroy. Ὀλέω. But it is not certain that the word in this sense ever entered the Latin language. See *Aboleo* and *Deleo*.

Oletum, an olive-yard. Fr. *olea*. Or for *olivetum* fr. *olea*.

Oletum, a place of bad smell. Fr. *oleo*.

Oleum, oil. See *Olea*.

Olfacio, I make to smell, give a scent to. For *olere-facio*. It is generally used for, to smell, to smell out. That is, I make or cause a scent to come to myself from an object.

Olidus, rank. Fr. *oleo*.

Olim, in time past, and in time to come. Also, for a long time past. Sometimes *olim* expresses what has been a custom and exists still. *Horace*: “Ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi Doctores.” *Olim* is soft for *ollim* fr. *olle*, *ille*. *Ollim* seems to be an accusative, as *Im* is of *Is*; and to be construed like *Aliàs*. *Olim* thus

means, in *illo* tempore. As opposed to, in *hoc* tempore. Horace: "Non, si malè NUNC, et *olim* Sic erit." That is: Non, si in *hoc* tempore malè est, et in *illo* tempore malè erit. And, as Nunc is opposed to both past and future times, *olim* can have both senses. Festus has "Ollie, illic: ut *Olli*, illi." From *olle* is also Ultra, as we shall see. ¶ "From the Hebr. *olavum* or *gnolavum*." Berman. "Olim, from *gnolavum*, sæculum: quod idem interdum significat." Ainsworth.¹

Olitōr, one who raises or sells (*olera*) potherbs. For *oleritor*.

Olīva, an olive. Fr. ἐλαία, whence ἐλαίῤῥα, *elīva*, *olīva*, as Ἐλαῖα, Olea; Ἐλαιον, Oleum. Perhaps ἐλαία was corrupted to ἐλεία.

Olivum, oil. Fr. ἔλαιον. Or fr. *olīva*, which see.

Olla, a pot, jar. Fr. *obba*, whence *obbula*, *obla*, *olla*. ¶ Or from *olus*, *oleris*, whence *olera*, *obra*, *olla*. A pot in which herbs are cooked. We say Potherbs. Catullus: "Ipsa *olera* OLLA legit." *Olus*, *oleris*, *olera*, as Opus, Operis, Opera. Compare also Patera, Arcera. ¶ Or from *aula*, a pot; whence *ola*, as cAUDA, cODA. Then *olīcula*, cut down to *olla*.

¹ As Πάλαι, formerly, is fr. παλῶ fut. of πάλλω, to shake, from the notion of shaking backwards and forwards: so Scheide brings *olim* from a verb ἔλω, (the parent of ἔλλυμι, ἔλισθος, ἔλος, ἔλβος, ἔλμος,) to roll, to roll round. He supposes *olim* to come from κατ' ἔλιν, as πάλιν to be put for κατὰ πάλιν from the same word παλῶ.

Ollus, that. Ancient form of *illus* or *ille*, which was changed from *olle*, as Imbris is for Ombris. *Ollus* or *ille* is opposed to Hic. Hic, this: *ille*, that, or the other, ὁ ἄλλος, contr. ἄλλος, or even ἄλλος, *ollus*. Donnegan and Hederic write it ἄλλος. ¶ Vossius derives *ille* from Hebr. *elle*.

Olor, a swan. From ὀδδῶς, a singer; Æol. ὀδδῶρ, whence *olor*, as oLeo for oDeo, uLysses from ὀΔυσσεύς. Ovid: "Sic, ubi fata vocant, udis abjectus in herbis Ad vada Mæandri CONCINIT albus *olor*." It is true that O in *olor* is short: but we have fēra from φΗρῶς; &c.

Olus, *Hōlus*, *ēris*, any kind of potherbs. Fr. *oleo*, to grow. "Nam generatim sic appellabant, quicquid sativæ herbæ CRESCERET, cujus foliis et caule in cibum utimur." V. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *kol*, "brassica, et omnis herba quæ non immediatè e terrâ, sed e scapo supra terram assurgit."²

Olympias, an Olympiad. Ὀλυμπιάς.

Olympiōnīces, a victor at the Olympian games. Ὀλυμπιονίκης.

Olympus, Heaven. Ὀλυμπος.

Omāsum, a bullock's paunch, tripe. A Gallic word. The Glosses add to their explanation of this word, τῆ τῶν Γάλλων γλώττη, "in the language of the Gauls."³

² "Helvigijs refers *olus* or *holus* to Hebr. *ochel*, cibus, esca." W.

³ "Perhaps *omāsum* is from ομα, one-rare." V.

Omen, an augury, omen. For *ommen* fr. ὄμμα, that which is seen, a sight. As depending on seeing and observing birds, &c. ¶ Or from *os, oris*, whence *orimen, omen*. Vox fortuita. Livy: "Centurio exclamavit, Statue signum. Quâ voce auditâ, Senatus accipere se *omen* exclamavit." Or fr. *oro, oramen*. *Oro* is to utter. ¶ Or from *oscen, oscinis*, a bird which foreboded by singing, &c.; whence *oscinimen, osmen, omen*. As Inferimus becomes Inmus, Imus. Varro says that *omen* was formerly *osmen*.

Omentum, the caul, thin membrane which incloses the bowels. The bowels themselves. The membrane which incloses the brain. Fr. *operio*, whence *operimentum, opmentum, omentum*. ¶ Or fr. ὄμην, a membrane; whence *umentum*, (as *Momen, Momentum*,) *omentum*, as ῥαξ, *Sorex*. ¶ Al. from *omen*. *Omens* being taken from it.

Omnior, I augur. Fr. *omen, ominis*.

Omitto, I send or throw aside. For *obmitto*, where *ob* means aside, as in *Obliquus, Obstitus*. Or, I send behind, as *ob* means in *Occiput*.

Omnifariam, in all kinds of ways. See *Multifariam*.

Omnino, altogether. Fr. *omnis*.

Omnis, all. For *hominis* from ὁμοῦ, together; whence *hominis*, (somewhat as from *Facio* is *Facinus*; and from Μέγας *Meginius, Megnus, Magnus*,) then *hominis*. It dropt, as in *Ulcus* from Ἐλκος. ¶ Or from ὁμό-

vous, (ὄμνους,) unanimous, all together.

Onager, a wild ass. ὄναγρος. Also, a warlike machine for hurling large stones. Suidas seems to mention it in ὄναγρος. Ammianus gives this account of it: "*Onagri* vocabulum indidit ætas novella, eâ re quodd ASINI FERI, cùm venatibus agitantur, iâ eminus lapides post terga calcitrando emittunt, ut perforent pectora sequentium, aut perfractis ossibus capita ipsa displodant."

Onagos, an ass-driver. ὄνηγος, Dor. ὄναγος.

Onero, I load. Fr. *onus, oneris*.

Onocrotalus, a cormorant. ὄνοκρόταλος.

Onus, ὄνῆρις, a load. Fr. ὄνῆω, ὄνῶ, to heap up. See *Honor*. ¶ Al. from ὄνος, an ass, as carrying loads. Or from ὄνος, a crane for lifting loads. ¶ Al. from ὄνος, the lower millstone. ¶ "From Chaldee *ones*, premens, urgens." V. "From Hebr. *oni*." Ainsw.

Onustus, laden. Fr. *onus*. As *Jus, Justus*.

Onyx, a kind of alabaster; an alabaster box of ointment. ὄνυξ.

Opacus, dark, shady. Fr. πάχυς, thick. That is, thick with shade. Pliny: "Locus cupressis tegitur, DENSIORE umbrâ opacior nigriorque." O added, as in Greek ὄσταφίς, ὄκέλλω, ὄνούσσω (whence ὄνυξ), for σταφίς, κέλλω, νύσσω. Compare *Opimus, Oportet*. Or, if *pacus* existed, *o* is *ob*, as in *Omit-*

to. And *ob*, as in *Obdo*, *Objicio*. ¶ But, as thus it should be rather *opācus*, possibly it might be referred to *ὄπη*, a hole, subterranean cavity; whence *opācus*, as from *Merus* is *Merācus*. ¶ Al. from *Ops*, *Opis*, the earth. Scaliger: “Nam umbræ et frigoris captandi causâ in subterraneos specus se abdebant.”

Opālia, festivals in honor (*Opis*) of *Ops*.

Opella, a little labor. Fr. *opera*, *operula*.

Opēra, work, labor, exertion, service, help. Also, one who does work, a workman. Fr. *opus*, *operis*. See *Arcera*, *Patera*.

Opercūlum, a cover. Fr. *operio*, whence *opericulum*.

Opērio, I cover. For *obpērio*; as *Obmitto*, *Omitto*. *Ob* opposes or gives a negative to *pario*, I produce to the light. See *Aperio*.

Opēror, I work. Fr. *opus*, *operis*. Or fr. *opera*.

Opertus, covered. Fr. *operio*, *operitum*, *opertum*.

Opes, *ōpum*, means, resources; powers, supplies, wealth. Also, power, dominion. *Opes* (like *Opus*) is from *ὄπα*, pf. mid. of *ἐπω*, to attend to, to work. And means power (*τοῦ ἐπειν*) of working or of performing anything; vis operandi. Virgil: “Grates persolvere dignas Non *opis* est nostræ.” Is not a part of our power of action. Sallust: “Omnes omni *ope* niti debent, ne vitam silentio transeant.” That is, with

all their power of exertion, all the means in their power, all the energy of which they are capable. Hesychius: “Ἐπουσιν ἐνεργούσιν. So Cicero: “Ut omnem semper vim, quâcumque *ope* possent, a vitâ suâ propulsarent.” With all their means, with all their energy, power or resources. Hence then *opes* is in general, means, resources, capabilities, power, &c. And, like *Facultates* and our word *Means*, is used for fortune and power, which convey the grand means and resources of life.

Ophītes, the serpentine-stone. Ὀφίτης.

Ophīūchus, *Serpentarius*, the constellation. Ὀφιοῦχος.

Ophthalmias, some fish with large eyes. Ὀφθαλμίας.

Ophthalmicus, an oculist. Ὀφθαλμικός.

Opicus, rude, ignorant, barbarous. Fr. *ὄπη*, a hole. As living in holes of the earth, and so not mixing with mankind. In the words of the Epistle to the Hebrews xi, 38: “Ἐν ἐρημίαις πλανώμενος καὶ ὄρεσι καὶ σπηλαίοις καὶ ταῖς ὄραις τῆς γῆς. On Juvenal, III, 207: “Et divina *opici* rodebant carmina mures,” Madan notes: “*Opicus* is taken from the *Opici*, an ancient, rude, and barbarous people of Italy. Some suppose *opici* to be applied to mice, fr. *ὄπη*, a cavern: alluding to the holes in which they hide themselves.” And on vi, 454: “*Opicus* is from the *Opici*; and these from *Ops*, *Opis*, the

earth, from which they were said to spring." ¶ Isaac Vossius says: "Ab *ops*, terra, est *opicus*, rusticus." If *ops* meant the country, this might be true. Rather from *opus*. Belonging to the working classes, and so rude.

Opifex, ὀρῖφίς, a workman. Fr. *opus* and *facio*.

Opilio, a shepherd. For *ovilio* fr. *ovis*. But thus it would rather come from *ovile*, and so the first I should be long. ¶ Rather then, from ὀπολέων, tending sheep. Leaving out I, we have ὀπολέων, *opilio*. Somewhat as *illco* for *inlOco*, *inquillinus* for *incOlinus*. And from οἰπολέων we have *upilio*, (which is used by Virgil,) as from πOΙνῆ is pUnio.

Opimus, fat, plump, plentiful, fruitful, rich. *Opima* Spolia were so called from being in a peculiar manner rich or copious. Cicero: "*Opima et præclara præda*." For *pimus*, πῖμος, a word in formation like *πιμελής*, fat. Πῖων, fat, is of the same genus. All from πῖω or its pf. pass. πέπιμαι. Lennep: "Πῖων, à πῖω, premo, coago, constipo." O added, as in *Opacus*, which see. ¶ Al. from *opes*, wealth. That is, rich, fruitful, &c. Like *Opu- lentus*.

Opinio, an opinion. Fr. *opi- nor*.

Opino, *Opinor*, I judge, think. By corruption from ἐπι- νοέω, transp. πεινοέω, ὀπεινέω, ὀπεινώ. Or ἐπινοέω, transp. ὀπει- νέω, ὀπεινώ. ¶ Al. from πινύω or πίνυμαι, I am intelligent or

wise, whence πινυτός, wise, in- formed. O added, as in *Opac- us*, *Opimus*, *Oportet*.

Opiparus, sumptuous. "Ab *opis* seu *opum* apparatus." F.

Opis: See *Ops*.

Opitutor, I help. Fr. *opem* and *tuli* or *tolo*. See *Tuli*.

Opobalsamum, the juice of the balsam. Ὀποβάλαμον.

Oportet, it is expedient or fit, it behoves. Fr. *porto*, to carry. As we say, It is IMPORTANT that it should be done, It IM- PORTS, from *porto*. So *Refert*, and *συμφέρει*, it is expedient, from φέρω. And *προσφέρεις*, ad- vantageous. O added, as in *Opacus*, *Opimus*. Or it is for *ob*, as in *Omitto*, in which O is short as well as long.¹

Opperior, I wait for, expect. Fr. *perior*, (whence *experior*), I make trials. Virgil: "Hos- tem *opperiens*." That is, TEN- TANS hostem an venturus sit. Hazzarding the chances of his coming. Looking out for. *Te- rence*: "*Opperiar* ut sciam quidnam hæc turba afferat." ¶ Al. from *pario*. "*Assideo* parturienti, partumque expecto." V.

Oppidò, very much, altoge- ther. "Quod vel *oppido* satis est," says *Festus*. As *Ingens* from *Gens*.

Oppidum, a town. Fr. ἐπί- πεδον i. e. ἄστν, a city, situated in a plane or flat country. *Ho- mer*: Ἐν πεδίῳ πεπόλιστο πόλις μερόπων ἀνθρώπων. Hence ἔππε-

¹ Al. from *opus*. How?

δον, *oppidum*, *oppidum*. O for E, as in Oleum, cOrcyra, sOcer, vOmo, for Eleum, cErcyra, sEcer, vEmo. ¶ Al. from πόλις, πολιδίον, transp. ὀλπιδίον, ὀππιδίον.¹

Opportūnus, commodious, seasonable, convenient. Properly said of a place in which voyagers have (*portum*) a harbor at hand, and so fit for running into in case of danger. *Ob*, before one. Ovid: "Qui mihi confugium, qui mihi PORTUS erat." But the following passage in Euripides seems more to the purpose: Νῦν δ' ἐλπὶς ἐχθροῦς τοὺς ἐμοὺς τίσειν δίκην. Οὗτος γὰρ ἄνηρ, ἢ μάλιστ' ἐκάμνομεν, ΔΙΜΗΝ πέφανται τῶν ἐμῶν βουλευμάτων. Ἐκ τοῦδ' ἀναψόμεσθα πρυμνήτην κάλων, &c.

Opprōbrium, a disgrace. Fr. *probrum*.

Ops, ὀπίς, service, help, aid. Here *ops* is much the same as *opus* and *opera*, work, labor, exertion in behalf of another, service done to another. Cicero: "Omni *ope* atque OPERA enitar ut Senatusconsultum fiat." Pliny: "Omni *ope*, LABORE, gratiā juvare." Or *opis* is fr. ὄπα pf. mid. of ἔπω, whence ἀμφέπω, and περιέσπω, to attend to, take care of.

Ops, *Opis*, the same as Cybele, Magna Mater, Tellus, Proserpina. "It seems derived,"

says Lempriere, "from *opus*: because this Goddess, who is the same as the Earth, gives nothing without labor." Rather, because the earth supplies all (*opem*) means and resources, or all (*opes*) wealth and power. Macrobius: "*Opem*, cujus *ope vitæ humanæ alimenta quaeruntur.*" Unless it is from ἔπω, (pf. mid. ὄπα,) to attend to; and is particularly directed to the earth "quam colendo et exercendo elaboramus."

Optīmātes, the principal men in a state, the aristocracy, the nobles; or, their favorers and defenders. Fr. *optimus*. As "Ἀριστοι and Ἀριστοκρατεία among the Greeks.

Optimus, best. Fr. *opto*. That is, most desirable. As λάϊστος from λάω, λῶ, I wish. ¶ Al. for *optatissimus*.

Optio, liberty (*optandi*) of choosing. Also, a deputy or substitute, whom another (*optat*) chooses to supply a temporarily vacant place. Vegetius: "*Optiones* ab *optando* appellati: quod, antecedentibus ægritudine præpeditis, hi tanquam *adoptati* eorum atque vicarii solent universa curare."

Opto, I wish, wish for, desire, choose, ask, want. Fr. ποθέω, ποθῶ, whence *opto*, *opto*, as λαθέω, laTeo. ¶ Or fr. ὄπω, whence ὀπτομαι, I look at, and so consider and choose. Virgil: "Pars *optare* locum tecto." Hence, I wish for, &c. We might observe that λάω means not only to see, but to desire. But these senses are both per-

¹ Al. for *opidum* fr. *opis*. Towns being built for mutual aid and assistance. Or fr. *opus*, a work, fortification. A fortified town. But whence is the double P, or why should O be long?

haps derived from that of seizing on (i. e. with our eyes or our mind), expressed by *λάω*, whence *λαβῶ*.

Opūlens, Opūlentus, rich. Fr. *opes*. As *Lutum, Lutulentus*.

Opūlus, ———

Opus, ὄπῆρις, work, exertion. *Opera*, public works or buildings. Fr. *ὄπα* pf. mid. of *ἔπω*, to attend to, give attention to; whence *ἀμφέπω, διέπω, περιέπω, περιέσπω*.

Opus, need, occasion. *Vossius*: “*Quia, quod necesse agere, hoc fit opus, ἔργον.*” So the Greeks use *ἔργον*. *Σὸν ἔργον τοῦτο σκοπεῖν*, It is your business to examine this, it is binding on you to do so, you must do so. *Aristophanes*: *Οὐκέτ’ ἔργον ἐγκαθ-εῦδειν, ὅστις ἐστ’ ἐλεύθερος*: It is his business, who is free, to sleep no more, It is necessary that he should sleep no more.

Ora, the extremity, border, margin; a coast; a country or region bounded by the coast. Fr. *οὔρος*, a boundary. Indeed, if *οὔρα*, a tail, is rightly derived from *οὔρος*, a boundary, end; *οὔρα* may have existed in the sense of boundary. However, declensions are not always preserved, as in *Imbris* from **Ομβρος*. Or genders, as in *Vinum* from *Οἶνος*. ¶ Fr. *χώρα*, says *Haigh*. That is, a tract or country. X dropt, as in *Anser* for *Chanser*. ¶ *Wachter* notices the Welsh *or*.

Orācūlum, the reply of the priestess of a temple. The *Etym.*

temple itself where the reply is made. Also, a prophecy. Fr. *oro*, to utter. As *Specto, Spectaculum*.

Orāria navis, a ship which coasts along (*oram*) the shore.

Orārium, a handkerchief. Fr. *os, oris*. For wiping the mouth or face.

Orāta, a gilthead, a fish. From its golden color. For *aurata*, as *Cauda, Coda*.

Orātio, an uttering, speaking; speech, harangue, oration. Also, an edict or mandate. *Suetonius*: “*De quibusdam rebus ORATIONES ad Senatum missas, præterito quæstoris officio, per Consules plerumque RECITABAT.*” Fr. *oro, atum*, to utter.

Orātor, a speaker; an orator; ambassador. Fr. *oro, oratum*, to utter.

Orbis, a circle, ring, orb, globe, wheel. Any thing round, as a quoit, shield, coil, wreath. Also, revolution; revolving time, as a period, year, &c. From *ρόμβος*, anything which whirls round, by transposition (as in *Opto* from *Ποθῶ*, and *Sorbeo* from **Ροφέω*), we should have *ormbus* or *ormbis*, (as from *ὄμβροσ* is *imbrIS*), which would naturally sink into *orbis*. ¶ *Becman* says: “*Fr. ὄρος or οὔρος*, (B added, as in *morBUS, verBUM*), a boundary. An *orbis* is shut in by one boundary, which is a circle.” This is too metaphysical. It would not be more so to derive *orbis* from *ρέπω*, pf. mid. *ἔρροπα*, (*ρόπα, ὄρπα*), to tend to, verge to: from the notion of every line

in the circle verging to a centre.¹

Orbīta, the mark of a wheel describing (*orbēs*) revolutions.

Orbus, destitute of parents or children; destitute. As *ambo* is from *ἀμφω*, so *orbis* is from *ὄρφος*, which Donnegan has introduced in the sense of *ὄρφανός*, and also *ὄρφοβότης*, one who maintains orphans.

Orca, the ork, a fish. For *orga* fr. *ὄρυγα*, (*ὄργα*) acc. of *ὄρυξ*.

Orca, an earthen vessel, jar, jug. And, from the shape, a dice-box. Fr. *ὄρχη*, whence *urca*, *orca*. As from *ὕραξ* is *sUrex*, *sOrex*; from *νῆκτος* is *nOctis*.

Orchestra, the orchestra in a theatre. *Ὀρχήστρα*.

Orchis, *Orchītis*, a kind of large olive. *Ὀρχίς*.

Orcīni liberti, men who were presented in their masters' will with their freedom; which will was of course not to take place till his death, "donec *Orco* traditus est et in *Orci* familiâ numeratus."

Orcus, Pluto; Hell. As being the God (*ὄρκου*) of adjuration. "Per Plutonem et Stygiam paludem jurare etiam Diis mos erat et magna religio." F. ¶ Or from *ὄρκα* pf. mid. of *ἔρκω*, coërceo, concludo. Horace: "Satelles *Orci* . . . Tantalum atque Tantali Genus COER-

CET." Again: "Plutona . . . qui ter amplum Geryonem Tityonque tristi COMPESCIT undâ."²

Ordinārius, going on in regular order, usual. Fr. *ordo*, *inis*.

Ordīno, I place (*ordine*) in order, arrange, regulate, settle, appoint.

Ordior, I begin, set about. From the North. "Ort, (Germ.) beginning. Anglo-Sax. *ord*, Franc. *ort*. In the Anglo-Saxon Inscriptions, Adam is called *ord-mon*, the commencer of men." W. ¶ Or from *ὄρδην*, formed from *ὄρω*, as *ἀέρδην* from *ἀέλρω*. That is, I rouse myself to an undertaking, excito me. As the Latins say, *Adorior* rem. ¶ Al. from *ὀρδέω*, whence *ὀρδημα*, explained by Hesychius wool made ready for spinning. Pliny: "Araneus *orditur* TELA S." Begins to weave.

Ordo, order, arrangement, method. Series, course. Row of trees. Order of men in a state, as *Ordo senatorius*, *plebeius*. Rank of soldiers. So *ordines* are applied to banks of rowers, and to benches at the theatres. Fr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right on as a road, &c. As *θεός*, Deus; and as we say murTHER and murDER, &c. ¶ Or fr. *ὀρδην*, formed from *ἔρω*,³ whence (from a. 1. p. *ὀρθην*) is *ὀρθός*, and allied to which is *ἔρω*, pf. pass. *ὄρμαι*, whence *ὀρμαθός*, a row. ¶ Or

¹ Al. from *orbis* or *orvus*, *urbus* or *urus*, round. It is clear that the same derivation, which produces *orbis*, produces these also.

² "From Hebr. *arca*, the earth." V. That is, *χθόνιος*, *ὑποχθόνιος*.

³ Whence *Sero* and *Series*, a row.

from ὄρχος, a row: Æol. ὄρθος, as κάλλχα, Æol. κάλθα, cal-
THa. ¶ Germ. *orden* is a series.

Orea, a bit. Quod *ori* inseritur.

Oreas, a mountain Nymph.
'Ορεάς.

Orexis, appetite. "Ορεξις.

Orgānum, an instrument, machine; a musical instrument, organ. "Οργανον.

Orgia, the rites of Bacchus.
'Οργια.

Orichalchum: See Aurich—.

Oriens, the east. The place where the sun (*oritur*) rises. Like Occidens.

Orificium, an orifice. Fr. *os*, *oris*, and *facio*. Quod *facitur* i. e. fit *os*.

Origo, beginning, origin. Fr. *orior*. As *Verto*, *Vertigo*.

Orion, Orion. 'Ορίων.

Orior, I rise, spring. Fr. ὄρω, I rouse. That is, I rouse myself. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *or*, beginning." W.

Ornāmentum, ornament. Fr. *orno*. As *Fundo*, *Fundamentum*.

Ornātus, ornament, dress, &c. Fr. *orno*, *ornatum*.

Orno, I prepare, set out, adorn, deck, equip. Fr. ὄρεα, care, attention, provision. Hence *orino*, *orno*, somewhat as from *ὄρον* is *Urīna*. ¶ Al. from ὄρα, grace, beauty. ¶ Al. from *aurum*, whence *aurino*, *aurno*. ¶ Al. from *ordino*, as from *Modus* is *Mos*.

Ornus, a mountain-ash. Fr. ὄρεινός, (ὄρνός,) pertaining to a mountain. Virgil: "Nascuntur steriles saxosis MONTIBUS *orni*."

Oro, I speak, utter. Also,

I utter a request, beg, pray. Fr. ὄαρος, discourse, speech; whence *δαρέω*, *δαρῶ*, contr. ὠρῶ, *oro*. ¶ Al. from *os*, *oris*. *Ore* profero. But *os*, *oris*, is perhaps better derived from *oro*, than vice versâ. ¶ Al. from ἀρά, a prayer; whence ἀράω, ἀρῶ, (whence ἀράομαι,) I pray. "The Æolians said στρατός for στρατός, ὄνηρ for ἀνήρ, ὄνω for ἄνω, &c." V. So *dOmo* from *δΑμῶ*.¹

Orsus, a beginning. Fr. *ordior*, *ordsum*, *orsum*.

Orthium carmen, a song sung loudly and distinctly. "Ορθιος νόμος.

Orthographia, orthography.
'Ορθογραφία.

Ortus, a rising, springing up. Fr. *orior*, *oritur*, *ortum*.

Oryx, a kind of wild goat, an ounce. "Ορυξ.

Orȳza, rice. 'Ορύζα.

Os, *ōris*, the mouth. *Os* for *ors*; and *oris* fr. *oro*, to speak. Quo *oramus*. ¶ Or fr. ὄαρος, contr. ὠρος, speech, discourse.² ¶ Others derive *os* from ὄσσα, the voice. A quo vox *oritur*. ¶ Al. from ὀψ, the voice; whence *ops*, *os*. ¶ Al. from *aus*, (as *cAUDA*, *cODA*,) fr. αὔω, αὔσω, to cry out.

¹ It may be objected that *oro* is properly to speak in general. But ἀρά also seems properly to be a speech in general; as it is probably from ἄρω, necto, jungo verba; as ἀπώ and ἔπω are from ἄπω, ἄπτω, ἔπω, jungo. So *Sermo* from *Sero*. And from ἔρω, I join, are ἐρέω and ῥέω, I speak. So again from λέγω, I collect, is λέγω, I speak, i. e. I collect words.

² Al. from ἐρῶ, I speak. Rather from the pf. mid. ἔρα, whence a word ἔρος or ὄρος might possibly have been formed.

Os, ossis, a bone. *Ossis* is for *ostis* fr. ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, a bone. So ὀστᾶ becomes *Ossa*. See *Collis*.

Oscēdo, a disposition to yawn. For *oscitudo* fr. *oscito*. As *Torpeo*, *Torpedo*.

Oscen, oscinis, a bird which foreboded by singing, chirping, croaking, &c. Fr. *os* and *cano*. "Avis quæ ore canens facit auspicium." F. ¶ Or from *obs* and *cano*. As singing (*obs*) before you or in your way. *Obs*, as in *Ostendo*.

Oscillatio, a swinging. From *oscillum*.

Oscillum, a little mouth. Fr. *osculum*.

Oscillum, an image hung on ropes and swung up and down in the air. Fr. *os*, whence *osculum, oscillum*, as above. "Parva imago similitudine oris seu figuræ humanæ." F. "Imaguncula in oris humani effigiem." Servius. *Oscillum* is explained by Heyne,¹ "larva e cortice facta." That is, a mask, a representation of the face, made from bark. ¶ Al. from *os*, and *cillo*, to move. "Quòd in illâ jactatione ora et capita sursum deorsum MOVERENT." F. "Alii dicunt *oscilla* esse membra virilia de floribus facta quæ suspendebantur per intercolumnia: ita ut in ea homines acceptis clausis personis impingerent, et ea ore cillerent i. e. moverent, ad risum populo commovendum." Servius. ¶ Al. for *obscillum*; from *cillo*, and *obs*

as in *Ostendo* for *Obstendo*. From persons moving against them.

Oscito, I gape, yawn; I am lazy. "Ex ore ciendo i. e. commovendo," says Donatus. That is, from *os* and *cito*, or *civ*, *citum*. So σαλπω, to gape or grin, seems to come from σάω, (whence σαίνω and σάχος,) to shake. As from ψάω is ψάλγω.

Oscūlor, I kiss. *Osculum* do.

Oscūlum, a little mouth. Fr. *os*. Also, a kiss. "Nam basiendo *os* coarctamus atque minuimus; et quasi ex ore *osculum* facimus." F.

Osor, a hater. Fr. *odi, odsum, osum*. As *Claudo*, *Clausum, Clausum*.

Ossifragus, the ospray. Fr. *os, ossis*, and *frago*, whence *fragilis* and *frango*. "Because it takes up bones and other hard substances, and letting them fall upon rocks breaks them." Tt.

Ostendo, I stretch or hold forth before another, show. That is, *tendo obs* i. e. *ob*. So *Obtendo*. ¶ Al. from *tendo* ad *os* i. e. *faciem alicujus*.

Ostentatio, an ambitious display. Fr. *ostento*.

Ostento, I show, display. I show vainly, display ostentatiously. Fr. *ostendo, ostenditum, ostentum*.

Ostentum, a prodigy, omen. As showing something future. Cicero: "Prædictiones et præsentiones rerum futurarum quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quæ sint, ostendi, monstrari, portendi? Ex quo illa *ostenta, monstra, portenta* dicuntur."

Ostium, a gate, door. The

¹ On Virg. Georg. II, 389.

entrance or mouth of a river. Fr. *os*. "Quia sit *os domûs*," says Priscian. In its sense of the mouth of a river, it is explained by Forcellini στόμα. Could this have been its primary meaning? ¶ Or for *obstium* fr. *obsto*. On the passage in Virgil: "Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, *ostia* centum," Servius notes: "Non sine causâ et ADITUS dixit et *ostia*. Nam Vitruvius *ostium* dicit, per quod ab aliquo arcemur ingressu, ab *ostando* dictum; ADITUM ab *adeundo*, per quem ingredimur." Somewhat similarly πύλη is fr. πύω,¹ to press or shut close. ¶ Or, under the same idea, from ὠστέω formed from ὠσται pp. of ὠθω, to thrust out of the way. So the Scholiast on Aristophanes: Ῥωμαῖοι ὠστια τὰς θύρας φασὶ παρὰ τὸ ἐξωθεῖν τὸν ἐπερχόμενον. Haigh says: "Fr. ὠστὸς, which may be pushed."

Ostracismus, ostracism. Ὀστρακισμός.

Ostrea, an oyster. Ὀστρεον.

Ostreatus, rough, hard. Like the shell (*ostrea*) of an oyster.

Ostrum, the juice of a shell-fish which produced purple. Purple. Ὀστρον.

Otacusta, a spy. Ὀτακουστής.

Otium, *Ocium*, ease, leisure, idleness. Fr. ἄτὸς, alone; whence *autium*, *otium*, (as Cauda, Coda,) retirement, quiet, ease. ¶ Al. from ὠς, ὠτὸς, an

ear. A state in which we can lend an ear to others. So Scalliger in his Enigma on *Otium*: "Quod pauci norunt, GRÆCA ut dicatur ab *aure*, Detque ideo studiis nomen et acta sua." ¶ Al. from οὐσία, Æol. οὐτία, possessions, property, as bringing with them ease and leisure. ¶ Al. for *octium* fr. ὄχθην a. l. p. of ἔχω, to restrain, hold back. From ὄχθην is ὄχθη, a bank or mound; and from pf. mid. ὄχα is ὄκνος for ὄχνος, sloth. *Octium* would produce *ocium* or *otium*, as T or C was neglected.²

Ovīle, a sheepfold. Any enclosure. An enclosure surrounded with boards, into which the centuries of the people went to give their votes. Fr. *ovis*. As *Cubo*, *Cubile*.

Ovis, a sheep. Fr. οἶς, οἷς, *ovis*. So ὄων, *ovum*.

Ovo, ὄνας, I triumph in the lesser triumph; I triumph, generally. Plutarch refers it to *ovis*. A sheep being sacrificed in the lesser triumph, instead of a bull which was sacrificed in the greater. ¶ Al. from αὐῶ, to shout. Whence αὐῶ, *auvo*, *ovo*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*. But thus O would be long. ¶ Al. from εὐάω (whence εὐάζω), εὐῶ, to shout the name of Bacchus. Whence *evo*, then *ovo*, as ἐμῶ, *vEmo*, *vOmo*.³

Ovum, an egg. Fr. ὄων, *ovum*,

¹ Whence πύαρ, πύος, πυτίνη, &c. and (from pf. πέπυκα) πυκίζω, πυκνός, &c. Πύω is allied to βύω and μύω, to shut close.

² Al. from *vacatium* fr. *vaco*, as *Solatium* from *Solor*. Hence *uacatium*, *autium*, *otium*.

³ Festus derives *ovo* from the sound of victory O O.

oVum. See *Ovis*. *Ova* were wooden columns, used for marking the rounds of the charioteers. Adam: "Either as being of an oval form, or having oval spheres on their top."

Oxÿgārum, a sharp pickle. Ὁξύγαρον.

Oxÿpōrum, an article of food attended with a quick digestion. Ὁξυπόρον.

P.

Pābūlor, I forage, collect (*pabulum*) fodder.

Pābūlum, food, fodder, forage. For *pascibulum* fr. *pasco*. ¶ Al. from πάω, to feed, as *Fabula* from Φάω. But *Fabula* can be deduced from *For*, *Fari*.

Pācisco, *Pāciscor*, I make a bargain or agreement. Fr. *pacio*, whence *pactus*. *Pacio* fr. πάγω, pf. πέπαχα, πάχα. Or for *pagio* fr. πάγω, as *misCeo* from μισΓέω. That is, *pacio* *foedus*. I make firm, fix on sure grounds, settle, ratify, a treaty. So we have *Pango* *foedus*, &c.

Pāco, I bring into a state (*pacis*) of peace, I make still and tranquil.

Pacta, covenanted and promised in marriage. See *Pacisco*.

Pactio, *Pactum*, an agreement, covenant, contract. See *Pacisco*.

Pæan, *Apollo*. Also, a song to *Apollo*, a song of triumph. Παιάν.

Pædāgōgus, a tutor, guardian, instructor. Παιδαγωγός.

Pædico, *puerum lascivius amo*. Α παιδικός, idem quod παιδεραστής. Vel a παῖς, παιδός.

Pædidus, filthy. Fr. *pædor*. As *Sordes*, *Sordidus*.

Pædor, filth for want of dressing, &c. "Cùm puerilis ætas nec sibi a sordibus cavere sciat; et, ubi scit, sordes tamen consecrari solet; inde est quòd *pædorem* a παιδός esse putem, et propriè signare sordes et illuviem puerorum." V. "It is said to come from παῖς, and to suggest the dirtiness of children when not properly cared for [or looked after]." Hill. ¶ Al. for *fædor*, (*phædor*), fr. *fædus*.

Pægniārius, a kind of gladiator. The word is much disputed. If genuine, it seems to come from παιγνιά, play.

Pæne, *Pêne*: See Appendix.

Pænūla, *Pēnūla*, a thick over-all. From φαινόλη, a Doric word. *Sappho* uses φαινολής.

Pæon, a foot of three short and one long, (as *Pæōniā*,) the long being any one of the syllables. Παιών.

Pæōnius, healing. From *Pæon*, the physician. *Homer*: Ὡς φάτο, καὶ Παιήον' ἀνώγει ἰήσασθαι. Τῷ δ' ἐπι Παιήων ὀδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων Ἠκέσατ'.

Pætus, having a slight cast in the eye. Fr. πέπαιται pp. of παίω, to strike. *Percussus oculis*. That is, from a word παῖτος.

Pægānālia, a festival kept by the (*pægani*) country people.

Pægānica pila, and *Pægānica* simply, a stow ball stuffed with feathers, invented for the amuse-

ment (*paganorum*) of the country folks.

Pāgāni, the peasantry. As belonging to the (*pagi*) villages. *Pagani* were opposed to the soldiery, whether they dwelt in the villages or in the city. "In *pagis* qui vivunt, otiosam securamque vitam ducunt, remoti a curis publicis ac laboribus. *Paganus* ergo est qui non militat, etiamsi in urbe vivat, ἀπόλεμος."

F. *Pagani* are also pagans or heathens. Either because the Christian Religion spread more in the cities, and the villagers were the last to embrace it; or because the pagans were opposed to the Christian warfare. "Quod non militarent sub capite Jesu Christo." V. Again: Persius applies to himself the epithet of *semipaganus*: i. e. half rude and illiterate as a peasant. Unless literature is viewed here also as a warfare, and the half unwarlike are half illiterate. Pliny: "Sunt ut in castris, sic etiam in literis nostris plures cultu *pagano*" &c.

Pāgella, a little page. Fr. *pagina*.

Pāgina, the page or leaf of a book. Fr. *pago*, *pango*. "Quia charta fit ex philyris seu tunicis papyri *compactis* et *compressis*." F.

Pago, (whence *pango*.) I fix, &c. Fr. *πάγω*, whence (from pp. *πέπακται*) are *πακτός* and *πακτώω*. Or, if A in *pago* is long, from *πήγω*, Dor. *πᾶγω*.

Pāgur, perhaps the same as the *pagrus*, a sea fish: Gr. *πάγρος*, *φάγρος*.

Pāgus, a village; canton, district. Fr. *παγά*, Doric of *πηγή*, a fountain. As drinking of one common fountain. As *Vicini* are the inhabitants of one (*vicus*) village. ¶ Blomfield: "*Πάγος*, a hill. From the ancient *πάγω*, whence *pango*. For in early times they built their cottages on eminences. Whence in the more ancient tongue *πάγος* was the same as Lat. *pagus*." ¶ Others derive *pagus* from *πάγος*, a hill, for a similar reason. ¶ Or was *pagus* a junction or union of houses and villages, joined together by a mutual confederacy and compact? Fr. *pago*, whence *pango*, *compages*, *factum*, &c.

Pāla, a shovel or spade. For *paxilla* (See *Palus*) or *pagibula* fr. *pago*, *paxi*. Because (*pangitur*) it is driven into the ground: as *δίκελλα* is from *δις* and *κέλλω*, to drive. Though it seems somewhat of an objection that *pango* is said not of merely driving things, but of driving things so tight as to fix them, as a stake or nail. *Pala* is also the bezil of a ring. "In annulo pars latior cui gemma INFIXA est." F. Here the exact meaning of *pango* is seen. Vossius refers *pala* in this sense to *πυελίς*.

Pālastra, wrestling and other exercises; place or school for them. Gesture or carriage of the body, which was much attended to in them. *Παλαίστρα*.

Pālam, openly. Butler: "From *παλάμη*, the open hand." That is, from dat.

παλάμη. ¶ Or for *phalam* fr. φαλήν, Dor. φαλάν, acc. of φαλῶς, shining, clear. ¶ As Certus, manifest, evident, is from Cerno, to sift; and as σαφῶς, clearly, manifestly, is fr. σάω, (as ψῆφος is fr. ψάω), to shake, to sift; so perhaps *palam* is fr. παλῶ fut. of πάλλω, to shake, and so sift.¹

Pālātio, a foundation made by driving in (*palos*) piles.

Pālātium, *Pallātium*, the Palatine Hill, one of the seven Hills of Rome. "From φαλάντιον," says Scaliger, "by which word the Greeks call the highest hills. For φάλαι are citadels and eminences." So Iceland. *fiall*² is a mountain. Teuton. *phala*³ is a wooden castle. The Etruscan *falantum* was heaven. Φαλάντιον, like βαλλάντιον. Hence *palantium*, *palatium*.⁴ Or *palatium* might

have been formed from φαλάω, φαλῶ, to make (φαλόν) high or conspicuous, whence *falo*, *as*, and *falatium* or *palatium*, as Solatium is from Solor. See Palatum. "And, because," says Forcellini, "under the Emperors large and magnificent structures were built on it, hence *palatium* came to signify a palace or sumptuous edifice." But, if φάλαι were both citadels and eminences, φάλη might have originated *palatium* as well in the sense of a splendid citadel or palace as in that of a high hill. Or *palatium* might have come in this sense from φαλῶς, shining, and so splendid, and magnificent. Wachter refers the Germ. *pfalz*, a palace, to the Teut. *phala*, a wooden tower. "It is probable," he says, "that the first kings of the Franks lived in such towers; and that afterwards the name remained and was applied to palaces." This idea again might have given the sense of palace to *palatium*. Todd: "Palace: Germ. and Sax. *palast*; Welsh *palas*, *plás*; Cornish *place*, *plás*. Serenius observes: Originem Latinam vix admittunt linguæ antiquæ, Camb. Brit. Angl. Sax. &c. Deductum igitur mavult Wachter à Teut. et Sueth. antiq. *falu*, turris lignea, quod à Su. Goth. *fala*, *fela*, tegere."

Pālātum, the palate or roof

¹ "La surface de la terre en Slavon est *pole*, qui par l'affinité de l'O avec l'A, a pu se changer en *pale*. Ce qui me fait presumer que ce mot se trouvoit aussi en Latin, c'est qu'il reste un verbe qui paroît formé de ce substantif. C'est le verbe *palo* ou *palare*, errer dans la campagne: *palans*, qui erre de côté et d'autre, qui court les champs. L'adverbe *palam* tire son origine du même mot. Il signifie manifestement, à decouvert. Qu'est ce qui se fait à decouvert pour des hommes qui habitent des tentes ou des cabannes? C'est ce qui se fait en plein champs. Ce mot *palam* semble même dans sa formation avoir plus de rapport à la langue Slavonne qu'à la Latine. Il semble qu'on dise *palam* pour *palam* pas les champs, à travers les champs." L'Eveque, as quoted by Tooke.

² ³ Wachter in *Pfalz*.

⁴ Various derivations are given by the old etymologists, from *Pallas*, *Pallantia*, *Pales*, *Palas*, *Palutia*, &c.; from *pālor*

and *bālo*, from the roaming or bleating of sheep on it in former days. Tibullus: "Sed tunc pascebant herbosa *Palatia* vaccæ."

of the mouth. From *φάλη*, an eminence, might have been an old word *φαλάω*, *φαλώ*, *phalo*, *as*, to raise high; whence *phalatum*, *palatum*, raised high. Or from *φαλός*, shining, might have been formed *phalo* and *phalatum*, as said of the bright heaven. Ennius has “*cœli palatum*.” Thus *palatum* would mean the palate, in the same way that the Greeks called it *οὐρανός*.

Pālātus, enclosed (*palis*) with stakes.

Pālē, a wrestling. *Πάλη*.

Pālea, chaff. Fr. *παλώ* (i. e. *παλέω*) fut. 2. of *πάλλω*, to shake about. From its being tossed by the fan. Virgil: “*Surgentem ad Zephyrum paleæ JACTANTUR inanes*.”

Paleæ, the gills of a cock. Fr. *παλώ*, like *Palea*. From their shaking about.

Pālear, the skin which hangs down from the neck of oxen, dewlap. As resembling the (*paleæ*) gills of a cock.

Pāles, the Goddess of shepherds and of feeding cattle. Fr. *πάω*, to feed.

Pālīlia, a festival in honor (*Palis*) of Pales.

Pālimpsestus, a kind of paper on which what was written, might be easily erased, so as to be written on anew. *Παλίμψηστος*.

Pālīnōdia, a recantation. *Παλινώδια*.

Pālīūrus, Christ's thorn. *Παλιούρος*.

Palla, an upper garment reaching down to the ankles.

Etym.

Fr. *πάλλω*, to vibrate, toss about. Forcellini explains *palla* “*vestis ampla et FLUENS*.” Sidonius: “*Tegit extima limo Circite palla pedes, qui cū sub veste moventur, Crispato rigidæ crepitant in syrmate rugæ*.” ¶ Al. from *φάρος*, an outer garment; whence *pharula*, *phalla*, *palla*. See Ralla. ¶ Al. from the North. Saxon *pell* is, *pallium*, *amictus*; whence our *pall*. “*From the ancient Sueth. falu, fela, to cover*,” says Serenius. Compare also the remarks on *Pellis*.

Pallāca, a concubine.

Pallādium, a statue of Minerva. *Παλλάδιον*.

Pallantis, *Pallantias*, Aurora. As being the sister of *Pallas*, and the daughter of Hyperion, who was often taken for the Sun.

Pallas, Minerva. *Παλλάς*.

Palleo, I am pale. Fr. *πελλός*, the same as *πελλός* and *πελιός*. Donnegan translates *πελιαίνω*, “*to render WHITISH, PALE or livid*.” E into A, as in *mAgnus* for *mĒgnus*. Wachter explains Hebr. *baal* “*lividus fuit*.” ¶ Al. from *πάλλω*, to shake or palpitate i. e. with fear. Sophocles has *πάλλων φόβω*. *Palleo* would thus mean properly, I am pale with fear. ¶ Al. from *πηλός*, clay; Dor. *παλός*. That is, I am of the color of clay. ¶ Al. from *παλάω*, whence *παλάσσω*, to whiten. ¶ Al. from the North. Germ. *fal*, Belg. *val*, Anglo-Sax. *falū*, mean pale.

Pallium, the outer robe of

the Greeks. Of the same origin as *palla*, or from it.

: *Palma*, the palm of the hand.

Fr. *παλάμη, πάλμη*. Also, the palm-tree; and the date, its fruit. "For its branches when expanded are like a man's hand when expanded." F. "Because its leaves are extended from the top like the fingers on the hand." Tt. And, because crowns of it were given to victors, it was used for the mark or token of victory, the palm or prize. Also, the greater shoot or leader of a vine. "Because grapes go forth from it, like the fingers from the palm of the hand." V. Also, the broad end of an oar. So Ormston deduces *ταρσὸς*, the broad part of the oar, from *ταρσὸς*, the palm of the hand: "Because it spreads from the narrow part, as the palm does from the wrist."

Palmārius, deserving (*pal-mam*) the palm, most excellent.

Palmāta vestis, a robe inwoven with the leaves (*palmae*) of the palm tree.

Palmes, the shoot or young branch of a vine. "Festus says: '*Palmites* appellantur quod in modum *palmarum* humanarum virgulas quasi digitos edunt.' *Palmes* is not directly from the *palma* of the hand, but from the *palma* of the vine, which received its name from the *palma* of the hand." V. "*Palmes*, materia illa, quæ quotannis ex vitis brachio emergit, et gemmas producit, et indurescit; quæ deinde in ramusculos abeunt, et *palmae* cujusdam digitos

faciunt." F.¹ *Palmites* are used also for the lesser branches of other trees.

Palmo, I make the print or mark (*palmae*) of the palm of my hand.

Palmo, I tie (*palmas*) the branches of a vine to the stake which supports them. "Perhaps fr. *palma*, the branch of a vine. Or from the Hebrew *BLM*, to bind." V.

Palmūla, the broad part of an oar. Also, a date. See *Palma*.

Palmus, a palm, handbreadth. Fr. *palma*.

Pālo, I prop (*palis*) with stakes.

Pālor, I wander about, straggle. Contr. from *pabulor*, I forage. ¶ Or from *palus*. As said properly of soldiers straggling about in the woods to cut (*palos*) stakes for the camp.²

Palpēbrae, the eye-lids. Fr. *palpo*, somewhat as from *Dolo* is *Dolabra*, from *Lateo* is *Latebrae*. "Quia *palpant* i. e. leviter et blandè tangunt oculos." F. ¶ Or for *palpitembrae* fr. *palpito*. Forcellini explains *palpito* "leviter ac frequenter moveor." Compare *Cilium*.

Palpito, I beat quick, pant, throb. Fr. *palpo*, (as Musso,

¹ Forcellini explains *palma* "majus flagellum in vite unde uvæ nascuntur;" and *palmes*, "sarmentum, flagellum, vitis ramus utilis ad fructum." *Palmes* then he explains *Flagellum*, and *palma* *Majus flagellum*. Yet in *Palma* he states that *palma* is the same as *palmes*.

² See a Northern origin in the Note to *Palani*.

Mussito,) taken in the sense of *palpito*; fr. *πάλλω*, I quiver, vibrate, fut. *παλῶ*, whence *παλFῶ*, *palso*, i. e. *palrho*, *palpo*. Compare sylvA, arVum.

Palpo, I touch softly, feel gently, stroke; and hence, I caress, fondle, wheedle, cajole. Fr. *ψηλαφάω*, *ψηλαφῶ*, Dor. *ψαλαφῶ*, *ψαλφῶ*, i. e. *πσαλφῶ*, transp. *σπαλφῶ*, whence *παλφῶ*, (as *Σφάλλω*, Fallo,) i. e. *palrho*, for softness *palpo*. ¶ Al. from *παλάμη ἀφῶ*, *palmâ tango*; cut down to *παλφῶ*. ¶ Al. from *θάλπω*, I cherish; Æol. *φάλπω*, as *Θήρ* in Æolic is *Φήρ*. "Quia, quos fovemus, molliter contrectamus." V. ¶ Al. from *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, I move with a tremulous motion. See *Palpito*.

Pālūda, (whence *paludatus*, *paludamentum*,) a military cloak. "From Hebrew *PLA*, velare, operire." V. Or from Su. Goth. *fala*, to cover. See *Palatium*. ¶ Al. from *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, to shake. From its vibrations. ¶ Al. from *palla*.

Pālumbes, a wood-pigeon, ring-dove. Fr. *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, to shake i. e. with fear. As Sophocles has *πάλλων φόβω*. So *Τρήρων* is a dove from *Τρέω*, to tremble. From *παλῶ* then is *palubes* and then *palumbes*. Perhaps through a word *πάλυψ*, *πάλυβος*.

Pālus,¹ a stake; a peg. For *paxillum*, as *Vexillum*, *Velum*.

¶ Al. for *pagulus* or *pagibulus*, fr. *pago*, *pango*, I fix. This is much the same.

Pālus, *ūdis*, a marsh, pool. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *pul*, Irish *poll*, Belg. *poel*, Welsh and Armor. *pwl*, *poul*. Germ. *pful*. ¶ Al. from *παλός*, Doric of *πηλός*, clay, mud. From its muddy nature. But A in *palus* should thus be long. ¶ Or from *έλος*, *F'έλος*; whence *falus*, (as *mAneo* from *μΕνέω*, and *mAgnus* for *mEgnus*,) thence (i. e. from *phalus*) *palus*.

Pampīno, I lop off the (*pampinos*) leaves or tender shoots of vines.

Pampīnus: See Appendix.

Pan, the God of shepherds. *Πᾶν*.

Panāca: See Appendix.

Pānācēa, *Pānāces*, *Pānax*, the herb panacea. *Πανάκεια*, *πάνακες*, *πάναξ*.

Panarīcium, a whitlow. "A barbarous word, corrupted from *paronychium*." F.

Pānārium, a bread-basket. Fr. *panis*.

Pancarpus, made up of various materials. Properly, made up of all fruits, fr. *πάγκαρπος*.

Panchrestum medicamentum, a sovereign remedy. From *πάγχρηστον*, all-useful.

Panchristārius. What is meant by it, is not clear. Arnobius: "Fullones, lanarios, phrygiones, coquos, *panchristarios*." Turnebus supposes it to be pastrycooks: "Nam veluti *πάγχρηστος*, omnino utilis vel accommodus est dulciarius *panis*." This is a sorry account

¹ "Anglo-Sax. *pāl*, Franc. *phal*, Belg. *paal*. Suec. *pæla*. Germ. *pfal*. [Engl. *pale*.] From Lat. *palus*." W.

of the word. It may come from *πάγχιστος*. However, it is evidently of Greek extraction.

Pancrätium, a contest in which boxing and wrestling were united. *Παγκράτιον*.

Panda, some Goddess. Supposed by Forcellini to be the Goddess of Peace, because in the time of peace the Gates of the city (*panduntur*) are or were thrown open. *Quæ pandit januas*.

Pandectæ, books treating of all kinds of subjects; or comprehending the whole of any science. *Πανδέκται*.

Pandicūlor, I stretch and yawn as one awaking from sleep. That is, *pando me et mea membra*.

Pando, I set or throw open, stretch out; I set forth, publish, relate. For *phando* fr. *φάνδην*, *φάνδον*, or *φάνδα*, (whence *ἀναφανδόν*, *ἀναφανδά*,) fr. *πέφανται* pp. of *φαίνω*, I disclose, expose to view. Compare *tenDo*, *morDeo*, &c. ¶ Al. for *pado*, (as N is added in Lingo, &c.) fr. *πετάδην*, *πτάδην*; dropping τ, as in *Penna* from *Πτεννά*. *Πετάρδην* being formed from *πετάω*, I open.

Pando, as, I bend, bow. From Sax. *bendan*, to bend. Allied is our *Bandy*. ¶ Vossius says: "*Pandus*, bent: quia se *pandit*, extendit." So Ainsworth: "*Pandus*, qui se *pandit*." On the contrary, *pandus* is "qui se contrahit." Unless it is a metaphor taken from a bow, which, the more it is stretched, the more it is bent.

Pandūrīzo, I play on a *pandura* or instrument with three strings. *Πανδουρίζω*.

Pandus, bent. Fr. *pando*, *as*. Or vice versâ.

Pănēgŷricus, laudatory. *Πανηγυρικός*.

Pango, for *pago*, (See *Mungo*, *Lingo*,) whence *pēpigi*, and (*pagtum*,) *pactum*, I drive in, fix in; fix into the ground, plant. Fr. *πάγω*, (whence *πακτώω*, &c.) same as *πήγῳ*, *πήγνυμι*. *Pango versus*, I write verses. Because the stylus fixed letters into the wax. *Pango fœdus*, *pacem*, I make a treaty. That is, I make firm or fast, I confirm or ratify, as *πήγνυμι* is used.

Pānicūla, gossamer on millet, pannic, reeds; a long round substance growing on nut-trees, pines, &c. And, from its likeness, a pappy tumor in the body. From *panus*. From its likeness to (*panus*) the woof about the quill in a shuttle.

Panicum, the herb pannic. "A *panus*. *Panicum* est^o *LANUGINE* obsitum." V. ¶ Others less correctly from *panicūla*, which itself is from *panus*. So Turton: "A herb whose spike consists of innumerable thick seeds disposed in many *PANICLES*." ¶ Al. from *panis*. Miller: "Pannic is sown in several parts of Europe in the fields as corn for the sustenance of the inhabitants. It is frequently used in particular places of Germany to make *BREAD*."

Pānis, bread. Fr. *πάω*, to feed. Unless *πανός* is a Doric word. *Athenæus* has *πανός*

ἀργός, and seems to say that not only the Romans used πανός for bread, but the Greek writers Blæsus, Archilogus, and Rinthon.

Pānisci, little Pans. Πανίσκοι.

Pannus is explained by Forcellini "textum ex quo vestes fiunt; item ipsa vestis." It is referred to πᾶνος, Doric of πῆνος, a web or tissue. It seems to have meant not a garment, but a piece of cloth; and thence to have been specially applied to a piece of cloth put into a garment to mend it, a patch, piece. Hence *panni* were patches; and *pannosus*, clothed in patches, ragged, tattered, meagre, &c. *Panni* were also rags put into wounds. ¶ Wachter explains Germ. *füne*, "pannus laneus vel lineus." But refers it to *pannus*.

Pānomphæus, the source or manager of all oracles. Πανομφαῖος.

Pansa, splayfoot. Qui est pedibus *pansis*, i. e. latis et extensis.

Panthëon, a temple. Πάνθειον.

Panther, *ēris*, *Panthēra*, a net. Fr. πάνθηρος, all-catching.

Panthēra, a panther. Πάνθηρ.

Pantices, *um*, the paunch, belly. For *pandices* from πανδοκεῖς, the all-receivers; i. e. *pandoces*, *pandices*, as τέρμινος produces *terminus*. Or suppose a word παντοχεῖς, the all-holders. ¶ Al. from *pando*. From its property of dilatation. "Pantices, intestina. Quia in ventre jaceant *expansæ* extentæ-

que." V. ¶ Vossius states that the Belgic and Celtic *panse*, and Ital. *pansa*, mean the same thing. So our *paunch*. But these seem contracted from *pantices*.

Pantōmīmus, a mimic. Παντόμιμος.

Pānus, the woof about the quill in the shuttle. Fr. πᾶνος, Doric of πῆνος, yarn wound on a spindle for a woof. Also, a spreading bile or swelling. From likeness of form, says Nonius. "Shaped like a weaver's roll." Tt.

Pāpa, father, a term of respect given to the Christian Bishops, and thence to the Pope. Πάπας.

Pāpa, strange! wonderful! Βαβαῖ and παπαί.

Pāpāver, a poppy. Fr. *papa*, children's food. "Pappo vel Papo, ad pueros pertinet, cum vel cibum petunt vel papam comedunt." F. See Papula, Papilla. "Because nurses used to mix this plant in children's food to relieve the colic and make them sleep." Tt. *Papa*, *Papaver*, somewhat as Cado, Cadaver. ¶ "An ob similitudinem a *papa*, caput mammillæ?" Scheide. See Papilla. ¶ Al. from *pappus*. "Quasi, flos lanuginosus." W.

Pāpāvērāta vestis. "So Gr. μήκων, a poppy, is also a byssine or linen tissue. Some believe it so called, because there was a species of poppy from which, says Pliny, 'candorem lintea præcipuum trahunt.' Others; because the soft down of the

poppy was spun and garments woven from it." V.

Pāpilio, a butterfly or moth. Fr. ἡπίολος, which is used in this sense by Aristotle;¹ Æolic *Γαπίολος*, (as F in Firmus and Festus,) whence *fapilio*, i. e. *phapilio*, *papilio*. Or soft for *vapilio*, V being prefixed as in numerous words.²

Pāpilio, a pavilion. "Quia expansa vela habet ad similitudinem alarum *papilionis*." F.

Pāpilla, a little pimple. Fr. *papula*.

Pāpilla, a nipple. From *papa*, child's food, (whence *Papo*, *Pappo*,) which it produces. ¶ Or, as from *Disco* is *Discipulus*, so from πάω, to feed, might be *papula*, whence *papilla*. ¶ "Quia *papulae* similis est," says Festus. But see *Papula*.

Pappārium, pap. See *Pappo*.

Pappas, a foster-father to children. Fr. πάππας, a father.

Pappo, I call for pap. Fr. *papa*, *pappa*, imitated from the sound of children calling for food. Varro: "Cūm cibum ac potionem buas ac *rapas* vocent, et matrem mammam, patrem tatam." Aiusworth mentions the Celtic *rap*.

Pappus, a grand-father. Πάππος.

Pappus, the down of thistles. Πάππος.

Pāpūla, a pimple, pustule. From its resemblance to a nipple. Supposing that *papula* was anciently the same as *papilla*, a nipple. ¶ Al. from πάω, to feed, to feed upon, as from *Disco* is *Discipulus*. Celsus: "*Papularum* duo genera sunt. Alterum, in quo cutis exasperatur leviterque RODITUR. Alterum, in quo magis cutis exasperatur exulceraturque ac vehementiùs RODITUR."

Pāpūrus, an Egyptian plant of which paper was made. Paper; a book, &c. A rope made of it. Πάπυρος.

Par, *pāris*, equal, like, even, suitable. Hence proper, meet, like Æquus. "Ut PAR fuit," as was meet, i. e. as was suitable to and as tallied with the occasion. Hence *pares*, a pair, i. e. two equals. From παρά, by the side of, whence Παράλληλος, Parallel, said of lines going on evenly and equally by the side of each other. The following phrases in Greek express the idea of equality: 'Ἡμέραν παρ' ἡμέραν, 'Ἐκατέρω πληγὴν παρὰ πληγὴν ἐντεινόμενος, Γέροντες καὶ νεανίαι παρ' ἓνα ξυμπορευόμενοι. So παρὰ δύναμιν is suitably to one's might, equal to one's might.³

Pāābōla, a comparison, simile. Παραβολή.

¹ Vossius in Etymol. ad Papilio.

² Al. for *papilio*, as λείριον, liRium, liLium. "Fr. *pyrus*. From the paper-like texture of its wings." Tt. But thus the quantities of the first two syllables should be reversed. ¶ Wachter notices *paucium* in one of the German dialects.

³ Παρὰ expresses comparison, and therefore expresses unlikeness as well as likeness. Hence παρὰ δύναμιν is also unsuitably to or beyond one's power.

Părăbōlus, one who fought with wild beasts at the shows.

Παράβολος.

Părăclētus, the advocate, or comforter. The Holy Ghost.

Παράκλητος.

Părăda: See Appendix.

Părădigma, an example.

Παράδειγμα.

Părădīsus, Eden. Fr. παράδεισος, a pleasure-garden or park.

Paragauda, a gold band, inwoven in a garment. Scaliger refers it to the Persian, Casaubon to the Syriac.

Părăllēlus, parallel. Παράλληλος.

Părălysis, *Părălyticus*, *Părănympheus*: Greek words.

Părăpsis, a vessel or dish containing sauces. Πάραψις.

Părărius, a money-broker. Forcellini explains it "conciliator, μεσίτης," and adds from Lipsius: "Quia parat utrinque animos et conjungit [et conciliat]." *Paro* might be here *parem* facio, as so used by Plautus.

Părăsītus, a sponger, flatterer. Παράσιτος.

Părăstīchis, an alphabet, index. Παραστιχίς.

Părătus, preparation, equipment, dress. Fr. *paro*, *paratum*.

Parcæ, the Fates. As the Greeks called the Furies Εὐμενίδες by a weak desire of appeasing their fury, so the Latins seem to have called the Fates *Parcæ* from *parco*, as if they spared and were merciful.¹ ¶ Al. from

πέπαρκα, pf. of πείρω, to penetrate, separate, divide. As Δαίμων, Fate, from δέδαιμαι pp. of δαίω, to divide, i. e. dispense to each man his lot. ¶ Al. for *particæ* from *partior*, to divide.

Parco, I am sparing, grudge, spare, use moderately; I spare expence or pains; I forbear, give over; I spare to hurt, refrain from hurting, favor, bear with; I spare to punish, I pardon. Fr. *parcus*, sparing. *Parcus* sum. ¶ Al. from πέπαρκα pf. of πείρω, I pass over, pass by, forgive, spare, &c.

Parcus, scanty, moderate; also, sparing, thrifty, careful, penurious. Fr. *parum*, whence *paricus*, (as Medeor, Medicus; Manus, Manica; and compare Focus,) then *parcus*. Qui *parum* habet seu *parum* dat. ¶ Or from σπείρω, pf. ἔσπαρκα, whence *sparcus* and *parcus*, as Σφάλλω, Fallo. So from σπείρω, fut. 2. σπαρῶ, is σπαρινός, σπαρνός, scanty, indigent, &c. Or from a word σπαρικός. ¶ Al. from *parco*. Sumtibus *parcens*.

Pardālis, a female panther. Πάρδαλις.

Pardus, a panther. Πάρδος.

Părăēas, a kind of serpent.

Παράεας.

Pārens, *entis*, a parent. For *pariens*, *parientis*, fr. *pario*. So Gr. τοκεύς fr. τέκω, τέτοκα. *Parrens*, as *Viviparus* from *Pario*.

enim tantum dicitur filum incidere; duæ verò, altera vitam dare, altera vitæ tractum continuare. A pluribus igitur fit nominatio. Quin illa quoque parcit; sustinet enim aliarum opus, quoad fatorum jussibus pareat."

¹ Julius Scaliger says with too much conceit: "*Parcæ*, quia *parcant*. Una

Părentălia, feasts or sacrifices at the funerals (*parentum*) of parents or near relations.

Părento, I perform the funeral rites (*parentum*) of parents or near relations.

Păreo, I am at hand, am by, present myself near, make my appearance, appear; and hence, I seem, like *Videor*. Also, I am at hand to wait on and attend to another's orders or wishes; I obey, or I humor, gratify. Fr. *παρέω*, (whence *πάρεμι*,) I am near, or I come near. Yet thus the *A* should be short. Yet *Brăchium* is from *Brăχίων*. ¶ *Al.* from *πάρος*, before. ¶ Or from *φάω*, whence *φάερος*, *φάρος*, manifest; hence *φαρέω*, I manifest or show myself, i. e. *phareo*, *pareo*.

Păries, a wall. As *τείχος* and *τοῖχος*¹ are from *τείχω*, the same as *τέχω* and *τέκω*,² to produce, create, make, and so construct, form, build; so from *pario*, to produce, and so build, is *paries*, as from *Specio* is *Species*. ¶ Or from *παρῶ* fut. 2. of *πέιρω*, (See *Pars*) to penetrate, and so divide, separate. See *Mœrus*. Haigh refers it to *πέρας*, a boundary, which is from *πέιρω*, *περῶ*. ¶ *Al.* from *paro*, to prepare, arrange. ¶ *Al.* from *πάρος*, in front of. As *ἐνώπια* (from *ἐν ὤπῃ*) are translated "*parietes*" by Clarke in *Il. θ. 435*.

Păriētăria, the herb pellitory. Fr. *paries*, *parietis*. "Because it grows upon old walls and

among rubbish." *Tt.* It is called *Muralis* by *Pliny*.

Păriētinae, ruinous walls, remnants of walls. Fr. *paries*, *parietis*.

Părilia, the same as *Palilia*, and for euphony, as *CœRuleus* for *CœLuleus*.

Părilis, like. Fr. *par*, *paris*.

Părio, I bear or bring forth, produce; I produce to myself, acquire, get. "From *Hebr. bara*, he created." *V.* Allied is *Germ. bæren*, and our *bear*. "Tatian in our Lord's Genealogy: 'Abraham *gibar* Isaken;' that is, Abraham begat Isaac. The people of Lombardy have *fara* for generation." *W.* ¶ Or fr. *φαρῶ* fut. 2. of *φέρω*, to bear. Whence *φαρέτρα*, a quiver, and *ισοφαρίζω*. ¶ Or rather from *παρῶ* fut. 2. of *πέιρω*, to pierce, divide, and so open, lay open, make manifest. See *Pareo*. These last senses agree well with *Aperio*, *Operio*, *Reperio*. ¶ *Wachter* refers also to *Germ. bar*, conspicuous: "Quia *parere* est in lucem edere."

Părio, I make my accounts even. Fr. *par*, *paris*.

Păritōr, one who is ready and in attendance. Fr. *pareo*, *paritum*. So *Apparitor*.

Parma, a small round shield. *Clemens* states it to be a Thracian invention: *Θράκες πρώτοι τὴν καλουμένην πάρμην εὔρον*. It was therefore probably a Thracian word. Yet *Suidas* writes: *Πάρμαι δερμάτινοι θυρεοὶ παρὰ Καρχηδονίοις: Πάρμαι*, shields of hide among the Carthaginians. ¶ *Varro*: "Quod a medio in

¹ See *Valckenaer* in *Lenep* on *τεύχω*.

² As *δέκομαι* is the same as *δέχομαι*.

omnes partes *par*." That is, from *paris* is *parima*, *parma*, like Gemma, Gluma. Homer has, ἀσπίδα πάντοσε ἴσην. But this is not distinctive enough.

Pāro, I acquire, get, procure, buy, furnish, provide, get ready. Fr. παρά. That is, I bring anything near one, so as to be ready for use. In Od. K, 9, παρά δέ σφιν ἐνείατα μυρία κείται, παρά κείται is "apposita sunt et parata." In Il. I, 90, we have παρά δέ σφι τίθει μενοεικέα δαῖτα, and in 91 Homer joins προκείμενα to ἐτόιμα. ¶ "*Puro* and *pario* are both from Hebr. *bara*." V. See *Pario*. ¶ Or, if the proper meaning of *paro* is to adjust, settle, dispose, (as in Sallust: "Consules provincias inter se *paraverant*,") it may be from ἐπάρω, ἴπάρω, to adjust or to fit into. E being dropt, as in Remus, Rufus, Ruber, Liber, &c. ¶ Al. from πόρος, a means of providing anything; whence πορίζω, to provide, supply. As *sApor* from Ὀπός, Ὀπίος. And somewhat similarly *cAuis* from κῆνός. ¶ Wachter mentions the Armoric *para*, to adorn.

Pāro, *ōnis*, a kind of bark. Παράων.

Pārōchia, a parish. That is, the possession of an ecclesiastical *parochus*.

Pārōchus, a providitor whose business it was to provide what was afforded by the public to ambassadors, &c. From πάροχα pf. mid. of παρέχω, to furnish. "Hence those are called *parochi* in the Church, who undertake the care of souls, and

Etym.

supply what is necessary to the salvation of the faithful." F.

Pārōdia, a parody. Παρωδία.

Pārōnŷchia, whitlows. Παρωνύχια.

Pāropsis, a platter. Παροψίς.

Parra, ———

Parricida, the murderer of a parent. For *patricida*. Hence, the murderer of near relations, as the sense of *Parents* was extended. And finally, a murderer in general. ¶ It is written also *paricida*. Festus states that *paricida* is not one who kills a parent, but one who kills any body; and adduces the Law of Numa: "Si quis hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, *paricida* esto." "Whence it is manifest," says Wachter, "that *par* signified a man, and was derived from the Barbarians. It was the same as *bar*, a word of common use in the ancient laws of the Franks and Dutch, and of Lombardy. Lex. Alamann.: 'Si quis morttaudit *barum* aut *fœminam*.' Again: 'Si ancilla fuerit, solvat solidum unum. Si *barus* fuerit, similiter. Si servus, medium solidum.' Here *barus* is a freeman, opposed to a slave."

Pars, *partis*, a part, portion, division; a party, faction; a part or character in a play; the part which we are to perform in life, or in an action, an office, duty. *Partis* is fr. πέπαρται pp. of πείρω, to make to pass through, perforate, and so divide. Homer has πεπαρμένα from πέπαρ-

μαι. Compare Portio. Scheide quotes from Hesychius: Πάρσος κλάσμα. Πάρσος would be from the second person πέπασαι, and would produce *pars*. ¶ Al. from φάρσος, a piece or portion. ¶ “From Hebr. *paras*, to divide.” Tt.¹

Parsimōnia, sparingness. Fr. *parco*, *parsum*. As Queror, Querimonia; Sanctus, Sanctimonia.

Parthēniæ, sons of unmarried women. Παρθένιαι.

Parthēniçē, *Parthēnium*, the herb pellitory. Παρθενική, Παρθένιον.

Particeps, *participis*, taking a part or share in, partaking in. From *partem capio*.

Participium, a participle. Fr. *participis*. As having cases and tenses, and so partaking the qualities of nouns and verbs.

Participo, I share. Fr. *particeps*, *cipis*.

Partim, partly. Fr. *pars*, *partis*.

Partio, *Partior*, I part, share, distribute. Fr. *pars*, *partis*.

Parturio, I desire to bring forth. Fr. *pario*, *partum*. Like *Esurio*.

Partus, a birth. Fr. *pario*, *paritum*, *partum*.

Pårùm, a little. For *parvulum*, whence *parulùm*, *parùm*. ¶ Al. from παῦρον.

Pårumper, for a little while. Fr. *parum*. *Per* as in *Paulisper*, *Tantisper*, from *περ*, as in *ὀλίγον περ*.

Pārus,——

Parvus, little, small. As *Nervus* is from *Νεῦρον*, so *parvus* is from *παῦρος*, small.

Pasceolus, a leathern bag. Fr. φάσκαλος. ¶ Or for *pasceolus* fr. *πέσκος*, a skin, hide.

Pascha, the passover. Πάσχα.

Pasco, I feed, give food to, nourish; I feed myself, graze. Fr. πάω, whence *πάσκω*, as *φάω*, *φάσκω*; *βάω*, *βάσκω*.

Pascuum, a pasture. Fr. *pasco*.

Passer: See Appendix.

Passer marinus, an ostrich. So *στρουθὸς μέγας*, and *στρουθὸς* simply, is an ostrich.

Passim, loosely, here and there. Fr. *pando*, *pansum*, *passum*. “Quasi latè et *expandendo se*.” F. So we have “*passi capilli*.”

Passiva verba, passive verbs. Fr. *patior*, *passum*. As expressing what we suffer or is done to us, in opposition to what we do. *Amo*, *Amor*.

Passum, sweet wine made (ex uvis *passis*) of grapes dried in the sun.

Passus, having suffered. Fr. *patior*, *patsum*, *passum*. Also, being spread out. Fr. *pando*, *pansum*, *passum*. *Uva passa* is a dried grape. As having suffered the heat of the sun, when laid out to dry. Or as being stretched out in the sun. “*Uva ad solem expansa*.” F. *Passi capilli* is applied to the hair spread out loose, in opposition to its being tied and confined.

Passus, a pace, step; foot-

¹ Wachter notices Hebr. *patar*, *partus est*, *peter*, *pars*.

step. Fr. *pando, pansum, pasum*. A throwing wide of the feet.

Pasticus, a grass-lamb. Fr. *pasco, pastum*.

Pastillus, a roll or ball of medicine or perfume. “*Pasta, πάστη*, [i. e. sprinkled,] a lozenge or small cake sprinkled over with some dry powdered substance. Hence *pastillus*.”

Tt. ¶ Al. from *παστός* formed from *πάω*, (whence *πήγω, παχύς*, &c.) to press close; allied to *βάω*, whence *βάολος, βῶλος*. ¶ Al. from *pasco, pastum*. “*Quia pascit, utpote cibus*.” V.¹

Pastināca, a parsnip. Turnebus: “*Quia referat et quasi habeat pastinum*.”²

Pastināca, a fish with a poisonous sting in the tail. Turnebus: “*Quòd telum quasi pastinum habeat*.”

Pastinum, a two-pronged tool to set plants with or to dig up and prepare the ground with for planting. For *pacstinum*, i. e. *paxtinum*, from *pago, paxi*, somewhat as from *Vexi* is *Vexillum*. *Tinum*, as in *Cras, Crastinum*. *Columella* defines it “*ferramentum quo semina PANGUNTUR*.” ¶ Al. from *πάσσω*, Doric of *πήσσω*, I fix.

Pastophōri, priests of Isis and Osiris. *Παστοφόροι*.

Pastor, one who feeds ani-

mals, a shepherd, goatherd. Fr. *pasco, pastum*.

Pastus, a grazing, &c. Fr. *pasco, pascitum, pastum*.

Patagium: See Appendix.

Pātāgus, some disease. Perhaps from *παταγός*, a stroke or blow, as Apoplexy is fr. *πλήγω, πλήξω*, to strike.

Pātēfacio, I lay open. *Patere facio*.

Pātella, a dish, platter. And, from a likeness in form, the knee-pan. Fr. *patina*, whence *patinula, patinella, patella*. Or fr. *patena, patenula*.

Pātēna, a platter. Fr. *pateo*, as *Habeo, Habena*. “*Vas latum et patens*.” F.

Pāteo, I lie open, am manifest. Fr. *πετάω*, transp. *πατέω*, I expand. Used in a neuter sense. ¶ Al. from *β αθύς*, deep. T for *θ*, as in *Lateo* from *λαθέω*. ¶ “Or from Hebrew *PTT*, to open, or *PTA*, to be large or broad.” V.

Pāter, a father. *Πατήρ*.³ *Patres* are fathers or forefathers. Also, the senators. Sallust: “*Vel ætate vel curæ similitudine patres appellabantur*.”

Pātēra, a broad cup or bowl used for drinking from, and making libations. Fr. *pateo*. “*Poculi genus planum ac patens*,” says Macrobius. *Era*, as in Gr. *ἐσπέρα*.

Pāternus, paternal. Fr. *pater*.

Pāthēticus, pathetic. *Παθητικός*.

¹ “Fr. *panis*, whence *paniculus, panicillus, pastillus*,” says Dacier. But *panicillus* will not produce *pastillus*. If from *panis*, it must be for *panistillus*.

² Al. from *pasco, pastum*, to feed. But this is too general a sense.

³ “Pers. *pāder*, Anglo-Sax. *fæder*, Franc. *fater*, Germ. *vater*.” W.

Pāthicus, a pathic. Παθικός.

Pātibŭlum, a kind of gibbet made of a stake vertical at bottom, but OPEN at top and branching out right and left, like the letter Y. Fr. *pateo*, as *Lateo*, *Latibulum*. ¶ Al. from *paior*. As an instrument of suffering.

Pātientia, patience. Fr. *patiens*, *patientis*.

Pātina, a dish. Fr. πατάνη, as μαχάνα, machina.

Pātor, I suffer, endure, put up with. Fr. πατέω, as πύλο from πυθέω. Perhaps immediately from a verb παθίζω, παθίζομαι, Æol. fut. παθιῶμαι.

Pātrātus pater, a herald chosen from out the *Feciales* to demand satisfaction from an enemy. Supposed to mean a father who had a father. Such a man, says Hooke, was thought by Numa to be more inclined to be faithful to his country. Some understand *pater* as referring to his being chosen head of the *Feciales*, and *patratus* to his having a father, or having been made a father. ¶ Some understand *patratus* of being sanctioned and agreed on to carry the message. But is *patro* in this sense used of persons? They said, *Patro* rem: could they say, *Patro* hominem?

Pātria, i. e. terra, one's native country. Fr. *patrius*.

Pātriarcha, the author of a race or people or church, a patriarch. Πατριάρχης.

Pātrīcii, descendants of the (*Patrum*) senators.

Pātrīmōnium, property left (à *patre*) by a father; hence, property arising from any quarter. So *Matrimonium*. And *Parsimonia*, *Sauctimonia*.

Pātrīmus, one whose father is alive. So *Matrimus*.

Pātrius, belonging to (*patrem*) a father or (*patres*) one's fathers, paternal, hereditary.

Pātro, I effect, perform. Fr. πράττω, transp. πάτρω, πάτρω.

Pātro, liberis do operam. A *pater*, *patris*. Id est, *pater* fio. ¶ Nisi translatum est a generali sensu τοῦ *patro* ad τὸ πράττειν τὰ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης.

Pātrōcinor, I protect, defend. Fr. *pater*, *patris*, like *Sermocinor*. *Patrem* ago. See *Patronus*. Festus: "*Patrocinia* appellari cœpta sunt, cùm plebs distributa est inter *Patres*, ut eorum opibus tuta esset." ¶ Or for *patronocinor* fr. *patronus*.

Pātrōnus, a protector, patron; an advocate in causes. Qui *patrem* agit erga alterum. So *Matrona*.

Pātruēlis, the son or daughter (*patruī*) of an uncle.

Pātruus, an uncle (ex parte *patris*) on the father's side, or the brother (*patris*) of a father. Others say, because he is in the place of a father, when the father is dead. Also, a severe reprover, like a morose uncle.

Pātulcius, Janus. Fr. *pateo*. Because in the time of peace the gates of his temple were open. Something like *Hiulcus* from *Hio*.

Pātūlus, open, wide, broad, flat. Fr. *pateo*.

Pāva, a peahen. Fr. *pavo*. As *Leo*, *Lea*.

Pauci, a few. Fr. *πέπαυκα* (*παῦκα*), pf. of *παύω*, whence a word *παῦκος*. From *παύω* we have *παῦροι*, few. ¶ Or fr. *paulus*, whence *paulicus*, (as *Unus*, *Unicus*), then *paucus*. ¶ Al. from *παῦρος*, whence *pauricus*, *paucus*.

Pāveo, I fear, dread. Fr. *φαβῶ* or *φαβέω*¹ fut. 2. of *φέβω*, whence *φέβομαι*, I fear. From *φαβῶ* is *φάψ*, *φαβὸς*, a dove, as *Τρήρων* from *Τρέω*. ¶ Al. from *pavio*, as *Jaceo* from *Jacio*. That is, *pavior* cor metu. Or from *pavor*, and this from *pavio* or *παίω*. Qui *pavit* cor.²

Pāvīcula, an instrument with which the floors of houses or barns were beaten to make them plain and hard. Fr. *pavio*.

Pāvīdus, fearful. Fr. *paveo*. As *Splendidus*.

Pāvīmentum, a pavement, floor. Fr. *pavio*, I ram down. *Cato*: “*De testâ aridâ pavīmentum* struito. *Ubi structum erit, pavito* fricatoque,” &c.

Pāvīo, I beat, strike. Fr. *παίω*, *païo*, *pa Vio*, as *῾Οῖς*, *oï̄s*, *oVis*.

Paulātīm, by little and little. For *pauculatīm*.

Paulisper, for a little while. Fr. *paulo* or *paulum*. As *Parum*, *Parumper*.

Paulò, a little, somewhat. For *pauculò* or *pauillò*. If *paullo*, from *pauculo*, *pauclo*, *paullo*; or *pauillo*, *paullo*.

Paulūlātīm, by little and little. Fr. *paulum*, *paululum*.

Paulus, little. For *pauculus*, or *pauillus*.

Pāvo, *ōnis*, a peacock. For *pao*, *paonis*, as *oVis* for *oï̄s*. *Pao*, *paonis*, for *tao*, *taonis*, fr. *ταῶν*, *ταῶνος*. So we have both *Τέτορες* and *Πέτορες*, four. Compare also *Spatium*, *Spolium*. ¶ “*Ericus* derives it from *ὀπάων*, an attendant. As being the attendant of *Juno*, *avis Junonia*. Anglo-Sax. *pawa*.” *W*.

Pāvōr, fear. See *Paveo*.

Pauper, poor. Fr. *paveo*, as *πτωχὸς* from *πίπτωσσω*, *πέπτωχα*, which is explained by *Valckenaër* “*METU contractus cado*.” Hence *paviber*, (as from *Facio* is *Faciber*, *Faber*: from *Salus* is *Saluber*), whence *pauber*, (as *aViceps*, *aUceps*), for softness *pauper*.

Paupertas, poverty. Fr. *pauper*.

Pausa, a pause, stop. *Παῦσις*.

Pausārius, an officer in a ship who directed the rowers when to stop. Fr. *pausa*.

Pausea, *Pausia*: See *Appendix*.

Pauso, I pause. Fr. *pausa*, or *παύω*, *παύσω*.

Pausus, a God of peace. Qui vult bellum *pausare*.

Pauxillus, very little indeed. Fr. *paucus*, whence *paucissimus*, *paucissimus*, *pauimus*, (as *Magnissimus*, *Maximus*); hence

¹ Others refer to *φοβέω*, which is more remote.

² Al. from a word *παέω* same as *παίω*.

*pauximulus, pauximlus, pauxillus.*¹

Pax, p̄acis, peace. Fr. *pago, paxi.* Either from joining together parties, or from making a treaty or compact. See *Paciscor* and *Pactum*. Marcell. Comes Indict.: "*Pax cum Parthis depacta est.*" ¶ Al. from *pacio*, whence *paciscor*.

Pax! hush, peace! Πάξ. ¶ Al. from *pax*, peace. Sit *pax*.

Paxillus, a small stake. Fr. *pago, paxi*, whence *paxulus, paxillus*. From being driven into the ground. So *Vexi, Vexillum*.

Pecco, I do wrong or amiss, err, sin. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *pæcan.*" Quayle: "From Celt. *peakym* or *peccym.*"² ¶ Or from *pecus*, whence *pecuco*, (like, *Fodio, Fodico*), *pecco*. Or fr. *pecus, pecudis*, whence *pecudico, pecco*. By a metaphor from sheep, or other cattle. Isaiah: "All we like sheep have gone astray."

Pecten, a comb. Fr. *pecto*. Hence, from likeness in form, the slay of a weaver's room; a rake; a harrow. So it is applied to things which are interwoven together, like the teeth of a comb in the hair. As the mazes of a dance, and the veins

in wood. Also, the quill with which they played on a stringed instrument. "Instrumentum ad fides *pectendas* seu *pulsandas*," says Forcellini. Rightly, if *pecto* can be employed in the sense given to it by Plautus: "Leno pugnibus *pectitur.*" *Pecten* was also a scallop or similar shellfish, from their indentations resembling the teeth of a comb. It is also used for Lat. *pubes*, like the Greek κτεῖς, κτενός.

Pectino, I comb. Fr. *pecten, pectinis*.

Pecto, I comb, dress the hair; I card, hoe. Also, I thump, give one a dressing. Fr. πεκτέω, πεκτώ, I card or comb.

Pectōrāle, a breast-plate. Fr. *pectus, oris*.

Pectus, the breast. Fr. πηκτός, compact, firm. So στέρνον is στέρνον, firm. And στῆθος is fr. ἐστήθην a. 1. p. of στάω, I make to stand firm, I make firm.

Pēcu, the same as *pecus*.

Pēcūliāris, pertaining to the (*peculium*) private property of a son or slave; private, personal, peculiar, especial.

Pēcūliātus, *cujus αἰδοῖα* (quæ sunt *peculium* *cujusque* et *privata* *possessio*) bene sunt instructa.

Pēcūlium, the stock which a son with the consent of his father, or a slave with that of his master, had of his own; private property, money put by in any way. For this stock consisted in (*pecu*) cattle. Varro: "Non solum adimis domino *pecus*, sed etiam servis *peculium*, quibus

¹ Al. from *paucus, pauculus, paucillus*. But why X for C?

² "This verb *peukym* or *peccym* may be deemed of recent introduction from the Latin. But it appears in every dialect of the Celtic; and it is improbable that the same corruptions should take place in all." Quayle in the *Classical Journal*, Vol 3, p. 122.

domini dant ut pascant." Hence, says Forcellini, we perceive that the *peculium* of servants was first and properly a quantity of CATTLE given them by their masters.

Pēcūlor, I rob or embezzle the public goods or money. For *depeculor*, as *Populor* for *Depopulor*, *Molior* for *Demolior*. That is, *de pecu publico aliquid subripio*. Among the ancients cattle was the chief property.

Pēcūnia, money. Fr. *pecu*. For the first coin at Rome was stamped with the figure of cattle. ¶ Al. as being given in exchange for cattle which was the principal commodity. In the *Iliad* Glaucus exchanges his golden armour, worth one hundred head of oxen, with Diomedes for his brazen armour, worth only nine, *ἐκατόμβοια ἐννεαβολων*. ¶ Al. as being first made of the hide of cattle. Seneca: "Qui aureos debet, et qui CORIUM formâ publicâ PERCUSSUM, quale apud Lacedæmonios fuit, quod usum numeratæ pecuniæ præstat."

Pēcus, *pēcōris*, cattle. Supposed to have been properly said of sheep. Ovid: "LANIGERUMQUE *pecus* ruricolæque boves." Fr. *πέκος*, a fleece. As bearing it. ¶ Or fr. *πέκω*, to shear. ¶ Becman: "From Hebr. *bakar*, *pecus*, armentum, bos." *Pecoris* gives reason to suppose that *pecor* once existed. ¶ The Northern *feho* and *fio*¹

is cattle. C might be inserted, as in *Σπέος*, *SpeCus*. ¶ Or *pecus* is connected with *πάω*, to feed; and *πῶϋ*, a herd.

Pēcus, *pēcūdis*, a beast, animal. Properly, a sheep. Then, any cattle. See above.

Pędāmentum, a stake fixed to support vines. Fr. *pedo*. As *Fundo*, *Fundamentum*.

Pędānei *Judices*, judges who took cognizance of minor offences. As sitting (*ad pedes*) at the feet of the *Prætor* in the *subsellia*. ¶ Al. as not riding in their carriages like the chief magistrates, but going on FOOT.

Pędārīi. Adam: "Those senators who only voted, but did not speak; or who had the right of voting only, not of speaking, were called *pedarii*; because they signified their opinion (*pedibus*) by their feet and not by their tongues. Or, according to others, because, not having borne a curule magistracy, they went to the Senate on foot."

Pędātūra, a measuring (*pedibus*) by feet, and the space measured.

Pędātu tertio, at the third onset. That is, *accessu pedis*.

Pēdes, a foot-soldier. Fr. *pes*, *pedis*.

Pędētentim, step by step, gradually. From *pede tento*, to try with the foot. As said of persons feeling their way with their foot before they venture on. Cato: "Eam viam *pedetentim tentabam*." Cicero: "Timidè et *pedetentim*."

¹ Wachter in *Vieh*.

Pēdica, a fetter. Fr. *pes*, *pedis*. As *Manus*, *Manica*.

Pēdicūlus, a little foot. Fr. *pes*, *pedis*. Also, the footstalk or pedicle of a flower or leaf. Also, a louse. "So named from its many small feet." Tt. Somewhat as a shrimp is called in Greek *καρίς* from its large (*κάρα*) head. *Pes*, *pedis* is used in the same sense.

Pēdissequus, a footman, lacquey. Qui *pedem sequitur*.

Pēditātus, infantry. Fr. *pedes*, *peditis*.

Pēdo, *as*, I prop up vines with stakes. "*Pede statumino*." V. ¶ Or from *πεδάω*, *πεδῶ*, I bind, hold. ¶ Al. from *ἐμπεδῶ*, *ἐμπεδῶ*, I make firm.

Pēdo, *is*, I break wind. Fr. *βδέω*, transp. *βέδω*. ¶ Or fr. *πέρδω*, *πέδδω*.

Pēdo, *ōnis*, splay-footed. Fr. *pes*, *pedis*. Like *Capito*, *Naso*.

Pēdum, a shepherd's crook. "As supporting (*pedes*) the feet of the shepherd." V. Or from its performing the office (*pedis*) of a foot. ¶ "A crooked stick, by which (*pedes*) the feet of sheep are restrained," says Taubman.

Pēgāsus, Pegasus. Πήγασος.

Pēgma, a wooden frame or machine for books, &c. Specially a wooden machine consisting of stories, which were raised and depressed in appearance spontaneously. Πήγμα.

Pējero, I forswear, perjure myself. For *perjero*, and this for *perjuro*, like *Dejero*. *Per*

seems to signify through, so as to pass through a boundary and step beyond it. And *pejero*, I act so as to go beyond my oath. So *Perfidus* is one who goes beyond his good faith. Or *per* is lightly, loosely, heedlessly, as in *Perfunctoriè*.

Pējor, worse. Fr. *pessum*, whence *pessimus*, and comparative *pessior*, *pezior*, *pejor*, somewhat as from *Magior* is *Major*. ¶ Al. from *πέζα*, the extremity of anything. That is, lower, inferior.

Pēlāgius, belonging to the sea. Πέλαγιος.

Pēlāgus, the sea. Πέλαγος.

Pēlāmis, *Pēlāmys*, a young tunny. Πηλαμης, Πηλαμύς.

Pēlēcānus, *Pēlēcānus*, a pelican. Πελεκάνος.

Pellācia, enticement. Fr. *pellax*, *ācis*.

Pellax, enticing, deceiving. For *pellicax* fr. *pellicio*. ¶ Or fr. *pello*. Livy: "Ipsum in Hispaniā juvenem nullius forma *populerat* captivā."

Pellectus, allured. Fr. *pellicio*, or rather *pellecio*.

Pellax, *pellēcis*, a concubine. Fr. *pellicio*, to entice. ¶ Al. from *παλλακίς*.

Pellīcātus, a concubinage. Fr. *pellax*, *pellicis*.

Pellīcio, I draw, allure, entice. For *perlacio*.

Pellīcūlo, I cover the mouth of a vessel (*pelliculā*) with a skin.

Pellio, a tanner. Qui *pellas* conficit.

Pellis, a skin or hide; garment made of hide; a tent made

of skins. "*Fell*, (Germ.) the natural covering of an animal. A Celtic word. Welsh *pil*, Goth. *fill*, Anglo-Sax. *fell*, Lat. *pellis*. From Goth. *filhan*, to hide or cover in any manner. So Iceland. *fela* is to hide. The Celtic *pil* signifies not only the stripped skin or hide of a beast, but the bark which covers trees as hides cover the bones and flesh of animals. In this sense the Welsh still use *fil*; and the Greeks so used *φελλός*." W. From Pollux Donnegan cites *πέλλα*, a skin, leather.

Pello, I drive, drive away. Also, I drive at, strike, as in Terence: "Tune has *pepulistis* fores?" And so, I strike the mind, affect, touch it. Perhaps the sense of striking is the primary one; and so *pello* may be from *βέλλω*, I strike; a verb which is seen to have existed by *βέλος*, which cannot be formed from *βάλλω*, but from *βέλλω*, *βελῶ*. So *βολή*, *βολίς*, *βολέω*, &c. are from *βέβολα* pf. mid. of *βέλλω*, not of *βάλλω*. ¶ Or from *πέλλω*, which seems to have existed formerly. From the pf. pass. *πέπελται* seems to be *καταπέλτης*, a catapult; which Donnegan erroneously traces to *πάλλω*, as *βέλος* to *βάλλω*. So from *πέλλω*, *πελῶ* or *πελέω*, seems to have been formed *πλέω*, fut. *πλήσω*, whence *πλήσσω*, I strike. ¶ Some trace *pello* to *πάλλω*, I shake, and hence, like *Percutio*, I strike. Rather, to *πέλλω*; from whose pf. pass. *πέπελται* seems to be

Etym.

πέλτη, a small shield. Homer has *σακίεσπαλος*, a shaker or brandisher of a shield. And *σάκος* itself is from *σάω*, *σέσασα*, to shake. ¶ Al. from *ἀπέλλω*, I exclude, shut out. A dropt, as in Rura from *Ἄρουρα*.

Pellōnia, a Goddess powerful in repelling an enemy. Fr. *pello*.

Pellūceo, I shine through. For *perluceo*.

Pēlōris, a shell-fish. *Πελωρίς*.

Pelta, a small buckler. *Πέλτη*.

Pelvis, a vessel for washing things. Fr. *πέλυς*, a bowl; whence *πέλυς*, (as in *Sylva*, *Arvum*), *pelvis*. ¶ Or for *peluis*, (as *solUo*, *solVo*), *peluis* fr. *pelluo* i. e. *perluo* (like *Pelluceo*), to bathe thoroughly. ¶ Al. from *pedeluis*, as properly washing the feet; whence *pedelvis*, *pelvis*.

Pēnārius, a pantry, larder. Ad *penum* pertinens.

Pēnātes, household Gods. As presiding over the (*penus*) provisions and stores of a house. As *Magnus*, *Magnates*. ¶ Or fr. *penes*, within. As inhabiting and being worshipped in the inner part of the house. See *Penes*.

Pendeo: See Appendix.

Pendo, I weigh. That is, I suspend in a balance. From *pendeo*. *Pendere* facio. As from *Fugio* is *Fugo*, *fugere* facio. Hence, I weigh in my mind, I estimate, esteem, value. Also, I pay: because money was anciently weighed, not counted out. So *pendo* *pœnas* is to pay a penalty, to be punished or fined.

Pēnes, in the power of, in the hands or possession of. From Hebr. *penim*, within, says Becman, and adds: "Quod *penes* te est, non est extra, aut externum; sed intus, ut quasi possideas, aut firmè teneas." Terence: "Isthæc jam *penes* vos psalteria est? Ellam INTUS." From *penes* is *penitus*, inward; and *penetro*.¹ ¶ See *Penus*.

Pēnētrāle, the interior of a place. Fr. *penetralis*.

Pēnētrālis, interior. From *penetro*, i. e. *penitus* intro.

Pēnētro, I go within or into, pierce or penetrate. For *penitro* from *penitus*. Eo *penitus*. ¶ Al. from *penes*, within.

Pēnēcillum, a painter's brush; a plasterer's brush. A rubber, wiper. Also, a roll of tent put into wounds. From *Peniculus*.

Pēnēcūlus, a little tail. Fr. *penis*. It was said of the hairy or shaggy tail of certain animals, as of oxen, horses, and foxes; and was used for brushing or rubbing off dirt, and applied to other things besides tails. A brush, rubber, wiper made of sponge, &c., a dish-clout. A painter's brush or pencil.

Pēnis, virile membrum. A πέος,¹ unde *peīs*, *penis*, ut πλέος, pleūs, pleNus; λείος, leīs, leNis. Dicitur et de caudâ animalium. Quia æque pendet ac *penis*. Sed alii priorem sensum a posteriori ducunt. Et referunt *penis* pro caudâ ad *pendeo*, quia *dependet*. Pro *pendis* ergo.

Sed quò D evasit? Wachter memorat Belg. *pees*, nervus.

Pēnūtus, inward. Fr. *penes*, which see. So *Funditus*, Cœlitus.

Pēnūtus, inwardly, to the interior or inmost parts, to the very bottom, entirely, wholly. Fr. *penes*.

Penna, a feather, wing. An arrow, to which feathers are put at one end. Fr. πτεννή, Æol. of πτεινή, πτεινή, winged. Hence *ptenna*, for softness *penna*.

Pensè, same as *Impensè*.

Pensilis, hanging. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*.

Pensio, a payment; a stated payment, rate, pension. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*.

Pensito, same as *penso*. As *Musso*, *Mussito*.

Penso, I weigh. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*. Also, I weigh one thing against another, I counterbalance, requite, recompense, make good. Also, I pay. Also, I abridge. See *Compendium*.

Pensum, a small portion of wool or flax (*pensum*) weighed out to female slaves to be dressed or spun. Hence any piece of work, task, office.

Pensus, weighed, valued, esteemed. Fr. *pendo*, *pendsum*, *pensum*.

Pentāmēter, having five measures or feet. Πεντάμετρος.

Pentāteuchus, *Pentēcostē*: Greek words.

Pentēris, a ship of five banks of oars. Πεντήρης.

Pēnūria, *Panūria*, want, need. Fr. πείνα, famine. ¶ Al. from πένης, poor. But E is

¹ Al. from πέλας.

² Al. à βινέω, βινῶ.

short. Πένης and πείνα are words of near alliance.¹

Pēnus, Pěnum, Pěnu, provisions, stores, victuals. Pickled provisions. And some of the ancients thought that even frankincense and tapers, wood and coals, were a part of the *penus* of a family. Butler says: "*Penes* is from *penus*, the storehouse; and signifies the absolute possession and power of a thing, as if it were laid up at our disposal." Rather, *penus* is from *penes*; and means those provisions which are in our possession and at our disposal, quæ *penes* nos sunt. Or, if *penes* (See *Penes* and *Penitus*) means "within," *penus* may mean the provisions which are laid up within, in intimis locis domûs seposita. ¶ Al. for *phenus* fr. ἄφενος, φένος, income, produce.

Pěplus, a woollen embroidered robe, which on solemn occasions was put on the statues of Minerva. Any magnificent robe. Πέπλος.

Pěpo, a pompion or pumkin. Πέπων.

Per, through. Fr. περάω, περῶ, to pass through; whence πέρα is quite through, and over or beyond. ¶ Al. for *par* from παρά, as παρά πάντα τὸν χρόνον, in the course of, during, through.²

Per —, very. As in *Perabsurdus*. From περι, as in

περικαλλής. Or from περ. "Περ, much, very. Formed from περι, same sense as περισσῶς." Dn. ¶ Al. from *per*, through, whence thoroughly or thoroughly.

Pěra, a wallet. Πήρα.

Pěrago, I drive through. Ovid: "*Peragit* freta cœrula remo." I pass through in relation, I relate. I pass time. *Peragere* causas, is to plead: properly, I go through them. Also, I go through, accomplish, complete. Also, I settle, dispatch, kill. "*Peragere* reum, deferre inter reos, accusare, et omnia *peragere* quæ ad eum damnandum pertinent." F. *Perago* may mean here, vehementer ago seu agito. Or ago, agito, *per* judicium.

Pěragro, I wander over, traverse. *Per agros* circumeo.

Pěratim ductare. "Argentum quod in *perâ* est, alicui cautè et fraudulenter surripere." F.

Perbito, I go through. See Beto. Also, I perish, like Pereo.

Perca, a perch. Πέρκη.

Percello, I forcibly drive on, thrust, or strike. I strike or beat down, overthrow. I strike with astonishment, amaze. I drive a person to do a thing, impel, excite. See Cello.

Percipio, I perceive, understand, feel. That is, (*capio*) I take with my mind or senses.

Percontor, I enquire, investigate. See Contor.

Perculsus, participle of *percello*, *perculi*.

Percussus, struck. For *perquassus*, *perquassus*.

¹ Al. from σπανία, want, lack; transp. σπαίνα, whence *pana*, as Σφάλλω, Fallo.

² Al. from περι, which has nothing to do with *per*. Jamieson refers to Iceland. *fyrr*, anciently *fyre*; and Su. Goth. *foer*.

Percütio, I beat, strike. From *perquatio*. The sense of beating is frequently perceived in that of shaking. As in "Sonitu quatit ungula campum." Forcellini explains *quatio*, "agito, pulso."

Perdägātus, searched thoroughly. Falsely formed, as it seems, on the model of *Indagatus*.

Perdix, a partridge. Πέρδιξ.

Perdo, I ruin, destroy. I lose, i. e. throw away in vain and so destroy: "jacturam facio." Fr. πέρθω, whence *perdo*, as we say murder and murder. ¶ Or from *per* and *do*. This seems established by *perduis*, *perduint* from *duo* the same as *do*. Jones: "I put through, i. e. put a nail through: this being the ancient form of cancelling a deed. Hence, in general, to destroy." Or in reference to waxen tablets: I put my stylus through a word, erase. ¶ Al. from *per* negative, as in *Pereo*. So that *perdo* is the opposite of *do*, I place. That is, I remove out of its place, take away.

Perduellis, a determined enemy. Fr. *duellum*, i. e. bellum. *Perduellio*, the crime of one who commits anything hostile against the king or the state.¹

Perduim, for *perdam*. From *duo*, δῶω, δῶ. Perhaps rather,

for *perduerim*. From *duo*, *dui*.

Pĕrĕgre, abroad, from abroad. *Pĕrĕgri*, abroad. That is, *per agros*, over the fields. In opposition to being in the house. Plautus: "*Peregrique, et domi*." See *Peragro*.

Pĕrĕgrĭnor, I go or live abroad. Fr. *peregrinus*.

Pĕrĕgrĭnus, coming from abroad, foreigner, stranger. Fr. *peregre*. Hence, raw, unexperienced. Properly, in the customs and manners of the city the stranger comes to.

Pĕremne, a kind of augury, which took place when the magistrates passed (*per amnem*) through a river or fountain after consulting the augurs.

Pĕrendie, the day after tomorrow. For *peremdie*. "Quasi *peremtā die*," says Charisius. That is, the day after a whole day has passed.

Pĕrenna. "Dea cui sacrificia fiebant ut *annare et perennare* prosperè liceret," says Macrobius. Or a Goddess to whom the Romans prayed that (*perennaret*) she would make their prosperity lasting.

Pĕrennis, unfading. For *perennis*. Durans *per annos*.

Pĕreo, I perish, die. That is, in totum eo, I go totally away, disappear. Or, *eo* in pessimam rem. ¶ Al. from φθέρω, φθείρω, I destroy: taken in a neuter sense.

Perfectus, completely and exquisitely done, or who does so. Perfect. Fr. *perficio*, I do thoroughly.

¹ "Sed illo ævo videtur quodvis facinus, capitali pœnâ dignum, *perduellionis* lege comprehensum fuisse. Alioquin Horatius eâ lege reus agi non potuisset." Crevier ad Liv. I, 26.

Perfidus, faithless, perfidious. See Pejuro.

Perfrico frontem, I cast off shame. "We say in Yorkshire, To rub one's face over with a brass candlestick." So Bailey, the able Editor of Forcellini, who gives this explanation: "Nam, cum in pudore sanguis in os diffundatur, qui erubescere nolunt, hi solent faciem manu *perfricare* ad ruborem illum detergendum, et sanguinem ad interiora repellendum."

Perfrictio, a violent shivering. Fr. *perfrigeo*, *perfrigtum*, *perfrictum*.

Perfunctōriè, carelessly, slightly. Fr. *fungor*, *functum*. *Per* seems to mean here the same as περι in περιδέν and περιορᾶν, to overlook. ¶ "Cum quid non serio accuratur, sed ut officio *perfuncti* videamur, et quantum satis sit aut ad reprehensionem vitandam aut ad veniam emerendam." F.

Perfusōrius, superficial. Fr. *fundo*, *fusum*. That is, lightly sprinkled. See *Perfunctōriè*. Also, dark, obscure. For *per-fundo* is to sprinkle over and so to cover or daub.

Pergāmēna charta, parchment. Adam: "The exportation of paper being prohibited by one of the Ptolemies out of envy against Eumenes, king of Pergamus, who endeavoured to rival him in the magnificence of his library, the use of parchment or the art of preparing skins for writing was discovered at Pergamus, hence called *pergamena*." In Suidas we have περιγραμναί.

Pergo, I go right on, advance, go on. For *perrego*, whence *perregsi*, *perrexi*. That is, *per-rigo* me. Forcellini explains *regō*, "to keep straight or from going wrong."

Pergracor, I carouse like (*Graci*) the Greeks. See *Græcor*.

Pergūla, a balcony, gallery. "Quia extra parietem *pergit* seu porrigitur." F. So Tego, Tegula. Or for *porgula* (as dEntes for dOntes, Ervum for Orvum,) for *porrigula*. It is explained also "cœnaculum," a garret or attic, with steps leading down to the street. Festus: "Cœnacula, ad quæ scalis ascenditur." Did these garrets project like balconies? In vineyards it is an arbour formed by a vine. "Ramorum PORRECTA dispositio in modum *pergulae*." F. It is also a hut. Ausonius: "Vilis arundineis cohibet quem *pergula* tectis." The Delphin Editor says: "Hic est tuguriolum arundinibus tectum, a similitudine *pergulae* seu vitis jugatae, Gall. treille."

Pergūlāna, an arbour-vine. "Vitis quam nuper sibi cognitam esse ait Columella. Ita fortasse dicta quod in modum *pergulae* ejus palmites disponebantur." F.

Pērhibeo, I hold forth. Fr. *habeo*.

Pērīclitor, I hazard, try. Fr. *periculum*.

Pērīcūlum, *Pērīclum*, a trial, risk, hazard, danger. Fr. *perior*, whence *experior*. So *Tereo*, *Terriculum*.

Pĕrimo, I take thoroughly away; I take out of the way, kill. Fr. *emo*, I take.

Pĕrinde, in a like or equal degree. When Pliny says, "Utilissimum munus, sed non *perinde* populare," *inde* is, on that account, in consequence, in the manner you would expect from it, "pro eo quod ex eâ re suspiceris." And *per* increases the force of the dissimilarity: Very useful, but not at all so popular in consequence as you would expect. Terence: "Hæc *perinde* sunt ut illius animus qui ea possidet." Hill well observes: "*Inde* has an immediate reference to the supposed origin of the latter from the former quality. And *per* to the thorough resemblance between them." *Inde* seems fuller expressed in *proinde*.

Pĕriōcha, a summary. Περιοχή.

Pĕriōdus, a period. Περίοδος.

Pĕrior: See *Experior*.

Pĕripatētici, the Peripatetics.

Περιπατητικοί.

Pĕriĕtasmāta, hangings or arras. Περιπέτασματα.

Pĕriphrāsis, circumlocution.

Περίφρασις.

Pĕriscĕlis, *īdis*, a garter. Περισκέλις.

Pĕristrōma, arras. Περίστρωμα.

Pĕristŭlium, *Pĕristŭlum*, a cloister. Περιστύλιον.

Pĕrītus, experienced, expert. Fr. *perior*. See *Experior*.

Perjūrus, forsworn. See *Pejero*.

Permitto, I grant, allow, in-

trust, yield. In composition *mitto* has often the sense of giving. Indeed we may frequently perceive this meaning in the simple. "*Mittere corpus sepulchro*" is to give, consign, commit to the tomb. So Virgil uses the compound: "*Rogum permittere flammæ.*" So from *έω*, I send, is *έάω*, I permit.

Perna, the ham, shoulder, or leg of a pig. A gammon of bacon. Πέρνα. It means also the heel, and is then from πτέρνα. T dropped, as in *Penna* for *Ptenna*.

Pernīcies, destruction. From *per* and *neco* or *necis*.

Pernīcīōsus, destructive. Fr. *pernicies*.

Pernio, a chilblain on the heel. Fr. *perna*, a heel.

Pernix, *pernīcis*, speedy, fleet. Fr. *pernixus*, fr. *pernitor*, I tend forwards vigorously. "Qui multo *nisu* se movet." F.

Pĕro: See *Appendix*.

Perorīga, *Prorīga*, ———

Pĕrōro, I speak, harangue. See *Oro*. Here *per* is very. Also, I wind up a speech, conclude. Properly, I sum up the heads of my preceding discourse; I harangue and go (*per*) over the most important particulars.

Pĕrōsus, hating greatly. Fr. *odi*, *osum*. *Osus* is here dependent.

Perpendīcŭlum, a plumb-line or level. Fr. *perpendo*. "Quo rectitudo aut obliquitas operis *perpenditur* et examinatur, plumbo a filo pendente." F.

Perpĕram, rashly, inconsiderate.

rately, unsteadily; and so amiss, wrongly. Gloss. Philoxen.: "*Perperus*, πέρπερος, προπετής. *Perperam*, ἐναμάρτως, προπετώσ. *Perperam* ago, περπερεύομαι, προπετεύομαι." Suidas: "Περπερεύεσθαι· προπετεῖν." Schleusner thinks this sense agrees better than others with 1 Cor. 13, 4: Ἡ ἀγάπη οὐ περπερεύεται, "non præcipitanter agere solet, ne aliis noceat." We may translate it "vana effutit, loquitur temere," speaks unadvisedly and without thought. Polybius: στῶμυλος καὶ λάλος καὶ πέρπερος. Schleusner says that περπερεύομαι and πέρπερος were formed from the Latin. *Perperus* was used by Accius. And, though I have not found so early a use of the word in a Greek writer, yet it is improbable that such a word as *perperus* could have been introduced into the Greek from the Latin. Technical words, such as σπεκουλατώρ, κῆνσος, σουδάριον, are of a very different character. Salmasius thinks the word was peculiar to the Cilicians.

Perpes, *perpētis*, uninterrupted, continual. Hence Nocte *perpeti* is, the whole night without any interruption. Taken from the flight of birds who (*petunt*) make for places and stop not till (*pertingunt*) they reach them. Cicero: "Grues loca calidiora *petentes*" &c. Or from men pursuing any object and pursuing it without intermission till they obtain it. Compare Præpes. ¶ Al. from πέτω or πέτομαι, to fly. ¶ Al. from *pes*, *pedis*. As said of those

who linger not while on foot. So *perpētis* would be put for *perpedis*.

Perpētīm, continually. Fr. *perpes*, *perpētis*.

Perpētro, I achieve. Fr. *patro*.

Perpētuous, continual. Fr. *perpes*, *perpētis*. As *Perspicuus*.

Perplexus, ambiguous. That is, twisted, involved, intricate.

Perquam, very. Cicero: "*Perquam* breviter perstrinxi." That is, tam *perbrevis* quam maximè.

Persēphōnē, Proserpine. Περσεφόνη.

Persēvēro, I persevere. "Cum constantiâ animi et quâdam quasi *severitate* persto." F.

Persīca, a peach-tree. Περσική μηλέα.

Persollāta, *Persollāta*: See Appendix.

Persōna, a mask used by players, representing the human face. Hence an image or figure in chalk, &c. And, as players used these *personæ* to represent particular characters, hence *persona* is applied to playing a part or supporting a character, and means a character, part, office so supported. And, because the *persona* represented the face and character of some particular individual, hence it meant also a person, individual. Fr. *persōno*. Because the voice of the actor passed through the aperture in the mask which corresponded with the mouth, so that the actor spoke through it. We should have expected *persōna*. "Im-

merito," says Burgess on the other hand, "viris doctis displicuisse putem mutatam quantitatem. Namque in derivatis, suis etiam, non semper quantitatem observant Latini." ¶ Al. for *perzona* fr. *περιζωνύω*, I gird round; or a word *περιζώνη*, a girdle which goes round. Hence *perizona*, *perzona*.

Personata: See *Persolata*.

Perspicax, acute. Qui *perspicit*.

Perspicuus, clear, evident. Fr. *perspicio*. So Muto, Mutuus.

Persulto, I leap about, bound. For *persalto*.

Pertica, a long staff, pole. For *pertiga* (as *saCer* for *saGer*) fr. *pertigo*, *pertingo*, to reach to. As from *Frago*, *Frango*, is *Fragilis*. Or from *pertigi*. *Pertica* seems properly to be a long pole for reaching to objects. Ulpian: "*Perticæ* quibus araneæ deterguntur." Here the *pertica* was used for reaching to spiders and removing them.

Pertinax, very tenacious, obstinate, persevering. Fr. *per* and *tenax*.

Perversus, turned very much the wrong way, distorted, awkward, froward, perverse. Fr. *perverto*.

Pervicax, obstinate, stubborn. Fr. *pervico*, *pervinco*, as from *Frago*, *Frango*, is *Fragilis*. One who will go on till he conquers. Ad *vincendum* perseverans.

Pervius, easy to be passed. *Per quem est via*.

Pes, *pēdis*, a foot. From the Æolic *πῆς*, *πεδός*, whence *πέδη*,

πέδιλον, *πέδον*. Wachter refers to Celt. *pedd*. Also, a foot in verse, because a verse goes on so many feet. Also, the measure of a foot. Also, like Gr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, the halser in a ship. Also, a louse. See *Pediculus*.

Pessimus, worst. Properly, lowest in degree or kind. Fr. *pessum*, down, down to the bottom. The Latins say *Pessum* eo, to go to destruction. And *Pessumdo* is to destroy.

Pessulus, the bar or bolt of a door. Fr. *πάσσαλος*, whence *passulus*, (as *κραίπαλη*, *crapula*), *pessulus*. ¶ Or suppose that, as *πάσσαλος* is from *πάσσω*, so *πήσσαλος* was formed from *πήσσω*.

Pessum, down, down to the bottom. Lucretius: "Multæ per mare *pessum* Subsedere suis pariter cum civibus urbes." Whence, if a state is said "*ire pessum*," it is meant that such a state is going to the bottom, or going to be ruined. *Pessum* is for *pedessum*, fr. *pedes versum*. In a direction towards the feet. ¶ Al. from *βυσσόν*, depth, whence *bessum* and *pessum*. Y into E, as *στυ-ετιῶ*, *στυτιῶ*, *sEntio*. Or fr. *βᾶσσον*, deeper. ¶ Al. from *pendo*, *pensum*, *pessum*, as *Pando*, *Pansum*, *Passum*. From the notion of bodies weighing and sinking by their weight. Compare *Pondus* from *Pendo*.

Pessum, *Pessus*, a pessary. *Πέσσος*.

Pessumdo, *Pessundo*, I give or send (*pessum*) to the bottom, I ruin, destroy.

Pestilens, pestilent. Fr. *pestis*. Like *Opulens*.

Pestis, a ruin or destruction by plague, fire, &c. For *perestis* fr. *peredo*, I eat away, consume; supine *peresum* and *perestum*. For *edo* makes *esum* and *estum*, whence *estrix*. ¶ Al. from *πέπησται* pp. of *πάω*, whence (from *πέπημαι*) was *πήμα*, detriment.¹

Pētālium, an ointment made from the leaves of nard. *Πετάλιον*.

Pētāmīnārius, a tumbler or juggler. Fr. *πετάμενος*, flying.

Pētāsō, a gammon of bacon. *Πετασών*.

Pētāsus, a covering for the head like a broad-brimmed hat to keep off the heat of the sun. *Πέτασος*.

Pētaurista, one who darted his body from the *petaurum*. *Πεταυριστής*.

Pētaurum, a machine used in the spectacles from which men were raised to a great height, and then seemed to fly to the ground. *Πέταυρον*.

Pētīgo, same as *Impetigo*.

Petiōlus, a little foot; the stalk of fruits. Fr. *pediulus* fr. *pes*, *pedis*.

Pēto, I desire, beg, request, covet, seek for. I desire to reach, make for, go towards. I desire to reach in fencing, I aim at, thrust at, seek. Fr. *ποθέω*, *ποθῶ*, whence *petho*, (as *γΟνυ*, *gEnu*), and *peto*, as *λαθέω*, *lateo*; *πυθέω*, *puTeo*. ¶ The

Latin *beto* was to go, which might be changed to *peto*. Or *peto* might be even from *πάω* or *πέω*, to press, to press on. For *βάω*, *βαίνω*, is properly to press on, as *βάσις*, a base, is from *βάω*, *βάσω*, to press down. ¶ Al. from *ἀπαιτῶ* or *ἐπαιτῶ*, I beg. Dropping A, as in *Rura* from *Ἄρουρα*; or E, as in *Ruber*, *Rufus*. But then E should be long. ¶ Al. from *πεδάω*, *πεδῶ*, I bind, and so compel, bid, &c. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *biddan*, to bid." The Germ. *beten* and *bitten*, and Dutch *pittan* are also mentioned by Wachter: who mentions also Germ. *bieten*, *porrigere*.

Pētōritum, *Pētorritum*, a Gallic carriage or waggon. From its four wheels. "By the Welsh and Armorics, the guards of the ancient Gallic and British language, four is to this day expressed by *pedwar* or *petour*. Hence *petorritum*." W. The Æolic *πέτορες*, four, bears a strong resemblance. But it seems likely that *ritum* is from the Celtic. For Irish *rit*, *rhotha*, Welsh *rhod*, Germ. *rad*, Armoric *rat*, mean a wheel.²

Pētra, a rock, stone. *Πέτρα*.

Petro, a ram. Fr. *petra*. From the hardness and roughness of its flesh.

Pētūlans, freakish, skittish, saucy, wanton, lustful. Fr. *peto*. "Qui quoslibet sine discrimine *petit* et *laccessit*." F. Said properly of rams butting. See *Petulus*.

¹ Al. for *pastis* from *pasco*, *pastum*.
¶ Al. from *πεσῶ*, to fall.

Etym.

² Wachter in *Rad.*

Pētulus, apt (*petere*) to butt or strike, frisking, wanton. Fr. *petulus*, then *petulicus*, (as *Populus*, *Populicus*,) *petulcus*. So *Hiulcus*.

Pexātus, clothed (*pexā veste*) in a new garment, with the nap on and combed or dressed.

Phacāsium, a kind of shoe worn by the Greeks. Φαικάσιον.

Phænon, the planet Saturn. Φαινών.

Phæthōn, *Phaëthōn*. Φαέθων.

Phāgo, *ōnis*, a glutton. Φαγών.

Phalæcum carmen, the hendecasyllabic verse. From the inventor *Phalæcus*, say *Terentianus* and *Servius*.

Phālangæ, *Pālangæ*, rollers to put under ships to roll them forward. Hence, levers to carry or raise weights with. And large clubs. Φάλαγγαι.

Phālanx, a phalanx. Φάλαγξ.

Phālēræ, trappings for horses. Any ornaments or finery. Φάλαρα.

Phallus, ligneus penis. Φάλλος.

Phantāsia, fancy, notion, idea. Φαντασία.

Phantasma, a spectre. Φάντασμα.

Phāvētra, a quiver. Φαρέτρα.

Pharmācōpōla, a druggist. Φαρμακοπώλης.

Pharmācum, a drug. Φάρμακον.

Pharmācus, an execrable wretch. Φαρμακός.

Phāsēlus, a gally, pinnace.

Also, a kidney-bean. Both from φάσηλος.

Phāsēolus, a kidney-bean. Φασήολος.

Phāsīānus, a pheasant. Φασιανός.

Phengītes, a pellucid stone. Φεγγίτης.

Phīāla, a cup. Φιάλη.

Phīdītia, Spartan dinners. Φειδίτια.

Phīlēma, a kiss. Φίλημα.

Phīlōlōgus, a philologist. Φιλολόγος.

Phīlōsōphīa, philosophy. Φιλοσοφία.

Phīlōsōphus, a philosopher. Φιλόσοφος.

Phīltrum, a love-potion. Φίλτρον.

Phīlŷra, the linden tree. Φιλύρα.

Phīmus, a dice-box. Φιμός.

Phōca, a sea-calf. Φώκη.

Phæbas, a priestess of *Phæbus*. Φοιβάς.

Phæbē, *Diana*. Φοίβη.

Phæbus, the Sun. Φοίβος.

Phænīceus, *Pænīceus*, of a scarlet color. Φοινίκεος.

Phænīcoptērus, a bird called the phenicopter. Φοινικόπτερος.

Phænīx, a phenix, the fabulous bird. Φοῖνιξ.

Phōnascus, a teacher of elocution; the leader of a choir. Φωνασκός.

Phormio, a mat. Φορμίον.

Phosphōrus, the morning star. Φωσφόρος.

Phrāsīs, diction, style. Φράσις.

Phrēnēsis, frenzy. Φρένησις.

Phrŷgīōnes, persons who embroidered clothes with nee-

dle-work. From the Phrygians, who were skilled in it. Pliny: "Acu facere Idæi Phryges invenere." Virgil has "Phrygiam chlamydem."

Phrygius, appertaining to Cybele who was worshipped chiefly on Ida, a mountain of Phrygia.

Phu, a sound of aversion from a bad smell. From the sound. Or from Gr. ϕ .

Phy, a sound of surprise. Fr. $\phi\tilde{u}$.

Phylāca, a prison. Φυλακή.

Phylactērium, an amulet. Φυλακτήριον.

Phylarchus, the head of a tribe. Φύλαρχος.

Physēter, the whirlpool, a fish. Φυσητήρ.

Physicus, relating to natural philosophy. Φυσικός.

Physiognōmon, a physiognomist. Φυσιογνώμων.

Physiōlogia, physiology. Φυσιολογία.

Piācūlum, an expiatory sacrifice. A crime which needs expiation. Fr. *pio*. As Specto, Spectaculum.

Pica, a magpie. "Omnino," says Ainsworth, "à masc. *picus*." As Lupus, Lupa. ¶ Or from the same derivation with *picus*. ¶ Al. from *ποικίλη*, contr. *ποίκη*, various-colored.

Picāta uva, a grape which had the smell and taste (*picis*) of pitch.

Picea, the pitch tree. As shedding (*picem*) pitch.

Piceus, black (instar *picis*) like pitch.

Picris, *idis*, bitter lettuce. Πικρίς.

Pictor, a painter. Fr. *pingo*, *pingtum*, *pinctum*, *pictum*.

Pictūra, a painting. Fr. *pingo*, *pictum*.

Pīcus, a woodpecker. Fr. *πείκω*, same as *ξάινω*, to pluck wool; hence to pluck generally.

¶ Or from Germ. *picken*, *bicken*, to beat with the beak, to peck.

Or from Germ. *picken*, *bicken*, Welsh *pigo*, to pick, or pierce.

Piētas, piety, affection, &c. Fr. *pius*.

Pīger, unwilling, loth, listless, slothful. Fr. *piget*. Quem *piget*, quem dolet, cui molestum est, to whom any thing is painful, wearying, irksome, troublesome. "Piger scribendi ferre laborem" is one to whom the bearing of the labor of writing is painful, wearying, or irksome.¹

Piget, it pains, causes regret or sorrow, grieves, troubles, wearies; it is painful, unpleasant, troublesome, wearisome, irksome. For *pigret* from *πικρός*; or at once from *πικρός*, which Hesychius states to be a dialectic form of *πικρός*, bitter, pungent. That is, *pungit* me, *δακέθυμόν ἐστι*. *Piget* seems to have reference rather to regret than to irksomeness. Sallust: "Dum me civitatis morum *piget* TÆDETOQUE." It gives me regret and it wearies me. Donatus: "Pudet quod turpe est;

¹ "From Hebrew *PGD* or *PGR*, debilitari, tardari, pigrescere." V.

piget quod DOLET." ¶ Al. from *ἐπίγει*, *πέγει*, *urget*. ¶ Others refer *piget* to *piger*, and *piger* or *pigrus* to *πικρός* which Hesychius explains by *ἀργαλέος*. ¶ Haigh supposes *piger* put for *pager*, (as *slex* from *χαλιξ*,) from a word *παχυρός*, same as *παχὺς*, thick, dull. Rather from *παχὺς*, Æol. *παχύρ*.

Pigmentum, a paint, rouge. Disguise. Fr. *pigo*, *pingo*, as from *Figo*, *Fingo*, is *Figmentum*.

Pignus, a pledge, pawn; a stake, wager; a forfeit or fine paid as a pledge of future good behaviour; a pledge, proof, assurance. For *picnus* fr. *πικνός*, firm. As making a convention firm, or establishing it on a firm footing. ¶ Or fr. *pepigi* from *pango*, whence *Pactum* and *Compact*. A pledge being necessary to the agreement or compact made.

Pila, a mortar. Fr. *πιλόω*, *πιλῶ*, to condense. ¶ Or for *pisula* fr. *pisu*, *pinso*. As from *Figo*, *Fingo*, is *Figulus*.

Pila, a pillar formed of a heap of stones or bricks. Also, a mole or pier by the sea-side. Fr. *πιλόω*, *πιλῶ*, to stuff closely. ¶ Or, as *ὄλμος* signified not only the mortar, but the pestle or cylinder employed in the mortar, so *pila* acquired the sense of pillar through the same transition. ¶ Al. from Saxon *pil*,¹ moles. The Welsh *piler*, Germ. *pfeiler*, are a pillar.

Pila, a ball to play with or vote with. Anything round as a ball. Also, a ball of wool or rags, or stuffed with straw, made to represent the human head, and placed in the way of wild-beasts to irritate them. Fr. *πίλος*, wool stuffed. But the I should thus be short. Yet we have *φέρα* from *φῆρός*. Indeed Eustathius states that *πίλος* signified a ball, and quotes Suidas: *Ἡ Δάρισσα σφαιρίζουσα πῖλῶ*. Though Vossius seems to object that Suidas here states that for *σφαῖρα* the Greeks said also *πάλλα*, and that hence the Latins formed their *pila*. ¶ Or from *πόλος*, the globe; which might be transferred to a globe or globular body. Or fr. *πολέω*, *πολῶ*, to roll round. Hence *pila*, as *κονίς*, *clnis*. ¶ Al. from *pilus*. As stuffed with hair. Or, (as T is neglected in *Penna* from *Πτεννά*,) from *πίλον*, a downy feather.

Pilentum, a soft easy chariot. As covered with (*πίλος*) wool stuffed together to make it easier. Virgil: "*Pilentis* in *MOLLIBUS*." ¶ Macrobius states that formerly in the sacred processions the sacred instruments used to be placed in the *pilenta*, and adds, "*pellibus aut lanâ coactili* (quæ *πίλος* Græcè dicitur, unde *pilentis* nomen) *contegi consuevisse ne vulgo conspicerentur.*"

Pileus, a hat. Fr. *πίλος* or *πίλον*, a hat.

Pilo, I pull off (*pilum*) the hair from. Also, I begin to have hair.

Pilo, I rob, pillage. Fr. *φι-*

¹ Todd in *Pile*.

λέω, φιλῶ, I rob. As Pœnus from Φοῖνιξ. Blomfield¹ seems to wish to expunge this word from the Greek language. But it occurs in too many places and Edds. to allow us to excommunicate it.² However, if it is to be expunged, *pilo* may be put for *pelo* fr. φηλέω, φηλῶ. As πηγῶ, flgo; ῥηγμα, rIma. So πλεκῶ, plico; λεπορ, Iber. ¶ Al. from πιλέω, πιλῶ. “Quia fures STIPANT ea quæ furantur,” says Dacier.

Pīlo, (whence *Oppilo*.) I block up. Πιλόω, πιλῶ.

Pīlula, a pill. That is, a little ball. Fr. *pila*.

Pīlum, a pestle. Fr. πιλόω, πιλῶ, to beat close and thick. ¶ Or contracted from *pistillum*, somewhat as *Velum* from *Vexillum*.

Pīlum, a javelin. As being in shape like a (*pilum*) pestle. ¶ Al. from the North. Welsh *bilan* is a spear; Germ. *pfeil* is a dart. Belg. *pyl* is an arrow.³

Pīlum primum, the first company of soldiers armed with the *pilum*.

Pīlus, a hair. “Fr. πρίλον, a downy feather. For what scales are in fish, and feathers in birds, that hairs are for the most part in terrestrial animals.” V. The T dropt, as in *Penna* from Πτεννά. ¶ Or from Goth. *filhan*, to hide, cover: to which Wachter refers the Celtic *Feil*,

the hide or natural covering of animals; and the Celtic *Pil*, which, he says, means bark, as it surrounds and covers a tree. So hair covers the head, and indeed nearly all the body.

Pimplēa, a Muse. As inhabiting the mountain *Pimpla* in the neighbourhood of Olympus.

Pinarii and *Potitii*, two families chosen to preside over the sacrifices made to Hercules. Livy says of them: “Adhibitis ad ministerium dapemque Potitiis ac Pinariis, quæ tum familiæ maximè inclytæ ea loca incolebant.” The account then of Servius is fictitious: “Fertur *Potitius* dici, quodd eorum auctor epulis sacris *potitus* sit; *Pinarius*, quodd eis FAMES epularum sacrarum indicta sit. Hoc enim eis Hercules dixisse dicitur, Ὑμεῖς δὲ πεινάσετε.”

Pincerna, a cupbearer. One who (κινρᾶ ἔς τὸ πίνειν) mixes wine for drinking. ¶ Or for *picerna* (as N is added in Franco, Lingo) from ἐπικίρνης, (πικίρνης) from ἐπικινράω. *Pincerna* is a word “cadentis Latinitatis.”

Pingo, I represent by lines and colors; I color, dye, paint; I adorn, deck. Fr. φέγγω, I illuminate. Hence *phingo*, (as *τεγγω*, tIngo,) and *pingo*, as Pœnus from Φοῖνιξ. Seneca: “Stellis *pingitur* æther.” ¶ Or from πήγω, I fix, set in; whence *pigo* (as from πηγῶ is also flgo), and *pingo*, as N is added in Lingo. So *Fingo* is from Πήγω. Jones explains *pingo*,

¹ Ad Æsch. Agam. 475, Choëph. 988.

² See Ernesti ad Hom. Hymn. in Mercur. 159.

³ Wachter in Pfeil.

“ I FIX colors on anything.”

¶ Or from πίναξ, πίνακος, a tablet on which a picture has been painted, and also a picture. Hence πινακῶν, πινακῶν, I imprint on a tablet; whence *pinco*, *pingo*. ¶ Al. from εἶκω, I resemble; taken in the active sense, I make to resemble. From Φείκω, *phico*, is *phigo*, (as plaGa from πλάκα), *phingo*, (as N is added in Lingo,) and *pingo*, as Pœnus from Φοῖνιξ.

Pinguis, fat, thick. From πυκνός, thick; transp. πυνκός, *pinkis*, *pinquis* (as seKor, seQUor; linKo, linQUo), *pinguis*. Or, if the N be added, from πέτυκα, whence πυκός, thick, and the known πύκα, thickly. ¶ As from δασύς is dENSus; so from παχύς might be *penchis*, whence *penguis*, (as from λιχῶν is liNGUa), for softness *pinguis*, as from Ἐντός is Intus.¹

Pinna, a shell-fish called a naker. Πίννα.

Pinna, the pinnacle of a wall or tower. It is, says Wachter, from the Celt. *penn*, *pinn*, a summit, top. But Vossius deduces it from *pinna*, a wing; comparing the Greek πτέρον and πτερόγιον used for the wing of a building. Schleusner translates πτερόγιον τοῦ ἱεροῦ

“ fastigium seu superior pars templi.” Whence then is *pinna*, a feather, wing? From πτεινή, winged, Æol. πτεννά, whence *ptinna*, (as τεγγω, tIngo; Ἐντός, Intus,) then *pinna*, as Penna is also for Πτεννά. But Vossius thus: “ From the ancient *pinnus*, acute, which is from Hebrew PNA, angulus.” *Pinnus*, acute, is deduced by Wachter from the same Celtic word *pinn*, a summit, mentioned above. *Pinna* is also the wing of a fish, or fin. Sax. *fin*, Dutch *vin*.

Pinnācūlum, a pinnacle. Fr. *pinna*.

Pinnūcillus, a pencil. As made (e *pinnis*) of feathers.

Pinnirāpus: “ A gladiator who aimed at and tried (*rapere*) to seize (*pinnam*) the summit of the helmet of his opponent.” Forcellini. See *Pinna*. Madan explains *pinna* the crest of the helmet as being adorned with peacock’s (*pinnis*) plumes, and adds: “ The figure of a fish was on the helmet. As *pinna* also means a fin, perhaps the *pinnirapus* was called from his endeavouring to catch this in his net.”

Pinnōtēres, a fish, the guard of the *pinna* fish. Πιννοτήρης.

Pinso, I bray, bruise, beat. For *piso*, as N is added in Lingo, &c. *Piso* is even read in some copies or edd. of Varro and Pliny. It is fr. πτίσω fut. of πτίσσω or πτίω. T dropt, as in Penna from Πτεννά. Indeed Donnegan states that the original form of πτίσσω was πίσσω.

¹ Al. from πῖω, I make plump, whence πῖων, fat, and πῖμελή, fatness. As from πάω, πάγω, πέπαχα was formed παχύς; so from πῖω, might have been formed πῖγω, πέπιχα, πῖχός, whence *piNchis*, *pinguis*. But it is safer to take a word absolutely existing.

And truly, as *πίσσω* is from *πίω*, *πίσω*, to press close. So *πτόλις*; for *πόλις*.

Pīnus, a pine tree. For *pitus* fr. *πίτυς*. Or rather fr. *πίτυς*, whence *πιτυϊνός*, *πιτυγός*, and *pinus*, as Remus for Retmus. ¶ Hemsterhuis and Valckenaer supposed that there was an old word *πῖνος*, which produced *πίναξ*, a plank as made of pine wood, and *pinus*.

Pio, I appease or propitiate by sacrifices; I purge or expiate by sacrifices. Fr. *θύω*, I sacrifice; Æol. *φύω*, (as *Θήρ*, *Φήρ*,) whence *phio*, and *pio*, as Pœnus from *Φοῖνιξ*. ¶ Al. from *pius*. *Pið* colo.¹

Pīper, pepper. *Πέπερι*.

Pīpērātus, peppery, biting. Fr. *pipere*.

Pīpio, to peep or cry as a chicken. Fr. *πιπίζω*, fut. *πιπίσω*, *πιπιῶ*.

Pīpio, the young of birds, as (*pipiens*) peeping.

Pīpo, same as *Pīpio*.

Pīpūlum, a crying out or railing against any one. That is, by imitating the mournful cry of birds. Fr. *pipio*. The Latins said also *Occentare ante ostium*.

Pīrāta, a pirate. *Πειρατής*.

Pīrus, *Pýrus*, a pear-tree. Fr. *ἄπιος*, whence *apīrus*, (as *μουσάων*, *musaRum*,) and *pirus*, as *Ἄρουρα*, *Rura*. ¶ Al. from *πυρός* gen. of *πῦρ*, fire. Pears being conical like the ascent of fire. ¶ “Anglo-Sax. *per*.

Welsh *peren*. From Celt. *per*, sweet.” W. ¶ “From Syriac *peri*.” Tt.

Piscīna, a fish-pond. Fr. *piscis*. Also any pond or place for holding water. Also a bathing place. “Quoniam in *piscinis* etiam homines natabant, invaluit consuetudo ut omnes in hunc usum collectæ aquæ, sive frigidæ, sive calidæ, *piscinæ* dicantur, quamvis in his nihil *piscium* sit.” F.

Piscis, a fish. Fr. *πίω*, *πίσκω*, *πιπίσκω*, to drink. We say, He drinks like a fish. ¶ Al. from the North. “Goth. *fisk*, Anglo-Sax. *fisc*, Armor. *pesc*, Welsh *pysg*.” W.²

Pīsinnus: See Appendix.

Piso: See *Pinso*.

Piso, a mortar. Fr. *piso*, *pinso*.

Pistācium, a pistachio nut. *Πιστάκιον*.

Pistillum, a pestle to pound with. Fr. *pinso*, *pinstum*, *pistum*. Or fr. *piso*, *pistum*.

Pistor, a pounder of corn; also, a kneader of corn, a bread-maker, baker. See *Pistillum*.

Pistrilla, a hand-mill. Fr. *pistum*, whence *pistrina*, *pistrinula*, *pistrilla*. See *Pistillum*. So *Tonstrilla*.

Pistris, *Pistrix*, for *Pistis*.

Pīsum, pease. *Πίσον*.

Pīthēcium, an ape. *Πιθήκιον*.

Pīthos, *Pitheus*, a meteor in

¹ “From Chald. *pusha*, to multiply: because of their vast increase.” Tt. “From Chaldee *PSF*, defecit. As being in appearance mutilated, having no feet.” Martini.

¹ Al. from *πίω*, same as *πάω*, *παύω*, I restrain, still, appease.

shape like a cask. Πίθος, πιθεύς.

Pitisso: See Pytisso.

Pittācium, a billet or scroll fixed to something else by means of pitch. Also, a billet generally. Also, a plaster. Πιττάκιον.

Pitūta, phlegm, rheum. For *ptuita* fr. πτύω, I spit. But Schneider supposes πιτύω to have been either the original or a lengthened form of πτύω. ¶ Or fr. πυτίζω, to spit out; fut. πυτίσω, πυτιῶ, transp. πιτυῶ. ¶ “Fr. πίττα, pitch. Because the humor is of the consistence of pitch.” Tt. Rather, from πιτυίς, resin.

Pius, devout, pious. Qui *piat*, one who propitiates the Gods by sacrifice. But this sense of *pius* is very rare. It usually means, one who is well disposed to and treats with reverential regard his parents, relatives, and country; one who is kind, humane, and courteous, just and upright to all. Is it because a person, who was devout to the Gods, was considered as likely to fulfil his duty to all in a becoming manner? Thus Johnson, after defining Godliness to mean piety to God, explains it “a general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.” ¶ Or from θεῖος, pertaining to God; Æol. φῆιος, (as Θῆρ, Φῆρ,) whence *pius*, as Pœnus from Φοῖνιξ. As we say Godly, i. e. godlike. And hence it was applied to duty to man. Damm: “Θεουδής, qui Dei reverentiam ob oculos ponit:

non exclusâ tamen eâ notione quâ similitudo moralis innuitur. Od. ζ, 121: Ἡὲ φιλόξενοι καὶ σφι νόος ἐστὶ θεουδής, i. e. et exemplo divino respondens. Divinum enim quàm maximè est bene facere indigis.”¹

Pix, *pīcis*, pitch. Fr. πίσσα, πίσσ’. ΣΣ being changed to X, as ulySSex, ulyXes, and perhaps niXor for niSSor. ¶ Or, as πύξ is fr. πύω, πέπυκα, πύκω, πύξω; so *pix* may be fr. πία, πέπικα, πίκω, πίξω. For πίσσα is itself from πία, πίσω, to make thick. ¶ Or for *pēx* fr. πήγω, πήξω, to make compact. ¶ Others derive *picis* from the North. “Anglo-Sax. *pic*, Welsh *pyg*, Belg. *pik*.” W.

Plācenta, a cake. Fr. πλακοῦς, gen. πλακόεντος, (πλακέντος). ¶ Al. from gen. πλακοῦντος.

Plāceo, I suit the taste or temper of, please. Fr. πεπέλακα (πέπλακα) pf. of πελάω, I come near to. “Non propter accessum ad locum, quodd soleamus jungi iis quæ *placent*, aut separari ab iis quæ displicent: sed propter accessum tropicum, qui convenientiâ naturæ, indolis, voluptatis et morum definitur.” W. So the Greeks use προσχωρέω, I come towards. Euripides: Χρῆ δὲ ξένον μὲν κάρτα προσχωρεῖν πόλει. “Oportet hospitum valde se accommodare civitati,” is Barnes’s version. ¶ Al. from πλακῶ (i. e. πλακέω),

¹ Haigh says: “Fr. παῖς, feeding, nourishing.” Rather, from πῖς, from πῖω, whence πιαίνω, to fatten, and so nourish.

fut. 2. of πλέκω, I weave. As we say To insinuate oneself into the favor of. ¶ Al. from πέφλακα pf. of φλάζω, whence Blandus and Blandior.

Plācīdus, mild, gentle, placid. For *placitus* fr. *placeo*. That is, pleased. Or from *placeo*, as Fulgeo, Fulgidus. That is, acting so as to please, amiable.

Plācītum, an opinion, decree. Quod *placet* seu *placitum* est.

Plāco, I make quiet and placid, calm, allay. From *placeo*, whence *placidus*. So Sēdo from Sēdeo. ¶ Or from πλάξ, πλακός, a flat surface; whence the idea of evenness. I make even.

Plāga, a blow. Fr. πλαγά, Dor. of πληγή.

Plāga, a space, region, tract.¹ Fr. πλάκα acc. of πλάξ, a flat surface.

Plāga, a net or toil used by hunters for catching wild beasts. For *placa* fr. πλακῶ fut. 2. of πλέκω, to weave, twine. That is, from a word πλακή.²

Plāgium, the crime of kidnapping. Fr. πλάγιος, crafty. Hesychius: Πλάγιοι· δόλιοι. Suidas: Πλαγίως· δολίως. ¶ Or fr. πλαγῶ (whence also πλάγιοι) fut. 2. of πλάζω, I make to wander or go from the straight path, I decoy.

Plāgūla, a leaf or sheet of paper. For *placula* fr. πλάξ, πλακός, a leaf.

¹ In Livy 9, 41, where some suppose *plaga* to be used in a new sense, Crevier remarks: “*Plagam* hic cum Dujatio intelligimus REGIONEM.”

² “Ulitius states that *plagæ* are smaller nets, and such as are used in narrow places, and derives them from πλάγιος: Quia obliquæ obijciuntur.” F.

Plāgūla, a curtain or hanging. As being net-work. Fr. *plaga*, a net. Forcellini explains “pulvinares *plagæ* in Nonius, “RETICULA quibus pulvini involvuntur.” ¶ Or fr. πλάξ, πλακός, a plank, table. So as to answer to Tabulatum, drapery.

Planca, a plank. For *placa* fr. πλάξ, πλακός, a plank. N added, as in Plango. “Germ. plank, Welsh *plange*.” W. ¶ Or fr. *planus*, whence *planica*, (as Manus, Manica,) *planca*.

Planctus, a beating of the breast. Fr. *plango*, *plangtum*, *planctum*.

Planucus, having broad feet. For *placus* fr. πλακοίεις, πλακοῦς, broad. N added as in deNsus. ¶ Or for *planicus* fr. *planus*.

Plānēta, a planet. Πλανήτης. *Plango*, I beat, strike; I beat my body for grief on account of, I lament. For *plago*, (as Pago, Pango,) fr. πλαγῶ fut. 2. of πλῆσσω, I strike.

Planguncūla, a little puppet. Fr. πλαγγών.

Plānīpēdes, actors of a low order, who acted “non in suggestu scenæ, sed in *plano*,” on the floor. Others understand them of such as acted with bare feet, and not in socks or buskins.

Plānīties, a plain surface. Fr. *planus*.

Planta, the sole of the foot. Fr. *planus*, flat; whence *planita*, *planta*; or rather *planida*, *planda*, for softness *planta*. Or for *planata*.

Planta: See Appendix.

Plantārium, a nursery (*plantarum*) of young trees.

Planto, I plant, transplant. "Per *plantam* arborem sero aut transero." F.

Plānus, an impostor. Πλάνος.

Plānus, plain, flat, level. From πλάξ, πλακός, whence πλακινός, flat like a plank. Hence *placinus*, *plainus*, *planus*. ¶ Al. from a word πλανός from πλάω, whence perhaps πλατύς, flat. Πλάω seems to be put for πελάω, whence (through πελάζω) is possibly πέλαγος, the wide sea, and πέλανος, a wide cake. ¶ Al. from πλάτανος, (from πλάτος, breadth,) taken in the sense of broad, though it is used to signify the plane-tree from its broad leaves. Or plain and flat like the leaf of the plane-tree. Hence *platnus*, *planus*. ¶ Al. from πλατύνω, to make broad. ¶ Al. from πέλανος, (πλάνος,) a cake of blood or of any thing concrete.¹

Plānus, plain, manifest, clear. Fr. *planus*, level. As opposed to things which are rough, rugged, and difficult to go over.

Plasma, a thing formed or feigned. Also, a gargle for the throat to form the voice and to make it liquid and clear. Πλάσμα.

Plasmo, I form of earth. Fr. *plasma* or Πλάσμα.

Plasso, I form. Πλάσσω.

Plastes, a potter, caster in moulds, maker of figures in earth or plaster. Πλάστης.

Plătălea, *Plătea*, the spoon-bill. Fr. πλατύς, εἶα, broad, flat. Grew: "The shoveller or spoon-

bill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being BROAD like a shovel; not concave like a spoon, but perfectly FLAT."

Plătănon, a plantation of plane-trees. Πλατανόν.

Plătănus, the plane-tree. Πλάτανος.

Plătăa, a broad street or court. Πλατεῖα.

Plătessa, a fish like a sole. Fr. πλατύς. As being flat.

Plaudo, I make a loud noise by beating or striking; I applaud by clapping with my hands. From φλάω, to strike; or from a verb φλαύω, φλαύδην. Compare *tenDo*, *roDo*, *morDeo*. ¶ Or from πλατυγίζω, I strike the water with an oar; whence, I make a noise generally by striking. So πλαταγέω is to beat and to clap. From fut. 2. πλατυγιδῶ, cutting off *T* and *Γ*, we have πλαυιδῶ, πλαυδῶ. ¶ Or, suppose a word πλατυάζω, in the sense of πλατυγίζω. Then from fut. 2. πλατυαδῶ, we have πλαυαδῶ, πλαυδῶ. Somewhat as *Plautus* from Πλατύωτος. Or from πλατυάσδω, (same as πλατυάζω,) we have *plausdo*, *plaudo*. ¶ Al. from *perlaudo*, whence *pellaudo*, *plaudo*. Here the noise of clapping with the hands is the original meaning, and then follows that arising from anything else. But the conjugations are different.

Plausibilis, worthy of or receiving applause, pleasing. Fr. *plaudo*, *plausum*.

Plaustrum, a heavy waggon. Fr. *plausum*, as from *Claudo*,

¹ Al. from δπλάνης, πλάνης, taken in the sense of not causing to err, and so level.

Clausum, is Claustum. *Plaudo* is to make a noise in any manner. Ovid: "*Plaudit crepitante ciconia rostro.*" Virgil has "*STRIDENTIA plaustra.*"

Plautus, having broad flapping ears. Fr. πλατύωτος, contr. πλαῦτος.

Plēbes, *Plebs*, the common people. Fr. πλῆθος, Æol. πλῆφος, (as οὐθαρ, Æol. οὐφαρ,) whence *plebis*, as ἀμφω, amBo; οὐφαρ, uBer.

Plebs: See *Plebes*.

Plecto, I strike, beat. Fr. πέπληκται pp. of πλῆσσω. Hence a verb πληκτώω, πληκτώω.

Plecto, I twist, twine. Fr. πέπλεκται pp. of πλέκω.

Plectrum, a quill for striking the harp. Πλήκτρον.

Pleiādes, the Pleiades. Πλειάδες.

Plēnus, full. For *pleūs* fr. πλέος. So λεῖος, leīs, leNis. ¶ Or fr. *pleo*, to fill. ¶ Al. from πλῆγης, or πλῆρος, (whence πληρόω,) as perhaps do Num from δῶρον.

Pleo, I fill. Πλέω.

Pleōnasmus, pleonasm. Πλεονασμός.

Plerīque, most, the greater part. *Plerumque*, for the most part. *Plerique omnes*, is explained by Scaliger: Vel *plerique* vel omnes. As "*Sex septem*" is Vel sex vel septem. Our Almost is, Or All or Most. *Plerique* is fr. *plerus* from πλῆρος, full, crowded, allied to which is πλῆθος, a multitude. Pacuvius: "*Plera pars pessumdata est.*" *Que* added,

as in Uterque, Quisque, Absque.

Plerus: See *Plerique*.

Pleurīsis, the pleurisy. Fr. πλευρᾶ, the side.

Pleurītis, a pleurisy.¹ Πλευρίτις.

Plexus, woven. Fr. *plecto*.

Plīco, I fold. Fr. πλέκω, as Iber for lEber. ¶ If πλίσσομαι is from a word πλίω, πλίσω, to fold; from pf. πέπλικα we may have πλίκω.

Plīnthus, a brick. Πλίνθος. Also, a piece of land in its form.

Plōdo, for *plaudo*, as Cauda, Coda.

Plōro, I weep. It properly refers to excessive weeping. Seneca: "*Nec sicci sint oculi, amisso amico; nec fluant. Lacrymandum est, non plorandum.*" It seems to come from φλυαρέω, φλυαρῶ, transp. φλαυρῶ, whence *phloro*, (as cAUdex becomes cOdex,) for softness *ploro*. It is true that φλυαρέω and φλυαρέω are used of indulging in an overflow of idle talking; but they were capable of being particularly applied to indulgence in an overflow of tears. For φλύω is to gush forth and to overflow, and metaphorically was applied to any

¹ "*Pleuritides* apud Vitruv. sunt in hydraulicis organis regulæ inter tabulam et canona interpositæ, et ad eundem modum foratæ quo tabula, et oleo subactæ, &c. A πλευρᾶ: quia sunt parvæ quædam costæ per canonem et sub tabulâ porrectæ." F.

thing overflowing or excessive. See Fleo.¹

Plostellum, a little waggon. For *plaustellum*.

Ploxënum, *Ploximum*, a kind of chest. Festus explains it "capsa in cisio." Fr. πλοξιμόν, formed from πέπλοξαι pp. of πλέκω; as being wattled. A twig-basket.

Pluit, it rains. Fr. βλύω or φλύω, to spring or gush out. ¶ Al. from πλύω, whence πλύνω, to wash.

Plūma, a small or soft feather. *Plumæ* were the scales on corslets, being like featherwork. Fr. πτίλον, a downy feather; whence πτίλώω, ἐπτίλωμαι, and πτίλωμα, whence πτῶμα, for softness πλῶμα, whence *pluma*, as from φΩρ is fUr.²

Plumbeus nummus, money (e *plumbo*) of lead, i. e. of no value.

Plumbum, lead; a leaden ball or pipe. For *palumbum* fr. *palumbes*. As being dove-colored. ¶ Or shall we have recourse to the transforming alembic? From μόλιβος, transp. λόμιβος, λόμβος, whence βλόμβος, (as ῥάκος, βράκος; ῥῶπες, βρῶπες,) then *blumbus*, for softness *plumbus*. Or fr. μόλιβδος, transp. βλόμιδος, βλόμδος, for softness βλόμβος, *blumbus*, *plumbus*. ¶ Wachter notices the Welsh and Armoric *plwm*.³

Plūrālis numerus, the plural number. Fr. *plus, pluris*. As containing (*plura quàm unum*) more than one.

Plūrīmus, very many, most. Fr. *pluris*.

Plus, plūris, more. *Plures* are the dead, as being more than the living. So the Greeks use πολλοὶ and πλείονες. *Pluris* is for *plunis*, fr. πλεῦνος, Æol. of πλέονος, gen. of πλέων, more. So δεῖνός, diRus. ¶ Or *plus* is from πλεῦνος, contr. πλεῦς, as from Modus is Mos. ¶ Al. from πολύς, contr. πλύς. But *plus* is more than πολύς.⁴

Plūteus, a shed, shelter, gallery, covering besiegers on their approach to a town. The word is applied to other things, and the proper meaning of it Dacier thinks to be a plank or tablet. Having observed that Festus explains *plutei* (inter alia) "TABULÆ omnes quibus aliquid præsepitur," he adds: "Et hæc forsàn prima notio. Nempe a πλάξ, tabula." Rather, from πλατύς, broad or flat, gen. πλατέος, Æol. πλοτέος. Vossius: "The Æolians said θρΟσέως for θρΑσέως, βρΟδέως for βρΑδέως, &c." Then we have *ploteus* and *pluteus*, as nUmīdæ from νοΜάδες, nUmerus for nOmerus, hUmerus for hOmerus. Forcellini gives the following senses of *pluteus*, connected with Tabula: "Sponda lecti interior quæ TA-

¹ Al. from πληρώω, πληρῶ. Al. from ὀλοφύρομαι, ῥοφύρομαι, φλούρομαι.

² Haigh: "Fr. φλυμή, fr. φλύω, to trifle."

³ Haigh: "Fr. πέλλωμα, blueness,

wanness." Hence πλῶμα, *pluma*, (See *Pluma*.) then *plumbum*, like *Superbum*.

⁴ Al. from πλέω, πλῶς, full; whence *plus*, as φΩρ, fUr.

BULA claudebatur. Lecti tricliniaris TABULA quâ ejus pars exterior et a mensâ remota muniebatur. TABULA affixa parieti, et repositorium librorum, statuarum, &c." *Pluteus* is also a balustrade, "septum quo intercolumnium claudi et sepiri solet." ¶ *Al.* from πλατίον, Dor. for πλησίον, near. As the *pluteus* was used in approaching towns. But *A* in πλατίον is long. And the general sense of *pluteus* is against it.

Plūto, Pluto. Πλούτων.

Plūtus, Plutus. Πλούτος.

Plūvia, rain. Fr. *pluo*, as *Alluo*, *Alluvies*.

Pōcillātor, a cup-bearer. Fr. *pocillum*, fr. *poculum*.

Pōcūlentus, fit to drink. For *poticulentus* fr. *potus*, somewhat as *Meticulosus* from *Metus*. ¶ *Al.* from *poculum*, a draught.

Pōcūlum, a cup. For *potaculum* fr. *potō*.¹

Pōdāgra, gout in the feet. Ποδάγρα.

Pōdēres, a garment which came down to the feet. Fr. ποδήρες, descending to the feet.

Pōdex, the fundament. Fr. *pedo*. Ex quo *pedimus*. So *pEndo*, *pOndus*.

Pōdium, a balcony. Also, a place which projected over the wall which surrounded the arena, where the Consuls, Prætors, &c. sat. Also, any elevated place. Fr. πούς, ποδός, whence ποδίον. Because it projects as a foot

does from the body. The reader may remember the expression of Euripides: Ἄσκοῦ τὸν προύχοντα λῦσαι πόδα.

Poëma, a poem. Ποίημα.

Pæna, a compensation, punishment. Reward. Pain. Ποινή. *Pæna*, the Furies. Ποινάι.

Pænitentia, regret, repentance. Fr. *pænitet* or *pæniteo*, fr. *pænitens*, *entis*.

Pænitet, it causes me pain, torture, trouble, vexation, displeasure, it makes me to sorrow and to regret, it repents me. Fr. *pæna*. "Interdum *pæna* est labor, molestia," says Forcellini. And ποινή is explained by Donnegan (inter alia) "pain, torture." Or *pænitet* may refer properly to that after concern and pain which acts as a retribution and punishment for offences.

Pænitet. Plautus: "Duas dabo, una si parum est. Et, si duarum *pænitet*, addentur duæ." That is, if it causes you dissatisfaction and displeasure, if you are not satisfied or pleased with. *Pæna* is here deprived of its retributive meaning, and conveys the simple idea of "labor, molestia," mentioned above.

Pænus, a Carthaginian. For *Phænus* from Φοίνιξ.

Poësis, poesy. Ποίησις.

Poëta, a poet. Ποιητής.

Pol, by Pollux. Per *Pol-lucem*. *Perpol* is also used.

Pōlenta, coarse food made of toasted barley-meal. Fr. *παλόνω*, to sprinkle with meal or flour, or to sprinkle flour with anything; whence (from pp.

¹ "Pocal, (Germ.) vas potorium. Lat. poculum. Græc. infer. βαυκάλιον. A bauca, vas ventrosum, et hoc a bauch, venter." W.

πεπάλυνται) παλυντός, παλυντή, Æol. πολυντή, as the Æolians said βροδέως for βραδέως, and the Latins dOmo from δΑμῶ. “*Polenta* a παλύνω. Id est, farina conspersa. Quæ conspersio aquâ fiebat.” V.

Polimenta: See Appendix.

Pōlio, I furbish, polish, make clean and neat, scour, harrow. Fr. πολιῶ, πολιῶ, I make gray, white. Donnegan: “*Πολιός*, hoary, gray, WHITE.” ¶ Al. from πολέω, I turn round. From the turning of the turner’s wheel.¹

Pōliorcētes, a besieger of cities. Πολιορκητής.

Pōlitia, form of government. Πολιτεία.

Pōliticus, pertaining to civil government. Πολιτικός.

Pōlitus, furbished, refined; refined in manners. Fr. *polio*.

Pollen, *Pollis*, the dust which flies about in a mill; fine flour; the small dust of anything. “Fr. *pello*. Because it is easily wasted.” Tt. As pOndus from pEndo, pOdex from pEdo. ¶ Or for *pallen* fr. πάλλω, to shake about. So pOrrum for pArrum, cOrdis for cArdis. ¶ Al. for *polen*, *polis* from πάλη, same as *pollen*. So δΑμῶ, dOmo. See *Polenta*. L is perhaps doubled thus in Tollo, Mille, Palleo, Pullus.

¹ Al. from πόλιος gen. of πόλις, a city. *Politus* being “polished,” like Urbanus from Urbis, Ἄστειος from Ἄστν. But this sense flows from that of furbishing and embellishing. ¶ Al. from φαλός, white; whence ρhoiio, as δΑμῶ, dOmo; and *polio*, as Φοίμιζ, Pœnus.

Polleo, I prevail much, am of much avail, am of much power or force. Fr. πολλός, much.

Pollex, the thumb; the great toe. Properly, *pollex* digitus, which Cæsar joins. Fr. *polleo*. Being of great efficacy, as compared with the other fingers. The Greek ἀντίχειρ, a thumb, is generally explained “*manus altera*.”

Polliceor, I offer, engage, promise. Fr. *liceor*, I offer a price. Hence, I offer to do a thing, hold it out, and (like Promitto from Pro and Mitto) I engage, promise. *Polliceor* is for *porliceor* fr. *porro*, as in Porrigo, I stretch out. That is, I hold out my hand and offer a price. As Lucretius uses Porgo for Pergo. Others understand it as put for *pelliceor* from *per*.

Pollicitor, I promise. Fr. *polliceor*, *pollicitum*.

Pollinctor, the anointer of a corpse with perfumes, preparer of it for burial. The sense is extended to one who, having prepared a body for burial, carries it out to be buried. Fr. *pollingo*, *pollinctum*.

Pollingo, I anoint a corpse with perfumes, prepare it for burial. Fr. *lino* or *linio*, whence *linico*, as Fodio, Fodico; Vello, Vellico. *Pollingo*, (See *Polliceor*,) is from *porro* and *linico*, *linco*. That is, I put a body out and anoint it. Or, if *Polliceor* is for *Pelliceor* from *Per* and *Liceor*, then *pollingo* may be for *pellingo* for *perlinco*, *pellinco*, *pellingo*. ¶ Al. for

polligo, (N added as in Frango, Lingo,) from *ligo*. That is, corpus *ligo* et involvo vestibus.

Pollūceo, I offer in sacrifice to the Gods. "Quodd in eo sacrificii genere lumina admōdum *lucere*nt; seu quodd splendor epulis *pelluceret*." V. Or from *porro*, to a distance, and *luceo*. But *luceo* is here rather used in an active sense, I make to shine.

Pollūcībīlis cœna, a costly supper. Fr. *polluceo*, to prepare for and sacrifice to the Gods a costly banquet. See *Polluctum*.

Polluctum, a costly banquet as was usual in the sacrifices to the Gods. Fr. *polluceo*, *polluctum*. It was also what remained of the sacrifice and was given to the people.

Polluctūra, good cheer. See *Pollucibilis*.

Polluctus, entertained with good cheer. Hence, in a jocular use, soundly drubbed. Fr. *polluceo*. Also, common, exposed to all. Plautus: "Non ego sum *pollucta* pago." For, what was left of the sacrifices, was communicated to the people, "commune factum est." Or this sense follows from that of consecrated to the Gods. Hence, consecrated and devoted to the service of any one. Also, imbued. Arnobius: "Hocceine de Diis quisquam vel exiguâ dixerit eorum opinione *polluctus*?" That is, communicatâ præditus.

Polluo, I defile, taint, pollute. For *poluo* fr. *φολύω*, whence

φολύω, I defile. As *Pœnus* from *Φοῖνιξ*. ¶ Or from *luo*, I dissolve, rot, putrify, whence *lues*. Then *polluo* is for *pelluo* for *perluo*. See *Polliceor*, *Poltingo*.¹

Pollux, Pollux. From *Πολυδέυκης*, whence *Πολδέυκης*, *Poldux*, *Pollux*. See *Collis*.

Pōlus, a pole on which the heavens turn; the pole-star. Also, the heavens. *Πόλος*.

Pōly—All words, beginning thus, are from the Greeks. As *Polyhymnia*.

Pōlypus, a polypus, a sea-animal. And a disease in the nose. *Πολύπους*. Also, a gripping fellow. Pliny says of the polypus fish: "Adhæret firmissimè petris, nec avelli inde potest."

Pōmārium, an orchard. Fr. *pomum*.

Pōmēridies, the afternoon. Fr. *post meridiem*.

Pōmærium, *Pōmērium*, a space on the inside and outside of the walls of a city left free from building. Fr. *post mærum* i. e. murum.

Pōmōna, the Goddess of fruits. Fr. *pomum*. So *Annus*, *Annona*.

Pompa, a solemn procession; train, equipage; pomp, show, pageantry. *Πομπή*.

Pompīlus, the pilot fish. *Πομπίλος*.

Pōmum, any fruit, as an ap-

¹ Al. from *luo*, I wash. But Vossius justly remarks: "Qui *polluit*, non sordida *abluit*, sed munda inquinat."

ple, pear, plum, peach, cherry, grape, olive, nut. A fruit-tree.¹ Fr. *πῶμα*, drink. Fruit being in general more of the nature of a liquid than of a solid. Scaliger says: "Quia sitim tollorent eorum plurima, simulque essent cibo et potui." ¶ Or from a word *βῶμα*, food, formed (as *πῶμα* from *πῶν*, *πέπωμαι*), from *βῶν*, *βέβωμαι*, to feed. From *βῶν* are *βόσκω*, *βόσις*, *βοτάνη*. ¶ Al. from *pomus*, a fruit-tree; and this from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *beam*, *beom*, Belg. *boom*, Germ. *baum*, a tree. Helvig deduces these from Hebr. *bom*, excelsus fuit, emittit. Martini from the Germ. *bauen*, to build; as we build with wood." W.

Pōmus, a fruit-tree. See Pomum.

Pondēro, I weigh. Fr. *pondera*, the weights of a balance.

Pondo, weight. Also, a pound weight. "Quia hæc ponderis quantitas notissima omnium et usitatissima est." F. From *pendo*, like *Pondus*.

Pondus, weight; anything weighty. Fr. *pendo*, to weigh. That which is weighed or weigh't. As *pOdex* from *pE-do*. So the Greek *πέπορδα* from *περδω*, &c.

Pōnē, behind. Butler: "This preposition, as well as *Post* [from *Positum*, *Postum*], is evidently derived from *pono*; and expresses the situation [or position] of a thing behind or

after another in point of place." Compare *Sinè* and *Sino*. See however *Posterus* as to *Post*.

Pono, I lay, set, place; set up, erect, build; I lay down, for *depono*; I lay aside; I lay a wager; I put out to usury; I put down to the account of, as "Quod consolationis loco *pono*." Hence, I consider, repute. I set down in writing, write of, state, describe. I lay down for a truth, assert. I put a case, suppose. Fr. *βουνέω*, *βουνῶ*, same as *βουνίζω*, I heap up, pile. Æol. *βωνῶ*, as *Μοῦσα*, Æolic *Μῶσα*. Hence *bono*, *pono*. As properly said of heaping up stones, and laying them one above another for building. But this meaning appears hardly simple enough, as that of merely laying or placing is more agreeable to the uses of *pono*. ¶ The same reason militates against a derivation from the Hebr. *baunauh*, he built. ¶ Suppose then that *pono* is for *poō*, as *leNis* for *leīs*. For the N in *pono* is lost in *posui*. And suppose that *poō* is from *κῶν*, (as *Κως* and *Πως* are interchanged,) whence are *κῶμα*, *κῶμη*, *κῶμος*, and *κοίω*, *κοίτη*, *κοιμάω*. *Κῶν*² is the same as *κέω*, I place, whence *κείω*, *κεῖμαι*, which *Donnegan* translates "to be laid or placed."

Pons, a bridge. Soft for *pors* fr. *πόρος*, a bridge, as it is

¹ Fuerunt et *poma* coliei seu testiculi ob formam.

² These verbs *κέω*, *κῶν*, *κοίω*, are established by *Valckenaer* as quoted by *Scheide* on *Lennepe* ad v. *κοιμάω*.

used by Herodotus 4. 136. Hesychius: Πόρος· γεφύρα. ¶ Or contracted from *pendens, pendentis*; as Fons, Fontis, from Fundens, Fundentis. E might be changed to O, as in pOndus and pOndo. So in pOdex.

Pontifex, a high priest. Varro: "A ponte et facere. Nam ab iis sublicius est factus primùm et restitutus [dixerim, reffectus] sæpe, quòd eo sacra et uls et cis Tiberim non mediocri ritu fiant." So Dionysius: Οὔτοι ἐφ' ἐνὸς τῶν ἔργων ὁ πρᾶττουσιν, ἐπισκευάζοντες τὴν ξυλίην γέφυραν, Ποντίφικες προσαγορεύονται. This bridge was held so sacred, that, if it fell to decay, the *Pontifex* could not repair it without sacrifices. *Pontifex*, as *Ædifex*, *Aurifex*.

Pontificium, the power, office, and authority of a *Pontifex* in sacred matters. Hence, any power, office, authority.

Ponto, a floating bridge used in transporting cavalry. Fr. *pontis*.

Pontus, the sea. The Euxine sea. Πόντος.

Pōpa, a priest who slew the victims. Fr. θύτης, Æol. φύτης, (as Θῆς, Æolic Φῆς,) and φύπης (as Pavo for Tavo, sPatium for sTatium): hence *phopa*, (as μῆλα, mOla; φῆρα, fOres,) and *popa*, as Pœnus from Φοῖνιξ. Scheide: "Fr. πέποπα pf. mid. of πέπτω. That is, coctor carniùm." But the *popa* was the slayer, not the cook of the sacrifices. "*Popa venter*" in Persius Scheide similarly explains, "venter qui cibos CONCOQUIT." But thus Forcellini: "Venter gulosus, deli-

Etym.

catissimis epulis saginatus, ut *popæ* solebant victimarum carnis expleri; vel qui tot pæne cædit pecudes ad mensam instruendam, quot *popæ* sacrorum causâ."

Pōpānum, a round wide cake. Πόπανον.

Pōpīna, a cook's shop, eating-house. Fr. πέποπα (πόπα) pf. mid. of πέπτω, to cook. ¶ Al. from *popa*. As thither men resorted, led by the "*popa venter*." Or as the victuals there rivalled those prepared by the *popæ*. See *Popa*.

Pōpīno, a frequenter of taverns, glutton. Fr. *popina*.

Pōples, the ham of the knee. For *postplices*, *poplices*. "Quia post genu *plicetur* ac *curvetur*." F. Or *poples* is soft for *poplex*, like *Supplex*.

Pōplicus, public. For *populicus*.

Poppysma, a smacking of the lips as in kissing, a caressing, made as a token of applause. Πόππυσμα.

Pōpūlāria, the place where the (*populus*) common folk sat at the games.

Popūlāris, belonging to a people; born among a people; one of the same country, city, or even party; one who courts or is admired by the people. Fr. *populus*.

Pōpulnus, of a poplar tree. For *populinus*.

Pōpūlo, for *depopulo*, I waste (*populum*) a people or country, lay waste. Wachter otherwise: "Perdo manu militari et immisso *populo*."

Populōnia, some Goddess. "Ex Senecā colligis non esse Junonem, et videri dictam non a *populo* tuendo, sed a *populando*, aut certè mali aliquid nomine continere: ait enim mirum non esse quòd ei petitor defuerit." F.

Pōpūlus, anciently *pōpōlus*, a people, common people, multitude. Fr. πολὺς, many; redupl. ποπολύς. As Τίλλω, Titillo. ¶ "Pobel, pöfel, Germ. Pobl Welsh. *Populus* Lat. A people, multitude. A Celtic word. From the British *pob*, omnis." W.

Pōpūlus, a poplar. As παῖς, πᾶις, became ποῖς, πῶις, whence πόιρ and puer; so παιπαλῶ (fut. of παιπᾶλλω, to shake, vibrate,) could become ποιπαλῶ, whence *popalus*, then *populus*, as κραίπαλη, crapUla.

Por, a servant. As Marci-por, Caïpor. Fr. παῖς, Æol. ποῖς, ποῖρ, as arboS, arboR.

Porca, a sow pig. Fr. *porcus*, as Leo, Lea.

Porca, τὸ αἰδοῖον γυναικεῖον, ut Gr. χοῖρον.

Porca, a ridge. For *porga* fr. *porgo*, to lay along, stretch out, in longum extendo. ¶ Germ. *furch* is a furrow.

Porcellio, a millipede insect called a sow. So the Latin word is from *porcellus*.

Porceo, I keep off, drive away. For *porro arceo*, I drive off at a distance.

Porcilāca, purslain. Fr. *porcus*, as χοιροβότανον from χοῖρος. Nicomedes Iatrosophista: Χοιροβότανον, ἀνδράχνη. Ἄνδράχνη is purslain.

Porcūlus, a little (*porcus*) pig. Also, an implement belonging to the oil-press which held the rope which wound round the sricula or windle. See the note on *Sucula*.

Porcus, a hog, pig. Fr. πόρκος, which is used by Lycophron. "Germ. *bork, barch, barg.*" W. *Pork* Engl.

Porgo, I stretch out. For *porrigo*. Also, I go on. For *pergo*. Like *Verto*, *Vorto*. Or here *porgo* is *porro ago* (me).

Porphŷrītes, porphyry. Πορφυρίτης.

Porrectus, stretched out. Fr. *porrego, porregtum*. See *Por-rigo*.

Porrīcio, I cast or stretch forward, offer, &c. From *porrojacio*, I cast to a distance; whence *porrojicio, porricio*, as *Amjacio, Amjicio, Amicio*.

Porrīgo, scurf or scales in the head, dandruff. "Fr. *porrigo*. From its spreading about." Tt. Or from its stretching out wide. But I is short in the verb *porrigo*, says Vossius. True: but, as from *Impeto* is *Impetīgo*, so from *porrigo* is *porrigīgo*, contr. *porrīgo*. ¶ Al. from *porrum*. "Ut *porrum* in tunicæ involucra, ita cutis velut in squamas resolvitur." V.

Porrīgo, I stretch out. Fr. *porrorego, porrorigo*, as *Porricio*. *Rego* is ὀρέγω, I stretch out.

Porro, forwards, right on, to a distance, far off. At a time in advance, in future, hereafter. Also for, *porro age*, come on! help help! Πόρρω.

Porrum, a leek, scallion. Fr. *πράσον*, transp. *πάσσον*, *πάβρον*, (as *πρόσω*, *πόσσω*, *πόβρον*,) whence *parrum* and *porrum*, as perhaps Pollen for Pallen, Domo for Damo, *Δαμῶ*. Vossius observes that the Æolians said *στρωτός* for *στρωτός*, *βρωδέως* for *βρωδέως*, &c.

Porta, a gate, door, outlet, narrow pass, defile. Fr. *πέπορται* pp. of *πέρω*, to penetrate through, whence (from pf. mid. *πέπορα*) is *πόρος*, a passage. Compare Portio. ¶ Al. from *porto*. Because, when a founder of a town marked out its precincts with a plough, he raised and carried the plough at the place where he meant that the entrance should be. Or simply, because through it things are carried.

Portendo, I foreshow, betoken, presage. That is, (*tendo*) I hold out or show what will happen (*porro*) hereafter. Plautus: “Malum quod in quiete tibi *portentum* est.”

Portentum, an omen, prodigy. Fr. *portendo*. See *Ostentum*.

Porthmeus, a ferryman. *Πορθμεύς*.

Porticus: See Appendix.

Portio, a portion, part; a proportion. As *Partis* is from *πέρω*, *πέπαρται*, so *portio* is from *πέρω*, *πέπορται*. See Pars.¹

Portisculus,——

Portitor, a porter. Fr. *porto*,

somewhat as *Musso*, *Mussito*. Also, a ferryman. *Qui portat navi*. But Forcellini explains it: “*Qui ex uno in alium portum navi transducit.*” Also, one who watches (*portus*) the harbours and exacts the customs, a custom-house officer. Vossius says: “*Dicere liceat etiam a portando: quia pro mercibus exportandis non in portu solum, sed etiam in pontis transitu solvatur.*” Or *portus* (from *porto*) is any place whatever where goods are imported and exported, and *portitor* is one who has the care of it.

Porto, I bear, carry. Fr. *πέφορται* pp. of *φέρω*, I carry. Hence *phorto*, and *porto*, as *Φοίνιξ*, *Pœnus*. ¶ Al. from *φόρτος*, a load; whence *φορτώω*, *φορτώω*, I carry a load.

Portorium, toll paid for goods imported or exported, customs, &c. For *portitorium* fr. *portitor*, *oris*. Al. from *portus* or *porto*. See *Portitor*.

Portūnus, the God (*portuum*) of harbours, or (*portarum*) of gates. Neptune or Janus.

Portus, a harbour. Fr. *porto*. That is, a place of import and export for goods, or for carrying ships into. Also, a place where customs for goods imported or exported are paid. This also seems to be from *porto*. Or, if this latter sense is derived from that of a harbour, then the meaning seems to have gone farther and extended to bridges, &c. It is also said to mean a house, as in *Angiportus*. But

¹ Al. for *partio*, from *partitio* or from *partis* or from *πέπαρται*.

Dacier says: "*Portus antiquis VIAM significabat.*" If then *portus* in *angiportus* is properly a way or pass, not a house, it will come from *πείρω, πέπορται*, to pass; or from *φέρω, πέφορται*, to carry, as *οἶμη* from *οἶω, οἶσω, οἶμαι*.

Posca, wine mixed with vinegar. "Fr. *πῶω*, to drink: as from Edo is *Esca*," says Forcellini. And Plautus has, "*Alii poscam potitant.*" But *Esca* is from *Esum*. How shall we account for S in *posca* from *πῶω*? From *πόσις*, drink; whence *posica, posca*, as *Esum, Esica, Esca*. So *Manus, Manicus, Mancus*.

Posco, I call for, call upon, invoke, ask, supplicate, demand. As from *ἀάω* is *ἀάσκω*, so from *βοάω*, (I call out,) would be *βοάσκω*, contr. *βῶσκω*, as from *βοαστρέω* is by contraction *βωστρέω*. From *βῶσκω* then is *bosco, posco*.

Pōsitus, a mode of placing or disposing. Fr. *pono, posui*. See *Pono*.

Possessīva nomina, possessive nouns, as showing by whom a thing is possessed, as *Meus liber*. Fr. *possideo, possessum*.

Possibilis, possible. Fr. *possum*, as *Tango, Tangibilis*.

Possideo, I possess, am master of. For *potissedeo*, as *Possum* for *Potissum*. *Potissedeo* is from *potis* and *sedeo* i. e. in aliquo loco, I sit down in a dwelling and have power over it. Dacier: "Ita alicubi *sedeo* ut loci *pos* i. e. *potens sim.*" Or simply, *potis sum*

sedere in aliquo loco. Silius: "Quando terrasque fretumque Emensis *sedisse* dabis?"

Ovid: "Hac profugos posuistis *sede* Penates." Vossius: "So the Belgians say *Besitten* [i. e. to sit] for to possess; which is nothing else than 'in re quapiam sedem habere.'" Or, in loco quopiam. Micah: "They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig-tree, and none shall make them afraid."

Possīdo, same as *possideo*; and from *sido* as *possideo* from *sedeo*.

Possum, I am able. For *potissum*, i. e. *potis sum*, I am able. So *potis-es* becomes *potes*; *potis-est, potest*; *potis-sumus, possumus*; *potis-estis, potestis*; *potis-sunt, possunt*. So *potis-eram, poteram*; *potis-ero, potero*; *potis-fui, potui*; &c. Virgil: "At non Evandrum *potis est vis ulla tenere.*"

Post, after. See *Posterus* and *Ponè*.

Posteà, afterwards. That is, *post ea negotia*. Or *post negotia facta eà tempestate*.

Posterior, properly, more late in time or order. Fr. *posterus*.

Posterioritas, posterity. Fr. *posterus*.

¹ Hill: "It comes from *pro* and *sedeo*: and suggests the possessor as sitting before his property with a view to secure it." That is, *prosideo, porsideo, possideo*. ¶ "Or fr. *porro sedeo*. So as to mark the perpetuity of the occupation." V. *Porro* would thus mean "in *porro*," in futurum. *Sedeo* et occupo nunc et occupabo olim.

Postērūla, a back door. Fr. *posterus*.

Postērus, coming after. *Posterī*, descendants as coming after. Fr. ὀψότερος, later; i. e. ὀπότερος, transp. ὀπότερος, whence *posterus*, as Ramus, Dentes, for Oramus, Odentes. ¶ Or from *post*, if *post* is not shortened from *posterus*, as Citra from the adjective Citer, &c. See Ponè.

Posthābeo, I (*habeo*) hold one thing in estimation (*post*) after another, I undervalue in comparison.

Posthac, after this. For *post negotia facta hāc tempestate*. ¶ Al. for *posthac*. Or for *posthanc*. See Quapropter.

Posthūmus: See Postumus.

Postīca, *Postīcum*, the back part of a house. A back door. The fundament. Fr. *posticus*.

Postīcus, which is behind. Fr. *post*. As Amo, Amicus. Compare Anticus.

Postīdea, after that. For *post id factum eā tempestate*. ¶ Some suppose it put for *postea*, as formed on the model of Antidea, though it cannot be traced to *post ea*, as Antidea may be traced to *ante ea*.

Postīlēna, a horse's crupper which reaches from the saddle to the tail or HINDER part of a horse. Fr. *post*, as Cantus, Cantilena. "Lorum e clitellā sub caudā et posterioribus jumentī coxis alligatum, ne sarcina in anteriorem partem decidat." F.

Postis, a door-post. Hence, a door, gate. Fr. *positus*, *postus* from *pono*, to place, erect.

"Lapis erectus ab utroque latere portæ." F. ¶ Al. from *post*. "Propriè in januā dicuntur ANTES et *postes*: ANTES ANTE, *postes post* stant." V. "Quod *post ostia* stat." Ainsw. ¶ The Sax. is *post*.¹

Postlīmīnium, the return to his own country, rights and estates, of one who had gone to sojourn elsewhere or had been taken by the enemy. From *post* and *limen*, *liminis*. Dictum de eo qui *post* aliquod tempus ad sua *limina* redit. Some understand *limen* here in the sense of *limes*. Dacier: "*Limina* sicut in domibus finem quendam faciunt, sic et imperii finem *limen* esse Veteres voluerunt."

Postmōdo, shortly. That is, *modò post hoc tempus*.

Postquam, after that. See Antequam.

Postrēmus, last. Fr. *posterus*, *posterrimus*, transp. *postreimus*, *postrēmus*. So Supremus.

Postrīdie, the day after. For *posterīdie*, i. e. *postero die*.

Postverta Dea, the Goddess of perverse births, where not the head, but the feet come first into the world. Quæ *vertit* res ut sint *post* quæ ante esse debent.

Postūlo, I ask, demand; I demand a writ from a magistrate to prosecute; hence, I accuse. Fr. *posco*, *poscitum*, *postum*, whence *postulo*, as Uro, Ustum, Ustulo.

Postūmus, last, late. For *post-*

¹ Todd. ad voc. Scheide refers *postis* to πένσται pp. of πῶω, to press.

imus, as *Intumus*, *Extumus*, *Maxumus* are *Intimus*, *Extimus*, *Maximus*. *Postimus* for *posterrimus*, as *Inferimus*, *Infimus*. *Postumus* was also one born after his father's death. Some write *posthumus*, i. e. *natus post patrem humatum*. Forcellini: "A person born after his father's death was called *postumus*, because he was born (*postumus*) the last of his father's children. Among the lawyers *postumus* was one born during the lifetime of his father after he had made his will." But says Scheller: "The last son is not always born after his father's death." True: but *postumus* might have come to be used by common consent in this sense. Our word *Breakfast* is just as applicable to dinner, but came by common consent to be used in the sense it bears.

Pôte, for *pote'*, i. e. *potest*. Or *pote*, with "est" understood, is from *ποτί*. See *Potis*.

Pôtens, being able, being powerful, being powerful over, master of. Fr. *potis ens*. See *Possum*.

Potentia, power. Fr. *potens, entis*.

Pôtērion, a cup. *Ποτήριον*.

Pōtestas, power, ability; dominion, authority, office. Fr. *potis*, as *Majus*, *Majestas*.

Pōtin', canst thou? For *potisne es?*

Pōtior, I am master of, have the power over. Fr. *potis*, able, powerful, powerful over. ¶ Al. from *ποτέω*, i. e. *πρόσειμι*, I come to, assequor.

Pōtior, of more authority or avail. "Pōtior dicitur is qui jure aliquo, auctoritate, potentiâ, gratiâ, aliâve re præstat et potentior est." F. So Cicero: "Plus pollet *potiorque* est patre." Also, preferable, better, i. e. superior, of more avail, superior in importance, more commanding or important. Fr. *potis*.

Pōtis, able, possible. Fr. *ποτι*, just by, near, at hand, within our reach and power.

Pōtissimùm, principally, chiefly. Said of things of greatest consequence. See the second *Potior*.

Potitii: See *Pinarii*.

Pōtius, rather. Cicero: "Cato magnus homo, vel *potius* summus vir." That is, *quod potius vel præstantius est*. See *Potior*.

Pōto, I drink. Fr. *πώ*, *πώσω*, pp. *πέπωται*. So from *πέπωμαι* is *ἐκπωμα*, a cup. Or at once from *ποο*, whence supine *potum*; thence *poto*, *potus*, *potor*. So perhaps *Loo*, *Lotum*.

Pōtor, a drinker. See *Poto*.

Pōtus, having drunk a good deal. See *Poto*.

Pōtus, a drinking, draught. See *Poto*. Also, urine. That is, *potús* humani excrementum, as Pliny explains it. So "humanæ dapes" are the same as "merda."

Pōtus: See *Appendix*.

Præ, before. Butler: "Probably from *πρὸ*, which may have been turned into *πρᾶ*, as *ἀπὸ* and *ὑπὸ* are sometimes read *ἀπᾶ* and *ὑπᾶ*." ¶ Or from *πα-*

ραὶ, the poetic form of παρά. Παρὰ, which means properly "by the side of," has often much the same meaning as πρό. Herodotus: Ἦγεν παρὰ Καμβύσεα: led him by the side of or before Cambyses. In Pindar, Pyth. 3, 108, γνόντα τὸ πᾶρ ποδῶς, Damm in his Lexicon translates it "ANTE pedes." Again: præ is, in comparison of. Cicero: "Illos veros Atticos præ se pæne agrestes putat." This sense of παρὰ is notorious. Again: præ in compounds is often used for præter, which comes from præ and suits well with παρὰ, which indeed is the very preposition by which Forcellini explains præter. Perhaps præ will come from παρὰ for πρὸ in some cases, from παρὰ for παρὰ in others.

Præbeo, I show, exhibit; I offer, give, supply. For præhabeo, I hold out before another. Præhibeo is often used by Plautus.

Præbita, òrum, an allowance. Fr. præbeo, præbitum.

Præcēdo, I go before; I surpass. Fr. cedo, I go.

Præcello, I excel. See Excello.

Præceps, præcipitis, headlong. From præ and caput, capitis. With the head foremost. In Greek προκάρηνος.

Præceptum, a command, instruction. Fr. præcipio.

Præcia. Festus: "Præcias dicebant qui a Flaminibus præmittebantur ut denuntiarent opificibus, manus abstinerent ab opere: ne, si vidisset sacerdos facientem opus, sacra pollue-

rentur." From præ, and cio, to rouse, excite. Or cio is to call out to.

Præcīdāneus, going before, preceding. For præcedaneus from præcedo. Thus Feriæ præcidaneæ, holiday eves which preceded the solemn festivals. So Porca præcidaneæ, which Scaliger compares to προτέλεια, sacrifices preliminary to a marriage. But in this sense others refer it to præcido i. e. præcædo. Gellius: "Præcidaneæ hostiæ dicuntur quæ ante sacrificia solemnia pridie cæduntur." And perhaps at the Feriæ præcidaneæ sacrifices were made; and these likewise may be referred to præcido. For præcido for præcedo seems uncommon.

Præcipio, I suggest, advise, instruct, command. That is, (capio) I take a thing and throw it (præ) before a person. Somewhat as the Greeks say προβάλλω, προτίθημι, ὑποβάλλω. Præcipio is also the same as Anticipo, I take a thing into my mind before it happens, I foresee.

Præcipitium, a precipice. As hurrying down (præcipitem) headlong.

Præcipito, I throw (præcipitem) headlong. Also, I press on, urge.

Præcipuus, particular, special; principal, chief. Fr. præcapio. That which is taken and selected in preference to others.

Præcisè, briefly. Fr. præcido, præcisum. Præcido, I cut off from the forepart; hence, I cut off generally.

Præclārus, very clear, &c. *Clarus* *præ* aliis.

Præco, a public crier. For *præcio*, *præcionis*, from *præcio*, to rouse before hand. So *Parrens* for *Pariens*. ¶ Or for *prædico*, *onis*, from *prædico*. Plautus: “*Ūbi præco prædicat.*” ¶ Al. for *præcino*.

Præcōnium, the office or voice (*præconis*) of the common crier; a proclaiming; hence, a celebration, praising, renown.

Præcordia, the diaphragm. Pliny: “*Exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membranâ, quæ præcordia appellant, quia cordi prætenditur.*” Turton: “*Because it separates the heart as if by a curtain from the intestines.*” Vossius: “*Immo et ita appellantur partes laterales præcordiis subjectæ, Gr. ὑποχόνδρια.*”

Præcox, *præcōcis*, ripe before the usual time, premature. Fr. *præcoxi* fr. *præcoquo*, properly used of things baked or matured by the sun before the time. Or *præcox* is fr. *præcoquus*, which is also used. *Præcoquus*, *præcoqs*, *præcox*, as *Quùm*, *Cùm*.

Præda, a prey, booty. Fr. *pario*, whence *parita*, *præita*, *præta*, *præda*. Cicero has “*præda improbè parta.*” ¶ Haigh: “*For prædãta bestia; i. e. which is laid in one’s way.*”

Prædico, I publish, proclaim. From *dico*, I tell; *præ*, before others. See *Abdico*. ¶ Al. from *δέξω*, I show. See *Indico*.

Præditus, endued or gifted

with. For *prædãtus*. That is, *datus*, donatus, aliquã re *præ* aliis. Unless *præ* has reference to the previous endowments of nature, which are dependent on no labor or exercise of man.

Prædium, a farm, estate, possession. From *præs*, *prædis*. That is, any real property which we can make into a good security, or which may serve to give us a title to credit. Tacitus: “*Facta mutuandi copia sine usuris per triennium, si debitor populo in duplum prædiis cavisset.*” Forcellini: “*A præs, prædis. Ut propriè sit, bonum quo quispiam alteri se obligat, et pro re aliquã eidem cavet, pignori id opponendo.*”¹ ¶ Al. from *præda*. As the ancients

¹ Vossius: “*Bonum, quo quis, velut præde, potest se obligare. Aliud prædia, aliud bona prædia. Asconius: ‘Bona prædia dicuntur bona satisfactionibus obnoxia, sive sint in mancipiis sive in pecuniâ numeratâ: prædia verò domus, agri.’ Sed hæc res minimè impedit quo minus origo eadem sit. Sanè prædia quoque, quã vox ea signat domus et agros, a prædibus dicta esse, abundè fidem facit tum quòd apud Ciceronem legere est ‘prædes vendere,’ i. e. bona prædia addicere auctioni, (ut Budæus interpretatur); tum quòd, a quibus prædes non exigentur, prædio se tanquam prædibus obstringerent, contra quã alii solent qui creditoribus malè credulis et prædio et prædibus cavebant. Hinc sanè vetus formula: ‘Prædiis prædibusque cavere.’ Cicero: ‘In bonis prædibus prædiisque vendendis.’ Livius de Cannensibus captivis: ‘Alii dandam ex ærario mutuam pecuniam, prædiis prædibusque cavendum populo censerent.’ Inscriptio vetus: ‘Lex parieti faciendo, in areã quæ est ante Ædem Serapi trans viam qui redemerit prædes dato prædiaque subsignato, Duumvirum arbitrato.’”*

considered as a booty the territory they acquired in war.

Prædo, a plunderer. *Prædor*, I plunder. Fr. *præda*.

Præfatio, a preface. Fr. *for, fatus*.

Præfectura, the office of a *præfectus*.

Præfectus, one set over, a superintendent, director, prefect. Fr. *præficio*, I make a person to be over others.

Præfero, I prefer. I carry or hold in my mind one thing above another.

Præfica, a woman hired to lament at funerals. Fr. *præficio*. As set over the mourners to direct their mourning.

Præfiscine, *Præfiscini*, give me leave to say, let me say, without any bad effects resulting. Used when one person praised another. Sit *præter fascinum*. Titinnius: "Paula mea, ad laudem addito *Præfiscini*, ne puella fascinetur."

Præfoco, I choke. For *præfauco*, as Caudex, Codex. *Præcludo fauces*.

Præfractus, rigid, severe, obstinate. Said properly of stones very much broken, craggy, &c. So *Præruptus*.

Prægnans, big, pregnant. From *gno*, (whence *gnatus* and *gnascor*), from γεννάω, γεννώ, γυνῶ. Said of a female before she brings forth.

Præjudicium, the judging of a case beforehand to the detriment of the case; detriment, harm.

Prælabor, I glide (*præter*) by.

Etym.

Præliganeum vinum, wine made from grapes before the vintage. From *prælego*. The grapes being gathered before the time.

Prælium: See *Prælium*.

Præmium, any profit or advantage derived from anything; prey, booty; prize, reward; money or property derived in any way. For *præbium* from *præbeo*. ¶ Or for *præmium* from *præ*, and *emo*, to take. Properly a prize; that which one person takes or receives in preference to others. Cicero: "*Præmia proposita sunt virtutibus, supplicia vitiis.*" ¶ Al. for *prædimium* from *præda* and *emo*, to take. As properly a booty.¹

Prænum,——

Præpædio, I obstruct. That is, I go (*præ pedibus*) before another's feet, and block up his way.

Præpes, *ëtis*, swift in flying, nimble. Hence used for a bird or fowl. Qui *petit* loca *præ aliis*, one who makes for places quicker than others. See *Perpes*. Some explain it as an augural word of a bird which seeks the regions above, and opposed to an inauspicious bird which seeks the regions below in its flight. ¶ Al. from πέτω, whence πέτομαι, to fly. ¶ Al. from πέτω, to fall; whence προπετής, headlong. Ennius has "*præ-*

¹ Al. from βραβεῖον, a prize of combat; transp. βραῖβιον, *bræbium*, *præbium*, *præmium*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. πρῶμα, (πρῶμα), a segment, a purchase."

pete portu," and "præpete mento."

Præpīlātus, blunt at the point. "In obtusum desinens et instar pilæ rotundus ne lædat." F.

Præpōsītio, a preposition. Fr. *præpositus*. As generally set before its case.

Præpostērus, having that last which ought to be first, or vice versâ. Fr. *præ* and *posterus*.

Præpūtium. Pro *præpotium*, a *potus*, penis. Penis anterior pars. Vide *Potus*. Aut a *præ* et *πρόθη*, penis. Unde *πρόθη*, *πρότη*, a quo derivant *potus*. ¶ Aut a *præputo*. Ob Judæorum circumcisionem. Obloquitur Vossius: "*Præputium* vocarunt Romani, antequam de Judaicâ circumcisione scirent." At nescio quis usus sit nisi Juvenalem, qui ipse de Judæis in Sat. xiv. 99 hoc verbo utitur. At U debet esse brevis? Persona tamen habet O longam a Persōno.

Prærogātīvus. The Tribe or Century was called *prærogativa*, which (*rogata* est) was asked its opinion first, or which voted first. Hence *prærogativa* was a peculiar privilege granted to one person in preference to or before others. Also, a word or deed on the part of one who intends to do us good, significative that he will do us this good. Because the vote of the Tribus *Prærogativa* was generally the vote of all the rest, and therefore presignified it. Hence any favorable sign or omen.

Præs, *prædis*, a surety, bail.

For *præstis*, whence *præsts*, *præs*, somewhat as *Præses* is for *Præsides*, and from *Modus*, *Mods*, is *Mos*. "Quia, altero non stante pacto, cogatur *præstare* alienam culpam." V. See *Præsto*. Or because he stands as it were before another, and protects and covers him. So *Antistes*. *Præs*, *prædis*, as *Hæres*, *Hæredis*. In such cases the D may be inserted as in *Prodeo* for *Proeo*. *Præis*, *Hæreis*; *Prædis*, *Hæredis*.¹

Præscribo, I bring an exception or objection against an action in law. That is, I write down something (*præ*) in the way of it.

Præsens, present. For *præens*, as otherwise D is added for euphony. Or S is added on the model of *Absens*.

Præsentia, presence; presence of mind. Fr. *præsens*, *præsentis*.

Præsepēs, *Præsepe*, a stall, manger, crib, bee-hive. From *præsepio*, to put anything before something else so as to fence it.

Præsertim, especially. Fr. *præsertus* fr. *præsero*. As *Exero* and *Prosero* are to put or thrust out, or to draw out, so *præsero* may be to put one thing before another, to select. Compare *Excellens*, *Excelsus*.

¹ Scaliger reads in Festus: "*Præs*, qui a magistratu interrogatus in publicum an *præstet*, dicit *præs*:" and supposes that *præs* was put for *præs-sum*. As perhaps *præsens* is *præs-ens*. So Ausonius has: "Spondere qui nos, noxa quia *præstet*, vetat."

¶ Or it is from *sero*, to join; and said, when many things are joined together in a row, of such as stand before the rest. *Quando ex rebus plurimis unà consortis unam præ aliis sumas.* “*Quando quid serie est ante alia,*” says Vossius. Or, as *Desero* is to forsake, abandon, so *sero* may be to adhere to, cling to. Then *præsertim* is said of things to which we attach ourselves beyond all others.

Præses, præsidis, one who presides. Fr. *præsedeo*, I sit before another.

Præsidium, a guard, garrison, defence. From *præsedeo*. As sitting before a place. *Præsidium* is also a station or post before which a garrison sits.

Præsignis, illustrious. Fr. *signum*, a mark. One who is remarkable above others.

Præstantia, excellence. Fr. *præstans, antis*.

Præstëga, a kind of porch. Fr. *στέγη*, a roof.

Præstes, præstitis, a president, guardian. From *sto, steti*. *Qui stat præ aliis*.

Præstigiæ, jugglers' tricks, sleight of hand. Soft for *præstrigiæ*. As *Fragilis* from *Frago*, *Frango*, so *præstrigiæ* is from *præstrigo, præstringo*. As dazzling the eyes by their rapidity. “*Quodd oculorum aciem præstringunt.*” F.

Præstino, I buy. Properly, I buy up before others. *Apuleius*: “*Emtor is, nimio præstiniandi studio, præconem rogat cujatis essem.*” See *Destino*.

Præstò, at hand. Fr. *præ-*

sto, I stand before one ready. Or, we will say, for *præstidò*, fr. *præsto, præstitus*, like *Optatò*, *Sortitò*.

Præsto, I stand before, *sto præ*. I am superior to. Also, I make a thing to stand before another, show, exhibit, prove, offer, give. Also, I do, perform, that is, I show or exhibit before a person. *Cicero*: “*Perferto et ultima expectato, quæ tibi et jucunda et honesta præstabo.*” So in the preface of *Herodotus τὰ Βαρβάροισι ἀποδεχθέντα* is, the things displayed or performed by the Barbarians. So, I perform, keep to, make good, abide by. *Cicero*: “*Quamcumque ei fidem dederis, ego præstabo.*” So, I maintain, preserve. *Cicero*: “*Præstat tibi memoriam benevolentiamque quam debet.*” Also, I stand to it, I affirm, maintain. *Cicero*: “*Prædones nullos fore, quis præstare poterat?*” Or *præsto* is *præsto fidem*, I give my word. Hence I warrant, answer for. *Cicero*: “*Impetus populi præstare nemo potest.*” *Forcellini* explains it, “*in se recipere moderatos futuros.*” Or we may explain it, “*Impetus populi [non fore], præstare nemo potest.*” So, I warrant the conduct of a person, I stand to it that a person shall act in such a manner. *Cicero*: “*Quem ego præstare non potui: erat enim rex perpauper.*” Hence “*præsto alicui damnum, noxam*” is to warrant a person that he shall not suffer loss or harm, to be responsible for him,

to take on myself for him the hurt or harm if any happen. That is, *præsto* [non fore] alicui damnum. Perhaps *præsto* is here, *præsto* fidem. That is, *præsto* meam fidem alicui, non fore sibi damnum.

Præstolor, I wait for, expect. Fr. *præsto*, at hand. I am at hand and ready to receive a person. ¶ Or perhaps fr. *στολή*, equipment.

Præstringo oculos, I dazzle. "For, when the sun's rays, for instance, strike the eye, they keep them tight and close them." F. *Præstringo* aciem ferri, is to blunt or dull the edge of iron. This phrase Forcellini thinks is taken from the former.

Præsul, *præsulis*, the chief of the Salii or priests of Mars, who used to caper through the city. Qui *salit præ* aliis, who dances at the head of the others. Hence *præsul* is in general one who is at the head of or presides over others.

Præsum, I am (*præ*) at the head of others.

Præsūmo, I presume. That is, (*sumo*) I take to myself (*præter* jus) beyond my deserts. Also, I dare too much, i. e., I take on me to do what is beyond me. Also, I conjecture, imagine, believe will be. That is, I take into my mind a thing (*præ*) before it happens.

Prætendo, I stretch or lay out before another, show, allege, allege as an excuse.

Præter, before, close by, beside, along, past; beyond, con-

trary to; beside, except; besides, over. Fr. *præ*, as Subter from Sub. See Præ.

Prætërea, besides. *Præterea*.

Prætëritus, passed by. Fr. *prætereo*.

Prætermitto, I send, cast, put aside; I neglect. Also, I forgive, cast aside from my mind.

Prætexo, I cloke, disguise, allege as an excuse. That is, I weave, contrive excuses for. Or from the notion of weaving things on garments, and so disguising what is underneath.

Prætexta, a white toga (*prætexta*) woven in front or bordered with purple. It was worn by boys of family till they were 15 or 17, and is put for boyhood. Also a kind of play in which magistrates and persons of dignity, who used the *prætexta*, were introduced.

Prætextus, a disguise, pretence, excuse. Fr. *prætexo*.

Prætor, a chief commander, magistrate, officer. For *præitor* fr. *præeo*, *præitum*.

Prætōrium, the tent of the general in a camp. Fr. *prætor*, the commander of an army. Also, a palace or magnificent villa in the country. "Perhaps, because it was as much superior to the neighbouring huts and cottages, as the prætorian tent was to the other tents." F. Or because these palaces were usually the residence of magistrates and chief officers. For *prætor* (for *præitor*) was used in a very wide sense.

Prætūra, the office (*prætoris*) of a prætor. So *Quæstura*.

Prævāricor, I am very crooked in my legs, I go crookedly or irregularly; I deal crookedly in my conduct, play fast and loose, betray the cause of my client while by neglect or collusion I assist his opponent. Fr. *varus*.

Prævius, going before. Qui *præundo viam* monstrat.

Pragmāticus, relating to business, or to state affairs; skilful in managing the business of the law, a practitioner in the law. *Πραγματικός*.

Prandium, a repast which was taken formerly in the morning, but afterwards at noon. "Fr. *πρὰν*, Doric of *πρωῖ*, in the morning," says Vossius. But *πρὰν* is not *πρωῖ*, but *πρώην*, lately, whence *πρὴν*, *πρᾶν*. Neither *πρὰν* nor *πρώην* seem ever used for, in the morning. *Prandium* would be better referred to *πρωῖαν*, *matutinam*: this being cut down to *πρᾶν*. Then *dium* might be formed from *dies*. Or rather it would be a termination, as in *μεισιδίον*. ¶ Or *prandium* is for *prendium* (as *Ardea* for *Erdea*, *mAgnus* for *mEgnus*), from *προένδιον* from *πρὸ* (τοῦ) *ἐνδίου*; so as to mean a meal taken at any time before noon. Or from a word *παρένδιον*. ¶ Some refer *prandium* to *prandeo*, this to a verb *παρενδιέω*, *παρενδιῶ*, (*πρανδιῶ*) from *ἐνδιος*, at noon.

Pransus, having dined. Fr. *prandeo*, *prandsum*, *pransum*. See *Prandium*.

Prāsīnus, of a green color. *Πράσινος*.

Prātum, a meadow. As *παρδακός*, wet, moist, seems to come from *πάρδην* formed from *πέπαρται* pp. of *πέιρω*, to penetrate, hence penetrate with wet, (as *δύπτω* is from *δύω*); so *pratum* may be from *περάω*, *πράω*, which is formed from *περῶ* fut. of *πέιρω*. From *πράω*, pp. *πέπρᾶται*, might be *pratum*, which would be so called from its general moisture. Propertius: "Et *CIRCUMRIGUO* surgebant *lilia prato*." Thus *πρᾶος*, mild, gentle, is probably from *περάω*, *περάω*, *πράω*. Qui facile penetrari potest. As opposed to one who is impenetrable and unkind. ¶ Haigh: "From *περᾶτον*, *πρᾶτον*, passable, open." ¶ Al. from *πράτινον*, Dor. of *πράσινον*, of a green color.

Prāvus, crooked, distorted; untoward, perverse; going wrong, bad, depraved. For *prabus* from *παραιβάω*, (*πραιβάω*, *πραβᾶω*), to transgress. But *παραιβάω* will rather mean here, to go (*παρὰ*) contrary to what one should.¹

Prēcārius, precarious. Fr. *preces*. Obtained by petition, and therefore dependent on another's will and pleasure.

Prēcīa vites, ———

¹ Vossius: "*Pravus* fr. *πρᾶος*, mild, tame. It will be said that such men should be rather called good than bad. True: but we must take into the account the age in which all virtue consisted in courage, and meekness was condemned." The original meaning of *pravus* opposes this derivation.

Pręcor, I pray, beseech. From βρέχομαι, I am bedewed i. e. with tears. So *precor* agrees with Imploro. ¶ Al. from a verb παρεύχομαι, whence πρέχομαι, *precor*. ¶ Or was προσέχομαι used for holding up one's hands before the Gods or before another in supplication? Hence πρέχομαι, *precor*. Somewhat as Procer from Προεχθή. Or, as ἔχομαι was used of laying hold of a person's limbs or garments in supplication, (as ἔχομαι γονάτων, χερῶς, πέπλων), was προέχομαι used in this sense? ¶ "From Hebrew BRK, whence BRKH., (*brecah*), *precatio*, *benedictio*." V. And elsewhere: "They derive *precor* from Hebr. BRK, to fall on one's knees."¹

Prehendo, I lay hold of, seize. From *prę* and *hando*. *Hando* from χασῶ, fut. 2. of χάζω, I receive, hold, contain. Hence *chando*, (as N is added in Tango, Pango,) and *hando*. Or at once from χάνδω, whence χανδάνω. ¶ Al. from *hendo*. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *hentan*." So Goth. *henda*, to lay hold of. Fairfax: "With that the servants *hent* the young man stout." Allied is our *hand*.

Prehensio, I take hold of so as to solicit one's vote, I canvass. Fr. *prehendo*, *prehensum*.

Pręlum, an oil-press, vine-press. For *premulum* fr. *premo*.

Pręmo, I press, squeeze, &c. From βάρημα, (βρήμα,) a weight. Hence *bremo*, *premo*. E should thus be long. But we have *fęra* from φΗρός.

Prendo, for *prehendo*.

Preonso, for *prehensio*.

Presbýter, an elder, priest. Πρεσβύτερος.

Presso, I squeeze. Fr. *premo*, *premsum*, *pressum*.

Prester, a fiery whirlwind. A species of poisonous serpent. Πρηστήρ.

Prętiōsus, costly, precious. Qui est magni *pretti*.

Prętium, the price of anything sold; price, value; price paid for wages or hire; a reward; price paid for vicious actions, punishment. Operę *prettium* est, there is a price and reward for one's pains, it is profitable. Salmasius: "From πράτιον, the price paid (τῷ πράτη) to the seller." Vossius: "The Æolians said κρετος for κρατος, δεκων for δεκων." We have *pressulus* from πασσαλος, *levir* i. e. *dęvir* from δΑήρ. ¶ Haigh: "From πρατέον, to be sold."²

Prex, *precis*, prayer. Fr. *precor*.

Priāpus, Priapus. Πρίαπος.

Prędem, lately, awhile ago. *Pri* is fr. πριν, before, previously. See *Prior*. *Dem* is a termination, as in *Idem*, *Tantundem*. ¶ Al. for *priusdem*.

Prędie, on the day before.

¹ Al. from προίκομαι, I come before another in supplication, whence προίκτης, a beggar. But then it would be *precor*. ¶ Al. from προικός, poor; or προίξ, προίκος, a gift. ¶ Al. for *procor*.

² " *Prettium* is like Germ. *wert*, worth. For R is easily transposed; and W and P are commutable." W.

Priori die. Or from *pri*, (as in *Pridem*,) and *die*.

Prīmicerius, a prime minister or officer. “De ejus etymologiâ varii varia; sed plures et saniores ita dictum putant, qui *primus* scriberetur in *cerâ*, h. e. in tabulâ *ceratâ* seu catalogo alicujus ordinis.” F.

Prīmīpīlus, a centurion (*primi pili*) of the first rank.

Prīmītiæ, the first fruits of anything. Fr. *primus*. As *Stultus*, *Stultitia*.

Prīmītīvus, the earliest. Fr. *primitus* fr. *primūm*.

Prīmoplastus, first formed. Fr. *πλαστός*, formed.

Prīmordia, the beginning. *Prima exordia*.

Prīmōtīvus, ripening early. Opposed to *Serotinus*.

Prīmus, the most first. Superlative of the word of which *prior* is the comparative.

Princeps, chief, foremost, principal. A prince. For *primiceps*, fr. *prima capio*. Hence *primiceps*, *princeps*.

Prīncīpātus, the chief place. Fr. *princeps*, *principis*.

Prīncīpium, the beginning. Fr. *princeps*, *principis*.

Prior, former, earlier, older, former in rank. Fr. *præ*, whence *præior*, *prior*. ¶ Or fr. *πρῆϊων*, former, whence *preior*, *prior*. Hesychius: *Πρῆϊον*, *πρότερον*. ¶ Al. from *πρῆν*, formerly; whence *πρῆ*. See *Pridem*. ¶ Al. from *pris*. See *priscus*.¹

Priscus, ancient, out of date or use. From *prīus*, contr. *pris*. Scheide supposes that *πρῆς* was a nominative, whose accusative was *πρῆν*. See *Pristinus*. ¶ Al. from *πέρυσσι*, last year, formerly; whence a word *περυσικός*, *πρυσικός*.

Pristīnus, former, ancient, of some time standing. Fr. *pris*, as *Cras*, *Crastinus*. See *Priscus*.

Pristis, transp. *pistris*, and *pistrix*, (as *ΑἶαΣ*, *AjaX*,) some large fish. Also, a ship of war of a long shape. *Πρίστις*, *πίστρις*, *πρῆστις*, *πρίστης*.²

Prīvātus, private, one's own, particular. Fr. *privus*.

Prīvīgnus, a step-son. “*Privignus* dictus, quod ante quàm mater secundò nuberet, est progenitus.” F. For *prūgnus*, from *prīus*, whence *prūgnus*, somewhat as from *Aper*, *Apri*, is *Aprugnus*; from *Abies* is *Abiegnus*. The Greeks said *πρόγονος*. ¶ Or for *privigenus*. Fr. *privus*, single; or *privè*, singly, “seorsim.” Where a person is born not of both the father and the mother existing, but of only one of them. So the Greeks said *ἄμφος* from *ἀμφι*, seorsim.

Prīvīlēgium, a law inflicting an extraordinary punishment, or conferring an extraordinary favor or privilege on an individual. Fr. *lex*, *legis*, and *privus*.

Prīvo, I deprive, take away.

¹ Jamieson mentions the Iceland. *fyr*, (whence our First) *prius*; which transposed is *fry*.

² Donnegan gives a Greek derivation in *πρίστus* and *πρίστρις*, Vossius in *Pristes*.

Fr. *πρίω*, (as *δῖς*, *οἷς*), I cut or divide by sawing; I cut away. ¶ Al. from *privus*. *Privum* facio, I make my own individual property.

Prīvus, individual, each, particular, one's own. Fr. *privo*. Cut off from others, by oneself. Somewhat as *ἐκάστος* is from *ἐκάς*. ¶ Al. from *πρίω*, to cut off. Scaliger: "Quia in familiâ heriscundâ, quæ ante communia erant hæredum, hæc SECANTUR in portiones, ut quæque *priva* et *propria* fiat."

Pro, before, in front of: for, instead of, in defence of; for, equivalently to, according to, in comparison of. Livy: "Castra metatus latius quàm *pro* copiis." *Πρό*.

Pro, in compounds, at a distance. For *porro*. ¶ Al. for *procul*.

Pro, *Proh*, o! For *per* o! *per oh!* Cicero: "*Proh* Deum atque hominum fidem." That is, "*Per*, *oh!* Deum," &c. Then *proh* came to be used generally for *oh*. *Proh* Jupiter, &c. Properly, *Per* te, *oh* Jupiter.

Proagōrus, a Sicilian high magistrate. *Προήγορος*.

Proavus, a great grandfather. As going (*pro*) before a grandfather.

Pröbābilis, probable, likely to be truth. Fr. *probo*. Such a supposition is worthy of being approved of or is probable.

Pröbè. "*Pereo probo*," in good honest truth, really, in fact. Also, excellently! good! very well done! For *probus* is said of any thing which is good

in its kind. *Proba* merx, *proba* clava, *probum* argentum.

Pröbitus, probity, &c. Fr. *probus*.

Pröblēma, a problem. *Πρόβλημα*.

Pröbo, I approve, praise. That is, I judge to be (*probum*) good. "*Meo* iudicio *probum* esse iudico." F. Also, I show, prove. That is, *probum* esse monstro. We say, To make good. Also, I try or examine whether a thing be (*probum*) good. So *δοκιμάζω* is to judge if a thing be (*δοκιμὸν*) approvable. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *βραβεύς*, he who awarded the prize of victory. Hence *probo* is to examine." As *δαμῶ*, *dOmo*. If there was a word *βραβέω*, as well as *βραβεύω*, this would be well. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *profian*." So Icel. *profa* is to try, prove; and Germ. *prufen*, which however Wachter refers to *probus* or *probo*. "*Prufen*," he says, "examinare an *probum* sit."

Pröbölē, a throwing out, &c. *Προβολή*.

Pröboscis, the trunk of an elephant. *Προβοσκίς*.

Pröbrum, a disgrace, disgraceful action, rape, &c.; disgraceful language, abuse. "*Pro prohibrum*. Quod *prohibere* a nobis debemus," says Dacier. Rather, Quod *prohibent* leges et vetant. So that *probrum* answers to *Vetitum*. Lucretius has *probeat* for *prohibeat*: "*Nam* sive est aliquid quod *probeat* officiatque." *Pro* is here long: but III may be

wholly omitted. ¶ Haigh : “From *πρέπρον*, for *πέρπερον*, light, rash.”

Pröbus, good, honest, upright, worthy, &c. For *prohibus* fr. *prohibeo*. “Quia se a delinquendo *prohibet*,” says Festus. ¶ Al. from *probo*. Quem *probes*. And, if Tooke is right in referring *probo* to the Northern languages, this is a correct derivation of *probus*. ¶ Al. from *πέπροπα* pf. mid. of *πρέπω*, whence *πρέπον*, eminence, distinction, merit, worth. Hence *propus*, *probus*. ¶ Al. from *πραῦς*, Æol. *προῦς*. (as *παῖς*, *παῖς*, Æol. *πῶις*), whence *proVus*, *proBus*. But *πραῦς* is meek, mild; a meaning too remote from that of *probus*.

Pröcax, *cācis*, wanton, skittish, frolicsome. Fr. *proco*, I ask, woo. “De meretrice, quæ usque ingerit, Da mihi, Affer mihi.” F. ¶ Or from *procus*. ¶ Or fr. *πρόξ*, *προκός*, a fawn. Like a fawn. ¶ Or from *procio*, i. e. *provoco* et *laccio*. So *Parens* from *Pario*.

Pröcella, a storm. Fr. *procello*, to drive. A driving storm.

Pröcello, I drive forward, strike, upset. See *cello*.

Pröcēres, the nobles, leading men. From sing. *procer*, and this from *προεχής*, having the precedence; Æol. *προεχῆρ*, whence *προχῆρ*, *procer*. But from *προχῆρ* should we not expect *procēres*? No. more than *Celēres* from *κέληΣ*, *κέληP*.¹

Pröcērus, long, tall. Fr. *προεχής*, jutting forward; Æol. *προεχῆρ*, *προυχῆρ*, as *κέληΣ*, *κέληP*, *celer*.

Procestrium: See Appendix.

Pröcinctus, *ús*. A soldier is said to make his will “in *pro-cinctu*,” when he makes it being at the time girt with his armour and ready for battle. *Pro* is before the time or before the enemy.

Pröclivis, said properly of a (*clivus*) hill inclining forwards, sloping, steep; easy to descend; easy, in general.

Pröco, *Pröcor*, I ask, beg, woo. Fr. *προέχω* i. e. *χεῖρα*, I hold up my hand before another in petition. Hence *πρόχω*, *proco*, as from *Προεχής*, *Προεχῆρ* is *Procer*, *Proceres*. ¶ Or from *procio*, I call to, as *Occapio*, *Occupo*, as. ¶ Al. from *προίκω*, *προίκομαι*, whence *πρόικτης*, a beggar. Hence *πρόκω*, *πρόκομαι*, *proco*, *procor*.

Pröcrastīno, I put off (ad *crastinum diem*) till tomorrow.

Pröcul, far off. For *pro* (i. e. *porro*) ab *oculis*. ¶ Or from *procello*, *proculi*, I drive or send off to a distance. De iis quæ longè à nobis amandantur. So *Facul* from *Facio*.

Pröcūrātor, one who (*curat*) takes care of things (*pro*) for another, an agent, manager.

Pröcūro, I manage things, properly for another. “Administro, præsertim rem ALI-

¹ Al. from *progero*. Qui *gerit* se *pro* (i. e. *præ*) aliis. ¶ Al. from *κέρας*.

Etym.

From the metaphorical notion of setting up one's horns on high.

ENAM." F. See Procurator. Also, I expiate, avert by sacrifices. "Curo et exequor ea quæ ad expianda prodigia pertinent." F. Perhaps *pro* is *porro*: *curo* ut expellam *porro* i. e. procul. Or *pro* is instead of, as an equivalent for. *Curo* piacula *pro* prodigiis, ut prodigia compensentur piaculis.

Pröcus, a wooer, suitor. Fr. *proco*.

Pröcyon, a star which rises before the dog-star. Προκύων.

Prödeo, I come forth, go out. Soft for *proeo*, as *Reeo*, *Redeo*; *Meulla*, *Medulla*.

Prödĭgium, a prodigy, omen. Fr. *prodico*, whence *prodĭcium*, *prodĭgium*. Or fr. *prodico*, like *Prædico*, *Abdico*. ¶ Or from *prodigo*. That which we cast to a distance, ἀποπεμπόμεθα. ¶ Al. from προδείκω, præmonstro.

Prödigo, I drive forth, to a distance. Por *prodago*, *proago*, as *Proeo*, *Prodeo*. Also, I squander. That is, I cast forth and dissipate. "Patrimonium foras ago et perdo." F.

Prödigus, prodigal. Fr. *prodigo*.

Pröditor, a betrayer. Fr. *prodo*, *proditum*. One who gives out, discovers, discloses the secrets of another.

Prödo, I give out, produce, disclose, discover, publish. Fr. *pro* for *porro*, and *do*. Also, I cast out, throw away, abandon.

Prödromus, a forerunner. Προδρομος.

Prödūco, I lead or bring forth. Fr. for *porro*.

Pröductus, lengthened. That

is, led or brought out to a distance. *Pro* for *porro*.

Prælium: See Appendix.

Pröfāno, I profane. From *profanus*.

Pröfānus, not initiated in the sacred mysteries. Qui est *procul* à *fanis*. Virgil: "*Procul* o *procul* este *profani*, Exclamat vates." Hence, impious. Also, common, secular, not sacred. So *Profestus* is *PROCUL* a *FESTIS*, non *festus*.

Pröfectio, a going. See *Proficiscor*.

Pröfecto, indeed, assuredly. For *pro facto*. As from *Factum* is *Affecto*. We say, It is so for a fact.

Pröfectus, an advancement in anything, profit. Fr. *proficio*.

Pröfestus, not holy, not kept holy. See *Profanus*.

Pröficio, I make progress, get on, succeed, profit. *Facio* iter *pro* i. e. *porro*.

Pröfĭciscor, I set out or onward, go away. Fr. *proficio*, whence the perfect *profectus* sum. That is, *facio* iter *pro* i. e. *porro*, as in *Proficio*.

Pröfiteor, I confess openly. Fr. *fateor*.

Pröfŭgo, I dash to the ground, destroy, injure. Also, I throw an enemy into complete disorder, that is, crush, overwhelm. Also, I bring a thing almost to its conclusion. That is, I nearly dispatch it. Generally, what I bring to an end, I crush or destroy. See *Fligo*.

Pröfūgus, fleeing far. Qui *pro* i. e. *porro* *fugit*.

Pröfundus, deep. Having its

(*fundum*) depth (*pro* i. e. *porro*) at a great distance.

Profūsio, extravagance. *Quæ profundit* divitias, casts them forth and dissipates them. Fr. *profusus*.

Prōgēnies, an offspring. Fr. *progeno*, or *progeneo*, *progenui*. *Pro*, as in *Prodo*, *Produco*. See *Geno*.

Prōgnosticum, a token. *Προγνωστικόν*.

Prōgraxe, to have bawled out. For *procraxe*, *procraxisse* fr. *κράζω*, *κράξω*, I bawl out. But the reading is dubious.

Prōhībēo, I keep off, hinder, &c. Fr. *habeo*, I hold, and *pro* i. e. *porro* or *procul*.

Prohinc, therefore. As *Proinde*.

Prōjectūra, a jutting out. Fr. *projicio*, *projectus*. A casting or putting forward.

Proin, for *proinde*.

Proinde, therefore. Fr. *pro*, for *porro*, hereafter; and *inde*, on this account. Cicero: "*Proinde* aut exeant aut quiescant." Also, just so, equally. See *Perinde*.

Prōlāto, I defer. Fr. *prolatum*. That is, I carry forward, put off to a distant time.

Prōlecto, I allure. Fr. *lacio*, *lacitum*, *lactum*. I draw forth, entice.

Prōles, an offspring. Fr. *pro* (as in *Progenies*) and *oleo*, to grow. As springing forth and growing. See *Soboles*.

Prōlētārius, one of the lowest of the people. As being usually not called to serve in war, and so good for nothing else than to produce (*prolem*) children.

Prōlixus, long, tall, big; long in speech, *prolix*. From *pro* and *laxus*. "In longitudo *laxus*, protentus." F. From the notion of metals relaxing and extending themselves. So from *τάω*, *τέτηκα*, to extend, is *τήκω*, to melt. Hence *prolixus* is also bountiful, lavish of presents. That is, loose and unconfined in one's bounty. Also, prosperous, "affluens."

Prōlōgus, a prologue. *Πρόλογος*.

Prolubium, whim, humor, inclination. Fr. *lubet*. Where the will puts itself forth. Or *pro* is according to.

Prōlūsio, a flourish, prelude. Fr. *ludo*, *lusum*. Where we play merely, before we come to something serious.

Prōlūvies, a flood; flux. See *Alluvies*.

Prōmīneo, I hang over. See *Mineo*.

Prōmiscuus, mingled without order or distinction. Fr. *miscuo*.

Prōmissum, a promise. See *promitto*.

Prōmissus, suffered to grow to a great length. *Pro* is *porro*, to a distance; *missus* the same as *prætermisus*.

Prōmitto, I send or cast (*pro*) to a distance. I suffer to grow to a great length. See *Promissus*. Also, I promise, engage, vow. That is, I put forward, hold out, hold forth a promise. So *προτείνω* is to promise.

Prōmo, I take out, bring forth, produce, show. Fr. *pro* i. e. *porro*, and *emo*, I take.

Prōmontōrium, a promontory, high land jutting into the sea. Fr. *promineo*, whence *prominitorium*, *promintorium*, *promontorium*. So *sOntis* for *slntis*. Or for *promuntorium*, as *recUpero* for *recIpero*. ¶ Al. quia est *pro monte*, loco *montis*.

Prōmōtus, advanced. Moved (*pro*) forward.

Promptuāria cella, a cellar whence eatables (*prompta sunt*) are brought out.

Promptus, drawn out. Fr. *prommo*. Set forth, manifest, clear. Ready to be brought out, prepared, at hand. Hence easy. Ready, prompt, active. Things "in *promptu*" are things ready at hand.

Prōmulgo, I publish abroad. For *provulgo* fr. *vulgus*. In *vulgus promo*. V and M are commutable. So *proMuscis* is read for *proBuscis*. ¶ Or fr. *προμολογέω*, γῶ, I avow openly. Hence *promolgo*, *promulgo*. ¶ Al. for *probulgo* fr. *bulga*, a bag. Or from *μολγός*, a bag.

Prōmulsis, a whet to the appetite. Fr. *mulsum*. "Not given instead of the *mulsum*, but before it." F.

Prōmus, a steward, butler. One who (*promit*) brings out eatables from the pantry.

Prōmuscis, a trunk of an elephant. Fr. *προβοσκίς*, whence *promoscis*, *promuscis*. But others read *proboscis*.

Prōnōmen, a pronoun. As being (*pro nomine*) instead of the name of a person.

Prōnūba, presiding over marriage. Fr. *nubo*. Quæ præest nuptiis. Also, one who pre-

ceded the bride to her husband's house.

Prōnus, bending forward, inclined downward, headlong, bent, prone. Inclined to a person, favorable. Easy of descent, easy in general. Fr. *πρῶν*, *πρῶνος*, the prominence of a rock. That is, bending forward like it. ¶ Al. from *πρηγής*, same as *pronus*. Rather, from *πρωινής*, which Isaac Vossius states was the same as *πρηγής*. ¶ Al. from *pro*, forward.

Proæmium, a prelude, preface. *Προίμιον*.

Pröpāgo, a layer; branch of a tree bent down and fixed in the earth without disjoining it from the parent stock, that new shoots may spring from it. Hence a shoot; offspring. Fr. *pagō*, *pango*, to drive in. *Pro* seems to mean, laid out at length.

Pröpāgo, I propagate (*propagine*) by a layer, increase, extend.

Propālo, I make manifest. So that it shall be (*propalam*) in sight of all.

Pröpe, near. From *προπὶ*, just by: Æol. *προπὶ*, (See *poPa* from *θύτης*, *φύτης*), whence *prope*, as *περὶ*, fer. E. ¶ Al. from *πέπροπα* pf. mid. of *πρέπω*, to suit. ¶ Al. from *pro* and *pes*. Before the feet.

Pröpēdiem, shortly, within a few days. That is, we are *prope diem*, near the day. Or, (*diem*) on a day which is (*prope*) near.

Prōpensus, hanging forward, bending down, inclined towards, favorable to, prone to, ready to

please or benefit. Fr. *propendo*.

Prōpēro, I make haste with a thing, get it ready. For *proparo*. I get ready one thing before anything else. ¶ Al. from *prope*. “Quia, qui *properat*, hoc agit ut magis et magis *appropinquet*.” V.¹

Prōpērus, quick. Fr. *propero*.

Prōphēta, a prophet. Προφήτης.

Prōpīno, I taste a little of a cup and then give it to another to drink. Also, I drink to any one. Προπίνω.

Prōpinquus, near in habitation or in race. *Propinqui*, relations. Fr. *prope*. As Longè, Longinquus.

Prōpitio, I make (*propitium*) propitious.

Prōpitius, propitious, favorable. Fr. *prope*, as Fictitius, Insititius. Qui *prope* est ac præsens. Virgil: “Præsenta numina, Fauni.” That is, *propitia*, says Servius. Where O is long, it is lengthened from the number of short syllables, as I in Italia. ¶ Al. from προπετής, prompt.

Prōpōla, a retailer. Προπόλης. So Pro is sometimes long in Prologus from Πρόλογος.

Prōpōlis, the honey made in the fore-part of a hive, of a thicker and coarser substance, to keep out the cold. Fr. πρόπολις, the fore-part of a hive.

Prōpōno, I propose. That

is, I put before myself or before another. As Gr. προτίθημι.

Prōportio, a proportion. From the frequent expression *pro portione*.

Prōpōsitum, anything proposed. See Propono. What I propose to myself, a purpose, intention. A way or course of life which we have set before ourselves and adopted.

Prōprius, one's own, personal, private, peculiar. Also, fit, suitable, proper. Scribonius: “Remedia *propria* ad singula sumere.” Which belong peculiarly to each case. So also, apposite, pertinent. Cicero: “Res ut omnes certis ac *propriis* vocabulis nominentur.” Also, absolutely and lastingly one's own, stable, permanent. Lucilius: “Cùm sciam nihil in vitâ *proprium* mortali datum esse.” From *prope*. That which is at hand, in our power. So Potis is from Ποτί. R added, as in putRis, putReo. So perhaps Rius in Ebrius.

Propter, near. For *propeter* fr. *prope*, as Sub, Subter; Præ, Præter. Also, by reason of, on account of. Butler: “As that, which is contiguous to anything, may produce an effect on it; hence *propter* signifies the cause or reason of a thing or action.”

Prōpugnācūlum, a fortress. *Pro quo*, gratiâ cujus, *pugnatur*.

Prōpŷlæum, the porch of a temple. Προπύλαιον.

Prōra, the prow of a ship. Πρώρα.

¹ Al. from πρόκα, Æol. πρόπα, instantly.

Prōrēta, the keeper of the prow. Πρωγήτης.

Prōrīto, "I irritate, provoke. Also, I allure, invite." F. The second sense suggests a derivation from ἔρπυται pp. of ῥύω, I draw, whence ῥῦτήρ, a rope to draw with. U into I, as φρῦγω, frIgo, λῦγῶ, IIgo. From *rito* is perhaps also *Inrito*, *Irrito*, which is used in the first sense of *prorito* above. From the sense of drawing forth, drawing out, we have that of irritating, as *Provoco* is to irritate, i. e. to call out. ¶ See *Irrito*.

Prōrōgo, I adjourn, put off. That is, (*rogo*) I move that a motion before the House shall be put (*pro* i. e. *porro*) off, and considered another time. Also, I carry forward, carry on, continue.

Prorsa (i. e. *proversa*) *Dea* isopposed to *Postverta*.

Prorsum, *Prorsus*, straight on. For *proversum*, *proversus*. Turned straightforward. Also, in a word, in short, in fact. That is, to say a thing straightforward, without circumlocution. So in the expression "*Prorsus perii*," I am undone direct; to say no more about it, I am utterly undone. Hence *prorsus* in general is, totally, wholly.

Prōsa oratio, *Prōsa*, prose. For *prorsa*, (i. e. *proversa*), which is also found. That is, which runs on straightforward, not fettered and impeded by long and short syllables. Or which in reading we read straight on; not going back to get

the sense, as we do in Latin verse.

Prōsāpia, a race of ancestors going back for many generations. Fr. προσαφής, continuous; whence προσάφεια, or προσάφεια, (like συνάφεια) a continuity. Hence *prosaphia*, *prosapia*. The quantities of the two first syllables oppose this derivation. Whether so as to destroy it, the reader will judge. ¶ Al. from a word πρόσαππος formed from ἄππος, like *Atavus*, that is *Adavus*, from *Avus*.

Proscēnium, the stage. Προσκήμιον.

Prōscribo, I write up, post up, as a sale; and particularly the sale of the effects of a person banished or outlawed.

Prōscriptio, confiscation. Fr. *proscribo*.

Prōsecta, the entrails cut up and laid out for sacrifice. Fr. *proseco*.

Prōsēda, a harlot. Fr. *sedeo*. Compare *Prostibula*.

Prōsēlytus, a proselyte. Προσήλυτος.

Prōsēro: See *Exero*.

Prōserpina, *Proserpine*. Fr. Περσεφόνη, whence by corruption Πρесеφόνη, Πρесеρφόνη, Προσερφόνη, *Proserphina*, *Proserpina*.

Prōseucha, a Jewish synagogue. Προσευχή.

Prōsīcia, the same as *Prosecta*. Fr. *proseco*, *proscico*.

Prōsōdia, accent. Προσωδία.

Prosperus, *Prosper*, favorable, prosperous. Fr. πρόσφορος, advantageous. Hence *prosporus*, and *prosperus*.

Prostibŭla, Prostibŭlum, a prostitute. Fr. *prosto*, whence *prostabulum*, (as Sto, Stabulum), *prostibulum*. Or for *prosistibula* fr. *prosisto*, as Infundo, Infundibulum. *Prosto*, to stand exposed before the public gaze, to stand to be hired.

Prōsum, I am on the side of, exert myself for, am profitable to. *Sum pro*. Opposed to *Obsum*.

Prōtēgo, I protect. That is, I stand (*pro*) before a person and (*tego*) cover him.

Prōtēlo, I push or draw forward by a continuous and uninterrupted impulse, I draw on. Hence, I extend, prolong. Also, I push or draw off, repel. Apuleius: "Mutuò ut exitum communem *protelarent*, cohortati." Terence: "Ne te iratus suis sævidicis dictis *protelet*." From *protelum*. Compare Tractim. ¶ Al. from *pro*, and τῆλε, at a distance.

Prōtēlum, a continuous uninterrupted pulling of oxen under the yoke. Also, a continual pushing forward of any thing. Hence *protelò* is in rapid and ceaseless succession. Fr. *telum*. "It means properly the continued flight (*teli*) of a weapon impelled from a sling, or the continued movement onward of any thing thrust forward like such a weapon." V. Compare Perpes. ¶ Al. from τῆλε, to a distance.

¶ Al. for *protemulum* from *temo*. *Temonis* continua projectio.

Prōtervus, wanton, skittish, saucy, wayward, lascivious. For *proterivus* fr. *protero*, as Cado, Cadivus. As beating down or bruising every thing in its way. Compare Petulans and Petulcus from Peto. ¶ Al. for *proterivus* fr. *terreo*. ¶ Al. from *torvus*.

Prōtīnam, Prōtīnus, directly on, continually forward. Without pause or interruption, immediately. Also, far onwards. From *tenuis*, which expresses a reaching onward from one spot to another. ¶ Or at once from *teneo*, to hold on.

Prōtōmysta, Prōtōplastus, Prōtōtōmus: Greek words.

Prōtrepticum, an exhortatory discourse. Προτρεπτικόν.

Prōventus, a produce, crop, productions, revenue. That is, a coming forth. Fr. *venio*.

Prōverbium, a proverb, saying. As being (*pro verbo*) in the place of a word of advice. Or as being a word or speech commonly used (*pro*) before the people. *Pro* somewhat as in Proscriptio.

Prōvidus, provident. Fr. *provideo*.

Prōvincia, a conquered country governed by a Roman magistrate, a province. Hence any distant country governed by a Roman officer. The government of it. Hence any office, business, or employment. Fr. *vinco*. *Pro* is here, at a distance off.

¹ Forcellini needlessly explains *protelet* here "vex or gall." Dacier explains it "longè propellat, ejiciat, fuget." Compare however Provoco.

Prōuoco, I call forth ; I challenge ; I rouse, stir up ; hence, I stir up the passions, exasperate, provoke.

Proxēnēta, a go-between in making bargains. Προξενητής.

Proximus, nearest, next ; nearest in kin. Fr. *prope*, whence *propissimus*, *propsimus*, and *proximus*, somewhat as niVS becomes niX. ¶ Or for *propissimus*, *prossimus*. As UlyXes for UlySSes.

Prūdēns, seeing or knowing beforehand ; provident, prudent. For *providēns*, whence *proidēns*, *prudens*, as φοιβίκεος, pUniceus.

Prūina, hoar-frost. Fr. πρωινή, of the morning. Ovid has "MATUTINÆVE pruina."

Prūna, a burning or live coal. Fr. πυρίνη, belonging to fire, fiery ; whence πυρίνη, *pruna*. ¶ The Iceland. *brune* is heat ; Anglo-Sax. *bryne* is a burning ; and *byrnan*, to burn. These seem allied to πυρίνη, πύρνη.

Prūnum, a plum, prune. *Prūnus*, a plum tree. "From Gr. προύνη, if προύνη is the same as κοκκομηλέα, as Stephens thinks. But I think he is mistaken. It is rather from προῦμνον, an Asiatic word for the fruit of the plum, or at least of the wild plum." V. "Προῦμνος, the wild plum tree. Also, the cultivated species. Προῦμνον, the wild plum. Προύνη, the plum tree : *prunus domestica*." Dn.

Prūnigo, an itching ; the itch. Fr. *prurio*. As Orior, Origo.

Prūrio, I itch or cause an itching ; I have an itching or

propensity for. Fr. *peruro*, whence *perururio*, (as Scateo, Scaturio), contr. *prurio*. From the burning and irritating feeling.

Prūtānes, a chief magistrate. Πρύτανις.

Prūtānēum, a place where the Prytanes tried causes, &c. Πρυτανεῖον.

Psallo, I play on a musical instrument ; I sing to the sound of one. Ψάλλω.

Psalma, the music of the lyre ; a song sung to the sound of it. Ψάλμα.

Psaltērion, a kind of harp ; a song sung to it. Ψαλτήριον.

Psaltes, a minstrel. Ψάλτης.

Psaltria, a music-girl. Ψάλτρια.

Psēcas, a female slave who dressed the hair of her mistress. Gr. ψεκάς is a drop. Madan : "Juvenal gives the waiting-maid the name of one of chaste Diana's nymphs, who attended on the Goddess and assisted at her toilet in the grotto of the vale Gargaphie : Ovid, Met. 3, 172." Forcellini : "So called perhaps, because she sprinkled light DROPS of ointment on the hair of her mistress."

Psēphisma, a decree. Ψήφισμα.

Pseudo — : Words beginning with *pseudo* are of Greek origin, (at least in part) from ψεῦδος, falsehood.

Psīla, velvet. Ψιλή.

Psīlōthrum, an ointment to take away hair. Ψίλωθρον.

Psittācus, a parrot. Ψίττακος.

Psōlois, ἡ ψωλή, τὸ αἰδοῖον ἀρ-
σενικόν. Auct. Priap. Carm.:
“*Psoleon* ille [Homerus] vocat
quod nos *psoloenta* vocamus.”
Prima O videtur brevis fieri ex
metri necessitate.

Psÿche, the soul. Psyche.
Ψύχη.

Psych—: The other words
also beginning with *psych* are
Greek.

Psÿthia, a kind of vine which
produced the best grapes for
sweet wine. Ψυθία.

Pte, as in Suapte. Fr. ποτε,
πτε, as in Τίπτε.

Plisāna, barley-broth; bar-
ley. Πτισάνη.

Pūber: See Pubes.

Pūbes, the down or soft hair
which begins to grow on young
persons when they come to the
age of puberty; youth, young
men.¹ Fr. φοίβη, hair.² Hence
puba, as from ΦΟΙΒΙΚΕΟΣ is PUNI-
ceus. The termination changed,
as in Pausa from Παῦσις, Vinum
from Οἶνος. Or *pubes* is fr. φοι-
βήεις, φοιβῆς. ¶ Or from βουβῶν,
the groin or inguinal glands.
Whence *bubes*, *pubes*. ¶ Or
from παῖς, Æol. ποῖς, πόις,
whence ποῖβες, *pubes*. *Bes*, as
Pes in Cæspes. “Pili qui in
PUERIS anno XIV., in PUELLIS
XII. circa inguina enascuntur.”
F. ¶ Al. from πέους ἦβη, pu-
dendorum lanugo.

Pūbes, *Pūber*, arrived at
the age of puberty. See
above.

Publicānus, a farmer (*publi-
corum*) of the public taxes.

Publico, I make public pro-
perty, confiscate. I make pub-
lic. Fr. *publicus*.

Publicus, public, belonging
to the public, common. Fr. *po-
pulus*, whence *populicus*, *pop-
licus*, (which is still found) *po-
blicus*, *publicus*.

Pūdenda. Ut Gr. αἰδοῖα ab
αἰδοῖος.

Pūdet me, it shames me, I
am ashamed of. Fr. ἐπαιδεῖται,
Æol. ἐποιδεῖται, (as παῖς, Æol.
ποῖς; παιδός, Æol. ποιδός,) whence
epadet, (the middle being turned
into an active,) *epudet*, (as pU-
nio from ΠΟΙΝῆ,) and *pu-
det*, as E is dropt in Ruber, Rufus,
Liber, Remus. But U should
be long? Yet we have fēra from
ΦΗρὸς, fūris from ΦΩρός. Or
suppose that ἐποιδεῖται was cor-
rupted to ἐποδεῖται. ¶ Or *pu-
det* is from *pudor*, and *pudor* is
from παῖς, παιδός, Æol. ποῖς,
ποιδός, ποιδός. As being a qua-
lity belonging peculiarly to boys.
¶ “From Chaldee PHT, pu-
duit.” V. If so, the D in Pu-
det is for T.³

Pūdīcus, chaste. Fr. *pudor*,
as Amo, Amicus.

Pūder, shame, modesty. See
*pu-
det*.

Puella, a girl. Fr. *puer*,
whence *puera*, *puerula*, *puerla*,
puella.

Puer, a boy; a servant, &c.
Fr. παῖς, πάις, Æol. πάιρ and

¹ Also, locus ipse in quo *pubes* nasci-
tur, inguen.

² So explained by the Etymol. Magn.

Etym.

³ Lhuyd refers the Armoric *pyudy*,
pudor, to the Latin.

ποιρ, whence *poër*, *puer*. See Por.

Puerpera, a woman lately delivered. *Quæ nuper peperit puerum aut pueram*.

Pugæ, the buttocks. *Πυγαί*.

Pugil, a boxer. For *pugnîl*, *pugnîlis*, (like *Agîlis*) fr. *pugnus*, as *Figulus* from *Fingo*, *Figo*. The *N* in *pugnus* is dropt also in *Pugillus*. ¶ Or fr. *πύξ*, with the fist: i. e. *πύγξ*.

Pugillares, tablets covered with wax on which they wrote with the stylus. Fr. *pugillus*. As being a kind of manuals. "Ita ut *pugillo* facile tenerentur." F. In Juvenal "*pugillares testiculos*" is explained by Forcellini "grandiores et *pugnum* implentes:" who adds: "Prudentius shortens the *U*: but he is a bad prosodian." Facciolati remarks that Prudentius is right, and Juvenal wrong: as *PU* in *pugillus* is short. ¶ Al. from *pugo*, *pungo*. "Quia stylo in his *pungendo* scribatur." V. ¶ Al. from *πέπτῦγα* pf. mid. of *πίπτω*, to fold. Soft for *ptugillares*, as *Penna* from *Πτεννά*. Homer himself uses *πυκταί* for *πυκταί* for folded tablets.

Pugillus, a little fist. For *pugnillus*. As *Flagrum*, *Flagellum*.

Pugio, a dagger, stiletto. Fr. *pugo*, *pungo*, to pierce. ¶ Al. for *pugnio* fr. *pugnus*. As grasped by the fist. See *Pugil*. The Greeks say *ἐγχειρίδιον*. *N* omitted as in *Pugil*, *Pugillus*.

Pugna, a single combat; any combat, battle. Properly,

fought (*pugno*) with the fist. Horace: "*Unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro Pugnabant armis*."

Pugno, I fight. Fr. *pugna*.

Pugnus, a fist. Fr. *πυκνός*, solid, close. That is, the hand closed or close. Hence *pucnus*, *pugnus*, as *κύκνος*, *cygnus*.

Pulcher, beautiful. For *pulchrus* fr. *πολύχρους*, having much color or complexion. Hence *polchrus*, *pulchrus*. ¶ Al. from *πολύχαρις*, having much grace and elegance. Hence *polchris*, *pulchris*. ¶ Al. from *πολύχειρ*, considered as meaning, having much avail in the hand, strong. Florus: "Tum etiam manu *pulcher* apparuit." Virgil: "Satus Hercule *pulchro Pulcher* Aventinus." Heyne says here: "Noli nec de Herculis nec de Aventini *pulchritudine* dubitare. Rem satis declarant signa vetera. Sed cogitandum est de *pulchritudine* herois, qui robore corporis omnes superavit." As *pulcher* is applied to the other virtues of the mind, why not to that of bravery? Especially as bravery was reckoned the greatest virtue. So that we have no need to fly to *πολύχειρ*, and give it a meaning it never bears.

Pulégium, *Pulëium*, the herb pennyroyal. For *pulecium*. "Fr. *pulex*. Because the smell of its leaves burnt destroys FLEAS." Tt. This is taken, I suppose, from Pliny: "Flos *pulegii* recentis incensus *pulices* necat odore." These derivations are usually suspicious. I leave this as I find it.

Pūlex, a flea. Fr. ψύλλα, *psulla*, *psūla*, for softness *pula*. Or fr. ψύλλα, πσύλλα, σπύλλα, *spūla*, *pula*. The termination is changed. So in *Pausa* from Παῦσις, *Nervus* from Νεῦρον, *Vinum* from Οἶνος. We have *Cornix* from Κορώνη.

Pullātus, clothed in black or mourning; in dirty black such as is worn by the poor, or, as others explain it, clothes naturally of black wool which the poor had no means to get whitened. Fr. *pullus*, adj.

Pullus, the young of any creature. Fr. πῶλος, a foal, colt. *Polulus*, *pollus*. Hence any young animal. Damm explains πῶλος "pullus, maximè equinus." Donnegan: "Πωλοτρόφος, that rears horses. Applied also to OTHER animals. Πωλικὸς, of colts. Sometimes also said of YOUNG OXEN." *Pullus* is applied to boys, in which sense πῶλος is used. Though some derive *pullus* here from *puellus* for *puerulus*. Or from *pupulus*, whence *puplus*, *pullus*.

Pullus, blackish, dun, brown. Fr. πελλὸς, livid, brownish. As Ἐλλος, *Ulcus*. ¶ Al. from *purus*, whence *purulus*, *pullus*. As said of wool in its natural color, unwhitened by art.

Pulmentum, the same as *puls*, *pultis*, for *pultimentum*. Also, any food which was eaten first with *puls*, then with bread, except fish and flesh. "Appellatio iis orta temporibus, quibus usus panis nondum erat, sed pro eo *pulte* utebantur." F.

Pulmo, the lungs. Fr. πλευ-

μῶν, transp. πευλμῶν. Οἱ πλευμῶν, *plumo*, *pulmo*.

Pulpra: See Appendix.

Pulpramentum, delicate food. "Cibus e *pulprâ* concisâ factus." F.

Pulpritum: See Appendix.

Puls, *pultis*, a food composed of flour and pulse, pottage. Πόλτος.

Pulso, I beat. Fr. *pello*, *pelsum*, *pulsum*.

Pulsus, the pulse. Fr. *pello*, *pulsum*. From its beating.

Pultārius, a pan in which pottage was made. Fr. *puls*, *pultis*.

Pultiphāgus, a pottage-eater. Fr. *puls*, *pultis*, and φάγω, to eat.

Pulto, I beat. Fr. *pello*, *pellitum*, *peltum*, *pultum*. See Merto. E to U, as in sepUltum. Or U is fr. *pepUli*.

Pulver, same as *pulvis*. Hence *Pulvereus*, &c.

Pulvillus, a little cushion. *Pulvinulus*.

Pulvīnar, a cushion; pillow, couch. A couch on which the images of the Gods were placed on solemn occasions. See *Pulvinus*.

Pulvīnus, *Polvīnus*, a cushion; pillow: a flower-bed raised in the form of a cushion; a sand-bank. Fr. θυλλίς, Æol. φολλίς, (whence Latin *Follis*), a bag, pod, &c. Whence φολVis, like *ferVo*, *pulVis*. Then *pholvīnus*, (as *Incolinus*, &c.) then *polvīnus*. ¶ Or from πάλλα, a ball, Æol. πόλλα. ¶ Al. from βολβός, a leek. "Quia instar *bulbi* tumet," says Martini. ¶ Al. from Germ. *bol*, the head, whence

our Bolster. ¶ “Fr. *pulvis*, dust or chaff with which it was filled.” Tt.

Pulvis, *Polvis*, dust. The dust of the arena; hence, the arena, place of exercise. Fr. *πάλη*, flour, small dust; whence *palVa*, (as *sylVa*,) and *pulva*, as *cUlmus* from *καλαμος*. Or fr. *πάλη*, *Æol. πόλη*, *polVa*. The termination is changed, as vice versâ *pausa* from *παῦσις*.

Pūmex, a pumice-stone. A rock full of holes. Fr. *πῶμα*, same as *πόμα*; whence *πῶμηξ*. From drinking in or imbibing moisture. ¶ Al. for *ptumex* fr. *πέπτουμαι* pp. of *πτύω*, to spit. “As being generated from the foam of the sea.” V. Or as being the foam or dregs of liquefactions. ¶ Or for *spumex* fr. *spuma*.

Pūmīlio, a dwarf, pigmy. Fr. *pūmīlus*. The U made long, as I in Italia. Or from a Greek word *πυγμαλίων*.

Pūmīlus, a dwarf. Fr. a word *πύγμαλος* formed fr. *πυγμή*, whence *πυγμαῖος*, a pigmy. Or at once from *πυγμή*. G dropt, as in *Stimulus* for *StiGmulus*.

Punctātim, briefly. By laying before the reader the (*puncta*) chief points of the argument.

Punctum, a prick, point, spot, dot; the principal point in an argument; a point of time, moment. Also, a vote, suffrage; for waxen tablets were handed to the voters containing the names of the candidates; and a voter put his mark to the name of the candidate he voted for. Also, a point in dice. Hence,

the game of dice. Fr. *pungo*, *pungtum*, *punctum*.

Pungo, I prick, pierce; sting; penetrate; gall or fret the mind. For *pugo*, whence *pupugi*. So N is added in *Pango*. Whence is *pugo*? As *πήγνυμι* (to make tight or firm, to drive in or fix in a nail or stake so as to make it tight or firm, to fix in,) is from *πάω*, *πέπηκα*, *πήκω*, *πήξω*, *πέπηγα*, *πήγω*—so from *πύω*, *πέπυκα* was formed *πύκω*, *πύξω*, *πέπυγα*, whence *πύγω*, *pugo*, and hence *pungo*, properly to drive or fix in, as a sting, point of a dart, &c. From this *πύκω*, *πύγω* or *πύξω* was formed *πυγμή*, a fist, (from *πέπυγμαί*); *πύξος*, the box-tree, (from *πέπυξαι*); *πυγή*, the buttocks; &c. &c. *Πάω*, *πέω*, *πύω*, &c. meant to press close or tight, to make thick, compact, &c. ¶ Others derive *pugo* at once from *πήγω*. But this change of η into U does not seem satisfactory. ¶ Tooke: “From Anglo-Sax. *pyngan*.” And Wachter refers to Welsh *pigo*, Germ. *picken*, to pick. ¶ Al. from *πεῦκος*, bitterness. Hence a verb *πευκῶω*, *πευκῶ*, *pucō*, *pugo*, as said properly of pungent things.

Pūniceus, of a reddish color, not so deep as purple. But it is used also for purple. Fr. *φοινίκεος*, dark red, purple.

Pūnicum malum, *Pūnicum*, a pomegranate. “As being very plentifully found in Africa about Carthage. Or because its bark, flowers, and grains were (*punico colore*) of a red color.” F.

Pūnicus, same as *puniceus*.
Fr. φοινικός.

Pūnicus, Carthaginian. From *Pænus*, whence *Punicus*, as from πΟΙνή is pUnio. ¶ Or from Φοῖνιξ, Φοίνικος. As *Pænus* is from Φοῖνιξ.

Pūnio, I punish. Fr. *pæna*, for *pænio*. Or at once from ποινή, punishment: as *Providens*, *Proidens*, *Prudens*. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *pinan*."

Pūpa, a young girl; image of a little girl. Fr. *pupus*.

Pūpilla, a little girl. Fr. *pupa*. Generally, a young orphan girl. Also, the pupil of the eye. For the figures seen in it appear to be little boys and little girls. So Gr. κόρη, which Ormston explains, "a girl; a small image of one, a doll; the pupil of the eye, from its presenting a small image of the observer."

Pūpillus, a boy. Specially applied to one under age, who has ceased to be in his father's power either by death or by emancipation; a ward, orphan. Fr. *pupus*.

Puppis, the stern of a ship. From Πόποι, (poetically Ποπποί,) the Gods. For their images were painted on the stern. Ovid: "PUPPIQUE recurvæ Insilit, et PICTOS verberat unda DEOS." ¶ Al. from ἐπῶπις, (ἑπῶπις,) fem. of ἐπώπης, an overseer. Isaac Voss.: "*Puppis* est prospectus navis et in eâ oculi." Hence *puppis*, as Πῶλος, *Pullus*. Or fr. ἐπόπτης, ὀπτης, whence ὀπόπης, *porpiss*, *puppis*.¹

Pūpus, a young boy. Berman: "From Hebr. *bōb*, pupus fuit." And Wachter refers to Germ. *bub*, "puer, parvus et magnus." ¶ "From βούπαις, [Æol. βούποις,] valde puer." Ainsw. Hence *bupus*, *pupus*. But βούπαις is rather a large full-grown boy. ¶ Al. from *pusus*, whence *pusivus*, *puvus*, *pupus*.

Purgāmentum, diet, refuse. Quod ex purgatione oritur.

Purgo, I make pure, clean; cleanse; I make clear of a charge. For *purigo* fr. *purus*. As *Mitis*, *Mitigo*.

Purpūra, the shell-fish from which purple-dye was produced; purple; the purple-dress of kings and magistrates; kings, magistrates, &c. so drest. Fr. πορφύρα, whence *porphura*, *porpura*, *purpura*.

Purpūro, I die (*purpurā*) with purple.

Pūrus, pure, clean, fine, clear; pure in mind. Pure, simple. *Purum* i. e. cœlum, the clear sky. *Purus* is properly pure as (ἀπὸ πυρός) by fire.

Pus, *pūris*, the corrupt matter of a sore. Fr. πύος, as θύος, Thus. *Puris*, like *Mus*, *Muris*.

Pūsillus, tiny. Fr. *pūsus*. We have *Māmilla* from *Mamma*.

Pūsio, a little boy. Fr. *pusus*. ¶ Or fr. παῖς, Æol. ποῖς, whence *παισίων*, Æol. ποισίων, whence *pusio*, as from πΟΙνή is pUnio.

¹ ποπίς. Or ἐπὶ τοῦπίσω, whence ἐπουπίσω, ἑπουπίς.

¹ Al. from ἐπ' ὀπίσω, behind; whence

Pustūla, a blister, pimple. "Fr. *pus*. Because it contains it. Though it is said as well of things which have it not." F. ¶ Or fr. *πέφυσται* pp. of *φύω*, fut. *φύσω*, whence *φυσάω*, to puff out. From this *φύω* appear to come *φυστή* and *φύσκη*. ¶ Or fr. *φουσητή*, bloated; contr. *φυστή*. See *Fistula*.

Pūsūla, same as *pustula*.

Pūsūlātum argentum, very refined. "So called from the (*pusulæ*) blisters which silver receives in melting, and by which the silver becomes rugged; or from those which the graving and recent impression have raised." F.

Pūsus, a little boy. Fr. *παῖς*, Æol. *πῶις*, whence *poisus*, *pūsus*, as *pUnio* from *πΟΙνή*. Compare *Crassus* from *Κρᾶς*.

Pūtā, for instance. *Persius*: "Hoc *putā* non justum est, illud malè, rectius istud." *Putā*, imagine this case.

Pūtāmen, a husk. Fr. *puto*. As being cut off or taken off.

Pūteal, the cover (*putei*) of a well. A place in the forum where usurers met. *Adam*: "Because that place, being struck with thunder, had been expiated by *Scribonius Libo*, who raised over it a stone covering, the covering of a well, open at the top, in the Forum; near which the tribunal of the prætor used to be, and where the usurers met."

Pūteo, I stink. Fr. *πύθω* or *πυθέω*, to putrefy. Hence are *putris* and *putreo*.

Pūteus, a well or pit. "It

was also a punishment by which slaves were thrown into a well: whether it was a real well in which they were suspended and kept in the water, or whether it was a place sunk like a well." F. From *βοθέος*, Æol. of *βαθέος*, gen. of *βαθύς*, deep. So *Plutæus* from *Πλατέος*, *Πλοτέος*. *T* for *Θ*, as in *puTeo*, *laTeo*. ¶ Or fr. *βυθός*, depth, or *βύθιος*, deep. ¶ *Al.* from *ποτός*, drinkable. ¶ *Al.* from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *pit*, *pyt*, Belg. *put*. From Celt. *bod*, deep." W.

Pūtīdus, nasty, foul. Also, disgusting, unpleasant, affected: i. e. offending the ears, as bad smells the nose. Fr. *puteo*. So *Rancidus* is used.

Pūtillus, vox blandientis. "A *puta* [aut *putus*], à πόσθη, unde etiam *præputium*. [Quod vide.] Apud *Plautum Libanium Phileonium* eâ ratione poscit ut se appellet *putillum*, quâ *Augustus Horatium* vocavit *putissimum penem*." V. The reading however of *putillus* here, and of *putilla* in *Horace Sat. 2, 3, 216*, is very dubious.

Pūto. I find these senses in *Forcellini*: "1. To lop, prune, cut off the superfluous branches. 2. To clean. 3. To clear, settle one's accounts. 4. To consider, ponder, reflect. 5. To think, conjecture, imagine. 6. To value, estimate." Do all these senses come from one root? If so, what is the meaning which embraces them all? *Puto* may be fr. *πύθω*,¹ I enquire

¹ Whence is *πυθόνομαι*; and (from

into, examine, essay, try. The three last senses easily belong to this. And by examining our accounts we clear or settle them. This is the third sense. Does the first agree with these? When we prune, we examine what branches are to be retained and what rejected. Gellius: "*Putare veteres dixerunt, vacantia ex quâque re ac non necessaria auferre et excidere, et quod esset utile ac sine vitio videretur relinquere. Sic namque vites, et sic etiam rationes putari dictum.*" The second sense is closely allied to this. Or, (as from Πευστὸς examined, essayed, and so separated and purified, is Putus, pure,) so *puto* from Πύθω may mean generally, I purify, cleanse, clean, clear, clear away, and so prune. Vossius: "*Putare rationes est quod Græci dicunt ἐκκαθαίρει λογισμὸν. Item putare dicimur vites; quia, cùm id quod impedimento erat recisum est, remanent PURÆ.*" ¶ Others refer *puto* to *putus*, pure, clean. That is, *putum* facio. But *pu* in *putus* is long. ¹

pp. πέψυμαι and πέψυται) are πύσμα and πύστις. Or say that *puto* is fr. πυθῶ fut. 2. of πεύθω.

¹ Al. from πέποτα, (whence are πότμος and πόντιος,) pf. mid. of πέτω, taken actively, I make to fall. Or to κόπτω, Æol. κόττω, I cut off; whence πόντω, as Κη and Πη are interchanged; and as luPus is from λύκος. Then, from causing branches to fall or cutting them off, we have the sense of discriminating and judging. Gellius: "*Puto non significat profecto aliud, quàm id agere nos in re dubiâ ut, DECISIS amputatisque falsis opinionibus, quod videatur esse verum et intergrum retineamus.*" ¶ Haigh: "Fr. φυ-

Pūtreo, I rot. Fr. *putris*.

Pūttris, rotten, fetid; crumbling, limp, lax. Fr. *puteo*.

Pūtus, pure. Fr. πευστὸς, Æol. πευττὸς, (as πίστις, Æol. πίττις), essayed, refined. Theocritus: Χρυσὸν πεύθονται ἀμοιβοί.

Pūtus, *i*, same as *potus*, *i*.

Pycetes, a boxer. Πύκτης.

Pÿgargus, a bird and a beast with a white tail. Ringtail: rein-deer. Πύγαργος.

Pÿgiâca, à πυγαί, nates.

Pÿgmâi, Pygmies. Πυγμαῖοι.

Pÿra, a funeral-pile. Πυρά.

Pÿrâmis, a pyramid. Πυραμῖς.

Pÿrëthrum, some herb. Πύρεθρον.

Pyrgus, a tower. Πύργος. A dice-box in its shape.

Pÿrio, I heat. Fr. πυριάω, πυριῶ.

Pÿrîtes, the fire-stone. Πυρίτης.

Pÿroîs, the planet Mars. Πυρόσις. Columella has RUTILUS *Pyroîs*.

Pÿrôpus, an opal. Πυρωπός.

Pyrrhîcha, a dance in armor. Πυρρήχη.

Pyrrhîchius pes, a foot like chîus. Πυρρήχιος.

Pÿrus: See *Pirus*.

Pÿthâules, one who plays the Pythian air on the flute. Πυθαύλης.

Pÿthia, the priestess of Apollo. Πυθία.

Pÿthia, the Pythian games. Πύθια.

τάω, φυτῶ, to prune: from φυτὸν, a plant, shoot." But φυτάω should mean to plant or transplant.

Pÿthius, Apollo. Πύθιος.

Pÿthon, the serpent. Πύθων.

Pÿtisma, spittle. Πύτισμα.

But the reading is much disputed.

Pytisso, I spit out. Fr. πυτίλω, πυτίδσω, πυτίσσω. Others read *pitisso*, I sip. Fr. πιτίλω from πῖω, πέπιται. Vossius quotes ἐπιτίλω from Athenæus. But Donnegan has πυτίλω in the sense of sipping also.

Pyxinum, the name of a salve, mentioned by Celsus. "Perhaps from its being contained (*pyxide*) in a boxen vessel," says Forcellini. Rather from its being of a box-wood i. e. yellow color. However, it must be from Gr. πύξιον.

Pyxis, a box. Πύξις.

Q.

Quà, which way, &c. *Quâ viâ*, ratione.

Quadantenus, to a certain extent. *Quâdam parte tenus*. For *quadamtenus*. So *Aliquatenus*.

Quâdra, a square. A square table. The fourth part of anything, a bit, piece. For *quatra* from *quater*. Or *quatra* is *quarta*. Hence *Quadrupes*, *Quadrigæ*, &c.

Quâdrâginta, forty. For *quatraginta*. See *Quadra* and *Viginti*.

Quâdrans, the fourth part of an *as*, for *quadras*, from *quater* and *as*. Or at once fr. *quadra*. Hence a fourth of anything.

Quâdrantal, a solid square. Also, a measure having a square

foot every way. "A *quadratâ figurâ*," says Dacier. So that it is put for *quadratal*. It seems to come from *quadrans*, *quadrantis*, which yet has nothing to do with it. In Pliny 13, 29, "Magnitudo amplissima fuit, quatuor pedum et semipedis per medium ambitum, crassitudine *quadrantali*," *quadrantali* is one-fourth of a foot, fr. *quadrans*, *antis*.

Quâdrantâria res, a bath. For a *quadrans* was paid for bathing.

Quâdrâtârius, a stone-cutter. Fr. *quadratus*. That is, a squarer.

Quâdrâtus, squared. Also, well-set: as we say, A square man. *Quadratum*, a square. *Quadrata litera*, a letter made in a rectangular form. We say, To write a square hand. *Quadratum agmen*, an army formed into a square.

Quâdrûfîdus, cleft into four parts. Fr. *quater*, and *fido*, *findo*. See *Quadra*.

Quâdrîgæ, a team of four horses. For *quadriagæ*, fr. *ago*. ¶ Or for *quadrijugæ*. See *Bigæ*.

Quâdrîmus, of four years. See *Bimus*.

Quâdro, I make square, square; I square with, suit or fit with: for square stones easily suit each other in a building. Fr. *quadra*, or *quadrus*.

Quâdrûpes, a four-footed animal. Fr. *pes*.

Quâdrûplâtor, one who gives or takes (*quadruplum*) four times as much. Also, a public in-

former. As giving information concerning crimes for which persons were fined four times as much as the sum in question. Others understand it as if the informers received a fourth part of the conviction. But what has this to do with *quadruplus*?

Quādrūplex, four-fold. Like Duplex.

Quādrūplus, four-fold. Plus, as in Duplus.

Quādrus, square. See Quadra.

Quæ, which, fem. of Qui. From *καὶ ἦ*. (See Qui.) Hence *quæie*, *quæe*.

Quæro, I seek, search. I get by seeking. I ask, enquire. *Ἐρέω*, says Donnegan, is for *ἐρευνάω*. From *ἐρέω* suppose a compound *κατερέρω*, *κατερῶ*, in the same sense. Drop the T,¹ we have *καερῶ*, *quæro*. We have V dropt in Prudens from Providens. ¶ Or *quæro* is from *χηρεύω*, Dor. *χαρεύω*, I am in want of; transp. *χαεύρω*, *χαερῶ*, *quæro*. Or from *χῆρος* suppose a verb *χηρέω*, *χηρῶ*, Dor. *χᾶρέω*, whence *χαερῶ*, *quæro*. Or *χαερῶ* is fr. *χάερος*, whence *χῆρος*. ¶ Al. from *τάω*, I stretch out my hands i. e. to search for (See Ténto,); whence *ταίρω*, (as *ψάω*, *ψαίρω*), Æol. *καίρω*, as Te in Æolic became Ke, whence Que. ¶ “From Hebrew *KRA*, vocat.” Ainsw.²

¹ The T is dropt in *κανάξαις* for *κατάξαις*: but Matthiæ accounts for that thus: *καταFάξαις*, *κατFάξαις*, *καFFάξαις*. *Καβάλλης* is derived by Lennep from *καταβάλλω*.

² Haigh: “Fr. *πειράω*, *πειρῶ*, to try, to solicit; Æol. *κειρῶ*.”

Etym.

Quæsitor, a judge. Fr. *quæro*, or rather *quæso*, *quæsitum*. An examiner of charges.

Quæso, I seek, &c. Fr. *quæro*, *quæsum*, (as Curro, Cursum,) *quæsum*.

Quæstio, an enquiry, &c. Fr. *quæso*, *quæsitum*, *quæstum*.

Quæstor, an examiner of capital charges, inquisitor. For *quæsitor*. See *Quæstio*. Also a city and a provincial magistrate who busied himself in making enquiries into the state of the treasury and into the method necessary for filling it. Or *quæro* is here “*quæro* compellendi et exigendi gratiâ.” Vossius: “Why the term was applied to the *Quæstors* under Augustus is not clear. They read his edicts to the Senate. Cujacius supposes that they were made *quæstors* to enable them to come into the Senate. For by the Cornelian Law no one could arrive at any honor till he had been *questor*. Scipio Gentilis thinks them called from their resembling the ancient *questors*, to whom the care of guarding the decrees of the Senate was committed by the Tribunes and Ædiles.” They were called *quæstores* candidati, “because,” says Adam, “they sued for higher preferments, which by the interest of the Emperor they were sure to obtain. Quintilian: *Petis tanquam Cæsaris candidatus*.” Put *Quæris* for *Petis*, and a third reason of the name appears.

Quæstūra, the office (*quæstoris*) of *questor*. So Prætor, Prætura.

Quæstus, a trade. Fr. *quæso*, *quæsitum*, *quæstum*. A mode of seeking a livelihood. Cicero: "Qui honestè rem *quærun*t mercaturis faciendis." Hence gain, profit, accruing from trade.

Quālis, of what kind. Fr. *πῆλικος*, Dor. *παλίκος* and *καλίκος*, (as *πῶς*, *κῶς*,) whence *qualis*, as from *Ταλίκος* is *Talis*. ¶ Al. from *quá*, as *Οἶος* from *Οἶ*. For *quailis*, as in *Agilis*, *Virilis*, &c. ¶ Al. from *quàm*. See *Talis*. ¶ Jamieson: "From Mæso-Goth. *quhileiks*, which is from *quhe*, to whom or what, and *leiks*, like."

Quālitās, the kind or quality. From *qualis*.

Quālus, a twig-basket. For *quasillus*. So *Velum*, &c.

Quàm, how much. Cicero: "*Quàm* cupiunt laudari!" Properly, the accusative of *quis*, as *πῆ* and *πῶς* are for *πῆ* and *πῶς* from *πός*. That is, *secundum quam* rationem? Or some such ellipsis. So *Aliàs* is *Secundum alias* rationes seu tempestates. Compare *Unquam*. ¶ Al. for *quantum*. Valerius: "*Quam* potuit, constanter cum populo egit" &c. But there is an ellipsis: *TAM* constanter *quàm* potuit. And *quantum* itself requires the ellipsis of *tantum*. In fact *quantum* is from *quàm*. ¶ Jamieson: "If we look for the Mæso-Goth. ablative, what if it should be found in the Lat. *TAM* and *quam*, as abbreviations of *THAMMA*, in it, and of *quamma*, in what?"

Quàm, as. Livy: "Nihil æquè eos terruit *quàm* robur

imperatoris." Here *Æquè* is in the place of *TAM*: Nihil *TAM* . . . *quàm* . . . Or *quàm* is, "secundum eam rationem secundum *quam*."

Quàm, than. Cicero: "Contra faciunt *quàm* professi sunt." *Contra* seems to be in the place of "non *tam*." Hence *Secus*, *Aliter*, &c. precede *quàm*. Or say the above sentence is put for: "Contra eam rationem faciunt *quam* professi sunt." Again, after a comparative. Cicero: "Nobis nihil est timendum *MAGIS quàm* ille consul." *MAGIS* is in the place of *tam*: only it expresses something more.

Quamde, for *quàm*. So *Tamde* for *Tam*. *De* is perhaps Gr. *δέ*.

Quāmōbrem, why. *Quam ob rem*.

Quamplūres, very many. That is, how very many!

Quamprīmum, as soon as possible. That is, *tam primum quàm* maximè.

Quamquam, *Quanquam*, although. Properly, howmuchsoever. (See *Quamvis*.) The accusative of *quisquis*. As *Quàm* is the accusative of *Quis*.

Quamvis, as much as you will. That is, *tam multum quàm vis*. Hence, ever so much. Cicero: "*Quamvis* prudens ad cogitandum sis, tamen nisi" &c. Be you ever so wary, yet &c. Hence *quamvis* is although. For we may translate it: Although you be wary, yet &c. Cicero: "*Res bello gesserat, quamvis* reipublicæ calamitosas, attamen magnas." Be they ever

so, suppose them ever so, although they be. So *Περ*, from signifying Very, signifies Although: Ὀλίγος περ ἔων, Ἀγαθός περ ἔων.

Quando, when. For *quā endo*, i. e. *in quā re*, parte, horā, &c. So *quā* depends on *viā*, *ratione*, &c. So Scheller thinks *Unquam*, that is, *Unicam*, to depend on *Partem* or *Rem*. Compare *Quām*. *Quando* is also, seeing that, since. That is, in *quā re*, in which case. The Greeks say *διὸ*, i. e. *διὰ δὲ*, because.

Quandōque, for *quandocunque* (See *Quicunque*), at whatever time, whensoever. Also, at one time or other. That is, at some time whensoever that shall be. Also, sometimes. That is, at some times whensoever those shall or do arrive.

Quantillus, how little. Fr. *quantulus*.

Quantitas, quantity, &c. Fr. *quantus*.

Quantulus, how little. Fr. *quantus*. *Ulus* diminishes, as in *Parvulus*: and is from Greek—ὄλος.¹

Quantus, how great. Fr. *quam*. For *quantus*.

Quāpropter, why. For *quāpropter*, or for *quam propter rem*.

Quāre, on which account, &c. *De quā re*,

Quartāna, a quartan ague. Fr. *quartus*. As returning every fourth day.

Quartus, fourth. Fr. *quater*,

whence *quaterus*, *quatus*, *quartus*. ¶ Al. from *quatuor*.

Quāsi, as if. For *quāsi*, as *Quapropter* for *Quampropter*. Cicero: “Qui, *quasi* sua res agatur, ita diligenter morem gerunt.” That is, ita or tam diligenter *quām si* &c. Or *quasi* is “*eā ratione quā si*.”

Quāstillus, a small wicker basket. For *kasillus*, (as *linQUo* for *linKo*,) from a word *casis* or *casus*, derived from the same source as *casa*, which see. ¶ Al. for *quassillus* (as *Mamma*, *Māmilla*,) fr. *quatio*, *quāsi*. From its shaking about.²

Quasso, I shake about. Fr. *quatio*, *quatum*, *quassum*.

Quāter, four times. From *Æol.* πέτορα, κέτορα, whence κέτορ, *quetor*. Or thus: τέσσαρες, τέτταρες, τέταρες, *Æol.* κέταρες, κέταρ, transp. κάτερ, *quater*. ¶ Al. from *quatuor*.

Quātio, I shake. As from *σύω* is *κατασύω*, *κατσύω*, *κασσύω*, I sew; so from *σειώ*, I shake, *κατασειώ*, may have been *κατσειώ*, *κασσειώ*. But from *κασσειώ* may have been also *καττειώ*, (as *πράσσω*, *πράττω*,) whence *quattio*, *quatio*. ¶ Haigh: “Fr. καθέω, καθήμι, to cast down, to cast.” ¶ Tooke: “From Anglo-Sax. *quacian* or *cwacian*.”

Quātriduum, the space of four days. So *Biduum*.

Quātuor, *Quattuor*, four. Fr. τέττορες, τέττορε, *Æol.* κέτ-

¹ Blomfield ad *Æschyl. Prom.* 214.

² Al. from *qualus*. But *qualus* is manifestly shortened from *quassillus*.

τορε, κέττοερ, *quettuer*. A for E, as in *prAndium*, *mAgnus*.

Que, and. From τε, Æol. κε, *que*. As from Τίς, Æolic Κίς, is *Quis*. This derivation gives a reason why *que* is postponed, for so is τε. ¶ Al. from και, *quae*, short *que*.

Quemadmōdum, in what manner. *Quem ad modum*.

Queo, I am able. Fr. κιχέω, (χέω,) I come up to, attain, "assequor." ¶ Or from σχέω, same as ἔχω, I am able; whence *squeo*, *queo*. S dropt, as in *Capisterium* from Σχαφιστήριον, and in *Cio* from Σχιῶ.¹

Quercus, an oak. "Fr. κερχαλέος, rough. For its bark is rough." V. So Forcellini explains it (inter alia) "arbor corticis ASPERI." *Κερχαλέος* then is cut down to κερχέος, κερχοῦς. Or *quercus* may be from a word κερχόεις, κερχοῦς, formed (like κερχαλέος) from κέρχω or κερχάω, ῶ, to render dry or rough. ¶ Dacier: "From κάχρυσ, an acorn, knob. For the oak is reckoned by Theophrastus among (*cachryphora*) the plants which bear acorns. Fr. κάχρυσ, changed to κέχρυσ, κέρχρυσ, is *quercus*."

Quērēla, a complaint. Fr. *queror*. Like *Loquela*.

Quērīmōnia, a complaint. Fr. *queror*. So *Sanctimonia*.

Quernus, oaken. For *quercinus*.

Quēror, I complain, lament. Fr. κινόρομαι, cut down to κίρο-

μαι, whence *quīror*, *queror*.

¶ Or from κερουμαι fut. mid. of κείρω, I clip off, cut, that is, I cut the hair or limbs in grief. Somewhat as ὀλοφύρομαι fr. ὀλόπτω, ὄλοφα, to pluck or tear off. And Herodotus has ἀμφιδρυφέας (fr. δρύπτω, δέδρυφα, to tear,) for wailing, vi, 77. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. κτέρος, a funeral: taking away T." ¶ Jamieson: "The Suio-Goth. *kæra* is exactly synonymous with Lat. *queri*." The old Germ. *kirren*, *quirren*, *girren*, gemere, *queri*, is compared by Wachter, but referred by him to *queror*. Wachter elsewhere notices "Germ. *keren*, *queri*; and *kar*, grief. Anglo-Sax. *cearian*, *queri*."

Querquēdūla, a teal. From Gr. κερκερίς. Varro: "Item aliā a Græcis, ut *Querquedula*, *Cerceris*: *Halcedo*, *Halcyon*." If this is true, *querquedula* is from gen. κερκεριδός, whence *querqueridula*, *querquedula*. ¶ Fr. κερκιθαλλίς, says Scaliger. That is, κερκιθαλίς, κερκιδαλίς, *querquidula*. But κερκιθαλλίς is explained by Hesychius ἐρωδιός, a heron.²

Querquēra febris is understood to mean a fever attended with chillness and quivering in the limbs. Fr. καρκαρῶ fut. of καρκαίρω, to shake or tremble; though many understand καρκαί-

² Al. from *querquērus*, which some translate shaking with cold, chill. (See *Querquerus*.) From its making its appearance in the beginning of the cold weather. Varro: "Aut FRIGIDOS imbres aquæ caduciter ruentis Præinnuere aquatiles *querquedula* natantes."

¹ "Plainly from Arab. قرق." V.

ρω to mean to resound. Homer: *Κάρκαιρε δὲ γαῖα πόδεσσιν Ὀρνυμένων.* Festus: "Santra *querqueram* ex Græco deducit, qui TREMOREM ejusmodi *κάρκαρον* dicunt." ¶ Dacier: "Fr. *κερχαλέος*, explained by Hesychius *σκληρὸς, ξηρὸς, διψαλέος*, rough, dry, thirsty: all which agree with a fever. Hence *cerchelus, cercherus, querquerus*." ¶ Al. from *κάρχαρος*, rough, sharp, acute.

Questus, a complaint. Fr. *queror, querstum, questum*.

Qui, who, which. From *καὶ ὁ*, and he. Homer: *Ὁ γὰρ ἦλθε*: For he came. Hence *quaiō, quasoī, qui*. ¶ Or for *quos, quus*, from *καὶ ὅς*. ¶ Al. for *quos* from *πὸς*, Æol. *κός*.

Quī, by which. Formerly perhaps *quoi*, from the Greek termination *ω* i. e. *ωι*, as in *λόγω*. *Quī* is also, how? That is, By what thing?

Quīā, because. Fr. *κοίη, κοία*, explained by Donnegan, in what manner? how? but capable of being explained, for what reason, why? As Donnegan explains *ἦ* not only How, but Why? Hence *quoia, quia*. If I say: "I drink, because I am thirsty:" this may be expressed thus: "I drink — why? — I am thirsty." The A was shortened for rapidity's sake, as in *Putā*. *Quianam* means why? ¶ Al. for *κῆ*, Dor. *κᾶ*, whence *quai, quia*. ¶ Al. for *quā-viā*, cut down to *quia*. ¶ Al. from *quī*, or Hebr. *ki*. But whence the A?

Quicumque, whosoever. *Cum* is perhaps *alicum* or *aliquum*,

as we have *Aliquando*. (See *Quondam*.) *Qui aliquum*, he who at any time. *Que* seems the Gr. *κε*, as for *quicumque* they say *ὅστις κε*. Or it is the same as *que* in *Absque, Uterque*.

Quid, what? Allied to *quis*, as *Quod* to *Qui*. ¶ Or, if *quis* is from *τις*, *quid* may be from *τί δὲ, τί δ', τίδ', Æol. κιδ'*, as from *τίς*, Æolic *κίς*, is *Quis*.

Quīdam, a certain one. For *quīdam*, i. e. *aliquīdam*. So *quoddam* and *quiddam* are *aliquoddam* and *aliquiddam*. *Dam* added, as in *Quondam*, and as *Dem* in *Pridem, Idem*. *Dam* may be formed from *δ' ἄν*. N to M, as *μουσαN, musaM*.

Quīdem, indeed. It seems to be properly a qualifying particle, and to be put for *quiddem*, i. e. *aliquiddem*, in some manner, somewhat, somehow, (*dem* being added, as in *Idem, Pridem, &c.*) and to refer to some particular case inapplicable to others. *Cicero*: "Misera est illa *quidem* consolatio, sed tamen necessaria." Again: "Non video causam cur ita sit, hoc *quidem* tempore." *Forcellini* explains it here by *Saltem*. *Plautus*: "Unum *quidem* hercle certum promitto tibi." *Cicero*: "Hoc *quidem* certè manifestum erit."

Quies, repose, rest, quiet. Fr. *quieo*, whence *quiesco*.

Quiesco, I repose, take rest. Fr. *quieo*, (whence *quievi*,) fr. *κείω, (κίέω)*, I lay down; in a neuter sense, I lay myself down, I lie down, like *κείμαι*.

Quiētus, quiet, calm. Fr. *quies, quietis*.

Quin, why not? For *quí ne?* i. e. *quí non?* In such sentences also as, “Non dubito *quin* sit venturus,” *quin* is *quí non*, i. e. *cur non*. *Quin* has a peculiar sense in these sentences: “Te nec hortor nec rogo ut domum redeas. *Quin* hinc ipse evolare cupio:” “Credibile non est quantum scribam die. *Quin* etiam noctibus: nihil enim somni:” “His miraculis nunquam ab ipso elusa fides est. *Quin* potius aucta.” *Quin* in these seems to be a sudden turn to answer a supposed questioner of the propriety of what went before: *Quí non?* “Why should I not say so?—So far is an objection to what I have said just, that I will say yet further: &c.” Sometimes *quin* appears to be put for *quia ne*, i. e. *quia non*. Cicero: “Non *quin* ipse dissentiam, sed quòd” &c.

Quincunx, *quincuncis*, having (*quinque uncias*) 5 ounces out of 12. Generally, having 5 parts out of a whole. *Quincunx* was also a row or rank in this form:



“So called,” says Forcellini, “because each of its angles made the figure of a V i. e. five.” Facciolati: “Rather, because five ounces were thus written formerly:



The mark of an ounce was ~,

or •, or Δ, or ∪. Hence a Triens was written ∪ ∪, or ∞ ∞. A Quadrans ∞ ∞ ∞ or ∞ ∞ ∞.

Quincūplex, five-fold. For *quinqueplex*, *quingplex*. Or *quinqueplex*, *quingplex*, as scopulus from σκόπελος.

Quingenti, five hundred. For *quingenti*, from *quinquies* and *centum*.

Quīni, five. For *quinquini* fr. *quinque*. So *Seni* from *Sex*, &c.

Quinquatria, *Quinquatrus*, *uum*, a festival of Minerva which lasted (*quinque*) five days. Festus says they were so called as being celebrated the day after the fifth of the Ides of March.

Quinque, five. Fr. πέμπτε, five; whence κέμκε, (as ὄπου and ὄκου, ὀκοῖος and ὀκοῖος, were said,) *quemque*, *quenque*, (as quodcuMque, quodcuNque,) *quinque*, as τῆγγω, tIngo.

Quinquennis, of five years. Fr. *annus*.

Quintilis, July. Fr. *quintus*. The fifth month from March.

Quintus, fifth. For *quinctus*, *quinqtus*, fr. *quinque*.

Quippe, because, for. Because forsooth. For *quidpe*. *Pe*, as in *Nempe*. *Quid*, why? “I drink, because I am thirsty:” for this we may say: “I drink—why?—I am thirsty.” See *Quia*.

Quirīnus, Romulus. Supposed to be called from *curis*, a dart. (See *Quirites*.) That is, *hastarum potens*. Others refer it to κύριος, lord. And others to the inhabitants of *Cures* of whom he became king. *Quirīnus* having the same termination

as Incolinus. Janus also was called *Quirinus*. Suetonius: "Janum *Quirinum* ter clusit." Beroaldus: "Quasi bellorum potentem. Ab hastâ quam Sabini *curim* vocant."

Quiris, a Sabine word for a spear. Ovid: "Sive quoddam hasta *quiris* prisca est dicta Sabinis." These Sabine words generally point to the Northern languages; and Wachter notices that *quiris* i. e. *quir* agrees with Germ. *wer*, which signifies not only war but arms.

Quirites, Romans. Supposed to be called from their coalescing with the *Cures*, a Sabine town. Others refer it to *quiris*, a spear: *Hastigeri*. However, with such names as *Quirites* this work does not profess to interfere.

Quirito, I implore the aid (*Quiritium*) of the Romans. Hence, I implore, generally.

Quis, who? From *τίς*, Æol. *κίς*. So Four was expressed by both *τέττορε* and *κέττορε*, whence *Quatuor*. ¶ Al. from *κοῖος*, *qualis*? Whence *κοῖς*, *quois*, *quis*. ¶ Wachter compares Goth. *hwaz*, and Jamieson Mæso-Goth. *quhas*.

Quisnam, who? That is, for who? *τίς γάρ*;

Quispiam, any one, some one. For *aliquispiam*, *piam* being a termination, as in *Uspiam*, *Nuspiam*. *Piam* is perhaps from *πῆ* or *πῶ* (*πῶι*, *ποι*), *ἄν*. N turned to M, as *μουσαN*, *musaM*.

Quisquam, any one. For *aliquisquam*. *Quam* seems to be a termination, as perhaps in

Neutiquam. It is possibly formed from *καν*, the Doric fem. acc. of *κος* for *πος*: i. e. *aliquo* aut ullo modo. Al. from *κάν*, i. e. *καὶ ἄν*. N to M, as *δόλοN*, *doluM*.

Quisque, every one. *Quis* is *aliquis*. So Gr. *τις*. Homer: *Εὐ μὲν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω, εὐ δ' ἀσπίδα θέσθω. Εὐ δέ τις &c.* Clarke translates *τις* here "quisque." *Que* may be a termination, as in *Absque*, *Uterque*.

Quisquiliæ, rubbish, ruff-ruff. From a word *κοσκυλῖαι* fr. *σκούλω*, to tear in pieces; fut. *σκυλῶ*, redupl. *κοσκυλῶ*; whence (from pf. pass. *κεκόσκυλμαι*) is *κοσκυλμάτια*, parings of leather. ¶ Al. from *quisque*. *Quidquid* obvium.

Quisquis, whosoever. Reduplication of *quis*. Who who? So *ὅσος*, as many as, is well supposed by Parkhurst to be a reduplication of *ὅς*. So *Quotquot*, and *Ut ut*, and *Ubi ubi*.

Quivis, any one you please. *Quem vis*. Or *quivis* is *quisvis* (for we find *quidvis*), i. e. *aliquis quem vis*.

Quò, whither? See *Eò*.

Quoad, as far as. *Ad quò*. See *Adeò*.

Quòcirca, wherefore. See *Idcirco*.

Quod, which (thing). For *καὶ ὃ δὲ, καὶ ὃ δ'*. See *Qui* and *Quæ*. Or *quod* is for *quid* from *qui*, as *illE*, *illUD*; *istE*, *istUD*. But *quid* is rather for *quod*: as *Illud* for *Illod*.

Quòd, because. That is, *propter quod*. As Gr. *διὸ*, i. e. *δι' ὅ*. So *ὃ* is said singly.

Quondam, at any time; at

some time, or sometimes, whenever it may be. At some past time, formerly. "That is, *quodam tempore*." F. Rather, for *quomdam*, i. e. *quumdam*, i. e. *aliquumdam*. *Aliquum*, like *aliquando*, at some time. See *Quicumque* and *Quidam*.

Quoniam, since. For *quomjam*, *quonjam*, *quoniam*, as *et-Jam*, *etlam*. *Jam quom* or *quum*, since now.

Quoque, also. For *quoique*, i. e. *cui-que*. *Cui ET hoc accedat*. O made short for rapidity of speaking, as A in *Quasi*.

Quorsum, towards what place, to what end. For *quoversum*. *Quò versum*. So *Retrorsum*, &c.

Quot, how many. *Quot . . . tot . . .*: how many . . . so many . . . From *πόσα*, Æol. *κόσα*, (as *ὄκως* for *ὄπως*; &c.) and *κότα*, as *Τὴ* was the Æolic form of *Σὴ*, *πράττω* of *πράσσω*. From *κότα*, *κότ'* is *quot*. ¶ Or rather, as we find *ποσσημαρ*, *quot* is from *πόσσα*, Æol. *κόττα*, *κόττ'*.

Quotannis, every year. That is, *singulis annis quotquot sunt*.

Quotidie, (*Cotidie*, dropping the U, as *Quum*, *Cum*,) daily. Short for *quotidies*. That is, *singulos dies quotquot sunt*. See *Quotannis*. ¶ Al. for *quoto die*.

Quoties, *Quotiens*, how often. Fr. *quot*.

Quotquot, how many soever. See *Quisquis*.

Quotus, how many. Fr. *quot*. Or from *κότος*. See *Quot*. Also, what in number, and so as

well how few, as how many. "*Hora quota est?*" what number is the hour?

Quum: See *Cum*.

R.

Răbīdus, mad. Fr. *rabio*, as *Rapio*, *Rapidus*.

Răbies, madness of dogs; madness. Fr. *rabio*, as *Specio*, *Species*.

Răbio, *Răbo*, I am mad as a dog, am mad. *Rabo* is from *ἀρπᾶω*, *ἀρπῶ*, I seize; whence *rapo*, *raĉo*, and *rabio*, like *rapio*. For a mad dog seizes at every thing. Wachter mentions "*Sorab. rabu*, Germ. *rauben*, *rapio*."¹

Răbo, a token. For *arrhabo*.

Răbŭla, a wrangler, brawler, forward noisy speaker. From *raĉo*, I am furious. Like *Radula* from *Rado*. Gellius: "*Clamator tantum, et facundiâ rabiĉa jurgiosâque pollens*." Seneca: "*Clamosi rabiĉosa fori jurgia vendens improbus, iras et verba locat*." ¶ Al. from *ράζω*, to bark. Dacier: "*Nam veriùs rabulam LATRARE dixeris quàm loqui: quare et eorum facundia CANINA etiam dicta*." ¶ Al. for *ravula* fr. *ravus*, hoarse. But RA should be long.

Rabulāna pix, pitch of a color approaching to yellow. For *ravulana* fr. *ravus*. But the word is doubtful. So

¹ Al. from *ράζω*, to snarl, bark. But whence is B in *raĉo*? ¶ Al. from *ραβάρτω*, to go up and down stamping with the feet.

Rabuscūla vitis, is explained a vine having leaves of a tawny color. For *ravuscula* fr. *ravus*.

Răcēmor, I glean after a vintage. *Racemos* colligo präteritos.

Răcēmus: See Appendix.

Rădio, I cast out (*radios*) beams or rays, glitter, shine.

Rădius, a rod or staff used in mensuration, &c. From *ῥαβδίου*, a small rod; whence *ῥαδίον*. We have *nervUS* from *νεῦρον*. *Radius* is also a ray or beam shot from the sun, long and pointed like a rod. Also, the spoke of a wheel. A weaver's shuttle. "As terminating each way in a point." F. Also, a prick or thorn on the tail of the skate. A cock's spur. And a kind of long or oblong olive.

Rădix, a root. "Fr. *ῥάδιξ*. But *ῥάδιξ* is a branch or twig. True: but, as the higher part of a tree spreads out into branches, so the lower part spreads out into fibres and little branches." V. "Ex ramis fiunt radices," adds Isaac Vossius. Ainsworth says: "'*Ῥάδιξ* est ramus INFERIOR." Whence did he get this information? ¶ "An ab *ἄρδιξ*, ab *ἄρδω*, humecto," says Is. Vossius. Because the tree, I suppose, derives its moisture from the roots. ¶ The Danish is *roed*, allied to which is our *root*.

Rădix, a radish. "Per excellentiam, quia ejus usus in *radice* præcipuus." F.

Rădo, I graze, rub, scrape, shave; I coast along, i. e. almost graze the coast. I glide

Ētym.

along. Bailey compares Milton: "SHAVES with liquid wing the deep." From *χράω*, whence *χραύω*, I graze; hence *χράδην*, and (dropping the guttural) *ῥάδην*, whence *rado*. Compare *tenDo*, *morDeo*, *roDo*, *ἀμέγΔω*. Our verb *To grate* may be allied. ¶ Al. from *κε-χάραδα* pf. mid. of *χαράσσω*, to carve. Hence a verb *χαράδέω*, *χαράδῶ*, whence *rado*, as *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*. Wachter: "Hebr. *garad*, sculpsit. Gr. *χαράττω*, sculpo. *Rado* often means *scalpo*, *seco*."¹

Raia, a ray or skate. "From Celt. *raë*." Ainsw.

Ralla, a thin fine garment. Fr. *rara*, *rarula*, *ralla*. From its thin texture. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *rægel*, to cover."

Rallum, a ploughstaff by which the earth is scraped from the share. Fr. *rado*, whence *radulum*, *rallum*.

Rāmāle, a useless or withered (*ramus*) branch.

Rāmentum, a little piece scraped from any thing, a chip, filing. Fr. *rado*, whence *radimentum*, *ramentum*. So *Momentum*, &c.

Rāmex, a rail or bar set across a pale or gate. As being a long (*ramus*) branch. Also, a rupture or hernia. As *Hernia* is from *Ἔρνος*, a branch, shoot. "From its protruding forward

¹ Al. from *ῥάσσω*, *ἀράσσω*, *ἀράττω*, which Wachter explains "scindo, seco." But these verbs mean rather to dash and break in pieces.

like a bud." Tt. "The part displaced seems to form a branch in its elongation," says Morin. See Hernia. Also, the veins of the lungs and breast. "*Ramorum* instar diducuntur: et, cùm vocem aut spiritum intendimus, inflantur." F.

Ramnes, the knights. They were properly one of the three first centuries of Roman knights, called *Ramnenses*, *Luceres*, *Tatienses*.

Rāmus, a branch. Fr. ῥαμνος, as Remus from Ἐρετιμῶς, and our Rice from Oryza. That is, from ῥάμνος, *ramnus*, *rammus*. ¶ Al. from ῥάδαμνος, a flexible branch.

Rāna, a frog. Fr. φρύνη, a toad; (dropping φ,) ῥύνη; whence *rana*, as κῥνος, cAnis. ¶ Al. from γέφυρος, (γγύρος,) frog-spawn. ¶ "From Hebr. *ranah*, to croak." Tt. Or fr. *ravus*, hoarse; hence *ravina*, *rana*. ¶ "From Celt. *ran*." Ainsw.

Rana, a swelling in the tongues of beasts. "From its resemblance to a frog. Or because it makes the patient croak like a frog." Tt. If Turton knew that the first reason was a fact, why should he go to a worse? I fear to trust him. However, the Gr. βάτραχος is explained by Donnegan: "a tumor under the tongue, impeding articulate utterance."

Ranceo: See Appendix.

Rancidus, affected. Fr. *ranceo*. See Putidus.

Rānuncūlus, crow-foot. Fr. *rana*, as Gr. βατράχιον. "It seems to be called from its

growing in places where frogs abound." F.¹

Rāpax, ravenous. Fr. *rapio*. As Fugio, Fugax.

Rāphānus, a radish. The singular punishment with a radish. ῥάφανος.

Rāpīdus, rapid. Fr. *rapio*. As Gelidus, Frigidus. Said properly of torrents seizing and bearing down quickly every thing with them. Compare ῥιμφα from ῥίπτω.

Rāpīna, robbery. Fr. *rapio*. As Ruo, Ruina.

Rāpio, I snatch, seize. Fr. ἀρπάω, transp. ῥαπῶω. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *reafian*, *raperere*." Wachter: "Allied are Arab. *raphaa*, Sorab. *rabu*, Anglo-Sax. *reafian*, *bereafian*, (bereave), Germ. *rauben*, (rob)."

Rapto, I seize. Fr. *rapio*, *raptum*.

Rāpum, *Rāpa*, a turnip. Fr. ῥάπυς and ῥάφυς.

Rārò, seldom. That is, thinly. Fr. *rarus*.

Rārus, thin, not close or thick, scanty. Referred to time, scarce, seldom occurring. Fr. ἀραιὸς, ἀραδὸς, whence *araius*, *araRus*, (as μουσάων, *musaRum*,) *rarus*, as Ἄρουρα, *Rura*; Ἐρετιμῶς, *Remus*.

Rastrum, a hoe, rake, harrow, drag to break clods. Fr. *rado*, *rasum*, as Clausum, Claustrum. *Rado*, I shave, rub. It is used

¹ So also Turton in *Ranunculus*. But under *Batrachium* he says: "From its likeness to a frog." I fear such contradictions are indications of ignorance of his subject.

with Marra. Pliny has “herbam marris ad solum radere.” ¶ Al. from *ῥαιστὸς*, (*ῥαστὸς*,) broken to pieces. This suits well some senses of *rastrum*.

Rātāriā, lighters, barges. “Perhaps as having the form of the *ratis*.” F.

Rātio seems to mean the act or consequence (*rendi*) of thinking and judging. Fr. *reor*, *ratus*. Nepos: “Utilissimum *ratus* impendentem vitare tempestatem.” Hence *ratio* is the reason of man, rationality. Hence it means also reflecting, reasoning, arguing, and signifies an argument or dispute. Also a determination or plan of action, intention, purpose, scheme, thought upon and chosen after reflection. Cæsar: “In præsentia Pompeii insequendi *rationem* omittit: in Hispaniam proficisci CONSTITUIT.” Also, a plan, expedient, way, manner of bringing about an object, resolved on by reflection and judgment. Nepos: “Ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit *rationem*.” Also, a plan, mode, method. Cicero: “Splendida dicendi *ratio*.” Also, a cause, reason, motive, supposing judgment and reflection. Cicero: “Cur sic opinetur, *rationem* subjicit.” Also, a reckoning, calculation, account, which is one with thinking and judging. Horace: “Longis *rationibus* assem In partes centum diducere.” That is, by long calculations. Seneca: “Ponitis *rationem* singulorum, quibus pecuniam credituri

estis.” You make calculations respecting. Hence *rationes* red-do, refero, I give in my accounts. Also, an estimation, valuing, regard, respect. And proportion. Cicero: “Pro *ratione* pecuniæ liberalius est Brutus tractatus quàm Pompeius.” The Latins said *Rata portio*. ¶ Wachter refers *ratio* to Goth. *rathjo*, Germ. *rat*, *rede*, Anglo-Sax. *rad*, *red*, *ræd*.

Rātiōcinor, I consider, reason; calculate, compute. Fr. *ratio*. As Sermo, Sermocinor.

Rātis: See Appendix.

Rātītus, stamped with the figure of a *ratis*.

Rātus, thinking, judging. See Reor. Also, in a passive sense, judged, decreed, determined, established by law, ratified, fixed, valid. *Rata pars*, or *portio*, a proportion determined on, fixed on. “Certa et determinata.” F.

Rauca, an earthworm injurious to the roots of trees. “Ex colore *ravo*,” says Ainsworth. That is, as *raucus* is formed perhaps from *ravus* in the sense of hoarse, so it is in the sense of tawny, &c.

Raucus, hoarse. Fr. *ravus*, whence *ravicus* (as Teter, Tetricus), and *raucus*, as Aviceps, Auiceps. ¶ Al. from *ῥαυγῆ*, a bawling. For *craucus*.

Raudus, ῥῆris, ———

Rāvus, hoarse, ———

Rāvus, tawny, ———

Re—, back. Fr. *retro*. Removeo, I move back, withdraw, remove. So Recedo, I go back, recede. Hence Repono is, I

lay back in a retired part, lay by. *Re*—is also, again, in return: as in *Reddo*. So we say To give BACK. Hence *re*— expresses reciprocation. Hence *re*— is, against. *Pugno*, I fight; *Repugno*, I fight so as to give back the blow of one who fights. So *Rebello*, *Resisto*, *Reluctor*. From signifying against or in opposition, *re*— gives a contrary sense to a word. *Claudo*, I shut; *Recludo*, I open. Or this sense flows from that of reciprocation. Also, again, a second time. Waller: "This Cæsar found, and that ungrateful age With losing him went BACK to blood and rage." So *Repuerasco* is to go back to childhood, to become a child again. *Re*— is also anew. *Renovo*, I bring a thing back to its old state and make it new again. Again and again, often, as in *Repeto*.

Reapse, in very deed. For *re eapse*. Festus: "*Eapse, eâ ipsâ.*" *Eapse* was put for *eapsâ*, for brevity's sake. Or regard was had to Gr. ψῆ, whence *ipse*.

Reātus, the state (*rei*) of one accused.

Rēbello, I wage (*bellum*) war against. See *Re*—. Forcellini thinks it means properly, to wage war again.

Rēbito, I return. See *Beto*.

Rēcāpitūlo, I recapitulate. That is, I go back again so as to state the (*capita*) heads of my argument.

Ręcens, *ręcensis*, fresh, new. From *re* and *cando*, (whence

Candeo.) *cantum*, as *Tendo*, *Tentum*. As said of things made white and shining again. Or say *recens* is for *recandis*, *recendis*, *recends*, *recens*.¹

Rechāmus: See Appendix.

Rēcīdivus, recovering, restored. Fr. *cadivus*. *Re* opposes. See *Re*—.

Recinium: See *Ricinium*.

Rēcīpĕro: See *Recupero*.

Rēcīpŕocus, alternate, reciprocal. Fr. *reciproco*. From *recipero*, *recipro*, I take in turn. Somewhat as *Præsto*, *Præstolor*. Or *reciprocus* is from *recipero*, whence *recipericus*, (as *Tetrus*, *Tetricus*), *recipricus*. Then I into O, somewhat as U for I in *Recupero* for *Recipero*. ¶ Al. from *re*, and *proco*; that is, I demand back. *Ci* being supposed to be inserted here, and in *Incitega*, *Concipilo*. But no reason is given for this insertion.

Rēcīto, I read aloud. Fr. *cito*, I call to witness. Said properly of barristers calling to their aid manuscripts, wills, &c. by way of testimony. *Re* implies going back to past times. Also, I say by heart. That is, I call back to my memory.

Rēcīlūdo, I open. See *Re*—.

Ręcōctus, well-practised, expert. Francis: "Properly, double-dyed, who has fully taken

¹ Others bring *recentis* from ἐρσηεντος, transp. ρεσηεντος, (as *Rapio* from Ἄρπᾶω), ρεσηεντος. Hesychius explains ἐρσηεις by νεαρὸς, new. And, if *recens* were written *resens*, this derivation would be excellent. ¶ Al. from *re* and *καινός*, (καινός,) new.

his color." *Re*, as in *Repeto*. But the word is differently understood.

Rēcōlo, I prune or dress or cultivate afresh. See *Re*—. Hence, I renew generally. Hence I call back to my mind, bring to my remembrance.

Rēcōrdor, I call back to my mind. Fr. *cor, cordis*. In *cor revoco*, I recal to my feelings and affections.

Rēcōro, I renew; I recruit, refresh, renew my exhausted powers. Properly, I create again. So *Reficio*.

Recta, a tunic wrought by one standing (*recto*) upright. "Salmasius docet duplicem fuisse texendi modum: alterum quo stantes, et subtemen sursum versum seu in altitudinem spathâ impellentes, texebant: alterum, quo sedentes, et pectine deorsum versum et in inferiorem partem subtemen trudentes densabant. Priori modo suspensis ponderibus *rectum* stamen extendebant: idque fuit tela *recta*, ex quâ *rectæ* tunicæ dictæ sunt." F.

Rector, a ruler. Fr. *rego, rectum*.

Rectus, stretched out straight, straight forward, direct; being directly upward, perpendicular. Right, proper, correct, i. e. not crooked or twisted, but straight as it should be.¹ Horace has

¹ " *Recta* cœna est lauta, integro apparatu instructa, quam ditiores dare solebant clientibus et saluatoribus, ab ovo usque ad mala legitimis ferculis eos benignè excipientes et liberaliter. Nam sordidi, loco integri *rectique* convivii, sportulam præbebant; quæ, quamvis cœnæ nomine daretur, non tamen cœnam integram, sed partem cœnæ continebat."

" *CURVO* discernere *rectum*." Our word *Wrong* is properly Twisted from *To Wring*, i. e. twist. So the French *Tort*, wrong, is *Tortus*. And *Droit*, right, is *Directus*. Of correct manners or morals, upright, honest. The Northern *recht, richt, right*, &c. are properly referred by Wachter and Tooke to *rectus*, which is for *regtus* from *rego*, the same as *dirigo*.²

Rēcūla, a little thing, &c. Fr. *rēs, rei*, as *Spes, Specula*.

Rēcūpĕro, Rēcĭpĕro, I get back, recover. Fr. *recipere*, whence *recipero*. *Recupero*, as *occUpo*. *Considero, Desidero, Tolero*, are similarly formed from *Considero, Desidere, Tolere*. ¶ Al. from *re* and *paro*; whence *repero, recipero*: as *CI* is thought to be added in *Reciprocus, Incitega, Concipilo*.

Rēcūsō, I refuse. Fr. *causa*. That is, I allege reasons against. See *Excuso*.

Rēcūtĭtus, having (*cutem*) the skin grown again. But, when

Thus Forcellini: who states a different reason on the words of Suetonius: *Convivabatur et assiduè, nec unquam nisi rectâ*: "*Rectam* hic ideo vocari putant, quia ordine discumbentibus præberetur; cum sportulæ sine ordine ac discrimine promiscuè clientibus auferendæ objicerentur."

² This is a pretty clear proof that the northern nations took this word from the Latins, and not vice versâ. A useful work might be written by accumulating such proofs. I now go to the Greeks. Wachter states that Germ. *tösen*, Engl. *loose*, is allied to Gr. *λύειν, λύσαι, λύσις*. Is not the S a plain indication that the northern words are from the Greek, since Σ does not appear in the present of *λύω*, but comes into the future merely as a temporal adjunct?

it is applied to the circumcised Jews, *re* seems to mean the same as in *Recludo*, and to give an opposite sense. Forcellini understands it thus: "Cui præputium præcisum fuit: quia eo loci cutis quidem utcunque resecta est, glandem tamen non amplius tegit, cùm sit illa brevior."

Rědāmo, I love in return. Soft for *reamo*, as *Reeo*, *Redeo*. But why should *D* be chosen? Perhaps, for *T* in *Retro*. So *Retro-do*, *Ret-do*, *Reddo*; *Retro-liquiæ*, *Ret-liquiæ*, *Relli-quiæ*.

Reddo, I give back. See *Redamo*.

Rědemtor, a contractor, undertaker, farmer of the public taxes. Fr. *redimo*, *redemptus*. *Emo* is to take, to take on oneself. And *re* denotes the return or gain made in return for such an undertaking.

Rědeo, I return. See *Redamo*.

Rěđigo, I drive or force back, repulse. Fr. *ago*. See *Redamo*. Also, I force a person who wishes to go (*retro*) back, I bring forcibly, as in *Redigo* sub potestatem, &c.

Rěđimĭcŭlum, a fillet, riband. Fr. *redimio*.

Rěđimio, I bind, crown. For *redimicio* from *amicio*, taken in its pure sense of *amjicio*, I cast round. ¶ Al. for *redipio* from *re* and *apio*, I bind. ¶ Al. from *re* and *δέμα*, a binding. ¶ Al. from *re-am-eo*.

Redĭmo, I buy back or in return. Fr. *emo*. Also, I contract for. See *Redemtor*.

Rěđitus, a yearly return, profit or produce. "Quia quotannis *redit*." F.

Redivia, *Reduvia*, a whitlow. *Redivia* for *reduvia*, and this for *reluvia*, as *meDitor* is referred to *μελεΤάμαι*. Festus says that some call it *reluvium*. Turnebus: "Est *reduvia* quum se *reluit* ac resolvit cutis circa unguis." So *Diluo*, *Diluvies*. Or we will suppose that these words are put for *rediluvia*, fr. *rediluo*, formed somewhat like *Redivivus*. Then we have *redivia* or *reduvia*, according as we reject *LU* or *IL*. Again: *Sidonius* calls "*reduvias* escarum" the remnants of food sticking in teeth. That is, *escæ quæ reluuntur*. He calls "*reduvias* conchyliorum" fragments of shells thrown up by the sea. As being in a state of resolution. Some read *reluvias*.

Rěđvĭvus, springing up again. Qui *redit* ad eam conditionem ut *vivat*.

Rědo, some fish in the *Moselle*, mentioned by *Ausonius*. Probably a Gallic word. See *Alosa*.

Rěductus, sequestered. That is, removed back. So *Repono*.

Rědundo, I overflow. Taken from (*undæ*) waters checked in their course and going BACK in consequence of being too copious to flow down the channel. *Virgil*: "Ceu pingui flumine Nilus Cùm REFLUIT campis." Forcellini supposes *re* here to mean "valde," without assigning a reason.

Reduvia: See *Redivia*.

Rēdux, rēducis, who has returned safe. That is, one whom some conveyance (*reducit*) brings back. So we have *Dīcax* from *Dīco*, *Edūco* from *Dūco*, &c. *Redux* is also, bringing back safe.

Rēfello, I refute. Fr. *fallo*, which is fr. *σφάλλω*, I upset. ¶ Al. from *fello*, as. “*Cūm fello* propriè sit, mammam sugo: *refello* est, ex ore exspuo, respuo, rejicio. Unde translātè dicitur pro, ostendere falsa esse quæ dicta sunt.” F.

Rēfēro, I represent, resemble. That is, I bear the counter mark, a mark corresponding to another. So *Refulgeo*. See *Re—*.

Rēfert, is of importance or concernment, is conducive to the interests of. Properly, it leads back, carries us back, to such a point. Plautus: “*Quam ad rem istuc refert?*” So Gr. *συμφέρει, διαφέρει*. So, It is Important from *Importo*. *Re* seems to be lengthened, because *refert* is put for *retro-fert, ret-fert*. See *Redamo*. Some suppose *refert* put for *res fert*. But *refert* has often a nominative expressed. Lucretius: “*Usque adeo magni refert studium atque voluntas.*” Others refer it to *re fert*, or *rei fert*.

Rēfertus, stuffed. Fr. *farcio*.

Rēfixus, taken down. *Re* expresses the contrary. See *Re—*.

Rēfractārius, refractory. Fr. *frango*. “*Tanquam obstantia refringens.*” F.

Rēfrāgor, I oppose. The opposite of *suffragor*, which see.

Rēfrīva faba. Pliny: “*Namque fabam e frugibus referre mos est auspicii causā, quæ ideo refrīva appellatur.*” So that *refrīva* is for *referīva*, (as *Cado*, *Cadiva*,) which some read. Festus: “*Ælius dubitat an ea sit quæ prolata in segetem domum referatur, an quæ refrigatur, quod est, torreatur.*” In the latter case *refrīva* is for *refrigīva*.

Rēfulgeo, I send back or reflect a shining brightness.

Rēfūto, I refute. See *Futo*.

Rēgaviōlus, a wren. Others think it a witwall. Fr. *rex, regis*, and *avis*. *Rex avium*. So the wren was called *βασιλισχος*.

Rēgia, a palace. That is, *regia domus*.

Regilla vestis. Supposed by Forcellini and others to come from *recta*, whence *rectilla, recilla, regilla*. ¶ Some understand it a royal robe, fr. *rex, regis*. ¶ Tooke: “*From the Anglo-Sax. rægel, to cover.*”

Rēgīna, a queen. Fr. *rex, regis*. *Ina*, as in *Fodina*.

Rēgio, a portion or tract of land, district. “*Quia per partes seu provincias terra regitur.*” F. Also, a part or quarter of the city of Rome. A quarter of the world, a clime. *È regione* is, directly opposite to. For the part immediately opposite to a tract of country is that just out of or beyond it. Hence it seems to be that “*E*

regione” means in a direct line. Cicero: “Ut cum duo individua per inanitatem ferantur, alterum e regione moveatur, alterum declinet.” The one moves in the direction just facing it.

Rēgius, royal. Fr. *rex, regis*.

Regno, I reign. Fr. *regnum*.

Regnum, a kingdom. For *reginum* fr. *rex, regis*.

Rēgo, I stretch out straight. I move in a straight line. Lucan: “Tela regent per viscera Cæsaris.” I lead straight on, as a ship, horses, &c. Hence, I guide, direct; and hence, I govern, rule. Fr. *ῥέγω, ῥέγω*, I stretch forth. So *ῥέγομαι* is to thrust forwards a spear and wound. This primary sense of *rego* is clear in the compounds *Porrigo*, *Dirigo*, *Surgo*, in *Rectus* the participle of *Rego*, and in *Regula*. The O is dropt in *ῥέγω*, as in *Remus* and *Ramus*. Other languages however afford words cognate with *rego* and *ῥέγω*. “*Recken*, (Germ.), *tendere*, *extendere*, *expandere*. Hebr. *rakag*, Goth. *rakjan*, Franc. *reccihen*, Iceland. *reckia*.” W. ¶ “*Caninius* deduces *rego* for *rago* fr. *ῥέγω*, transp. *ῥάγω*. *Junius* from the Babylonian *rac*, a king.” V. But these derivations do not at all agree with the primary senses of *rego*.

Rēgūla, a square or ruler by which lines (*reguntur*) are led straight on. Hence a pattern, rule, example. So from *Tēgo* is *Tēgula*.

Rēgūlāris, regular. That is, according to (*regulam*) rule.

Rēgūlus, a petty king. Fr. *rex, regis*.

Reicūlus, *Rējicūlus*, worthless, vile. Fr. *rejicio*. Dignus *rejici*. Virgil has *Reice* for *Rejice*: “*Pascentes a flumine reice capellas*.”

Rēlātīva pronomina, relative pronouns. Fr. *refero, relatum*. Scheller: “They refer generally to a word preceding, but sometimes to one which is to follow. As *Qui, Is*.” “*Quæ antecedens nomen quodammodo referunt, et velut in memoriam reducunt*.” F.

Rēlēgo, I send out of the way to a retired place, banish. Fr. *lego*, I send.

Relicūsus: See Appendix.

Relicūsus, for *reliquus*.

Rēlīgio, *Rellīgio*, scruple, fear in a religious sense, a scrupulous fear of offending the Gods. Pliny: “*Subit tacita religio animos*.” Awe and veneration towards the Gods, piety, religion. Scrupulousness caused by the obligation of duty; exactness, delicacy, sincerity, faith. Fr. *religo, avi*, to bind and keep back. *Quā inhibemur quippiam facere*. Servius: “*Religio, metus, ab eo quodd mentem deliget*.” Lactantius: “*Hoc pietatis vinculo obstricti Deo et religati sumus. Unde ipsa religio nomen accepit; non, ut Cicero interpretatus est, a relegendo*.” Herald: “*Quodd res divinæ et humanam vim superantes horrorem injiciant animosque quasi teneant constricti*.”

tos." ¶ Or *religio* is from *relicio*, fr. *lacio*, to draw back, ἀπερόκω. ¶ Cicero: "Qui omnia, quæ ad cultum Deorum pertinent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam *relegerent*, dicti sunt *religiosi ex relegendo*."

Rēligiōsus, inspiring awe, venerable. Scrupulous, conscientious. Religious. Fr. *religio*.

Rēliquiā, remains. Fr. *reliquus*. E long, as I in Italia. Or see Redamo.

Rēliquor, I am in arrears. "Reliqua debeo, reliquis obnoxius sum." F.

Rēliquus, remaining. Fr. *reliquo*, *relinquo*, as Fragilis from Frango, Frago.

Rēluctor, I struggle against. See Re—.

Rēmasse, to return. For *re-māsse*. But the reading is very dubious.

Rēmēdium, a remedy. Fr. *medeor*. *Re* means bringing back to health.

Remelgo, a fish said to stay the course of a ship by sticking to its keel. Fr. μέλλω, to delay. But this word rests on the testimony of Festus. In Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 6, which he adduces, the edd. read otherwise.

Rēmex, *rēmīgis*, a rower. Qui *remum agit*. Or, qui *remo agit* navem.

Rēmigo, I row. See *Rēmex*.

Rēmīnīscor, I call to mind. See *Memini*.

Rēmīto, I let go back, let loose, slacken; I give up, per-
Etym.

mit; I pardon, like *Condono*; I dispense with; I let go, forbear, desist. See *Omitto*, *Prætermitto*.

Rēmōra, a fish which sticks to a ship and retards its progress. Fr. *mora*.

Rēmōtus, remote. That is, moved far back. See *Reductus*.

Rēmūlco, I tow a ship. Fr. ῥυμουλκέω, ῥυμουλκῶ.

Rēmūlcus, a rope to tow a ship with. Fr. *remulco*. Or from a word ῥυμουλκός.

Rēmūria, days kept sacred to *Remus*.

Rēmūs, an oar. Fr. ἕρεμῶς, whence *retmus*, *remus*. E is dropt, as in *Rufus*, *Ruber*, *Liber*. ¶ Quayle refers to *Celt. rama*.¹

Ren: See Appendix.

Rēnīdeo, I shine, am bright or resplendent. Also, I laugh. For laughter gives resplendence to the face. As *Niteo* is traced to νίζω, νένιται, to wash; so from the same νίζω, fut. 2. νιδέω, is *nideo*, whence *renideo*, like *Refulgeo*.

Rēnuo, I deny. Fr. *nuo*, I nod assent. *Re* contradicts.

Rēnūncio, I renounce. *Re* contradicts. "Quasi CONTRARIO *nuncio* irritum facio." F. I send a contrary message; and, the word I sent, whether of news or promise, I now disclaim or renounce.

Reor, I judge, think. *Rātus* is for *rētus*. Some refer *rātus* to

¹ Classical Journal, No. 5, p. 123.

Germ. *raten*, to number or compute. Then, to think, as λογίζομαι from λόγος, computation. But whence is *reor*? Shall we bring it fr. ἐρέομαι, to question, enquire; and so by enquiry to form an opinion? E being neglected, as in Lamina, Liber, Remus, Ruber, Rufus. ¶ Or rather, as ἐρέω was to speak, could ἐρέομαι have meant, I speak to myself, reflect, like φράζομαι? Or could *reor* have been a word prior to *reor*: ἐρέω being taken in the sense of THINKING, as φημι is often in Homer? ¶ Or, as ἔρω and εἶρω were to connect, could ἐρέω and ἐρέομαι have meant to connect ideas in the mind, and so to think and judge? As ἐρέω, to speak, is from the idea of connecting words.¹

Rĕpāgūla, barriers, bars, bolts. Fr. *pago*, *pango*. As fastened in so as to oppose entrance. *Re* is against. See *Re*—.

Rĕpāro, I repair. *Re* is again.

Rĕpĕdo, I go back. *Pedem retraho*.

Rĕpens, sudden. “Fr. ῥέπω, to verge, tend downwards. For a body tending downwards does so all on a sudden or instantaneously, as we see in a pair of scales. So the Greeks said ἐν ῥοπῇ, in a moment.” V.

Rĕpĕntĭnus, same as *repens*, *entis*.

Rĕpĕrio, I find out, discover; I invent. Fr. *pario*, as in *Aperio*. *Re* means the tracing back things to their remote or retired situation and bringing them out of it.

Rĕpĕto, I go back to the beginning, trace back. Also, I call back to my mind, recollect.

Rĕpĕtundā, illegal exactions, extortion. For *repetendā pecuniā*. Or rather *repetundarum* is for *repetendarum pecuniarum*, and *repetundis* is for *repetendis pecuniis*. *Crimen repetundarum* is a charge of repeatedly demanding and extorting sums of money. *Re*, again and again.

Rĕpleo, I replenish, recruit. Fr. *pleo*. That is, I fill again, I fill a vessel which has been emptied. Generally, I fill.

Replum: See Appendix.

Rĕpo, I creep or crawl. Fr. ἔρπω, transp. ῥέπω, as *Rapio* from Ἀρπάω. Vice versâ, we have *sĕra* from φηρός.

Rĕpōtia, a banquet on the day after marriage; or, as others say, on the seventh day after. A renewal of the drinking bout. “*Quia quasi reficitur potatio*.” F. Thus Dr. Francis: “A festival in which they drank whatever remained of yesterday’s entertainment. *Quia ITERUM potaretur*.”

Rĕprĕsento, I make present to one, exhibit or lay before one, represent. *Præsentem facio*. *Re* seems to mean much the same as in *Reperio*. Also, I draw or paint to the life. Also, I do anything at the time present, instead of delaying it till a

¹ From *res, rei*, says Sipontinus. That is, I judge a thing to be (rem) a reality. Tooke says: “*Res*, a thing, gives us *reor*, that is, I am thing-ed: *ve-reor*, I am strongly thing-ed.” The Reader will give these words meaning, if he can.

future time. Frontinus: "Ut æstimet quæ repræsentanda, quæ differenda sint." Hence, I pay or buy with ready money. And I anticipate, or make that to be at the present time which was to be done at a future time. Cicero: "Dies promissorum adest: quem etiam repræsentabo, si adveneris."

Rēphendo, I reprove. That is, I lay hold of a person and pull him back, I check. "Verbis ab agendo retraho." F.

Repto, I creep. Fr. *repto*, *reptum*.

Rēpūdio, I cast off, disown, divorce. *Rejicio pro pudore*.

Rēquiro, I seek back. Fr. *quero*. So *Acquiro*.

Res, rei, a thing. Fr. *χρῆσις*, (same as *χρημα*), whence for softness *ῥέσις*. See *Reus*. ¶ Or from *χρησις*, taken in the sense of *χρημα*. *Χρησις* from *κέχρησαι*, as *χρημα* from *κέχρημαι*. ¶ Or fr. *ῥήσις*, properly, a thing said; and so a thing in general. Plautus: "Feci isthæc DICTA quæ vos dicitis." So *ῥήμα* in Luke 2, 15. Compare *Æs* from *Αἴσις*. ¶ Or from *reor*. A thing thought. ¶ Al. from *ῥέζω*, to do. A thing done.

Rēsēda, dock, a kind of herb. Fr. *sedo*, *resedo*. *Re*, as in *Remedium*. Pliny: "Discutit (*reseda*) inflammationes omnes. Qui curant eâ, addunt hæc verba: *Reseda*, morbos *reseda*. Hæc ter dicunt totiesque despuunt."

Rēsēro, I unbolt, set open. Fr. *sera*. *Re* contradicts.

Rēsīduus, left, remaining. Fr.

resideo, I keep back and rest still, I continue, remain.

Rēsīgno, I break open what I had sealed and ratified, I disannul, invalidate. Horace of Fortune: "Laudo manentem: si celeres quatit Pennas, *resigno* quæ dedit." It seems to mean irritum facio, I nullify or cancel her gifts. Baxter's note is: "Demto signo chirographum dissolvimus." Some understand it as equivalent to *Rescribo*. Dacier: "RESCRIBERE, i. e. sibi creditam pecuniam reddere. Nam creditores SCRIBERE sive dictare dicebantur, cùm credebant. Debitores verò, cùm solvebant, RESCRIBERE. *Resignare* igitur pro RESCRIBERE, i. e. reddere." Others understand it, I sign away from myself.

Rēsīna, resin, rosin. Fr. *ῥητινη*. Or say fr. *ῥησίνη*, which could come from *ἔρρησαι*, as *ῥητινη* from *ἔρρηται*, perf. pass. of *ῥέω*.

Rēsīpisco, I recover my senses, return to a right understanding, reform. Fr. *sapio*, *resipio*.

Rēsisto, I resist. That is, I stand against. See *Re*—.

Respecto, I regard, respect. That is, I look round to. Or *re* is often. I look upon often, and so consider and think of much. Opposed to turning away from.

Respondeo is properly, I engage or promise in return. *Hic spondet*; ille *respondet* se idem facturum. Hence *respondeo* was said of answering to what another had said before, so as to

say something in correspondence with it. Hence of answering generally. Also, I agree or correspond with. Also, I appear in court, so as to answer to my name.

Responso, I oppose, resist. Properly, I answer to a charge, rebut or resist it. Fr. *respondeo*, *responsum*.

Respuo, I spit back what I have swallowed; I reject, nauseate, dislike.

Restauro, I repair. See *In-stauro*.

Restibilis, unintermitted, perpetual. Pliny has "*restibilem* *fœcunditatem*." Also, cultivated year after year without intermission, as *Ager restibilis*. Fr. *resto*, whence *restabilis*, *restibilis*. *Resto*, I last, endure, remain.

Restinguo, I put out, extinguish. See *Exstinguo*.

Restis, a cord, rope. Fr. *ῥύω*, to draw, haul. That is, from *ῥύστης*, transp. *ῥήστus*. If without this transposition, E will be for U, as in *sEntio*: and as some derive *pEssum* from *βρσσον*. ¶ Al. from *resto*. "*Quòd restes ligata stare faciunt*." V.

Reta, *Reto*. Wachter: "*Gellius*¹ does not hit on the right

sense of these words. Mosellanus is nearer: 'I suspect that *retas* are not trees, but a kind of reed springing up in rivers, which, unless every now and then removed, occasion trouble to bargemen. The Germans and Gauls call reeds *roir*.' He was perhaps ignorant of the northern words *ried*, *red*, *ret*, a reed; for from these are *reta* and *reto*." See *Rete*.

Rēte, a net, gin, trap. Fr. *ἐρητύω*, *ῥητύω*, to keep in, stop, hinder. ¶ Or, — since *ἐρητύω* is from *ἐρηται* pp. of a verb *ἐράω*, to draw, to draw back, allied to *ἐρύω*, whence *ἐρύκω*, to keep in, — *rete* is from this *ἐρηται*, i. e. from a verb *ἐρητέω*, *ῥητέω*, *ῥητώ*. ¶ "From *ρύω*, to draw," says Wachter. ¶ Al. from *ρίπτω*, *Æol.* *ρίττω*, to throw. As *δίκτυον* from *δίκω*, *δέδιχται*.¹

Rētento, I hold back, check. Fr. *retineo*, *retentum*.

Rētiārius, a gladiator who endeavoured to throw (*retem*) a net over the head of his antagonist.

Rētīcŭlum, net-work; a netted bag, reticule. Fr. *rete*.

Rētīnācŭlum, that by which a thing is tied or held back, cable, rein. Fr. *retineo*.

Rētracto, I retract. Fr. *retraho*, *retractum*, I draw back, recal.

Rētractus, retired. See *Re-ductus*.

¹ Gellius: "In quodam edicto antiquiore scriptum invenimus: Qui flumina *retanda* publicè redemta habent. *Retanda* quid esset quærebatur. Dixit amicus meus in libro se Gavii de Origine Vocabulorum septimo legisse *retas* vocari arbores, quæ aut ex ripis fluminum emerent, aut in alveis eorum extarent, appellatasque esse a *retibus*, quòd prætereuntes naves impedirent et quasi *irretirent*: idcircoque sese arbitrari *retanda*

flumina locari solita esse, id est, purganda: ne quid aut moræ aut periculi navibus in ea virgulta incidentibus fieret."

² "From Hebr. *RST*, *rete*." Ainsw.

Rētrīmentum, dregs. Fr. *retero*, *retrivi*, like *Detrimentum*. Properly, dregs remaining from olives after they have been bruised.

Rētro : See Appendix.

Rētrorsum, in a direction backward. *Retroversum*.

Rētūro, I open. See *Obturo*.
Re, as in *Recludo*.

Rēvēlo, I unveil, uncover.
Re, as in *Recludo*.

Rēvīmentum, a fringe. Fr. *vieo*, I bind. *Revieo*, same as *Revincio*.

Reus, one bound or obliged to perform. Fr. *χρέος*, translated by Donnegan, "that which has been contracted for, promised; or which a person is obliged to discharge." The guttural is omitted, as in *Læna* from *Χλαῖνα*. *Reus* is also one accused or impeached: and is here thought to come from *res*, *rei*. Hill: "*Reus*, from *res*, denotes the person whose cause is the subject of litigation, whether guilty or not. Cicero: '*Reos appello non eos modo qui arguuntur, sed omnes quorum de re disceptatur.*' It applies equally to one concerned in civil and in criminal processes." Vossius: "Quia ejus *res*, h. e. causa agitur. *Res* enim notat causam seu litem." Ælius says: "*Reus* est qui cum altero litem contestatam habet, sive is egit, sive cum eo actum est."

Rex, *rēgis*, a king. Fr. *rex* fr. *rego*. Or from *regens*, shortened to *regns*, *regs*.

Rha, rhubarb. As growing

on the banks of the *Rha* i. e. the *Volga*.

Rhādīnē, slender, thin, emaciated. 'Ραδινή.

Rhapsōdia, a book of Homer. 'Ραψωδία.

Rhēda, a carriage. "The Germans and Belgians, whose language was the same as the Gallic, say to this day *reden* or *ryden*, to ride on horseback or in a carriage. Hence doubtless is *rheda*." V. "*Rad*, (Germ.), a carriage. An ancient-Gallic word. Franc. *reit*, Iceland. *reid*. Hence *rheda*. Quintilian: *Plurima GALLICA valuerunt, ut rheda*." W.

Rheno, a thick garment made of skins, peculiar to the Gauls and Germans. Fr. *ρίνως*, a skin. ¶ Or from the northern *rhen*, whence our *rein-deer*. As made of its skin.¹ ¶ Wachter notices the Anglo-Sax. *reon*, stragulum. ¶ Al. from the river *Rhenus*, Rhine: as used by its borderers.

Rhētor, a rhetorician. 'Ρήτωρ.

Rhētra, a law. 'Ρήτρα.

Rheuma, a catarrh. Ρεῦμα.

Rhīnōcēros, a rhinoceros. 'Ρινοκέρωσ.

Rhinthon. Forcellini: "A Tarentine comic poet, a contemptible trifler, (*nugator vilissimus*): others say he was a tragic poet. Varro uses the

¹ Wachter objects: "Quī fieri potest ut huic opinioni tot corporibus in Galliā et Germaniā tegendis unum rangiferorum genus sufficiat? Admittamus rangiferorum exuvias, sed aliarum ferarum pelles non excludamus."

word for a contemptible, trifling, or extravagant fellow: Quis contra nunc *Rhinthon* non dicit sua interesse, utrum iis piscibus stagnum habeat plenum, an ranis. Columella: Itaque Terentius Varro, Nullus est, inquit, nebulo ac *rhinthon* qui &c."

Rhōdōdaphnē, the rose-bay. *Ῥοδῶδάφνη*.

Rhombus, a reel or winder. Also, a rhomb. And a birt or turbot. *Ῥόμβος*.

Rhomphaea, a kind of lance. *Ῥομφαία*.

Rhonchus, snorting, snoring. *Ῥόγχος*. Also, noise through the nose made by way of jeer and scorn. It is applied also to the croaking of frogs.

Rhus, a bushy shrub called sumach. *Ῥοῦς*.

Rhythmus, harmony, proportion, metre. *Ῥυθμός*.

Rhūtium, a kind of cup. *Ῥυτὸν, ῥύτιον*.

Rica: See Appendix.

Ricinium, *Ricinium*, *Reicinium*, *Reicinium*: See Appendix.

Ricinus, —

Rictus, a scornful opening of the mouth in grinning; the whole part of the mouth thus open, the jaw, mouth, &c. Fr. *ringor*, *ringtum*, *rigtum*, *rictum*.

Rideo, I smile, laugh. Abbreviated from *renideo*, I smile; whence *reideo*, *rideo*. Horace has "DULCE ridentem." ¶ Al. from the North. "Rütten, (Germ.) a trembling. Franc. *rido*. Rütten, to tremble; Franc. *ridon*. Rütten is also to

shake." W. *Rideo* then would be called from the shaking or quivering of the limbs in laughter.¹

Rīdica, the prop of a vine. Fr. *ἔρειδω*,² to fix firmly. *Ica*, as in *Manica*. E dropt, as in *Lamina* from *Ἐλαμένη*; and in *Ruber*, *Rufus*.

Rīdicūlus, worthy to be laughed at. Fr. *rideo*.

Rīgeo, I am very chill, stiff or benumbed with cold. *Ῥιγέω*.

Rīgīdus, stiff with cold; stiff, hard, firm, rigid; severe. Fr. *rigeo*. As *Frigidus*.

Rīgo, I water, wet, moisten. Fr. *βρέχω*, whence *bregeo*, (as from *λιχῶ* is *linCHo*, *linGo*), and *brīgo*, as *Leber* became *Liber*, and *Pleco Plico*. Hence *rigo*, as perhaps B is dropt in *Rugio*; and Δ in *Ros* from *Δρόσος*. ¶ Germ. *regen* is rain.

Rīma, a cleft, fissure. Fr. *ῤήγμα*, whence *rigma*, *rimma*, *rima*. Compare *Remus*.

Rimor, I pry into, search narrowly. That is, I look into (*rimas*) chinks and crannies to find.

Ringor, I grin or show my teeth like a dog. Fr. *ρίκνύομαι*, *ρίκνυμαι*, I am wrinkled; transp. *ρίκνυμαι*, whence *rincor*, *ringor*. Forcellini explains *ringor* "nares CORRUGO," and adds: "Translatè dicitur de plantis

¹ Al. from *μειδιῶ*. Why R for M?

² Julius Scaliger makes the first I in *rīdica* short, the second long. I know not on what authority. I have followed Ainsworth.

quæ frigore astrictæ CORRUGANTUR et cortice finduntur.”

¶ Al. from ῥῖν, the nose.¹

Rīpa, the bank of a river. From ῥῖψ, ῥιπός, an osier. As planted with osiers. Livy: “Cum forte inter SALICTA innata ripis laterent hostes.” Or from ῥῖψ, ῥιπός, a reed. Statius has “*ripæ ARUNDINEÆ*.” Raleigh: “She caused it to be hidden among the high REEDS which grew on the BANKS of the lake.” Gray: “Beside some water’s RUSHY BRINK.” ¶ Al. from ῥιπή, impetus. From the violence of the waves beating against it. This would be well, if *ripa* were the sea-shore. Columella, it is true, uses it in this sense, but it is very rare. ¶ Al. from ἐρείκω, ῥείκω, to break: as λύκος, lupus. Forcellini: “Lit-tus depressum est atque humile: *ripa* altior et PRÆRUPTIOR.” Or compare Gr. ῥηγμῖν fr. ῥήσσω, ῥρήγματι. ¶ Al. from ῥέπω, vergo.

Riscus, a coffer. ῥίσκος.

Rīsus, a laughter. Fr. rideo, *ridsum*, *risum*.

Rīte, in due form. Secundum *ritum*.

Rītus, rite, ceremony, usage, use, custom. Fr. ῥητός, (as *rima* from ῥηγμα), agreed on, determined, specified. Or, to be spoken. In relation to certain prescribed forms of words. ¶ Al. from τριβος, custom, habit; transp. ῥίβτος. Hence *ritus*; somewhat as ἑρετμός, ῥετμός,

remus. ¶ Al. from ῥυτός, from ῥύω, to flow, to flow on in a regular order. Whence ῥυθμός, arrangement of parts according to due order and proportion. So φρῦγω, frīgo. ¶ Or from ῥυτός, from ῥύω, to guard, preserve. Euripides: Τρίποδος ἀρχαῖον νόμον Σώζουσα. ¶ Al. from Anglo-Sax. *riht*, law.

Rīvālis, a rival in love. *Rivales* were, properly, persons who got water from the same (*rivus*) brook, and were liable to contentions about the carrying or using of it. Ulpian: “Si inter *rivales*, i. e. qui per eundem *rivum* aquam ducunt, sit contentio de aquæ usu.” Or from the contentions arising from the changes of a river’s course, and its inroads on one person’s property to the detriment of another’s. Some refer it to wild beasts coming thirsty to a common fountain, and stirring up strife together. Homer: Ὀς δ’ ὅτε σὺν ἀκάμαντα λέων ἐβίησατο χάσμη, τὼ τ’ ὄρεος κορυφῆσι μέγα φρονέοντε μάχεσθον Πίδακος ἀμφ’ ὀλίγης. Nonius explains *rivales* “in unum amorem *derivantes*.”

Rīvus, a stream, brook. Fr. ῥέος, poet. ῥεῖος, whence *rius*, *riVus*. ¶ Al. from ῥύαξ: Ἔ changing to S, perhaps as φλόξ, flōs; ἀλώπηξ, vulpeS.

Rixō, *Rixor*, I bicker, contend. Fr. ἐρίξω, Æolic form of ἐρίσω, fut. of ἐρίζω. E dropt, as in Ruber, Remus. ¶ Some derive *rixa* from ῥήξις, a rupture; and hence a schism. As pausA from παῦσις. ¶ Al.

¹ Al. from βρυχάομαι, I gnash my teeth.

from *ringor*, *ringsum*, *rinxum*, *rixum*.

Rōbīgo, *Rūbīgo*, rust, mildew. Fr. *robust*, red. Festus: "*Robum* rubro colore et rufo significari manifestum est." Johnson defines Rust "the RED desquamation of old iron." *Igo*, as in *Origo*. ¶ Al. from *ρύπος*, dirt, filth. ¶ Al. from *ρύω*, to draw, attract, contract.

Rōbīgus, a God whom the Romans invoked to keep off mildew from the corn. Fr. *robigo*.

Robius: same as *Robus*.

Rōbur, oak of the hardest kind. Hence anything hard and strong; hardihood, strength. Fr. *robust*, red. Haigh: "Because oak is full of red veins." ¶ If from *ρώω*, (whence *ρώννυμι*, *ρώσω*, *ρώμη*,) to give strength to, and in the middle, to be strong—then the senses must be reversed. From *ρώω* might be *roūr*, *roBur*. Or from *ρώμος*, (same as *ρώμη*, strength,) Æol. *ρῶμος*, we might have *romur*, *robur*.

Robur, a cell for culprits. Dacier: "As being formerly made of strong oak."

Robus, red. Compare *Ruber* and *Rufus*. O for *υ*, as in *μτλη*, *μΟλα*; *φτλλις*, *φΟλλις*. *Robus* was also the oak, like *Robur*. And a kind of red wheat.

Rōbustus, hard and strong like oak. Fr. *robust* same as *robur*. So *Augustus*.

Rōdo, I gnaw. By the omission of the first letter, from *βρώω*, *βρώδην*; (See *Rigo*,) or

τρώω, (whence *τρώγω*,) *τρώδην*; or *γρώω*, (whence perhaps *γρόμφος* and *γρόσφος*,) *γρώδην*. Or, —supposing *rodo* to be put for *raudo*, as *Coda* for *Cauda*, — from *τραύω*, (whence *τραῦμα*, *τραῦδην*; or *χραύω*, *χραῦδην*. Compare *raDo*, *truDo*, *tenDo*, *morDeo*.

Rōgo, I ask, beg. *Rogare* legem, to propose a law, i. e. to ask of the people to let it pass. So *rogare* magistratum, to elect, i. e. to ask of the people permission to elect. Fr. *ὀργάω*, *ὀργᾶ*, I desire earnestly; transp. *ρογᾶ*, *ρογο*. As *Rapio* from *Ἀρπάω*. ¶ Al. from *ὀρογα* pf. mid. of *ὀρέγω*, whence *ὀρέγομαι*, I long earnestly for. Whence a verb *ὀρογέω*, *ὀρογᾶ*, *’ρογᾶ*.

Rōgus, a funeral pile. Fr. *ρώξ*, *ρωγός*, a cleft, split; and so applied to pieces of split wood raised for a pile. Euripides: *Οἱ δὲ πληροῦσιν πυρὰν, Κορμούς φέροντες πευκίνους*. We have *fēra* from *φΗρός*, *fūris* from *φΩρός*. ¶ Al. from *ἐγείρω*, to raise; pf. mid. *ἐγορα*, transp. *ἐρογα*, (*ε’όγα*). ¶ Hall: "From *rogo*. Because, when a dead body was placed on a funeral pile, it was customary to CALL UPON the departed spirit by name."

Romphæa: See *Rhomphæa*.

Ronchus: See *Rhonchus*.

Rōrārii, light-armed soldiers. "Fr. *ros*, *roris*. Because these frequently preceded the regular troops, as dew or a dewy shower frequently precedes rain." F.

Rōrātio, a blasting of vines by the fall of a cold (*roris*) dew.

Rōro, I bedew. Fr. *ros, roris*,
Ros, rōris, dew. Tears,
 which fall like dew. Fr. *δρόςος*,
 whence *ρόςος, ρός*. ¶ Or from
ρόςος, ροῦς, a stream. ¶ Al. from
πρωξ, (*ρωξ*,) dew. Fr. *ρωξ* is
ros, as perhaps *φλδΞ* makes
floS. ¶ Tooke: “*Ros* from
roris, and this from Anglo-Sax.
hror, dew; from *hryran*, to
 fall.” Wachter: “So *δρόςος* is
 from Gothic *Driusan*, to fall.”
 ¶ “From the Oriental *rasas*, to
 distil.” Tt.

Rōsa, a rose. “From Celt.
rōs.” Ainsw. “*Rose*, An-
 glo-Sax. *Rhos*, Welsh. *Rosa*,
 Lat. Whence but from its
 color, from *rot*, red?” W.
 ¶ From *ρόδον*, says Varro. That
 is, from *ρόθον*, (as our murDer,
 murTHer,) then *ρόσον*, as *δδΣ* for
δόθ’ i. e. *δδθ*, and our loveS for
 loveTH. But *rosa* is rather
 from *ροδέσσα, ροδοῦσσα*, pertain-
 ing to a rose: cut down to *ρόσα*.

Roscīdus, dewy. Fr. *ros*.

Rosmārīnus, Rosmārīnum,
 rosemary. Horace separates
rosmarinus: “*Coronantem ma-
 rino Rore Deos*.” Ovid calls
 it *ros maris*. Why then is it
 called the dew of the sea? Gre-
 gory: “These plants grow natu-
 rally on dry rocky soils near
 the SEA, where they thrive pro-
 digiously, and perfume the air
 so as to be smelt at a great dis-
 tance from the land.” It is then
 a marine plant: but what has
ros to do with it? I half suspect
 that the word is a corruption.¹
 Is it for *rosa marina*?

Rostrum, the beak of a bird,
 snout of a fish. Fr. *rodo, ro-
 sum*, as *Clausum, Claustrum*;
Rasum, Rastrum. Pliny has,
 “*Corvi aratoris vestigia ipsa
 rodentes* :” where Forcellini
 notes: “*Hoc est, rostro tun-
 dentes cibi exquirendi gratiā*.”
Rostrum was also the beak of a
 ship. And a pulpit in the Fo-
 rum where those who addressed
 the people stood. Because it
 was adorned with the BEAKS of
 the ships taken from the An-
 tiates.

Rōta, a wheel; a car; any-
 thing round, as the sun’s disk;
 a course or revolution; a wheel
 or rack for criminals. “From
 Celt. *roth*.” Quayle. “*Rad*,
 Germ. A Celtic word. Welsh
rhod, Armoric *rat*, Irish *rit*,
rhotha, Franc. *rad*. It signi-
 fies properly a runner or a foot
 running. For wheels are like
 feet by which a chariot (*ροθῆϊ*)
 runs. [As *τροχός* fr. *τεγέω*,
τέτροχα.] Staden derives *rad*
 from Iceland. *rota*, to drive
 round.” W. ‘*Ροθῆω* [is to rush
 with a loud noise and impetuo-
 sity. *Rota*, if from *ροθῆω*, is for
rotha. ¶ “Plainly from Hebr.
ratah, rotavit, rotam gyrauit,”
 says Becman.

Rōtundus, round like a (*rota*)
 wheel. Said also of periods
 well rounded, full or equable.
 Forcellini explains *Vestis ro-*

Because it smells like myrrh.” It
 ought to be *συμρῖνη*, cut down to *συμρῖνη*.
 But *ρόδον συμρῖνον* could scarcely have
 been corrupted to *rosmarinum*.

¹ Turton says: “*Quasi rosa συμρῖνη*.”

tunda “æqualiter ab omni parte fluxa et undanti ambitu composita.”

Rübellio, a roach. Fr. *rubellus*, reddish. So Gr. ἐρυθρίνος fr. ἐρυθρός, red.

Rübeo, I am red; I blush. Fr. *ruber*. ¶ Or from ἐρυθέω, (whence ἐρυθημα, redness, blush,) Æol. ἐρυφέω, whence ῥυφέω, *rubeo*, as ἄμφω, amBo.

Rüber, red. For *rubrus*, whence *rubra*. *Rubrus* from ἐρυθρός, Æol. ἐρυφρός, whence ῥυφρός, and *rubrus*, as ἄμφω, amBo.

Rübēta, a toad often found among (*rubos*) brambles. Pliny: “Sunt quæ in VEPRIBUS tantum vivunt, ob id *rubetarum* nomine.”

Rubia, madder, a herb with a root which is red and used by dyers. Fr. *rubeo*.

Rübīdus, of a deep swarthy red. Fr. *rubeo*. As Frigeo, Frigidus.

Rübīgo: See Robigo.

Rubrica, red earth, red ochre. Fr. *ruber*, *rubra*. *Ica*, as in *Amica*. Also, the title or head of a law or book, as written in red letters.

Rūbus, the bramble or blackberry bush. Pliny says of it: “Ferens mora ante maturitatem *rubentia*: unde fortasse nomen.” Turton: “Named from its red fruit.” ¶ Rather from ῥώψ, ῥωπός, a bramble: whence *rūpus*, (as φῶρός, fūris,) then *rubus*.

Ructo, to belch. Fr. ἔρευκται pp. of ἐρεύγω: whence a verb ἐρευκτώ, ἐρευκτώ, ῥευκτώ. Or from ἐρεύγω, ῥεύγω was *ru-*

go, whence *rugsi*, *ruxi*, *ructum*, thence *ructo*, as from *Motum* is *Moto*. Festus has the word *erugere*.

Rūeductus, full of rubbish. Fr. *rudus*. As *Humectus*.

Rūdēns, a cable, rope. Properly, the participle of *rudo*, to make a great noise. Virgil: “Insequitor clamorque virūm STRIDORQUE *rudentum*.” Ovid: “Contentis TRIDUNT aquilone *rudentes*.” *Rudo* is applied to *Cacus* by Virgil; and is said of lions and bears as well as asses. In *rudens* it is applied metaphorically.

Rūdīmentum, first trial or instruction in a science. For in the first stage a learner is (*rudis*) inexperienced.

Rūdis: See Appendix.

Rūdis, a rod or foil for fencing with; a foil with which gladiators were presented when discharged from fighting in the arena. Also, a rod or spatula for stirring a liquid when boiling. “Virga IMPOLITA,” says Forcellini. That is, *virga rudis*. ¶ Or from ῥάβδος, whence ῥάδος, and this changed to *rudis*, as *Humus* from χαμὸς, pluteus from πλατέος, cūlmus from καλαμος, κάλμος. ¶ Or it is a northern word. Wachter explains Germ. *rute*, “virga, surculus; ferula; decempeda.” Dutch *ræde*, Engl. *rod*.

Rūdo, I make a noise, as an ass, a lion, a bear, &c. It is applied to *Cacus* by Virgil. Fr. ᾠρυδόν, (ρυδόν,) in a howling or roaring manner. Donnegan explains ᾠρυγή “a bellowing, low-

ing, roaring, braying, howling.”

Rūdus, ěris, unwrought ore. Prudentius has “*æris rudere.*” For *raudus*, as *Caupa*, *Cupa*. *Rudus vetus*, is rubbish, shards and stone broken and shattered, and is traced to *ruo*, whence *ruidus*. “*Fragmina minuta laterum vel lapidum et duratæ calcis ex ædificiis PROLAPSIS.*” F. *Rudus novum*, is new rubbish coming from stones hewn, &c. *Rudus pingue* in *Columella* is compost, a mixture of various substances for enriching the ground.

Rūfus, reddish, tawny. Fr. *ἔρυθέω*, *ἔρυθῶ*, whence *ἔρυθος*, (same as *ἔρευθος*, redness,) *ῥύθος*, *Æol.* *ῥύφος*, as *οὐθαρ*, *Æol.* *οὐ-Φαρ*. See *Ruber*.

Rūga, a wrinkle. From a word *ῥυγή*, (*ῥυγή*) formed from *ῥυγα* pf. mid. of *ῥύσσω*, to dig. That is, a pit, trench, furrow. ¶ Al. from *ῥύω*, I draw, contract, whence *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle, and *ῥυσός*, wrinkled. Fr. *ῥύω* then was *ῥύζω*, *ξω*, pf. mid. *ἔῤῥύγα*. Wachter has “*ῥυζά*, a wrinkling.” ¶ Quayle notices *Celt. rag*.

Rūgio, I roar as a lion. Fr. *ῥρυγή*, *ῥυγή*, a roaring. ¶ Al. from *βρύχω*, pf. mid. *βέ-βρῦγα*, (*βρῦγα*) to roar, bel- low.¹

Ruidus, rough. See *Rudis*, e.

Ruīna, a downfall, ruin, destruction. Fr. *ruo*.

Rūma, *Rūmen*, a teat, dug.

Fr. *ῥύομαι*, to draw to myself,² and so suck; pp. *ἔῤῥυμαι*, whence a word *ῥυμή*. ¶ Al. from *ῥεῦμα*, a flowing.³

Ruma, *Rumen*, the gullet, throat. Fr. *ῥεῦμα*, a flowing; or place of flowing. Where the liquid flows which we take into our mouths. ¶ Or from *ῥυμή*, tractus, via. That is, a canal or passage for the food we take. ¶ Al. from *ῥύω*, to draw; pp. *ἔῤῥυμαι*. Thus Festus derives *subrumari hædi*, “*quia rumine TRAHUNT lac sugentes.*” Turton explains it differently: “From *ῥύω*. The hollow part of the throat DRAWN in by sucking in the breath.” Forcellini explains *ruma*, “*cavus gutturis locus.*”

Rumex: See Appendix.

Rūmīna and *Rūmīnālis* ficus, the figtree under which Romulus and Remus were found hanging (*ruminibus*) to the dugs of the wolf.

Rūmīno, said of cows chewing the cud, i. e. bringing the food back (*à rumine*) from the throat to the mouth. Hence *rumino* is to bring back things past to remembrance, reflect, muse, ruminare.

Rūmor, noise, murmur; common report, rumor. From Germ. *rum*, clamor, referred by Wachter to Anglo-Sax. *hryman*, clamare, and compared by him

² “*ῥύομαι*, primary sense, to draw to myself.” Dn.

³ Al. from *ruo*, for *ruīna*. “*Quòd inde cibus ruit in stomachum.*” Ainsw.

¹ Al. from *ῥοιζέω*.

with Gr. ὠρόμαι, to roar. Indeed *rumor* might come from ὠρυγμῶς, a roaring; Æol. ὠρυγμῶρ, ῥυγμῶρ. The *Γ* dropt as in *Rima* from ῥήγμα. ¶ Or fr. ῥέυμα, a flowing. Horace: "Frigidus a rostris MANET per compita rumor." But the sense of noise in general does not seem well deducible from this. ¶ On Virg. Æn. 8, 90, "Ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo," Heyne notes: "*Rumor* a ruendo: ruitur seu eruitur aqua remo, adeoque ex impulsu strepitus oritur. Inde de quovis strepitu et murmure, imprimis famæ." ¶ Ainsworth: "Quodd celeriter in omnes partes ruat." ¶ Al. from ῥύμη, a street. A noise in the streets. As Amo, Amor.

Rumpia, corrupted from *rhomphæa*.

Rumpo, ———

Rumpus: See Appendix.

Runa, a javelin. "Fortasse quodd rueret (i. e. sterneret) adversa." V. 'That is, for *ruina*.

Runcina, a plane. Fr. ῥυκάμη, whence ῥυγκάμη, and *runcina*, as μαχανά, machina; πατανη, patina. Hence *I* is short: and they are wrong who consider it long, as if it was the same as *Colo*, *Culina*; *Popa*, *Popina*." V. It is true, Varro derives *runcina* fr. ῥύγχος. But what has ῥύγχος, a snout or beak, to do here?

Runco, a weeding-hook, hedging-bill. Fr. ῥύγχος, a beak. As being curved.

Runco, I weed. See above.

Ruo. Forcellini has these

senses. "Active: I throw down, upset, pull down, overthrow, level; I pull up, root up, dig up. Neuter: I rush headlong, I tumble, fall; I rush forth furiously; I go with blind impetuosity, trip, err, make mistakes, incur loss; I rush forward or sally forth in a body." The latter part of these senses agrees with ὀρούω, which Donnegan translates, "to rush upon, to rush forward, to hurry forward;" and Brasse, "to hurry, rush, attack." Fr. ὀρούω, ῥούω, is *ruo*. The former part of these senses agrees with ῥύω, whence (from pp. ἔρρυσται) is ῥυστάζω, I draw, drag, pull, seize. *Ruo* in its neuter sense also might be referred to ῥύω or ῥύομαι, whence is ῥύμη, the impetus of a moving body, violence, impetuosity. *Ruo* might mean to drag oneself on, and so to hurry forward, to hurry impetuously. As ἄγε is ἄγε σε, bring yourself on; and φέρε is φέρε σε. So *To Withdraw* supposes "one-self" understood, and the French *Retirer* similarly.

Rūpes, a rock, crag, cliff. Fr. *rupi* pf. of *rumpo*. Rocks were called by the Latins *Abruptæ* and *Præruptæ*.

Rūpex, a clown. Fr. *rupes*. One whose manners are as rough as a crag. So *Petro* from *Petra*.

Rūpico, same as *rupes*, *icis*.

Rūpina, a place full (*rupium*) of crags.

Rursum, *Rursus*, backward; again. For *retroversum*, whence *retrorsum*, *rorsum*, *rursum*.

Rus, r̄uris, the country. *Ruris* is fr. ἄρουρα, tilled ground: whence ῥοῦρα, *rura*. Donnegan translates ἀρουραῖος, “rural, rustic, relating to the country.”

Rusco, I weed. Fr. ἐρύω, I draw, drag; whence ἐρύσκω, ῥύσκω. ¶ Some explain it, I take away the prickly shrub called *ruscum*.

Ruscum, Ruscus, a rough prickly shrub of which they made brushes. “Fr. *ruscus*. From the carnation color of its berries.” Tt. *Russus, russicus*, (as *Unus, Unicus*; Teter, Tetra, Tetricus,) *ruscus*.

Ruspor, I scrape as a dog, or root in the ground as a pig. Fr. ῥύω, I draw, draw up; whence ῥύπτω, (as Δύω, Δύπτω,) fut. ῥύψω, *rupso, ruspo*. Or from fut. ῥύψομαι, *rupsor, ruspor*.

Russus, of a kind of red or carnation color, russet. From a verb ἐρέυθω, (allied to ἔρευθος and ἐρύθημα) to be red; pp. ἔρευσσαι, ῥεῦσσαι. Or from ἔρευθος, redness; by a dialectic pronunciation ἔρευσος, ῥεῦσος.

Rusticus, pertaining to the (*rus*) country.

Rūta, rue. ῥυτή.

Ruta, ōrum, all things (*eruta*) drawn or dug out of the earth, as stone, sand, gravel, chalk, lead, coals. Moveable goods, opposed to fixtures. “*Ruta cæsa*, i. e. *res eruta et cæsæ*, h. e. *avulsæ et separatæ ab ædibus vel fundo venali, ita ut amplius cum eo conjunctæ non sint, et excipi sibi que retineri a venditore possint.*” F.

Rutābŭlum, an instrument for stirring up the coals; and a ladle for stirring up things. Fr. *ruo, ruitum, rutum*, I dig up; or rather fr. *ruto, avi*, from *rutum*.

Rūtīlo, I am of a fiery red color, I shine. Fr. *rutilus*.

Rūtīlus, explained by Forcellini “*rufus, russus, ruber, flavus ad rubrum accedens, fulvus.*” Fr. ἔρυθος, redness; whence ἐρυθύλος, ῥυθύλος, *ruthulus, rutulus, rutilus*. Or from ἐρυθρός is ἐρυθρύλος, whence *ruthrilus, ruthilus, rutilus*. Compare *Rufulus* from *Rufus*. ¶ Wachter mentions the German “*rot, ruber; röte, rubor; rötel, rubrica.*”

Rūtrum, a mattock, pickaxe, spade. Fr. *ruo*, (i. e. *eruo*,) *ruitum, rutum*, to draw or dig up. Also, an instrument with which sand and lime are stirred up together to make mortar. See *Rutabulum*.

S.

Sabbätum, a sabbath. Σάββατον.

Säbŭlum, gravelly soil. For *satibulum* fr. *sero, satum*, as *Sto, Statum, Stabulum*. “*ARENA* is thin and barren; *SABULUM* is more thick and moist, and is more fit for producing seed.”¹ F. That is, it is more fit for *SOWING*. ¶ Or *sabulum* is a diminutive of *sabus* for *samus* fr.

¹ “Est arena hinc inde jacta sparsaque et quasi SEMINATA.” V.

ψάμος, ψάμμος, sand. ¶ “From Arab. *zabel*.” Tt.

Sāburra, sand for ballast. Fr. *sabulum*. ¶ “From Celt. *sabr*.” Ainsw.

Sacchārum, sugar. Σάκχαρον.

Saccus, a sack. Σάκκος.

Sācer, sacred. Fr. ἄγιος, sacredness, whence ἀγερὸς, ἀγρὸς; hence *sagrus*, *sagra*, *sagrum*, and *sacrus*, *sacra*, *sacrum*. S as ἔξ, Sex.

Sācerdos, a priest. Fr. *sacer*. Compare *Dulcedo*, *Viridis*, *Pallidus*. ¶ Or fr. *sacra do*.

Sacrīlēgus, sacrilegious. Qui *sacra legit*. Virgil: “Vel quæ *sublegi* tacitus tibi carmina nuper.”

Sacūlum, an age. For *seculum* or *seququlum* fr. *sequor*, from one age following or succeeding another. ¶ Or a diminutive of *sæcum* fr. αἰών, (an age) whence *æum*,¹ *æCum*, (as σπέος, *speCus*), *sæcum*, as ἔρω, *Sero*.

Sæpe, often. Fr. αἰεὶ or αἰέν, (αἰε΄) perpetually. Hence *æe*, *sæe*, (as *Ei*, *Sei*, *Si*,) whence *sæpe*, as δαῖς, *daPis*. ¶ Al. from *sæpes* or *sepes*, a hedge. Scaliger: “A rustic word of ancient date; for, as (*sæpes*) a hedge is thick, they expressed OFTEN by *sæpe*, thickly.” So *πυκνός* is first thick, then frequent. So *Rarò*, seldom, is properly “thinly.” ¶ “From Hebrew *SPA*, copia, affluentia.” V.

Sæpes: See *Sepes*.

Sævus, cruel. “For *scævus*.” F. *Scævus* is, untoward, perverse; *sævus* was primarily applied to one of untoward, malignant, temper. A *scævum* fatum was also a *sævum* fatum. Vossius says on *Dierectus*: “Festo dici videtur dies minimè rectus, sed *SCÆVUS* ac *SÆVUS*.” ¶ “From σεύω, I am furious.” Ainsw. That is, σεύω *Vw*.

Sāga, a wise woman, witch. From *sagio*, (whence *prasagio*,) I have keen perception or discernment.

Sāgax, quick-scented. Applied to the mind, sagacious. Fr. *sāgio*. So *dīco*, *dīcax*.

Sāgēna, a fishing net. Σαγήνη.

Sāgīna, meat for cramming animals. And the place where they are fattened. Fr. σαγῶ, fut. 2. of σάπτω, I cram, stuff.

Sāgio: See Appendix.

Sāgitta, a dart. Fr. ἀκιστή, pointed, fr. ἀκίζω. *Acista*, *acitta*, (as πίτις for πίστις) *sacitta* (as ἔρω, *Sero*), *sagitta*. Vossius compares *Segesta* from Ἀκέστα.

Sagmen, vervain, herba pura. For *sagimen* fr. ἄγιος, pure. So *Regimen*.

Sāgum, *Sāgus*, a soldier's cloak. Σάγος.

Sal, *sālis*, salt. Fr. ἄλος gen. of ἄλης. As ἔξ, Sex.

Sālācon, a poor man boasting of riches. Σαλάκων.

Sālāmandra, a salamander. Σαλαμάνδρα.

Salar, a salmon peel; and *salmo*, for *salimo*, a salmon. Fr. *salio*. Our term, *Salmon LEAP*, agrees with this.

¹ Compare *ævum* fr. αἰών.

Sālārium, a salary. Fr. *sal*.
 “A stated allowance of meat,
 of which SALT was a necessary
 part.” F. “For nothing is a
 more necessary part of food than
 salt.” Ainsw.

Sālex, lecherous. Fr. *salio*.
 Varro: “Cū equus matrem
 ut *saliret* adduci non posset.”
 ¶ Al. from *σάλος*, motion of the
 sea. From libidinous motions
 of the body.

Sālēbra, æ, rough places.
 Fr. *salio*, as *Latebra* from *La-*
teo. Over which it is necessary
 to leap perpetually.

Sāii, priests of Mars. Fr.
salio; from their LEAPING and
 capering as they carried the
 sacred bucklers. Livy: “*Sa-*
lios duodecim legit, ac per Ur-
 bem ire canentes carmina cum
 tripudiis solennique *saltatu*
jussit.” Hence *Saliare* *Epulæ*
 in Horace.

Sālio, I leap. Fr. *ἄλλω*,
 whence *ἄλλομαι*, I leap. As
ἄλλος, allus.

Sālīva, spittle. Fr. *σίαλον*,
 whence *σάϊλον*, *σάλιον*, *salia*,
salīva. Or whence *sialiva*.
 ¶ Or fr. *sal*, *salis*, from its
 briny nature. As *Cado*, *Cadi-*
va.

Sālix, a willow. Todd:
 “*Salh* Sax. The Sax. *sal*,
 black, is considered by Thwaites
 as the root. Morin remarks
 that *salix* is properly *selix* fr.
ἐλίχη, signifying the same thing.”
 That is, *salicis* is from *ἐλίχη*, and
salix abridged from *salicis*. Or
salix is fr. *ἐλιξ*, which Haigh
 says is the same as *salix*. E
 into A, as *μΕνέω*, mAneo. ¶

Quayle refers to Celt. *saileog*.
 ¶ “From Hebr. *tsala*.” Tt.

Sallo, I salt. Fr. *sal*.

Salmacīdus, briny and sour.
 Fr. *ἄλμη*, brine; and *acidus*.

Salmo: See *Salar*.

Salōpŷgium, a wag-tail. Fr.
σάλος, motion; *πυγή*, rump or
 tail.

Salpa, a stock-fish. *Σάλπη*.

Salpincta, *Salpicta*, a trum-
 peter. *Σαλπινγκτής*.

Saltem, at least. From *ἄλλ’*
ἄτάρ, whence *altar*, *saltar*, (as
Ἄρτιω, *Sartio*, *Sarcio*,) whence
saltem, as *Autem* from *Αὐτάρ*.

¶ Al. for *sautem*, (as vice versâ
 the Cretan *αὐκὰ* for *ἀλλὰ*) *sin au-*
tem: BUT IF NOT this, at least
 that. ¶ Donatus derives it from
 the cry of *Salutem* by captives:
 Spare my life, if nothing else.

Saltus, a wood; or, a lawn in
 a park. Fr. *salio*, *saltum*, from
 the leaping and frisking of ani-
 mals in a lawn or open space in
 a grove. ¶ Or from *ἄλται* pf.
 pass. of *ἄλδω*, to cause to grow,
 whence *ἄλσος*, a grove. S ad-
 ded, as in *Sagitta*, *Si*, &c.
 Wachter notices a word *ἄλδος*.

Sālūber, healthful. Fr. *salus*.

Sālum, sea, deep sea, rough
 sea. *Σάλος*.

Sālus, safety, health. From
σάος, safe.

Sālūto, I greet. I wish (*sa-*
lutem) health to.

Salvia, sage. Fr. *salvus*, from
 its salutary qualities. “*Cur*
moriatur homo, cui salvia cres-
cit in horto?” Schola *Salentina*.

Salvus, safe, whole. Fr.
salus, whence *salivus*, like *Cado*,
Cadivus: then *salvus*.

Sambūca, a sackbut ; a draw-bridge. *Σαμβύκη*.

Sambūcus, an alder tree. Fr. *sambuca*, a sackbut, which was made of it.

Sāmia, a kind of cake. From the island *Samos*, where the best *samiæ* were made and used in the sacrifices of Juno.

Sancio, I decree, ordain. Fr. *sacio* fr. *sacer*. Or fr. *ἀγιόω*, *ἀγιῶ*, I consecrate. I CONSECRATE a law by the offering of a victim.

Sanctus, made sacred by decree or law ; sacred. Fr. *sancio*, *sancitum*, *sanctum*. “Deo aut rebus divinis *sancitus*, ut sunt tempora et loca.” W.

Sancus: See Appendix.

Sandālium, a sandal. *Σανδαλίον*.

Sandāpīla: See Appendix.

Sandārācha, a kind of red paint. *Σανδαράχη*.

Sandix, *Sandyx*, a kind of red pigment. *Σάνδιξ*, *σάνδυξ*.

Sānè, truly, of a truth, indeed. It seems properly to mean, *fide integrâ et incorruptâ*, *integrè*, *omnino*. Without any reservation. “*Sanè dicitur quod sanâ mente dicitur*, a cujusmodi dicitis *malus dolus abest*.” V. Or *sanè* may mean, soberly and discreetly speaking. Or *sanè* is wholly. Thus “Non *sanè intelligo*” means, I do not WHOLLY know. Terence: “Nempe ergo apertè vis, quæ restant, me loqui?—*Sanè quidem*.” Yes wholly so, entirely so, unreservedly, &c.

Sanguinārius, blood-thirsty. *Gaudens sanguine et cædibus*.

Sanguineus, of the color (*sanguinis*) of blood.

Sanguis, *Sanguen*,—

Sānies: See Appendix.

Sanna: See Appendix.

Sāno, I heal. *Sanum facio*.

Sanquālis avis, an ospry.

As being under the protection of the God *Sancus* or *Sanguis*. So the pie was devoted to Mars, the eagle to Jove, the peacock to Juno, &c.

Santōnica herba, wormwood.

From the *Santones*, a people of Aquitanian Gaul, where it vegetated.

Sānus, sound, whole, in a sound state of body or mind. Fr. *saūs* fr. *σάος*. So *Πλέος*, *PleNus*.

Sāpa,—

Sāperda, some fish caught in the Euxine. *Σαπέρδης*.

Sāpiens, wise. Fr. *sapio*.

Sapīnus, *Sappīnus*: See Appendix.

Sāpio: See Appendix.

Sāpio, I am discerning, discreet, am judicious, sensible, or wise. Hill: “The mental talent is held analogous to the sense of taste, which, when exquisite, catches the slightest differences subsisting among its objects. Both are equally acute in apprehending and scrutinising their respective objects.” ¶ Al. from *σοφία*, wisdom.

Sāpo, soap. A Gallic word. Pliny: “Prodest et *sapo*. GAL-LORUM hoc inventum.” Wachter: “Anglo-Sax. *sape*, Suec. *sæpa*, Belg. *zeep*, Welsh *sebon*.”

Sāpor, relish, savor, smack.

Wit or raillery, from its high zest or gout. See Sapio.

Sapph̄icum carmen, a verse imitated from Sappho. Σαπφικόν.

Sapph̄irus, a sapphire. Σάπφειρος.

Saraballa, a Persian garment. Becman: "From the Chaldee *sarabalim*." *Sarabara* also exists in the same sense, and is found in the Septuagint. Daniel 3, 21: Καὶ τὰ σαράβαρα αὐτῶν οὐκ ἠλλοιώθη.

Sarcasmus, a sarcasm. Σαρκασμός.

Sarcīna, a bundle, pack, baggage. Fr. *sarcio*. As made of pieces botched and patched together.

Sarcio, I patch, mend, repair; I make amends for, compensate. Fr. ἀρτιῶ fut. of ἀρτίζω, I repair. Hence *sartio*, *sarcio*.¹

Sarcōphāgus, a sarcophagus; a tomb. Σαρκοφάγος.

Sarcūlum, a hoe, rake. For *sarriculum* fr. *sarrio*. As *Verro*, *Verriculum*.

Sarda: See Appendix.

Sardinia, *Sardīna*, a kind of fish. "From the island of *Sardinia*." F.

Sardōnius risus, a sardonic grin. Σαρδώνιος γέλως.

Sardōnyx, a sardonyx. Σαρδόνυξ.

Sardōa herba, a herb resembling smallage. Σαρδώα.

Sargus, an Egyptian fish. Σάργος.

Sārissa, a Macedonian spear. Σάρισσα.

Sarmadacus: See Appendix.

Sarmentum, the lopping of a vine, twig cut off. For *sarpimentum* fr. *sarpo*, I prune, lop. As *Moneo*, *Monimentum*.

Sarpo, I prune. Fr. ἄρπη, a sickle. Or fr. ἀρπάω, ἀρπῶ. Hesychius: Ἀρπῶμαι, δρεπάνω κέχρημαι.

Sarrācum: See Appendix.

Sarrio, *Sario*, I weed, hoe, rake. Fr. σαρώω, or σαρῶ fut. of σαίρω, explained by *Donnegan*, "to sweep, brush, or clean in general." That is, I clean or clear the ground.

Sartāgo, a frying-pan. Hence a motley mixture. For *sarcotāgo*, from σὰρξ, σαρκός, flesh; and τέταγα Doric pf. mid. of τήκω, to melt. That is, a flesh-melter. ¶ Or for *sarmentago* fr. *sarmentum*, a twig. Somewhat as *Craticula* is a gridiron from *Crates*, a hurdle.²

Sartus, patched, repaired. Fr. *sarcio*, *sarcitum*, *sartum*.

Sas, for *Eas*. *Sos* for *Eos*. *Sum* for *Eum*. For *has*, *hos*, *hum*. *Has* and *hos* are the accus. pl. of *hic*, and *hum* may be for *humc*, *hunc*. As *Sic* for *Hic*. ¶ Or from ἄς, οὓς, ὄν, whom. As *Homer* uses ὄς for *He*. ¶ *Jamieson* refers nom. *sa* to *Mæso-Goth. si, so, soh*, *Franc. sia*, *Icel. su*.

Sat, for *satis*.

Sātāgo, I have my hands full of business, *sat habeo quod*

¹ Al. from σάω ῥάκεα, I make good or repair rags; whence *saracio*, *sarcio*.

Etym.

² "Casaubon thinks it of Syriac origin." V.

agam. I am busily occupied, busy.

Satan, Satanas, Satan. Σατᾶν, Σατανᾶς.

Sätelles,———

Sätias, sufficiency, satiety. Fr. *satis* or *satio*. Or for *satietas*.

Säties, Sätießas, satiety. Fr. *satis* or *satio*.

Sätio, I satisfy, satiate, cloy. Fr. *σάπρω*, I stuff. The second T turned to I, as the second L in Ἄλλος, *Alius*. ¶ Al. from *sätis*,

Sätior, better. Fr. *satis*. That is, more sufficient for any purpose, more adapted. Or, more satisfactory.

Sätis, enough. Fr. *satio*. ¶ Al. from *ädos*, satiety. For *sadis*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Goth. *sad* itan, is to eat to satiety, Matth. vii, 27." W.

Sätisdo, I give a sufficient security for the performance of anything, give bail. *Satis do*.

Satrapes, a satrap. Σατραπέης.

Sätur, stuffed, well-fed. Bearing a full crop, fertile. Well dyed, saturated. Fr. *satis*.

Sätüra i. e. lanx, a platter (*satura*) crammed with various kinds of fruits. Also, a law embracing various distinct particulars.

Sätüreia: See Appendix.

Sätürnälia, festivals (*Saturni*) of Saturn.

Säturnus, Saturn. Jamieson: "The Saxons, a nation of Scythic origin, worshipped Saturn under the name of *Seater*. The same day of the week was con-

secrated to him, which bore his name in the Roman calendar. In the Anglo-Sax. version, Matth. xvi, 1, it is called *sæternes-dæg*. It has been deduced from the Phrygian word *sadorn*, strong or potent. But the scythe or reaping-hook given to Saturn, and the handful of ears at his feet, evidently refer to the cultivation of the soil, which men were supposed to be taught by this deity. Anglo-Sax. *sædere*, Goth. *sadur*, signify a sower, from *sæda*, to sow, whence *sæd*, seed. Varro assigns a similar origin to the Latin name: Ab *sätu* est dictus *Saturnus*." Wachter: "Baxter refers Turnus and *Saturnus* to the Celt. *teyrn*, tyrannus, king, and the Celtic article *sa*. The latter is not so plain. This I know, that *sa* is the Gothic, and *se* the Anglo-Saxon article." ¶ Jamieson states in a note: "Our fathers, says Macrobius, called Saturn *παρὰ τὴν σάθην*, virile membrum. Goth. *sater* is synonymous with *σάθη*."¹

Sätüro, I sate, fill full. Fr. *satur*.

Sätus, sown, planted. Fr. *sero*, say all. But *satus* and *sero* are not very like. Is *satus* for *setus*, as *rEor*, *rAtus*. *Setus* for *seritus*. Goth. *sæda* is to sow. Wachter mentions the Belg. *saat*, seed, Pers. *sade*, a son, Slavonic *siati*, to sow.

Sätÿra, a satire. "There

¹ Vossius refers *Saturnus* to Hebrew *STR*, to hide oneself: whence the god *Latus*.

were two kinds. The first was used for open reproof and censure of vices; the other consisted in the variety of things and measures of verse. The one is referred to the (*Satyrî*) Satyrs, from their wit and raillery; or because it treated of ridiculous and obscene subjects, like the topics chosen by the Satyrs; or because in the ancient satire the characters of the Satyrs or persons like them were introduced. The other to *satura*, a medley." F.

Satyrion, the herb ragwort. Σατύριον.

Satyrus, a Satyr. Σάτυρος.

Saucius, wounded. From ούτιος, formed from ούτάω or ούτέω, to wound. Hence *autius*, (as *Oûd*, HAud) and *saucius*, as *Sarcio* from ἀγτιῶ. ¶ Wachter notices the Scythian "sak, noxa; saka, nocere." Whiter notices the Scotch *seuch*, to cut.

Sāvium, for *Suavium*.

Saxum, a rock, crag; a rock, stone, flint. Fr. ἄξω fut. of ἄγω, ἄγνυμι, to break: as *Sarcio* from Ἀρτιῶ. So *Rupes* from *Rumpo*. ¶ Al. from σάξω fut. of σάπτω, onero.

Scābellum, a little bench. For *scamellum*, (as *hyBernus* for *hyMernus*), from *scamnum*. As *Flagrum*, *Flagellum*.¹

¹ " *Scabellum* est etiam instrumentum musicum, quod a tibicine in scenâ pede pulsabatur, dum manu et ore tibiam inflaret: simile parvo suppedaneo ligneo concavo quod ligneâ itidem soleâ aut ferreâ pedi inditâ percutiebatur, vel ligneâ sculponæ altiori et fissæ quæ agitatione et ictu pedis strepebat, certisque

Scāber, rough, rugged, scaly; of a rugged skin, and so scabby. Fr. *scabo*, to scratch. Rough as if scratched and clawed.

Scābies, roughness; roughness of skin, scab, scall, mange, itch; and hence excitement, allurements. See *Scaber*.

Scābo, I scratch, claw. Fr. σκαβῶ fut. 2. of σκάπτω, I dig. As *Fodico* is allied to *Fodio*. Germ. *schaben*.

Scābres, roughness. Fr. *scaber*, *scabra*.

Scæva, an omen. Fr. *scæva*, left. *Scæva* was an omen bad or good, but usually bad. The ancients augured not always in the same manner from the same hand.

Scævitas, perverseness, untowardness. Fr. *scævus*, left, and hence awkward, untoward.

Scævus, left. For *scæus* fr. σκαίος. As *λαίος*, læVus.

Scālæ, a ladder. For *scandulæ*, *scandlæ*, fr. *scando*. ¶ *Vossius* thinks it a Gothic word.

Scālēnus, uneven, scalene. Σκαληνός.

Scalmus, a thowl, a round piece of wood to which an oar was tied. Σκαλμός.

Scalpo, I cut, carve. Fr. γλάφω, σγλάφω, (as Σ is added in Σμικρός, Σκάπτω, &c.) thence *sclapho*, *scalpho*, *scalpo*. So *Sculpo* is from Γλύφω, whence Σγλύφω, *Sclupho*, *Sculpho*, *Sculpo*.²

ictuum intervallis non ingratum sonitum, semper tamen eundem edebat." F.

² Al. from σκάλλω, to dig.

Scambus, bowlegged. Σκαμβός.

Scāmilli, steps on the pedestals of columns. For *scamnilli* fr. *scamnum*. So *Flagellum* for *FlagRellum*.

Scamma, ātis, the pit of a stage for wrestlers. Σκάμμα.

Scammōnia, scammony. Σκαμμωνία.

Scamnum, a pair of steps for mounting a high bed; a stool. Stephens: “Σκάμνα, *scamna*, apud Isocr. Unde *σκαμνία*, apud eundem. Vulg. lex.” I do not find this word in the Index to Isocrates. ¶ Or perhaps from *σκήπω*, to lean or rest on; whence a word *σκηπινόν*, Dor. *σκαπινόν*, *σκαπνόν*, *scapnum*, then *scamnum*, as daMnum for daPnum.

Scandālum, a stumbling block. Σκάνδαλον.

Scandiāna māla. “Pliny says they are called from one *Scandius*, as *Manliana* from *Manlius*, *Matiana* from *Matius*, &c. Hence they are not to be heard who derive the name from *Scandia*, an island of the Northern Ocean.” F.

Scando, I climb. Fr. *scado*, (as *FraNgo* for *Frago*; and indeed the Greeks said *σκάνδαλον* from *σκάζω*,) fr. *σκαδῶ* fut. 2. of *σκάζω*, to limp. For one, who climbs, represents the motion of one who limps.¹

Scandūla or *Scindūla*, a lath, shingle. Fr. *scindo*, if we ad-

mit the latter writing. Those, who write it *scandula*, derive it fr. *scando*, from the notion of one lath mounting above another; in which case, says *Vossius*, it must have been first said of laths used for roofing houses.

Scāpha, a skiff. Σκάφη.

Scāphe, *Scāphium*, a chamberpot. A vessel to drink out of in shape like a boat; &c. Σκάφη, *σκαφίον*.

Scāpūla, a shoulder-blade. For *scaphula* fr. *σκάφη*, considered as meaning generally anything hollowed or hollow. That is, a little hollow. Thus *Ainsworth* derives it “ob cavitatem.” Or *σκάφη* may be taken as a skiff. Thus *Turton* explains *Scapha* “the internal circumference of the ear: so called from its resemblance to the inside of a skiff.” *Gregory* indeed states the *scapula* to be a FLAT bone, and the Greeks call it *ἰσμοπλάτη*. But I have before me at this moment a human shoulder-blade, the surface of which forms a little hollow or cavity, and may most justly be called a *scaphula*, a little boat or a little cavity. ¶ Al. from *σκαπῶ* fut. 2. of *σκέπω*, to cover, protect. ¶ “From *Hebr. schipha*.” Tt.

Scāpus, the stalk or stem of a herb. Anything in its form. From *σκήπων*, Dor. *σκάπων*; or *σκήπος*, Dor. *σκάπος*.

Scārābæus, a beetle. Fr. *κάραβος*, *σκάραβος*, a beetle.

Scārīfīco or rather *Scārīfo*, I make an incision. Σκαριφῶ.

¹ Haigh: “Fr. *σκαθῶ*. Æolic for *σπαθῶ*, from *σπάθη*, a spattle, a comb, to which a ladder bears some resemblance.”

Scārus, a char fish. Σκάρος.
Scāteo, I bubble or flow forth like water from a spring. Transposed for *staceo*, as *Specio* for *Scepio*. *Staceo* is soft for *stageo*, (as *misCeo* from *μισΓέω*,) from *σταγέω* or *σταγῶ* fut. 2. of *στάζω*, I drop, distil.

Scaurus, having projecting ankles. Fr. *σκαῦρος*, which word *Donnegan* has admitted.

Scāzon, a limping iambic verse. Σκάζων.

Scēlētus, a skeleton. Σκελετός.

Scēlus, wickedness. Fr. *σκελλός*, (*σκελός*,) perverse, allied to *σκολιός*, oblique. Compare the senses of *Pravus*.

Scēna, a bower; a stage shaded by foliage. Σκηνή.

Sceptrum, a spear, staff, sceptre. Σκήπτρον.

Sceptūchus, one who holds a sceptre, a ruler. Σκηπτούχος.

Schēda, a scroll or leaf. Σχῆδη.

Schēdios, made in haste or at the instant. Σχῆδιος.

Schēma, a habit, garb; figure of speech; &c. Σχῆμα.

Schidiæ, chips. Fr. *σχίδια*: or a word *σχίδια*.

Schisma, *ātis*, scism. Σχίσμα.

Schœnōbātes, a rope-dancer. Σχοινοβάτης.

Schœnum, a rush. Σχοῖνος.

Schōla, a school; &c. Σχολή.

Sciaticus, for *ischiadicus*.

Scīlicet, you may know; to wit; you may be sure, surely; &c. For *scire licet*. So *Ilicet*, *Videlicet*.

Scilla, a squill, sea-onion. Σκίλλα.

Scimpōdium, a small couch. Σκιμπόδιον.

Scindo, I rend. For *scido*, (as *N* is added in *Lingo*,) fr. *σχιδῶ* fut. 2. of *σχίζω*. The Greeks themselves introduced the *N* in *σχινδαλμός*. *Wachter* notices Germ. *scheiden*.

Scindūla: See *Scandula*.

Scintilla, a spark. Fr. *σπινθήρ*, a spark; Æol. *σπινθήρ*, whence *scintherula*, *scintella*, *scintilla*, or *scintherula*, *scintherilla*, *scintilla*.

Scio, I know. From *ἴσκω*, *σκίω*.

Scīpio, a staff. Σκίπων.

Scirpus, a rush without a knot. Fr. *σκάριφος*, a reed, straw, &c. whence *σκριφος*, *σκίρφος*, *scirphus*.

Sciscitor, I enquire. Fr. *scisco*, *sciscitum*.

Scisco, I know, learn, ascertain; enquire that I may know. So *Cognitio* is used for hearing that we may know and judge. Fr. *scio*, as *Hio*, *Hisco*.

Scisco, I vote, decree. That is, I know the merits of a case, and therefore give my opinion and vote on it. For voting and decreeing suppose the presence of information and knowledge, and the absence of ignorance, in the subject voted and decreed. *Forcellini*: “*Quia non solet dici sententia, neque decerni, nisi de iis quæ planè sciuntur.*” So *γινώσκω* is both to know and to decree. Compare *Notio*. ¶ *Al.* for *sancisco* from *sancio*.

Scissus, for *scidsus*, from *scido* whence *scindo*.

Scītāmenta, dainties. Fr. *scitus*, fine, elegant, delicate.

Scītor, I enquire that I may know. Fr. *scio*, *scitum* or *scisco*, *sciscitum*.

Scītum, an ordinance. Fr. *scisco*, *sciscitum*, *sciitum*.

Scītus, knowing, skilful, dexterous, clever; exquisitely or finely done; fine, elegant. Fr. *scio*, *scitum*.

Sciūrus, a squirrel. Σκίουρος.

Scobs, *scōbis*, sawdust, scrapings. From a verb σκόπτω, (formed from κόπτω, to hew: as from Σγλάφω for Γλάφω is Scalpo, and from Σγλύφω for Γλύφω is Sculpo,) fut. 2. σκοπῶ or σκοφῶ. Or for *cobs*, *cobis*, from κόπτω, κόψω. ¶ Al. for *scabs*, *scabis*. That which comes à *scabendo*.

Scōlōpendra, a scolopendra. Σκολοπένδρα.

Scomber, *ri*, a mackerel. Σκόμβρος.

Scōra, ———

Scopio, *Scopus*, ———

Scōpūlus, a high rock. Σκόπελος.

Scōpus, an end, design. Σκοπός.

Scordālus, swaggering, vaporing. For *scorodalus* fr. σκόροδον, garlic. Salmasius: "It is used for bold; for garlic was given to gamecocks to make them fight with greater boldness."

Scōria, dross. Σκωρία.

Scorpio, a scorpion. Σκορπίος.

Scortum, a skin, hide. Fr. κορτόν, cut off or drawn off. See Corium and Cortex. S added as in Scalpo, Sculpo. ¶ Al. from γωρυτόν, γωγτόν, a

quiver made of skin, supposed to have signified originally anything made of leather. Hence *sgortum*, *scortum*. See Scalpo.

Scortum, meretrix. Pro *scordum*, à σκοροδῶ, (σκοροδῶ,) coëo. ¶ Alii referunt ad prius *scortum*, ex variis causis. "Quodd, se prostituentes, PELLEM nudam ostentent." V. "Quodd solerent dicere se attulisse pro *scorto* [seu *scortea* veste] PELLICULAM," says Festus.

Screo, I hawk, retch. Fr. χρέω whence χρέμπτομαι. ¶ Al. from the sound.

Scrīblīta, a kind of tart. Fr. *scribo*. From marks or characters inscribed on it. But others read *strīblīta* and *strebilita* fr. στρεβλός, twisted. As our Tart is from Tortus.

Scrībo, I write. For *scripho*, (as ἀμφω, amBo,) fr. σκαριφῶ (σκαριφῶ), I make a scratch, trace or mark with a pencil, pin, &c. The Germ. *schreiben*, Belg. *schryfen*, are referred by Wachter to *scribo*.

Scrīnium, an escritoire, desk. For *scribinium* fr. *scribo*. ¶ Al. for *secernium* or *secerninium* à *secernendo*. Or under the same notion for *crinium* from κρήνω.

Scrīplum, a scruple. Written also *scriptlum*, *scriptulum* fr. *scribo*, *scriptum*; as γράμμα from γράφω is so used.

Scrobs, *scrōbis*, a ditch, furrow. From the North. "Germ. *grube*, Goth. *grobs*, Anglo-Sax. *graf*, *græp*, Franc. *gruobo*, *kruopa*. With which agrees Lat. *scrobs*. All from *graben*,

to dig." W. *Graben* is much the same as γράφω. ¶ Or *scrobis* may be from a word γρόω, γρόπτω or γρόφω, to cut, grave, furrow; whence appear to come γρόσφος, a javelin; and γρόμφος, a sow. Γρόω is allied to γράω, whence γράφω. *Scrobis* from Γρόφω, as *Sculpo* from Γλύφω. ¶ Or γράφω was written γρόφω, as Vossius states the Æolians said στρωτός for στρατός, &c. ¶ Al. for *scrabs*, *scrabis*, (as some think *Scobs*, *Scobis*, is put for *Scabs*, *Scabis*,) from γράφω, or from χαράω, (whence χαράσσω,) χράω, χράπτω, &c.

Scrofa, a sow which has had pigs. Soft for *scromfa* fr. γρομφάς. See *Scalpo*. Or for *scromfa*, *scroffa*.¹

Scrofula, the king's evil. Fr. *scrofa*. Because swine are subject to it. So Gr. χοιράς fr. χῳρος.

Scrotum. Pro *scortum*, pellicis. ¶ Seu a γωρυτός, (γρωτός seu γρυτός,) theca sagittarum. Sic *Sculpo* a Γλύφω.

Scrupulus, a small stone; an obstacle; a doubt, difficulty. Fr. *scrupus*.

Scrupus, a rough stone or pebble. Σκυρώδης is stony, rocky, from σκῦρος, a hard substance, and so a stone or rock. From σκῦρος might have been a word σκύραφος, as from σκίρος is σκίραφος, a die. From σκύραφος we should have σκυρφος, *scruphus*, *scrupus*.

Scruta, ὄrum, old trash or

trumpery. Fr. γρότη. See *Scalpo*.

Scrutor, I seek diligently. That is, I hunt after (*scruta*) the veriest minutiae.

Sculcātōriæ naves, ships of observation. From Goth. *skiolka*, to skulk.

Sculna, the same as *sequestris*; and for *seculna* or *sequulna*, fr. *sequor*, like *sequestris*. So *Ficus*, *Ficulna*. ¶ Al. from *seco*. "Quodd lites *secet* ac *dirimat*." W.

Sculpo: See *Scalpo*.

Sculpōneæ, wooden shoes or clogs. Fr. *sculpo*, somewhat as *Scribonius* from *Scribo*. Rustic shoes HOLLOWED out from solid wood.

Scurra, a buffoon. Fr. σκῶρ, dung. Being as vile as dung, or jesting on low and filthy subjects. It was often applied, however, to men who entertained the rich with elegant wit and humour. ¶ Hence it is rather for *securra*, *sequurra*, from *sequor*. *Sequor*, i. e. colo, morem gero. Or *scurra* may be explained one who keeps close to the rich and amuses them with his conversation for the sake of good living. An *assecla*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *scheren*, *illudo*, *subsanno*.

Scūtāle, the thong of a sling. Σκυτάλη.

Scutella, a trencher or platter. From *scutra*, or *scutula*. ¶ Al. from Celt. *scutell*, scuttle.

Scūtīca, a leathern thong. Fr. σκυτική fr. σκύτος, hide.

Scutra, a chaffern, vessel to warm water in. "Perhaps from

¹ Al. for *scroba*. From the *scrobes* which it makes.

its being in the shape of a (*scutum*) shield." F. ¶ Al. from *χύτρα*, a pot made from earthenware.

Scūtūla, a rod; roller, cylinder. *Σκυτάλη*.

Scūtūla, from signifying a rod, signifies (like *Ῥάβδος* and *Virga*,) a stripe or streak. Hence *scutulata vestis* is explained by Forcellini "streaked, striped, checkered like a cobweb." As in Virgil, "*Virgatis lucent sagulis*," he explains *Virgatis* "distinctis maculis et plagulis in modum retis et cancellorum distinctis; diamonded, checkered." From this checkering in the form of cobwebs, nets, and balustrades, *scutulæ* were applied to little pieces of stone or marble inlaid in tessellated pavements and cut in the form of diamonds and lozenges. ¶ Al. from *scutra*. ¶ Al. from *scutum*. But the first U should thus be long.

Scūtum, a buckler. As covered with (*σκότος*) hide.

Scymnus, a lion's whelp. *Σκύμνος*.

Scýphus, a large cup. *Σκύφος*.

Scýtāla, a staff used by the Lacedæmonians in sending private orders to their generals. *Σκυτάλη*.

Se, himself. From *ê*, as *Sex* from *Ἐξ*.

Se—, six, as in *Sejugi*. For *sex*.

Se—, privately. For *seorsum*.

Se—, half. For *semis*.

Sēbum, *Sēvum*, tallow, suet.

For *suebum*, *suevum*, fr. *sus*, *suis*. "Quòd plus pinguitudinis hoc animal habet." Ainsw. We say, As fat as a pig or a hog. ¶ Welsh *sebon* is soap. See *Sapo*.

Secespīta, a long knife used in sacrifices. A *secando*. We may in some measure compare the termination *pitis* in *Cæspitis*.

Sēcīus, more or less otherwise; not otherwise for that, not the less for that, nevertheless. Fr. *sēcus*.

Sēco, I cut. Fr. *ξέω*, i. e. *cseo*, transp. *seco*. On the other hand, *Scio* is from *Ἰσκω*, *Σκίω*. "Gr. *ξέειν*, Lat. *seco*, Germ. *sægen*, Bohem. *sekam*, Engl. *saw*." W.

Sēcors, same as *Socors*. Fr. *seorsim* and *cors*. We have *seors* or *socors*, as we neglect the O or the E.

Sēcrētus, separated; retired. Fr. *secretum* supine of *secerno*, to sift, separate.

Secta, an opinion, way; sect, party. Fr. *sector*, as we FOLLOW an opinion or party. Or for *secuta*, taken in a passive sense: That which is followed. ¶ Al. from *seco*, *sectum*. From the notion of splitting into parties.

Sector, I follow. Fr. *sequor*, *secutum*, *sectum*.

Sector. Adam: "If any one was indebted to several persons and could not find a cautioner within 60 days, his body literally according to some, but more probably his effects, might be CUT in pieces and divided among his creditors. Thus *sectio*

is put for the purchase of the whole booty of any place, or of the whole effects of a proscribed person; and *sectores* for the purchasers, because they made profit by selling them IN PARTS."

Secundum, immediately after, behind; just by, nigh; along; in conformity with, according to. For *sequendum* fr. *sequor*. That is, in that situation as to FOLLOW close with.

Secundus, second. For *sequendus*, (like *Gerundus*, whence *Gerunds*,) because one who is second follows the first.

Secundus, helping and assisting. As applied to things FOLLOWING us, going after us as we go, and coinciding with our wishes. See above.

Secūris, an axe. Fr. *seco*.¹

Secūrus, careless; without care. Qui est *seorsim* a *curā*. So *Secors*. ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *sokair*. Wachter: "Germ. *sicher*, Anc. Brit. *sicer*, Belg. *zeker*, *sæker*. All from *securus*."

Secus, the same as *secundum*, and for *sequus* fr. *sequor*, whence *secundum*. "In this sense it occurs in *intrinsecus*, *extrinsecus*." V.

Secus, in another way, otherwise. Also; otherwise than what could be wished, unsuccessful,

in vain, as Gr. *ἄλλως*. Fr. *ἐκὰς*, far. That is, far differently. ¶ Al. from *seco*, to cut, divide, separate.

Secus, a sex. Fr. *secus*, otherwise. The sexes having their formation different from each other. "Quia ALITER se habet corpus fœminæ ac maris." V.

Sed, *Set*, but. Scaliger: "For *se*, apart from, diversely, and *et*. Thus, 'Tu curris, *sed* ego *sedeo*' is: You run, and I, differently from you, sit." ¶ Or from *δῆ*, transp. *ἔδ*, whence *sed*, as from *Ei* is *Sei*, *Si*. ¶ Al. from *sēd-eo*, for *se-eo*, i. e. *seorsim-eo*, as in *Seditio*.² ¶ Jamieson refers to Suio-Gothic *saet*, *satt*, truly; as the Latin *Verum* is used for *But*.

Sedeo, I sit. Fr. *ἔδος*, a seat; as [^]*Eξ*, Sex.

Seditio, dissension, broil. For *se-itio* (as *proëo*, *proDeo*), a going separately or in diverse ways.

Sēdo, I allay, settle. Fr. *sēdi* pf. of *sedeo*. I make to sit. Virgil: "Cùm venti posuere omnisque repente *resedit* Flatus."

Sēdulus, attentive. Fr. *sēdi* pf. of *sedeo*, like *Assiduis*. ¶ Some translate it also, faithful, honest: for *sē-dolus*, apart from deceit. So *Securus*, *Secors*.

Sēges, land fit for sowing; land sown, a cornfield; corn; crop. For *seriges* fr. *sero*. Compare *Strages*.

Sēgestre, a straw-mat, coarse

¹ "Al. for *semi* and *curis*, a spear (though *se* for *semi* is long, and *cu* in *curis* is short): from its being on one side sharp, on the other fit for digging with; whereas, if it is sharp on both sides, it is called *Bipennis*. Or, because it has a hilt half as short as that of a spear." F.

Etym.

² Haigh refers *sed* to *sedo*, so as to make it a qualifying particle.

coverlet. Soft for *stegestre* fr. *στέγαστρον*, by which it is explained in Vett. Gloss. That is, from *στέγω*, as *Teges* from *Tego*. ¶ Al. from *seges*, as made of chaff or straw, the refuse of corn.

Segmen, a cutting, shred. For *secmen*, *secamen* fr. *seco*. So *Nomen*, &c.

Segmentum, a band, fringe, flounce. Fr. *segmen*, as *Momen*, *Momentum*. A particle CUT off from gold, silk, &c.

Segnis, slothful, cowardly. Fr. *ἄκνος*, sloth, fear; or, as Haigh observes, from an adjective *ἀκνός*. Hence *sognis*, (as *Signum* is from *ἰχθυος*,) then *segnis*, as *vEster* for *vOster*, *dĒntes* for *dOntes* from *ἄδοντες*. ¶ Al. for *se-ignis*, without fire and ardor of mind.

Seliquastrum, an old-fashioned seat. For *sediquastrum* fr. *sedeo*. As *ἄλυσσεύς*, *uLysses*. Or from *sella*.

Sella, a seat, chair, sedan; close-stool. For *sedula* fr. *sedes*.

Sembella, for *semilibella*, half a *libella*.

Semel, at once, once. Allied to *simul*. "Things, which are effected with one effort, are done *simul* and *semel*." V.

Sĕmen, seed. For *serimen* fr. *sero*; or for *sevimen* fr. *sevi* pf. of *sero*. See *Nomen*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Franc. *samo*, Polon. *siemie*, Bohem. *semeno*, Russ. *seime*, Germ. *same*, *samen*." W.¹

Sĕmestris, half yearly. For *se-menstris*, fr. *sex-mensis*.

Sĕmi—, half. Fr. *ἡμι*, as *Ἐξ*, *Sex*.

Sĕmis, half. *ἡμισυ*.

Sĕmissis, the half of an as. *Semiassis*.

Sĕmistertius: See *Sestertius*.

Sĕmĭta, a narrow path. Fr. *semis*, as *Navis*, *Navita*. That is, half a way. *Martial*: "Jussisti *tenues*, Germanice, *crecere vicos*; Et modò quæ fuerat *semĭta*, facta via est." ¶ Al. from *semi*, and *eo*, *itum*.

Sĕmo, a man transferred to the gods or deified. For *semi-homo*. So *Ne-homo*, *Nemo*.

Semper, continually, always. For *samper*, (as *grĒssus* for *grAssus*,) fr. *ἀμπερές*, *διαμπερές*, continually. S added, as in *Sagitta*, *Signum*, *Sidus*. Or *ἔσαμπερές* existed, whence *ἄμπερές*.¹

Sempĭternus, continual. For *semperĭternus* fr. *semper*. ¶ Al. for *semper-aternus*.

Sĕnācŭlum, a Senate-house. For *Senaticulum* from *Senatus*.

Sĕnātus, a Senate. Fr. *senex*. From being composed of old men. *Ovid*: "Nomen et *ἘΤΑΤΙΣ* mite *Senatus* habet."

Sĕnecta, old age. Fr. *senicis*, the old gen. of *senex*. As *Carrecta* from *Carex*, *Carĭcis*.

Sĕnex, old. Fr. *ἔνος*, a year. One in years or full of years. So *Vetus* from *Ἔρος*, *Annosus*

² Scaliger: "Semper is *semi-opere*, as *Toper* is *Toto-opere*. *Toper* is expeditiously, so that the whole is finished. *Semper* is only half-done, and so in a state of continuation."

¹ Wachter gives a refined northern derivation in *voc. Same*.

from *Annus*. Wachter notices Celt. *hen*, old. ¶ Al. for *semi-nex*, gen. *semi-necis*.

Sēni, six. Fr. *sex*, as *Bini* from *Bis*.

Sēnica, a hag, beldam. Fr. *senicis*, the old gen. of *senex*. See *Senecta*.

Sēnium, old age. Fr. *senex*, *senis*.

Sensim, by little and little. Fr. *sentio*, *sensum*, as *Rapio*, *Raptum*, *Raptim*. By small degrees, so that we only just PERCEIVE it. We however say *In-sensibly*: and *Forcellini* explains *sensim* “*paulatim et quasi motu sensum FALLENTE.*” But this would be *insensim*. *Sensim* is rather leisurely, slowly, and so by little and little. *Priscian*: “*Quia ea maximè faciunt sensum, quæ morantur.*”

Sensus, the faculty of perceiving. Fr. *sentio*, *sentsum*, *sensum*.

Sententia, sentiment, feeling of the mind, thought, opinion, judgment; and hence a giving of our opinion by a vote. Also, what is meant, meaning, signification, sense. Also, a sentence as conveying a thought or sentiment. Fr. *sentio*. For *sentientia*, fr. *sentiens*, *entis*.

Sententiōsus, full of pithy (*sententiæ*) sentences.

Sentīna, the bottom of a ship where the bilge-water is. Fr. *ὄνθος*, dung; whence a word *senthis*, as *Segnis* from *ὄκνος*; then *senthina*, *sentina*.

Sentīno, I work at the *sentina*. Also, I avoid danger. A naval metaphor, taken from

sailors in a storm emptying the sink of the ship to preserve themselves from impending danger.

Sentio, I discern, perceive. “For *syntio* fr. *συνετιῶ* fut. of *συνετιζω*, I make to understand.” *Ainsw*. In *Donnegan* we have “*συνετέω*, to perceive or remark.” ¶ “It is properly said of hearing, if it is fr. *sonitus*.” *V*. As *Audio* from *ἄουδῆ*, a voice.

Sentis: See *Appendix*.

Sentus, prickly. Fr. *sentis*.

Seorsum, apart. For *se-vorsum*, i. e. *vorsum ad seipsum*, et ab aliis. So *Quorsum* is *Versum-quod*. ¶ Or, as *Priscian* thinks, *se* is for *secus*. *Vorsum secus*, turned in a contrary direction, in a direction contrary to others.

Sēpar, *āris*, separate, apart. That is, *seorsim par*. Compare *Impar*.

Sēpāro, I sever. Fr. *separ*, separate. That is, I make separate. ¶ Al. from *se* and *paro*.

Sēpēlio: See *Appendix*.

Sēpes, a hedge. For *sekes*, (as *λύκος*, *luPus*,) fr. *σηκός*. ¶ *Haigh*: “Fr. *sepio*, i. e. *sæpio*, fr. *αἰπύς*, high.” ¶ “From the oriental *SB*, to surround.” *Ainsw*.

Sēpia, a cuttle-fish; ink from it. *Σηπία*.

Sēpio, I hedge in. See *Sepes*.

Sēplāsia, perfumes. From *Seplasia*, a street or marketplace of *Capua*. *Festus*: “*Seplasia*, forum *Capuæ*, in quo plurimi *UNGUENTARII* erant.”

Seps, *sēpis*, an est or small

serpent whose bite causes the limbs to putrefy. Fr. σήπω, to make to putrefy.

Septem, seven. Fr. ἑπτὰ, whence *heptem*, (as δέκα, decEM,) then *septem*, as^a Εξ makes Sex.

September, September. Fr. *septem*. The seventh month, reckoning from March.

Septentrio, ὄνις, the seven stars forming the constellation of the Bear. Fr. *septem triōnes*, as resembling seven yoked oxen. The Seven-ox. Others consider *trio* a termination.

Septiciāna libra, the Septician pound weight. Forcellini: "Dicta creditur a *Septis*, quo loco Romæ negotiatores versabantur, et ad pondus vendebant." ¶ Unless it was from one *Septicius*.

Septicus, putrefactive. Σηπτικός.

Septum, a place hedged or fenced in, an inclosure; an inclosure for selling merchandise; a damstake. Fr. *sepio*, *sepitum*, *septum*.

Sēpulcrum, a tomb. Fr. *sepelio*, *sepelitum*, *sepeltum*, then *sepultum*, as pELLO, pULsum. So Fulcrum from Fultum.

Sēquester, ris, re, an umpire, referee; one in whose hands anything agreed between parties is deposited. Fr. *sequor*. One whose decision either party FOLLOW. ¶ Al. from ἔπω, I say, speak; as seQUOR fr. ἔπομαι.

Sēquestro, I deposit, put down, put by, lay aside. See above.

Sēquior, worse, inferior. Fr. *sequor*. For the worse follows the better, as a servant, &c. ¶ Al. from *secus*, otherwise, i. e. otherwise than it should be, like ἄλλως.

Sēquor, I follow. Fr. ἔπομαι,¹ Æol. ἔκομαι, whence *hequor*, (as λείπω, linQUO,) then *sequor*, as Εξ, Sex. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *secan*," says Tooke.

Sēra, a bar, bolt. Fr. σειρά, a chain, rope; which is defined also by Scapula "*sera et obex forium: eò quòd antiquitus FUNE communire januas sole-rent.*" Or *sera* was a door-chain.

Sērēnus, fair and dry, serene. For *xerenus* fr. ξερός, dry. Virgil: "*Serenas Ventus agat nubes.*" ¶ Al. from *sero*, as applied to weather fit for sowing.²

Sērresco, I grow dry. For *xeresco* fr. ξερός, dry. ¶ Al. for *serenesco*.

Sēria, a jar, cag, pot. For *selia* fr. σηλία, a meal tub, &c. So βαλιδός, vaRIus.

Sērīcus, silken. As exported by the *Seres*, a people who dwelt in the eastern parts of Asia.

Sēries, a row, order, course. Fr. *sero*, to connect.

Sērīus, grave, in earnest, se-

¹ "Between ἔπομαι and *sequor* there is an extraordinary disagreement in syntax. It is to be remarked in explanation of this that the Greek verb governed the accusative in the dialect of the language from which the Latin was derived. Pindar: γένΟΞ ἄλβος ἔσπετο." Classical Journal, No. 70, P. 288.

² Haigh: "Fr. εἰρήνη, peace, tranquillity."

rious. Abbreviated from *serius*, (as perhaps *Abstemius* for *Abstemetius*), fr. *se* and *risus*. Being without laughter. Compare *Securus*.

Sermo, discourse, talk. Fr. ἔρμος, εἰρημός, a connexion, series i. e. of words and sentences. Gr. ἔρω, to speak, is from ἔρω, to connect. So ἔπω and ἀπύω, to speak, are nothing but ἔπω and ἀπύω, to join. And λέγω, to speak, is λέγω, to collect. ¶ Or for *serimo* fr. *sero*, to connect. As *Salio*, *Salmo*. ¶ Or from *sero*, to sow, plant: as in the expression *sero sermones*. Virgil: "Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant." ¶ Al. from ἔρω, to speak; pp. ἔρμαι.

Sēro, I connect, join; knit, plait. Fr. ἔρω or ἔρω, I connect.

Sēro, I sow, plant. Fr. σπείρω, fut. σπερῶ, transp. πσερῶ, *psero*, whence for softness *sero*. ¶ Or from *sero*, to join in a row. From the notion of a row, series, or continuation of things in one line one after the other as observed in sowing. ¶ Jones: "Sero is the Hebr. *zaro*, to sow."

Sērōtinus: See *Annotinus*.

Serpens, a serpent. Fr. *serpo*. A creeping thing. Forcellini explains *serpo* "ANGUIUM more incedo." And Donnegan explains ἔρπω "to wind along like a SERPENT."

Serpēastra, ὄrum, ———

Serpo, I creep. Fr. ἔρπω, as *Sex* from Ἐξ.

Serpyllum, wild thyme. Ἐρπυλλον.

Serra, a saw. For *secerra* fr. *seco*. Or thus: from *seco* is *secera*, (like *Patera*), then *secra*, *serra*.

Serta, a rope. As being (*serta*). plaited or twined. See *Sero*.

Serta, ὄrum, wreaths. As being (*serta*) plaited.

Serum, whey. Fr. ὀρός, whey; whence *sorum*, (as ἔρω, *Sero*), then *serum*, as γονο, gEnu. Gender changed, as in *vinUM* from οἶνοΣ.

Servo, I save, preserve. Fr. ἔρω, whence *ervo*, (as solVo for solUo,) and *servo*, S being added as in *Signum*, *Sidus*, *Sagitta*.

Sērus, late. Fr. ὀψηρός, whence ὀψηρός, *psērus*, (as *Dentes* is from ὀδοντες), and for softness *serus*.¹

Servus, a slave. Fr. *servo*. A captive PRESERVED in war. ¶ Al. à *servando* res heriles. ¶ Or from ἔρος, (as arVum, sylVa,) whence ἔρσον and ἔρσον, slavery.

Sēsānum, sesame. Σήσαμον.

Sescenāris bovis: See Appendix.

Sēsēlis, hartwort. Σέσελις.

Sesqui, as much and half as much more. "For *semisqui* i. e. *semisque*," says Vossius. That is, (a whole) and a half. The reason of the I for the E seems to appear in the compounds. Thus *sesquēpes* might become

¹ Haigh: "Fr. θῆρος, (in the time) of wild beasts: because they begin to prowl in the evening." ¶ "Fr. ὀρός, an end. For *serum* is that which regards the end. As *Livy* speaks of *serum diei*." V.

sesquipes, as an *Imus* is for an *E-mus*, protinus for protenus, &c. ¶ “Fr. *semis-æquum*, i. e. *semis-totum*, ἡμι-όλιον,” says Scalliger.

Sessio, a sitting. Fr. *sedeo*, *sedsi*, *sessi*, *sessum*.

Sestertius, a sesterce, two asses and a half.¹ For *semis-tertius*. The first an as, the second an as, the third half an as. So Gr. τρίτον ἡμι-τάλαντον is two talents and a half. *Sestertius* was used also in mensuration for two feet and a half.

Seta, bristle. Fr. χάλια, mane: whence *chata*, *cheta*; then *heta*, (as *Hyems* for *Chyems*,) and then *seta*, as *Heptem* became *Septem*. Forcellini explains *seta* by χάλια.

Setania, *Setanium*,——

Sētānius, *Sītānius*, of three months' growing. Σητάνειος. See *Donnegan*.

Seu, or. For *sive*, as *Neu* for *Neve*. *Sive*, *Siue*, *Sieu*, *Seu*. *Virgil*: “*Sive errore viæ, seu tempestatibus acti.*”

Sēvērus, grave, rigorous. For *seberus* fr. σεβηρός, august, fr. σέβω, to venerate.

Sēvum: See *Sebum*.

Sex, six. Fr. ἕξ, as *E*, *Se*.²

Sextans, the sixth part of an as. Fr. *sextus*. ¶ Or for *sextas*, from *sextus* and *as*.

Sextārius, the sixth part of a congius. Fr. *sextus*.

Sextilis, August. Fr. *sextus*. The sixth month from March.

Sexus, a sex. Fr. ἕξις, habit or constitution of body. ¶ “Fr. the ancient supine *sexum* for *sectum*; (i. e. *seco*, *secsum*, *sexum*,) for animals are DIVIDED into male and female.” V.

Si, if. Fr. εἰ, whence *sei*, the ancient form of *si*. S added, as in *Sidus*, *Signum*.

Sibi, to himself, to themselves. Soft for *sbi*, *sphi*, σφί. As *Mina* from *Μνᾶ*. Σφί, says *Matthiæ*, is used in the Poets as a dative singular. ¶ Al. from *εοῖ*, whence *seī*, *seBi*, *siBi*.

Sībīlum, a hiss. From the sound of S. Or rather fr. σιγῶ, fut. 2. of σίζω, to hiss; whence *sigibulum*, *sibulum*. As *Venabulum*.

Sībilla, a Sibyl. Σίβυλλα.

Sībīna, a hunting pole. Σιβύνη.

Sic, thus, so. For *hic* i. e. *hoc*, as *Qui* is the same as *Quo*. As *Hic* “here” is “in *hoc loco*,” so here *sic* is “in *hoc modo*,” as οὕτως is fr. οὗτος. S is put for the aspirate, as ἕξ,

¹ Adam: “The Romans usually computed sums of money by *sestertii* or *sestertia*. *Sestertium* is the name of a sum, not of a coin. When a numeral noun is joined with *sestertii*, it means so many sesterces, as *Decem sestertii*. When joined with *sestertia*, it means so many thousand *sestertii*. Thus, *Decem sestertia*, 10,000 sesterces. When a numeral adverb is joined to *sestertium*, it means so many hundred thousand *sestertii*. Thus *Quadrages sestertium* is the same with *Quadrages centena millia sestertiorum* nummorum, or *Quater millies mille sestertii*, four millions of *sestertii*.”

² “Hebr. *shesh*, Pers. *ses*, Goth. *saihs*, Germ. *sechs*, Anglo-Sax. *six*, Suec. *sex*.” W.

Sex. ¶ Or from ἤκε, ἤκ', ἤκ', *heic*, whence *seic*, *sic*.¹

Sica, a dagger, poniard. Wachter refers it to Germ. *sægen*, scindere, and *sæge*, omne secandi instrumentum. And he notices Germ. *sichel*, a sickel. ¶ But *sica* is rather fr. *seco*, whence *secica*, (as *Manica*, *Unica*, *Tetrica*,) then *seica*, and *sica*, as *Sei* became *Si*.

Siccus, dry. Quayle refers to Celtic *sich*. Wachter: "*Sych*, dry, remains among the Welsh."

¶ Or it is from *sitio*, whence *siticus*, like *Unicus*, *Tetricus*; then *sitcus*, *siccus*.²

Sicera, strong drink. Σικέρα.

Sicilicus, two drams, the fourth part of an ounce. Hence the fourth part of anything. Fr. σίκλος, the Heb. shekel. *Facciolati*: "Scaliger rightly thinks that *sicelicus* may be deduced from the *siclus* of the Jews, which equalled half an ounce: and that the half of the *siclus*, the fourth part of an ounce, was called in the diminutive form *sicelicus*."

Sicilio: See Appendix.

Sicilis, *is*, or *Sicilex*, *icis*, the broad head of a javelin. *Sicilex* appears to be put for *secilex* fr. *seco*. *Sicilis* appears to come from *sica*, a dagger: so as to mean that which cuts like a dagger.

¹ Haigh: "Fr. εἰκός, fr. εἶκω, to be like."

² Al. from ψύχω, to dry. ¶ Al. from σαυκός, a Syracusan word for dry. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. σικχός, troublesome, weak, thin."

Sicilisso, I ape the manners of the (*Siculi*) Sicilians. Or fr. σικελίζω, σικελίδσω, σικελίσσω.

Sicinnium, a kind of funeral-dance. Σίκιννις.

Sicubi, if in any place. For *sialicubi*. So *Sicunde* for *Sialicunde*.

Sidērātus. See *Sidus*, the dog's-star.

Sidērītes, a loadstone: as attracting (σίδηρον) iron.

Sīdo, I settle; settle to the bottom, sink. Fr. *ιδῶ* (whence *ιδρεύω*) fut. 2. of *ἵζω*, I make to sit. So *Sedeo* from *Ἔδος*.

Sīdus, *ēris*, a constellation, or cluster of fixed stars. Fr. *εἶδος*, a form or figure. S added, as in *Signum*. Ovid calls the stars forms of the Gods: "ASTRA tenent cœleste solum FORMÆQUE DEORUM." *Crispinus*³ defines *Sidera* "signa cœlestia, pluribus stellis FIGURATA." And *Vossius*, "FORMÆ sive FIGURÆ cœlestes e stellis." Or *εἶδος* is an appearance. That is, a heavenly spectacle.

Sīdus, specially *Sirius* or the Dog's star. Whence "*sidere percussus*" is, blighted or blasted. And *sideratus*.

Sīgālīon, Harpocrates. Fr. σιγή, silence. For he was represented as pressing his lips with his fingers to command silence.

Sīgillāria, *um*, a festival at which (*sigilla*) little images or puppets used to be sent as pre-

³ Ad Ov. Met. 1. 71.

sents, especially by parents to their children.

Sigillatim, individually. For *singillatim* fr. *singuli*.

Sigillum, a little image or figure. For *signillum* fr. *signum*. As *Tigillum* from *Tignum*.

Sigla, *ōrum*, short notes, ciphers. For *sigilla* fr. *signum*. Little signs or notes.

Sigma, *ātis*, a couch for reclining on at supper, in the form of the Greek letter (*Sigma*) Σ or C.

Signinum opus, a kind of plastering made with shreds and tiles beaten to powder, and tempered with mortar, resembling our plaster of Paris. As made at *Signia*, a city of Latium.

Signum, a mark, sign, trace, vestige; token; figure, image; seal; standard; &c. Fr. ἵχνος, a trace; whence *sicnum*, (S added as in Si and Sidus), then *signum*, as cyGnus for cyCnus. ¶ Al. for *sicnum* fr. εἰκόνας (εἰκνός) gen. of εἰκὼν, an image.¹

Sil, —

Silānus: See Appendix.

Silēnus, the fosterfather of Bacchus. Σιληνός.

Sileo, I am silent. Fr. σιγαλέος, silent, whence σιγαλεάω, or σιγαλεόω, σιγαλεῶ, I am silent; contr. σιλεῶ. But I in *sileo* should thus be long. Rather then from σιγαλεῶ, contr. σιγαλεῶ, thence *sileo*, as *Igmitor*,

īmitor; *Stigmulus*, *Stīmulus*. Or from σιγηλός, silent; contr. σιγλός, whence *sigleo*, *sileo*.

Siler, —

Silex, a flintstone. Fr. χάλιξ, transp. χίλαξ, whence *silax*, as *Seta* for *Cheta*. ¶ “For *secilex*, i. e. lapis *sectus*,” says C. Scaliger. ¶ “From Hebr. *selag*.” Tt.

Silicernium: See Appendix.

Sīlīgo: See Appendix.

Sīliqua, the husk of a bean. Soft for *xiliqua*, *xyliqua*, fr. ξυλική, wooden; as properly applying to a kernel. So from Example, Xample, we say Sample.

Sillōgrāphus, a writer of lampoons. Σιλλογράφος.

Sīlo: See *Silus*.

Sīlūrus, the shadfish. Σίλουρος.

Sīlus, *Sīlo*, having the nose turned upwards, snubnosed. Fr. σιλός, which Donnegan explains “having a cocked nose, flattened towards the root.”

Sīma, the blunt part on the top of a pillar. From *simus*. “Instar nasi caprarum, unde nomen.” F.

Sīmia, an ape. From its being (*sima*) snubnosed.²

Sīmīla, *Sīmīlāgo*, fine meal of corn. For *simidala* fr. σεμίδαλις.

Sīmīlis, like. Fr. ὀμαλός, whence *somalis*, (as Ἔξ, Sex,) *somilis*, (as μαχἸνά, machIna,)

¹ Al. soft for *stignum* (See Segestre) fr. σιγῶ fut. 2. of σιγῶ, to make a prick or mark. ¶ Al. from *seco*.

² “Ex omnibus brutis nullum est quod ad speciem humanam magis accedat, aut facta hominum magis imitetur quam simia. Hinc fortasse *simia* a Scythum, similis.” W.

then *similis*, as *χοις*, *cInis*; "Ομβρος, Imbris. ¶ "From Mæso-Gothic *samaleiks*," says Jamieson. The Germ. *sam* is like, like as.

Simitu, at the same time, at once. For *simitu'*, *simitus*, contracted from *similitus* fr. *similis*, as *Funditus*, *Radicitus*.

Simplex, *icis*, single, simple. From *sine plicâ*, without a fold.

Simpulo, one who indulges in potations. Fr. *simpulum*.

Simpulum, a cup used in sacrifices. For *sipulum*, (as *τύπαρον*, *τύμπανον*,) soft for *siphulum* (as *scaPula* for *scaPHula*,) diminutive fr. *σίφων*, a vessel for tasting wine. Dacier: "Fr. *σίφων*, whence *simpo*, and *simpulum*." ¶ "From Hebrew *sephel*, any wine vessel." V.

Simpvium, ———

Simul, together. For *simule* or *simile* fr. *similis*, as *Facul* from *Facilis*. Said of persons using LIKE efforts in doing the same thing.

Simulacrum, an image. Fr. *simulo*, as *Lavo*, *Lavacrum*. That is, a fictitious appearance.

Simulo, I feign. Fr. *simulis* or *similis*. I make LIKE the reality.

Simultas, grudge, malice. Fr. *simulo*, for *simulitas*. Properly, a dissembled or disguised malice. ¶ Al. from *similis* or *simulis* (whence *Simulter*): as founded on likeness of pursuits. Hesiod: *Καὶ κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ χοτέει καὶ αἰοιδὸς αἰοιδῶ*.

Simulter, in like manner. For *simuliter*, *similiter*.

Simus, flatnosed. *Σιμός*.

Etym.

Sin, if not; if not this, but that; but if. For *si-ne* or *sinon*.

Sināpi, mustard. *Σίνηπι*, *σί-ναπι*.

Sincērus, genuine, pure. Fr. *sine cerâ*, as honey without wax. As *Simplicis* from *Sine-plicis*. ¶ Or fr. *σὺν κῆρι*, with the heart.

Sinciput, one half of the head. Fr. *semi-caput*, *semciput*, *simciput*, (as *tlngo*,) then *sinciput*, as *priNceps* for *priMceps*.

Sindon, fine linen. *Σινδών*.

Sine, without. Butler: "The imperative of *sino*, I let alone, [do without a thing]. It signifies privation or being without a thing." So *Ponè* from *Pono*. ¶ Al. from *ἀνευ*, as *Sino* fr. *ἀνώ*.

Singlārīter, for *singulariter*.

Singultus, a sobbing. As made *singulatim*, (*singultim*,) one by one or at intervals.

Singūlus: See Appendix.

Sinister, left. Fr. *sino*; as *Minor*, *Minister*. So *Martini* derives German *Link* (left) from *Linguo* ("commodè et ingeniosè," says *Wachter*), and so *Tooke* derives the *Left hand* from the participle of *Leave*: "The *RIGHT hand* is that which custom and those, who have brought us up, have ordered or directed us to use in preference, when one hand only is employed. And the *LEFT hand* is that which is *LEAVED*, *LEAV'D*, *LEFT*; or which we are taught to *LEAVE out of use* on such occasions."

¶ Al. for *sinisterus* for *siristerus* fr. *ἀριστερός*, as *Sino* fr. *ἀνώ*, *Sicharbas* from *Ἀχάριβας*.

Sino, I suffer; suffer to be, let alone. *Sino* is for *sio*, whence *sivi*; and *sio* is fr. $\iota\omega$, or $\acute{\iota}\epsilon\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\tilde{\omega}$, whence $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$, "mitto, permitto, dimitto, omitto." ¶ Others derive *sino* from $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tilde{\omega}$, as *Sicharbas* from $\acute{\alpha}\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\beta\alpha\varsigma$.

Sinōpis, a stone called sinoper or ruddle. From *Sinope*, a city of Pontus. Hence it was called *Rubrica Pontica*.

Sinus, *Sinum*: See Appendix.

Sinus, a bosom, lap; any cavity or winding. Also, a bay or creek, as $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\lambda\pi\omicron\varsigma$ is used in Greek. "Velut *sinum* præbens aquis incurrentibus." F. Fr. $\sigma\acute{\iota}\phi\omicron\varsigma$, (explained by Hesychius $\kappa\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, hollow; whence $\sigma\acute{\iota}\phi\nu\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, the mole,) whence *siphnus*, for softness *sihnus*, (as $\nu\epsilon\text{CHo}$ became νHo ,) then *sinus*. ¶ Or from $\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\nu\tilde{\omega}$, to empty, make hollow: whence *Inanis*. S added, as in *Sero*, *Si*, &c.

Siparium, the veil or curtain of a theatre. For *sipharium* fr. $\sigma\acute{\iota}\phi\alpha\rho\varsigma$, a sail. ¶ "From $\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\varsigma$, an outer garment; whence *separium*, (i. e. *semiparium*, $\acute{\eta}\mu\acute{\iota}\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\nu$) or *siparium*." Hemsterh.¹

Sipho, a tube, pipe. $\Sigma\acute{\iota}\phi\omega\nu$.

Sipo, *Sūpo*. See *Dissipo*.

Siquidem, since, seeing that. That is, *si-quidem*, since indeed. *Si* is fr. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, since.

Sirbēnus, one who talks confusedly. Fr. $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\beta\eta$, tumult.

Sirēdōnes, Sirens. $\Sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\eta}\delta\omicron\nu\epsilon\varsigma$.

Siremps, *Sirempse*, quite alike, the same. For *sireps*, *sirepse*: abbreviated fr. *similis re ipsā*. *Pse*, as in *Eapse*. ¶ Or for *similis secundum rem ipsam*.

Siren, a Siren. $\Sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$.

Sirim, for *siverim* fr. *sino*, *sivi*.

Sirius, the dogstar. $\Sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$.

Sirpe, laserwort. For *silpe*, *silphe*, fr. $\sigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\phi\iota$. We say tuRban for tuLban.

Sirpea, a mat made (e *sirpis*) of twigs. Or fr. *sirpo*: Quæ *sirpatur* virgis.

Sirpo, I bind or hoop with twigs. Fr. *sirpus*, a twig; for *hirpus* (as $\acute{\eta}\xi$, Sex) fr. $\acute{\iota}\rho\pi\omicron\varsigma$ transposed for $\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\varsigma$, gen. of $\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}\psi$, a twig. As *Sorbeo* from $\rho\omicron\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$. ¶ Al. from $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, I bind.

Sirpus, a net made of twigs. See *Sirpo*. Also, a riddle; either from the involutions of a net, or from its entangling men as a net entangles fishes.

Sirus, a subterranean granary. $\Sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.

Sis, if thou wilt. For *si vis*.

Siser, the white carrot or yellow parsnip. $\Sigma\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$.

Sisto, I cause to stand still, stop. Fr. $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\tilde{\omega}$, as $\acute{\epsilon}\xi$, Sex.

Sistrum, a timbrel used in the rites of Isis. $\Sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\rho\omicron\nu$.

Sisurna, a common coverlet. $\Sigma\acute{\iota}\sigma\upsilon\rho\nu\alpha$.

Sisymbrium, water-mint. $\Sigma\acute{\iota}\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\mu\beta\rho\omicron\nu$.

¹ Vossius derives it from *sipo*, to cast, as *Dono*, *Donarium*. As being cast before the spectators to prevent them from seeing what is going to be done within. But the I in *Sipo* is short, and the A in *Donarium* is long.

Sītānius: See *Setanius*.

Sītarcia, provisions for a voyage. Σιταρχία. ¶ Others read *sītarchia* from σιταρχία.

Sītella. A little *situla*.

Sītīcīnes, persons who used (*canere*) to sing mournful songs among (*sitos*) the dead and buried. *Situs*, as in the epitaph by Ennius: "Hic est ille *situs* cui nemo" &c. ¶ "From Icel. *syta*, to wail, *sut*, mourning. *Siticines* are *Lucticines*." W.

Sītis, thirst. Fr. ἴδος, which Wachter explains "heat and sweat." Wachter notices Germ. *sieden*, to be hot. And *eiten*, to be burnt or hot. ¶ Al. from διψος, transp. ψίδος, whence *psitis*, as niTeo for niDeo, and muTus from μύδος, uTerus from ὄδερος. Then *sitis*, as the Greeks said Σίττα, Σάγδας, for Ψίττα, Ψάγδας. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *ihūs*, violent impulse; from *ihūw*, to be carried with violence." S added, as in *Sidus*. But the I should thus rather be long. ¶ "Fr. *situs*. The *situs* of fields is *ἀύχμὸς*, drought. Hence fields are said *sitire*." Isaac Voss.

Sītōnia, the office of provider. Σιτωνία.

Sittÿba, the covering of a book. Σιττύβη.

Sītŭla,——

Sītus, situation. Fr. *sino*, *situm*. For everything is there placed where it was (*situm*) suffered to be or where it was left.

Sītus, filth or mouldiness arising from things which are

(*sita*) suffered to be left alone, and neglected.

Sīve, whether. That is, *ve si*, or if.

Smāragdus, an emerald. Σμάραγδος.

Smāris, some small fish. Σμάρις.

Smectīcus, abstersive. Σμηκτικός.

Smegma, *ātis*, a washball. Σμῆγμα.

Smintheus, Apollo. Σμινθεύς.

Sōbōles, *Sŭbōles*, an offspring. *Soboles* is soft for *suboles*. Fr. *sub* and *oleo*, to grow. *Sub* is, from under, up. That which grows up. We speak of children grown up. Tibullus: "At tibi *SUCCESSAT* proles, quæ facta parentis *Augeat*." Vossius: "*Suboles* propriè vocantur stolones seu pulli arborum stipitibus accrescentes."

Sōbrīni, *Consōbrīni*: See Appendix.

Sōbrius, sober. Fr. *seorsim* and *bria*. Apart from wine vessels. ¶ Or for *sobibrius*. See *Ebrius*. ¶ Al. from σώφρων.

Soccus, a sock, kind of low-heeled shoe. Fr. *σύγχος*, a Phrygian shoe. Todd: "*Sock*, Lat. *soccus*, Sax. *socc*, Teut. *socke*, Icel. *sockr*. A word common to most languages, very ancient, and of Phrygian origin." Vossius: "From Hebr. *SĀK*, *textit*, *operuit*."

Sōcērus, *Sōcer*, a husband's father, &c. *Socer* is for *secer* fr. ἐκυρός. We have *vOmo* for *vEomo*, *nOvus* for *nEvus*, *vOveo* for *vEveo*.

Socius, a partner, fellow. Haigh: "Fr. ζύγιος, yoked, united." Hence for softness *sugi*, then *sogius*, (as *sOboles* for *sUboles*,) and *socius*, as *misCeo* from μισΓέω. ¶ Or from οἰκείος, (ὀκείος,): S added, as in *Sagitta*, &c. We have *Familiaris* from *Familia*. ¶ Al. from ἑπομαι, to follow, pf. ἔπα, Æol. ὄπα, whence *socius*, as Ἐξ, Sex.

Sōcors, heartless, lazy; dull, heavy, senseless, stupid. *Socordis* is from *seorsim* and *cordis*. Without heart or soul.

Sōdālis, a comrade, companion. Fr. *sodus* fr. ὁδός, a way. One who is the companion of another's way. *Alis*, as Æqualis, Lethalis.

Sōdes, I pray you, I beseech you, as Dic *sodes*. For *si audes*, if you can prevail on yourself.

Sol, *sōlis*, the sun. Wachter: "Hell, (Germ.) light, is allied to the most ancient tongues. Hebr. *halal* is Splenduit; *helel* is Lucifer. "Ἡλιος is the sun, ἔλη is the splendor and heat of the sun. [Σέλας is splendor.] Goth. *uīl* is the sun; and Welsh and Armoric *haul*, Pers. *el*. Hence too Lat. *sol*, the aspirate being changed to S." Rather, *sol* is from ὁ ἄλιος, (Doric of ὁ ἥλιος,) the sun: contr. ᾠλιος. So *Solus* is perhaps for *Solius*. ¶ Jones: "Σόλος, a round plate or quoit. Hence *sol*, the sun, a plate of fire." Σόλος is a quoit or discus; and we speak of the sun's disk.

Sōlānus, the east wind. Fr. *sol*, *solis*, as ἀπηλιώτης from ἥλιος.

Sōlārium, a sundial. Fr. *solaris* fr. *sol*.

Sōlātus, sun-struck. Fr. *sol*, *solis*. Also, desolate. Fr. *solus*.

Solduri among the Gauls were retainers devoted to the service of some great men. Cæsar: "Cum sexcentis devotis quos illi *soldurios* appellant." Wachter: "These *solduri* were in truth *holduri* from the German *hold*, devotum." As we say Held i. e. bound from Hold.

Soldum, the whole. For *solidum*.

Sōlea, a kind of slipper covering only (*solum*) the sole of the foot and laced on. Also a sole, a fish plain like the *solea*. In German *Plateis*, which Wachter explains "piscis latus et planus."

Sōlennis, *Sollennis*, performed at certain times with certain rites. Fr. *sollus* fr. ὅλος, whole, entire, and *annus*. That which is done every year, no year being omitted, as opposed to biennial, triennial, &c.

Sōleo: See Appendix.

Sōlers, *Sollers*, ingenious, dexterous, shrewd, quick. For *soll-ars* fr. *sollus* (See *Solennis*) and *ars*. "Qui omnem integramque artem novit." V. Or, qui artem INTEGRE novit.

Sōlidus, massive, solid. Fr. *sōlus*, (as *Vivus*, *Vividus*,) fr. ὅλος, whole, entire.

Solistimum tripudium, an omen taken from the feeding of chickens when they ate the corn so greedily that some of it fell

from their mouths and struck (*solum*) the ground. ¶ Al. from *sōlus* fr. ὅλος, whole.

Solitaurilia (festa), a sacrifice of victims. “Quòd iis *solæ* i. e. solidæ, non castratæ, præberentur hostiæ, inter quas principem locum obtinet *taurus*.” V. ¶ Others write *su-ove-aurilia*, as made (per *suem*, *ovem*, et *taurum*) by a sow, a sheep, and a bull.

Sōlitūdo, a lonely place. Fr. *sōlus*. So *Multitudo*.

Sōlium, a regal seat. Fr. *sōlus*, fr. ὅλος, as made of one entire or solid piece of wood. See *Solemnis* and *Solidus*. ¶ Al. for *sodium* (as ὀδυσσεύς, uLyses,) fr. ὄδιον formed from ὄδα pf. mid. of ἕζω, to seat.

Sollicito, *Sōlicito*, I displace, disturb, harass. “That is, à *solo cito*, I move from the ground. So that the first syllable will be long from the concourse of short vowels. [As in Ἀθάνατος, Italia.] Or fr. *sollum cito*, I move [or disturb] another entirely or completely. See *Solemnis*. Or for *sullicito*, [as sOboles for sUboles,] *sublucito* fr. *sub* and *lacio*.” Thus *Vossius*, who adds: “Sanè *sollicitare* dicuntur qui *alliciunt* spe aliquâ aut metu.” *Sollicitus* may be the prior word; from *sollum* or *solum*, entirely, and *citus*, moved. And hence *solicito*.

Sollus: See *Solemnis*.

Sōlæcismus, a solecism. Σολοικισμός.

Sōlor, I comfort, solace. Fr. *solus* or *sollus* fr. ὅλος, (See *So-*

lennis) whole. I make whole, I refresh.¹

Sōlox, applied to a sheep with its wool whole and entire, as it is by nature, unshorn and uncombed, and so thick and coarse. It is applied also to coarse wool. Fr. *sōlus*, fr. ὅλος, whole.

Solstitium, the solstice. Fr. *sol*, *solis*; and *sto*, *statum*. The standing still of the sun.

Sōlum, the ground. For *holum* (as ἕξ, Sex) fr. ὅλος, whence is *Solidus*. That which is entire, solid, firm. By a metaphorical transition *solum* was applied to that on which anything rests as a foundation. *Servius*: “*Solum* navis est mare; et *solum* avium est aër.” Hence it was applied to the sole of the foot. ¶ Al. from the north. “Germ. *saul*, *seul*, Welsh *sail*, Anglo-Sax. *syl*.” W.

Solvo, I loose. For *soluo*, (as *Voluo*, *Volvo*,) whence *solutum*. So as in *Socors* for *Seorsim*, and *luo*, λύω, I loose.

Sōlus, alone. For *so-alus* from *seorsim* ab *aliis*; or from *seorsim* and *alis*, which was anciently used for *alius*; or at once for *so-alius*, whence the genitive *Solius*. *So—*, as in *So-cors*, *Solvo* (i. e. *Soluo*), *Sobrius*. ¶ Al. from ὅλος, whole. “For, as long as anything is whole, so long it is (*solum unumque*) alone and one;

¹ Al. from *solus*. As properly applied to comforting persons (*solos*) bereft and forlorn.

by division it becomes many.”
V.

Somnium, a dream. Fr. *somnus*. As taking place during sleep. Gr. ἐνόπιον.

Somnus, sleep. Fr. ὕπνος; whence *sypnus*, *sopnus*, (as νῦκ-τὸς, nOctis,) for softness *somnus*, as suPremus, suPmus, suMinus.

Sonivius, making a sound. Fr. *sonus*. *Vius*, as Bia in Manubia.

Sōno, I sound. *Sonum* facio.

Sons, *sontis*, hurtful, noxious; guilty. Fr. σίντης, hurtful. We have promOntorium from promIntorium.

Sonticus morbus, a noxious or noisome disease. Fr. *sons*, *sontis*. *Sontica* causa is a sufficient excuse for absence from the courts of justice, &c., when a person was afflicted with the *sonticus* morbus.

Sōnus, a sound. For *tonus*, fr. τόνος. In Greek σὺ and τὺ, πλήσσω and πλήττω, σήμερον and τήμερον, σήτες and τήτες are interchanged. ¶ Or for *thonus*, (as Dor. ὄρσος for ὄρθος,) fr. τέθονα pf. mid. of θείνω, to strike. ¶ Al. from στόνος, a lamentation. T dropt for softness.

Sōphia, wisdom. Σοφία.

Sōphisma, a sophism. Σόφισμα.

Sōphista, a sophist. Σοφιστής.

Sōphos, *Sōphus*, wise. Σοφός.

Sōpio, I lull to rest. Fr. *sopor*. Or allied to it.

Sōpor, a deep sleep. For *supor*, (as μῦλη, mOla,) fr. ὕπαρ, a dream.

Sōrācum, a basket or chest.

Σώρακος.

Sorbeo, I sup up. Fr. ῥοφέω, transp. ὀρφέω, whence *sorpheo*, then *sorbeo*, as ἀμῶ, amBo.

Sorbus: See Appendix.

Sordes, filth. Fr. σύρδην (as νῦκτὸς, nOctis,) fr. σύρω, to sweep or brush into a heap. Sweepings. ¶ Al. from σάρδην, fr. σαίρω, to sweep. ¶ Al. from σαρώ, to sweep. ¶ Al. from ἄρδα, filth. ¶ “Fr. σωρός, a heap. That is, the filth of a house collected into a heap.”

V. So Cœnum is explained by Forcellini “variarum sordium collectio.”

Sōrex, a fieldmouse. For *surex*, from ὕραξ.

Sōrītes, an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. Σωρείτης.

Sōror, a sister. Wachter: “Græcis εἶρω est necto, copulo: unde recentioribus ἔρος, connexus sive propinquus.” In a feminine sense, ἔρος would mean “connexa sive propinqua,” and would apply well to a sister. From ἔρος might be *soros*, as Socer or Socerus is from Ἐκυρός. Then *soror*, as we have arboS and arboR. ¶ Or from ὄρα, pf. mid. of εἶρω, to connect. Hence ὄρος, as Σπορός from Σπείρω. ¶ Al. for *seror* fr. *sero*. As before, connected as a sister to a brother. “Quidam à sero, quodd eodem mecum semine SATA ac genita sit.” F.¹

Sororiculāta: See Appendix.

¹ “From Hebr. SARH, caro, aut secundum carnem propinqua.” V.

Sors, sortis, a lot, die, or anything used to determine chances. Fr. ὄρος; whence *hors*, (as *Móros*, *Mors*,) then *sors*, as Ἐξ, *Sex*. Ainsworth here explains ὄρος “FINIS qui res dubias definiat.” From ὄρος is ὀρίζω, to determine, settle.

Sos, the same as *eos*. See *Sas*.

Sospes, safe and sound. *Vossius*: “Fr. σῶς, safe and sound. But whence is *pes*? Is it fr. πούς, (*Æol.* πῆς), *pes*, the foot? *Sospes*, one who can go whither he pleases.” *Salvis pedibus præditus*. Rather, *PES* is a termination here as in *cæsPES*. *Cæsipes*, *Cæspes*: *Sosipes*, *Sospes*.

Sōtadēum carmen, a poem composed after the model of those of *Sotades*, an obscene poet.

Sōter, a preserver. Σωτήρ.

Spādix, a palm branch with the fruit on it. Also, of a bright bay color. Σπάδιξ.

Spādo, a eunuch. Σπάδων.

Spargo, I scatter. Fr. σπαργῶ (*σπαργῶ*) fut. 2. of σπαράσσω, I tear in pieces, same as *Discerpo*, which is used in the sense of *spargo*. *Virgil*: “*Multa patri portanda dabat mandata, sed auræ Omnia DISCERPUNT.*” ¶ Or from ἔσπαρκα pf. of σπείρω, I scatter. See *Mergo*.

Spargo, spray. From the verb.

Sparta. The expression “*Spartam sortitus es, hanc orna,*” is from the Greek, Σπάρταν ἔλαχες, ταύταν κόσμει.

Sparteōli, a name of contempt given to the soldiers appointed

by Augustus to watch the city by night for fear of fire. “Either from their using shoes made of *spartum*, or from the ropes of *spartum* which were much used in quenching fires.” F.

Spartī, a race of armed men said to have sprung up from the dragon’s teeth sown by Cadmus. Σπαρτοί.

Spartum, a kind of Spanish broom. Σπάργτον.

Spārus, *Spāra*, a missile weapon. Fr. σπαίρω, σπαρῶ, to quiver, vibrate. *Wachter* mentions Germ. *sper*. ¶ *Al.* from πείρω, ἔπαρον, to pierce; Σ being prefixed.¹

Spasma, a spasm. Σπάσμα.

Spasticus, afflicted with spasm. Σπαστικός.

Spātha, a ladle, scummer; broadsword; branch of a palm-tree, &c. Σπάθη.

Spāthālium, *Spatalium*, a bracelet. Fr. σπατάλη, luxury. An instrument of luxury.

Spāthālium, a branch of palm-tree, with the dates hanging on it. Σπαθάλιον.

Spātiōr, I rove, range. That is, I traverse a *spatium* with my feet.

Spātiūm, a raceground; a place to walk in; any place of extent; space, room; size, &c. For *spadium* fr. σπάδιον *Æol.* form of στάδιον, a raceground.²

Spēcīālis, particular, peculiar. Fr. *species*, a sort, species.

¹ Varro: “It is called from its likeness to the fish called *sparus*, Gr. σπάρος.”

² Haigh: “Fr. σπιδόν, wide, thick.”

Spēcies, an external form seen by the eye; form, figure, shape, appearance; vision, image, likeness; pretty form, beauty. And, because objects seen by the eye are not generals but individuals; therefore it is said of any thing individual, and means, a sort, species. It is applied also to articles or pieces of plate or of workmanship; to any sorts of spices, drugs, &c. It is also an idea as seen by the mind. Fr. *specio*.

Spēcillum, a surgical instrument for looking into or searching wounds and ulcers. Fr. *specio*.

Spēcimen, an instance, specimen, pattern. Fr. *specio*, as Regimen. As in buying wares (*specimus*) we look at particular articles in order to estimate the whole.

Spēcio, I see, view. For *scepio* fr. *σκέπω* (whence *σκέπτομαι*), I view. So the French *Etincelle*, i. e. *Estincelle*, *Stincelle*, is for *Scintelle* from *Scintilla*.

Spēciosus, beautiful to the sight, sightly; showy. Fr. *species*. Somewhat as *Formosus* from *Forma*.

Specto, I view frequently or much. Fr. *specio*, *spectrum*.

Spectrum, the form or image of a thing represented to the mind, an idea, phantom. Fr. *specio*, *spectrum*.

Spēcūla, a small hope. Fr. *spes*, as *Res*, *Recula*.

Spēcūla, a high place for viewing things from. Fr. *specio*.

Spēcūlaris lapsis, a kind of

transparent stone used for glass. Fr. *speculor*, as being seen through. Or fr. *speculum*.

Spēcūlum, a lookingglass. Fr. *specio*.

Spēcus, a den. Soft for *speüs* fr. *σπέος*. So Decet for Deet. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *σκέπη*, a covering, protection; transp. *σπέκη*."

Spēlaum, a den. *Σπήλαιον*.

Spelta, a kind of corn. Anglo-Sax. and Germ. *spelt*. "Martini derivat a *spalten*, findere, ob geminos utriculos. Geminos negat esse Frischius, et a divisione utriculorum nomen arcessit. Mihi videtur granum fissum denotare." W.

Spēlunca, a den. For *spelunga* fr. *σπήλυξ*, *σπήλυγος*.

Sperma, ātis, seed. *Σπέρμα*.

Sperno, I despise. For *pterno* (as *Πτύω*, *SPuo*), fr. *πτέγνα*, the heel. That is, I tread on, insult. ¶ Al. from *σφύρα*, the ankle and the heel. ¶ "From *σπερῶ* fut. of *σπείρω*, I scatter; as fr. *πείρω* or *περάω* is *περνῶ*. So that is properly said *sperni*, which is scattered in the way, as *Temno* is derived from cutting off. Or for *separino* fr. *separo*, as from *Nato* is *Natino*, whence *Natinatio*. Ennius uses *sperno* in this sense: 'Jus atque æquum se a malis *spernit* procul.' Or for *separno* fr. *separ*." V. No in *separno*, as in *Orno*. *Sparno* into *sperno*, as *grAssus* into *grEssus*, &c.

Spēro: See Appendix.

Spes, hope. Short for the ancient *speres*, which is allied to *spero*.

Sphæra, a sphere, ball. Σφαῖρα.

Sphæromächia, a tennis-match. Σφαιρομαχία.

Sphinx, the Sphinx. Σφίγξ.

Sphragitis, a mark, impression. Σφραγίτις.

Spīca: See Appendix.

Spīcio, I view. Short for *specio*. ¶ Pezronius refers it to Celt. *spi*, an eye; whence our *spy*.

Spīcūlum, the point of a dart. Fr. *spica*.

Spīna, a thorn. Fr. *spica*, whence *spicinus*, *spicina*, *spina*.

¶ Al. for *spiculina* from *spiculum*, which is from *spica*. ¶

Haigh: "Fr. στίνα, Æol. σπίνα." Whence is στίνα? Fr. στίζω, to prick, fut. 2. στιγῶ, whence

στιγινός, contracted στίνος?"

Spīnter, a bracelet. Soft for *sphincter*, σφιγκτήρ, a clasp.

Spīnthria: "Repertor monstrosæ libidinis novique concubitūs. A σπινθήρ, scintilla. A monstrosarum libidinum ardore." F.

Spīnturnix, a monstrous bird.

Dacier: "Avis incendiaria, σπινθαρίς, a scintillâ, quæ Græcè σπινθήρ. Plinius: 'INCENDIARIAM avem alii *spinturnicem* vocant.' Dicta quòd de busto sudem tectis inferret, atque ita INCENDIUM faceret." Compare Coturnix.

Spīnus, a sloe-tree or black thorn. Fr. *spina*.

Spionia, ———

Spīra, a curve, wreath, fold. Σπείρα.

Spīro, I breathe. Fr. σπαίρω, I pant, breathe hard. ¶ Tooke: "From the Anglo-Sax. *spirian*."

Spissus, thick. Scheide says, "From the same root as πίσσα, pitch." That is, from πίσω, πέπισσαι, to make thick. Or at once from πίσσα: that is, as thick as pitch. S added as in Scalpo, Sculpo, and in Gr. σκιδνημι, σφάζω, σμικρός, &c. ¶ Al. for *sepissus*, fr. *sepis*, a hedge.

Spīthāma, a span. Σπιθαμή.

Splen, the spleen. Σπλήν.

Splendo, I shine. For *splendo* (as Frango, &c.) fr. σπληδέω, I burn. Σπληδός was a lighted cinder, or hot ember.

Splēnium, a patch, plaister. Σπλήνιον.

Spōdium, dross. Σπόδιον.

Spōliārium, a place where persons going to bathe (*spoliabant*) stripped themselves of their clothes; and where gladiators, who had died in the arena, were brought and (*spoliabantur*) stripped.

Spōlium, the skin stripped off a beast, a prey, spoil. Fr. σκυλλος, a spoil: whence σκυλλίζω, to spoil, fut. σκυλλίσω, σκυλλιώ, Æol. σπυλιῶ, (as λύκος, Æol. λύπος, whence lupus,) whence *spolio*, as folium is for fulium. ¶ Al. from σπολή, Æol. for στολή, a garment. ¶ Tooke refers it to Sax. *spillan*, to deprive.

Sponda, a bedstead. From the North. The Germ. is *beddsponde* and *sponde*; and

¹ Al. from σπίζω, to stretch out. "Quia in acumen extenditur." V.

spond is a board or beam; and *spünden*, to plank together. ¶ Vossius says: "Properly a bed-room fr. *σπονδή*, a treaty, or *spondeo* whence *sponsa*, a spouse." Hall: "The *sponda* was a couch for married persons. Fr. *spondeo*, to assure or engage."

Spondeus, a spondee. *Σπονδαῖος*.

Spondaulæ, men who sang in sacrifices. *Σπονδαῦλαι*.

Spondeo, I pledge my word, promise, engage. Fr. *σπονδή*, a treaty, engagement.

Spondēum, a chalice used in making libations. *Σπονδείον*.

Spondylus, a joint of the spine; &c. *Σπόνδυλος*.

Spongia, a sponge. *Σπογγιά*.

Sponsa, a spouse. Fr. *spondeo*, *spondsum*, *sponsum*. One engaged or betrothed.

Spontis, *Sponte*, of one's own free will. *Spontis* is soft for *spondis* (as *sporTa* for *sporDa*;) from *σπονδῆς*, as *Dicis* from *Δίκης*. And *sponte* is from *σπονδῆ*. *Σπονδῆς* and *σπονδῆ* being considered as meaning by engagement, agreement. Thus "*sponte meâ*" means "*pacto meo, i. e. me promittente et obligante me ipsum pactis, te non cogente me et obligante me minis.*" ¶ Or *spontis* and *sponte* are from *spondeo*, *sponditum*, *spontum*.

Sporta, a basket. Soft for *sporda* (as *stulTus* for *stulDus*;) fr. *σπυρίς*, acc. *σπυρίδα*, *σπυρδα*, whence *sporda*, as from *ντκτός* is *nOctis*.

Sprētus, participle of *sperno*,

spernitum, *sprenitum*, *spreitum*, *spretum*.

Spuma, foam. Fr. *spuo*, whence *spuima*, *spuma*. Compare *Gluma*, *Gemma*.

Spuo, I spit. Hesychius has *Ψύττει· πτύει*. Supposing that a word *ψύω* produced *ψύτω*, by transposition we have *σπύω*, *spuo*. ¶ Al. from *πτύω*, transp. *τπύω*, whence *σπύω*, *Σ* and *T* being commuted in *Σϑ*, *Tϑ*; *Σῆτες*, *Tῆτες*: and *Sonus* being perhaps put for *Tonus*. Rather, from *ἐσπύω*, I spit into or upon: whence *σπύω*, for softness *σπύω*. ¶ Al. from the North. Anglo-Sax. *speowian*, Goth. *speiwan*, Germ. *spewen*, Eng. *spew*.

Spurcus, foul, nasty. Fr. *σκῶρ*, dung; whence a word *σκωρικὸς*, Æol. *σπωρικὸς*, as from *σΚύλος*, Æol. *σΠύλος*, is *sPolium*. Hence *sporcus*, *spurcus*. ¶ Al. from *πόρκος*, a hog: *Σ* being prefixed. That is, hog-gish.

Spūrius: See Appendix.

Spūtum, spit. Fr. *spuo*, *spuitum*, *sputum*.

Squāleo, *Squalleo*, I am foul or dirty from neglect, am rough or horrid. Hill: "*Squalor* comes from *squama*, and supposes different masses, resembling the scales of fishes, creating the dirt, and defiling the body. Gellius says: *In corporibus incultis squamosisque ALTA CONGERIE sordium, squalor appellatur.*" From *squama* then is *squamilus*, *squamulus*, *squallus*, then *squalleo* and *squalor*. ¶ Al. from *ἀσχάλλω*, *σχάλλω*, to

mourn. Cicero : “ Erat in luctu Senatus, *squalebat* civitas.” ¶ Al. from σκέλλω, to dry up. Lucan : “ Oraque projectâ *squalent* ARENTIA linguâ.” Silius : “ *Squalebat* tellus vitiato FERVIDA dorso.” Dacier says : “ A σκελλός, aridus, squalidus.” ¶ Haigh : “ Fr. σκάλλω, to rake, harrow.”

Squālus, a skate or ray. Fr. *squalor* or rather *squales*. From the roughness of its skin. Pliny thus mentions the Squatina, which is the same as the *squalus* : “ ASPERA cute ut squatina, quâ ligna et eborâ poliuntur.”

Squāma, a scale. Fr. *scaber*, *scabra*, whence *scabrima*, (as *Victima*, &c.,) whence *squabrima*, *squama*. From *squabrima* we have also *squabma*, whence *squamma*, as it is also written. ¶ Al. from *squaleo*, to be rough : whence *squalima*, *squama*. ¶ Al. from σκάμμα, an excavation.

Squarra, roughness of skin. Fr. *squama*, whence *squamera*, (as *Patera*, *Arcera*,) then *squamra*, *squarra*. ¶ Al. from ἔσχαρᾶ, crust adhering to hollow ulcers.

Squatina : See Appendix.

Squilla, a sea-onion. For *skilla* fr. σκίλλα.

St, hist, hush. From the sound.

Stābilis, firm. For *statibilis* fr. *statum*.

Stābūlum, a stall, stable. Fr. *sto*. A place where cattle stand. Homer has στατός ἵππος. Nepos has “ STANS jumentum.”

Stacta, an oil or gum distilling from trees. Στακτή.

Stādium, a place where they contended in wrestling and in the race. Also, 125 paces. Σταδίων.

Stagma, *stamma*, ātis, a drop. Στάγμα.

Stagno, I stiffen. Fr. στεγνώ. As mAgnus for mEg-nus.

Stagnum, a lake, pool. Fr. στεγνόν, which keeps shut in that which otherwise would flow out. Dacier : “ A στεγνόν, quod minimè rimosum est et fideliter continet, a στέγω, tego.” ¶ Al. from *sto*. Standing water. But how shall we account for the termination? Abiegnus, &c., do not apply.

Stālagmia, ōrum, earrings. Σταλάγμια.

Stāmen, yarn, spun wool. Fr. στάμων, yarn. Or fr. *sto*, like *Flamen* ; as στάμων fr. στάω, στῶ.

Stannum : See Appendix.

Stātārius, steady, fixed. Fr. *sto*, *statum*.

Stātāria Pugna is an engagement in which the combatants do not change their place, but keep STANDING in one place. Gr. σταδαία μάχη.

Stāter, a weight. And a coin. Στατήρ.

Stātēra, a steelyard. Fr. στατήρ, acc. στατήρα, the word by which Cyril explains ζυγός, the beam of a balance. *Statera* and *στατης* may be both from ἔσταται pp. of στάω, to weigh. ¶ Al. from *στατηρή*, firm.

Stāticūlum, a little image

or statue. For *statuiculum* fr. *statua*. ¶ Al. from *sto*, *statum*.

Stäticūlus, a kind of stationary dance, in which the dancers remained on the same spot. Forcellini explains it, "genus saltationis statariæ, ὄρχημα στάσιμον." Fr. *sto*, *statum*.

Stätim, firmly, constantly. Fr. *sto*, *statum*, like *Sensim*. In the manner of one standing firm.

Stätim, immediately. Fr. *statum*. In the place or in the position in which we stand, without leaving the spot or the position in which we stand, on the spot. See *Illico*.

Stätina, the Goddess who presided over children on their first beginning to stand firm. Fr. *statum*.

Stätio, the act of standing; a place of standing, station, post, place, &c. Fr. *statum*.

Stätiva castra, a standing camp, station, quarters. Fr. *statum*.

Stātor Jupiter. Livy represents Romulus as thus addressing Jupiter: "Tu pater Deūm hominumque, deme terrorem Romanis, fædam fugam siste. Hic ego tibi templum *Statori* Jovi voveo." Seneca opposes this derivation: "Et Jovem illum optimum ac maximum rite dices et tonantem et *stato*rem: qui non, ut historici tradiderunt, ex eo quòd post votum susceptum acies Romanorum fugientium *stetit*; sed, quòd *stant* beneficio ejus omnia, *stator* stabilitorque est."

Stātua, a statue. Fr. *statuo*,

to set up. Plautus: "Huic decet *statuam statui* ex auro."

Stātūmina, *um*, props of a vine; ribs of a ship; coating of a floor. Properly, things which (*statuunt*) fix others or keep them firm.

Stātuo, I make to stand up, set up, raise; I make to stand still, stop; I hold fixed in my mind, am steadily resolved, am of firm or decided opinion; resolve, decree, &c. From *sto*, *statum*.

Stātūra, size or bigness of body. Fr. *statum*. Compare *Status*, state or condition.

Stātus, a standing still; a standing up, standing position or posture; posture, attitude, manner, air; posture of affairs, state of affairs; size of body, as shown by a standing posture, &c. Fr. *statum*.

Stātus, fixed, settled, stated, determined. Fr. *sto*, *statum*, or from Gr. *στατός*. That is, made to stand still, fixed. *Status* is also presented, shown: i. e. made to stand before another.

Stēga, the deck of a ship. Στέγη.

Stēla, a pilaster. Στήλη.

Stella, a star. Fr. ἀστήρ, ἀστέρος, whence *asterula*, *astella*, 'stella.

Stellātūra, a fraudulent gain made by tribunes who appropriated to their own use a part of the pay or the provisions allotted to the soldiery. "Fr. στέλλω, to dismiss. Temporary dismissal of the soldiery being the plea they held out for the fraud. [Or fr. στέλλω, to contract, and

so diminish.] Or for *stellionatura* fr. *stellionatus*, crimen *stellionis*." V.

Stellio, a lizard having its back variegated with spots like (*stellæ*) stars. Ovid: "Aptumque colori Nomen habet variis *stellatus* corpore guttis." Gr. ἀστέριας.

Stellio, a knave. For the skin of the *stellio* was thought to be beneficial in curing the Morbus Comitialis; and the animal was fabled to eat it when it had cast it off, lest it should fall into the hands of men and heal that disorder. Pliny: "Operæ pretium est scire quomodo præripiatur, cum exiit membrana hyberna, aliàs devoranti eam, quoniam nullum animal fraudulentius invidere homini tradunt: inde *stellionem* nomen aiunt in maledictum translatum." ¶ Al. from the northern *stelan*, *stela*, to steal, rob.

Stemma, *âtis*, a garland. Στέμμα. Also, a pedigree. For with garlands the Romans used to intertwine the images and names of their forefathers. The Swedish term for pedigree is *staëm*, the German *stamma*.

Stëra, matrix. Ab ὑστέρια, ὄστρα.

Stercus, dung. Fr. στέργανος, dung, in Hesychius; cut down to στέργος, or to στέργαος, στέργως, (See Grus,) whence *stergus*, *stercus*. ¶ Al. for *sternicus*, fr. *sterno*, to strew, to scatter. Forcellini explains *Stercoro* "*stercus per agros SPARGO*." ¶ Al. from στερός, or a word στεργικός, hard, firm.

Sterilis, barren. Fr. στέγος, same as στειγός, barren.

Sternax equus, a horse which (*sternit*) throws or casts its rider. As Vivo, Vivax.

Sternax, one who (*sternit*) strews himself on the ground in fear or supplication.

Sterno, I strew, spread; strew on the ground, lay flat, overthrow, &c. Fr. στορεννώω, cut down to στόρνω, whence *storno*, and *sterno*, as νOster became νEster. Or from στορεννώω might be *sterno* by transposition.

Sternuo, I sneeze. Soft, as some say, for *pternuo*, fr. παρνύω. Rather, from a word εισπαρνύω or ἐσπαρνύω, to sneeze into or upon; whence ὄσπαρνύω, for softness ὄσπαρνύω, whence *sternuo*, as pEssulus and grEssus for pAssulus and grAssus.

Sterquiltinium, a dunghill; a stinking fellow. For *sterculinium* fr. *stercus*, dung.

Sterto,---

Stibadium, a kind of couch. Στιβάδιον.

Stibi, *Stibium*, antimony. Στίβι.

Stica allii, a clove of garlic. Vossius asks: "Num *stica* ex στικτή, ut propriè sic dicatur χιτών κατάστικτος, tunica notis variegata: atque inde generatim de quavis tunicâ cœperit usurpari, et tractum ad tunicas cœpæ?" *Stica* might thus be deduced from στίξ, στιχός. See *Sticha*. But Forcellini remarks that Pontedera defends with justice the old reading *spica*.

Sticha, a kind of grape. Fr.

στιξ, στιχός, a row. From its bearing raisins striped with lines or little veins.

Stigma, ἄτις, a puncture, brand. Στίγμα.

Stigmātias, a slave branded. Στιγματίας.

Stigo, (whence *instigo*) I prick. Fr. στιγῶ fut. 2. or ἔστιγα pf. mid. of στίζω, I prick.

Stilla, a drop. Fr. *stiria*, whence *stiriola*, *stirila*, *stillu*, as *Asterula*, *Astella*. ¶ Or from στίλη, a minute particle, and a drop. Hence *stilula*, *stilla*.

Stillicidium, water falling in drops. For *stillicadium*, fr. *stilla cado*.

Stilus, *Stylus*, a stalk; a sharp pointed pencil made of iron or brass; writing; style of writing. Στύλος.

Stimulus, a goad; instigation. Soft for *stigmulus* fr. ἔστιγμαι pp. of στίζω, to prick.

Stinguo, I erase. For *stiguo* (as *Pago*, *Pango*,) fr. στιγῶ fut. 2. of στίζω, I prick. For *extinguo*. As *Molior*, *Populor*, are used for *Demolior*, *Depopulor*. “Pungendo deleo.” V.

Stīpa, the same as *Stypa*, *Stupa*.

Stīpātōres, the bodyguard of a king. For (*stipant*) they crowd his person.¹

Stīpendium, the pay of soldiers. For *stipendium*. A *stipe pendendā*. For, before brass was stamped, it was weigh-

ed and not counted out. Hence *stipendium* was used for a campaign. And for tribute, for at first tributes were imposed to obtain (*stipendium*) pay for the soldiery.

Stīpes, *Stīypes*, a stake fixed in the ground. Στύπος.

Stīpo, I stuff, cram; throng, encompass. Fr. *stibo* fr. στείβω. Or fr. στύφω.

Stips or *Stipes*: See Appendix.

Stīpūla, the stem, stalk, or blade of corn. Fr. στύπος, a stem.

Stīpūlor, I make a bargain or contract in a set form. Fr. *stipula*. For in their contracts, which were chiefly about land, the ancients used to hold a *stipula* in their hand as a representation of the whole estate.

¶ Al. from *stips*, *stipis*, money. “Quodd *stipem* posceret creditor, debitor sponderet; quod erat *stipulari* et *restipulari*.” Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *stiptulor* (somewhat as *Stimulus* for *Stigmulus*,) fr. *stiptulum*, fr. σπιπτόν, taken actively as that which binds fast.

Stīria, a congealed drop of water, an icicle. Fr. στεῖρος, hard, solid. As *Gloria* from *Γλαυρός*. ¶ Al. for *stilia*, (as *βαλιδός*, *varius*; *σηλία*, *seria*,) fr. στίλη, a minute particle.

Stirps is thus explained by Forcellini: “Radix, et imus truncus arboris quâ hæret radicibus: item totus ipse truncus ex quo rami exeunt.” In each sense *stirps* may be from στίφρος, (στίρφος, στίρφος,) or στίβα-

¹ Al. from their receiving (*stipem*) pay.

ρὸς, (στιβρὸς, στιβρὸς, στιρβς,) firm, solid. ¶ Al. from στε-
ρεόπους, firm-footed.

Stīva, the plough-handle. As from φρῦγω is frīgo, from στυ-
φή, Dor. στυφά, firm, hard,
solid, is *stīpha*, whence *stīva*.

Stlāta (navis), a kind of
broad pirate vessel. Festus :
“ Genus navigii *latum* magis
quàm *altum*, et a *latitudine* ap-
pellatum, eâ consuetudine quâ
Stlocum pro Locum, Stlitem
pro Litein dicebant.”

Stloppus, the sound made by
blowing up one's cheeks and
striking them. From the sound.

Stō, I stand. Fr. στάω, στῶ,
I make to stand.

Stōīci, the Stoics. Στωικοί.

Stōla, a matron's robe. Fr.
στολή, a garment.

Stōlīdus, senseless, dull, sott-
ish. Fr. *stolo*, a useless suckler.
As Gelu, Gelidus. Hence *sto-
līdus* is as useless as a *stolo* ;
good for nothing, insipid, sense-
less, dull, &c. Some read in a
passage of Ausonius, “ Sed jam
non potes, O *stolo*, doceri :” but
the reading is disputed. ¶ Al.
from στύλος, a pillar, as mOla
from μῆλη. As senseless as a
pillar.

Stōlo, a shoot or scion spring-
ing out of the root or side of the
stock of a tree ; a useless sucker.
Vossius : “ Ab Hebr. *STL*,¹
plantare, surculos aut stolones
inserere. Vel a στόλος a στέλλω,
mitto : quia emittitur a radici-

bus aut caudicis lateribus.”
Wachter says of a sprout,
“ Propriè est id quod motu na-
turali a frutice protruditur, et
quasi ejaculatur. Græcis βλασ-
τὸς a βάλλω, jacio.” Donnegan
explains στόλος “ a stalk” in
Aristotle Part. Anim.

Stōmāchor, I am greatly dis-
pleased, out of humor. Pro-
perly, afficior *stomachum*, I am
ill in the stomach, loathe, am
displeased with particular foods.
Hence it is applied to persons
who loathe or are disgusted with
particular persons. Forcellini
says : “ In the manner of the
stomach which loathes food, or
because the *stomach* is the seat
of the bile.”

Stōmāchus, the gullet ; sto-
mach. Στόμαχος.

Stōmātīcē, a medicine for
sores in the mouth. Στοματική.

Stōrea, anything spread on
the ground ; a mat. Fr. στο-
ρέω, to strew.

Strābo, squinteyed. Στρα-
βών.

Strāges, a scattering here and
there of things fallen and broken ;
havoc, carnage. For *stravīges*
fr. *stravi*. See Seges.

Strāgūlum, a cover or cover-
let for a couch. For *stravi-
gulum*. See Strages.

Strāmen, anything spread or
strewed on the ground for rest-
ing on ; straw, litter. For *stra-
vīmen* fr. *stravi*. So Nomen
for Novimen.

Strangūlo, I choke, strangle.

Στραγγαλῶ.

Strangūria, a strangury.
Στραγγουρία.

¹ Ainsworth says : “ From הלש.”
And Turton says : “ From Hebr. הלש,
stīla.”

Strätēgēma, a stratagem. *Στρατήγημα.*

Strätēgus, a general. *Στρατηγός.*

Strātor, one who saddles and bridles a horse for his master to mount. Fr. *stratum*. *Qui sternit equum stratis.*

Strātum, a horsecloth, blanket, packsaddle, &c. As being strewed or spread. See *Stravi*.

Strātūra, the paving of causeways, &c. Fr. *stratum*. *Sternendi opus.*

Strāvi, *strātum*, I have strewed, &c. From a verb *στράω*, *στῶ*, whence *στρατός*, a camp: shortened from a verb *στοράω*, which was allied to *στορέω*.

Strēbūla caro, the flesh about the hips. “Fr. *στρεβλός*, *curvus*: from the curvature of the hips. Varro says: ‘Græcum est ab hujus loci *VERSURA*.’ Whence Turnebus concluded it is fr. *στρέφω*, to turn. But analogy favors the former derivation.” V.

Strēna, a new year’s gift. Fr. *στῆνος*, luxury. From the costliness of these gifts. Adam: “At first presents were but rarely given among the Romans; but afterwards, upon the increase of luxury, they became very frequent and costly.”

Strēnuus, stout, active, ready, valiant. Fr. *στῆνης*, which Hesychius explains (inter alia) by *ἰσχυρός*. So Mutuus, Arduus. ¶ Al. for *sternuus* fr. *sterno*.

Strēpo, I make a harsh sound. Fr. *στρέφω*, to turn. From the notion of a door turning on its

hinges. Fr. *στρέφω* is *στροφεύς*, a hinge.

Stria, ———

Striblīgo, a solecism. Fr. *στρεβλός*, crooked, “a recto deflexus.”

Striblita: See *Scriblita*.

Strictim, closely, tightly, concisely. Fr. *stringo*, *stringtum*, *strinctum*, *strictum*.

Strictūra, a mass of iron in the furnace. Fr. *strictum*. Because (*stringitur*) it is pressed hard or beaten close by the hammer.

Strictūra, a flake or spark which flies from a piece of iron while (*stringitur*) it is pressed hard with the hammer. Persius: “Et *stringere* venas Ferventis massæ crudo de pulvere jussit.”

Striculus: See *Hystriculus*.

Strīdeo, I utter a shrill or grating sound. Fr. *στρίδω* fut. 2. of *στρίξω*.

Striga, a hag. The same as *strix*, *strigis*.

Striga is explained an interval between the ranks of an army, in which the horses (*stringuntur*: Compare *Strigilis*;) are rubbed down, or are suffered (*strigare*) to rest. Hence also a furrow drawn at length in ploughing, and a row or rank of things laid at length. But Wachter refers *striga* to Germ. *streichen*, to draw, to draw out at length; whence Anglo-Sax. *strice*, a line, Germ. *strick*, Engl. *streak*, Belg. *streek*.

Strīgīlis, a currycomb used in baths for rubbing off filth from the body. Fr. *strigo*, *stringo*. ¶ Wachter derives it from Germ. *streichen*, *fricare*.

Strigmentum, filth scraped from the body. Fr. *strigo*, *stringo*.

Strigo, a sorcerer. See the second Strix.

Strigo, as, "is the same," says Forcellini, "as *stringo*, and is said of horses or oxen when they rest between while and (*stringuntur*) are rubbed down to give them time to stale and to recover their strength." That is, from *strigo*, whence Strigilis. Hence *strigo* is to pause or rest generally. ¶ Gr. *στρέυγομαι* is to delay.

Strigōsus, one who hesitates and shifts or shuffles. Fr. *strigo*, to rest or pause.

Strigōsus, lean, lank. Forcellini: "Said of beasts whose bodies famine or toil (*stringit*) pinches and makes thin." That is, from *strigo*, *stringo*. Vossius: "It is said properly of animals which (*strigant*) take breath in ploughing. And, because this is done chiefly through leanness or meagreness, hence *strigosus* is used of oxen badly fed."

Stringo, I draw tight or close, grasp, pinch; grasp, clinch. I unsheath a sword by grasping the hilt firmly. I strip off the bark of boughs by grasping them firmly. I scrape off, graze, brush; I skim along; &c. I wound slightly. Also, I lop off, prune. This sense is perhaps derived from that of passing over a tree superficially or slightly, and cutting off the least important branches. That is, leviter vulnero arborem. *Stringo* is for *strango* from the obsolete *στράγ-*

Etym.

γω, which Donnegan explains, to squeeze; same as *στραγγίζω* and *στραγγεύω*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *strengen*; allied to which is Anglo-Sax. *streng*, Engl. *string*. Wachter notices the connection here between the German, Greek, and Latin.

Strix, *strigis*, a channel, furrow or flute on a column. See the second Striga.

Strix, a screechowl. *Στρίγξ*.

Strix, a hag, witch. "For it was supposed that hags changed themselves into the ill-omened bird, the (*strix*) screechowl." V. "Quia in eas aves figurantur. Quare et Volaticæ dictæ sunt." Dacier. Perhaps too, because they uttered their shrieks in the night-time to terrify and alarm.

Strōma, *ātis*, a mattress. *Στρώμα*.

Strōpha, a strophe. A shift, trick. *Στροφή*.

Strōphium, a girdle, belt; a garland. *Στρόφιον*.

Stropus, *Stroppus*, *Struppus*, a strap. Fr. *στροφός* or *τροπός*. Sax. *stropp*.

Structor, a provider of vic-tuals, caterer. Fr. *struo*, *struxi*, *structum*. One who piles up food.

Strūma, a wen or glandular swelling. "Fr. *struo*, to heap up." Tt. For *struima*: ¶ "From *στρώμα*. Quodd gutturi substrata sit." Ainsw.

Strumea, a species of ranunculus. "Quoniam medetur *strumis*," says Pliny.

Struo, I pile up, heap; raise up, build; build up schemes, plot. Fr. *στρώω*, I strew, and

so I heap up by strewing one thing on another. It is certain that *struo* very nearly agrees with *στρέω* and *Sterno* in some of its senses. Thus *Strues* is like *Strages* used of a carnage, which is defined by Todd HEAPS of slain. *Struxi*, as *Fluo*, *Fluxi*. ¶ Al. from *στρεῶ*, *στρέω*, I make firm or solid.

Struppus: See *Stropus*.

Strūthea māla, quince pears.

Στρουθία μῆλα.

Strūthio, an ostrich. *Στρουθίων*.

Stūdeo, I pursue, attend to, study. Fr. *σπυδέω*, *σπυδῶ* fut. 2. of *σπεύδω*. We have *Pavonis* from *Ταῶνος*.

Stultus, foolish, silly, sottish. Fr. *stolidus*, whence *stoldus*, *stoltus*. Thus *Soldan* (*Paradise Lost*, I, 764,) we call *Sultan*. ¶ Tooke refers *stultus* to Sax. *styltan*, “obstupescere.”

Stūpeo, I am stupid, torpid, motionless. Fr. *στύπος*, a trunk, stock. I am like a stock. Terence: “In me quidvis harum rerum convenit, quæ sunt dicta in stultum; caudex, STIPES, asinus.”

Stuppa, *Stūpa*, tow. *Στύπη*, *στύπη*.

Stūprum: See Appendix.

Sturnus, a stare or starling. “Anglo-Sax. *staer*, *staern*, Germ. *stär*. Is it from *sturnus*? Be it so, since Martini thinks so. But whence is *sturnus*? Perhaps from *torno*: as turning or whirling round with its companions. Pliny says of starlings ‘quodam pilæ orbe circumagi.’” W. ¶ Or possibly, from

ψάρ, *ψαρός*, whence *ψαρινός*, *παρινός*, transp. *σαρινός*, whence *σταρινός*, (as sΓudeo from *σΠυδέω*,) *starnus*, and *sturnus*, as mUlceo from *μΑλακῶ*, cUlcita from cAlco. Vossius: “*Σάρκας* was in Æolic *σύρκας*.”

Stylōbāta, the pedestal of a pillar. *Στυλοβάτης*.

Stylus: See *Stilus*.

Stypticus, astringent. *Στυπτικός*.

Styrax, the tree storax. *Στύραξ*.

Styx, *Stygis*, the river Styx. *Στύξ*.

Suadeo, I advise. Fr. *αυδάω*, I speak, speak to. S added, as in *Signum*, &c. And A and T transposed. Or from a word *εἰσαυδάω* or *ἔσαυδάω*, *᾿σαυδάω*, *᾿σαυδάω*. ¶ Al. from *suavis*: i. e. *suavi* more aut *suavi* alloquio inducere tento. But how *suadeo* from *suavis*?

Suāsum and *Insuāsum* are applied to that which has thoroughly imbibed some color and has been saturated. *Salmasius*: “Quæ ἐπιτεταμένως colorata sunt et saturata, Græci πεπεισμένα dicunt; Latina *suasa*. Epigramma: *Σχοῖνος βάμματι πειθόμενος*. (Yielding to.) *Strabo*: *Πεπεισμένως ἐπικεκαῦσθαι τὴν χροάν*.” The expression then is taken from the Greek. *Festus* explains it “quodd quasi *persuadetur* in alium colorem ex albo transire.”

Suāvis, ———

Suāvillum, a kind of cheese-cake. Fr. *suavis*. From its sweetness.

Suāvium, a kiss. Fr. *suavis*. From its sweetness.

Sub, under, &c. Fr. ὑπὸ, ὑπ', whence *hub*, as *Ab* from ἄπὸ; then *sub*, as *Sex* from ἕξ.

Sub in composition is used, like ὑπὸ, for privately; privily; from under; close to, just by; in the place of; somewhat, in some little degree, &c.

Subdo, I place under. See *Abdo*.

Süber, the cork-tree. Vossius: "For *suiber* from *suo*, as *Facio*, *Faber*; *Tumeo*, *Tuber*. Pliny says that it was used in the winter shoes of females. They used it not only in winter time for purposes of health, but in summer time to make themselves appear taller. Alexis the Comedian says: 'Is any girl little? Cork is sewed in her shoes.' Or *suber* is from σῦφαρ, which is used of the outer skin, as of the cast off skin of a serpent, &c. Thus the tree is called *suber*, like φελλός, which properly means the bark of the tree, but is used for the tree, because it has entirely the nature of bark. Whence Pliny says: 'Non infacetè Græci corticis arborem appellant.' Scaliger derives it from *subeo*: because it cannot sink, but (*subit*) mounts up in water." According to the last derivation *sub* should be short.

Subgrunda, the eaves of a house which protect the walls from the rain. For *subgerunda*, *subgerenda*. From its being added or annexed. "*Suggestus terræ*" is a mound of earth.

Sübices nubes humidæ deûm, the clouds. Fr. *subjicio*, as

Obices from *Objicio*. As being cast under the Gods. Festus explains it *Subjectæ*. ¶ Al. from *subeo*, to ascend.

Subicûlum, that which is cast under. For *subjiculum*.

Subïdus: See Appendix.

Sübinde, close after that, consequently on, thereupon, upon that, afterwards; upon occasion, consequently on particular emergencies, from time to time, now and then. *Sub* is close to, just by. Compare *Deinde*.

Sübïtus, sudden. Fr. *subeo*, *subitum*. That which comes privily and unexpectedly. See the second *Sub*.

Subjunctivus modus, the subjunctive mood. So called, because it is necessary (*subjungere*) to subjoin something to it, to complete the sentence. Thus of the sentence "Cùm clamem, quare me tacere dicis?" the words "Cùm clamem" are of no meaning, if the latter part is not *SUBJOINED*.

Sublätus, lifted up. Borne (*sub*) from under.

Sublestus, thin, slender, weak, infirm. Dacier: "Scaliger admirably supposes it put for *sublespus*, (as *STudium* for *SPûdium*,) fr. ὑπόλισπος, rubbed."

Sublica, a stake or pile of wood driven into the ground for building on. Fr. ὑποδέχω or ὑποδέχομαι, to receive. Whence a word ὑποδοχή, *subdõca*, (See *Sublestus*,) then *subdica*, as *terminus* from τέρμινος; then *sublica*, as *uLysses* from ὀδυσεύς, a *Lacris* from ἄδακρυς. Forcellini explains it, "Trabs errec-

ta ad **SUSTINENDUM**." Somewhat as *δοκός*, a beam, is fr. *δέκω* same as *δέχομαι*. ¶ Dacier: "Placet quod monet Scaliger, *publicam* dictam ut *obliquam*, et intelligi *Trabem*. Vetus auctor: 'Omnem summitatem metiendi observationes sunt duæ: *enormis* et *liquis*. *Enormis*, quæ in omnem actum rectis angulis continetur: *liquis*, quæ minuendi laboris causâ, et salvâ rectorum ratione angulorum, secundùm ipsam extremitatem subtenditur.'" But would not thus the I be long? ¶ Al. for *subliga* from *subligo*, to bind together and keep (*sub*) up.

Subl̄mis, high, exalted. Fr. *limus*. *Sub* is from under, up. Horace: "UDAM Spernit humum fugiente pennâ." Where UDAM is explained by the Delphin Editor "cœnosam et lutosam." ¶ Al. from *sublimen*, an upper threshold.

Submissus, low, lowly. Fr. *mitto*. Placed under. See *Committo*.

Submōveo, I move to a private place, out of sight, remove, &c.

Sūbo, i. q. *καπράω*. Et est à *sus*, *suis*, ut *καπράω* a *κάπρος*. Aut à *subus* dat. pl. ¶ Al. a *σύβαξ*, libidinosus.

Sūbōles: See *Soboles*.

Sūborno, I bribe, suborn. Fr. *orno*. I furnish with secret instructions, equip for underground purposes.

Subr̄igo, I raise up. *Sub* is from under, up. Compare *Eri-go*.

Subr̄ogo, I put in the place

of, substitute; I add to. A senatorial term. For "*rogare legem*" was used of introducing a law. See the second *Sub*.

Subscus, *ūdis*, a form of joining two pieces of wood together, when that, which is inserted, has the form of a wedge reversed; a dovetail. Fr. *subs* (like *Abs* and *Obs*), and *cudo*. The wood being beaten in with a hammer as in forging. Turnebus: "Quòd fit *rudendo* scalpris malleo percussis." *Sub* perhaps means here, close to.

Subsēc̄vus or *Subsīc̄vus* is applied to spare time or leisure hours, considered as (*subsectum*) cut off privately from more important ones. Also to land cut off from the territory which was assigned to the centuries: "Sive," says Vossius, "quia non expleret modum centuriæ, eoque extra *subsecantem* lineam in extremis assignationis finibus relinqueretur; sive quia in medio quidem centuriarum esset, et fortassis explere centuriam posset, assignari tamen nulli posset, idque ob maciem soli et sterilitatem."

Subsīdeo, I sit or lie privately or in ambush. Fr. *sedeo*.

Subsīdium, a body of troops in reserve; help, assistance. Fr. *sedeo*. As sitting still and in a retired situation against a moment of need.

Substantia, the essence or foundation of anything, as standing under and supporting it. So Gr. *ὑπόστασις*. Also, subsistence, goods, &c., as the basis of supporting life.

Substantivum nomen, a noun substantive, a word which (*substat*) stands firm by itself or supports itself, as opposed to an adjective which requires the aid of a substantive.

Substituo, I put under; I put in the place of. Fr. *statuo*, to place, fr. *sto*, *statum*, I make to stand.

Substo, I stand firm, stand my ground. Properly, I stand from under, I stand up.

Subtēmen. Adam: "The threads inserted into the warp; the woof or weft. For *subteximen* or *substamen*." Forcellini unites both derivations: "Filum molle et parūm tortum quod transversum in telā *substamine* textitur." Varro: "*Subtēmen*, quod *subit stamini*." It is written also *subtegmen*, i. e. *subteximen*, *subtexmen*, *subteggmen*, *subteggmen*.

Subter, under. From *sub*. Compare Inter, Præter.

Subtilis, thin, fine, small. Fr. $\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\iota$, minute particles. *Sub*, as in *Subdolos*. ¶ Al. for *subtelis*, fr. *tela*. Scaliger: "It is so called from the finer threads which in a well woven (*tela*) web are almost invisible." Or cut down from *subtextilis*.

Subtus, underneath. Fr. *sub*. Like Intus.

Sübücŭla, an under tunic or garment worn near the skin. For *subducula*, (as Exduo, Exuo,) fr. *subduo*. See Induo.

Subverbus, a slave. Fr. *sub verber*, (as Augur, Augustus,) one who is under the scourge.

Sübŭla, a bodkin, awl. For *suibula* fr. *suo*. An instrument of sewing.

Sübŭlcus, a swineherd. Fr. *sus*, *suis*. See Bubulcus.

Sübŭlo: "Dicitur pædico, quasi *subulâ* perforans." F.

Subŭlo: See Appendix.

Süburra, *Sübŭra*: See Appendix.

Succēdo, I come or go under, into, &c. See Accedo.

Succendo, I light up. See Accendo.

Succenseo, I am angry. Irā sum *succensus*.

Succīdia, bacon or lard. As kept for frequent use and so wont (*succidī*) to be cut as occasion required. See Subsecivus.

Succinum, amber. Pliny: "Arboris *succum* prisci nostri credidere: ob id *succinum* appellantes." ¹

Succurro, I run up to another's assistance. So Subvenio.

Succussātor, a horse which trots and jolts. Fr. *succutio*, *succussum*.

Sücerda, swine's dung. See Muscerda.

Sücŭla, a little sow. For *suicula* fr. *sus*, *suis*. The Latins called the Hyades *Suculæ*; erroneously supposing that the Greek $\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ came from $\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\zeta$, $\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, a sow. Cicero: "Has Græci stellas $\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\varsigma$ vocitare sue-runt a pluendo: $\upsilon\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ enim est pluere. Nostri imperitè *sucu-*

¹ Wachter refers it to Welsh *cynne*, to burn; and translates *succinum* "lapis ustilis."

las, quasi a *suibus* essent, non ab imbribus nominata.¹

Sūcus, *Succus*, juice. For *sugus* or *sugicus*, fr. *sugo*. That which we suck. Or for *suctus*, That which is sucked. ¶ Al. from ὄπος, ὄκος, ὄκκος. ¶ “From Hebr. *sakah*.” Tt. Others refer it to the Celtic.

Sūdārium, a cloth for wiping off (*sudorem*) the sweat, handkerchief, napkin.

Sūdes, a thick stake. Fr. ὕσδος, (transp. σῦδος,) Æolic form of ὄκος, a branch. “*ῥσδος* is used by Sappho. ¶ “From σῦδην, impetuously: for with these stakes they formerly rushed impetuously to battle.” V.²

Sūdo, I sweat. Fr. ὕσδος, moisture. Hence a word ἰδῶω, ἰδῶ, *sudo*. ¶ Al. from *sudor*, which thus is referred to ὕδωρ, water. But *sudo* produces *sudor*, as Amo Amor.

Sūdor, sweat. See *Sudo*.

Sūdus, fair and dry. Fr. *se-udus*, i. e. *seorsum ab udo*,

without wet. ¶ Al. from εὐδία, fine weather.

Sueo, *Suesco*, I am wont. Isaac Vossius: “From εὐέω, εὐώ, Æol. form of εἶω, I put on.” Isaac Voss. Compare *Habit*, a custom, from *Habeo*, to wear. ¶ Al. from *suus*. To be made one’s own by habit, to be made familiar. ¶ Rather, from *soleo* was *solesco*, abbrev. *soesco*, *suesco*. Then *sueo* was from *suesco*, or it was from *soleo*, *soëo*.

Sufes, a Carthaginian chief magistrate. A Punic word.

Suffertus, stuffed. From *suffercio* i. e. *suffarcio*. Compare *Refertus*.

Sufficio, I substitute. Fr. *facio*. I make to be in the place of another. See *Substitutio*.

Sufficio, I afford, or furnish. That is, I MAKE to be UNDER another’s power; or I place under or by him.

Sufficit, it does or suffices. Vossius: “*Facit seu valet sub eâ conditione de quâ actum.*” Or is *sufficit* short for *superficit*?

Suffio, I perfume. For *subfio*. *Fio* (i. e. *fyio*) is fr. φύω, Æol. form of θύω, (whence θύος and Thus,) originally, I perfume.

Sufflāmen, a catch to hold a wheel on steep ground; a drag-chain. Vossius: “Properly said of anything rushing with impetuosity and stopped (*stando*) by blowing in a contrary direction.” Or it is properly said of that which causes us to stop and

¹ *Sucula* is also a winch or windlass, and is thus explained and accounted for by Budæus: “*Sucula* est machina tractorii generis. Constat tereti ligno, duobus aut pluribus vectibus trajecto utrinque, æquâ extantibus longitudine. Hæc dum versatur, funis, qui ductarius dicitur, circa eam obvolvitur. Sic vocata est a SCOPHÆ similitudine. Nempe quòd etiam hæc machina suum PORCULUM haberet. Nam in mediâ circiter *suculâ* batillus aut uncus, qui figebatur, ut teneret funem, qui, dum versabatur, *suculâ* circumplebatur, *porculus* vocabatur.” Wachter explains *sucula* “machina tractoria,” and refers it to Germ. *zug*, instrumentum trahendi.

² Al. from εὐδην fr. εἶω, to burn; or fr. εὐστὸς, burnt; transp. σεντὸς. Virgil has “*FRÆUSTÆ sudes.*”

(*sufflare*) take breath. ¶ Or is *sufflamen* for *subblamen* (as ἀμφω, amBo,) fr. ὑββλημα, (i. e. ὑπόβλημα,) Dor. ὑββλάμα, one thing cast under another? ¶ Or for *suffragimen*, whence *sufframen*, for softness *sufflamen*? From breaking underneath the force of the wheel.

Suffōco, I choke, suffocate. For *suffauco*, (as *Plaudo*, *Explodo*,) fr. *sub* and *fauis*, *fauis*, the windpipe. I put my hand under another's throat and press it close. So our Throttle from Throat.

Suffrāgo, the joint of the hinder leg of a beast. Fr. *sub*, below; and *frago*, *frango*. For the continuation of the leg is there divided and appears there to be broken. "Natura, plicandi et vertendi pedis causā, in medio cruris FRACTURAM fecit, quam Græci a flexu καμπήν, Latini a *frangendo suffragimenem*, Saxones ab incidendo sectionem vel incisum vocant." W.

Suffrāgor: See Appendix.

Suggēro, I afford, furnish. That is, I carry under or close by another. See *Sufficio*, I afford. Also, I put in mind, prompt. That is, I carry or bring under another's observation. Also, I add, annex, heap. That is, I carry or bear one thing close under or close by another.

Suggillo, *Sūgillo*, I make livid by a bruise; I beat, insult, affront. For *succillo* from *sub*, and *χῦλον*, the hollow part under the lower eyelid. The Greeks say ὑπωπιάζω from ὑπὸ and ὤψ. ¶ Scaliger says: "From *sub*;

and *cinnus*, *cilium*, *palpebra*; diminutiv. *cillus*." But Forcellini observes that *cinnus* is not yet supported by the use of a Latin writer. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *ocellus*, whence *subocello*, *subcello*, *subcillo*. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *cilium*. I strike under the eyelid. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *collum*. A blow under the neck. Hence *succollo*, then *succillo*, as *convicia*, *illco*, *inquillinus*, for *convicia*, *illco*, *incolinus*. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *cello*, I strike.

Suggrunda: See *Subgrunda*.

Sūgo, I suck. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *sucan*." Wachter notices "Germ. *saugen*, Anglo-Sax. *sycan*, *sugan*, *succan*, *sucian*. Suec. *suga*, Franc. *sugan*." ¶ Al. from ὕω, to let fall rain; whence a word ὕζω, to make drop moisture, and hence to suck; fut. 2. ὑγῶ, (*sugo*,) whence ὑγρός, moist.

Sui, of himself, &c. Doubtless allied to οἶ or εἶο, S being put for H, as in *Sex* from Ἐξ; but, how exactly it was formed, it is not easy to say. Perhaps,—as for σού, Æol. τοῦ, was said τεοῖο, (Il. Θ, 37, 468,)—so for οἶ was said εἶο, εἶοῖ, contr. οῦῖ, whence *hui*, *sui*. So perhaps from τεοῖο, τεοῖ, contr. τουῖ, is *Tui*.

Sūtle, a hog-sty. Fr. *sus*, *suis*. So *Bovile*.

Sulcus, a furrow. For *solcus* fr. ὄλκος.

Sulphur, *Sulfur*. From ὄλοπυρον, taken in the sense of allfiery; whence ὄλυρον, *solpur*, *solphur*. ¶ Al. from ἄλς, ἄλδος, salt, and πῦρ, πυρός, fire. As

composed partly of fossil salt, and as being fiery. Hence *salpur*, and *solpur*, as perhaps cOrdis for cArdis. ¶ Al. from ἔλπος, (in Hesychius,) oil, Æol. ἔλπορ; for sulphur is bituminous. U for E, as in Ulcus.

Sultis, if you wish. For *si vultis*.

Sum, I am. Fr. ἐμμι, ἐμμ'. S added as in Si or Sei from Eī. And E changed to U, as in Ulcus from Ἐλκος. Or, as Valpy in his Grammar states εὔντι to be an Æolic form of εἶσι, perhaps for εἶμι or ἐμι the Æolians said εὔμι, εὔμ', whence *sum* would more immediately flow. ¶ Some suppose that *esum* was the old form, and refer it to ἔσομαι, ἔσομ', I will be.¹

Sum, him. See Sas.

Sūmen, a sow's belly with the paps on it; a sow's udder cut off and dressed for food. For *sugimen* fr. *sugo*. As being sucked.²

Summa, the sum or aggregate of anything. Fr. *summus*. For that must be the highest number which comprehends the whole. ¶ "*Summe* Germ., *summa*, Lat. Each from the obsolete *samen*, to collect. For what is a sum but a collection of numbers? The Welsh and Armorics also say *som*, *summ*." W.

Summāno, I snatch away or devour greedily. Properly as greedily as (*Summanus*) Pluto. "Omnia rapio ac devoro Plutonis instar." F. But Carey rejects this sense of *summano*, and understands it of gently flowing, from *mano*, as.

Summānus, Pluto or Orcus. For *summimanus*, i. e. *summus Manium*.

Summus, topmost, highest, greatest. For *supimus* superl. of *superus*, as *Inferus*, *Infimus*. Hence *supmus*, and then *summus*, as soPnus became soMnus.

Summus, last, opposed to *Primus*. Cicero: "Ad *summam* senectutem." That is, ad maximam. Virgil: "Venit *summa* dies." The last day, because the day of death to each man is the highest in computation of those he has lived. See *Summa*. So "Æstate *summā*" &c. Hence *summus* is directly opposed to *Primus*. Lucan: "In fluvium primi cecidere, in corpora *summi*."

Sūmo, I take up, take in hand, take; take for granted or for certain, presuppose, assume; I take to myself, arrogate, vaunt. For *subemo* or *subimo*. *Sub* here is from under, i. e. up. *Emo* is, I take. Compare *Adimo*.

Sūmo, I lay out, buy, spend; I waste. That is, I take up and use, I take up money and lay it out. See above.

Sumtuōsus, costly, expensive. Fr. *sumtus*, expense; fr. *sumo*, *sumtum*, to spend.

¹ "The ancients thus declined the present: *esum*, *esis*, *esit*, *esumus*, *esitis*, *esunt*. Whence by contraction *sum*, *es*, *est*, *sumus*, *estis*, *sunt*." V.

² "Nonius Lucillium pro mulieris uberibus usum docet. Sed propriè est ea pars suilli ventris quâ ubera continentur." V.

Sunt, they are. Fr. εἶναι an Æolic form of εἶσι. Hence εἶναι, and *sunt*, as Sei from Ei. ¶ Or from εἶναι for εἶουσι from εἶω, (whence εἶσω, εἶσομαι, &c.) as λέγονται for λέγουσι. From εἶναι, contr. οὐναι, might be *sunt*. ¶ Al. from εἶσονται, ('σονται,') they will be. See Sum. ¶ Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *synt*.

Suo, I sew, stitch. Fr. σῶω, whence κασσῶω for κατασῶω.

Sūpellex, *sūpellectilis*, household furniture or stuff, moveables, chattels, in which plate and raiment are not counted. "As being let, says Labeo, to ambassadors [or simply, as being used by ambassadors] as necessaries (*sub pellibus*) under their tents. But it is as much taken from the soldiery as from ambassadors: for the soldiery wrapped in skins what they took on their march. Turnebus supposes that it first meant what was placed (*super cubiculares vel tricliniaries lectos*) on beds or couches, as coverlets, counterpanes, &c., and that it afterwards assumed a more general sense." V.

Sūper, above, over, upon, &c. Fr. ὑπὲρ, as Sex from Ἐξ.

Sūperbus, proud, haughty; distinguished, illustrious. Fr. *super*. Being or carrying oneself above others. We have perhaps *Acerbus* from *Acer*. But, as from *Cado* is *Cadivus*, so from *supero* or *supereo* might be *superivus*, whence *supervus*,

superbus. ¶ Al. from ὑπερβᾶς, going above others. ¶ Al. from ὑπέρβιος, violent.

Sūpercilium, the ridge of hair (*super cilia*) above the eyelids; eyebrow; pride, gravity as exhibited by the eyebrow.

Sūperficiāria ædes, houses built on another's ground, whose property by civil right they are, as being the master of the ground: See *Superficies*.

Sūperficies, the surface, outside, or top of anything; houses, plantations, &c. as placed on the surface of the ground and raised above it. For *super-facies*, the upper or outward face of anything.

Sūp̄rintendo, I superintend. *Super* aliquid animum *intendo*.

Sūp̄ero, I surpass, exceed, excel. That is, I am (*super*) above others. *Supero* is used also like *Supersum*.

Sūpersēdeo, I omit doing a thing. That is, I sit over it negligently, I loiter and leave it undone. " *Super* aliquā re cunctor et *sedendo* nihil ago." F.

Sūperstes, *st̄ilis*, present. Fr. *sto*, *statum*. One who stops or stays over or over against another.

Sūperstes, surviving. One who stays or remains over the time that another dies. See above.

Sūperst̄itio, false worship, a groundless dread of the Gods. Fr. *supersto*, *superstitum*. "A worship which (*superstat*) exceeds the due bounds, or in which any one exceeds the due bounds." V. So Wachter:

¹ Valpy, Gr. Gr. p. 186.
Etym.

“*Super* aliquid superfluum denotare videtur, quod modum rectum excedit, et quasi *superstat*.” Isaac Vossius understands it otherwise: “He is *superstitiosus* who (*subsistit*) stands still and remains fixed in the same place, fearing where no fear is.”

Sūpersum, I am (*super*) beyond another, I surpass, am superior to; I survive, remain behind. See *Superstes*. *Superest* is said of any thing remaining or left behind, remaining to be done (*super*) over and above what has been already done; and of any thing being over and above, superabounding.

Sūpervācuus, very idle, needless, unprofitable. *Super* is “*satis superque*,” over and above.

Sūpervēnio, I come on another unexpectedly; surprise; &c.

Sūpērus, upper. Fr. *super*.

Sūpīnus, with the face turned upwards, lying on the back; indolent. Why *Amatum*, *Visum*, &c. were called *supina*, *supines*, I must leave to the acuteness of the reader to discover.¹ *Supinus* is from *supus*

or *suppus*, which last *Lucilius* uses. *Inus*, as in *Libertinus*. *Dacier*: “*Suppus* is from Gr. ὑπτιος, whence ὑπιος, ὑπὸς, *supus*, *suppus*.” Or from ὑπτιος was ὑπτος, ὑππος, *suppus*. ¶ *Lennepe* says: “ῥπνος is from the obsolete ῥπιος, Lat. *supinus*.” ¶ *Al.* for *subinus* from *sub*, from under, upward, as in *Suspicio*, &c. Or for *superinus* from *super*. ¶ *Al.* from *supo*, to cast, and so to cast prostrate, to lay flat.

Sūpo: See *Dissipo*.

Suppārum, *Sūpārum*, *Sīpārum*: See *Appendix*.

Suppedito, I furnish, supply. That is, I place (*sub pedibus*) under or by the feet of another. So in the *Acts*, “the possessors of lands sold them and brought the price of the things which were sold, and laid it down at the Apostles’ feet.” ¶ *Al.* from *pedito sub aliquo*. As applying to lackeys, who, while they are on foot themselves, supply their masters, who are on horseback, with what they want. ¶ *Al.* from the notion of furnishing (*peditem*) infantry for a campaign, which was afterwards applied in a general way.

Suppeticæ, aid, succour. *Quæ suppetunt*, which are present to us in distress. *Hill*: “Fr. *suppeto*. The simple verb denotes keenness to get at the object to be relieved: and *sub* suggests

¹ *Lyne* says: “A *Supine* is a noun, so named from its being always UNDER [In Greek ὑπὸ, whence ὑπιος, *supinus*,] government, having no nominative; as a Preposition is so named, because it always precedes or governs in construction.” Or we may thus say that *supines* are so far (*supina*) inactive and quiescent, as they depend on other words for their use. But, if *supines* are substantives, how do we account for an accusative after an active *supine*: “*Vidimus Tiberim*

Ite DEJECTUM MONUMENTA regis.” *Priscian* says that *Supines* are formed from participles passive, which are called *supina*.

the nearness necessary to give the aid required."

Suppētīt is said of things being present or at hand. Horace: "Pauper enim non est, cui rerum *suppetit* usus." Livy: "Quibuscunque vires *suppetebant* ad arma ferenda." Cicero: "Scribentur plura, si vita *suppetet*." Ammianus: "Architectus, cujus nomen non *suppetit*:" An architect, whose name is not present to my memory, does not occur to me. Nepos: "Pecunia deesse cœpit, neque quò manus porrigeret *suppetebat*." Nor did it occur to him, Nor did it suggest itself to him. Vossius: "Because, what is sought for, is often obtained, *suppetit* is put for *Adest*, i. e. quod *petendo* sit impetratum." It is observed by Scaliger that *Peto* comes nearer in sense to *Nanciscor*, than *Volo* does. *Peto*, I aim at, arrive at; *sub*, close to. ¶ Or may *petit* be from *πέτω*, to fall, *πέτεται*, it falls?

Supplanto, I trip up one's heels. That is, I upset (*plantâ suppositâ*) by putting my foot under another's.

Suppleo, I fill up or completely. Fr. *sub*, from under, up; and *pleo*.

Supplex, *icis*, suppliant. Fr. *supplicio*, I entreat. That is, I fold my knees under, bend the knees.

Supplicium, entreaty, prayer. See above.

Supplicium, condign punishment. Scaliger: "Cùm sacrum fieret pro eo, cujus caput de-

votum esset; quo [sacro] *supplicarent* Diis et deprecarentur τὸ νεμεσητὸν, quia interficerent civem; propterea *supplicium* dici cœptum pro pœnâ capitali. Sanè ariete aut vervece solebant amoliri piaculum contractum ex nece alicujus." 1

Suppōno, I put one thing or person in place of another, substitute; counterfeit; bring up another's child for my own. See *Substituto*.

Suppus, *Supus*: See *Suppinus*.

Sūpra, above, over. For *superâ* parte, fr. *superus*. See *Infra*.

Sūprēmus, highest, greatest. Also, last: See *Summus*. For *superrimus*, *supreimus*, superl. of *superus*. As *Exterrimus*, *Extremus*.

Sūra, the calf of the leg. For *sura* cruris. *Sura* is fr. οὐρά. The hinder part of the leg. Κατ' οὐρὰν is, à tergo, at the back, behind. ¶ "From Hebr. *SAR*, flesh. As being a fleshy part." V.

Surculus, a small branch or sprig. For *suriculus* fr. *surus*. ¶ "A *surgo*. Latinis omnia vegetabilia, quæ se sponte suâ tollunt in luminis auras, *surgere* dicuntur." W.

Surdus, deaf. "For *sordus* fr. *sordes*. From the notion of

1 Hill: "From denoting supplication, *supplicium* has been transferred to punishment, probably from the person exposed to it begging for mercy, or bending under its severity."

the ears being filled with dirt. Hence Horace represents an ear which hears well as cleansed from dirt: 'Est mihi PURGATAM crebrò qui personat AUREM.' Or for *seoridus*, i. e. sine ore or aure, whence *oricula*, *oricilla*. Horace has *Auritas quercus*." V. *Se-auridus*, *Seurdus*, *Surdus*.

Surgo, I raise or lift up; I lift myself up, rise. For *sur-rego*, (whence *Surrexi*,) fr. *sub*, from under, up; and *rego*, whence *rectus*. I raise right up. See *Erigo*.

Surio, libidine prurio. A *sueris*, apud antiquos in usu pro *suis* à *sus*. Aut rectà à *suis*, ut *νὸς*, *νὸς*, *νὸς*.

Surp̄ite, for *surr̄ipite*.

Sursum, *Sursus*, upwards, on high. For *subversum*, *subversus*. So *Retroversum*, *Rursum*. *Sub* is here from under, up, as in *Suspicio*, *Surrexi*. ¶ Or *sursum* is for *superiversum* fr. *superus*.

Surus, a stake. Isaac Vossius quotes the gloss of Hesychius: *Σύραρον*, τὸν κλῶνα, a branch. *Surus* then is for *surus*.¹

Sus, a swine. *Σὺς*.

Susque deque, up and down. For *sursumque* (or *sursusque*) *deorsumque*. " *Susque deque fero* or *Susque deque habeo* is nothing but, I care not a jot

whether a thing goes up or down." V.

Suscipio, I take up, take in hand, undertake; bear up, sustain; take up another's words, reply. For *subcipio* fr. *cipio*. *Sub* is from-under, as *Under* in our *Undertake*.

Suscito, I rouse up. For *sub-cito*.

Sūsīnus, made of lilies. For *σοῦσον*, a lily.

Suspensus, in doubt, anxious. Fr. *pendeo*. As hanging or suspended between hope and fear. Livy: "Tot populos inter spem metumque *suspensos*."

Suspicio, I look from under, I look up. For *subspecio*.

Suspīcor, I suspect, mistrust; I suspect, imagine, conjecture. Fr. *sub* and *specio*. The Greeks use *ὑπονοῶ*, *ὑποβλέπομαι*, &c. in the same sense of mistrusting.

Suspīrium, a sigh. For *subspīrium*. A breathing up heavily from the heart.

Sustento, I hold up, support, sustain, maintain; hold up against, resist, check; &c. Fr. *substeneo*, *substentum*.

Sūsum, upwards. Fr. *sursum*, or *subversum*.

Sūsurro, I whisper. From the sound. Or perhaps the Greek *ψίθυρος*, whisper, may have led the way: *psithirus*, *sisirus*. "Hesychius explains *σαυσαρὸν* by *ψιθυρόν*." V.

Sūtēla, guile, craft. Fr. *suo*, *sutum*, to stitch, stitch together. Plautus has *Consutis dolis*. So *Medela*, *Tutela*.

Suus, one's own. Fr. *sui*.

¹ Isaac Vossius adds: "Apud Dionem legas *θέατρον ἐκ σύρων*, ex palis aut trabibus." But here *σύρων* or *συρῶν* is understood by others in the sense of *σισυρῶν*.

Sycāmīnus, a sycamine or sycamore tree. Συκάμινος.

Sycōphanta, a false informer, calumniator; knave, cheat. Συκοφάντης.

Syllāba, a syllable. Συλλαβή.

Syllābus, a compendium. Σύλλαβος.

Syllōgismus, a syllogism. Συλλογισμός.

Sylva, *Silva*, a wood. Fr. ὕλα, whence *syla*, (as ἔξ, Sex,) *sylva*, as arVum fr. ἄρῶ. Or fr. *syla*, whence *syliva*, *sylva*.

¶ Or from ξύλον, wood; whence *xyliva*, (as Cado, Cadiva,) *xylva*, *sylva*, as Siliqua for Xiliqua, and our Sample for 'Xample, and Spend for 'Xpend.

Symbōla, one's share in a reckoning. Συμβολή.

Symbōlum, a ring, ringseal; signet; impression, type. Fr. σύμβολον, a sign, mark.

Symmētria, proportion. Συμμετρία.

Symphōnia, harmony of mingled sounds. Συμφωνία.

Sympinium: See *Simpvium*.

Sympōsium, a drinking together. Συμπόσιον.

Synarēsis, the contraction of two vowels into one. Συναίρεσις.

Synāgōga, a synagogue. Συναγωγή.

Synanchē, a quinsey. Συναγχή.

Synchysis, a confused order of words. Fr. σύγχυσις, a confusion.

Syncōpa, a cutting off in words. Συγκοπή.

Synēdrus, a senator. Σύεδρος.

Syngrāpha, any written obligation or contract between two or more parties. Συγγραφή.

Synōdus, a synod. Σύνοδος.

Synōnūma, synonyms. Συώνυμα.

Syntaxis, syntax. Fr. σύνταξις, an arrangement.

Synthēsis, σύνθεσις, a composition of several ingredients as in medicines; a set or suit of wearing apparel; a supping robe; a set of vessels or plate.

Syrinx, a pipe; a subterraneous passage. Σύριγξ.

Syrma, a loose flowing robe with a long train. Σύρμα.

Syrtis, sands, quicksands. Σύρτις.

Syrus, a broom. Fr. σύρω, to draw. From its drawing the dirt together.

T.

Tabānus, a gadfly. "From *tabeo*, to grow thin. From its taper shape." Tt. "Quodd corpore *tabeat*, gracilis sit." Ainsw.

Tābella, a little plank, tablet, board; writing tablet; a billet or tablet used in giving votes, hence a ballot, vote; also a writing on a tablet, bill, bond, will; any writing, letter. Fr. *tabula*.

Tābellārius, a letter carrier. Fr. *tabella*.

Tābeo, I melt away, waste away, am dissolved, rot. Fr. τακέω Doric of τηκέω (whence τηκεδών,)

same as τήκω. Hence *tapeo*, (as λύκος, lupus; σηκός, sepes,) *tabeo*. ¶ Or fr. *tabes*, and this from τήκω, Dor. τάκω, whence *tacibes*, *tabes*, somewhat as Facio, Faciber, Faber.

Täberna, a stall, shed, hut, shop, tavern, &c. From *tabula*, whence *tabulerna*, like *Caverna*, then *taberna*. As made of planks or boards. ¶ Al. soft for *traberna* fr. *trabs*, *trabis*.

Täbernäcūlum, a tent, pavilion. Fr. *taberna*.

Tābes, a melting, flowing, wasting, dissolution; rotting, corruption, disease; corrupt or corrupting moisture, gore, poison; wasting, consumption. See *Tabeo*.

Tablinum, a place where (*tabulæ*) records or pictures were kept. Also, a walk on the top of a house covered over (*tabulis*) with planks. For *tabulinum*.

Täbūla, a board, plank, table. Fr. τάω, to stretch out, stretch out in length. Forcellini defines *tabula* "lamina arboris in longitudinem et latitudinem secta." Hence *tabula*, as from For, Faris, is *Fabula*. Or from τάω was ταιολή or ταῦλή, extended, whence *taola*, *taBola*, *tabula*. Or from τανῶ fut. of ταινῶ (whence ταινία) was *tanibula*, *tabula*, as *Figo*, *Figibula*, *Fibula*. Thus from τάω, ταελός, τήλος, is τηλία, a board, stand, table, &c. Some refer *tabula* to θάω, to make to sit, to place, whence θαάσσω, θῶκος, a seat, &c. The Germ. *tafel* Wachter

refers to Lat. *tabula*.¹ *Tabula* is also a gaming-table, dice-board; tablet, tablet covered with wax for writing on; tablet for painting, a picture; tablet for accounts; tablet or plank fixed up to advertise sales, &c.; prescription-table; a tablet used in giving votes. Also, what is written on tablets, a law, edict, register, will, bill, bond, deed, vote, &c. *Tabula* was also a square measure of land, from the form of the *tabula*. *Tabulæ* was drapery. "Quia instar *tabularum* aliæ rugæ et plicaturæ in vestibus super alias insident et superpositæ sunt." F.

Täbūlārius, an accountant, registry. Fr. *tabula*.

Täbūlātum, a boarded floor, story in a building; a deck; a layer or row. Fr. *tabula* or *tabulo*.

Tābum, gore, poison. See *Tabes*.

Tāceo, I am silent, still. Fr. στάω, I stand, stand still; pf. ἔστακα, whence στακέω, then τακέω (as Στέγω, Τέγω,) *taceo*. ¶ Or from θακέω, I sit. As from ἤμαι, ἤσαι, is ἤσυχος, quiet. ¶ Al. from ἀκέω, whence ἀκέων, quiet. Hence κατακέω, τακέω. ¶ Al. from Germ. *tagen* and *decken*, Goth. *thahan*, Franc. *thagan*, Icel. *thaka*.

¹ Wachter: "Similius nos a Latinis hanc vocem accepisse, quàm illos a nobis." But Wachter elsewhere seems to refer *tabula* to the Armoric *taul*, a plank. Martini: "A Chaldaico TBLA, conjungens, connectens: quia ad coassationes ejus usus est."

Tăcĭturnus, silent. Fr. *taceo*, *tacitum*.

Tăda, the pitch tree from which torches are made; a torch, brand; nuptial torch; the plank of a ship, as made of the pitch tree. Soft for *dăda* fr. *δαῖς*, *δαιδός*, acc. *δαῖδα*; which is not only a torch, but the torch tree.¹

Tădet, it irks or wearies. Fr. *ἀδέω*, I am satiated; whence *διαδέω*, and *διαδεῖ*, it satiates; transp. *δαιδεῖ*, hence *dădet*, and *tădet* as *Tăda* from *Δαῖδα*. ¶ Or from *καταιδεῖ*, it shames or repents. Hence *catădet*, and *tădet*, as *Laxo* from *Χαλαξῶ*, *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*. The ideas of repenting and being weary of, are not remote. Cicero: "*Tădet* ipsum Pompeium, vehementerque PŒNITET." ¶ Or from *δαίζω*, to distress, cause anguish; fut. 2. *δαῖδῶ*.

Tănia, a woollen fillet or riband; a long bar of white rocks in the sea; a tape-worm. *Tăνία*.

Tagax, thievish. Fr. *tango*, *tago*. That is, apt to touch, light-fingered.

Tago: See *Tango*.

Tălăria, the parts round (*talos*) the ankles. Also, sandals covering the ankles.

Tălassus, *Tălassius*, *Tălassio*, a name pronounced aloud on nuptial occasions. Martial: "Nec tua defuerunt verba, Tu-

lasse, tibi." Livy on the rape of the Sabine women: "Unam longè ante alias specie ac pulchritudine insignem a globo *Talassii* cujusdam raptam ferunt. Multisque sciscitantibus cuinam eam ferrent, identidem ne quis violaret, *Talassio* ferri clamitatum. Inde nuptialem hanc vocem factam." ¶ Al. from *ταλάσιος*, one that spins wool.

Tălea, the branch of a tree sharpened like a stake and planted in the ground, a cutting, set, slip, graff. Also, a branch, stake, pile, &c. "*Taleæ* dicuntur graciliores trabes quibus murorum compages connectitur: quia *talearum* instar sunt rectæ et teretes." V. *Talea* is fr. *θαλλός*, a sprig, branch, sprout, sucker; or fr. *θάλος*, *θάλεος*, the same; or fr. *θαλλία* or *θαλεία*, which seem to mean the same. ¶ Al. from *θαλεία*, flourishing. ¶ "From Germ. *teilen*, Goth. *dailyan*, to divide, to cut." W.²

Tălentum, a talent. *Tάλαντον*.

Tălio, retaliation. Fr. *talis*. Like for like.

Tălis, such. Fr. *τηλίκος*, Dor. *ταλίκος*, whence *ταλίκς*, *ταλιξ*, and *talis*, as *ἀλωπήξ*, *vulpeS*. Or fr. *ταλίκος*, by omitting *κο*, is *ταλις*, *talis*. See *Qualis*.³

Tălitrum: See *Appendix*.

Tălpa, a mole. Fr. *τυφλή*,

² "A *tali* similitudine." Perott.

¹ "Δάδινος, made of pine-wood. Δαδοφορέω, to produce the wood fit for making torches." Dn.

³ Al. from *tam*, for *tamilis*, as *Agilis*: somewhat as *Tantus* is from *Tam*. Then *Qualis* would be from *Quam*. ¶ Al. from Goth. *thalik*, *tholic*, *tolic*.

τυφλά, blind; transp. τυλφά, *tulpha*, *tulpa*, whence *talpa*. We have cAnis from κἄνος, cAlix from κἄλιξ. Virgil: "Aut OCULIS CAPTI fodere cubilia *talpæ*." ¶ "From the Chaldaic TLP, to cleave. As Virgil applies Fodere to them." V.¹

Tālus, the pastern-bone of an animal. The human ankle. "From its likeness," says Forcellini. Also, a game in which four pastern-bones properly marked were thrown like dice. From *taxillus*, as *Vexillum*, *Velum*.

Tam, so, so much. Fr. τῆν, Dor. τάν, whence *tam*, as μουσαN, musaM. Τῆν, for κατὰ τῆν, used like τῆ, which Donnegan explains "in this way or manner." So οὕτως; and so Sic is nothing but Hic. Quàm seems to be the accus. feminine like Tam. ¶ "From Hebr. *dam*, likeness," says Jones.²

Tāmārix, *Tāmāricē*, *Tāmāriscus*, the tamarisk. "From Hebr. *tamaric*, abstersion. From its properties of cleansing and purifying the blood." Tt.

Tāmen, notwithstanding. From τὰ μὲν, i. e. κατὰ τὰ μὲν, κατὰ ταῦτα μὲν, i. e. οὕτως μὲν. Mēn being considered the same as in μέντοι. ¶ Al. transposed from μέντε, i. e. τε μὲν.

Tāmetsi, although. For *tamenetsi*.

Taminia uva: See Appendix.

Tandem, at length, at last. For *tamendemum*, or *tamdemum*. ¶ Al. for *dandem* fr. δῆν, a long time, Dor. δάν; *dem* added, as in *Pridem*. ¶ Al. from *tam* and δῆν; or τάν (whence *Tam*) and δῆν.

Tango, I touch. For *tago*, as *Pango* for *Pago*. *Tago* fr. ταγῶ fut. 2. of τάζω, I stretch out, I stretch out my hand, I stretch out my hand to touch or take. Homer has ποδὸς τεταγῶν, laying hold of by the foot. From *tago* is *telāgo*, *tetigo*, (as μαχἄνα, machIna,) whence *tetigi*. ¶ Others suppose *tago* put for *tigo* fr. θίγω. Then *tetigi* is for *tethigi*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *tekan*," says Tooke. Whence our *take*. Wachter refers to Suec. *taga*, which is near to *tago*. He refers also to Gr. δέχομαι, I take. The fut. 2. of δέχω might be δαχῶ, which might produce *tago*. But the sense of touching is prior to that of taking.

Tango, I steal. *Tango* is here to take. (See above.) Hence to take away, carry off.

Tango, I trick one out of, chouse. Plautus: "Istis te *tetigi* triginta minis." Perhaps from *tango*, I steal, steal from, rob. After the Greek construction ἀφαιροῦμαι σε. Forcellini deduces this sense from the expression *Tangere* aves. Petronius: "Volucres quas tectis arundinibus peritus artifex *tetigit*." Secondly from *tango* in

¹ "From θάλλω, to dig," adds Vossius, and Forcellini repeats. Excellent: if θάλλω were but used in this sense.

² See a northern origin of *tam* in Quam. ¶ Al. for *tantum*. But *tantus* is from *tam*.

the sense of Ferio. Ovid has *tangere* chordas, to strike or sweep. That is, *tango*, I sweep one out of. Somewhat like Emungo. Or, as Forcellini explains *tetigit* in the passage of Plautus, "*Tetigit calicem clanculum*," by *Exhausit*, *tango* may be here to drain or empty.

Tanquam, just as, as it were, just as if. That is, *tam*, so, *quàm*, as.

Tantisper, for so long. For *tantis* temporibus. *Per* added as in *Parumper*, *Nuper*. So *Paulisper*.

Tantopere, so earnestly, to such a degree. Plautus: "Hoc erat quod me vir *tanto opere* orabat meus."

Tantum, only. Sallust: "*Tantum illud vereor ne*," &c. That is, I fear so much and no more.

Tantus, so great. For *tam-tus* fr. *tam*. As *Quam*, *Quantus*.

Tarpanta, a factotum. *Τὰ πάντα*.

Tapes, *Tāpētum*, tapestry. *Τάπησ, ητος*.

Tāpīnōma, a sinking or lowering expression. *Ταπείνωμα*.

Tarandus, a Scythian animal. A Scythian word.

Tārātalla, a pun in Martial on Homer's words *Μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τᾶλλα*.

Tardus, slow. Fr. *βραδύς*, whence *τραδύς*, (as vice versâ *libra* from *λίτρα*: and somewhat as *Trans* is perhaps for *Prans*), transp. *ταρδύς*. ¶ Al. from *τάρδην*, in a tired manner; from *τέταρται* pp. of *τείρω*. See *Tar-*
Etym.

mes. ¶ Al. from *ταρβώδης*, dismayed, timorous, from *τάρβος*, as *Τάραχος*, *Ταραχώδης*. *Ταρβώδης* cut down to *τάρδης*. Gr. *δυνος* is both timidity and sluggishness.

Tarmes, a woodworm. Fr. *τέταρμαι* pp. of *τείρω*, to wear out, fret. So Gr. *τερηδών*.

Tartarus, Tartarus. *Τάρταρος*.

Tasconium: See Appendix.

Tata, papa, daddy. *Τάτα*. "The Germ. *tatte* is, pater, tutor, nutricius." W.

Tatae, strange! wonderful! Imitated from *babæ* and *papa*, *βαβαί* and *παπαί*.

Taura, a barren cow. *Ταύρα*.

Taurea, a leathern thong. As made from the hide (*tauri*) of a bull.

Taurii, *Taurilia*: See Appendix.

Taurōbōlior, I make a (*ταυροβόλιον*) sacrifice of bulls.

Taurus, a bull. *Ταῦρος*. Also, a bull-fly or bull-bee.¹

Tax, the sound of a stroke with a whip. Plautus: "*Tax tax tergo meo erit: non curo*." Formed from the whim of the poet. "Vox fictitia," says Forcellini. ¶ Al. from *taxi* pf. of *tago*, whence *tango*, to touch or strike. Horace: "Sublimi flagello *Tange* Chloen."

Taxillus, ———

¹ "*Taurus* est item pars ea quæ est inter podicem et scrotum, Gr. ὄρρον. Vel ipsum αἰδοῖον." F. "Ἀταύρωτος, expers viri. Reetè Heinsius notavit virginem sic vocari, quia ταῦρος est αἰδοῖον ἀνδρός." Blomfield.

Taxim, softly, gently, gradually. Fr. *tago* (whence *tango*), *taxi*. “Quasi, sensim *tangendo*.” F.

Taxo, I reproach, tax. Fr. *tago*, (whence *tango*), *taxi*, *taxum*. Johnson: “To Touch: to censure, to animadvert on. Hayward: Parker, in his Sermon before them, TOUCHED them for their living so near that they went near to touch him for his life.”

Taxo, I fix the value of a thing, rate, tax. Pliny: “*Talentum Atticum denar. sex mill. taxat Varro*.” Vossius: “Budæus refers it to *τάσσω, τάξω*. For among the Greeks a seller is said *τάσσειν τὴν ἀξίαν τῶν ἀνίων*, to fix the price of what he sells. So Thucydides has *τάξαντες ἀργυρίου πολλοῦ, cùm taxassent argento multo sive pretio ingenti*.”

Taxus, the yew tree. Fr. *δάκω, δάξω*, which Donnegan translates “to corrode;” and whence *δακετὸν*, which he translates “an animal whose bite is VENOMOUS.” This tree bears poisonous berries. ¶ “From Hebr. *tacsa*.” Tt. ¶ Galen has *τάξος*, which Stephens asserts to have been taken from the Latin.¹

Te, accus. of *tu*. From *σέ*, Æol. *τέ*.

Techna, a trick. *Τέχνη*.

Tectōrium, plastering or plaster for a wall. Fr. *tego*, *tectum*. As covering it.

Tectum, a roof; a house. Fr. *tego*, *tegtum*.

Tēda: See *Tæda*.

Tēges, a mat or rug made of sedge, rushes, &c. Fr. *tego*. As used to cover with.

Tegmen, a covering, shelter. For *tegimen* fr. *tego*.

Tēgo, I cover. Fr. *τέγω*, (same as *στέγω*), whence *τέγος* and *τέγη*.

Tēgūla, a tile. Fr. *tego*. As *Rēgo*, *Rēgula*.

Tēla, a web of cloth; thread for weaving. Fr. *texo*, whence *texela*, as *Tutor*, *Tutela*. Then *tela*, as *Vexillum*, *Velum*.²

Tēlāmōnes, figures of men supporting cornices in buildings. From *τελαμώνες*, which was doubtless used in this sense. As Vossius observes, *τελάω* existed as well as *ταλάω*, to support; then from *τελάω*, pp. *τέλαμαι*, was *τελαμών*.

Tēlānæ ficus,—

Tēlēta, an initiation. *Τελετή*.

Tēlis, fenugreek. *Τήλις*.

Tellēnæ tricæ. Arnobius: “*Tergiversari*; *tricas*, quemadmodum dicitur, *conduplicare Tellenas*.” Heraldus: “Taken perhaps from the Greek proverb, *Τὰ τοῦ Τέλληνος ἀείδειν*, for repeating again and again the same song.” Others read *Atellanas*.

Tellus, the earth. “The Anglo-Sax. *tilian*, Belg. *teelen*, is to generate. *Τέλω* means the same. Hence Gr. *θῆλυ*, femi-

¹ Al. from *τόξον*, a bow. As if bows were formed from it.

² Hemsterhuis refers *tela* to *ταέλη, τήλη*, from *τάω*, I extend: “*EXTENSUM linum*.”

nine; and Lat. *tellus*, the common parent of all." W. *τέλλω* is explained by Donnegan, "to make, to cause to exist, to produce." From *τέλλω* then is *telus*. Perhaps through *τέλλουσα* (*τέλλουσα*) i. e. *γῆ*. Some refer it to *θῆλυς*, (*θῆλλυς*), fruitful. And Joseph Scaliger refers *telus* to *τελάω*, *τελῶ*, (whence *τελαμών*), same as *ταλάω*, to sustain, bear up: as it sustains everything. Somewhat as Atlas from *α*, much, and *τλάς*, sustaining. ¶ Tooke: "*Tellus* is that which is tilled, from Anglo-Sax. *tilian*." The Greek *τίλλω* is to pluck up or out, and might have been transferred to tilling. ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *thalloo*. ¶ "From the Punic *tall*." Caninius.

Tēlōnium, a toll-booth. *Τελώνιον*.

Telum, a missile weapon. "Fr. *τῆλε*, afar," says Festus. ¶ But *telum* is used also for arms employed in close combat, as a sword, dagger, &c. Whence it is referred to *tegulum* fr. *tego*, i. e. *protego*. ¶ Or to Gr. *κῆλον*, which seems capable of being used of any weapon; Æol. *τῆλον*, as *Τῆνος* for *Κεῖνος*, that is, *Κήνιος*, *Κῆνος*. ¶ Or to *τάω*, to extend, whence *τάελον*, *τῆλον*. "From *τῆλον* i. e. *βέλος* was *telum*, jaculum in longum PROTENSUM." Hemsterh.

Tēmērārius, rash. Fr. *temerè* or *temerus*.

Tēmēre, inconsiderately, indiscreetly, without reason, rashly. Carelessly, confusedly, here and there. Lightly, readily,

easily. Plautus: "*Rapidus fluvius est hic: non hac temere transiri potest.*" Fr. *ἀθεμέρως*, unsteadily, imprudently. Hesychius: *Θέμερον' σεμνόν, βέβαιον, εὐσταθές. Θεμερόφρων' συνετός, σώφρων.* From *ἀθέμερος* was *athemerus*, *atemerus*, whence *temerus*, as Lamina for Elamina, Stella for Sterula for Asterula. ¶ Al. from *θυμερός*, ardent, hasty, from *θυμός*. But why *ū* into *ē*?

Tēmēro, I profane, violate, pollute. That is, *temerè tracto*, I act towards, so as to betray lightness of thought where consideration and care are greatly necessary.

Tēmētum, wine. Soft for *tmētum* from *τμητόν* fr. *τμέω*, to cut. As Merum-vinum is from *Μερῶ*, *Μείρω*, to divide. That is, pure.¹

Temino, I despise. Fr. *τέμνω*, I cut, that is, I cut off from my acquaintance. We say commonly "To cut a person," in the same sense.

Tēmo, the pole of a carriage. From a word *τήμων* formed fr. *τέτημαι*² pp. of *τάω*, to extend. Forcellini explains *temo* "*lignum longum et EXTENTUM.*" So Wachter: "*Temo est lignum longum.*" Or *τάω* (through *ταίνω*) is here the same as *τιταίνω*, which is used of horses drawing a carriage. For *temo* is the draught-tree.

Tempe, pleasant spots or

¹ Al. from τὸ μέθυ.

² So from τέτημαι are probably τητάω and ἐπιτήδησ.

places. From *Tempe*, τὰ Τέμπερι, a pleasant spot in Thes-saly.

Tempĕrans, temperate. Participle of *tempero*, to refrain.

Tempĕries, a mixing of different things in due proportion. A due proportion of heat and cold in a climate; a temperate climate. Fr. *tempero*.

Tempĕro, I mix things in due proportion, I temper, qualify, modify, mitigate, soften. I govern or regulate in a due manner, "quod fit non uno eodemque semper modo, sed varias rationes miscendo, et nunc hac, nunc illâ utendo, pro temporum et rerum varietate." V. Also, I moderate, check, restrain; I restrain myself, refrain. From *tempus, eris*, season, opportunity; whence *tempĕri*. That is, I deal with things according as it is seasonable and meet, I adapt one thing to another as it suits. Or *tempus* (as being from τέμνω,) was in its primitive sense "quantitas divisa et discreta;" then *tempero* is "divido et discerno," or "quantitates divisas et discretas commisceo."

Tempestat, time, season. Fr. *tempus*, or *temper*, whence *tempĕris*. Compare *Majestas*. The time of the year, a fair or bad season; the state of the weather at a given season or time, calm and serene, or bad and stormy weather; calm or tempest. Lucretius: "Cum *tempestat* aridet, et anni *Tempora* conspergunt viridantes floribus herbas."

Tempĕstivus, seasonable,

timely, in season, ripe. Fr. *tempestat*.

Templum, a quarter or portion of the heavens cut off or marked out by the augurs. A portion of ground cut off and marked out for a temple. Fr. τέμνω, to cut; whence *temulum*, *temlum*, for softness *templum*, as *Exemo*, *Exemulum*, *Exemulum*, *Exemplum*. Or for *temipulum*, (like *Disco*, *Discipulus*,) whence *tempulum*, *templum*. Or fr. τέμνω, whence *temenulum*, *temulum*. ¶ Al. from *tempto*, to try, explore: whence *temptulum*, *templum*.

Tempĕri, *Tempĕri*, in good time, seasonably. Fr. *tempus* and *temper*.

Tempus, space or portion of time, season, day, hour; time in general; time, occasion, opportunity. As B is added in *morBus* from μόρος, so P appears to be added in *tempus* fr. τέμνω, to cut, divide into portions. That is, a division of time.

Tempus capitis, the temple of the head. So called, it is said, because the temples indicate the time or age of man.

Temulentus,¹ given to wine. For *temetulentus* fr. *temetum*, like *Lutum*, *Lutulentus*. Compare *Abstemius*.

Tĕnax, holding fast, firm, &c. Fr. *teneo*. As *Rapio*, *Rapax*.

Tendiculæ, tenter-hooks for stretching cloth. Fr. *tendo*.

¹ Prudentius shortens the E, I suppose for the metre.

Also, nets, snares, gins. The Latins say *tendere retia*, plagas, &c.

Tendo, I stretch out, extend. Also, I advance towards, direct my course towards, tend to, aim at. “Eo, pergo, quod fit pedes gressusque *extendendo*.” F. *Tendo* is from *τένδην* formed fr. *τένεται*, the regular perf. pass. of *τείνω*. So from *Ἀμείρω*, *Ἀμέρδην* is *Ἀμέρδω*. Or from *τήδην* (from *τάω*, *τέτται*,) thence a verb *τηδέω*, *τηδῶ*, and *tedo*, *teNdo*. ¶ Al. from *τενώ* fut. of *τείνω*: D being added. Or for *tenno*, fr. *τέννω* Æolic form of *τείνω*.

Tēnēbra, darkness. Fr. *teneo*, to keep back, restrain. As *Lateo*, *Latebræ*. ¶ Rather, from *δυοφεραι*, dark; transp. *δενοφραι*, *denophræ*, *denobræ*, (as *ἄμφω*, *amBo*), *denebræ*, *tenebræ*.

Tēnellus, delicate. For *tenerulus*.

Tēneo, I hold, hold fast, occupy, hold back, restrain, detain; hold fast, bind, engage, captivate; &c. Fr. *τενέω*, *τενώ*, fut. of *τείνω*, I stretch out, stretch out my hand to take and hold. Plautus: “PORRIGE brachium, PREHENDE. Jam *tenes*? — *Teneo*. — *Tene*.” So from *τάω*, I stretch out, is *Τῆ*, take, lay hold of. So from *τάζω* is *Τεταγών*, having laid hold of. Donnegan: “*τάω*, properly, to stretch out the hand to take hold of any thing.” Again: “*᾽Ορέγομαι*, to stretch forth the hands and take.” ¶ Al. from *τείνω*, in the sense of

Tendo, I aim at, come up to, get, &c.

Tēner, tender. For *tenerus*, (whence *tenera*) fr. *τέρενος* gen. of *τέρην*; transp. *τένερος*. Or *tener* is *τέγην*, transp. *τένγη*.

Tēnesmus, a bloody flux. *Τεινεσμός*.

Tēnor, accent, tone. Fr. *τενώ* fut. of *τείνω*, to stretch. “*Quia per tenorem vox TENDITUR*.” F. So Gr. *τόνος*. Quintilian says that *tenor* was anciently written *tonor*, which would come from *τόνος*, Æol. *τόνορ*. *Tenor* is also a tenor, continuance, course. Said properly of things EXTENDING in a row to some distance.

Tensa, *Thensa*, a chariot used in processions. Dacier: “*Quia statuæ Deorum, quæ tensis ferebantur, velarentur circumquaque linteis ad cubiculi seu delubri speciem tensis*.” Compare *Tentorium*. ¶ Wachter refers it to Belg. *teesen*, Franc. *thinsen*, to draw, because in the coins of the Emperors these cars are drawn by mules. If such is the drift of the word, it may be referred again to *tendo*, *tensum*. For from *τάω* (same as *tendo*), *ταίνω*, is *τιταίνω*: and the Greeks use *τιταίνειν ἄρμα* for drawing a chariot.

Tentīgo, ubi τὰ αἰδοῖα *tenduntur*. A *tendo*, *tentum*. Sic Orior, Origo.

Tento, I explore by touching, feel, examine, prove, try; I try by bribes, bribe. Fr. *tendo*, *tenditum*, *tentum*. I stretch out my hands to grope. See *Te-*

neo. ¶ Al. from *teneo*, *tentum*. “Est diu et multum tenere et tractare, ut solent quippiam exploraturi.” F. ¶ Al. for *tento* from *temno*, *temtum*, to despise, make light of, and so venture upon, as in *Tentare pericula*. Some write *tempto* from *temp-tum*.

Tentorium, a tent, pavilion. Fr. *tendo*, *tentum*. “*Extensis velis contra solem cœlique injurias excitatum.*” F.

Tēnuis, thin, slender, fine. Fr. *τενώ* fut. of *τείνω*, to extend, and so make thin as metal lengthened out into plates. *Tenuis*, something like *Mutuus*.

Tenus, a net, snare. Fr. *τενώ* fut. of *τείνω*. As *Tendicula* from *Tendo*.

Tēnus, as far as, usque ad. Fr. *τενώ* fut. of *τείνω*, to stretch out, stretch as far as. ¶ Al. from *teneo*. Butler: “Its signification is that of contiguity or holding on to a certain limit, and no farther.”

Tēpeo, I am lukewarm, tepid. “Fr. *τυπέω* fut. 2. of *τύφω*,” says Haigh. Rather, from *τεπέω* or *τεπέω*, *τεπέω*, whence *τέφρα*, cinders. Lennep: “*Τέφρα*, from *τέφω*, perhaps the same as *τύφω*.” Though *τύφω* is rather to burn, than to heat gently. ¶ Al. for *tepreo*, *tephreo* fr. *τέφρα*. That is, to be lukewarm like ashes. Somewhat as from *σπληνδός*, ashes, is *Splendeo*. ¶ “From Arabic *DPY*, hot.” V. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *deben*, to burn.

Ter, thrice. Fr. *τρίς*, transp. *τῖρς*, *τίρ*. ¶ Or from *tres*, *ters*.

¶ The Armoric *tri*, Suec. *tree*, three, may be mentioned.

Terdeni, thirty. For *terdeceni*.

Tērēbinthus, the turpentine tree. *Τερέβινθος*.

Tērēbra, a gimlet. Fr. *tero*, as *Salio*, *Salebra*. So Gr. *τέρετρον* fr. *τείρω*, *τερώ* i. e. *τερέω*.

Tērēbro, I bore. Fr. *terebra*.

Tērēdo, a wood-worm. *Τερεδών*.

Tēres, long, round, and smooth; tapering. Fr. *tero*.

That is, worn away and rounded by a turning-wheel. Virgil: “*Hinc radios TRIVERE rotis.*” Here Forcellini explains *terere* “*tornare, torno polire, quod fit abradendo.*” So fr. *τείρω*, *τέτορα*, is *τόρνος*, a turner’s wheel, and *τορνεύω*, *torno*, I turn.¹

Tergeo, *Tergo*, I scour, wipe, clean. Fr. *τείρω*, I rub; pf. *τέτερκα*, whence a new verb *τέρκω* or *τέρχω*, *tergo*, *τερχέω*, or *τεργέω*, *tergeo*. So from *τρώω*, *τέτρωκα*, we have *τρώγω*.

Tergum, the back, —

Tergus, *Tergum*, the skin or hide of an animal. As *Tergo* is from *τέρχω*, to rub, &c.; so from the same *τέρχω* seems to come *tergus*, a skin well rubbed or bruised, “*pellis confecta et subacta.*” As *μάσθλης* is fr. *μάσσω*, *ἐμάσθην*. ¶ Or the Lat. *tergo* may have been capable of the same application. ¶ Or *tergus* is fr. *δέρω*, to strip off a skin, whence *δέρας* and *δέρμα*, a skin. From pf. *δέδερκα* is a new verb *δέρκω*, *δέρχω*, *δέργω*, whence

¹ Stephens thinks *teres* shortened from *κυκλοτέρης*, round.

dergus, dergum, and tergus, tergum, as from Δείμος is Timor. ¶ Al. from τέρφος, a skin; changed to τέρχος, *terchus, tergus*. Rather, there was a word τέρχος allied to τέρφος.

Termentum, the same as Detrimentum. For *terimentum* fr. *tero*.

Termes, the bough or branch of a tree, particularly the olive. Gellius applies it to the palm, whence Becman refers it to Hebrew *TMR*, the palm; by transposition *TRM*. ¶ But it is perhaps from δέδερμαι pp. of δέρω, to strip off; whence (through pf. mid. δέδορα) is δόρυ, timber. That is, a bough peeled off. So we have Timor for Dimor, Tesqua for Desqua. ¶ It may be allied to τέρχνος, a branch or bough.¹

Terminus, a boundary, end. Fr. τέρμονος gen. of τέρμων.

Tero, I bruise, rub, wear; wear away; rub away, round, turn. Fr. τερῶ fut. of τείρω.

Terpsichōrē, one of the Muses. Τερψιχόρη.

Terra, the earth; a land, territory. From Celt. *tir*. Drummond mentions the Sanscrit *tir*, a land or region. ¶ Or from τέλλω, to cause to exist, to produce. (See Tellus.) Hence *tellera*, (like Έσπέρα, Patera, Arcera,) then *telra, terra*. ¶ Al. from τέρω, to dry; Æol.

τέρρω. Wachter explains the Earth “elementum ARIDUM;” Forcellini “elementum SIC-CUM.” ¶ Al. for *therra* from χέρρα, waste, uncultivated; whence χέρρος is a continent and land. X changed to TH, as κάλχα became κατΗα. So K was changed to T, as in Τήνος for Κεῖνος. ¶ Al. from τῆ ἔρα, the earth.²

Terreo, I frighten. Fr. τείρω, Æol. τέρρω, I harass, perturb. So from τείρω, fut. 2. ταρῶ, is ταραῶ, whence ταρασσω, to terrify; whence also ταραπτω, fut. 2. παραβῶ, ταρβῶ, I fear. And from τείρω, fut. τερῶ or τερέω, is τρέω, I fear; whence (from pp. τέτρεμαι) is τρέμω, tremo. Correct then is the observation of Valckenaer: “Latinorum TRE-MERE, et Poëtarum ταρβεῖν, et Atticorum τετρεμαίνειν, Latinum etiam terrere, manarunt ex eodem fonte.”

Territōrium, a territory. Fr. *terra*. Compare Meditullium.³

Tersus, clean, neat, nice. Fr. *tergo, tergsum, tersum*, to scour, clean.

Tertius, third. Fr. *ter*. ¶ Al. from τρίτος, τρίτος.

Tēruncius, a small coin of

² Scaliger deduces *terra* from Δείρα, Proserpine; Æolic Δεῖρα, whence *der-ra, derra, terra*, as Timor from Δείμος. But Proserpine was not the Earth. In Lycophron, Σκία καλύψει πέρραν, Herman proposes τέρραν, *terram*.

³ Siculus Flaccus: “Ab his populis, qui sedes in aliquâ regione constituerant eorumque agros occupaverant, præmensum quod unversis suffecturum videbatur solum, *territis* fugatisque inde civibus, *territoria* dixere.”

¹ Al. from τέρμις, a boundary, end. As placed to mark the boundaries of fields, or as plucked from the extremity of a tree.

three ounces. Fr. *ter* and *uncia*.

Tesca, *Tesqua*, explained by Forcellini “*loca umbrosa, aspera, inculta, deserta, inamœna.*” Fr. *δάσκια*, very shady; whence *dasquia*, *dasqua*, and then *desqua* (as grĒssus for grAssus, dĒnsus for dĀnsus,) whence *tesqua*, as Timor from Δεῖμος. Dacier: “Festus interpretatur agrestia et deserta loca, sed quæ tamen Dei alicujus sunt. Revera erant *tesca* illa loca undiquaque nemorosis collibus cincta; quæ quia prærupta et aditu difficilia, inde quævis alia loca præcipitia et aspera *tesqua* etiam dicta.”

Tessella, a square piece of stone, brick, wood, &c. for making checker-work. For *tesserula* fr. *tessera*.

Tessera, a cube, die; broad square paving tile; a square tally, ticket, watchword, &c. Fr. τέσσερα, Ionic form of τέσσαρα, four. ¶ Al. from πεσσός, Æol. τεσσόρ.

Testa, an earthen vessel; a brick or tile; a fragment or piece of a broken pot, brick, &c. For *tosta*, baked. As vĒster for vOster. *Testa* is also the shell of a fish, being hard and brittle as a tile. Also, shell-fish. And the shell of the head, the scull. Also, a jingling of shells or earthen vessels, resembling perhaps the castanets.

Testāmentum, a testament or will. Fr. *testor*. As witnessed by the seal of the testator.

Testicūlus, à *testis*, unde *testes*. Nam *testatur* virilitatem.

Juvenalis vocat sobolem “*argumenta viri.*”

Testimōnium, a testimony. Fr. *testis*. As Patrimonium.

Testis, a witness. For *testis* from a word θέστης formed from τέθεσται pp. of θέω or τίθημι. For the Greeks said θέσθαι μάρτυρα and μάρτυρας.¹ Or *testis* answers to our expression “one who DEPOSES” from Pono.

Testor, I witness. Fr. *testis*.

Testu, an earthen vessel; an earthen cover for a vessel. See *Testa*.

Testūdo, a shell-crab, tortoise. As covered (*testā*) with a shell. Also, a shell, crust, covering. A lyre. So we use Shell. Collins: “The Passions, oft to hear her SHELL” &c. For the first lyre was said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise. Lucian of Mercury: Χελώνην που νεκράν εὐρών, ὄργανον ἀπ’ αὐτῆς συνεπήξατο. The Greeks use χέλυς in the same way. *Testudo* is said also of the shields of soldiers held so as to form a shell or covering in making an attack, like Gr. χελώνη. Also, like χελώνη, a machine used in sieges to cover soldiers while sapping or making breaches. Also, an arched or vaulted roof, as resembling a shell.

Tētānus, a kind of cramp. Τέτανος.

Tēter, *tētra*, hideous, ugly,

¹ Hesiod: Καί τε κασιγνήτω γελάσας ἐπὶ μάρτυρα θέσθαι.

foul, noisome. Fr. *τητέρα* or *θητέρα* from ἐπὶ τῆ ἐτέρα, ou the left hand: in allusion to portents which appeared on the left hand and therefore were unlucky, as Gr. ἐπιδέξιος (from ἐπὶ τῆ δεξιά) was lucky. The word Abominable is similarly taken from unlucky Omens. *Tā* ἐτέρα will produce *tÆter*, as it is sometimes spelt. ¶ Al. from *tædeo*, *tæditum*, whence *tæditer*, *tæter*. That is, wearisome, offensive, &c.

Tetra— Words beginning with *tetra*— are from the Greek, as *Tetrarches*.

Tétrans, *antis*, the fourth part. Fr. *τετράς*. N seems to be added, as in Quadrans.

Tétricus, hideous, grim, &c. Fr. *teter*, *tetra*. So Unus, Unicus.

Texo, I weave. Hence, I put together generally, frame, build. Forcellini; “A *tego*. Quia tramâ stamen *tegitur*.” That is, from *tego*, *tegsom*, *texum*. Scaliger: “Invicem *tegitur* tramam et stamen: unde et *texo*.” Perotti: “Quia, in opere quod *tegitur*, filum filo *tegitur*.” ¶ Or for *taxo* fr. *τάξω* fut. of *τάσσω*, I arrange, dispose. We have grEssus and dEensus for grAssus and dAnsus. ¶ Haigh: “Fr. *τεύχω*, I make, I build.” That is, from fut. *τεύξω*. Or fr. *τέξω* fut. of *τέκω*, same as *τεύχω*. *Texo* is used of building. Cicero: “Paulus in medio foro basilicam jam pæne *texuit*.” But the sense of weaving does not flow naturally from these senses.

Etym.

Thälāmēgus, a large pleasure boat. *Θαλαμηγός*.

Thälāmus, a chamber, bed-chamber; room, repository. *Θάλαμος*.

Thälassicus, of the color of the sea. *Θαλασσικός*.

Thālīa, one of the Muses. *Θάλεια*.

Thallus, a sprout. *Θάλλος*.

Theātrum, a theatre. *Θέατρον*.

Thēca, a case, sheath, box, &c. *Θήκη*.

Thēma, an argument. *Θέμα*. Also, the (*θέμα*) position of the planets at one's birth.

Thēmīs, the Goddess. *Θέμις*.

Theōgōnia, *Theōlogia*, *Theōria*: Greek words.

Thēriāca, medecines against the bites of poisonous animals. *Θηρίακα*.

Thermæ, hot-baths. *Θερμαί*.

Thermōpōlium, a place where hot drinks were sold, tavern. *Θερμοπόλιον*.

Thēsaurus, a treasure, treasury. *Θήσαυρος*.

Thēsis, a topic, thesis. *Θέσις*.

Thesmōphōria, rites of Ceres. *Θεσμοφόρια*.

Thēta, Greek name of TH. *Θήτα*. *Theta* is the title of capital conviction, because it is the initial of *θάνατος*, death.

Thētis, a sea nymph. *Θέτις*.

Theurgus, a magician. *Θεουργός*.

Thōes, certain wolves. *Θῶες*.

Thōlus, a cupola, dome; a round building. *Θόλος*.

Thōrax, the breast; a breast-plate. *Θώραξ*.

Thrax, *Thrācis*, a sword-

fencer, gladiator. As most of them were Thracians.

Thrēnus, a funeral song.

Θρηῆνος.

Threx, the same as Thrax.

Θρηξ.

Thronus, a throne. Θρόνος.

Thus: See Tus.

Thya, the life-tree. Θύα.

Thyādes, Bacchanals. Θυάδες.

Thyāsus, a dance in honor of Bacchus. Θύασος.

Thymbra, savory. Θύμβρα.

Thymēlici, stage-singers. Θυμελικοί.

Thymum, the herb thyme. Θύμον.

Thynnus, the tunny. Θύννος.

Thyōneus, Bacchus. Θυωνεύς.

Thyrus, a sprout, stem, stalk; a staff or spear surrounded with garlands of ivy carried by the Bacchanals. Θύρσος. Also, frenzy. So θυρσοπλήξ is explained by Donnegan "seized by a Bacchanalian frenzy."

Tiāra, a turban. Τιάρα.

Tibi, to you. Fr. τοῖ, whence τοῖφι. Matthiæ: "In the gen. and dat. sing. and plur. the poets annex the syllable φι." Τοῖφι seems to have been shortened to τίφι, whence *tibi*, as ἄμφω, amBo. Or fr. τοῖφι, *toibi*, is *tibi*. See Mihi.

Tibia, the shin-bone, the shank. Also, a flute, pipe. From flutes being made from the *tibiæ* of cranes, stags, or asses. *Tibia* is fr. στυφός, hard, rough; whence *stiphus*, (whence *Obstipus*), *stiphia*, (like *Gloria*, *Persia*), then *stibia*, (as ἄμφω, amBo,) and *tibia*, as *Torus* for

Storus, *Tego* or *Τέγω* from *Στέγω*. ¶ Turton: "For *tubia*, from *tuba*, [or *tubus*,] a tube." From the shin-bone resembling a tube in its shape. But *Tu* in *tubus* and *tuba* is short, *Ti* in *Tibia* is long.

Tibicen, a piper. For *tibiicen*, *tibiicinis*, from *tibia* and *cano*. Compare *Fidicen*. *Tibicen* was also a pillar, prop, or buttress. Festus: "A similitudine *tibiis* CANENTIUM, qui ut canentes sustineant, ita illi ædificia." Can any better reason be suggested?

Tigillum, a little rafter. For *tignillum* from *tignum*, as *Signum*, *Sigillum*.

Tignum, a rafter, beam, board. Fr. δέχω or δέκω, (whence δέχομαι,) to receive; whence *δεχανός* or *δεκανός*, ἦ, ὄν, (like *Στέγω*, *Στεγανός*,) whence *δέκνον*, *degnum*, *tegnum*, (as *Timor* for *Dimor*, *Tesqua* for *Desqua*,) then *tignum*, somewhat as *τεγγω*, *tIngo*. So *δοκός*, a beam, is derived by Lennep from *δέδοκα* pf. mid. of *δέκω* or *δέχομαι*, and explained, "qui EXCIPIT sc. pondus ædificii, trabs, adeoque *tignum*." ¶ Al. from *tego*, whence *teginum*, *tegnum*. As used in covering houses. But this is not its exclusive or prevailing meaning.

Tigris, a tiger. Τίγρις.

Tilia, the lime tree. Martini: "Fr. τίλον, a feather. From its white leaves being like feathers." ¹

¹ Fr. πτέλεα, (τέλεα,) an elm, says Ainsworth. But these trees are very dif-

Timeo, I fear. Fr. δέϊμα, fear. As *Tæda* from Δαΐδα. *Tesqua* for *Desqua*. ¶ Al. from τιμάω, to honor. Or from a verb τιμέω.

Tinctus, for *tingtus* fr. *tingo*.

Tinea, a tape-worm, moth-worm. “Fr. ταινία, τινία, a tape-worm.” F. Or, as Schneider has τενία, the same as ταινία, transposed we have τινέα. Claudian uses *tinea* for a louse. Perhaps as adhering to and eating like the moth-worm.

Tingo, I wet, dye, tinge. Τέγγω.

Tinnio, to tinkle, tingle, clink, ring; to chirp, chatter or prate in a shrill tone. “Said properly of metals sounding when struck, and formed from the sound, *tin tin*.” F.

Tinnuncūlus, a castrel, a kind of hawk. “Fr. *tinnio*. Named from its noise.” Tt.

Tintinnābūlum, a bell. Fr. *tintinno*, to ring.

Tintinnacūlus, “he who makes a ringing, he who beats slaves till they tingle again, or from the noise of the jerks; or perhaps a hangman who used bells when he went to do execution.” Ainsw. “Quia cædendo loris corpora *tinnitum* quendam excitabant.” F. From *tintinno*.

Tintinnio, *Tintinno*, *Titinno*, *Titinno*, I tingle, ring. Formed from the sound, like *Tinnio*.

Tinus, —

ferent. ¶ Al. from τιλία, which Hesychius explains by αΐγειρος, a poplar. These trees are different also.

Tippūla, *Tipūla*, a water-spider, water-spinner. Fr. τῖφος, a marsh. As frequenting marshes. Varro: “Levis *Tippula* lymphῶν frigidus transit LACUS.”

¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *tiopail*.

Tiro, a raw recruit, a novice. Fr. τείρων, taken in the sense of training or practising. Τρίβω, which is from τείρω, has this meaning.

Tirōcīnium, the state of a *tiro*. Like Leno, Lenocinium.

Tisiphōnē, one of the Furies. Τισιφόνη.

Tītānes, the Titans. Τιτᾶνες.

Tithymālus, *Tithymallus*, milk-thistle. Τιθύμαλος, τιθύμαλλος.

Tīttillo, I tickle; hence, I flatter, entice. Fr. τίλλω, I pluck out hair. That is, I flip gently. Redupl. τιτίλλω.

Tītio, a fire-brand. Fr. τέθυται pp. of θύω, to smoke: whence (fr. τέθυμαι) is θυμαλῶψ, a fire-brand. Hence a word θυτιῶν, *thitio*, *titio*. ¶ Al. from a word δετιῶν, allied to δετή and δέτις,¹ a torch.

Titicillitium, —

Tītūbo, I stumble, reel; I stumble in speech, stammer. Fr. τετύφω, (as ἄμφω, αὐβω) a verb formed from τέτυφα pf. of τύπτω, I strike; considered as meaning, I strike against. Or fr. τυπέω, τυπῶ, τυπο, redupl. *titupo*, (as *Titillo* from *Tίλλω*), *titubo*. ¶ “From τυττὸν βᾶω, parum eo,” says Martini. Rather from τυτθὰ βῶ, τυττὰ βῶ,

¹ Donnegan ad Δαΐτις.

or τυθὰ βῶ. *Τυθὰ* is “with difficulty” in Od. M, 388. We have *crapula* from κραιπλά. ¶ Al. from τυφῶν, τυφῶ, I bewilder, stun, used in a passive sense. Redupl. τιτυφῶ.

Tītūlus, an inscription, superscription, title, properly as placed on the statue or tomb of a great man, and marking his dignity, honor, character, &c. From τίτται (τίται) pp. of τίω, to honor. Hence any inscription, label, scroll. Also, title, nobility. Also, a cause, reason, pretext. Here *titulus* is nota, index. ¶ “From Hebrew *TLH*, to hang up.” Parkh.

Tōculio, *Tōcullio*, a little usurer. Τοκυλλίων.

Tōfus, a sand or gravel stone, a rotten stone. As κωφός, δρώπαξ, are from κόπτω, κέκοφα, and δρέπω, δέδροπα; so *tofus* may be from a word τωφός from τέτοφα pf. mid. of τέφω, (whence τέφρα), to burn. “Lapis combustus et cinereus.” Isaac Voss.¹

Tōga, a loose flowing robe which covered the whole body. Fr. τογή, a word formed fr. τέτογα pf. mid. of τέγω, to cover. Or for *stoga* fr. στογή formed from στέγω, ἔστογα. The *toga* was worn in the city, and opposed to the *Sagum*

which was worn in war. Whence *toga* was put for peace.

Tōlēro, I bear, support, suffer; I support, maintain. Fr. *tolo* (whence *tollo*, *tuli*), inf. *tolere*, whence *tolero*, as *Recipere*, *Recipero*; *Desidere*, *Desidero*.

Tōles, a disease of the *tolæ*, which is contracted from *tonsilla*.

Tollēno, an engine to raise weights or water. Fr. *tollo*.²

Tollo, I lift up, take up; I lift up and take away. For *tolo* (whence *tuli*) fr. τέτολα pf. mid. of τέλλω, which seems to have meant the same as *tollo*. For ἀνατέλλω is said of the sun rising i. e. lifting himself up: and of one holding up a torch. Or fr. τέτολα pf. mid. of τελάω. Hesychius explains τελάσσαι by τολμήσαι. Damini says: “Τελαμών, fr. ταλάω, A being changed to E.” Scheide says better: “Fr. τελάω, same as ταλάω.” I must add that the verb τολμάω comes from τέτολμαι pp. of a verb τόλω or τόλλω, the same as τελάω and ταλάω. Or *tollo* is at once fr. ταλάω, ταλῶ, as δαμῶ, dOmo. ¶ Or *tollo* is from *tolero*, *tolro*. ¶ Tooke says: “From the Anglo-Sax. *tilian*. *Tollo* being anciently written with only one L.” If from the North, some nearer roots than *tilian* will be found in *Doleo*.

Tōlūtīm, with an ambling pace. Fr. *tolo*, *tollo*. “Pedes molliter *tollendo*.” F.

¹ “From Hebr. *toph*.” Tt. “From Hebrew *TPS*, to seize. From its imbibing moisture.” V. ¶ Some refer it to a Greek word τόφος. But Schneider asserts that no Greek authority has been adduced for it. Donnegan says: “Τοφιών, a stone quarry, is in Tabula Heraclensis; from τόφος.”

² Al. from κήλων, κήλωνος, Æol. τήλωνος, transp. τῶληνος.

Tōmācūlum, a sausage. Fr. *τομή*, a cutting. As made of hog's flesh or entrails cut up small. Gr. *κόμμα*.

Tōmentum, all kinds of stuffing for cushions or beds. For *tōndimentum* fr. *tondeo*, I cut. Martial: "*Tōmentum* CONCISA palus Circense vocatur."¹ ¶ Al. for *tumentum* for *tumentum* fr. *tumeo*. Martial: "*Leuconicis* agedum *tumeat* tibi *culcita* lanis." ¶ Al. from *τομή*, a cutting. But O is long in *tōmentum*.

Tōmix, a cord. Fr. *θώμιγξ*, *θώμιξ*.

Tōmus, a piece of paper; portion of a book; a book. *Τόμος*.

Tondeo, I clip, shear, mow, lop, crop. For *tomdeo* (as *priNceps* for *priMceps*) fr. *τομήδην*, (*τόμηδην*), fr. *τομέω*, same as *τέμνω*, I cut. Compare *Mordeo* and *Tendo*. ¶ Al. from *τένδω*, I eat, gnaw, as *Spondeo* from *Σπένδω*. But these senses do not suit *tondeo*.

Tōnitru, thunder. Fr. *tono*, *tonitum*.

Tōno, to thunder. "A *τόνος*, *sonus intentus et vehemens*." F. That is, from *τονώω*, *τονῶ*. ¶ Wachter refers Germ. *ton*, sound, to *θείνω*, to strike. That is, from pf. mid. *τέθονα*. He mentions Celt. *tōn*, sound; Anglo-Sax. *dynan*, Scand. *dona*, to utter a sound.²

Tonsa, the blade of an oar; an oar. For *tunsa*, (somewhat as *Soboles* for *Suboles*), fr. *tundo*. *Quâ aqua tunsa est*. As *κόπη* from *κόπτω*, *κοπῶ*. ¶ Or *tonsa* is a branch of oak, &c. lopped off and made into an oar. Horace: "*Duris illex tonsa bipennibus*." ¶ Or some understand *tondeo* here to cut, and *tonsa* "*quâ aqua tonsa est*" i. e. secta.

Tonsillæ,—

Tonsor, a barber. Fr. *tondeo*, *tondsum*, *tonsum*.

Tonstrīna, a barber's shop. Fr. *tonstrum*, and this from *tondeo*, *tonsum*, as *Claudo*, *Clausum*, *Claustrum*.

Tōnus, a tone, accent. *Τόνος*.

Tōparcha, the governor of a district. *Τοπάρχης*.

Tōpāzon, a topaz. *Τοπάζιον*. Arab. *topaz*.

Tōper, *Topper*, immediately. And, like *τάχα*, perhaps. *Toper* i. e. *tope*', from *toto opere*: as *Magnopere* is *Magno-opere*. Hence also we have *totpe*', *toppe*'.

Tōpia, figures cut in trees. Whence *topiarius*, one who makes such figures and devices, one who makes pictures with trees. Vossius: "Some derive *topia* fr. *τόπος*, a place: as representing certain places or spots. But others refer it better to *τόπια*, cords; for shrubs, after being plaited or braided to represent figures, they bound together with cords. Some think that the figures represented cords." ¶ Perhaps in this word there is an Æolic change of K

¹ Explained by the Delphin: "*Tōmentum* Circense appellatur ex concisis arundinibus paludis."

² Al. from *τονθρύζω* or *τονθρύω*.

to *T*, as *Tῆνος* was the same as *Κεῖνος*. Then *topia* was from a word *κόπια* or *κοπέια* fr. *κόπτω*, fut. 2. *κοπῶ*, to cut. ¶ Or *K* is changed to *P*, as in *luPus* from *λύκος*. Then *topia* is from a word *τόκια* or *τοκεῖα*, fr. *τέκω*, *τέτοκα*; whence *τεύχω*, to create, frame, invent.

Tōpica, topics. *Τοπικά*.

Tōpīcē, the art of finding arguments on any question. *Τοπική*.

Tōral, the furniture (*tori*) of a bed, a blanket, &c.

Torcūlum, *Torcūlar*, a wine or oil-press. A large vat in which the grapes or olives to be pressed were laid. For *torquulum* fr. *torqueo*. As *Quum*, *Cūm*.

Tōreuma, a vase chased or embossed. *Τόρευμα*.

Tormentum, a machine for hurling stones, darts, &c. For *torquimentum* or *torsimentum* fr. *torqueo*, *torsi*, I hurl. Also, the dart thrown. Also a twisted rope or cord, fr. *torqueo*, I twist. Also, the punishment of the rack, torture; and the machine of torture. Fr. *torqueo*, I put on the rack. Hence any torture, torment, or violent pain.

Tormīna, a painful wringing or griping of the bowels. Fr. *tormen*, for *torquimen* or *torsimen*, (like *Momen*, *Nomen*), fr. *torqueo*, *torsi*.

Torno, I turn round with a lathe, turn, polish. *Τορνῶ*, *τορνῶ*.

Tornus, a lathe or turner's wheel. *Τόγνος*.

Tōiōsus, muscular, sinewy,

strong. Having strong (*toros*) sinews.

Torpēdo, the cramp-fish, which benumbs those who touch it. Fr. *torpeo*.

Torpeo, I am torpid, motionless. *Torpeo* is to have the blood curdled and stiff, and is fr. *τροφέω* (transp. *τορφέω*) fr. *τέτροφα* pf. mid. of *τρέφω*, to coagulate, whence *τροφαλις*, curd, cheese. ¶ Al. from *ταρβέω*, I am dismayed. Properly, I am stupefied with fear. Hence *tarpeo*, then *torpeo*, as *pOrrus* fr. *παρῥον*, and perhaps *cOrris* from *καρδία*. ¶ Some consider *torpeo* to mean properly to be motionless through extacy of pleasure, and to come fr. *τέτορπα* pf. mid. of *τέρπω*, to delight; whence *τορπέω*, I am delighted. Horace: "Vel cūm Pausiacā *torpes*, insane, tabellā."

Torqueo, I turn, bend, twist, wind; turn round, whirl round, whirl. I twist the limbs of another on a rack, rack, torture, afflict, torment. I throw, hurl, properly said of whirling round a sling and then throwing from it. Fr. *τροπέω*, I turn; *Æol.* *τροκέω*, transp. *τορκέω*. As from *λείπω*, *λείκω*, is *liQUi*. ¶ Or fr. *τροχός*, a wheel; whence *τροχέω*, I whirl as a wheel; transp. *τορχέω*.

Torquis, a chain for the neck, a collar; a collar to yoke oxen with; a wreath. Fr. *torqueo*, to twist, twine. So Gr. *στρεπτός* fr. *στρέφω*, *ἔστρεπται*.

Torrentis fluvius, unda, and *torrens* simply, a torrent. Fr. *torreo*. Dacier: "Quòd prop-

ter rapiditatem exæstuat." As Fretum is from Ferveo.¹

Torreo, I dry up, parch. As θαρρέω is for θαρσέω from θέρω, τέθαρσαι; so *torreo* is for *torseo* fr. τέρσω, τέτορσαι, to parch. ¶ Al. from θέρω, τέθορσαι, to make hot. ¶ Al. from τέρσω, τέβρω, as pOndus from pEndo, extOrris from tErra. ¶ Wachter mentions Belg. *dor*, *dorre*, Suec. *torr*, Germ. *durr*, dry.

Torris, a firebrand. Fr. *torreo*. As scorched or dried up.

Tortuōsus, intricate, perplexed. Fr. *tortus*. As having many windings. Or as having many folds, as Complicated from Plico.

Tortus, twisted. Fr. *torqueo*, whence *torqsi*, *torsi*, *tortum*.

Torus, a rope or cord. A small cylindrical ornament about the base of a column, round and oblong like a rope. A fibre, sinew, muscle which is a small thread or string. So Gr. τόνος is a rope, and a sinew or muscle. Hence, like Nervus, *torus* is put for strength. *Torus* is fr. τέτορα pf. mid. of τέρω, whence τορός, which might mean anything round. See Teres. ¶ Or for *tonus*, (as μοΝά, moRa; διΝός, diRus) fr. τόνος, a rope.

Torus, a couch, mattress, bed; the marriage bed, marriage. "Fr. *torus*, signifying anything round, and specially grass or

reed twisted into rope on which the ancients strewed skins or coverlets." Ainsw. See *Torus* above. "Quia lecti tenderentur toris i. e. funibus." V. ¶ Or for *storus*, (as Σφάλλω, Fallo,) fr. στορέω, στορώ, to strew. Juvenal: "Sylvestrem montana torum cum STERNERET uxor Frondibus et culmis vicinarumque ferarum Pellibus."

Torvus, grim, stern. Fr. *taurus*, whence *taurivus*, (as Cadivus,) *taurvus*, *torvus*, as Caudex, Codex. Having the countenance of a bull. The Greeks say ταυρηδὸν ἐπιβλέπειν. ¶ Al. from *torsum*, whence *torsivus*, *torvus*. Having the countenance distorted and unnatural. ¶ Al. for *tervus* for *terrivus* fr. *terreo*. As pOndus from pEndo.

Tot, so many. Fr. τόσσα, τόττα, τόττ'. See Quot.

Töties, so often. Fr. *tot*. So Quoties.

Tötus, as many, as great. Fr. *tot*. Or contr. from τοσοῦτος.

Tötus, whole, entire. Fr. *tot*. That is, so much as there is of anything. Cæsar: "Naves totæ factæ ex arbore." That is, quantum fuit navium, tantum factum est ex arbore. ¶ Or from τοσοῦτος, contr. to τοῦτος. ¶ Al. from τὸ αὐτὸ, ταὐτὸ, the thing itself, the very thing, undiminished, unmutilated. AT into O, as in Caudex, Codex.

Toxicum, poison. Τοξικόν.

Träbälis, as large as a beam.

Fr. *trabs*, *trabis*.

Träbea, a kind of toga, adorned with stripes of purple which ran across it like (*trabes*) beams.

¹ *Torrentis* has been deduced fr. προχέεις, whirling as a wheel; gen. προχέεντος, προχούντος, transp. πορχούντος, ποβρόντος, whence *torrentis*, as Placenta from Πλακοῦντος.

Trabs, trābis, a beam, rafter. A meteor in shape like a beam, like Gr. δορός. *Trabs* for *trabes*, which Ennius has. *Trabes* fr. τράφηξ, *traphes*, (as ἀλώπηξ, vulpeS,) *trabes*, as ἄμφω, amBo.

Trāchīa, the windpipe. Τραχίαια.

Tracta, a handful of spun wool. Fr. *traho* (*tractum*) *lanam*, to spin.¹

Tractābilis, which may be handled, managed; manageable, tractable. Fr. *tracto*.

Tractātus, a tract. Fr. *tracto*, to discourse of.

Tractim, without intermission. Fr. *traho*, *tractum*. By perpetually drawing on.

Tracto, I drag. Fr. *traho*, *tractum*. See *Traho*.

Tracto, I touch, feel, handle; I take in hand, undertake, manage, have the management of, busy myself about. I practice, exercise a profession. I discourse of, speak or write concerning a topic, as we say To HANDLE a subject. I cultivate the soil, i. e. manage it. I tease or dress wool, i. e. manage it. Also, I treat, behave to. Cicero: "Me summâ simulatione amoris insidiosissimè *tractavit*." So we say To handle. Shakespeare: "Talbot, my life, my

joy, again return'd! How wert thou HANDLED, being prisoner?" *Tracto* is referred to *traho*, *tractum*. That is, *traho* ad me, tango. Or *traho* is here to draw the hand backwards and forwards on a surface. Or is *tracto* for *dracto* fr. δράσσω, δέδρακται, I take hold of? *Tracto* is also to move or affect. Cicero: "Hujus eloquentiæ est *tractare* animos." That is, to manage them, direct them, *tractabiles* *facere*. Or *tracto* is *traho* ad me et allicio.

Tractus, a serpent's drawing on of its length of body. Also, any thing drawn out long or fine. A protraction. Any spot of ground of long or wide extent, a spot, place, tract, region. The extent or space occupied by anything. Claudian: "Cœlitibus ordine sedes Prima datur: *tractum* proceres tenuere secundum Æquorei." See *Traho*.

Tractus. *Tracta* oratio, a smooth fluent style. "Continuata et extensa æquabili cursu." F.

Trādo, I give over, consign, deliver. For *transdo*. Cæsar: "Parte jam obsidum *transditâ*." So *Traduco*.

Trādūco, I expose to ridicule or contempt, traduce. For *transduco*. Criminals were led through the Forum, bearing the causes of their condemnation written on their necks.

Trägānus, a pig resembling (τράγον) a goat.

Trägēmata, sweetmeats. Τραγάματα.

Trāgicus, pertaining to trage-

¹ "In panificio *tracta* sunt partes farinae manibus bene agitatae et subactae et in longum *tractae* in modum membranarum, ut eâ agitatione melius fermententur. Nam *trahere* panem apud Plinium est subigere. Apud Apicium *tracta* est genus quoddam placentae in modum membranae factae, deinde concisae." F. *Traho* here is to draw out.

dy; sublime, lofty; cruel, atrocious, as forming a good subject of tragedy. *Τραγικός*.

Trägædia, a tragedy. *Τραγωδία*.

Trägædus, a tragic actor. *Τραγωδός*.

Tragopan: See Appendix.

Trägûla, a kind of javelin. Fr. *trajicio*, *traicio*, whence *traicula*, *tracula*, *tragula*. Cæsar: "Neque ullum TELUM per pactiones colloquentium *transjiciebatur*." Or *trajicio* is to transfix.

Trägûlu, a dragnet. Fr. *traho*, whence *trahicula*, *tracula*, *tragula*. See above.

Trägu, the smell of the armpits. Fr. *τράγος*, a goat.

Träha, *Trähea*, a sledge. Fr. *traho*.

Träho, I draw, drag. For *traveho* for *transveho*. *Traxi* for *travexi*; *Tractum* for *travectum*. ¶ Or from *δραγῶ* fut. 2. of *δράσσω*, I seize. Or from a verb *δραχέω*, *δραχῶ*, formed from *δέδραχα* pf. of *δράσσω*.¹

Träjicio, I cast or throw over. For *transjicio*. Also, I ferry over, make to pass over. Here *jacio* has the sense of *Mitto*.

Träma, a web. "Quòd inter stamen et subtemen *trameat*." F. "Quòd *trameat* inter filum et filum mutuâ superequitatione." Scaliger. ¶ Or for *trahima*, fr. *traho*, as *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. The Latins say *trahere lanam*.

Trämes, *itis*, a cross-way, by-path; any path. Fr. *trameo*. Qui *trameat*, i. e. *transmeat*. *Trans* is over, across, then cross-wise, as in *Transversus*. ¶ Al. for *trahimes* fr. *traho*. As *Ἀγυιά* from *ἄγω*, and somewhat as *Οἶμη* from *οἶω*, *οἶσω*, *οἶμαι*. Virgil: "Quà te DUCIT via." Compare *mes* in *Fomes*.

Trāno, I swim over. For *transno*.

Tranquillus: See Appendix.

Trans, over, across. Fr. *πέραν*, says Haigh. As Obs for Ob. Rather, from *πέραν ἐς*, whence *πρὰνς*, then *τράνς*, as vice versâ *λίτρα* became *λίππα*, whence *libra*. From *σπυδέω* was *sTudeo*. ¶ Al. from *τρᾶν*, to perforate.

Transcřibo, I copy. That is, I write so as to bring over from one surface to another.

Transenna, lattice-work, trellis. Vossius: "Fr. *transeo*." Because the woodwork crosses itself. *Trans*, as in *Transversus*. Or because we see through it, contrarily to what we do in a solid surface." Nonius takes *transenna* to be a window. He means, says Vossius, not any window, but a trellised one. "*Transenna* is also a net, snare. As made of cross string or rope. Hence deceit, treachery. Per *transennam* aspicere, is to look at in a cursory manner, and seems taken from vendors who expose their goods

¹ The Anglo-Sax. *dragan*, Suec. *draga*, to drag, draw, Wachter refers to *traho*.

² "From *τράω*, I perforate; *τράινω*, *τράνω*, *τράνωσω*, (as *ὄρω*, *ὄρωσω*) whence *τράνινός*." Scheide.

through a lattice-work, to avoid their being handled by every one who passes by." F.¹

Transgressor, one who (*transgreditur*) goes beyond the limits of the law, a transgressor.

Transigo, I complete. That is, I drive right through. Or *ago* is here to perform, and *trans* is used metaphorically.

Translātītie, negligently. "Quasi ut vulgo et passim solet." F. See *Translatitius*.

Translātītius, copied out and brought over from one surface to another; borrowed, not new. Hence, common, ordinary. Fr. *translatum*.

Transtrum, a cross-beam extending from wall to wall, joist. Fr. *transeo*, *transitum*, whence *transitrum*, *transtrum*. Also, a bench in a ship for rowers, which extends from side to side. Some derive *transtrum* in this sense from *θράνος*, a bench; whence *θρανίζω*, *τεθράνισται*, *θράνιστρον*, *θράνιστρον*.

Transversus, athwart. *Trans*, over, across, whence cross-wise.

Trāpētum; an oil-press. *Τραπητόν*.

Trāpēzīta, a banker. *Τραπεζίτης*.

Trāpēzōphōrum, a statue supporting a table. *Τραπεζοφόρον*.

Traulīzī, she lisps. *Τραυλίζει*.

Trebax, skilled in the ways of the world, cunning. *Τρίβαξ*.

Trēchēdīpna, a word of various interpretation occurring in Juvenal 3, 67. See Ruperti and Gifford. It is the Greek *τρεχέδιπνα*.

Trēdēcim, thirteen. *Tres decem*.

Treis, *Tres*, *Tris*, three. *Τρεῖς*.

Tremissis, a coin worth a third part of a golden solidus. "Casaubon rightly observes that the word is formed without analogy from *tres* and *assis*: while *semissis* preserves its analogy, formed from *semi* and *assis*." F.

Trēmo, I tremble, fear. *Τρέμω*.

Trēpido, I hurry through fear. Fr. *trepidus*.

Trēpidus, hastening with fear and alarm, alarmed. *Trepidae* res, things full of fear and alarm. Fr. *trepo*, as *Frigidus*, *Gelidus*. Festus: "*Trepit*, vertit. Unde *trepido*, *trepidatio*, quia turbatione MENS VERTITUR." Or fr. *τρέπω*, to turn; whence *τρέπομαι*, to flee in battle; then to flee, hurry away in confusion.

¹ In a fragment of Sallust quoted by Macrobius, *transenna* is of dubious meaning: "Præterea cum sedenti in *transennâ* demissum victoriæ simulacrum cum machinato strepitu tonitruum coronam capiti imponebat," &c. Nonius supports his interpretation of window by this passage. He omits "in;" and so does Servius, who understands *transennâ* to mean here "extenso fune." Forcellini thus accounts for this meaning: "Ductâ fortasse similitudine a *transennâ*, quâ rete significat, quæ funibus extensis tendebatur." But Vossius thus: "Fateor *transennam* esse ostium circi unde quadrigæ emitterentur. Sed hoc eò factum quòd esset cancellatum. Hæc circi *transenna* dimittebatur fune. *Transenna* est *καταχρηστικῶς* funis ille quo demisso *transenna* aperiebatur."

Tres, three. Τρεῖς.¹

Tressis, the weight or value of three asses. From *tres asses*.

Triārii, old soldiers of approved valor who formed the third line in battle. Fr. *tres*, *tria*.

Tribas, fricans fœmina. Τριβάς.

Tribon, a thread-bare cloak. Τρίβων.

Tribrächys, a foot like *tribulus*. Τρίβραχυσ.

Tribulatio, anguish. Pun- gent as a (*tribulus*) thorn.

Tribulum, a threshing-machine. Fr. *tero*, to bruise; whence *teribulum*, *tribulum*, *tribulum*. ¶ Τρίβωλος also is a kind of threshing-machine.

Tribulus, a kind of thorn. An instrument with spikes used in war to impede the progress of cavalry. Τρίβωλος.

Tribunal, the seat (*tribuni*) of the tribune where he gives sentence. Any seat where sentence is given. Any high place.

Tribunus, a tribune, a magistrate who first was set over each (*tribus*) tribe. But Pomponius gives as a reason that the tribunes were created by the vote (*tribuum*) of the tribes. The term was afterwards widely extended to any president or officer, as in *Tribuni ærarii*, *Tribuni militares*, *Tribuni plebis*, &c.

Tribuo, I assign, bestow.

Forcellini: "Fr. *tribus*. For it was formerly said of those things which were given to the people (a *tribubus*) by the tribes." But Forcellini thus derives *Tribus*: "Either because Romulus divided the people into three parts, or because the Tribes paid tribute." So here is the circular argument. If *Tribus* is from *tribuo*, *tribuo* is probably from τριβω, fut. 2. τριβῶ or τριβέω, I triturate, and so split and divide. Cicero has "rem universam *tribuere* in partes."

Tribus, a tribe. Fr. *tribuo*, whence dat. *tribui*. From paying tribute. ¶ Or fr. τριπύς, the third part of an Athenian tribe: Æol. τριπύς, τριπύς, whence *tribus*. As λίτρα through λίπρα became liBra. Or fr. τρίτος, third; whence τριπύς, *tribus*. ¶ Al. from τριφυής, divided into three parts; whence τριφύς, *tribus*, as ἀμφω, anBo.

Tributum, money levied on the people. Fr. *tribuo*. That is, a levy of money divided among the people, *tributum* in capita. Cicero: "Omnis vis loquendi in duas *tributa* est partes." The Greeks say φόρος fr. φέρω, πέφορα. ¶ Some derive it from *tributum*. Quod datum est per *tribus*.

Tricæ, trifles, fooleries, toys. Martial joins *tricæ* with *Apinæ*: "Sunt APINÆ tricæque et si quid vilius istis." Pliny thus derives both: "Diomedes ibi delevit gentes Monadorum Dardorumque, et urbes duas quæ

¹ "Armor. *tri*, Anglo-Sax. *thry*, &c." W.

IN PROVERBII LUDICRUM
VERTERE, APINAM et *Tri-*
cam.” *Tricæ* are also hin-
drances, embarassments. “Be-
cause trifles impede one who is
seriously engaged.” F. But
Nonius says that *tricæ* are hairs
or threads which entangle the
feet of cocks. And thus *tricæ*
is referred to *τρίχες*, hairs. ¶
Or from a word *τρυχαί* same as
τρύχαια, rags, shreds. Or from
τρύχω, to annoy. ¶ Wachter
refers *tricæ* to the Northern
trega, to delay. ¶ What, if
tricæ is for *tericæ*, i. e. *res te-*
ricæ? *Tericæ* being formed
from *tero*, as *Amicæ* from *Amo*.
And *tero* being taken for *tero*
tempus, to wear away the time,
delay. As *διατρίβω* is to loiter,
to put off, to retard.

Tricēni, thirty. Fr. *triginta*,
whence *triginteni*, *trigeni*, *tri-*
ceni. So *Viceni*.

Tricēsimus, thirtieth. For
triciesimus fr. *tricies*. Or for
trigesimus for *trigintessimus* fr.
triginta. We have *Vicesimus*
and *Vigesimus*.

Trichīla: See Appendix.

Trichīlum, a vessel with three
spouts. Fr. *τρίχειλον*, the E of
the second syllable being neg-
lected.

Trichōrum, a house divided
into three apartments. *Τρίχω-*
ρον.

Trīcies, *Trīgies*, thirty times.
Fr. *triginta*, whence *triginties*,
contracted *trigies*, soft *tricies*.
Or from *triginties* is *trities*, *tri-*
cies.

Trīclīnium, a couch which
held three persons, for reclining

on at supper. A room for sup-
ping in. *Τρικλίσιον*.

Trīco, a shuffler, rogue.
“One who invents (*tricas*) hin-
drances to paying his debts.”
F. But *trico* seems to mean
rather a contentious person, one
who quarrels (de *tricis*) about
trifles.

Trīcōlum, a period consisting
of three members. *Τρίκωλον*.

Trīcor, I make use of (*tricæ*)
hindrances, evasions, subter-
fuges. Or *trīcor* is *tricas*
loquor, I speak silly things,
make silly and trifling excuses
and evasions. ¶ Wachter re-
fers to Germ. *triegen*, to de-
ceive.

Trīdens, a three pronged
fork or spear, a trident. Fr.
tres, *tria*, and *dens*.

Trīduum, for the space of
three days. Fr. *tres*, *tria*, and
dies. See *Biduum*.

Triens, the third part of any-
thing. The third part of an
As, four ounces. Fr. *tres*, *tria*.

Trīēris, a trireme. *Τρίηρης*.

Trīētēris, the space of three
years. A triennial festival.
Τριετηρίς.

Trīfur, a great thief. Fr.
tres, *tria*. So the Greeks said
Τρίλλιστος, *Τρικυμία*, *Τρισάθλιος*,
Τριμάκαιρα. So the French
Très is very.

Trīga, a chariot drawn by
three horses. So *Biga*.

Trīgesies, thirty times. Ap-
parently for *trigintiesies* fr. *tri-*
ginta.

Trīgēsīmus, same as *tricesi-*
mus, and put for it, or for *tri-*
gentesimus.

Trīgies: See *Tricies*.

Trīginta, thirty. Fr. *tres*, *tria*, and *ginta*. See *Viginti*.

Trīgon, *ōnis*, a ball tossed by three persons forming a triangle. From a Greek word *τρίγων*, or from *trigōnus*.

Trīgōnus, triangular. *Τρίγωνος*.

Trīgōnus, *Trīgon*, *ōnis*, a fish called otherwise *pastinaca marina*. "Fr. *τριγών*, *όνος*. From its noise: fr. *τριζω*, (fut. 2. *τριζῶ*), *strido*." F. "For *trygonus* fr. *τρυγών*, *όνος*." V.

Trīmus, of three years. See *Bimus*.

Trīnus, three. Like *Binus*.

Trīones, ploughing oxen. For *teriones* fr. *tero*. Or fr. *τρίων* participle of *τρίω*, whence *τρίβω*. Also, the greater and the lesser Bears. For each Bear represents a waggon and oxen.

Trīplex, *icis*, three-fold. Fr. *tres*, *tria*, and *plico*.

Trīpūdio, I leap, dance. For *terripudio*, *terripedio*. *Terram pede percutio*. ¶ Al. from *tres*, *tria*, and *pedis*. Horace: "Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor *Terram pede terram*." ¶ Al. for *tripuvio* for *terripuvio*, *terram pavio*.

Tripudium, a dancing, leaping. See *Tripudio*. Also, a rebounding of the food dropt by birds in taking the omens. Some understand it merely of the food dropping to the ground, for *terripuvium*, fr. *terram pavio*, to strike the ground.

Trīpus, *ōdis*, a three-legged stool. *Τρίπους*, *οδος*.

Trīquētrus, triangular. Ainsworth: "For *triquadrus*, [fr. *quadrus*, square], i. e. *quadratus*

in tres angulos." Rather, from *τρίγα*, in three parts; and *ἔδρα*, a base. As being as it were divided into three parts which are bases.

Triscurria, great buffooneries. Fr. *tri*, as in *Trifur*; and *scurra*.

Tristis, sad. Fr. *τρυστός*, (as *φρτρω*, fr *Igo*), afflicted; formed from *τέτρυσται* pp. of *τρώω*, to vex, afflict. Donnegan explains *Τρῶσις* by affliction. So *tristis* is also vexed, angry. In an active sense *τρυστός* might mean one who distresses or afflicts, and *tristis* is noxious, baneful; cruel, hard, severe. Hence grave, serious. Applied to the taste, *tristis* is painful, disagreeable, harsh, bitter, &c. As Lupines are derived from *Λυπέω* from their bitter taste. Applied to the touch, *tristis* is rough, shaggy.

Trītāvus, a great-grandfather's great-grandfather. Fr. *τρίτος*, third. As Gr. *τρίπαππος*.

Trītūcum, wheat. Varro: "Quodd *tritum* est ex spicis." But, as the termination is Greek, perhaps it is from a word *τρυτικὸν* formed fr. *τρώω*, *τέτρυται*, in the same sense.

Trītōn, a sea god. *Τρίτων*.

Trītōnis, Pallas. *Τριτωνίς*.

Trītūra, threshing. Fr. *tero*, *tritum*. So *Natura*.

Trītus, bruised. Fr. *trio*, whence *trivi*. *Trio* fr. *τρίω*, whence *τρίβω*. *Τέρω*, *τρίω*, *τρίβω*.

Trīvia, Diana. As presiding over (*trivia*) the high ways. So in Greek *Τριοδίτις*.

Trivialis, common. As appertaining to (*trivium*) a place where three ways meet, and so common.

Triumphus, a triumph. Fr. θρίαμβος,¹ whence *thriumphus*, (as *l'ascino* from *Βασκανῶ*); *triamphus*, *triumphus*. Or θρίαμβος was first changed to θρίμβος, as θρασὺς, Æol. θροσύς. Then we have *thriombus*, *triombus*, *triumbus*, *triumphus*.

Trixāgo, *Trissāgo*, —

Trochæus, a trochee, a foot like τρωγῆ. Τροχᾶϊος.

Trochilus, a wren. Τρόχιλος. Also, a round ring in the juttings of pillars. Doubtless from τρόχιλος, fr. τρέχω, τέτροχα, to run, to run round.

Trochlea, a pulley, windlass. Fr. τροχιλία or τροχιλαία.

Trochus, a hoop. Τροχός.

Troja, a kind of exercise supposed to have resembled our tilts and tournaments. Virgil: “Hunc morem, hos cursus, atque hæc certamina primus Ascanius, longam muris cùm cingeret Albam, Retulit et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos, Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes, Albani docuere suos: hinc maxima porro Accipit Roma, et patrium servavit

honorem. *Trojaque* nunc, pueri *Trojanum* dicitur agmen.”

Tropæi, winds blowing from the sea. Τροπαῖοι. “*Tropæus* is one who does a shrewd turn, and runs away when he has done.” Ainsw. From τροπαῖος.

Tropæum, *Trophæum*, a trophy. Τρόπαιον.

Tropicus, tropical. Metaphorical. Τροπικός. *Tropica*, changes. Τροπικά.

Tropis. “Gr. τροπίς is the sink of a ship. Hence *tropis* is taken for the bottom of a flagon, and hence for vapid wine at the bottom of a flagon.” F.

Tropus, a rhetorical figure. Τρόπος.

Trossulus. Dacier: “The old Glosses on Persius say: ‘*Trossulum* was a town of Etruria, which was taken by the Roman Equites or Knights without the aid of the infantry. Hence the Equites were called *Trossuli*.’ Pliny says the same, and adds that the *Trossuli*, as a name for the Equites, did not remain in use much after the time of Gracchus. For the ambiguity of the word, which signified also delicate and soft, became felt as a term of disgrace. From the Greek τρουσός, delicate, soft, as Salmasius well observes. Seneca: ‘Idem quod faciam quod *trossuli* isti et juvenes.’ Here *trossuli* are not the knights, but delicate and luxurious men. Nonius says they were named from *torosuli*. The Glossographer explains *trusulus* ὁ ἐν μιγρῶ παχύς.” Forcellini un-

¹ Plutarch has τοὺς προσαγορευομένους παρ’ αὐτοῖς (the Romans) θριάμβους. Parkhurst hence concludes that θρίαμβος was formed from *triumphus*. The Reader will determine this. In the mean time θρίαμβος may, I conceive, be derived from τριάπτω, (taken in the sense of τριάζω,) fut. 2. τριαβῶ, whence τριαβος, τρίαμβος, θρίαμβος. Compare ἱαμβος from ἰάπτω, ἱαβῶ.

derstands the passage in Seneca "de jactantibus nobilitatem et divitias, Trojugenis, Troiadibus, delicatam et mollem vitam agentibus." The words "Trojugenis, Troiadibus" may lead us to think that *Trossuli* is a diminutive of *Tros*, Trojan: i. e. paltry fellows who aped nobility, and wished to trace their genealogy to the Trojans. And in truth many of these stories about towns and battles, with which the old etymologists abound, are greatly to be suspected.

Trua, a ladle. Fr. τρύω,¹ to rub or wear. So from τρούω (allied to τρύω) is τρούνη, a ladle.

Trūcido, I massacre. Fr. *truciter cado*, whence *trucado*, *trucido* like *Occido*. ¶ Al. from *trucis* simply.

Tructa, a trout. Fr. τρώκτης, a trout; properly, a ravenous eater. *Τρώκτης*, says Schneider, is not found in this sense in ancient authors.

Trūcūlentus, savage, grim. Fr. *trux*, *trucis*. As *Lutulentus*, *Turbulentus*.

Trūdis, a stake or pole for pushing or thrusting. Fr. *trudo*.

Trūdo, I thrust, shove. Fr. τρῶδην formed fr. τρύω, to vex, molest. Hence, to jostle, shove.

Trulla, a ladle, spoon; a trowel. Fr. *trua*, whence *truulla*, *truilla*, (as *Turtur*, *Turturis*, *Turturula*, *Turturilla*), *trulla*. *Trulla* was also an earthen cup

or mug. Perhaps, as being in its form. Forcellini describes *trulla*, a ladle, as "concha manubriata." Donnegan says: "Τρυβλιον, a small bowl or dish; dimin. of τρῶψ, τρυβός, a drinking-cup." From τρυβός then might have been *trubula*, *trubla*, *trulla*. *Trulla* is used also for a pan to put fire in, and a chamberpot. From the form.

Trulleum, a bowl or basin. As being in the form of a *trulla*.

Trullisso, I lay on plaster (*trullā*) with a trowel.

Trunco, I maim, mangle.

For *truco*, (as *Lingo*, &c.) fr. τρύχω, I afflict. Hesychius explains τρύχειν by φθείρειν. Or τρύχω is here to perforate, from τρύω, whence τρυπάω, τρύμα, τρυμαλία. And hence to wound, like τρώω which is allied to τρύω: and so τραύω, whence τραύμα.² ¶ Al. from *trux*, *trucis*. *Truciter tracto*.

Truncus, maimed. Fr. *trunco*.

Truncus, a tree (*truncus*) dismembered of its roots and branches, the stump, stock, trunk. So the body without the limbs. Also, a branch cut off from the trunk. And a dolt, dunce, as senseless as a stock.

¶ "From τρέχνος, (τρένχος,) which in Hesychius is the same as *truncus*," says Vossius. But τρέχνος is explained by Donnegan "a bough, twig, branch, shoot."

¹ Whence τρύχω, τρῶσις, &c.

² See Donnegan on Τέρω.

Trūsus, pushed. Fr. *trudo*, *trudsum*.

Trŭtina, a steelyard, balance. Fr. *τρυτάνη*. As *μαχλανά*, *machlana*.

Trux, *trŭcis*, cruel, savage, severe; of a savage countenance, grim, fierce. Fr. *τρυξω* fut. of *τρυχω*, to distress, afflict. See *Tristis*.¹

Tryblium, a dish. *Τρυβλιον*.

Tu, you. Fr. *τὺ*, Æolic form of *σύ*. "Pers. *tu*, Dutch and Germ. *du*." W.

Tŭba, a trumpet. Fr. *κτύπος*, a sound; or *κτυπῶ*, to sound. ¶ Al. from *tubus*, a pipe, tube. In Vitruvius *tuba* is the pipe of an hydraulic machine.

Tŭber, a swelling; a knob, hard excrescence; a truffle or mushroom. Fr. *tumeo*, whence *tumiber*, *tuber*. As *Facio*, *Faciber*, *Faber*. So *Verber*. ¶ "From Hebr. *tabur*." Tt.

Tŭber, ———

Tŭbĭcen, a trumpeter. Qui *tubā canit*. As *Fidicen*.

Tuburcĭnor, I eat greedily. Fr. *τύβαρις*, a dish served at dessert. Like *Sermocinor*. Al. for *tubercinor* fr. *tuber*, a mushroom. That is, I feast greedily on the *τύβαρις* or on mushrooms.

Tŭbus: See *Appendix*.

Tŭcĕtum, a kind of sausage. For *tudicĕtum* fr. *tudo*, *tundo*, whence *tudes*. As being brayed or pounded. Compare *Face-tus*.

Tŭdes, a mallet. Fr. *tudo*, *tundo*.

Tŭdĭto, I thump, strike. Fr. *tundo*, *tunditum*, *tuditum*.

Tueor, I look at steadfastly, gaze on. Also, I look to, attend to, watch over, guard, preserve. *Tuor* still exists, and is fr. *τύω*, whence *τύσκω*, *τιτύσκω*, whence *τιτύσκομαι*, I aim at an object. Schultens: "*Τιτύσκεισθαι* was with the ancient Latins *tui*, *intui*, and afterwards *tueri*, *intueri*." *Τύω* is allied to *τάω*, *τέω*, *τείνω*. Virgil: "*Oculos pariter telumque tetendit*." From *τύω* is also *τυγχάνω*, I aim at, hit, hit upon, light upon. So from *βλέω*, I aim at, is *βλέπω*, I look at. ¶ Al. from *θεάομαι*, *θεῶμαι*.

Tufa. Forcellini: "*Legitur tanquam nomen signi militaris apud Vegetium. Sed profecto barbariem sapit, et est a Latio amandandum*." Facciolati: "*Erant tufa, Gr. τοῦφα vel τουφία, apices cassidi vel galeæ inserti, ex Indicorum boum caudis facti, ut probat Ducang. At Lydus nos docet lanceas fuisse promissis jubis ornatas, quas Romani jubas, Barbari autem, nonnihil corruptâ voce, tufas vocant*." After noticing the Anglo-Sax. *top*, Icel. *topper*, Engl. *top* and *tuft*, Wachter observes that the Byzantine writers call the tuft of a helmet *τοῦφα* from the Saxon, and adds: "*Inde Latino-barbaris tufa genus vexilli ex confertis plumarum globis*."

Tŭgŭrium, a cottage, hut. For *togurium*, (as *nUnidæ* from

¹ Al. from *τραχὺς*, rough; whence *τράχς*, *τράξ*; or *τρυχς*, *τρυξ*. ¶ Al. from *Θρηξ*, a Thracian. See *Tum*.

νομάδες, &c.) fr. τέτογα pf. mid. of τέγω, to cover. See Toga.

Tui: See Sui.

Tūli, I bore; I bore up, raised. Fr. *tolo*, whence *tetoli*, *tetuli*, *tuli*. See Tollo.

Tullianum, a part of the common prison at Rome, as added, says Festus, by Servius *Tullius*.

Tum, then; besides, and. From τὸν, (as δόλον, dolUM,) i. e. κατὰ τὸν (i. e. τοῦτον) χρόνον. So Donnegan explains τῶ to mean "then" in Il. η, 158, and Od. μ, 501. Compare Tam. ¶ Al. from τῆμος, τῆμ'.

Tumba, a tomb. Fr. τύμβος, or rather fr. τύμβα which is in the Glosses.

Tūmeo, I swell; I am proud. Fr. κύω, pp. κέκυμαι, whence a verb κυμέω, Æol. τυμέω, as Κεῖνος is in Æolic Τῆνος, and as many derive Telum from Κῆλον, Æolic Τῆλον. From κέκυμαι in fact κύμα, a wave, is derived. ¶ As τύω (See Tueor) existed in the sense of extending, it might have meant also to expand; then from pp. τέτυμαι might be τυμέω, *tumeo*. ¶ Al. from φῦμα, a swelling; whence θῦμα, (as vice versâ Θῆρ becomes Φῆρ,) hence *thumeo*, *tumeo*. ¶ Al. from θυμός, anger. But *tumeo* in the sense of swelling with anger is metaphorical.¹

Tūmīcla, a little rope. Fr.

tomix, whence *tomicula*, *tomicla*, *tumicla*.

Tūmūlo, I bury. In *tumulo* condo.

Tūmultuārius, done on the occasion, unpremeditated. Fr. *tumultuor*. Taken from the milites *tumultuarii*, who were enrolled at a moment's notice to defend the state.

Tūmultus, a tumult, uproar. Fr. *tumeo*. Cicero: "Ne deserere viderer hunc rerum *tumorem*." Virgil: "Ille etiam cæcos instare *tumultus* Sæpe monet, fraudemque et operta *tumescere* bella." So fr. κύω, to swell, is κύδος, pride, insult, outrage; whence κυδοιμός, uproar.

Tūmūlus, a little hill, mound; a tomb. Fr. *tumeo*.

Tunc, then. For *tumque*, *tumq'*, *tunc* (as Neque, Neq', Nec,) for softness *tunc*.²

Tundo, I beat, strike. For *tudo*, whence *tutudi* and *tuditans*. If τύπτω is fr. τύω, as δύπτω from δύω; then from τύδην, formed from τύω, may be *tudo*. And in reality τύω did exist, (as appears under Tueor,) in the sense of aiming, hitting, striking. ¶ Al. from τύπδην, formed from τέτυπται; whence τύδδην. Or fr. τύπτω, τύττω, τύδδω. ¶ Al. from θείνω, whence τέθενται and τέθονται, θένδην and θόνδην.

Tūnīca, a tunic; metaph. a coat, membrane. Fr. χιτώνα accus. of χιτών; transp. τώνιχα,

¹ Al. from οιδμέω, transp. δοιμέω, whence *dumeo* (as pUnio from ποΙνή), *tumeo*, as Timeo from Δείμα. ¶ Muller says that some etymologists derive τύμβος from τυμείν, *tumeo*: as Tumulus from Tumeo. Donnegan under Τύφω gives a different derivation of τύμβος.

Etym.

² Al. from *tum* and γε or γ', as Nunc. But Nunc is from two Greek words Nūn γ'. ¶ Al. from τηνίκα, τήνικ'.

whence *tunica*, as *φωρὸς* became *fūris*. ¶ Al. from *δύνω*, to put on; fut. *δύνῶ*; whence *dunica*, (as Manus, Manica,) and *tunica*, as Timeo from *Δεῖμα*. ¶ The Germ. *tunch* Wachter refers to *tunica*.

Turba, a crowd, uproar. *Τύρβη*. Boxhorn mentions the British *tyrfa*.

Turbidus, muddy, thick. Fr. *turbo*, to disturb. Also, angry, displeased, rebellious. “Com-motus irâ quæ maximè omnium *perturbat*.” F. Also, full of trouble, confusion, and disorder: i. e. *turbæ plenus*.

Turbīnātus, conical. That is, in the shape (*turbīnis*) of a top.

Turbo, a whirlwind, hurricane. Apuleius: “*Turbo* dicitur, qui repentinis flatibus prosilit atque universa *perturbat*.” Wachter: “Quòd omnia *turbet* et summa imis misceat.” But *turbo* is also a whirl or reel, and a top which whirls. Whence *turbo* would be better referred to *στροβέων*, *στροβῶν*, whirling; transp. *στορβῶν*, whence *torbo*, (as *Σφάλλω* becomes Fallo,) then *turbo*. The explanation by Vossius of *turbo*, a top, seems frigid: “Nam actus flagellis venti instar *turbat* ac strepit.”

Turbo, I disturb, confound. Fr. *turba*. ¶ Or from *στροβέω*, *στροβῶ*, I whirl; transp. *στορβῶ*.

Turbulentus, troubled, disturbed. Fr. *turba*, i. e. *plenus turbæ*. So Luculentus. Or fr. *turbo*, *inis*. Or fr. *turbo*, *avi*.

Turdus: See Appendix.

Turgeo, I swell. Fr. *κυρτώω*, *κυρτῶ*, (whence *κύρτωμα*, a round tumor,) transp. *τυρκῶ*, (as *Μορφά*, Forma,) whence *turgo*, and *turgeo*, as we have Tergo and Tergeo. ¶ Or from *παραγέω*, (as from *Κάλαμος* is Culmus,) fut. 2. of *ταράσσω*, I disturb; in a neuter sense, I am disturbed. In allusion to flour swelling by mixing leaven. Jones, in deriving *turgeo* from *παραγῶ*, observes that its primary sense must hence have been to be agitated or to swell with anger. But this last sense seems naturally to follow and not to lead that of swelling in general.¹

Turio,²——

Turma, a squadron of horse. Damm: “*Ἰλη*, agmen militum, *turma* equitum. Ab *εἰλέω*, *volvo*, *condenso*, *conglobo*.” Rather, *ἴλη* is from *ἰλέω*, and *εἴλη* from *εἰλέω*. Similarly, *turma* appears to come from *torqueo*, which is the same as *εἰλέω* and *ιλέω*, whence *ἰλιγξ*, a whirlpool. Fr. *torqueo* is *torquima*, *torma*, (as *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*,) for softness *turma*. ¶ Al. from *τέτορμαι* pp. of *τείρω*, whence Teres, round. See Torus. So Scaliger from *τόρμος*, *rotunditas*. ¶ Al. from *δρομή*, *cursus*; transp. *δορμή*, *dorma*, whence *torma*, as Timeo from *Δεῖμα*. Gloss.

¹ Donnegan: “*Τύρω*, fut. *τύρσω*, [pf. *τέτυρκα*,] to swell, to rise. This form has been assumed from analogy, and to it are referred *θύρσος*, *τύρσις*, *τύρσος*, as well as the Latin *Turio*, *Turgeo*, *Turris*.” I fear all this is mere assumption.

² See the Note on *Turgeo*.

Philox.: *Turma*, λόχος, διαδρομή. ¶ Al. from τύρβη, a crowd. B changed to M. Or fr. τύρβη, whence *turbima*, *turma*. Isaac Vossius: “*Turba* and *turma*, as *Globus* and *Glomus*.”¹

Turpis: See Appendix.

Turris, a tower; a moveable tower used in besieging cities. Fr. τύρσις, τύρρις.

Tursio, a sturgeon or porpoise, porcopiscis, a sea pig. “From its pig’s-beak. In Welsh *twrch* is a pig. Hence also this fish is called *Hicca* from *Hwch*, which means a sow in the same dialect; and *Hysca* from ἵσς, a sow; and *tursio* from *turch*, a sow. It is therefore not a Gothic word, as Scaliger writes: but a Celtic word.” W. Its beak is spoken of by Pliny.

Turtur, a turtle-dove. “Hebr. *thor*, *thur*, Lat. *turtur* by reduplication. Anglo-Sax. *turtle*.” W. So Ainsworth: “From the Hebrew doubled *tur-tur*.” ¶ Or from τρύομαι, to be afflicted; pp. τέτρυται, transp. τέτυγται. Virgil: “Nec GEMERE aeriâ cessabit *turtur* ab ulmo.” ¶ Or from τρύζω, to coo like a dove (whence from fut. 2. τρυγῶ is τρυγῶν, a turtle-dove), pp. τέτρυται,² τέτυγται.

Turunda, a small ball of bread; a roll of lint put into a wound. For *terunda*, *terenda*,

fr. *tero*; somewhat as *Gerunda* from *Gero*. *Offa trita et subtracta manibus*. Some form *tUgurium* immediately from *tEgo*. ¶ Or from τερέω, τερῶ, or τορέω, τορῶ, to make round. Compare *Teres* and *Torus*. ¶ Al. from τυρόεις, made with cheese as a cake; acc. τυρόεντα, τυροῦντα, whence *turunta*, *turunda*.³

Tus, *Thus*, incense. Fr. θύος, θύς, as Πύος, *Pus*.

Tussilago, the herb coltsfoot. Pliny: “Nomen habet a *tussi* sanandâ.” So Gr. βήχιον fr. βήξ, βηχός.

Tussis, a cough. Fr. πτύσις or πτύσσις, a spitting. Catullus: “Malamque pectore *EXSPUI tussim*.”

Tūte, yourself. Τύ τε.

Tūtēla, a defence, protection; guardianship, wardship: &c. Fr. *tutor*, as *Luo*, *Luēla*.

Tūtor, I defend. Fr. *tueor*, *tuitum*, *tutum*.

Tūtūlus: See Appendix.

Tūtūnus, —

Tūtūs, guarded, kept safe; safe. Fr. *tueor*, *tuitus*.

Tuus, your. Fr. *tui*, as *Sui*, *Suus*.

Tympānum, a drum, timbrel, tabret. Τύμπανον. In Virg. Georg. 2, 444, Quayle explains *tympana*, “solid wheels resembling drums.” Donnegan: “Τύμπανον was any thing made of wood, and resembling a drum more or less in form.

¹ Varro: “*Turma* factum e *terma*: quòd ter deni equites ex tribus tribubus fiebant.”

² For, as τρίζω makes τρίσω as well as τριξω, so τρύζω probably made τρύσω as well as τρύζω.

³ If a verb τύρω, to swell, really existed, (See the Note on *Turgeo*,) *turunda* might be referred to it.

Hence in architecture, a pediment, Vitruv. 4. 6, 7. The form of the ancient drum was that of a kettle-drum, viz. flat on one side, and convex on the other, as appears from the form of certain natural objects compared to it by Pliny and Varro."

Týphon, a hurricane, tornado. *Τυφών*.

Týphus, arrogance. *Τύφος*.

Týpus, a stamp, impression, image. *Τύπος*.

Týrannis, regal power; tyranny. *Τυραννίς*.

Týrannus, a king, prince; a tyrant. *Τύραννος*.

Týrianthínus, of a bright violet color. *Τυριάνθινος*.

Týrōtārīchus; a kind of meat made of salted flesh and cheese. *Τυροτάριχος*.

U, V.

Vacca, a cow. "From Hebr. *vakar*." Tt. Rather, *bakar*. "From the Syriac *baccara*." V. ¶ Others from *βοῦς*, *βόδις*, a cow; whence they form a word *boacca*, but apparently without analogy.

Vaccīnium, *Vācīnium*, a hyacinth. At least, says Forcellini, it is certain that it is a flower of a dark violet color. Martin: "The *vaccīnium* mentioned by Virgil is not different from what in other places he calls Hyacinthus. The Æolians, who affected to change the *v* into *ou*, as *θυγάτηρ* into *θουγάτηρ*, wrote *οὔακίνθιον* and *οὔακίννιον* for the

diminutive *οὔακίνθιον*: and *οὔακίννιον* in Roman letters is *vaccīnium*. The line in Virgil, 'Et nigræ violæ sunt et *vaccīnia* nigra,' is a literal translation of a line of Theocritus: *Καὶ τὸ ἴον μέλαν ἐντὶ, καὶ αἱ γραπτὰ οὔακίνθος*. Here Virgil himself translates *οὔακίνθος* *vaccīnium*."

Vacerra: See Appendix.

Vacerrōsus, used by Augustus for Cerritus. That is, silly, stupid as a (*vacerra*) stake or post.

Vācillo, I move to and fro, waggle, reel. From the North. Wachter: "Anglo-Sax. *wagian*, Suec. *hweka*, Germ. *wacken*, *vacillare*. Properly to fluctuate, as taken from a wave, which in all the dialects is called *woge*. Allied is Hebr. *puk*, *titubavit*. For W and P are interchanged." Elsewhere he notices "Anglo-Sax. and Suec. *wag*, Iceland. *vag*, a wave;" which he compares with *αἴγες*, waves. To *vag vacillo* seems nearly allied. ¶ Or for *vagillo* from *vago*, (which was formerly used for *vagor*), as *Scribo*, *Scribillo*. Forcellini explains for their first meaning *vacillo* "modo huc, modo illuc inclinor," *vagor* "huc atque illuc feror." Cicero: "Quorum *vegetur* animus errore, nec habeat unquam quid sequatur." That is, fluctuates, wavers. ¶ Al. from *bacillus*, a stick. A metaphor taken from infirm men, leaning on a stick, and tottering.

Vāco, I am empty, void; I am free from; I am free from business, am disengaged, have leisure,

am idle; I have leisure to apply to anything. *Bona vacant*, are without a possessor, are vacant. Fr. *χάω*, or *χαέω*, *χαῶ*, *χαFῶ*, (whence *Cavo*), transposed *Fαχῶ*, whence *faco*, *vaco*. ¶ “From Hebrew *BKK*, *evacuare*.” V.

Vācūna, the Goddess of the idle. Fr. *vaco*.

Vācuus, empty; disengaged; vacant. Fr. *vaco*.

Vādīmōnium, a recognisance, bail. Fr. *vas*, *vadis*. So *Patris*, *Patrimonium*.

Vado, I go. Fr. *βάδω*. *Eustathius*: ‘Ο βάδος ἐκ τοῦ βάδω, οὗ παράγωγον τὸ βαδίζω. Or from a verb *βαδέω*, *βαδῶ*. Or, as *A* is long in *vado*, it is fr. *βάω*, *βέβηται*, *βήδην*, *Dor.* *βᾶδην*, whence *βαδέω*, *βαδῶ*, *vado*. ¶ Al. from *βατέω*, *βατῶ*. ¶ *Tooke*: “From Anglo-Sax. *vadan*.”

Vādum, *Vādus*, a ford, shallow, shoal of the sea; the bottom of the sea; and of a well; the sea in general. “*Ubi aqua brevis est, ac pedibus vadi ac transiri potest*.” F. But, as *A* is short, *vadum* is better referred to *βατὸς*, *βατὸν*, passable, or *βάδος*, a passage.¹

Væ, alas. Fr. *οὐαί*. So *Virgilius* was written by the Greeks *Οὐργίλιος*. So *Strabo* writes the Gallic *Vates Ουάταις*. *Wachter* notices Anglo-Sax. *wæ*, *wa*, *Dan.* *væ*, *Goth.* *wai*, *Welsh* *gwæ*.

Vāfer, crafty, knowing. Fr.

ἀφερὸς, formed fr. *ἀφῆ*, fr. *ἦφα* pf. of *ἄπτω*, *necto*. As the Latins say *Necto dolos*. So from *ἄπτω*, *ἦφα*, *ἄφα*, is *ἀπάφω*, to deceive. From *ἀφῆ*, as *Vespera* from *Ἑσπέρα*. ¶ Al. from *βαφῆ*, a dyeing, coloring, and so tricking, deceiving. ¶ Al. for *vaber* fr. *facio*, whence *faciber*, *vaciber*, *vaber*, whence *vafer*, as *ἄμφω*, *amBo*. That is, *dexterus*, expert. See *Faber*. ¶ Al. from *φάω*, to speak, whence *vaber*, *vafer*. *Dicendi peritus et decipiendi verbis*. ¶ Al. for *varifer*. “*Qui varia semper affert quibus norit se extricare*.” V.²

Vāgīna: See Appendix.

Vāgio, I cry as a child. Fr. *βέβᾶγα* pf. mid. of *βάζω*, same as *βαβάζω*, to speak inarticulately. Hence *bagio*, *vagio*. ¶ Al. from *ἄχέω*, *Doric* of *ἠχέω*, I utter a loud sound. Hence *vacheo*, *vageo*, which seems to have produced *vagor* (same as *Vagitus*) in *Lucretius*. ¶ Al. for *valgio* from *Germ.* *balg*, an infant.

Vāgor, I go to and fro, wander, rove. From *ve*, much, and *agor* (whence *Agitor*), I am driven about. ¶ Al. from *ἄγομαι*, *Ἔγομαι*, I am driven, or I drive myself. Hence *fagor* or *vagor*. Or from *ve* and *ἄγομαι*. ¶ *Wachter* notices *Goth.* *wagan*, to move, and *Germ.* *wegen*, “*movere, sive id fiat in loco, sive de loco ad locum*.”

Vāgus, wandering. Fr. *vagor*.

¹ “*Germ.* *waden*, *wadden*, *watten*, *Anglo-Sax.* *wadan*, *Belg.* *waaden*, *Engl.* to *wade*, *Lat.* *vado*. All from *vadum*.” W.

² Al. from *ve*, very, and *Afer*. From the crafty disposition of the Africans.

Vah, ah! An interjection of grief, joy, admiration, wrath. From *ā*; *V* prefixed as in numerous words, and *H* added as in *Oh* from *Ω*. ¶ Or for *vaha*, which occurs in Plautus. And this from *ā ā*. ¶ “From Hebrew *HAH*.” Ainsw. ¶ Or from the sound.

Valde, very much. For *validè*, strongly. So Gr. *κάρτα* fr. *κράτος*, *κάρτος*.

Vale, farewell. Fr. *valeo*.

Vāleo, I am in sound health and strength; I am well or strong. Fr. *θαλέω*, I flourish; Æol. *φαλέω*, (as *θήρ*, Æol. *φῆρ*,) whence *valeo*, as *Vates* for *Phates*. ¶ Al. from *ούλέω*, whence *vuleo*, as in *Οἶνος*, *Vinum*; and *valeo*, as in *κΤνός*, *cAnis*; *κΤλιξ*, *cAlis*.

Vāletūdo, health good or bad. Fr. *valeo*, *valetum*.

Valgus, bow-legged. Fr. *falx*, *falcis*, whence *falcus*, *falgus*, *valgus*, bent as a scythe.¹

Vālidus, in sound health, strong, powerful. Fr. *valeo*. As *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

Vallis, a valley. Fr. *θάλλω*, to be verdant; whence a word *θάλλος*, Æol. *φάλλος*, (as *Θῆρ*, *Φῆρ*,) in the sense of *vallis*. So *Helvigi* derives Germ. *thal*, *dahl*, (whence our *Dale*,) from *θάλλω*: “Est enim locus ἀμφιβαλῆς, undique virens.” ¶ Al. from the preceding *thal*. ¶ Al. from *vallo*. “Quòd hinc atque hinc *vallata* est.” Ainsw.²

Vallo, I fence or fortify (*vallis*) with stakes.

Vallum, a fortification round a camp or besieged town, made of earth dug from the ditch, and (de *vallis*) of sharp stakes stuck into it. ¶ Al. from *βάλλω*, to cast, cast up an entrenchment.

Vallus, a stake. Fr. *varus*, whence *varulus*, *vallus*, as *Puerala*, *Puella*.

Vallus, a little fan. Fr. *vanus*, whence *vannulus*, *vantus*, *vallus*.

Valvæ, folding doors.³ For *volvæ*, fr. *volvo*. “Quia in aperiendo *volvuntur* et complicantur.” F. Somewhat as *LANcea* from *λογχη*. Or from *volvæ*, changed to *vulvæ*, and then to *valvæ*, somewhat as *tAlpa* from *τΤφλά*, *τΤφλά*. So *Culcita* from *Calco*, *Lubricus* from *Labor*.

Valvōlus, ———

Vanga, ———

Vannus, a fan, corn-van. From the North. Sax. *fann*. “Germ. *wanne*. Lat. *vannus*. From Celt. *benne*, a hurdle. For it is an instrument woven from wicker rods, like a hurdle.” W. So *Wachter* elsewhere explains *vannus* “instrumentum VIMINEUM quo frumenta ventilantur.” ¶ Al. for *ventulus*, a little wind; whence *venlus*, *vennus*, then *vannus*, as *mAgnus* for *mEgnus*.

Vānus, unsubstantial, vain;

³ “*Valvarum* nomine significatur etiam ipsum χάσμα, cavitas, lumen januæ [*valvarum*] aut fenestræ: fiebantque maximè in tricliniis amplæ ac patentes, ut cœnantibus latè prospectus esset in omnes partes.” F.

¹ Al. from *ἄλγος*, pain, calamity.

² Al. from *αὐλώνος*, (gen. of *αὐλῶν*,) *αὐλνός*, whence *vaulnis*, *valnis*, *vallis*, as *Κολωνός*, *Κολνός*, *Colnis*, *Collis*.

futile; false. Fr. *πέφνηνα*, Dor. *πέφᾶνα*, pf. mid. of *φαίνομαι*, to appear; whence *φᾶνός*, apparent, i. e. apparent but not real. *Sis quod videris*, is a well known precept. ¶ “From Germ. *wan*, deficiens.” W.

Vāpidus, mawkish, vapid. Fr. *vapor* or *vapeo*. “*Qui vaporem emittit*.” F. Rather, *qui vaporem TETRUM emittit*, as the Delphin Editor explains it on Persius, 5, 148. Some seem to understand it, *qui vaporem emisit suum, qui vapuit*, et est nil nisi liquor. But I doubt that *vapidus* can be thus analogically explained.

Vāpor, exhalation, steam; smoke, mist. Also, warmth, heat, for exhalation supposes these. Fr. *vapeo*, whence *vapidus*. *Vapeo* fr. *καφέω*, to exhale; whence *παφέω*, (as *λύκος*, *lupus*,) *ραρθεο*, transp. *ραρπεο*, *vapeo*. ¶ Al. from *κάπος*, Æol. *κάπορ*, whence *πάπορ*, *vapor*.

Vāpōro, I heat (*vapore*) with hot steam, fumigate. I send out (*vaporem*) hot steam.

Vappa, palled or insipid wine. Hence, an abandoned fellow: “*Probrosium hominum nomen*,” says Pliny, “*cum degeneravit animus*.” Or *vappa* is useless like palled wine, and hence bad, as the Greeks expressed a good man by *χρηστός ἀνὴρ*, a useful man. Fr. *vapida*, whence *vapda*, *vappa*. ¶ “As for *ῥμμα* the Æolians said *ῥππα*, so for *βάμμα* they said *βάππα*, whence was *vappa*. Nor does the meaning of *βάμ-*

μα oppose this derivation. Properly indeed it signifies ‘intinctum:’ but vinegar in particular was used in the *ἔμβαμμα*; and Hesychius states that the Syracusans said *βάμμα* for *ἔμβαμμα*. Hence *βάμμα* was used simply for vinegar. And hence the Æolic *βάππα*, and Latin *vappa*, was used for wine becoming acid.” V.

Vāpūlo, I am beaten or whipped. Fr. *ἀπαλός*, tender; whence *ἀπαλόω*, *ἀπαλώ*, I make tender by beating: used intransitively. Compare *Mulco*. V, as in *Vespera* from *Ἑσπέρα*: and U, as in *crapula* from *κραπυλα*. ¶ Al. from *ἀπαλοῶω*, *ἀπαλω*, I thresh. ¶ Or from *παιπαλώ* fut. of *παιπάλλω*, I shake. Used like *Percutio* from *Quatio*.

Varæ seem to mean erect stakes on which others called *Vibiæ* are placed to stand upon and build. Ausonius: “*Sequitur varam vibia*.” Some however read “*Sequitur vara vibiam*.” And *vara* is used by Vitruvius for the whole erection. It seems allied to *varus*, a stake on which hunting-nets are placed. And indeed in Lucan 4, 439, *varis* is taken by Forcellini as coming from *vara*. Or these *varæ* were placed obliquely in regard to one another, from *varus*, crooked. ¶ Al. from Germ. *bæren*, to raise up, bear up.

Vāria, a panther. From its various colors.

Varicus, straddling. Fr. *varus*, as *Teter* or *Tetrus*, *Tetri-*

cus. When the legs are bent inwards, they are straddling.

Vārius, of divers colors; various in general; versatile; various in action, fickle. Fr. βαλιός, whence *valius*, *varius*. So σηΑία, seRia.

Vārix, a swollen or dilated vein. Fr. *varus*. Nonius: "Quia venæ in cruribus tumentes inflexæ sunt et obtortæ." ¶ Or fr. *varus*, which Forcellini explains "tuberculum exiguum et durum in facie."

Varo: See Baro.

Vārus, having the legs bent inward; crooked, hence wrong, opposed to Rectus. Also, unlike, dissimilar. In this sentence of Bp. Hall, "If we walk perversely with God, he will walk crookedly towards us," Johnson explains Crookedly "untowardly, not compliantly." *Varus* is fr. ραιβός, ραβός, transp. βαγός, *barus*, *varus*. So Baro and Varo are interchanged. ¶ Al. from πηρός, Dor. πάρος, injured in any part of the body.

Vārus, a little fork with which hunting-nets are set up. Fr. ραιβός, crooked. That is, a crooked stake. See Varus above. ¶ Al. from Germ. *bæren*, to raise up, bear up.

Varus, a speckle on the face. "Quia *varum* corpus facit et inæquale." Ainsw. *Varus* is dissimilar, unequal, uneven.

Vas, *vādis*, a bail, surety. Fr. φάς, participle of φημι, which Donnegan explains (inter alia) to affirm, assure, promise. Or *vas* is for *vads*, *vadis*, and this is fr. φάτης, from φάω, πέ-

φαται. "Qui promittit suo se periculo aliquem iudicio stitutum." V. ¶ Al. from βάς. Qui vadit seu it in jus. ¶ Al. from Germ. *wetten*, spondere, stipulari. "The Anglo-Sax. *bad*, *wed*, is a pledge." W. ¶ Spelman mentions the Turkish *bassa*, sponsor.¹

Vas, *vāsis*, a vessel. From Germ. *fassen*, to take, hold, receive, whence our adverb Fast. Or from Germ. *fass*, explained by Wachter "omne receptaculum ventrosum." ¶ Or from βάω, βάσω, to support. Thus βωμός, an altar, is for βάομος fr. βάω; and from pp. βέβασται is βαστάζω, to bear, carry. ¶ Or, since CH is commutable with PH or F, (See Fames,) *vas* or *fas* is fr. χάζω, χάσω, I hold, contain. Thus *vasis* or *phasis* will be for *chasis*. ¶ "From Hebr. *vasah*, ample." Tt.

Vascus, —

Vasto, I lay waste. Fr. *ἀιστώ*, *ἀιστώ*, *ἀιστώ*, I destroy. V, as 'Ιδέω, Video, &c. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *vestan*."² ¶ Al. from *vastus*, waste. That is, *vastum* reddo. "Vastus pro inani, vacuo, deserto, vastato. Nam quæ vacua sunt loca *vasta* et majora videntur." F.

Vastus, vast, ample. Fr. *ἀστυ*, a city. Vast as a city. Festus explains Oppidò, much,

¹ Wachter in Vasall.

² "Gr. *αἰστώ*, Lat. *vastare*, Franc. *ostan*, Angl. *to waste*, Ital. *guastare*, Gall. *gaster*, *gâter*." W.

“Quantum vel oppido satis esset.” Compare *Ingens*. ¶ *Al.* for *phastus*, and this for *chastus*, (See *Fames*), fr. *χάω, κέχασται*, to hold, contain. That is, capacious.

Vastus, waste. See *Vasto*.¹

Vātes, a prophet, diviner. Fr. *φάω, πέφηται*, to say, declare; whence *φήτης*, Dor. *φᾶτης*. Compare Gr. *προφήτης*. *Donnegan*: “*Φάτης*, a prophet. Literally, one who announces. Hence *vates*.”²

Vatius: See Appendix.

Uber, a teat, dug. Fr. *ὄβθαρ*, Æol. *ὄφθαρ*, whence *upher*, (as *μΟΥσα, mUsa*,) *uber*, as *ἄμΦω, amBo*. *Uber* is also fertility, as *ὄβθαρ* also is used. The “*ubere glebæ*” of *Virgil* is taken from the *ὄβθαρ ἀρούρας* of *Homer*. Hence *uber* is fertile. Some refer *uber* in this sense to *εὐφορος*, or to *εὐπορος*.

Ubertas, fertility. Fr. *uber*. As *Liber*,³ *Libertas*.

Ubi, where. Fr. *ῥθι*, Æol. *ῥφι*, whence *uphi*, as “*Οτι, Uti*”; and *ubi*, as *ἄμΦω, amBo*. Compare *Uber*. Or, as *φι* was a formative as well as *θι*, *ubi* might come at once from a word *ῥφι*. ¶ *Al.* from *ῥ̄, ῥ̄i*, *ui*, whence *ubi*, as *B* is added in *Bibo* for *Bio*. ¶ *Al.* from *ῥπου*.

Ubique, everywhere. For *ubicunque*.

Udo, —

Udus, wet, moist. For *uvidus*.

Vē, or. From *ῥ*; the *V* prefixed, as in *ῥIς, Vis*. ¶ Or for *vel*, somewhat as *Λ* for *Δb*.

Ve—, a negative prefix, as in *Vecors, Vesanus*. From *ῥ—*, as in *ῥπειρος*. *V*, as *ῥIς, Vis*.

Ve—, an intensitive prefix, as in *Vescus*. Contracted from *valde*. Whence possibly arises the writing *va*. ¶ Or from *ῥ*, undoubtedly. ¶ Or contracted from *ῥλιθα*, abundantly. So *Se—* is cut down from *Seor-sim*.

Vēcors, vecordis, without mind, frantic, foolish. *Cor* is here the seat of intelligence. Or *vecors* is one who wants feeling, insensible, stupid.

Vectīgal, money paid for freight or carriage, ob *res vectas*.

Vectīgālis, subject to pay (*vectigalia*) taxes or tribute.

Vectis seems properly to mean a bar used by porters in carrying weights; fr. *veho, vectum*. Hence a bar used in raising weights; a bar or bolt. Though it may be referred to *πηκτός*, fastened; so that *vectis* is that by which doors are fastened. *Virgil*: “*Centum ærei claudunt vectes*.”

Vedius, Pluto. From *Δις, Διδς*, Jove. See *Vejovis*.

Vēgeo, I excite, move, quicken. For *veceo* from *ve* and *ceo*, from *κέω*, whence *κέλλω*, I impel. Thus *κέω* would be allied to *κίω*, I go, whence *κινέω*, I move, and Lat. *cio*,

¹ *Al.* from *πανστος*, made to cease.

² *Wachter* notices the Irish *faidh*, a prophet, and the statement of *Strabo* that the *Οὔαται*, that is, *Vates*, among the Gauls, were employed in sacrificing and contemplating the nature of things.

cieo. ¶ Al. for *vecieo*, whence *veceo*, *vegeo*. ¶ Al. from a verb *ἔγω*, the same as *ἄγω*. Lenep: “Ἐπίγω, I urge, impel. It seems compounded of *ἐπι* and *ἔγω*, from *ἔγω*, the same as *ἄγω*.” Again: “Ἐγείρω, I excite, from *ἔγω*, as *ἀγείρω* from *ἄγω*.” Donnegan: “Ὀγμος, a furrow. Some derive it from *ἄγω*.” Rather, from *ἔγω*, the same as *ἄγω*; from pp. *ὄγμαι*, or from pf. mid. *ὄγα*, whence *ὄγιμος*, *ὄγμος*. Theocritus: Οὐτε τὸν ὄγμον ἀγειν δύναι ὡς τὸ πρὶν ἄγεις. V is thus added in *Vegeo*, as in *Video* from *Ἰδέω*. Or it is *ve*, much. ¶ Al. from *ve* and *ἀγέω* (whence *ἀγῆμα*), same as *ἄγω*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *wegen*, to move. ¶ Al. soft for *vegreo* from *ἔγρω*, *ἔγρέω*, I rouse. ¶ Al. from *ἀκέω*, same as *ἀκάζω*, I sharpen, stimulate. Hence *vageo*, then *vegeo*, as *brEvis* from *βραχύς*. We say To edge on. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. *ecge*, an edge, may be compared.

Vëgëto, I make (*vegetum*) strong, invigorate, refresh.

Vëgëtus, quick, active, lively, vigorous. Fr. *vegeo*, I quicken.

Vehëmens, vehement, violent. “From *ve*, an intensive particle, and *mens*. The aspirate inserted, to give briskness and strength to the sound.” F. *Vëmens* would easily fall into *vëëmens*, and then the *H* was added, as in *aHenum*. ¶ Al. from *veho* and *mens*. *Quem mens vehit*. Ovid: “Quæ te, germane, furentem *Mens* AGIT in facinus?” ¶ Al. from *vehor*, somewhat as *Alimentum*

through *Alimens*, *Alimentis*, from *Alo*. *Vehor* being taken in the sense of *invehor*, to assault, assail. ¶ Al. from *ve*, and *αἷμα*, blood. By a metaphor somewhat allied we say *Sanguine* from *Sanguis*. *Al* into *ë*, as *ἔλαλον*, *olEum*.

Vehes, a waggon; waggon-load. Fr. *veho*.

Vehicûlum, a carriage, &c. Fr. *veho*.

Veho, I carry; hence convey, draw. Curtius: “*Currum vehebant equi*.” *Veho* is for *vecho*, whence *vechsi*, *vexi*. *Vecho* is from *ἔχω*, I hold, bear, and so carry. ¶ Or from *ὄχέω*, *ὄχῶ*, I carry. We have *gEnu* from *γονυ*.

Vëjövîs. “Some understand the little or infant Jove, because *ve* diminishes. Others the bad Jupiter, as having the power not of helping, but of injuring. So *Vesanus* is male-sanus.” F.

Vel, or. From *ἢ ἄλλο*, or else; whence *ἢ ἄλλ’*, *el*, *vel*, as *Ver* from *ἦρξ*. ¶ Al. from *velis* or *si-velis*. ¶ Jamieson refers to Iceland. *ella*, else, otherwise.

Vëlâmen, a garment. Fr. *velo*.

Vëlârium, a covering to keep off rain or heat. Fr. *velo*. Like *Dono*, *Donarium*.

Vëlîfîcor, I exert myself to procure or gain. From the phrase, *Ago velis remisque*. Also, I endeavour to gain the favor of, make court to.

Vëlîtes, light-armed soldiers, skirmishers. *Facciolati*: “*Quia sub velis seu vexillis militabant*,

non sub aquilis legionum: unde et Vexillarii postea dicti.”¹

Vēlitor, I skirmish. Fr. *velites*. Also, I quarrel, wrangle. “Nam a verbis sæpe ad manus venire solet, sicut a *velitibus* ad gravis armaturæ milites.” F. This is too refined. Festus gives a simpler account: “*Velitatio* dicta est ultro citroque probrorum objectio, ab exemplo *velitaris* pugnae.”

Vellico, I twitch, nip. Fr. *vello*. As *Medeo*, *Medico*; *Fodio*, *Fodico*.

Vello, I pluck or pull up; I pull, twitch. Fr. *verto*, whence *vertillo*, (as *Scribo*, *Scribillo*), *vello*, somewhat as *Vexillum* becomes *Velum*. *Verto* is to turn up from the bottom. Horace: “*Bacchæ valentes Proceras manibus vertere fraxinos.*” So *vertere* terram is to turn up, to plough the earth. ¶ Al. for *vexillo* fr. *vexo*. ¶ Al. from ἔλλω or εἶλλω, to turn round. ¶ Al. from ἔλω, εἶλον, to take up. Or from ἀφέλω, φέλω. ¶ Al. from τίλλω, Æol. πῖλλω, whence *villo*, as *Veru* from Περῶ.

Vellus, wool; wool with the hide; the hair of any animal with the hide. If the proper meaning is the hide with the wool or hair, then *vellus* is allied to the Celt. *fell*, Gr. φελλός, and Lat. *pellis*. See *Pellis*. ¶ If not, it is from *vello*. Because, says Pliny, it was once

the custom not to shear but to pluck off the wool of sheep: and he says it remained in some places in his day: “*Oves non ubique tondentur: durat quibusdam in locis vellendi mos.*”

Vēlo, I cover, veil; clothe. Tego *velo*. Wachter compares Goth. *filhan*, to hide; and Hebr. *bala*, he covered.

Vēlox, swift. Fr. *velum*, a sail; as *Fera*, *Ferox*. As swift as a sail. Sails give swiftness to ships. The Latins speak of anything being done “*velis pedibusque.*” See *Velificor*. ¶ Al. from *volo*. How ē for ö?

Vēlum, a sail; hence, a curtain, veil. From *vexillum*, a flag, which was hence transferred to a sail. So *Palus* from *Paxillus*.²

Vēlut, *Vēluti*, like us. *Vel* here is even. That is, even as. Cicero: “*Per me vel stertas licet.*” Virgil: “*Vel Priamo miseranda manus.*”

Vēna, a vein; artery; a vein in metals. Fr. ἴς, ἰνός, a sinew, fibre; acc. ἰνα. Hence *vina*, *vena*.

Vēnābūlum, a hunting spear. Fr. *venor*.

Vēnālis, to be sold. Fr. *veneo*.

Vendito, I expose to sale, wish to sell; hence, I set off for sale, recommend, praise, brag of. Fr. *vendo*.

Vendo, I sell. For *venundo*.

¹ Al. from ψιλήτης, ψιλής. ¶ Al. from ἔλλω, a troop.

² Al. from λαῖφος, a sail; transp. φαίλος, (as Μόρφα, Forma,) whence *phelum*, *velum*.

Vēnēficus, one who makes or uses poisons or drugs, a sorcerer. Also, poisonous. For *venenificus*.

Vēnēnum, a poison, poisonous drug. For *phenenum* fr. φένω, to kill; whence a word φενηγόν, like ἀμενηγόν. But such drugs are prepared for medicinal uses, and hence *venenum* is sometimes, though rarely, taken in the sense of a medicine. Valerius: "Vulnus quod nullis . . . levet Medea *venenis*."¹

Vēneo, *Vāneo*: See Appendix.

Vēnērōr, I adore, worship; I pray to, beseech. Dacier: "Properly, I sacrifice (*Veneri*) to Venus, adore Venus. Hence it was transferred to adoration in general." So Hill: "*Veneror* comes from *Venus*, and denominates the worship paid to every deity by that which is addressed to one." But Scaliger explains it: "Observantiā prosequor ob *venerem* i. e. *venustatem*." ¶ Or perhaps, from ἐνοράω, ἐνοράομαι, ἐνορῶμαι, whence *venoror*, *veneror*. Ἐνοράω, I look at, being taken like *Respicio*, I regard, respect. ¶ Al. from *vereor*, whence *verinor*, *verenor*, *veneror*. ¶ Al. from ἐνος, a year. "Anuorum rationem habeo," says Scheide.

Vēnētus, sea-green. Properly, Venetian. Madan: "This color is said to have been first

used by the Venetian fishermen." Vossius: "This color was probably in use among the Venetians."

Vēnia, indulgence, pardon, favor, kindness; permission, leave. Fr. *venio*. "Quia facit *veniendi* potestatem." V. So ἐλεύθερος, free, is from ἐλεύθω, to go or come: "Free, independent to go and come as he pleases," says Ormston. ¶ Al. from ἀνίεω, ἀνιῶ, remitto, permitto. Hence *vania* and *venia*, as brEvis from βραχύς.

Vēnio, I come, go. The perfect is *vēni*, and seems to come from βῆναι, to go. Or *venio* is from βαίνω, βανίω. ¶ Or *venio* is fr. ἀνύω, whence ἀνύομαι, I arrive at. As some refer *Venia* to Ἄνιῶ.

Vēnor, I hunt. Fr. θηράομαι, Æol. φηράομαι, φηρῶμαι, whence *pheror*, *phenor*, (as perhaps δῶρον, doNum; πλήρης, pleNus,) *venor*. Or whence *pheror*, *pherinor*, *phenor*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. φοινάω, [φοινάομαι, φοινῶμαι,] for φονάω, I desire to kill, i. e. to go in quest of slaughter." But it would thus have been rather *vÆnor*. ¶ The northern *bana* was to kill, and *banē*, slaughter.²

Venter, the belly; the womb; the bowels. Fr. ἐντός, Æol. ἐντὸρ, within. ¶ Or fr. ἐντερα, the intestines. As being the place of them.

Ventilo, I fan, blow. "*Ventum* excito in aliquam rem." F. Also, I expose to the wind, I

¹ Al. from βέλεμον, a dart; whence βέλενον, *velenum*, *venenum*. Darts being tipped with poison. Ἴδς is both a dart and poison. But why N for L?

² Wachter in Ban.

air. Also, I wave anything to and fro in the air. As properly said of the wind blowing anything backwards and forwards.

Ventito, I come often. Fr. *venio*, *ventum*.

Ventus, the wind. Fr. *ἀέτρος*, gen. of *ἀέρις*, blowing. Hence *ventus*, as *Οἶνος*, *Vinum*. ¶ Al. from the northern *wind*, "which," says Wachter, "is a very ancient word, and common to all the Celtic nations; and which Junius properly derives from Goth. *waen*, to blow."

Venum, for sale. Allied to *veneo*.

Venundo, I sell. *Venum do*.

Vēnus, the Goddess of beauty, charm, allurements, grace; and of desire. Jamieson: "As some read *Succoth-benoth*, i. e. the tabernacles of *Benoth*, in 2 Kings, 17, 30, it is said that under this name the Goddess of Love was worshipped by the Babylonians. By changing B into V, and supposing TH to be pronounced as S, *Benoth* will bear the form of *Venos*. It has also been supposed that *Binos*, mentioned by Suidas as *ἄνομα θεᾶς*, is the same Deity. But the Gothic supplies us with a more simple etymon. In various dialects of it *waen* or *vaen* signifies pulcher, elegans." Wachter: "*Fein*, that which is excellent in its kind. A Celtic word. In natural things it is fine, pure, like gold. In manners it is becoming, elegant, and with this signification agrees Lat. *venustus*, and *venus*, and in the opinion of many Gr.

φαεινός, shining." ¶ Wachter elsewhere mentions the Welsh *Gwener*, Venus. ¶ "From Hebr. *fonah*, concubitus." Tt. "A *venio* eâ notione quâ Gr. *βαίνω*, in eo, coeo." V. Others refer *Venus* at once to *βαίνω* or *βινέω*.

Vēnustus, fine, neat, elegant, graceful. From *Venus*, as *Onus*, *Onustus*. See *Venus*.

Věpres, *Věpris*: See Appendix.

Vēr, *vēris*, the spring. From *ἦρ*, *ἦρος*, *Fῆρ*, *Fῆρος*. So *Ἰς*, *Vis*, &c.

Vērācūlus, a fortune-teller. Qui *veracia* prætendit. Qui *veracem* se esse jactat.

Vērātrix, a witch. Fr. *verus*, whence *vero*, *veratum*, to speak the truth. Tibullus: "Ut mihi *verax* Pollicita est magico saga ministerio." Or *vero* is here *vera* promitto. See *Veraculus*.

Vērātrum, hellebore. Fr. *vero*, *veratum*, as *Aro*, *Aratum*, *Aratrum*. "Quodd eo purgetur unâ cum corpore mens, et *vera* purius et acutius perspiciat." F. See *Veratrix*.

Verba do, I deceive. That is, *verba mera*; I give mere words without deeds.

Verbascum, —

Verbēna, any sacred plant, as laurel, myrtle, olive. Servius: "*Verbena* is properly a sacred herb; the rosemary, as some think. Hence it was said improperly of all sacred leaves [or herbs], as the laurel, olive, myrtle." Acron: "*Verbena* sunt omnes *herbæ* frondesque festæ ad aras coronandas, dictæ quasi *herbena*." That is, from

herba. Or it is from φέρβη, which (coming from φέρβω) might mean a plant or herb, as Βοτάνη from Βόω, Βέβοται, Φερβήνη, like Σελήνη.

Verber, a scourge, whip; a rod, stick. A beating with them. Fr. *ferio*, whence *feriber*, *ferber*, *verber*. So *Tumeo*, *Tumiber*, *Tuber*. ¶ Haigh: "As made of small cords, twisted and knit together. From ἔρω." Or ἔρω, whence *Fέρω*, whence *veriber*, *verber*.

Verbēro, a scoundrel. Qui *verbera* meretur.

Verbum, a word. From ἐρέω, ἐρῶ, to say, whence (with the addition of *V*) *verivum*, *vervum*, (as *Aro*, *Arivum*, *Arvum*,) and for softness *verbum*, as from μόρος is *morVus*, *morBus*.

Verbum, a verb. Black: "Verb is a word which distinctly marks the connexion which we wish to give to our ideas, or what we mean to SAY of anything. Under some one or other of its forms it is necessary for the development of the different parts of speech; without it, either expressed or understood, we can neither affirm nor deny; we can neither ask for information, nor communicate our desires."

Vērēcundus, bashful, modest. Fr. *vereor*. As *Iraor*, (*Iraor*,) *Iracundus*.

Vērēdus, a posthorse. For *veheredus*, fr. *veho*, and *reda* or *rheda*. It is sometimes written *verhedus*. Dacier: "Hoc confirmat quod olim cursus publicus erat *vehicularis*. *Veredus*

primo dictus equus cum curriculo; deinde, cum equis singulis ad cursum publicum uti coeperunt, equi *veredi* dicti."

¶ Al. from φέρω, or Germ. *bæren*. ¶ Wachter compares Hebr. *pered*, a mule; and Germ. *perd*, a horse.

Vēreor, I respect, reverence, fear. Fr. *ve*, and *reor*. I think much of, I account much of. Compare *Rationes*, accounts. ¶ Todd adduces Teuton. *var*, fear; Norman French *feer*. Wachter compares Germ. *faren*.

Vērētum, virile membrum. A *vereor*, *veritum* seu *veretum*. Ut τὰ αἰδοῖα ab αἰδῶς, αἰδῶος, αἰδοῖον. ¶ "A Germ. *bæren*, parere." W.

Vergilia,——

Vergo, I verge, tend; verge towards an end. Also, I pour out, i. e. *facio liquorem ut vergat*. From *versum ago*, I drive towards. ¶ Al. from ἔρχω, whence ἔρχομαι, I come towards, or draw towards; for ἔρχομαι is from ἔρω, I draw, pf. ἔρκα: as we say *To withdraw*.

Vērītas, truth. Fr. *verus*.

Vermiculātus, wrought in mosaic or chequer work, inlaid. "Quandam habens *vermiculorum* effigiem." F.

Vermīna, gripings. Fr. *verto*, as *Torqueo*, *Tormina*. So Gr. στρόφος.

Vermis, a worm. Fr. ἔρω, to creep; pp. ἔρμαι, ἔρμαι. As Ἑσπέρα, *Vespera*. ¶ Al. from ἔλμινς, ἔλμινς, whence *velmis*, for softness *vermis*. ¶ Al. for *verto*, whence *vertimis*, *ver-*

mis. *Mis*, as Men in Vermen, Vermina. ¶ Al. from ὄρμις, a little rope. “Ob manifestam similitudinem. Sic Gr. ταινία.” W. Or from ὄρμις, supposed the same as ὄρμις. Hence *vermis*, *vermis*, as vOster, vEster. ¶ Al. from the North. Anglo-Sax. *wyrm*, Germ. *wurm*, Belg. *worm*.

Verna,——

Vernacūlus, born or produced at home, not foreign. Fr. *verna*.

Vernīlis, scurrilous. “Quia *vernas* ad contumeliosas argutias erudiebant.” F.

Vernīlitas, servility, affected civility. Fr. *verna*, *vernīlis*.

Verno, to bud, to be verdant. Fr. *vernus*. “*Verno* tempore flores emitto.” F.

Vernus, pertaining to spring. From ἔαρινός, ἡρινός, ἡρνός, whence *vernus*, as ³H₂, Ver.

Vero, the same weapon as *veru*.

Vērò, but. Fr. *verus*. There seems to be an ellipsis: *Verò* id potius dicam, Nay rather.

Verpa, the same as *veretrum*; and, like *veretrum*, from *vereor*, whence *veriva*, *verva*, *verpa*, pretty much the same as ἔρῶ, Vερῶ, Verivum, Vervum, Verbum.

Verpus, mutilatus *verpam* et circumcīsus. Sic Gr. γυῖς est mutilatus κατὰ τὰ γυῖα. *Verpus* est etiam deditus *verpæ*.

Verres, a boar-pig. From the North. “Sax. *ber*, Germ. *bær*, Longobard. *pair*. The Westphalians still call it *bær*.” W. ¶ Al. pro *verpes*, (ut ὄστᾶ fit

ossa) à *verpa*. “A genitali quo pollet.” V.

Verricūlum, a drag-net. Fr. *verro*. Silius: “Seu retibus æquor *Verrere*.”

Verro, I draw, drag; I sweep, brush, clean. Fr. ἔρω,¹ I draw; fut. ἔρω, (as ὄρω, ὄρω,) Æol. ἔρρω, whence *verro*. ¶ Al. from φθείρω, φερῶ or φέρσω, Æol. φθέρρω, (φέρρω,) I destroy, ravage.

Verrūca: See Appendix.

Verrucāria, the herb wartwort or turnsole. Pliny: “*Verrucas* cum sale tollit succus e folio: unde nostri *verrucariam* herbam appellavere, aliis cognominari effectibus digniorem.”

Verrunco, *Verunco*, I turn out. Accius: “Te invoco, Portenta ut populo, patriæ *verruncent* bene.” Ἐρύκω is to drive away, to turn away. In a passive sense to disappear, and so to end, to turn out. Pacuvius: “Precor ut quæ egi *verruncent* bene.” Livy uses it in an active sense: “Uti ea mihi populoque R. Dii bene *verruncent*.” Make them turn out well. From ἔρύκω, lengthened to ἐρρύκω, we have *verruco*, and *verrunco*, as N is added in ciNcinus from χίκιννος, in paNngo for pago, &c. Or from ἀπερρύκω, whence περρύκω, *verruco*, *verrunco*.

Verso, I turn, turn over; I

¹ Whence from pf. ἔρκα is ἔρχομαι. (See Vergo.) Hence also ἔρῶ, I draw, ἐρῶς, drawn out wide, ἐρῶς, filth contracted. Hence also ἐράω, I draw out, empty, evacuate; whence διέραμα, and (from pp. ἔρημαι) ἔρημος, empty. See Lennep.

turn in my mind, revolve; I overturn; I perplex, harass, i. e. turn the mind upside down. Fr. *verto, vertsum, versum*.

Versor, I frequent, haunt, dwell. Fr. *verso*. That is, I turn myself, go about, wander in a place backwards and forwards. "Qui in aliquo loco aut re immoratur, quodammodo in eo huc et illuc sese *versat*, et quasi volutatur aut corpore aut mente." F. So the Greeks use *στρέφομαι, στρωφάομαι, πολεύω*, and *πωλέομαι*. *Versor* is also to dwell among or have intercourse with; to dwell on a subject; to be employed or engaged about a thing.

Versum, Versus, towards. Fr. *verto, versum*. So as to be turned towards. Ad is sometimes added: *Versum ad*.

Versura. Donatus explains the phrase *versuram facere*, of changing a creditor, or of borrowing from one to pay another: "a *vertendo* creditore, quod debitor creditorem commutat." Forcellini explains the phrase otherwise: "*Versuram facere*, nihil aliud significat quàm pecuniam mutuum cum fenore reddendam accipere. Hinc *versuram facere* ab aliquo, est simpliciter pecuniam ab aliquo sumere mutuum: *versuram* seu *versurâ* solvere est æs alienum ære alieno sive pecuniâ mutuo sumtâ solvere et expungere."

Versus, a line of writing going from the beginning to the end, from left to right or from right to left, and then (*versus*) turned the opposite way from right to

left or from left to right, in a manner called by the Greeks *βουστροφηδόν*. Or *versus* may be understood of the stylus being turned back to the next line to the same side as that on which the first began. Hence *versus* is also a line of poetry, a verse: a song. Also a furrow made by oxen on the same principle. Hence a row, rank. And a kind of dance, from the rows of dancers, or from their turning in a particular manner.

Versus, towards. See *Versum*.

Versutus, quick, subtile, cunning, crafty. Properly, turning and shifting. "Qui facile mentem in quamlibet partem *versat*." F. "*Versutos* eos appello," says Cicero, "quorum celeriter mens *versatur*." Plautus has: *Versutior est quàm rota figularis*."

Vertagus, a greyhound. "From Germ. *fert*, a footstep," says Wachter. ¶ The Germ. *fertig*, explained by Wachter "promptus, expeditus," may be mentioned.

Vertebra, the joints of the spine. Fr. *verto*, as Lateo, Latebræ. Because they enable us to turn and bend the body.

Vertex, one of the poles. Fr. *verto*. For about them the heavens are said to turn. So Gr. *πόλος* fr. *πολέω*. Also, the crown or top of the head. Because the hairs turn there. Hence, the head, and the top of anything.

Verticillus, a whirl for a spindle. Fr. *verto*.

Verticūlæ, joints. See *Vertebrae*. Also, screws in hydraulic machines. “*Vincula quædam quibus pars una machinæ alteri adjungitur, ita tamen ut flecti et verti possint.*” F.

Vertigo, a turning round; turning of the head, dizziness. Fr. *verto*.

Verto, I turn. Fr. *τρέπω*, transp. *πέρω*, whence *verto*, as *Veru* from *Περω*. Or, if *vorto* is the more ancient word, fr. *τροπέω*, transp. *πορτέω*, *πορτώ*. ¶ Al. from *πέρω*, I destroy, overthrow, change its natural position. Hence *perto*, *verto*. Or fr. *πορθέω*, *πορθῶ*, whence *vortho*, *vorto*.

Vertumnus, a God who (*vertebat*) changed himself into all kinds of forms like Proteus among the Greeks. Some suppose him to have been the God of merchandise, fr. *verto*, to turn goods into money. Others suppose him to have been the God of fruits: “quoddam anni *vertentis* poma perciperet.” F. Compare *Alumnus*, *Autumnus*.

Veru, a spit. A short dart with a head like a spit. Also, from the form, a mark by which spurious or incorrect passages were noted. *Veru* is fr. *περω* fut. of *πείρω*, to transfix. Homer has *πεῖραν ὀβελῶσι, ὀβελῶσι πεπαρμένα*. ¶ Wachter mentions Welsh *ber*.

Veruactum, fallow ground ploughed in the spring. Pliny: “Quod *vere* semel aratum est, a temporis argumento *veruactum* vocatur.” Fr. *vervago*, *verFago*, from *vere ago*, *vere impello*.

Etym.

Vervex: See Appendix.

Vērus, true. “From the Teuton. *waer, weer*,” says Isaac Vossius. “From Celt. *fir*,” says Quayle. “*War*, true. A Celtic word. Fr. *waeren*, to be. That which is. [As Gr. *ἐτός*, true, is fr. *ἔται* pp. of *ἔω*, to be.] The same origin I attribute to Lat. *verus*, the origin of which is otherwise inexplicable. See only the silly trifling of the Latin Etymologists, and this will be evident.” Thus Wachter.¹ However Haigh makes a tolerable attempt: “Fr. *εἶρω*, to knit. Because connected together.” That thing or story is generally true, the parts of which are well connected or hang well together. Scheide has stumbled on the same: “*Verus*, prim. *sertus*, *consertus*, *nexus*.”

Vērūlum, a kind of javelin having an iron head formed like a spit. Fr. *veru*.

Vescor, I feed on, feed. Fr. *βόσχομαι*, I am fed or feed; whence *voscō*, and *vescor*, as *vOster*, *vEster*. ¶ Or from *βέομαι*, whence *βέσχομαι*. *Βείομαι* in Il. χ. 431, is translated by Matthiæ “I shall live.” ¶ Al. from *esca*, or from *ve esca*, or from *vescus*.

Vescus, eating much. Fr. *ve*,

¹ Tooke, a great deriver of the Latin from the North, here holds back: “*Verus*, i. e. strongly impressed upon the mind, is the contracted participle of *vereor*.” That is, *veritus*, *verius*, *verus*. But Tooke had his objects to serve, as well as others: and his derivation is not far from contemptible.

much, and *esca*. Also, eating little, and therefore lean, thin, weak. For *ve* diminishes as well as increases. “Edendi fastidio laborans; atque adeo minutus, gracilis, parvus.” F.

Vēsīca, a bladder; the skin of a bladder. Fr. φύσα, whence *phusīca* or *physica*, (as *Amica*,) *phesica*, (as βρουλικῶ, *rEmulco*,) then *vesica*. Wachter compares the Germ. *bausen*, to blow.

Vespa, a wasp. Fr. σφήξ, acc. σφήκα, Æol. σφήπα, (as λύκος, λύπος, whence *lupus*,) transp. σήσα, whence *vespa*.

Vesper, *Vespērus*, the evening star; the evening. Ἐσπερος.

Vespēra, the evening. Ἐσπέρα.

Vespertilio, a bat. Ovid: “Nocte volant, seroque tenent a *vespere* nomen.” Also, a night-walker.

Vespērūgo, the same star as *Vesperus*.

Vespillo, one who carried out dead bodies in the night. For *vesperillo* fr. *vesperus*.

Vesta, the Goddess of the hearth. Hence put for fire. From Ἑστία. V prefixed, as in Ἑσπέρα, *Vespera*. Ovid states that she is also the same as *Terra*. In this sense *Vesta* is referred to ἑστάω, ἑστῶ, to stand, to stand firm.

Vestāles, priestesses consecrated to the service of *Vesta*.

Vester, your, plural. Fr. vos, whence *voster*, (as *Nos*, *Noster*,) which is used by the *Comedians*. ¶ Al. from σφέτε- an sp. φέστερος.

Vestibulum, a porch, court, entry.¹ Perhaps, because anciently it was usually decorated with a statue of *Vesta*, or because in the porch a fire was usually burning. *Servius*: “Quoniam *Vestæ* consecratum est.” *Ovid*: “—Focus in primis ædibus antè fuit. Hinc quoque *vestibulum* dici reor: inde precando Dicimus, o *Vesta*, quæ loca prima tenes.” *Vesta*, *Vestibulum*, as from *Thus*, *Thuris*, we have *Thuribulum*.

Vesticeps. “Qui ad pubertatem pervenit, i. e. qui major est 14. annis, quod *PUBE* *vestiri* incipiat. Cui opponitur *Investis*.” F.

Vestigium: See Appendix.

Vestigo, I trace, trace out. “Per *vestigia* inquirō.” F. At all events it is allied to *vestigium*.

Vestio, I clothe, cover. *Veste* teo.

Vestiplīca, a lady’s maid. Fr. *plico*. As folding up and preserving the clothes.

Vestis, a garment. Fr. ἔσται pp. of ἔω, to put on. ¶ Or fr. ἑσθῆς, whence *vesthis*, *vestis*, as λαθέω, *laTeo*.

¹ “Veterum de *vestibulo* dissensus facit ut suspicer, antiquitus, cum essent Romulæ casæ, idem fuisse Atrium et *Vestibulum*: postea autem, cum luxuries crevisset, non in atrio, sed arcâ inter viam et domum interjectâ, homines, priusquam admitterentur, consistere solere: indeque Atrium et *Vestibulum* fuisse distincta, quamquam diu fuerit, ut multi, re quoque immutatâ, veterem retinerent loquendi consuetudinem.” V.

Větĕrāni, old or veteran soldiers. Fr. *vetus, veteris*.

Větĕrātor, an old rogue, one who has grown old or is long practised in fraud. Fr. *vetero, veterasco*. “*Veter* in *astutiā*,” says Festus.

Větĕrētum, old fallow ground. “*Senio incultum et incultu veteratum*.” F.

Větĕrīnārius, one who cures the diseases (*veterinorum*) of beasts of burden.

Větĕrīnus, fit for bearing burdens or drawing carriages; appertaining to a beast of burden. For *vehĕterinus* fr. *veho, vehitum*. *Æternus* (from *Ætas*) seems to be short for *Æterinus*. ¶ Al. for *veclerinus* fr. *veho, vectum*. ¶ Al. from *ἔται* pp. of *ἔω*, pono, impono.

Větĕrnus, a lethargy. For *veterinus* fr. *vetus, veteris*. “As being an attendant on old age.” Tt. “*Quodd senibus potissimum contingit*.” Ainsw. A medical gentleman assures me that it attacks the old in proportion to the young as 10 or even 20 to 1. *Veternus* is used also of filth long contracted, de situ diu collecto ac *veterato*. And for antiquity. ¶ Al. from *veto*, from its preventing exertion. Ovid: “*Quem quoniam PROHIBENT anni bellare, loquendo Pugnāt*.”

Vĕto, I forbid, prohibit. Fr. *ἀφειτος*, dismissed, rejected; whence a verb *ἀφειτέω, ἀφειτῶ, φειτῶ*, I dismiss or reject an application. A omitted, as in Rarus and Rus. ¶ Haigh: “Fr. *ἐτός*, in vain; whence *Φεράω, Φετῶ*, I render in vain,

frustrate.” ¶ “From *οὐ*, not, and *ἐτόν*, permitted.” V. As *OT* becomes V in *Væ* from *Oúai*.

Vĕtus, old. Fr. *ἔτος*, a year. That is, full of years. As *Senex* from *ἔνος*, a year. So *Anosus*.

Vĕtustas, antiquity. Fr. *vetus*, as *Liber, Libertas*. Or fr. *vetustus*, and this from *vetus*, as *Venus, Venustus*.

Vexillum, a flag. Fr. *veho, vexi*. Hence, a troop under one flag.

Vexo, I drive up and down, agitate, push, disturb, molest, annoy. Fr. *ve*, and *axo* from *ago, axi*, I drive. So *Agito* is used. ¶ Al. from *veho, vexi*. Gellius: “*Factum a veho videtur, in quo inest jam vis quædam alieni arbitrii: non enim sui potens est qui vehitur. Vexare autem vi atque motu proculdubio vastiore est: nam, qui fertur et rapitur, atque huc illuc distrahitur, is vexari propriè dicitur*.” *Φέρω* was similarly used in a vehement sense in *ἄγω καὶ φέρω*. Brasse translates *ῥυστακτός*, (from *ῥύω, ἔρρυσται*, to drag,) vexation, annoyance. ¶ Al. from *πήγω, πήξω*, I drive in as a nail; hence punch, push, Lat. *fodico*.

Via, a way, road; a mode, method, which is the way by which we go through a thing. Fr. *ἴω*, to go. V, as *ἴς, Vis*. Or *via* is from *vio*, to go, and this from *ἴω*. ¶ Or fr. *οἶη, οἶα*, which (though it means a village) may perhaps have meant a road, like *οἶμη* fr. *οἶω, οἶσω, οἶμαι*. ¶ Al. for *veha, (vea)* fr. *veho*.

Viaticum, a provision for a journey. Fr. *via*.

Viator, a traveller. Fr. *via*, whence *vio*, *viavi*, which is in use.

Vibex, *icis*, a weal, mark or print of a blow or stripe. Fr. ἵπτω, to hurt, injure, a. 2. ἵβον. ¶ Or fr. ἵβυξ, a print, mark. Hesychius: Ἴβουκς στιγμαί. ¶ Our word *whip* is allied.

Vibia, a stake. Fr. ἵβύω, to strike. Properly, a stick to strike with, *fustis*.

Vibro, I brandish, move with a tremulous motion; hence, to glitter, flash. Also, I hurl, throw. Fr. ῥίφω, (fut. 2. of ῥίπτω, I throw,) transp. ἰφρῶ, (Compare *Vinco*,) whence *viphro*, and *vibro*, as ἄμφω, *amBo*. ῥιπή (from ῥίπτω) is applied to the twinkling of the stars, and has every where, observes Blomfield, the notion of vibration. ¶ Haigh: “Fr. ὑβρῶ for ὑβρίζω, to behave with insolence. It might also mean to brandish a weapon in an insulting manner.”

Viburnum, the wayfaring tree. For *viurnum* fr. *vieo*, as *Dies*, *Diurnum*. Turton: “The pliant mealy tree. So called from its use in making bands.” Forcellini explains it “genus fruticis lentum imprimis et flexibile.” B may be added as in *biBo*. ¶ Al. from ἵβύω, to strike. “Quodd aptum sit ad cædendum.” F.

Vicarius, one who supplies the place of another, qui *vicem* alicujus gerit.

Vicēni, twenty. Fr. *viginti*,

whence *viginteni*, *vigeni*, *viceni*. So *Triceni*.

Vicēsīmus, *Vīgēsīmus*, twentieth. For *vigintēsīmus*, whence *vigēsīmus*, *vicesīmus*.

Vicia, a vetch, tare. “From the Greek. Galen says it was called βίκιον by the Asiatics.” V. ¶ “*Βικία*, from βίκος, a pitcher; from the shape of its pods.” Tt. ¶ Quayle refers it to Celt. *pishean*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *wicke*, and refers to φακή, a lentile.

Vicies, *Vigies*, twenty times. Fr. *viginti*, whence *viginties*, contracted *vigies*, soft *vicies*. Or from *viginties* is *vities*, *vicies*.

Vicīnus, neighbouring. Fr. *vicus*. As being of the same village or street as another. So γείτων (for γειέτων or γεέτων) is one of the same country or region. We say, He is a countryman of mine.

Vicis, a reciprocal succession, turn. *Vicibus*, by turns. Reddere *vicem* or *vices*, to return like for like. A nominative *vix* formerly existed, and seems to come from εἶξω fut. of εἶκω, to be like. Or *vicis* is from ἰκῶ fut. 2. of εἶκω, whence ἴκελος, like, and ἀ-ικία, αἰκία, unseemly treatment. *Vicis* implies the likeness or suitableness of one thing to another. Or *vicis* is from εἰκῶς, befitting: but then *VI* should be long. ¶ Jones: “Fr. εἶκω, to yield. That gives way to another coming in order, turn.” ¶ Wachter notices the Goth. *wik*, ordo.

Vicissim, by turns. Fr. *vicis*.

Vicissitudo, vicissitude. Fr. *vicissim*.

Victima, a victim. For *ictima* fr. *ico*, *ictum*, to strike. ¶ Or fr. *vinco*, *victim*. As killed on account of victory. Ovid: "*Victima*, quæ cecidit dextrâ *victrice*, vocatur." ¶ Or soft for *vinctima* fr. *vincio*, *vinctum*.

Victor, a conqueror. Fr. *vinco*, *victim*.

Victoria, victory. Fr. *victor*, *oris*.

Victoriatus, a silver coin. Pliny: "Est signatus *Victoriâ*, inde nomen."

Victus, food. Fr. *vivo* is *vivsi*, *vissi*, then *vixi*, as *ulyXes* for *ulySSes*. Or *vixi* is for *vivsi*, as *niX* for *niVS*. From *vixi* i. e. *vicsi* is *victim*.

Vicus, a street. Fr. *οἶκος*, a house: as consisting of several houses joined together. So *Οἶνος*, *Vinum*. Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *wic*.

Videlicet, the fact is, the case is, the truth is, that is to say; hence, truly, for certain. For *videre licet*. We say, To wit, i. e. to know.

Video, I see. Fr. *ιδέω*, (whence *ιδέα*, aspect, form,) *ιδῶ*, fut. 2. of *εἶδω*, I see.

Videor, I seem, appear. That is, I am seen by another in a particular light.

Vidēsis, you may see. *Vide si vis*.

Vidua, a widow. Fr. *viduus*.

Vidūlus, a leathern bag in which travellers carried their money and provisions. From the North. "Belg. *buidel*,

Sax. Inf. *bydel*, Germ. *beutel*. From *beiten*, to hold, to take."

W. ¶ Al. from *φείδω* or *φίδω*, whence *φείδομαι* and *φίδομαι*, to spare, hence save. Ainsworth has I short.

Viduo, I bereave, deprive. Fr. *ιδιώω*, *ιδιῶ*, I appropriate to myself, and so take from another. So bidUum for bidIum. ¶ Macrobius states that in the Etruscan language *iduaire* is to divide, and thither refers *viduo*. But *iduo* was perhaps nothing but *ιδιῶ*: *viduo* nothing but *Ειδιῶ*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *ieder*, unus per se ab aliis separatus.

Viduus, bereft. Fr. *viduo*.

Vieo, I bind with twigs, hoop. Fr. *βιάω*, I force, constrain. Or perhaps *βιέω* existed in the same sense. ¶ Or from *ἴς*, force; which perhaps made *ἰῶς* as well as *ἰνῶς* in the genitive.¹

Vietor, a hooper, cooper. Fr. *vieo*, *vietum*.

Vietus, soft, flaccid, putrid. Fr. *vieo*, *vietum*. That is, capable of binding with, and so soft and flexible. Donnegan translates *λυγώδης* "resembling (*λύγος*) osier, pliant, flexible." Donatus explains *vietus* "FLEXIBILIS corpore." But, as it seems irregular that *vietus* should mark a capacity, Dacier seems more correct: "*Vietus* de virtutis dicitur quæ marcida fiunt et flaccida, POSTQUAM *vientur* ut funium usum præsent. Glos-

¹ Al. from *ιέω*, *ἵημι*, mitto, committo. The Latins say *Commissura*, a joining.

sæ: *Vietum*, μεμαρασμένον, marcidum."

Vigeo, I am brisk, vigorous, strong, I thrive. For *vegeo*, as Iber on the authority of Quintilian was formerly IBER. Varro explains *veget*, "agilis, promptus, alacris est." ¶ Al. from ισχύω, I am strong; whence ἰχύω, *Vichy*, *viguo*.

Vigies: See *Vicies*.

Vigil, watchful. Fr. *vigeo*, to be brisk, fresh, lively. "Qui non est torpens, quales sunt dormientes, sed in *vigore* et actu suo est." F. So Ago, Agilis. ¶ Or *vigilis* is from *ve agilis*, whence *veigilis*, (as Ago, ExIgo,) *vigilis*. Very active.

Viginti, twenty. For *biginti* from *bis* and *ginti*. Or for *duiginti*, whence *biginti*, as *DUellum*, *Bellum*. *Ginti* seems of the same origin as *ginta* in *Triginta*, *Sexaginta*. *Triginta* was for *Trigonta* from the κοντα in τριάκοντα. So *Imbris* was from Ὀμβρος, and *Inis* from κωνις. ¶ *Vossius* supposes that *viginti* is from the Æol. βεικατι for εἴκοσι. Thus it will be put for *vicati*, *vigati*, *viganti*: N being inserted, as in *Mando*, &c. Or it may be still for *vigonti* fr. εἴκοσι.

Vigor, vigor. Fr. *vigeo*.

Vilis, cheap, of little value, vile. Fr. φαῦλος, whence φῦλος, *philis*, (as φρῦγω, *frigo*,) then *vilis*, as we say *Vial* for *Phial*. A may be omitted in φαῦλος, as O is omitted in *Musa* from Μῦσα, *Musa*. Our *Fist* is in German *Faust*.

Villa, a country-seat; a farm-

house with its appurtenances. From *vicus*, whence *vicilla*, *villa*. *Villa* was a number of buildings joined together and belonging to one person. Hence it was a little *vicus*. ¶ Al. from δία, a street; whence *oiula*, *oiilla*, *villa*, as Οἶνος, *Vinum*. ¶ Al. for *vehilla*. "Quòd in eam fructus ex arvis *convehuntur*." F. ¶ *Quayle* refers to Celt. *baillé*.

Villicus, the overseer (*villæ*) of a farm, steward. Also, rustic, rural.

Villum, small wine. Fr. *vinum*, *vinulum*.

Villus, a tuft of hair, tufted or shaggy hair. *Forcellini*: "Non propriè pilus, sed multorum pilorum collectio, et quidam quasi floccus." Fr. ἴλλω, to roll or twist together. "Pilus convolutus." V. ¶ Al. from πιλόω, πιλῶ, to stuff close. Whence a word πῖλος, *pilulus*, *pillus*, *villus*. ¶ "A *vinnus*, cincinnus, molliter flexus," says *Isidorus*. Hence *vinnulus*, *villus*. But whence this *vinnus*?

Vīmen, a wicker rod. "Flexile et aptum ad *viendum* i. e. ligandum." F. *Men*, as in *Nomen*.

Vīnāceum, a grape-stone. That is, acinum. *Vinaceus* is pertaining to (*vinum*) wine or that which makes wine. *Vinacea* are also the husks of grapes which have been squeezed to make wine.

Vinca pervinca, the herb periwinkle. *Pliny*: "Herba topiaria, perpetuo virens, humi serpens, et in modum funiculi

sese porrigens, tenuibus sarmentis quæque vinciens, veteribus inopiam florum supplere solita. Ita dicta quia semper vireat, aerisque injurias *vincat* et *pervincat*." Turton: "Fr. *vincio*. From its usefulness in making bands." The words above "tenuibus sarmentis quæque *vinciens*" may confirm this last.

Vincio: See Appendix.

Vinco, I conquer, prevail. Also, I show, prove. That is, I conquer my adversary by argument, and so succeed in proving what I want. Plautus: "Vincon' argumentis te non esse Sosiam?" *Vinco* is from *νικάω*, *νικῶ*, transp. *ινκῶ*, *inco*, *vinco*. ¶ Al. for *vico*, (the perfect is *vici*,) from *εἶκω*, whence *ico*, I strike, beat.

Vinculum, a chain. Fr. *vincio*.

Vindemia, a gathering of grapes to make wine. Also, of other things. That is, quâ *demimus* de *vineâ*. Or quâ *demimus vineas*; for *vinea* is used of a vine as well of a vineyard. ¶ Some explain it, quâ *demimus* ut *vinum* faciamus. ¶ Al. for *vit-demia* i. e. quâ *demimus vites*.

Vindex, *vindicis*, an avenger. Fr. *vindico*.

Vindicia, a claim of possession, litigation to claim a right, actual possession. Fr. *vindico*.

Vindico, I avenge, punish. Also, I lay claim to. From a word *ἐνδικέω*, *ἐνδικῶ*, same as *ἐκδικέω*, *ἐκδικῶ*, which is used in all the above senses. Hence *vendico*, *vindico*. *Vindico* is

also to rescue, liberate, protect. Those, whom we avenge, we protect and rescue from oppression. *Vindico* aliquem in libertatem, is to rescue from slavery and bring into liberty.

Vindicta, revenge. For *vindicata* fr. *vindico*. Also, a deliverance. Also, a rod which the lictor placed on a person's head in order to make him free. See *vindico*.

Vinea, a place planted with vines, a vineyard. Also, a vine. Contracted from *vitiginea*. ¶ Al. from *vinum*. As pertaining to wine. As *οἴνη* from *οἶνος*.

Vinea, a shed or mantlet under cover of which soldiers besieged towns. For *viminea*; as made of osier twigs. Cæsar: "Tanta erat multitudo tormentorum, ut eorum vim nullæ contextæ *viminibus vineæ* sustinere possent." ¶ Al. from *vinea*, a vine. "Ad similitudinem vitis compluviatæ." F. It is called *Vitis* by Lucilius.

Vinitor, a vinedresser. *Vinea* cultor.

Vinnulus, *Vinulus*: See Appendix.

Vinolentus, given to wine. Fr. *vinum*. As *Lutulentus*.

Vinum, wine. Fr. *οἶνος*. V, as in ^A15, *Vis*. Vossius notices the Hebrew and Punic *jain*. Todd the Saxon *win*.

Vio, I go. Fr. *via*. Or fr. *ιω*.

Viola, a violet. A diminutive from *ἴον*. Somewhat as *Parva*, *Parvula*.

Violens, violent. Fr. *βία*, force; whence *biolens*, as *Opis*,

Opulens. ¶ Al. from *vis*. Or say from ἰς, gen. ἰνός, and perhaps ἰός.

Violo, I injure, mar, spoil, defile. Fr. βία, force; as *Violens* is from βία. ¶ Or, if *Violens* is from *Vis*, then *violo* can be from *vis*. “*Vi illatâ quæ integra sunt corrumpo.*” F.

Vīpera, a viper. Fr. ἴπτω, ἴπον, *Ἔϊπον*, to hurt. ¶ Or for *virīpera*: quod parit virus. Or for *vīfera*: quod fert virus. ¶ Al. for *vivipara*. “*Quia sola e serpentium genere dicitur parere vivum animal.*” F.

Vir, *vīri*, a man in opposition to a woman; a husband in opposition to a wife. The male of other animals. A man of bravery or other excellence. Fr. ἰς, strength; Æol. ἰρ, whence *vir*, as ἰς, *Vis*. ¶ Or *vir* is to be sought elsewhere. Wachter: “*Germ. wer, Lat. vir. A very ancient word, disseminated by the Scythians and Celts in Asia and Europe. That the Scythians called a man aor appears from the compound αἰορπατὰ in Herod. 4, 110.*” Baxter says that the Armenians call a man or male αἶρ. The Celts call a man *ur*. The Welsh *gwr* is *vir*, *mas*. That the Germans in the most ancient times called a man by the same or a similar word, is manifest from the most ancient dialects. In Goth. *wair*,

Anglo-Sax. *wer*, Irish *fair*, *fear*.” Quayle mentions the Celtic *ferr*.

Vīrāgo, a woman having the qualities of a man. Quæ *virum agit*.

Vīreo: See Appendix.

Vireo, a witwal. See *Galbulus*.

Vīres, ium, strength. From *vis*, as *Mus*, *Mures*; *Flos*, *Flores*. ¶ Al. for *vines*, (as δεινός, *diRus*,) from ἰνες, plural of ἰς, strength. ¶ Or perhaps ἰς made in the genitive ἰνός, as well as ἰνός, and in the plural ἰες, whence *ViRes*, as *νός*, *nuRus*.

Virga, a young or small branch, whether attached to a tree or not; a switch, rod; a staff, wand. Hence a stripe or streak, like Gr. ῥάβδος. The *virga* was carried by the lictor, and was hence used for magistracy. *Virga* is fr. *vireo*, whence *virica*, *virca*, *virga*. As from θάλλω is θάλλος, a sprig or branch. ¶ Al. from εἶργω, to drive or keep off.

Virgo, inis, a virgin or damsel. Sometimes, though very rarely, it is said of one married, as in *Virg. Ecl. 6, 47*. As we say *Spinster*, that is, *Spinning-woman*, for *damsel*—so the Greeks might say a working woman under the same idea. From εἶργω might be ἐργανίς, (same as ἐργάνη,) which could produce *verginis*, (as μαχλῆνᾶ, *machlῆnᾶ*), *virginis*. Or εἶργων might be used as both masculine and feminine, and from εἶργων could be *vergo*, *virgo*. *Homer*: Κούρην δ' οὐ γαμέω Ἀγαμέμ-

¹ Τὰς δὲ Ἀμαζόνας καλέουσι οἱ Σκύθαι Οἰόρπατα δύναται δὲ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦτο κατὰ Ἑλλάδα γλώσσαν Ἀνδροκτόνοι. Οἶδρ γὰρ καλέουσι τὸν ἄνδρα, τὸ δὲ Πατὰ, κτείνειν.

νονος, οὐδ' εἰ ἔργα Ἀθηναίῃ γλαυκώπιδι ἰσοφαρίζοι. And in Il. I, 128, some editions read, Δώσω δ' ἑπτὰ γυναικας ἀμύμονας, ἔργ' εἰδυίας.¹ ¶ Al. from *vireo*, whence *virigo*, *virgo*. Ob *virentem* ætatem. “*Virgo interdum dicitur de eâ quæ virum passa est. Notat enim non tam integritatem quàm viridem ætatem.*” F.

Virgultum, a shrub. For *virguletum*, fr. *virgula*. So *Salicis*, *Salicetum*, *Salictum*. Forcellini defines *virgultum* “*multitudo virgarum pullulantium.*”

Viria, a bracelet. Pliny: “*Viriola Celticæ dicuntur: viriæ Celtibericæ.*” Hence *viria* seems to be a Spanish word. And Isidorus will be wrong who deduces it fr. *vir*, *virî*: as being a reward to the brave. And those who refer it to εἶρω, to weave, entwine. And others who refer it to *vireo*, as made of green precious stones.

Viriculum, —

Vîrîdis, green; fresh. Fr. *vireo*, to be verdant.

Vîrîlis, manly. Fr. *vir*, *virî*.

Vîrîtim, severally. In *viros*, per singulos *viros*.

Virtus, bravery; any excellent quality. Cicero: “*Appellata est a viro virtus: viri autem propria maximè est fortitudo.*” *Vir* is here used in a sense of eminence. Cicero: “*Te oro*

colligas virumque præbeas.” From *virî* is *virîtus*, (as *Servus*, *Servitus*,) *virtus*. The Greeks say ἀνδρεία for bravery.

Virus, vital juice, sperm. Applied to the juice of serpents, it means poison, and is referred to any poisonous juice, taste, or smell. Fr. *vires*, power, vigor, or from the same origin as *vires*. Nagel: “*His omnibus rebus significatio quædam roboris seu principii vitalis inest.*” Essential vigor. ¶ Al. from ἰδς, poison; V prefixed as in *Vis*, and R inserted as in *nuRus*, *uRo*. But the first senses of this word do not easily follow from hence.

Vis, force, might. Fr. ἰς, as Ἰδέω, *Video*.

Viscum, *Viscus*, the mistletoe; birdlime made from it. Fr. ἰξδς, i. e. ἰκσδς, transp. ἰσχδς, whence *viscus*, as Ἰς, *Vis*.

Viscus, *ÿris*, a bowel or entrail. *Viscera*, the entrails; the belly; the womb. An offspring, proceeding from the womb. Fr. ἰσχω, to contain. Or from φύσκος, considered the same as φύσκη, which is used for the lower belly and also the larger intestine. But *viscera* is also the flesh. *Servius*: “*Sunt quicquid inter ossa et cutem.*” As in *Cicero*: “*Spartæ pueri sic verberibus accipiuntur, ut multus e visceribus sanguis exeat.*” In this sense *viscus* is referred to ἰσχδς, strength. Or to ἰσχω, to adhere. Others suppose it put for *vescus* from *vescor*.

Vîso, I see, come to see. Fr. *video*, *visum*.

¹ I am obliged for the above derivation to my learned friend, Mr. Monck, of Reading.

Visula, —

Vīsum, a vision, apparition.

Fr. *video*, *vidsum*, *visum*.

Vīta, life. Fr. *vivo*, *vivitum*, whence *vivita*, *vita*, that which is lived. So *Voveo*, *Vovitum*, *Votum*. ¶ Al. from βιοτή.

Vitellus, a little calf. Fr. *vitulus*.

Vitellus: See Appendix.

Vitex, a kind of withy. Of the same origin as *Vitis* and *Vimen*.

Vitilēna, a vile bawd. “*Vitiosa lena*. A *vitium* et *lena*.” F. See *Vitilitigo*.

Vitiligo, a cutaneous eruption called the morphew. Fr. *vitium*, as *Fumus*, *Fumiligo*, whence *Fuligo*; *Udus*, *Udiligo*, whence *Uligo*. ¶ “Fr. *vitulus*, veal. Because of the whiteness of the skin and flesh.” Tt. The Greeks, says Festus, call it Ἀλφός, we *Albus*.

Vitilis, good for tying or binding with; flexible. Hence *vitilia* are twigs or wicker work. For *vietilis* fr. *vieo*, *vietum*.

Vitilitigo, I wrangle for vitious or base purposes; I detract basely. “*Vitilitigator*, qui solâ pravitate contentionem quærit, *vitiosus litigator*.” F.

Vitio, I spoil, mar. *Vitium* rei infero.

Vitis, a vine. Fr. *vieo*, *vietum*, *vitum*. “Either because it requires to be tied or bound to something: or because it is easily bent and useful for binding with.” F. “*Quia comprehensa vincit, et ligamenti instar flexibilis est*.” Wachter, who

explains the old Germ. *bieten* “*cogere quocunque modo*.” *Vitis* was also a vine sapling carried by centurions, and therefore the office of a centurion.

Vitium, fault, blemish, wrong, vice, defect. Fr. *αἴτιον*, fault, guilt, used like *αἴτια*, and the neuter of *αἴτιος*, faulty, guilty. So from Ἀέντος we have *Ventus*, from *Οἶνος* *Vinum*. ¶ Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *witan*, to blame.

Vitō, I beware of, shun. Fr. *φείδω*, whence *φείδομαι*, I spare, spare myself. *Parco* is used in much the same sense.

Vitreus, transparent or frail as (*vitrum*) glass.

Vitricus, a step-father. For *vatricus* fr. *πατρικός*. So some derive *Impidus* from *λαμπω*. ¶ Al. for *vitrigus*, and this for *vicepatrigus*, qui *vicem patris agit*.

Vitrum, glass. Also woad, as dyeing with a color like that of glass. Isaac Vossius refers to Hesychius: *Αἴτυρον*, ὕαλον. From *αἴτυρον*, *αἴτρον*, will be *vitrum*, as from Ἀέντος is *Ventus*, from *Οἶνος* *Vinum*. ¶ Or fr. *vireo*, to be green; whence *virutum*, *viritrum*, *vitrum*. ¶ Al. from *video*, *viditum*, whence *viditrum*, (as *Aratum*, *Aratrum*; *Rutum*, *Rutrum*;) then *vitrum*. As being seen through or transparent.

Vitta, a fillet, ribband. From *vieo*, say most of the etymologists. If so, from *vieo*, *vietum*, whence *vietica*, (as in *Manica*;) *vitica*, (as *Vitilis* for *Vietilis*;) then *vitca*, *vitta*. Or from *vi-*

tis, considered as meaning anything flexible; whence *vitica*. ¶ Or *vitta* is fr. *μίτρος*, explained by Hesychius *σειρά*, a chain. As *Vix* for *Mix*. ¶ Or from the North. “Germ. *wette*, *wied*, *weid*, a chain, band. Dan. *vidde* is a withy band. Germ. *wetten* is to bind, tie; allied to which is Engl. *wed*.” W.

Vitūlor, I rejoice. Nonius: “Dictum a bonæ *vitæ* commo- do: sicut, qui nunc est in summâ lætitiâ, *vivere* eum dicimus.” Dacier: “*Vita* interdum lætitiâ et lubentiam signat.” We have *Ustulo* from *Ustum*. Macrobius states that *Hyllus* said that *Vitula* was a Goddess who presided over pleasure. But *Vitula* would rather come from *vitulor*. ¶ Al. from *vitulus*. That is, I skip about like a calf, and so exult, as *Exult* is from *Salio*. But *I* is long. ¶ Or from *ιταλός*, a calf, was *ιταλόομαι*, *ιταλοῦμαι*, to leap like a calf; whence *vitulor*.

Vitūlus, a bull-calf; a bullock. A sea-calf. The young of other animals. Fr. *ἴτυλος*, which Hesychius explains *νέος*, *ἀπαλός*, young, tender. ¶ Or from *ιταλός*, which Hesychius explains a bull. Forcellini says: “Ab *ιταλός*, BOS.” Haigh says: “Fr. *ιταλός*, from *ἴτης*, bold.”

Vitūpĕro, I blame, censure. “For *vitium paro*.” F. Somewhat as we say, To FIND fault.

Vitvārium, a place where (*vi-*

va) live animals are kept, as a fish-pond, warren, park.

Viverra, a ferret. For *viterra*, as living under ground.

Vivīdus, lively, vigorous. Fr. *vivo*, as *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

Vivo, I live. Fr. *βιῶν*, *βιῶ*, whence *vio*, and *vivo*, as *οἶς*, *οἶς*. So *Πιῶ*, *Bio*, *BiBo*. Wachter refers to Armor. *byw*, to live, and Wesh *byw*, life.

Vivus, alive. Fr. *vivo*.

Vix, scarcely. From *μόγισ*, *Æol. μόγισ*, *μύγισ*, whence *myx* or *mix*, then *bix* or *vix*. Thus *Μολγός* became *Βολγός*, *Μύρμηξ* *Βύρμηξ*, whence *Formica*. For *M*, *B*, *F*, *V* are letters of similar organic sound. ¶ As Gr. *μόγισ*, scarcely, is from *μόγοις*, with toils: so *vix* might be expressed by “*cunctis viribus*” or *viribus* alone, by exertions. Now, as perhaps from *viVSi* is *viXi*, and as from *nivis*, *niVS*, is *niX*; so from *viribus*, cut down to *vibs*, might be *vix*. “*Vix fit quod cum labore fit, ita ut summis anniti viribus oporteat*.” V.

Vixi, I have lived. See *Victus*.

Ulciscor, I revenge. Fr. *ὀλλύκω*, I destroy; mid. *ὀλλύκομαι*, whence *ollucor*, *olcor*, *ulcor*, and *ulciscor*. “*Vindictæ gratiâ aliquem PERDITUM eo*.” V. ¶ Or *ulciscor* is from *ulcus*, a sore. As we say to be sore about a thing, so *ulciscor* might mean to be sore against, and so to revenge. *Ulciscor* would take an accusative, after the Greek construction of *κόπτεσθαι*, *τύπτεσθαι*, “to bewail.” So *Plango*, that is, *Plango me*,

takes an accusative. Ovid :
 “Deplanxere domum.”

Ulcus, a sore, ulcer. Fr. ἔλκος, whence some read *Hulcus*. But the Æolians frequently dropt the aspirate, as in ἤλιος for ἕλιος.

Ulex,——

Uligo, the natural moisture of the earth. Fr. *udus*, whence *udiligo*, *uligo*, as *Fumus*, *Fumiligo*, *Fuligo*.

Ullus, any. Fr. *unus*, whence *unulus*, *unlus*, *ullus*. Thus *ullus* is any the least : They would not bear any the least insult.

Ulmus : See Appendix.

Ulna, the arm. Also, a cubit measure. Fr. ὠλένη, ὠλνή, whence *olna*, *ulna*.

Ulpicum, African garlic. Columella says that it is called by some *allium Punicum*. What if this should be its derivation ? By cutting down we should have *altipunicum*, *alpunicum*, *alpicum*, then *ulpicum*, as from ἄμβων is *Umbo*.

Uls, beyond. “It was formerly *ultis*, whence *ultra*,” says Forcellini. Or *uls* was for *ulteris* (locis), from *ulter*. But rather, *uls* is from *ollis* i. e. in illis locis, opposed to “in his locis.” Hence *olls*, *ols*, *uls*.

Ultior, further, further off. Fr. *uls*, whence *ulster*, as *Sub*, *Subter* ; *Præ*, *Præter*. From *ulster*, *ulter*, might be formed *ulterus*, whence *ulterior*. So *Inter*, *Interus*, *Interior*.

Ultimus, furthest, last. Fr. *ulter*, *ulterior*, whence *ulterimus*, *ultimus*.

Ultio, revenge. Fr. *ulciscor*, i. e. *ulcor* or *ulcior*, *ulctus*, *ultus*.

Ultra, on the further side. For *ulterâ* parte. See *Uterior*.

Ultro, voluntarily. For *vultro* from *volo*, *volitum*, *voltum*, whence *voltro*, *vultro*. ¶ Al. fr. ἐλευθέρω (τρόπῳ), freely ; cut down to εὐλθέρω, *ulthero*, *ulthro*, *ultro*.

Ultro citroque, on this side and on that, to and fro. That is, *ultero citroque* itinere, gressu, &c.

Ulva, sedge. Fr. ἔλειος, ἐλεία, marshy ; whence *eliva*, *elva*, *ulva*, as in Ἐλκος, *Ulcus*. Forcellini explains *ulva* “herba PALUSTRIS, quæ in fluvio ac PALUDE nascitur.” ¶ Al. from *udus*, whence *udiva*, *udva*, *ulva*. Or from ὕδος, water, moisture.

Ulula, an owl. Belg. *uyl*. “Ab *ululo*, flebilem mœstumque sonum edo. Ut Gr. ὀλολυγὸν ab ὀλολύζω.” F. “Germ. *eule*, Anglo-Sax. *ule*.” W.

Ululo, I shriek, howl. Fr. ὀλολύζω. ¶ Or, as *ulula* seems properly said of dogs and wolves, from ὑλάω, ὑλῶ, to howl ; redupl. *ululo*, as from Πόλυς is *Populus*, *Populus*. ¶ Vossius notices Hebr. *jatal* or *yatal* : and Belg. *huylen*. Wachter notices Icel. *yla*.¹

¹ Quayle: “*Ululo* is the exact expression of grief by an Irish mourner.” That is, it is a Celtic word.

Ulysses, Ulysses. From Ὀδυσσεύς, whence *Udysses*, (as in Ut from Ὀτι,) then *Ulysses*, as in Alacer, Oleo.

Umbella, a little shade. For *umbrella*.

Umbilicus, the navel; the middle of anything. Fr. ὀμφαλός, whence *ombilus*, [as in ἀμφο, amBo; and in μαχῆνᾶ, machIna,] then *umbilus*, and *umbilicus*, as in Amicus. *Umbilicus* is also a kind of cockle, wrinkled, says Ainsworth, like the navel. “Marina cochlea, cujus testa rotunda et contorta similitudinem quandam habet cum *umbilico* hominis.” F. Also, a taperstick made of cedar, &c. round which a book was rolled. Because, when the book was folded, the stick was in the middle of it. Forcellini adds: “Vel, quod pæne eodem recidit, *umbilici* dictæ sunt bacilli partes extremæ, quæ hinc inde exstabant, convoluto volumine.” Pliny uses this word in other metaphorical senses.

Umbo, the boss of a shield; a shield. Also, any round prominence. Fr. ἄμβων, which among the Æolians was written ἄμβων, as Ἄκρος, Ὀκρος; Ἀγκος, Ὀγκος.

Umbra, a shade, shadow. A phantom, mere shadow. A color, pretext. An uninvited guest, who accompanied a great man to a feast, and followed him, as a shadow follows the body. *Umbra* is fr. ὄρβνη, ὄρβνα, darkness, transp. ὄνφρα, whence for softness ὀμφρα, *ombra*, (as ἀμφο, amBo), then *umbra*. ¶

Al. from ὄμβρος, a shower, as darkening the sky.

Umbra, some fish. “From its black color, says Varro. Or from certain oblique lines which go from its back, and are mixed up of gold and darker ones, which seem shadows of the former. One is clear, then follows a dark one; and so on from the head to the tail, as Rondolet says. The Greeks similarly call it σκλαίνα from σκιά. Ovid says of them: Corporis *umbrae* Liventis.” F. By the Greeks it was called also σκιαθίς and σκιαδέύς. Donnegan says it is “a kind of flat fish, remarkable for swimming rapidly, gliding as it were like a SHADOW.” The Greeks called it also σκέπανος, i. e. covered or shaded.

Umbraeculum, a shady bower. Fr. *umbro*, I shade.

Unâ, all together, all at once. That is, unâ operâ, unâ viâ, unâ sede.

Uncia, an ounce. Hence the twelfth part of any whole. Fr. οὐγκία, which Pollux states was a Sicilian word. Turton notices Arab. *ukia*. And Lhuyd the Irish *unsa*.

Uncinus, a hook. Fr. ὄγκινος. Or from *uncus*, as *Divus*, *Divinus*.

Uncus, a hook; an iron drag hooked at the end; an anchor. Fr. ὄγκος, which was so used. The Greeks said also ὄγκη, ὄγκινος.

Uncus, hooked, curved. See above.

Unda, a wave. Fr. οἰδάω, οἰδαίνω, to swell; whence οἰδανός, οἰδνός, οἰδνα, swelling; transp.

οἶνδα, then *unda*, as *pUnio* from *πΟΙνή*. Euripides has οἶδμ' ἀλόξ. So *κῦμα* is fr. *κύω*, to swell. ¶ *Al.* from οἶδμα, same as *unda*. Hence οἶμδα, for softness οἶνδα. ¶ Wachter says: "Latinos a Celticâ voce *don*, aqua, unda, formâsse per metath. (i. e. *ond*.) *unda*, Francos *und*, quivis absque monitore intelligit."¹

Unde, whence. Fr. ἔνθενδε, (which Donnegan translates "from whence" as well as "from thence,") whence ἔνδε, and *unde*, as Ἐλκος, *Ulcus*. ¶ *Al.* from ἔνθεν, ἔνθε'. ¶ Or from ὦν δέ. That is, ἐξ ὦν δὲ τόπων.

Undecumque, from what place soever. For *undequocumque*, whence-soever. A *quocumque loco unde fieri potest*.

Undēvīginti, nineteen. *Unus de viginti*.

Undique, from all parts, from all sides. Fr. *undecumque, undequē*, then *undique*, as protE-nus, protInus.

Undo, I abound. From the notion of waters rising in surges, and spreading themselves around. See *Abundo*.

Unēdo: See Appendix.

Ungo, Unguo, I smear, daub; I bathe, moisten. Fr. ἐγγέω, ἐγγῶ, or ἐγγύω, I pour in, infuse. Thus ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς δάκρυα ἐγγεῖν is to bathe letters with tears. U for E, as in Ἐλκος, *Ulcus*.

Unguen, Unguentum, any fat odorous liquor for anointing with. Fr. *ungo, unguo*.

Unguis, a nail, claw, talon.

A vintage-hook. "Also, a collection of matter in the pupil of the eye, in the shape of a man's nail." Tt. *Unguis* is fr. ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, transp. ὄνχυος, whence *onguis, unguis*. ¶ *Al.* from ὄγκος, a hook. As being curved or crooked. ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *ionga*.

Ungŭla, a hoof; also, a claw, talon, like *Unguis*, which is used also of a hoof. "*Ungula* is not from *unguis*; but, as *unguis* is from ὄνυχος, so *ungula* is from accus. ὄνυχα, and thence *ungula*." V. Or from a word *unx, ungis*, fr. ὄνυξ, ὄνξ. ¶ Or from ἀγκύλη, curved. As Ἀμβων, *Umbo*.

Ungŭla, an instrument of torture, resembling the (*ungulas*) talons of wild beasts.

Ungŭlus, a ring. "From *uncus*, whence *unculus, ungu-lus*. Because it is curved." V. Or fr. ἀγκυλος. See *Ungula*.

Unīcus, only, alone, single; incomparable; singularly dear. Fr. *unus*. As Tetrus, (that is, Teter,) Tetricus. ¶ *Al.* from ἐνικὸς, as *Unus* from Ἐνός.

Unio, the number one. Fr. *unus*. Also, a union of many things into one. Also, a species of onion or scallion. Columella: "Pompeianam cæpam, vel etiam Marsicam simplicem, quam vocant *unionem* rustici, eligito. Ea est autem quæ non fructicavit, nec habuit soboles adhærentes." Forcellini calls it "unicaulis." Also, a pearl. "Because," says Turton, "there is never more than ONE found in the same shell." This is not

¹ *Al.* from ἐνόθω, (ἐνωθω,) to agitate.

true. Rather, because there are never two alike in the same shell. Pliny: "Dos omnis in candore, magnitudine, orbe, pondere, haud promptis rebus: in tantum ut nulli duo reperiantur INDISCRETI: unde nomen *unionum* Romanæ imposuere delicix." Vossius thinks it may be called from its resemblance to the scallion, mentioned above.

Univēsus, entirely all, all together. Ab omni parte *versus* in *unum*.

Unquam, at any time. Shortened from *unam aliquam*, or *unam quanquam*, i. e. horam, diem, or partem, or rem. Secundum being understood. Compare *Aliās*. ¶ Or for *unicam*, whence *uncam*, *unquam*.

Unus, one, alone. Fr. οἶνος, alone. Hesychius explains οἰνάζειν by μονάζειν, and οἰνῶντα by μονήρη. ¶ Al. from ἐνός gen. of εἶς. As Ἐλκος, Ulcus. But then U should rather be short. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *ein*, Belg. *een*, Welsh *un*, Anglo-Sax. *an*, Goth. *ains*.

Unxia, the Goddess who presided over anointings. Fr. *ungo*, *unxi*.

Vocābūlum, a name by which a thing (*vocatur*) is called. A noun.

Vocālis, having (*vocem*) a voice; having a loud voice.

Vociferor, I cry aloud. *Vocem* longè *fēro*.

Voco, I call to, call; summon; invite. Fr. βοάω, βοῶ, I call upon, cry aloud to. Hence

voo, (as Βιῶ, Vivo,) then *voco*, as σπέος, *specus*.

Voconia pyra: See Appendix.

Vōla, the palm of the hand, and sole of the foot. Fr. λόβη, a hand, transp. βόλη, whence *vola*. Hesychius: Λόβαί χεῖρες. ¶ Wachter: "*Lofa* occurs in the sense of *vola* manūs among the Goths in the version of Ulphilas in Mark 14, 65. The Suecian *lofwen* even now signifies the same thing." *Lofa* transposed is *folā*, *vola*. ¶ Vossius: "From βολή, a cast. Because, what is thrown, is laid hold of by this part." If βολή could mean a hit or blow, then *vola* might be compared with θέναρ, the palm of the hand, fr. θενῶ fut. of θείνω, I strike. Petronius: "Os hominis PALMA excussissimā PULSAT." ¶ Al. from παλῶ fut. of πάλλω, allied to which is παλάμη, palma. "The Æolians said στρωτός for στρωτός, βρωδέως for βρωδέως." V.

Vōlātica, a witch. Fr. *volo*. As fitting about or fleeting.¹

Vōlēma, a kind of large pear. "According to Servius, because it fills the (*volam*) hand. But Servius adds '*volema* pira linguā Gallicā bona et grandia.' Whence it is a Gallic or

¹ "In Tertullian de Pallio 'Qui *volaticam* spectat,' some understand it a soothsayer who conjectures (ex *volatu*) from the flight of birds: others a geometrician who measures things by the (*vola*) palm of his hand; or who measures the land, from *vola*, which in the Phœnician language signifies land." F.

German word. Hence it is rather from the German or Belgic *vol*, full, whence *vollen*, to fill. Virgil calls them GRAVIA." V.

Volo, as, I fly. Fr. βολέω, βολῶ, in a neuter sense, pro-jicio me. 'Ριμφαλέος, swift, is from ῥίπτω, to throw; pf. ἔρριφα, ῥίφα, ῥιμφα. ¶ Fr. πολᾶω, πολῶ, says Haigh. In the sense, I suppose, of *Verto* me, I wheel round and round, I flit. ¶ Teu-ton. *voghel*, Germ. *vogel*, is a bird.

Volo, I wish. If βούλομαι is properly deduced by Lennep from βολέω, βολῶ, "i. e. anim-um meum adjicio ad aliquam rem, adeoque volo,"—from βολῶ, i. e. βολῶ νοῦν, might be *volō*. Others deduce *volō* from βούλω, (whence βούλομαι,) for *voulo*. Germ. *wollen* is to will or wish. If θέλω became φέλω, as θῆρ became φῆρ, from φέλω might be *velo*, *velim*, and *velo* might have been changed to *volō*, as νέος, nEvus, became nOvus, and ἔμῶ, vEμο, became vOmo. Also from ἐλῶ we might get *velo*, as from Ἑσπέρα, *Vespera*: then *volō*. From *vo-lis* is *vis*, from *volit* is *volt*, *vult*.

Vōlōnes, volunteers in the army. Fr. *volō*.

Volsella, α, tweezers. Fr. *vello*, *vulsum* and *volsum*, as *Verto*, *Versum* and *Vorsum*.

Volva, the secundine. Fr. *volvo*, in the sense of *involvero*, to wrap. Forcellini explains *volva* "*involuturum foetus et fungorum.*"

Vōlūbilitas, readiness of speech. Fr. *voluo*, whence *volvo*. Properly, the easiness with which anything rolls on.

Vōlūcer, flying; swift. Fr. *volō*.

Vōlūcra, a wine-fretter. Fr. *voluo*, whence *volvo*. It is called otherwise *Volvox*, *Convulvulus*, *Involvulus*.

Vōlūmen, a rolling, winding; a fold, wreath, spire. Also a book or volume. For the an-cient mode of making up books consisted in pasting several sheets together, and rolling them on a staff. Fr. *voluo*, whence *volvo*.

Vōluntas, the will; a wish; a will or testament. Fr. *volō*. For *volentus*, fr. *volens*, *entis*. Though in truth *entis* is for *ontis* or *untis* from Greek οντος.

Volvo, I roll. *Volvo* ani-mo, I roll or revolve in my mind, ponder. *Volvo* is for *voluo*, (as *Soluo*, *Solvo*,) whence *volutum*, *volubilis*. *Voluo* is fr. πολεύω.

Vōlūpe, *Vōlup'*, agreeable. Fr. *volupis*, and this from *volō*, I wish, desire. That is, de-sirable.

Vōluptas, pleasure. Fr. *vo-lupe*; whence *volupitas*, *volup-tas*.

Vōlūta, the member of a column. Fr. *volvo*, *volutum*. Harris describes it as that part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite or-ders, which is supposed to re-present the bark of trees TWIST-ED and turned into spiral lines; or, according to others, the

head-dresses of virgins in their long hair.

Vōlūto, I ponder. Also, I roll, wallow. Fr. *volūto*, *volūtum*. See *Volvo*.

Vōmer, a ploughshare, the iron of the plough. Fr. *vōmo*, *vōmi*, as *ēmo*, *ēmi*. Because it casts up the earth. “*Vomo* metaphoricè, largè ejection, ejection.” F.

Vōmīca, an imposthume. Fr. *vomo*. As discharging sanious matter.

Vōmo, I vomit. Fr. *ἐμέω*, *ἐμῶ*, whence *vemo*, (as *ἴς*, *Vis*,) then *vomo*, as *νέος*, *nEvus*, *nOvus*; and *sOcer* for *sECer* from *Ἐκυγος*.

Vopiscus, one who of two children conceived is properly born, the other being an abortion. “Fr. *ὀπίσω*. As left behind,” says Scheide. Or from *ὀπισθε* might be *ὀπισθικός*, whence *ὀπισκός*.

Vōrāgo, a whirlpool; hence a prodigal. Fr. *voro*. So *Imago*, *Origo*.

Vōro, I devour. Fr. *βορέω*, *βορῶ*, whence *βρώ*, &c.

Vortex, a whirlpool, whirlwind. Fr. *verto*, *vorto*. See *Verto*.

Vos, ye. Fr. *σφῶ*, transp. *φῶς*, whence *vos*.

Vōtum, a vow; a prayer to a Deity attended with a promise or vow; a prayer; a wish or desire breathed in a prayer, the object of a prayer. Fr. *voveo*, *vovitum*, *votum*.

Vōveo, I vow; pray for a thing, while I vow to do something to obtain it; I pray for,

Etym.

desire, wish. Fr. *βεβαιῶ*, *βεβαιῶ*, whence *bobeo*, (exactly as *Ἐλαίον* became *OlEum*,) for softness *voveo*. *Donnegan*: “*Βεβαιῶ*, to assure, to affirm or promise with certainty. *Βεβαιῶσις*, a firm promise.” ¶ *Al.* from *βοέω*, considered the same as *βοάω*, I call out upon. Hence *βοῆο*, *bo Veo*, *voveo*. As *Βιῶ*, *ViVo*.

Vox, *vōcis*, the voice; a sound or word uttered by the voice. *Quā quis vocat*. Hence *vocis*, *vocs*, *vox*. Or rather *vox* is for *vocans*, *vocns*, *vocs*, as *Regens* becomes *Regns*, *Regs*, *Rex*. ¶ *Al.* from *βοάω*, fut. *βοάσω*, *Æol.* *βοάξω*, *βώξω*.

Upilio: See *Opilio*.

Upr̄pa, a houpoo, puet. Fr. *ἔποψ*, *ἔποπος*. ¶ From the sound, *pu pu*, says *Varro*.

Upr̄pa, a kind of mattock. “For it somewhat represented the head and beak of a *urupa*.” *Ainsw.*

Ur̄ania, one of the Muses. *Οὐρανίη*.

Urbānus, pertaining (ad *urbem*) to the city, and so opposed to the boorish and uncouth manners of rustics. Hence refined, courteous, polite, humorous, witty.

Urbs, *urbis*, a city. Fr. *orbis*, *orbs*, a circle. *Ovid*: “*Ubi dicitur altam Coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem*.” So we speak of Round the town. ¶ *Al.* from *urbus* or *urvus*, round. See *Orbis*. ¶ *Pomponius Digest.*: “*Urbs ab urbo appellata est: urbare est aratro definire*.” *Ainsworth*: “*Ab urbo, parte aratri quo*

muri designabantur." The northern *orva*, *urva*, was to plough.

¶ Al. from *πίλις*, transp. *ὄλις*, *ὄλις*, whence *orbs*, (as tuRban is for tuLban, and French oRme for oLme from uLmus,) then *urbs*.

Urceōlāris herba, [the herb feverfew. From its uses in scowring glass (*urceolos*) vessels.

Urceus, a pitcher. Fr. *ὑρχη*, an earthen vessel.

Urēdo, a burning on the skin. A scorching or blasting of trees. Fr. *uro*. So *Torpedo*.

Urgeo, *Urgueo*, I press, drive, impel. Fr. *ὄρω*, I move, excite; pf. *ἔορκα*, whence *ἐορκέω*, *ἐοργέω*, *orgeo*, *urgeo*. ¶ Or from *ἔρχω* or *ἔργω*, *ἔορκα* or *ἔοργα*, I shut up, and so press in. Hirtius: "Accidit ut pel-lerent *urgerentque* in oppidum." Cicero: "Urbem premere at-que *urgere*," hem in. Or fr. *ἔργω*, *εἶργω*, I drive away. ¶ Al. from *ὀρέγω*, *ὀρεγέω*, *ὀργέω*, I stretch out my hand to thrust. ¶ Al. from *ἔργον*. I impel to work. ¶ Al. from *ὀργή*, anger, whence a word *ὀργέω*, I stimulate to anger, and I stimulate generally. Or, as *ὀργάω* is to feel an ardent incitement or impulse, perhaps *ὀργάω* or *ὀργέω* was used for giving such an impulse.¹

Urigo, a burning passion. Fr. *uro*, as *Orior*, *Origo*.

Urīna, urine. Fr. *οὔρον*, whence a word *οὔρεινος*, *οὔρεινη*,

ad urinam pertinens. Or *ina*, as in *Divina*, *Piscina*.

Urīno, *Urīnor*, I dive. Cor-rupted from *ἐρευνάω*, *ἐρευνώ*, I seek, search; transp. *ὑρευνῶ*, contr. *ὑρεινῶ*, *urino*.²

Urīna ova, addle-eggs. *Οὔρινα ὠά*.

Urna, a waterpot, pitcher, urn, box, vote-box. Fr. *ὔδωρ*, water; whence *ὔδρῖνη*, transp. *ὔδρῖνη*, *urdna*, *urna*. Aspirate dropt as in *Ulcus*. ¶ Al. from *uro*, whence *urina*, (as *Piscina*), *urna*. As prepared by burning. ¶ Al. from *orca* or *ὑρχη*, a kind of vessel, whence *orcina*, *orna*, *urna*, or *urcina*, *urna*.³

Uro, I burn. Fr. *εὔω*, as *νυός*, nuRus; *μουσάων*, musaRum. Also, I nip or pinch with cold, the effects of which are similar to those of fire. Also, I sting so as to produce a burning heat; hence, I sting the mind, gall, vex.

Urōpýgium, the rump. *Οὔροπύγιον*.

Urruncum, —

Ursus: See Appendix.

Urtica, a nettle. Fr. *uro*, to sting; supine *uritim*, *urtum*. So *Mergo*, *Mergitum*, *Mertum*, whence *Merto*. Macer: "Nec immeritò nomen *sumsisse* mere-tur, *Tacta quòd exurat* digitos *urtica* tenentis." *Urtica* is also a sea substance between the animal and the shrub. Pliny:

² Al. from *ἀρνεύω*, I dive. How?

³ Al. from *urinor*. "Quòd, subter aquam demersum atque inde rursus emer-gens, *urinantis* speciem præbere videat-ur." F.

¹ Al. from *οὔραγέω*, *οὔργέω*, I lead the rear.

“Vis pruritu mordax, eademque quæ TERRESTRIS *urticæ*.”

Urus, a kind of wild ox. A northern word. Macrobius: “*Uri* GALLICA vox est, quâ feri boves significantur.” Germ. *aur*, *ur*, is *ferus*, *sylvestris*. Virgil calls them “*SYLVESTRES uri*.”

Uspiam, in any place. Compare *Usquam*. *Piam*, as in *Quispiam*.

Usquam, in any place; to any place. For *ullisquam* i. e. locis: whence *ulsquam*, *usquam*. *Quam* as in *Quisquam*, and as *Piam* is *Uspiam*, which seems to be put for *Ullispiam*. ¶ *Al* from *ἄως*, *ᾠς*, unto, and *quam* i. e. *aliquam*. Hence “to any place” is supposed the primary meaning.

Usque, as far as, unto, to. Fr. *ἔως* or *ᾠς*; *que* being for *κη*, aliquo aut ullo modo; or for *κε*. See *Absque*. Also, continually, incessantly. That is, all the time reckoned from one point to another.

Usta, burnt ceruse. Fr. *uro*, *ursi*, *ussi*, *ustum*.

Ustulo, I burn all round, singe. Fr. *uro*, *ustum*.

Usūra, the use or enjoyment of a thing; interest paid for the use of money lent. Fr. *utor*, *usum*, *usurus*.

Usurpo, I use much; I exercise, practice, execute, perform. Also, I call, name, i. e. nomine, I use by a particular name. Columella: “*Hoc nomine usurpant agricolæ ramos*” &c. Also, I make my own by use or prescriptive right; I ac-

quire. Also, I make use of without proper claim, usurp. Fr. *usura*, whence *usuripo*, *usurpo*. *Po* is possibly from Gr. *-πω*, as in *θάλλω*, *ἔρω*, *μέλλω*, &c. Or it may be allied to *Pe* in *Volupte*.

Usus, use, practice, enjoyment of a thing, profit derived by the use of a thing. Also, use, custom, acquaintance, intimacy. Fr. *utor*, whence *utsus*, *usus*.

Ut, as, like as, according as. For *uti*, and this for *ute*, from *ῶτε* i. e. *τρόπω*. Or from *ᾠτε*, which Donnegan states is Doric for *ᾠστε*. The aspirate is dropt, as in “*Ἐλκος*, *Ulcus*; and *Ω* changed to *ῦ*, as in *humerus* from *ῦμοος*, *ῦμοος*, and in *fūris* from *φῦρός*. Again, *ut* is how. Cicero: “*Credo te audisse ut me circumsteterint*.” *ῦτε* would mean the same. *Ut* is also “how” in exclamations and in interrogations. Also, howsoever, although, like *Quamvis*. So *ut ut* is howsoever, in whatever manner: *ut* being repeated, as *Quis* in *Quisquis*. *Ut* is also as soon as, or during the time that. Cicero: “*Ut hæc audivit*,” &c. Terence: “*Ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo*.” *Ut* is here, *ῶτε* (*χρόνω*). Or it is here the same as before. For we should say, JUST AS he heard this, JUST AS it was being counted. *Ut* is also so that, in order that, to the end that, and may here be referred to *ᾠτε* for *ᾠστε*. And where it means to such a degree that, and is put after *Adeo*, *Sic*, *Talis*, &c.

But where *ut* is that, as in Nepos: “Si verum est *ut* populus R. omnes gentes virtute superarit,” there *uti* seems to come from ὄτι. And so where it means, I wish that, *velim ut*. Yet it can be explained, *Velim ita ut*. Some refer *uti* and *ut* in all their significations to ὄτι: but Vossius well observes that *ut* is used in numerous senses in which ὄτι is not.

Utrumque, howsoever, whensoever. *Ut* is how and when, and *cumque*, soever. See *Quicumque*.

Utensilia, utensils. Fr. *utor*. As necessary for use.

Uter, a bag of skin or leather blown up like a bladder. Fr. οἶδος, Æol. οἶδορ, a swelling tumor: hence it might be used for a swollen bag. Fr. οἶδορ is *uder*, *uter*. ¶ Al. from ὄδερος, the paunch. Or fr. *uterus*. “Siquidem *uter* vinum, oleum, *uterus* fœtum continet: *uter* corio, *uterus* cute tegitur: *uter* protuberat, ita et *uterus*.” V.

Uter, whether of the two. *Uter* i. e. *uterus* is fr. ὀπότερος: dropping πο, ὀτερος. We have Ulysses from Ὀδυσσεύς. ¶ Or fr. ἕτερος, other. Or from ὁ ἕτερος, the other: whence οὔτερος, *uterus*. But then U should be long.

Uterīnus, born of the same mother, ex eodem utero.

Uterque, both the one and the other. For *utercunque*, whethersoever of the two. This sense of *uterque* seems properly to require another *uterque* to support it. As in Terence:

“*Uterque utrique* est cordi.” Cæsar: “Cùm *uterque utrique* esset exercitus in conspectu.”

Uterus, the paunch, belly; the womb. From ὄδερος or ὄδερος, which is explained by Hesychius γαστήρ, which has both the senses. Hence *uderus*, as Ὀδυσσεύς, Ulysses: then *uterus*. ¶ Al. from ὑτέρα, (ὑτέρα,) the womb. ¶ Al. from *uter*, a bag.

Uti: See *Ut*.

Utilis, useful, fit, &c. Fr. *utor*. Fit to be used. As Gr. χρήσιμος from χράομαι, χρήσομαι.

Utinam, I wish that. *Uti* is *Velim uti* or *ut*. *Ut* is used in the same sense. *Nam*, as in *Quisnam*, *Quianam*. It seems here to bear distinctly the sense of μὴν, (Æol. μὰν, transp. νὰμ,) truly.

Utique, certainly, assuredly. For *uticumque*, *utcumque*, as *Ubique* is for *Ubicunque*. That is, howsoever, in what way soever, in every way, under any circumstances.

Utor, I am in the habit of using, I make use of. Also, I am in habits of intimacy with. Fr. ἔθω, I am accustomed; pf. mid. εἶθω, whence a verb εἰσθῆω, εἰσθῶ, whence *eūtho*, (as pUnio from πOινῆ,) then *eutho*, *utho*, and *uto*, as laTeo fr. λαθεῖω. Al. from pf. mid. εἶθω, whence a verb εἰσθῆω, εἰσθῶ, whence *eutho*, (as φOρὸς, fUris,) *utho*, then *uto*. Or from εἰσθῶ, transposed to ὠσθῶ, *oētho*, *atho*, then *utho*, as pUnio from pCEna. Or εὔθω was formed from ἔθω, as the *γ* is added in εὔδω, εὔδης,

εὐλαί, εὐρύς, εὐρώς.¹ *Uto* was anciently used, as Priscian affirms. Indeed it is used by Cato.

Utpöte, as. *Utpote* properly expresses such a likeness as is (*pote*) possible in the nature of the case. Plautus: "Satis nequam sum, *utpote* qui hodie inceperim amare." Again: "Similiorem mulierem, magisque eandem, *utpote* quæ non sit eadem, non reor."

Utriculārius, one who plays on a bag-pipe. Fr. *uter*, *utri*, whence *utriculus*.

Utrinque, on both sides. It seems formed from *uterque*, *utrumque*, like *Hinc* and *Illic*.

Utrum, whether of the two; whether. Fr. *uter*, *utrum*.

Ut ut: See *Ut*.

Uva, a grape. Fr. *uveo*, to be moist. As full of juice or moisture. Varro: "*Uvæ*, ab *uvore*." Or it is from *ύω* or *ύέω*, whence *uveo*. Or from *υδος*, moisture; whence *udiva*, *uva*. Or *uva* is from *οιδος*, a swelling; whence *udiva*, *uva*. *Uva* is also said of bees hanging like a cluster of grapes; and of the glandulous substance which hangs down from the middle of the soft palate, from its resemblance to a grape.

Uveo, I am wet, moist. Fr. *ύέω*, whence *ύετός*, rain.

Uvidus, wet. Fr. *uveo*, as *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

Vulcānus, Vulcan. Fr. *fuli-*

go, whence *Fuliganus*, (like Oppidanus, Arcanus,) *Fulganus*, *Fulcanus*, *Vulcanus*. ¶ Al. from *fulgeo*, whence *Fulganus*, &c. ¶ Vossius refers it to *Tubalcain*, *Tu* being omitted.

Vulgo, I make common, spread among the (*vulgus*) people.

Vulgò, commonly, generally. In *vulgo*.

Vulgus, *Volgus*, a crowd, populace. Fr. *ὄχλος*, transp. *ὄλχος*, *Φόλχος*, whence *folgus* and *volgus*. Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *folc*, Germ. *volk*, folk.

Vulnus, a wound; mental wound, calamity, grief. Fr. *οὖλη*, a wound made whole, whence *οὖλιος*, *οὖλνος*, *vulnus*. ¶ Or from *οὖλιος*, same as *οὖλιος*, destructive, fatal. ¶ Al. from *ελκος*, a wound; whence a word *ελκινος*, *ελνος*, then *vulnus*, as *Ελκος*, *Ulcus*.²

Vulpes, *Volpes*, a fox. Fr. *ἀλώπηξ*, *Φαλώπηξ*, whence *valopes*, *volpes*. Or fr. *ἀλώπηξ*, transp. *ἀώληπηξ*, whence *volpex*, (as *Ἄέντος*, *Ventus*,) *volpes*. ¶ Al. from *volipes*. *Qui volat pedibus*. Or *pes*, as in *Sospes*, *Cæspes*.

Vultuōsus, expressing too much the feeling of the mind by drawing in or distorting the (*vultum*) countenance; affected, sour, louring.

Vultur, *Voltur*, a vulture. Fr. *ὄλετήρ*, a destroyer; whence

² "Fr. ἀλοάω, ἀλοῶ, to bruise, beat." Haigh. Hence then *ἀλόινος*, *ελνος*.

¹ See Lennep Etym. Gr.

ὄλτηρ, *volter, voltur*. ¶ Or fr. *vello*, whence *vultum*, as Pello, Pultum, whence Pulto. From its plucking or tearing. ¶ Al. from *volo*, whence *volatum, vultum*. “Ob crebrum *volatum*.” F. ¶ “A *vultus*. A perspicacissimo *vultu*.” Ainsw.

Vulturnus, the east wind, or south-east wind. Vossius suspects that is so called, as blowing from the Mare *Vulturnum*, mentioned by Pliny, 35, 26. ¶ Or from *volvo*, *volutum*, whence *voluturnus, volturnus*, as Tacitum, Taciturnus. Isaac Vossius: “*Vulturnum* inter Deos recenset Dositheus, et interpretatur στρόφιον, ut dici possit a *volvendo*.” ¶ Al. from *volo*, *volatum*, whence *volaturnus, volturnus*.

Vultus, Voltus, the countenance. Fr. *volo*, *volitum, vultum*, whence *voltus*. As indicating the wishes and desires.

Vulva, the matrice or womb. From *volvo*, whence *volva, vulva*. Quæ fœtum involvit.¹

Uxor, a wife. *Uxoris* is fr. ξυνάορος, ξυνῶρος, whence *unxoris, uxoris*; or whence ξυνῶρος, transp. *uxoris*. Or *uxor* is from a word ξυνάωρ, ξύνωρ, transp. *unxor, uxor*, or *unxor, uxor*. ¶ Al. for *unxor* from *ungo, unxi*. From smearing with fat the posts of her husband's house on her first entrance. Pliny: “Proxima adipis laus est, maximè suilli, apud antiquos etiam religiosi. Certè novæ nuptæ

intranses etiamnum solenne habent postes eo attingere.”²

X.

Xëniûm, a gift sent to a stranger, guest, friend, &c. Ξένιον.

Xërampëlinus, of the color of dried vine-leaves. Ξηραμπέλινος.

Xërôphägia, the eating of dry meat. Ξηροφαγία.

Xÿphias, the sword-fish. Ξιφίας.

Xystus, a covered place, piazza; a covered or shady walk. Ξυστός.

Z.

Zäbülus, the devil. Ζάβουλος.

Zämia, a loss. Ζημία, Dor. ζαμία.

Zäphütus, very rich. Ζάπλουτος.

Zea, spelt, a kind of corn. Ζέα.

Zëlôtes, jealous. Ζηλωτής.

Zëlôtÿpus, jealous. Ζηλότυπος.

Zëlus, zeal. Ζήλος.

Zema, a boiler, &c. Ζήμη or ζέμα.

Zëphÿrus, the west wind. Ζέφυρος.

Zëta, an apartment. From

² Donatus adds: “Vel quòd lotos maritos *ungebant*!” and quotes Ennius: “Exin Tarquinium bona femina lavit et *unxit*.”

¹ Al. from δελφύς, Æol. βελφύς.

dieta, whence *zeta*. The Greek *Zάβολος* is the same as *Διάβολος*. We say solJer for solDIer.

Zingibēri, ginger. *Zιγγίβε-
ρις*.

Zizania, tares. *Ζιζάνια*.

Zōdiācus, the Zodiac. *Zω-
διακός*.

Zōna, a girdle, zone. *Ζώνη*. Also, a purse, which the ancients wore in their girdles. *Zonæ* are the zones, or circles which surround the sky and earth, like girdles.

Zōthēca, a chamber or recess. Supposed by Salmasius to mean properly (*θήκη*) a place where (*ζῶα*) animals were kept and fattened for sacrifices, as in the Temple of Jerusalem were recesses for this purpose. But some understand it as a room where persons stay or live. Fr. *ζῶ*, and *θήκη*, a repository. It is at all events the Greek *ζωθήκη*.

Zŷgia, presiding over nuptials. *Ζυγία*.

Zŷthum, beer or ale. *Ζύθος*.

APPENDIX

OF

THE MOST DUBIOUS DERIVATIONS.

Abies, a fir. “Fr. *ἄπιος*, a wild pear; the fruit of which its cones something resemble.” Tt. ¶ From *ἄβις*, says Haigh. *Ἄβιες* is explained by Hesychius a fir or pitch-tree. But Stephens says that *ἄβιες* is nothing but Lat. *abies*.

Acerra, a censer, a chest or vessel to burn incense in. Fr. *acer*, whence *acerra*, (as *Ἑσπέρα*, Patera,) *acerra*. As made of maple-wood. So Pyxis, a box, is called from being made of box-wood. And perhaps this derivation of *acerra* is correct. ¶ Al. from *ἑσχάρα*, an altar; transp. *ἄσχερα*, *ἄχερα*. Festus calls it an altar which was placed before a dead person, and on which incense was burnt.

Ador, a kind of pure wheat. “From *α*, not; *δόνυ*, a spear. This corn being without the beard or spear.” Tt. ¶ Al. for *athor* (See Deus) fr. *ἄθηρ*, a beard of corn. ¶ Al. from *adoro*, as Agger from Aggero. As being used in adorations.

Adulo, *Adulor*, I fawn upon, soothe, caress, flatter. As this word is applied peculiarly to dogs, Mr. Barker¹ states that he rejects every etymology of it which does not refer to dogs. He favors the following derivation of Martini: “Malim ab *aulā* significante *ollam*; ut *adulor* sit, Sector *ollam* more canum iis caudā blandientium, a quibus catillones esse sinuntur.” He observes that Dacier has omitted this reference to dogs in giving the same derivation: “*Adollari* pro *adollari*, *ad ollam* ire, *ollam* sectari, quod parasitis solenne.” It appears that *adulor* was written also *adolor*. ¶ Al. from *ἰλάω*, *ἰλάω*, to bark or yelp. For *adhulo*. That is, to fawn upon by yelping. ¶ Al. for *adosculor*, cut down to *adoulor*. ¶ Al.

for *aduro* from *οὐρά*, a tail. That is, to fawn upon by moving the tail. ¶ Of those who omit a reference to dogs, some suppose *adulor* to be properly said of those who ever wait (*ad aulas*) at the halls and palaces of the great to flatter them. ¶ Or of those who are (*ad alam* alterius) at the wing of another. As contUbernalis is from tAberna. ¶ Al. from *δοῦλος*, a slave. From the servility of flatterers. A added, after the Greek method: or put for *ad*. *Adulor* for *addulor*, as Omitto for Ommitto. ¶ Al. from *ἀδύλιζω*, Doric for *ἡδύλιζω*, I speak pleasant things to another. But A should be long, and U short.

Æsculus, *Esculus*, the beech, or bay oak, or holm oak. Fr. *esca*, as *Φηγός* from *Φάγω*. Turton: “Because its nut or mast is edible.” Martini: “No age was so ignorant as not to know the use of corn: although at the same time men employed for food those things which were attainable without any great labor or preparation: and hence *φηγός* might well be called from *φαγεῖν*.” But this derivation says nothing of the diphthong. ¶ Al. from *αἰγίλωψ*, a kind of beech. Hence *ægilus*, *æcilus*, (as *μισΓέω*, *misCeo*,) *æscilus*, (as anciently PæSna for Pæna,) then *æsculus*.

Affuniæ, idle discourse, tittle-tattle, stuff, nonsense. Fr. *affor*, *āris*. See Fatuus. *Ad*, over-much. ¶ Al. from *Ἀφάννα*, *Aphanæ*, a paltry town in Sicily or in Attica, and proverbially used for anything vile or low. See Apinæ. ¶ Al. for *avvaniæ* from *ad* and *vanus*.

Agðnālia, *um*, some festival. Vossius: “From *ἄγονα*, libations to the dead. Used in a confined sense. The LXX. have *ἀγόνους χοάς*.” ¶ Varro seems to deduce it from *ἄγων*, a leader: “Dies

¹ Classical Journal, No. 20, p. 387.

Agonales dicti ab *agone*, eo quod interrogatur PRINCEPS civitatis, et PRINCEPS gregis immolatur."

Alea, a die; game of dice. From ἀλεά, Doric of ἡλεά, vain, senseless, silly, unprofitable. ¶ Al. from ἄλλη, perplexity, uncertainty. From the uncertainty of dice. ¶ Al. from ἰαλέω or ἰαλώ fut. of ἰάλλω, to throw. ¶ Isidorus dreams that it was derived from the name of a Grecian soldier who invented the game of dice in the Trojan war.

Anellus, a herb or flower supposed the same as star-wort. From *Mella*, a river of Gaul. Virgil says of it: "Et curva legunt prope flumina *Mellæ*." Martyn says that one of the Arundelian MSS. and the Cambridge MS. here read *Amellæ*.

Amussis, a carpenter's rule. Forcellini states that the more rational etymologists derive it from *am*, about; and *assis*, a plank. Varro defines it "TABULA quâ utuntur ad saxa leviganda." Is *amussis* then a plank placed round about anything to make it level? That is, (*assis*) a plane moved (*am*) about a surface. Isaiah: "The carpenter stretcheth out his rule, he marketh the god out with a line, he fitteth it with planes, and he marketh it out with the compass," &c.

Ananœum. "A kind of larger cup which those, who entered on a wimenatch, were obliged to drink off. From ἀναγκάιον, necessary. Casanbon remarks that an old Greek poet calls the delirium occasioned by too much drinking ἀνάγκαν γλυκεῖαν, a sweet necessity, and that *ananœum* was so called as inducing it. And that, where Plautus uses it, he alludes to the draught of hemlock which culprits were obliged to drink in some cities of Greece, or to that draught of the river Lethe which all of us must taste. Turnebus observes that ἀνάγκη in Hesychius is a judicial urn, and that *ananœum* was so called as being of the same dimensions with it. Others read and explain the word otherwise." F.

Angerona, some Goddess. For *Agerrona*, Ἀγγρόνη, from *a*, not; γῆρυς, the voice. For she is represented with her mouth sewed up and sealed, or, as others say, with her finger on her mouth, as a token of silence. ¶ Al. from *ango*, *angere*, to press close, to close.

Antenna, *Antenna*, the cross-piecc to which the sail of a ship is fastened. For *artenna* from ἀρτεμών, acc. ἀρτεμώνη, (ἀρτεμῶνα). ¶ Al. from *am*, about, and

Etym.

tendo, or τένω Æol. of τένω, or *teneo*.

Antes, ium, rows of vines; files or ranks of soldiers. Fr. *ante*. Dacier explains it "ordines anteriores." Ainsworth says: "the *FORE* ranks or outmost ranks of vines." Virgil speaks of "EXTREMOS antes." ¶ Isaac Vossius asks: "An ab *amites*?" That is, from *ames*, *amitis*, from *ameo*, *amitum*, to go round. From *amites* would be *antes*, *antes*.

Apollināris, henbane, nightshade. Apuleius: "Ab ipso *Apolline* qui eam invenisse fertur."

Aprilis, April. Fr. *aper*, *apri*. As in this month a boar was sacrificed. ¶ Al. for *aperilis* fr. *aperio*. The earth beginning this month to open itself. But, says Scaliger, this could not apply, as there were but ten months, and so April would fall in spring-time only every now and then.

Area, a threshing-floor, barn-floor. Hence, any open surface, field, plain, flat, area, yard. Fr. *areo*. "Quia ibi *arescunt* fruges." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *ulea* (as σηλία, seRia; βαλις, vaRius,) fr. ἀλωά, a threshing-floor.

Areo, I am dry. From ἀέω, considered the same as αῖω, to dry. Hence *areo*, as. εῖω, uRo. ¶ Al. for *aëreo* fr. *aër*, *aëris*. To be exposed to the air. We say, To air.

Arista, a beard of corn; ear of corn. From Germ. *aehr*, an ear of corn. ¶ Al. from Goth. *hrista*, *rista*, to shake. A added, as some think also in *Adulor*. ¶ "From Arab. *arizah*." Tt.

Armoracia, horse-radish. "Pliny says that in the Pontic language it is called *armon*. Or from *Armorica*, the country from whence it was brought." Tt. ¶ The Greek ἀρμορακία is put down by Forcellini. But Dioscorides says: 'Ραφανίς ἀργία, ἦν Ῥωμαῖοι ἀρμορακίαν καλοῦσι.

Artemisia, the herb mugwort. "From a queen of that name who first used it. Or from Ἀρτεμῖς, Diana: because it is used in those disorders of women over which she presided." Tt.

Arundo, a reed or cane; a pipe made of reed. For *arudo* (like *Testudo*) from *areo*. Forcellini explains it "aquaticus frutex in longam altitudinem exrescens, cortice lignoso et inarescente," &c. But A is short in *Arundo*, long in *Areo*. Yet so A is short in *Arena* from *Areo*. And in *Dicax* I is short from *Dico*. ¶ Al. for *arudo*, from Sax. *reod*, a reed.

As, *assis*, a pound-weight, or anything which may be divided into 12 parts. A small piece of money. Fr. εἰς, one; εἶς, ἥϊς, Dor. εἶς, ᾗς. *As* being considered as an integer or whole.

Asio, a horn-owl. "For *ausio* fr. αῶς, Cretan form of οῶς, an ear. As Gr. ᾄτος from ᾄρα, ears. Or for *asinio* fr. *asinus*. Its ears hanging down like those of the ass." V.

Astūla, a lathe, shingle, "assula." For *assectula*, fr. *assecō*, *assectum*. And perhaps this is true.

Atriplex, the herb orage. "Corrupted from *atrāphax* fr. ἀτράφαξι." V.

Arēna, an oaten straw; oats. Wachter: "*Haber*, (Germ.) *avena*. Belg. *haver*. Videtur esse ab *aben*, deficere: quia *avena* est vitium frumenti, teste Plinio. Eodem fonte *avena* derivatur." ¶ Isaac Vossius puts down ἀρνᾶ, as defined by Hesychius "small sterile trees." Virgil: "STERILES dominantur *avenæ*." V.

Aula, a pot. Hesychius has: Ἀύλα, πανδέκτης. What we call, an omnium-gatherum. But perhaps ἀύλα is nothing but *aula* Hellenized.

Autūmo, I think, imagine; I say, aver, relate. If *tumo* is a termination, (as in *Æstumō*, and as *Timus* in *Maritimus*), *autumo* may be from αὔω, to speak out. Then the sense of thinking is secondary: as φημι in Homer, which Donnegan renders "to announce as one's opinion of oneself, or think, or suppose." ¶ Al. for *avitumo* (as aUceps for aViceps) from *avis*. I conjecture from the flight of birds. Thus the sense of saying is secondary, as *Censeo* is to think, judge, and express what we judge. ¶ Al. for *auctorumo* fr. *auctor*. *Auctor* sum, I give my opinion. ¶ Al. from αὐτὸς, oneself. I speak from myself.

Axicia, *Axitia*, scissors to clip the hair with. For *assicia*, (as ulySSes, ulyXes,) fr. *adseco*, *assico*. But the word is doubtful.

B.

Babecalus, *Babæcalus*, a word believed to be corrupt, for which *babaculus* is proposed from βᾶβαξ, βᾶβακος, a servant's name: and *bacelus* fr. βᾶκηλος, a great booby.

Bacca, a berry. Fr. *pasco*, whence *puscica*, *pacca*, *bacca*. ¶ Al. from *pario*, whence *parica*, *pacca*, *bacca*. So our *Berry* is from To Bear. ¶ Haigh: "Per-

haps at first a grape, fr. βᾶκος, mad, from its intoxicating quality: and then a berry of any other quality." ¶ "It seems to be from Hebr. *baccah*." Tt.

Bacēlus, *Buccolus*, foolish. Fr. βᾶκηλος. But the word is doubtful.

Bāro, *Vāro*, a blockhead, dolt. The old Scholiast on Persius states, that in the language of the Gauls *barones* were soldiers' fags, and hence that it was used of stupid clowns. ¶ Al. from *varus*, a fork for supporting nets, a stake. Hence a dolt, like *Stipes*. ¶ Al. from βᾶρος, weight, heaviness. But the quantity of A is an objection. ¶ Wachter contends that in the passage of Cicero, "Apud Patronem et reliquos *barones* te in maximā gratiā posui," *barones* is used for "viro principis," and refers it to Germ. *bar*, conspicuous. Others to βᾶρῆς, so that *barones* are men of weight in a kingdom. To *barones* in this sense our word *Baron* or *Barons* is perhaps allied. "Some," says Todd, "derive *Baron* from *ber*, an old Gaulish word signifying commander. Others from Hebrew and Celtic words of the same import. Others suppose it originally to signify only a man; in which sense *Baron* or *Varon* is still used by the Spaniards; and our law uses *Baron* and *Femme*, husband and wife."

Batiola, a goblet. "Perhaps it should be written *batioca* or *batiaca*. Isidorus has plainly: *Batioca*, *Patera*. Athenæus mentions βατιόκη in the list of cups." V. ¶ Al. for *batiacula*.

Bedella. "It seems to be the same as *bdellium*." F.

Bellis, the white daisy. Fr. *bellus*, which has been supposed to be the origin of another flower called *Bellio*.

Bestia, a wild beast; any brute animal. For *bestia* from πεπίσται pp. of πιέζω, to squeeze, crush. As properly applied to tigers, lions, &c. ¶ Al. for *vestia* fr. *vestis*, or from ζῶ, εἶσαι, to clothe. As *bestiæ* do not so properly feed as clothe man.

Blatta, purple-cloth. Purple, says Vossius, being the color with which the *blatta*, when taken by the hand, tinges it. ¶ Turnebus supposes *blatta* to be the color not of purple, but of the coccum; from the grains of which little worms come out, and dye with a very florid color. ¶ Others refer it to the color of blood congealed. For in one of the ancient Glossaries *blatta* is explained by θρόμβος αἱματος, a cake of blood. Whence then is *blatta* in this sense?

Boa, a large sea-serpent. Fr. *βοῦς*, *boûs*, an ox. From its largesize. Or, as some say, because it was said to stick to cows and suck them till they bled. ¶ Al. from *βόης*, considered an Æolic change of *δύης*, a diver.

Boa, a swelling of the legs from walking. Vossius: "From its resemblance to that of a bite from the *boa*. But Salmasius traces it to *βόη*, Æol. for *δύη*, pain, distress." Dacier: "From its large size, i. e. as large as an ox." See the former *Boa*. *Boa* is defined also by Pliny "morbus papularum cùm rubent corpora."

Brassica, cabbage or colewort. Wachter notices the Welsh *bresych*, Germ. *wersich*. ¶ Hesychius mentions that *βράσκη* was used by the Italians for *κράμβη*. But this does not help us. ¶ Al. for *prassica* fr. *πρασική*, pertaining to a row or bed in a garden. This is much too general a sense.

Burræ, trifles. Vossius supposes it was properly a common vile raiment (*burræ* coloris) of a red color. See the second *Burrus*.

C.

Cæsius, grey, sky-colored. Fr. *cædo*, *cæsum*, to beat. Nonius explains Cæsium "purum, candidum, a Cædendo: quòd ita ad CANDOREM perveniat."

Callabrica, a kind of bandage used in tying wounds. "If there is room for conjecture, it was called perhaps from the (*Calabra* oves) Calabrian sheep." F.

Calamenta, the dry parts of a vine. "From the ancient *cala*, Gr. *κάλων*, dry wood." F. *Κάλων* is properly burnt, from *κάω*, *καίω*. Some read *calamēta*, the fragments (*calamorum*) of reeds or stalks.

Callæicus or *Callæinus*, of a purple, Venetian, or sea-green color. Gr. *καλλάϊνος*. Salmasius: "The color of most gems is derived from the name of the gems, as the hyacinthine from the hyacinth. But the term *callæica* or *callæina* was adopted from the color *callæinus*." What shall we say of *callæis*, which is explained by Forcellini "a precious stone resembling a sapphire, and of a bright sea-green color?" Vossius: "From this color *callæicus*, the gem-*callæis* has its name." Surely we should rather expect that from *callæis* was *callæicus*. The fact may be that *καλλάϊς* existed in Greek and produced *καλλάϊνος*, *καλλάϊκος*, and *καλλάϊ-*

cus. Or that from *καλλάϊνος*, (*καλλάϊνος*), was formed *callæis*, thence *callæicus*.

Cāmēna, *Cāmæna*, a Muse. Fr. *cano*, whence *canīna*, (as *Alo*, *Alima*, whence *Alma*), then *canīmena*, (as *Habena*), then *camēna*. ¶ Varro says it was anciently written *Casmēna* and *Carmēna*. As *Cano* from *χανῶ*, so *Casmēna* might come from *χάω*, *κέχασμαι*. *Carmēna* would seem to be allied to *carmen*. ¶ Al. soft for *canēna* fr. *cano*. But whence the *Œ*?

Cānālīcōlæ, qui *canalem colunt*. "Festus: 'Canalicolæ forenses, homines pauperes dicti, quòd circa canales fori consistenter.' Scaliger monet dicendum 'circa canalem,' non 'canaleS.' Fuit enim locus in Foro Romano *Canalis* dictus. Plautus: 'In infimo foro boni homines atque dites ambulat: in medio propter *Canalem* ibi ostentatores meri.' Sed quid fuerit ille *Canalis*, non constat. Quidam intelligunt viam demissioem in foro, *canalis* instar excavatam: alii fossam quæ corrivatas aquas acciperet et in cloacam immitteret." F. "Loca luxuriæ apud Veteres plerumque erant casæ et tabernæ per *ripas* dispositæ. Hinc et *ganeones* et *scorta* et *plebs* quæque vilissima, cùm in iisdem domunculis ad *ripas* habitarent, dicti *canalicolæ*." W.

Cancelli, lattices or windows made with cross-bars of wood, iron, &c.; balusters or rails inclosing any place. Fr. *κυγκλīs*. ¶ Al. from *cancrī*, which Apuleius is supposed to use in the sense of *cancelli*, but which Forcellini thinks may be taken in its common sense. From *cancrī* in its common sense *Becman* deduces *cancelli*: "A discretis *cancrorum* pedibus."

Caprōnæ, *Caprōnææ*, forelocks. "Pro *caperōnæ*. Quia frontem *caperent*, corrugent." V. ¶ Al. from *caper*, *capri*. As having the appearance of goats' horns.

Cara or *Chara*, a kind of parsnip or carrot. "Sunt qui putent herbam dictam *careum*, Gr. *κάρων*, eandem esse cum eâ quæ *cara* aut *chara* dicitur a *Cæsare*, quæ, lacte admixto indeque effectis panibus, inopiam militum multum levavit. Huc facit quòd Dioscorides *carī* radicem coctam aequè edulem esse ait ac *pastinacæ*." F. To this word seems allied *Carota*, a carrot.

Cardo, a hinge or hook. Used metaphorically for a variety of things on which others turn. Fr. *καρδάων*, *καρδῶν*, transp. *καρδῶν*, vibrating, shaking backwards and forwards. ¶ Al. from *κάρδη*, (*κάρδη*) a hook or machine from which anything is suspended. ¶ Haigh: "From *κάρτος*,

strength." ¶ See a northern derivation in Carbo.

Carënum, Carænum, wine boiled down one third. Gr. *κάρουον*, which is thought however to have been received by the Greeks in later times from the Latins.

Cārex, sedge. "Fr. *caro, ãre*. As fit to teaze or scrape with." V. "Fr. *κείρω*, to abrade. From its roughness." Tt. *Caro* indeed is from *κείρω*.

Carpiscūlus, a kind of shoe or slipper. Perhaps from *κρηπίς*, a slipper; Dor. *κρηπίς*, transp. *καρπίς*.

Cascus, antique, out of date. Fr. *χάσσω*, to have gaps or cracks. That is, from age. ¶ Al. from *cado, casum*, whence *casicus*, (as *Medeor, Medicus*), *casus*.

Casteria, a place in which the oars and other tackling of a ship are kept, while the ship is laid up. For *schasteria*, (as *Fallo* from *Σφάλλα*), *σχαστήρια*, fr. *σχάζω, ἔσχασται*, to let loose, let down; and also, to stop, pause. Nonius: "*Casteria, locus ubi, cūm navigatio conquiescit, remus èt gubernacula CONQUIESCUNT.*" But neither the word nor its meaning is certain.

Catomidio, I strike (*κατ' ὤμων*) on the shoulders. Some read *catamidio*, i. e. *καταμειδιῶ*, I laugh at.

Cūtūlus, a puppy, whelp. Also, the young of other animals. For *gatulus* fr. *γέγαται* pp. of *γάω*, (whence in Homer *ἔγκεγαταία*.) as *γόνος* and *ἔκγονον* are an offspring fr. *γείνω, γέγονα*, same as *γάω*. A little production. ¶ Al. from *catulus*. A little sagacious thing. ¶ Varro says it is a diminutive of *canis*. Then it would be *canulus*, not *canitulus, catulus*.

Catumeum, a kind of cake used in sacrifices. "It seems to mean a cake of flesh cut from the neck of an animal. Fr. *catomum*, which some glosses render a neck: *κατ' ὤμων*. This may be confirmed from the fact that many of the cakes mentioned in this passage of Arnobius are taken from various limbs of animals: as *Caro Strebula* from the huckle-bone, *Ærumnæ* from the gullet, *Tæniæ* from the intestines, *Offa Penita* from the tail, &c." F.

Caudex, the stem or trunk of a tree. From *καύω, κάω*, (whence *σκάπτω*, &c.) to scoop, hollow. *Caudicæ* were boats made of hollow trunks of trees or of thick hollow planks; or of such trunks or planks placed rudely together. ¶ Al. from *καύω*, (allied to *καίω*, whence *Cædes*), to cut, fell. As being severed from

the tree, as *κορμὸς* from *κείρω, κέκορμαι*. Or as being cut into many thick planks, a joining together of which was called *caudex*.

Cella, a storehouse for wine, oil, honey, and other provisions. Fr. *celo*, to hide, keep secret; whence *celera*, (like *Patera*,) then *celra, cella*. And this seems the true derivation. ¶ Al. from *χηλὸς*, a chest; whence *celula, cella*. ¶ Vossius notices Hebr. *CLL*, to hide.

Cères, Ceres. Jamieson: "Could we view it as of Scythian origin, it might be traced to Suio-Goth. *kaëra*, which is exactly synonymous with Lat. *queror*. Because she went from place to place bewailing the loss of her daughter." Or for *queres* from *queror*. ¶ Al. for *Geres* from *Γήρως*, which is stated by Hesychius to be one of her names. ¶ Al. from *creo*, to create. As producing the fruits of the earth.

Cërussa, white lead. Vossius: "Fr. *κηρός*, whence *κηρόεις, κηρόεσσα, κηροῦσσα*. As being like wax." Why so? ¶ Al. from *κηρώω*, to hurt; participle *κηρόουσα, κηροῦσα, cerūsa*. That is, pernicious.

Chalcidicum, a spacious portico, hall, &c. "Genus ædificiū, ab urbe *Chalcidicā dictum*," says Festus, and says no more. ¶ *Χάλχη* was purple.

Cibus, food. Festus: "Fr. *κιβώτιον*, a wallet in which they put food." A manuscript reads here *κίβον*, a word used by Orus as quoted by Ursinus on Festus. ¶ "From Hebr. *cibash*, to eat." Tt.

Cicada, an insect which in the summer months sits on the trees in southern countries and makes a shrill sound. Fr. *κίκος*, a young grasshopper, in Hesychius. But *cicada* is not this insect.

Cicōnia, a stork. Also, the bending of the fingers in the form of a stork's bill, and so shaking them by way of ridicule at a person behind his back. From the *Cicōnes*, a people of Thrace, who are said to have held it in great veneration. ¶ Lhuyd: "Armoric *sikun*."

Cinnus, a hodge-podge. Fr. *κιννάω, κιννώω*, to mix; whence *cirrus, cinnus*.

Cisium, a kind of two-wheeled car. Fr. *κείωσαι* pp. of a verb whence *κίστη*, a box. ¶ Al. from *κίω, κίσω*, to go, move.

Cluacīna, Clouacīna, a surname of Venus. Pliny: "Cūm Sabini jam dimicaturi adversus Romanos propter raptas virgines, in ipsâ acie, raptis conciliantibus, pacem fecissent, depositis armis

myrteâ verbenâ in eodem loco PURGATI sunt: ibique postea signum Veneris positum fuit, quæ inde *Cluacina* dicta est: *cluere* (some read *cluare*) antiqui PURGARE dicebant." ¶ Al. from *cluo*, to be glorious. Plautus: "Qui perjurum convenire vult hominem, mitto in Comitium; qui mendacem et GLORIOSUM, apud *Cloacinae* sacrum." ¶ Al. from *cloaca*. Lactantius: "*Cloacinae* simulacrum in *cloacâ* maximâ repertum Tatus consecravit; et, quia, cujus esset effigies, ignorabat, ex loco illi nomen imposuit."

Clunâcûlum, a knife with which victims were sacrificed. Festus: "Vel quia *clunes* hostiarum dividit, vel quia ad *clunes* dependet."

Clostro, the first milk after the birth. Fr. *coalesco*, *coalescitur*, whence *coalestrum*, *colestrum*, and *colostrum*, somewhat as U in Gerundia. It is particularly glutinous; whence some refer it to *κόλλα*, glue. ¶ Al. from *κόνον*, food.

Concipilo, I snatch at, tear. For *conpilo*, I pillage, rob. Ci being supposed to be added here, and in Reciprocus, Incitega, Recipero.

Cossis, *Cossus*, a worm which breeds in wood. Fr. *κέκορσαι*, (*κέκοσσαι*,) pp. of *κείρω*, to devour. ¶ Al. from *κίς*.

Crëmo, I set on fire, burn. From a word *κρεμέω*, *κρεμῶ*, formed from *κέκρεμαι* (*κέκρεμαι*) pp. of *κείρω*, to devour, consume. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *θερμῶ*, to make hot: transp. *θερμῶ*, ἠερμῶ."

Cucullus, a cornet or coffin of paper, used by grocers and apothecaries to put their spice in. And hence Vossius deduces its sense of a cloak with a hood: "A formâ, quia *cucullus* capitis refert conum inversum, planèque chartaceo *cucullo* similis est, ut ex palliis Hispanicis et bardocucullis apparet." Wachter: "Germ. *kogel*, tegmen capitis. Anglo-Sax. *cugle*. *Cucullum* fuisse GALLICUM capitis tegumentum, ex Martiale, Juvenale, et Columellâ discimus. Posteris Celtarum in Cambriâ *cochl* non amplius mitram, sed pallium denotat, forte quia *cochl* Celticâ linguâ est nomen generale et omnibus tegumentis commune. Interim vox ita concepta est, ac si tegmen orbiculare sonaret, a *kugel*, globus: re ipsâ suffragium ferente, quæ globi instar caput cingebat. Sed fortasse fallimur. Nam Salsasio, qui Græcas habet aures, et Gallicas voces ubique Græcis vindicat, *κόκκυσ* est apex, crista, et inde *cucullus* tegmen capitis in summo acuminatum. Et hoc sensu videmur vocem Gallicam

etiamnum usurpare in *kogel-han*, *gockel-han*, gallus cristatus." Camden refers it to Brit. *cucul*, pallium. Others to *κύκλος*, whence *cucullus*, *cucullus*.

Cûdo, *ÿre*, I strike as a smith, hammer, forge. Perhaps allied to *cædo*, to strike. If *cædo* was from a word *καῶ*, possibly *cudo* was from a word *καῶ* or *κόλω*. ¶ Al. from *κόπτω*, *κόττω*, whence *coddo*, *cuddo*, *cudo*.

Cunctor, I hesitate, scruple, delay. For *contor* from *contus*. Taken from a sailor who sounds the shoals and depths of the sea, and proceeds with hesitation. *Contor* was said for *cunctor*. ¶ Al. from *cunctus*. *Cuncta* experior, I try all expeditors and can settle on none.

Curcûlio, *Gurgûlio*, the weasand of the throat. Corrupted from *γαργαρέων*. Or from Germ. *gurgel*, the throat. *Curculio* was also a small worm which eats the pith of corn. As being, says Servius, nothing but throat. The Greeks called a shrimp *καρίς* as being all (*κάρα*) head.

Curro, I run. The Greek Etymologicon explains (under *νῶκαρ*) *καίρω* by *τρέχω*. From *καίρω*, fut. *καρῶ* or *κάρσω*, Æol. *κάβρω*, Vossius derives *curro*. The Æolians, he states, said *στῦρες* for *σάρκες*. ¶ Al. from *currus*.

D.

Dispenno, I stretch out. Taken from the (*pennæ*) wings of birds. ¶ Al. for *dispendo* fr. *pando*.

Dõlium, a cask, barrel. "Quia *dolando* fabricatur," says Vossius. But O should thus be short.

Dõlo, I cut smooth, hew, chip. "From Hebr. *dhal*, I attenuate." V.

Draucus, qui alios subagitat. A *τραῦν*, *τέτραυκα*, perforo: unde vox quædam *τραυκός*. ¶ Al. à *δρῶν*, ago. Qui agit. Sed, unde U in primâ?

E.

Ea, (whence *eum*, *eam*, *eorum*, &c.) this. From *ε*, it; whence a word *ἐδος*, *ἐή*, pertaining to it. But this is far from satisfactory.

Egeo, I lack, need. From *α*, not; *ἐχω*, I have. Whence a word *ἀεχέω*, I have not, I want; hence *ἔχέω*, and *egeo*, as Gutta for Chutta. Vossius quotes Hesychius: *ἠχῆνες*, κενοί, πτωχοί.

Elûcus, a stupor, heaviness. As taking

away (*lucem*) the light (*e*) from the eyes. ¶ Al. from *ἔωλος*, of yesterday, as arising from yesterday's wine. Hence a word *ἔωλικός*, transp. *ἔλωικός*. ¶ Al. from *ἠλύγος*, full of darkness. ¶ Al. from *ἄλω*, I err, blunder.

Evergānæ Trapes, in Vitruvius. "Aliis itā dictæ quōd sint affabrè politæ et compactæ, ab *εὐεργῆς*; aliis ab *evergendo*, quōd in aliquam partem *vergant* et propendeant." F.

Eugium. "Medium foramen τοῦ αἰδοίου γυναικείου, et ipsum αἰδοίου. Ab *εὐγειον*, fertile. Vel ab *εὐδαίον*, *eudiacon*, foramen." F.

F.

Fāba, a bean, or French bean. Hesychius explains *φάβα* by τὸ σῆνηθες ὄσπριον, the common pulse. But was *φάβα* merely *fabā* hellenized? ¶ Al. from *πάω*, to feed; or *φάγω*, to eat. ¶ Cornish *favan*.

Fāmulus, a slave, attendant. Haigh: "From *πάμα*, a possession." ¶ From the Oscan *famel*, says Festus. Whence was *famel*? ¶ Al. from *άμα*. Unus ex grege servili. ¶ Al. from *fames*.

Farferus, some tree supposed to be the white poplar. As flourishing on the banks of the *Farfarus*, a Sabine river. Ovid: "Amœnæ *Farfarus* umbræ."

Fatim, abundantly. Fr. *φάρδς*, to be talked of. Of which much may be said. So *Sensim*, &c. The Latins say *Multi-fariam*, &c. And this seems true. ¶ Al. from *άφάτως*, (*φάτως*,) inexpressibly.

Fel, *fellis*, gall. Fr. *φάυλος*, juice being understood. See *Bilis*. ¶ Todd refers to Sax. *felle*, gall, anger; and quotes Spenser: "Untroubled of vile fear or bitter *fell*." ¶ Al. from *χολή*. See *Fames*.

Fēriæ, holidays, festive-days. Fr. *ἱερα* i. e. *ἡμέραι*, sacred days. Hence *fiera*, *feriæ*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Germ. *seyren* is to celebrate, and *seyre* a festivity." W. ¶ Al. from *ferio*. From the killing of victims. But E should thus be short.

Ferrum, iron. Wachter: "From Germ. *wer*, arms, instruments of defence." Haigh: "Fr. *γέβρον*, a shield, an instrument of defence: Æol. *βέβρον*." Or from Germ. *wer*, war: being the instrument of carrying it on. ¶ Al. from *θέρω*, Æol. *φέρω*, (See *Ferveo*,) to heat, melt. ¶ Al. from *ferio*. The instrument of striking in war.

Festino, I hasten. Fr. *festim*, (whence *confestim*,) fr. *σπευστός*, (fr. *σπεύδω*, *ἔσπευσται*,) aspirated *σφευστός*, then *φειστός*, (as from *Σφάλλω* is *Fallo*,) and *φειστός*. Wachter: "If we transpose *σπεύδω* into *πεύδω*, we have a word very near *festinus*." ¶ Or *festim* is possibly for *fenstim* fr. *fendo*, *fensi*, *fenstum*, (like *Hausi*, *Haustum*,) to strike upon, and so suddenly. Hence *festim* will be *stetui*, and so quickly. ¶ Al. from *ἔσται* pp. of *ἔω*, to hurl. As *ρίμφα*, swiftly, from *ρίπτω*. F, as in *Firmus*. ¶ Al. from the north. "The Franks said *heist*, *heister*, for the German *Hast*, that is, *Hasty*." W.

Flāmen, a priest appointed to some particular God. For *afflāmen* fr. *afflo*. *Afflatus* a Diis. ¶ Al. from the *flāneum*, which was worn by the *Flamen* *Dialis*. ¶ Al. for *filāmen* fr. *filum*. "Sive quōd *filum* esset annexum pileo sacerdotali, sive quōd solo *filo*, urgente æstu, caput cingerent." V. ¶ Al. for *plāmen* for *pileāmen*. As distinguished by the *pileus*.

Fæteo, *Fæteo*, to stink. For *fædeo* or *fedeo* fr. *fædus* or *fedus*, which Varro states the Sabines said for *hædus*. To smell like a goat. ¶ Al. for *fædeo* fr. *fædus*, filthy.

Fōvea, a pitfall. Fr. *fodio*, whence *fo-diva*, (like *Cadiva*,) *fo-divea*, (as *Alveus* from *Alvus* for *Alivus* from *Alo*,) then *fovea*. ¶ Some suppose *fovio* was the old form of *fodio*.

Fōveo, I warm, keep warm, cherish. For *fovo* fr. *φώω*. *φῶς* is translated by *Donnegan* (inter alia) a blazing hearth, a fire. ¶ Al. from *focus*, whence *focivus*, *fociveo*, *foveo*.

Fraxinus, an ash. Fr. *θράσσω*, *θράξω*, Æol. *φράξω*, (as *Θήρ*, *Φήρ*,) to disturb. Ovid: "Ut QUATITUR tepido *fraxina* virga Noto." ¶ Al. from *frago*, *fragsi*, *fraxi*, as *Ago*, *Axi*. As strong in breaking. *Hesiod* derives the third age of men from ash-trees, as being robust. ¶ "From *φράξις*, a hedge. From its use in forming hedges." Tt.

Frēnum, *Frænum*, a bit, bridle. Fr. *frendo*, whence *frendinum*, *frendnum*, *frenum*. Quod facit ut equus *frenat*. ¶ Al. from the northern *renna*,¹ constringere, whence our *rein*. F, as in *Firmus*.

Frit, a small grain at the top of an ear of corn. "A *frio*, quia faciliè *friatur*."

¹ See Todd ad Rein.

Sed credibile est legendum *frix* a φριξ, horror: quia summa pars spicæ horret aristis." F.

Fungor, I discharge, execute. Haigh: "Fr. *ûvis*, a plough-share, and *ago*, [or *ἔγω*], I drive. For *funagor*, to plough: metaph. to perform any other thing." ¶ Al. from *funis*, a cord, and *ago*. I bound or make a boundary by drawing a cord. Hence, I finish.

G.

Galbei or *Calbei*, bracelets. Also, a bandage girt round the arm like a bracelet, and containing amulets. For *garbei* or *carbei*, (as *pilgrim* for *pilgrim* from *pe-Regrinus*,) fr. καρπὸς, the wrist. ¶ Al. from *galbus*. From the color.

Galēna, the ore of lead and silver; or the ore which remains after the stannum and the argentum are melted off. "Fr. γελεῖν, to shine." V. The Germ. *gall* is to shine: and γαλάω probably existed in Greek, as appears by the word γαλήνη. *Eua*, as in *Habena*.

Gēmīnus, double, twin. Supposed to be transposed from *genimus* fr. *geneo*, to bring forth. Why? It may be deduced with a little more probability from *δυογενής*, born together; transp. *δυγεμονής*. O dropt as in *Ramus*, *Dentes*: and the second O changed into I, as in *terminus* from *τέρμῶνος*.

Gēmursa, a corn or swelling under the little toe. Quòd *gemere* faciat.

Gēna is said to have signified an eyelid among the ancients. This seems not certainly established. Propertius has "Exustæque tuæ mox, Polypheme, *genæ*." Yet here the part under the eyelid may be meant. Cicero: "Genæ oculos ab inferiore parte tutantur." The part under the eyelids has a near alliance with the upper part of the cheek. Forcellini thus disposes the senses of *gena*: "Membranæ tegentes oculos. Hinc de loco oculorum vel de ipsis oculis. Sæpius sunt partes subjectæ oculis, supra malas. Itemque ipsæ malæ (nam hæc propter vicinitatem facili confunduntur) exteriùs, ubi barba nascitur." Forcellini here forgets the Greek γένυς.

Gith, a kind of seed. "From Arab. *ketsa*." Tt. This seems far from the mark.

Grādior, I step, go on, advance. If it has primarily the notion of slow progress or of going step by step,—as *gradus* in Seneca: "A cursu ad GRADUM

reduci:" which Forcellini explains "from a quick to a slow pace,"—*gradior* may come from βραδύς, slow, Æol. γραδύς, as Βλέφαρον was in Æolic Γλέφαρον: that is, from a word βραδίζομαι, fut. βραδίσσομαι, Æol. βραδιούμαι, γραδιούμαι. Thus Johnson gives as one of the meanings of *To Step* "to walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely," and quotes Thomson: "Home the swain retreats, His flock before him STEPPING to the fold." ¶ Al. from ἐγείρομαι, I rise; pp. ἤγαρται, whence ἐγάρδην, transp. ἐγράδην, thence *gradior*, E dropt as in *Remus*, *Liber*, &c. ¶ "From Hebr. DRG, incessit per gradus: transp. GRD." V.

Grex, grēgis, a flock, herd. For *grax*, *gragis*, (as *grÆssus* for *grAssus*, *brEvis* for *brAvis*,) fr. κράζω, κράξω, to vociferate, make a noise. ¶ Al. from ἀγείρω, to assemble: perf. ἤγερεκα, ἤγερεκα, ἤγερεκα.

Grundīles Lares are said to have been appointed in honor of a sow which brought forth thirty pigs. Fr. *grunda*, a sow; from *grundio*. ¶ Al. for *suggrundīles*, as presiding over such infants as did not live forty days, who were buried in a *suggrunda*. Fulgentius says that the tombs of infants were called *suggrundaria*.

Gurgustium, a mean obscure dwelling. Its proper meaning is perhaps a stew, as Forcellini translates it in Cic. in *Pison*. 6. From *gurgus*, a spendthrift: or a whirlpool of extravagance and dissipation. ¶ Festus: "Genus habitationis angustum, a *gurgulione* dictum."

H.

Hædus, *Hædus*, *Hædus*, a kid. Haigh: "Fr. αἰδης, hell. Because goats and kids were sacrificed to the infernal gods." ¶ "From Hebr. *gedi*." Tt. Quasi *gedus*, says Vossius. ¶ Al. from γοῖρος, which Hesychius explains dirt. ¶ Al. from *fædus*, dirty. The Sabines said *fedus* of a kid.

Hæra, a hog-sty. Fr. χοίρος, a hog. But this would make *hÆera*.

Hæriðlus, *Ariðlus*, a diviner. Fr. *ara*. In the ancient Glosses it is explained βωμοσκοπός. But A would thus be long. ¶ Perhaps it is connected with *Haruspex*, *Aruspex*.

Hæðera, ivy. Quayle refers to Celt. *eidhear*. ¶ Or it is for *edera* from *edo*, like Ἐσπέρα, *Patera*, *Arcera*. As corroding what it sticks to. ¶ Al. for *hetera* fr. ἐτάρη, fem. of ἔταπος, a companion

As never growing by itself, but as accompanying something else. ¶ Al. from *κίττος*, through many changes.

Helvella, a small kind of vegetable. For *heluella*. "From the ancient *helus* for *holus* or *olus*." F. ¶ Or possibly from *helvus* from its color.

Helvus, pale-red. "Fr. *πελδς*, explained by Hesychius (inter alia) *ὠχρὸς*, pale." V.

Hilum, a black spot in a bean. Anything vile or worthless. Fr. *φαῦλον*, vile. We have *Heu* from *φεῦ*.

Hirsutus, shaggy, bristly, rough. Fr. *horreo*, *horsum*, (as *Mordeo*, *Morsum*,) whence *horsutus*, (as from *Versum* is *Versutus*,) then *hirsutus*, as *Ille* for *Olle*, *Imbris* from *Ὄμβρος*. ¶ Al. from *φρίσσω*, (*φρίσσω*,) to be bristly. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *χερσῶδης*, uncultivated, and so rough." ¶ Al. from *εἶρος*, (*εἶρς*,) wool.

Histrío, a stage-player. *Livy* says it comes from a Tuscan word *hister*, of the same meaning. Whence then *hister*? ¶ *Festus* says that stage-players were so called as having come first from *Histría*. ¶ Al. from *ἴσται* pf. pass. of a verb *ἴω*, to liken, represent; whence proceed *ἴσος*, like, *ἴσκα*, and allied to which are *εἶκω*, *εἴσκω*, *εἰκάζω*. ¶ Al. from *ἴστωρ*, *ἴστορος*, (*ἴστρος*,) one who is skilled or knowing.

Hōria, a small skiff. Fr. *ὄρος*, a boundary: whence *ὄρια ναῦς*, "quia eā *LITRUS* legitimus," says *Vossius*.

Hostis, an enemy. Fr. *ὠστὸς* pp. of *ὠθω*, whence *ὠθίζομαι* and *ὠθισμὸς*, explained by *Donnegan* "to contend with any one, to dispute against," and "strife, contest." Or *ὠστὸς* is explained, thrust out i. e. from the boundaries. *Haigh* says: "Fr. *ὠστης*, he that pushes." *Cicero* remarks that *hostis* anciently signified a foreigner.

Hostus, the quantity of oil which olives yield at every pressing. Fr. *ὠστὸς*, thrust out. ¶ Al. from *χωστὸς*, from *χῶω* whence (or from *χέω*) is *χῶος*, a certain measure.

I.

Ilex, the holm-oak. *Haigh*: "Fr. *εἰλιξ*, *εἰλικος*, whatever turns or is turned round, small tendons, ivy, &c." But *ilex* should thus mean rather the ivy, not the tree. Unless *εἰλιξ* could be taken, as that round which ivy turns. We have in *Horace*, "*Arctiūs atque HEDERA* proce-

ra astringitur ilex." ¶ Al. for *illex*, *illicis*, fr. *illicio*. From its attracting ivy. ¶ "From *Hebr. alah* or *alon*." Tt.

Immānis, huge, enormous; terrible to look at, frightful, fierce. Fr. *μανδς*, wide. *Haigh* translates *μανδς* "clear, thin, wide, soft." Did *immanis* mean properly terrible, *μανδς* in the sense of *Soft* might be adduced. And *in* would be negative. ¶ Al. from *in*, not, and *manus*. As properly applied to fragments of stones, rocks, &c. too large for the hand to carry, and opposed to Gr. *χερμάδια* from *χεῖρ*, *χερὸς*. A is short in *manus*? Yet *Persōna* has O long perhaps from *Persōno*. ¶ Al. from *ἐμμάνης*, furious. But hugeness of size seems to be the primary sense of *immanis*. This reason goes against a derivation from an old word *manus*, good, mentioned by *Macrobius*, and referred by *Wachter* to *μάω*, I desire: i. e. desirable, good, as *Δῶστος* from *δάω*, *δάω*.

Inchoo, I begin. *Festus*: "It seems to be derived from the Greek, since *Hesiod* calls *Chaos* the beginning of all things." ¶ Al. from the ancient *cohūm*, the world. The word is spelt also *inchoo*. ¶ Al. from *ἐγχοα* pf. mid. of *ἐγγέω*, to pour, i. e. libations at sacrifices, which was the first thing done at them.

Inciens, *tis*, being near the time of bringing forth. Fr. *ἐγκύων*, *οντος*, pregnant. ¶ "Ab *inciere*, *incitare*. *Sese ciens* seu *incitans* et *movens* ad *fæctum* *pariendum*." V.

Incilo, I chide. "Dictis *asperis* *mordeo*. *Vossius* vellet ab *incieo*, commoveo. Alii ab *incido*, concido." F. ¶ Al. from a word *ἐγχειλόω*, *ῶ*, from *χεῖλος*, a lip. Then *incilo* is to ridicule. *Valckenauer*: "Χλευή, ridicule, is for *χελευή* from *χέλος* same as *χεῖλος*, a lip. That is, I move my lips in ridicule. As *ἐπιλιζέω* is to roll the eyes in ridicule."

Indigēto, *Indigito*, I invoke. For *indiceto*, *indicito*, from *indi* for *indu*, i. e. *in*, (as in *Induperator*,) and *cito*, I call upon. But, if *indigEto* is the true reading, as some write it, this derivation will not account for the E.

Instar, i. e. ad *instar*, after the manner of. Fr. *insto*, i. e. *vestigis*. *Pliny*: "*Lætari* quod *honoribus* *ejus* *insistam*." ¶ Al. for *istar* fr. *εἶσται* pp. of *εἴσσω*, to liken. See *Histrío*.

Insubidus: "Inconsiderate, silly. *Cui non subit* quid *augendum* *sit*. Or fr. *subidus*, in which case *in* increases the force. Some translate it, unbecoming, inelegant, uncouth." F. See *Subidus*. ¶ Al. for

insipidus from *sapio*, as *salsus*, *insul-*
sus: or from *insipio*, as *recipero*, *recu-*
pero. *Insubidus* is exchanged by some
for *insipidus* and *insolitus*. ¶ Or, as
from *Floreo* is *Floridus*, and from *Subeo*
is *Subitus* in the sense of sudden, so *in-*
subidus might possibly be formed in the
sense of very sudden, and so rash.

Jugula, the constellation Orion. Varro:
“Hujus signi caput dicitur ex stellis qua-
tuor, quas infra duæ claræ, quas appel-
lant humeros, inter quas quod videtur *ju-*
gulum. Unde *Jugula*.”

L.

Læbærum, the imperial standard, ban-
ner, or flag. Wachter: “Signum militare,
PANNICULI vel lacinia instar ex hastâ vel
peticâ suspensum. Rem et nomen rei a
Barbaris ad Romanos venisse, ostendit
Cangius. *Labarum* Germanorum jam cer-
nitur in nummis Augusti cum inscriptione
DE GERMANIS. Omnis PANNICULUS
veteribus Britannis et Germanis appella-
tur *larp*, *lapr*, *lap*.” ¶ A writer in the
Classical Journal (Vol. 4, p. 228,) sup-
poses that, as S. P. Q. R. is a combina-
tion of letters to represent an equal
number of terms, (Senatus Populus Que
Romanus,) so *Labarum* is made up of the
initials “Legionum Aquila Byzantium
Antiquâ Româ Urbe Mutabit.”

Læbrusca, wild-vine or bryony. “Fr.
labrum. As growing in the ridges or lips
of fields.” Tt.

Laburnum, the laburnum. “Fr. *la-*
bium [or *labrum*]. Because it has *la-*
biat leaves.” Tt.

Læcerna, a kind of overall, cloak or
great coat. Fr. *lacio*, to draw, drag, as
Lateo, Laterna. Among the Greeks *σύρ-*
μα was a floating robe with a long train,
fr. *σύρω*, *σέσωμαι*, to draw, drag. “For-
ma *læcernæ* fuit chlamydi similis, aperta
et laxa, longior tamen et FLUXIOR.” F.
¶ Al. for *lacertina*, as covering the (*la-*
cert) arms.

Læcertus, *Læcerta*, a lizard. Vossius:
“Isidorus: ‘Ita vocatus quod BRACHIA
habeat.’ Ubi pedes *lactorum* brachiis
comparat; partim quia pedes eorum tan-
quam e palmis sive volis in digitos fin-
duntur; partim quia pedes in obliquum
flectunt, ut homo manus, cum quadrupes
ingreditur.” ¶ Al. for *laceratus*. Why?
¶ Lhuyd: “Irish *laghairt*.”

Lægeos, a kind of vine. Vossius: “Fr.
λάγειος, pertaining to hares.” Perhaps
from its color. Heyne (ad Georg. 2, 93,)

Etym.

says of the word: “Commodam etymo-
logiam non habet.”

Lar, *Læris*, a God of cities, fields,
dwelling-houses, &c. Traced to an E-
truscan word signifying prince or presi-
dent. Whence then this Etruscan word?
¶ Haigh: “From *λαρός*, agreeable,
pleasant.” Why? ¶ Al. from *λαῦραι*.
As presiding over streets and ways.
Whither has the *υ* fled?

Larva, a spectre, goblin; a mask; a
self-moving puppet. “From *Lar*, a fa-
miliar spirit,” says Turton. For *lariva*.

Laurus, a laurel. Fr. *λάφνη*, which is
explained *δάφνη* by Hesychius. Or Δ is
changed to L, as in *Licet*, *Levir*, &c.
Hence *labna*, as *ἄμφω*, *ambo*; and *launa*,
as *νάβλα* and *νάτλα* are interchanged,
and as *aUfugio* is for *aBfugio*. Or thus:
laphna, *lavna*, *lavna*. Thence *laura*, as
μοΝή, *moRa*; *δειΝδς*, *diRus*. The ter-
mination changed, as in *pausA* from *παῦ-*
σις, *imbrIS* from *ἄμβρος*, &c. ¶ Hesychius
has: *Λαῦρον τὴν δάφνην*. But this
Λαῦρον is probably from the Latin. ¶
Haigh: “Fr. *χλωρός*, green.” The χ
being dropt, as in *Læna* from *Χλαίνα*.
Laurus then is for *lorus*, as *Aurea* for
Orea. ¶ Al. from *λαύω*, whence *ἀπο-*
λαύω, to enjoy. Laurels were eaten by
the priests and poets. Hence Gr. *δαφνή-*
φαγος. Juvenal has in this sense “*lau-*
rum momordit,” and *δάφνη* is perhaps
fr. *δάπτω*, *δέδαφα*. ¶ Al. from *laus*.
Being given as a meed of praise to con-
querors at the games. Servius states that
it was formerly *laudus*. ¶ Al. from *lavo*,
lauo. “Pollet enim singulari vi ad PUR-
GANDUM sanguinem.” Ainsw.

Legulæ aurium, the flaps of the ears.
“Quasi *ligulæ*,” says Forcellini. Why
E for I?

Læmures, ghosts, goblins. Soft for
Remures, and properly the manes of *Re-*
mus. Hence *Læmuria*, a festival to the
shades of departed friends. Properly, to
the manes of *Remus*. As instituted by
Romulus to appease the manes of his
brother whom he slew. Ovid: “Romu-
lus obsequitur, lucemque *Remuria* dixit.
Illam, quâ positus justa feruntur avis.
Aspera mutata est in lenem tempore lon-
go Litera, quæ toto nomine prima fuit.
Mox etiam *Lemures* animas dixisse silen-
tium: Is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis erat.”
¶ Al. for *levimures* from *levimur* from *le-*
vis, as *Femur* for *Ferimur* from *Fero*.

Lessus, a lamentation for the death of
any one. Fr. *κλήσις*, *κλήσις*, a calling,
calling out to.

Leucocrōta, a pernicious Indian animal. Perhaps an Indian word. Some read *leocrocota* from *leo*, and *crocota* or *crocotta*, which see.

Liceor, I bid money for, offer a price for. "That is, rogo quo pretio liceat auferre," says Adam. But how do we get *liceor* from this? ¶ Al. for *diceor* (as Licet, &c.) fr. *δικαιοῦμαι*, *diceor*, in a middle sense, I judge worthy.

Licium, thread, yarn; thread, string, cord. Also, the warp of a web. Vossius: "A λιξ, obliquus. Quia obliquum stamini implicatur. Al. pro *ligium* a *ligo*. Quia utrimque iis stamina ligantur. Probat Scaliger. Al. pro *elicium* ab *elicio*. Quia nendo *elicitur* educiturque." But the I in *Ligo* and *Elicio* is short.

Lien, the milt or spleen. "Fr. λείος, soft or smooth." Tt. "So the Belgians call it Milte from Mild, i. e. mollis, lenis." V.

Limus, oblique, awry. "From λείμα, an animal like a snail, mentioned by Hesychius. That is, tortuous." Ainsw. ¶ Al. from *λέλειμμα* (whence Gr. λιμς,) pp. of *λείπω*, to leave. Leaving the direct way.

Lira, a ridge between two furrows. Vossius: "From Hebr. *nir*, a furrow." Hence then *lir*, as *λίτρον* and *λίτρον* are interchanged.

Lōdix, a blanket or sheet. For *lotix*, (as *menDax* for *menTax*,) fr. *lotum*. "As it is necessary to wash them from time to time." V.

Lōligo, the cuttle fish. And, because it ejects a kind of blood black like ink, it is put for the spite of a black-hearted malevolent man. Fr. *θόλος*, the black substance ejected by it. ⊙ into L, as some derive *Lorica* from *Θόρηκα*. D, which is often confounded with TH, is often changed in Latin to L. *Igo*, as in *Rubigo*. But O should be short.

Lucta, a wrestling. From a word *λακτῶς*, whence *λακτίζω*, to kick. U for A, as in *Culmus*, *Mulceo*.

Lūtum, the herb woad, of use in dyeing. Fr. *λευκόν*, shining, bright. From the golden color of its flower. So *mustum* from *μόσχος*. We have *Λευκεία* and *LuTetia*, *Κεῖνος* and *Τήνος*. ¶ Al. from *luitum* supine of *luo*, *diluo*.

M.

Mācēria, a garden-wall, park-wall. For *mageria*, *manugeria*, i. e. *manu ag-*

gesta. ¶ Al. from *μακρός*, long; whence *macer* and *maceries*. ¶ Al. from *macer*, thin. As made of brick without mortar.

Mantisa or *Mantissa*, an addition. Scaliger: "For *manu-tensa*, *manu-tessa*, (as *paSsum* for *paNsum*,) *mantessa*, *mantissa*. For the *mantissa* was given by the hand, not contained in the weight." Festus however says it is a Tuscan word and Forcellini sides with him.

Marrubium, the herb horehound. "From Hebr. *mar rob*, a bitter juice. From its bitterness." Tt.

Martes, a martem, a large kind of weasel. From *Mars*, *Martis*. *Bestia martia* et *pugnax*. "Quōd vi *martia* mures gallinasque necet." F. ¶ "*Marder*, *marter* Germ. *Martre* French. *Martori* Ital. *Mærd* Suec. *Marta* Span." W.

Martulus, a mallet. Fr. *μείρω*, *μέμαρται*, to divide. Wachter refers it to Germ. *barten*, to beat. Another reading is *marculus* traced to *μείρω*, *μέμαρκα*. Or supposed to be soft for *malculus* fr. *μαλάσσω*, *μεμάλαχα*, (*μέμαλχα*.) to soften.

Mātūta, the Goddess of the morning. For *manituta*, from *mane*, the morning, and *tueor*, *tutum*. As guarding the morning.

Mediusfidius. *Fidius* was a name of Hercules, and *mediusfidius* is *Me servet dius Hercules*. But whence is *Fidius*?

Mentula, virile membrum. "A blandientibus nutriculis, quæ ut puerum *Corculum* vel *Animulam* suam vocant: ita et partem eam tractantes quæ masculi sunt, *Mentulam* i. e. mentem suam nominare eos soleant." Perott. See *Putillus*.

Mēgro, I change my habitation. "From Hebr. *MGYR*, peregrinatio." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *megro* (See *Niger*, *Liber*.) fr. *μέγαρον*, *μέγρον*. That is, I establish my house in a place. Somewhat as *οικίζω* is used for settling a colony in another country. ¶ Al. from *μῶ*, *μέμικα*, to move. See *Mico*. R, as in *Flagro*.

Mīlium, millet. Fr. *ἐλυμος*, whence a word *ἐλύμιον*, transp. *ἐμύλιον*, *μύλιον*, as *Lamina* from *Ἐλαμένα*. ¶ Al. from *μελίνη*. "But," says *Dacier*, "*μελίνη* is panic, which is different from millet. Unless *mīlium* received its name from a certain likeness between the two."

Mūcro, a sharp point; the point of a weapon, sword, &c.; a sword; an end, i. e. the extreme point. *Isaac Vossius* notes: "*Μόκρωνα* τὸν ὄξυν. *Ἐρυθραῖοι*." ¶ Al. from *μάχαιρα*, a sword, or *μαχαίρων*; whence *μαχάρα* or *μαχαρών*, whence *mūcro*, as *Culmus* from *Κάλαμος*. But

micro is properly a point. ¶ Al. for *pu-cro* (M and P being letters of the same organ: See *Multus*.) fr. *pu-go*, *pungo*. ¶ Al. from *μικρός*, or *μακρός*, or *mico*.

Mullus, a mullet or barbel. Fr. *mugil*, *mugilis*, whence *mugilus*, *muglus*, *mullus*. ¶ Al. from *μύλλος*, which was a fish, but not the same as the *mullus*.

Muto, *ōnis*, τὸ αἰδοῖον ἀνδρείον. Vossius reducit ad *μυττός*, “quomodo Hesychio teste vocatur τὸ γυναικείον.” Sed hoc immane quantum distat. ¶ Addit Vossius: “Apud Hesychium est et *μύτης*, ὁ πρὸς τὰ ἀφροδίσια ἐκκλυμένος.” ¶ Forcellini explicat *Subagito* (verb. obscen.) per *Concutio*. Et forsā *σάθη* apud Græcos est a *σάω*, *ἐσάθη*, (unde *σαίνω*,) quatio. Unde potest fieri ut *muto* (haud aliter atque *Muto*, *Mutavi*,) sit a *moveo*, *movitum*.

N.

Nimis, too much. Vossius: “*Nimiūm*, from *νῆ μείων*, non minus.” So Haigh and Ainsworth. Rather, *nimiūm* is fr. *nimius*, this from *nimis*. *Nimis* from *ne minus*, which preserves the same idea: Not too little, but on the contrary too much. *Nimis*, *ne dum minus*. Fr. *ne minus* is *nemis*, somewhat as *Potes* from *Potis-es*: then *nimis*, as *Iber* and *plEco* for *IEber* and *plEco*.

Nitēla, *Nitedūla*, a field-mouse. Dalecamp derives it fr. *niteo*, “a *nitore* pilorum et cutis.” Vossius objects that the I is long in *Martial* V, 38. But it seems agreed that this word has no business there. In *Horace* Ep. I, vii, 29, *Bentley* indeed reads *nitedula* for *Vulpecula*, where I must be long. But this is mere conjecture. ¶ “*Quia nitatur* scandendo arbores,” says Vossius.

Nuntio, *Nuncio*, I bring news, report. *Nuncio* for *nucio*, (as N is added in *Splendeo*, *Lingo*, &c.) from a word *νεούχος*, one who has news; whence a word *νεουχιζω*, fut. *νεουχισω*, *νεουχιω*, whence *neucio*, *nucio*. ¶ Scaliger: “As from *ἐν*, *ἐνός*, is *οὐγκία*, uncia: so from *νέος* is *νούγκιος*, *nuncius*.” ¶ *Nuncius* has been referred to *nova scio*, whence *noviscius*, *noicius*, *nucius*. Qui scit nova, or Per quem nova scimus.

O.

Ocrea, a boot or greave. From a word *ὄκρος*, same as *ἄκρος*, high. The Greeks

called a high shoe or buskin *ὄκρῖβας*. And this account seems true. ¶ Al. from *obcrus*, as Gr. *κνήμις* fr. *κνήμη*. For *obcrurea*, (like *Ferrea*,) whence *obcrea*, *ocrea*. ¶ Al. from *ὄκρος*, rugged. *Festus*: “*Quod sit inæqualiter protuberata.*” I suppose, crumpled like our military boots.

P.

Pæne, *Penè*, almost. Fr. *πέλας*, says Vossius. How?

Pampīnus, the tender shoot or leaves of a vine, vine-shoot, vine-leaf, vine-branch. *Martini*: “From *πά ἀμπὶ οἴνην*, herba circa vitem.” Hence *roampīnus*, *pampīnus*. ¶ Al. from *πά ἀμπέλιος*.

Panāca, a kind of earthen drinking vessel. “Some state that the *Panaci* were a people of *Rhætia*, whence *panaca*.” F. ¶ Al. from *πανάκης*, all-healing.

Pārēda, the cover of a ship. “It seems to be a Gallic word.” F. It is used by *Ausonius* and *Sidonius*. “*Parada* herba est notissima. An ex eâ fieri potuit tegetes?” *Delph. Ed.*

Passer, a sparrow. Fr. *ψάρ*, *ψαρὸς*, explained by *Hesychius* a species of sparrow. That is, from *ψαρὸς*, *πσαρὸς*, transp. *πασσάρ*. ¶ Al. from *σπαράσιον*, (transp. *πασσάριον*,) explained by *Hesychius* a bird like a sparrow. ¶ “From *Hebr. tsipor*.” Tt.

Patagium, an ornament sewed to the top of a woman’s tunic. Fr. *σπαθάω*, to riot, to be prodigal; pf. *ἐσπάθακα*, whence *σπαθακίον*, an expensive ornament. Hence *spathagium*, *spatagium*, then *patagium*, as from *Σφέλλω* is *Fallo*. And this may be true. ¶ *Scaliger* thinks that *patagus* was a disease which left behind no trace of it but marks in the body; and that the *patagium* was interspersed with such marks.

Pausea, *Pausia*, a kind of olive. “*Si Servio credere placet*, a *paviendo*, tundendo. Aliter enim ex se oleum non facit.” F. For *pavisea* then. *Credere non placet*.

Pendeo, I hang, am poised or suspended. I overhang. I am in suspense, am uncertain. I hang on, depend, rest on. I am placed up, as said of laws or advertisements. Fr. *penna*, a wing; thence *pennidus*, *pennideo*, *pendeo*, somewhat as *Aveo*, *Avidus*, *Avideo*, *Audeo*. As taken from birds poisoning themselves on their wings. *Ovid*: “*Olor niveis pendebat in aëra pennis.*”

Pēro, a shoe made of raw hides. Fr. *pera*, a sack. As being as inconvenient and illshaped as a sack about the legs. ¶ Al. from *πήρα*, a wallet made of leather; and thence applied to other things made of leather.

Persolāta, *Persollāta*, the herb burdock. Vossius: "In Greek *προσώπιον* from *πρόσωπον*, a mask. In consequence of its wide leaves it was used as a kind of mask to keep off the heat of the sun. So from *persona*, *personula*, *persolla*, we have *persollata*." *Personata* is also said.

Pisinnus, a little child. For *pusinnus* fr. *pusus*. Why I for U?

Planta, a sprout, shoot, graft, scion; the whole tree, a plant. Referred to *βλαστὸς*, a young shoot. Rather, from a word *βλαστάνη*, (like *μηχανή*, *ἐρικανή*, &c.) whence *blastna*, for softness *blatna*, transp. *blanta*, then *planta*. ¶ Dacier: "What Festus says, may be true, that *planta* is so called from the similitude of the human foot, since *Pes* is similarly applied. Varro has *Betæ pedes*." ¶ Todd notices Sax. *plant* and *plantian*.

Polimenta is explained by Festus, "testiculi porcorum, cum eos castrabant." Fr. *pola*, a ball. Festus: "*Polit*, pilā ludit." *Pola*, allied to *πόλος*, a circle or globe. Some suppose *pola* put for *polla* fr. *πάλλα*, which Hesychius explains a ball. Compare *pOllen* and *pOrrum*.

Porticus, a piazza, portico. Fr. *φέρω*, *πέφορται*, to carry, bear, hence to sustain. A portico was composed of a roof supported by marble pillars.

Potus is explained by Forcellini, puer delicatus. A *πόσθη*, τὸ αἰδοῖον ἀνδρείον; unde *πόσθη*, *πόσθη*. The word occurs in Catalect. Virg.: "Dispeream nisi me perdidit iste *potus*. Sin autem præcepta vetant me dicere, sanè Non dicam: sed me perdidit iste *PUER*." That is, says Vossius: If the laws of metre prevent me from saying *potus*, because O is long, then I will say *Puer*. Heyne reads *putus*: "*Putus* pro puero, primā syllabā longā, in metri rationem peccat."

Procestrium: "A kind of fortification made (*pro castris*) before a camp. An antechamber for the prince's guard." Ainsw. It is explained by Festus "quo proceditur in muro." He seems to derive it from *procedo*, *processum*. The word occurs in Pliny Ep. 2, 17: but others read a different word.

Prælium, *Prælium*, battle. Jones: "From *πρόλις*, a foot-soldier." Donne-

gan: "*Πρόλιες*, heavy-armed infantry; or, according to others, standing in close ranks. In Manetho, opposed to cavalry." But how *CE* or *Æ* for *U*? ¶ "From *προλις*, a dance in armor," says Isaac Vossius. Where is this word found? ¶ Al. from *πρὸ* and *ἴλη*, a troop. That is, from a word *προίλιον*. But how is this to be understood? A battle fought by troop opposed to troop, *ἴλη πρὸ ἴλης*? Compare the expression *In procinctu*.

Pulpa, the pulp of meat, flesh without the bone. Hence the pith or soft part in trees. For *palpa*, (as *cŪlcita*, *lŪbricus*, for *cAlcita*, *lAbricus*, and as vice versâ *vAlvæ* for *vOlvaë*), fr. *palpo*, considered the same as *palpito*, to quiver. "Quia mollis est et tremula." V. ¶ Al. from *πάλλω*, to quiver.

Pulvritum, a gallery, raised floor, stage; desk, pulpit. Martini: "A *βολβὸς*, quia instar bulbi tumet." ¶ Al. from *πολύβατον*, (*πόλβατον*), much walked upon. Or from *πολύφατον*, (*πόλφατον*). Where much is spoken.

R.

Râcēmus. Forcellini: "Propriè videtur esse pars uvæ, paucis granis peculiari pediculo pendentibus constans." Servius explains it "pars botryonis." And Gloss. Philox. explains it *παραφυὰς τῆς σταφυλῆς*. Forcellini adds: "In locis poëtarum allatis *racemi* possunt et acini seu grana uvarum intelligi: in Plinii non possunt." Fr. *ράξ*, *ράγδος*, a grape-berry.

Ranceo, to get mouldy or musty. Fr. *μαραίνω*, pf. *μεμάραγκα*, (*μάραγκα*), to wither, make to decay. Ma dropt, as *Γα* in *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*.

Râtis, pieces of timber fastened together; a float; a boat. For *ραπτὸς*, (*ρατὸς*), stitched. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *βραδδς*, slow. As worked slowly and with difficulty."

Rechâmus, a pulley. "A *ῥωχμὸς*, scissura. Quia truncus, in quem orbiculi inseruntur, excavatur et quodammodo scinditur." V. Rather from *ῥήγμα*, a crevice; or a word *ρηγμὸς*.

Relicinus, drawn back. Forcellini explains *Frons relicina* "quæ reflexis in verticem capillis nuda apparet." And adds: "From *re* and *lacio*; whence *relicio*, to draw back, as *Allicio*, to draw towards." ¶ Vossius refers it to *licinus*. Gloss. Vet.: "*Licinus*, ἀνδρῆξ." And Servius explains *licini* boves "qui sursum

versum cornua habent." Whence then is *licinus*?

Ren, a rein. *Rēnes*, the reins. "*Ren*, from φρήν, whence μετάφρενον." Ainsw. But the old word was *rien*. Plautus: "Glaber erat tanquam *rien*." ¶ Whiter: "We must surely think that the Latin *ren* belongs to Celt. *aren*." Quayle refers to Celt. *airne*. The Belgic is *nier*, which transposed is *rien*.

Replum. Baldus explains it "tota illa valvarum pars quæ inter impages tabulam totam interiorem replet." Forcellini says: "In hac voce explicandâ valde sudant interpretes, nec inter se conveniunt."

Rêtro, behind, back. Fr. ἐρητύω, ῥητύω, to keep back. ¶ Al. from ῥέω, which Donnegan translates (inter alia) "to pass away, glide away, fall away." This agrees with the sense of *re* in *Recedo*, &c. "The world recedes — it disappears —"

Rica, a little cloak or mantle or kerchief or hood with which women covered their heads in sacrifices. Dacier: "Fr. ῥέικος, (ῥέικος,) which Hesychius explains ζῶμα, ζώνη. So that *rica* properly meant a head-band, and was so applied to kerchiefs, diadems, mitres, &c. And then to a mantle or cloak covering the head." ¶ Al. for *reica* fr. *reicio*, *reicio*. As throwing the hair back. Or as thrown behind the back.

Ricinum, *Ricinium*, *Recinium*, *Reicinium*, a woman's short cloak. For *rejinium*, fr. *reicio*. Servius: "*Recinus* dicitur ab eo quod post tergum rejicitur." Varro: "*Ricinio* utebantur duplici. Ab eo quod dimidiam partem retrorsum jaciebant: ab *rejiendo*." ¶ Others refer these words to *rica*.

Rudis, in its natural state, unwrought, unformed, rough, rude. Unskilled, unpolished. Fr. *raudus*, *ëris*, A being neglected. ¶ Al. from *ruo*, as *Viridis*. In a state of overthrow. *Ruidus* is used by Pliny in the sense of *rudis*.

Rumex, sour dock, a kind of sorrel. "From the oriental *ramach*, a spear. From the shape of its root." Tt. *Rumex* is indeed a weapon resembling a Gallic spear in Gell. 10, 25, and Lucil. apud Fest. ¶ "Fr. *rumo*, to suck. (See *Ruma*.) As they sucked its juice to quench thirst. Or for *strumex* fr. *struma*. Pliny calls it 'ad *strumas* efficacissimus.'" V.

Rumpus. Varro: "Pedamentum ferè quatuor generum . . . Quartum est pedamentum nativum ejus generis, ubi ex

arboribus in arbores tractis vitibus vinea fit: quas traduces quidam *rumpo* appellant." Vossius: "From *rumpo*. As being torn from a tree to be taken elsewhere. Whence it is called also *Tradux*."

S.

Sâgio, I am quick-scented; I have a quick perception. From Pers. *sag*, a dog.

Sancus, the Sabine name for Hercules, and therefore probably of a northern origin.

Sandâpila, a bier for the poor. Fr. *σανιδο-πέλος*, i. e. from *σανίς*, *σανίδος* and *πελός*. "Hoc est, asser sive tabula loculi vel arcæ. Erat enim *sandapila* loculus ligneus, sive arca ex tabulis et asseribus compacta." V. Or from *σανίδα* *πυελού*, *σανίδα* being the accusative. ¶ Al. from *ἔντρα* *πύλης*, as placed before the door.

Sânies, putrid blood. "From Hebr. *SNH*, to be changed. For *sanies* is blood changed." V. ¶ Al. for *sanguis* fr. *sanguis*.

Sanna, a wry mouth made in jeering and scoffing. "From Hebrew *SN*, a tooth." V. As *To Taunt* is referred to *Tand*, a tooth. ¶ "From Hebrew *SNYNH*, aculeata oratio," says Casaubon. ¶ Al. from *σάννας*, a fool; a word used by Cratinus. That by which we make another appear foolish or ridiculous. ¶ Al. from *σανῶ* fut. of *σαίνω*, to shake, move. "One mode of derision is by putting one's thumbs on one's temples, and by moving the other fingers and the rest of the hand as an ass moves its ears." Ed. Delph. on the line of Persius: "Nec manus auriculas imitata est *MOBILIS* albas."

Sapinus, *Sappinus*, the lower part of a tree which part has no knots. It is also the fir-tree itself. "Fuller refers it to the Hebrew *SPYNH*, ships. Servius: Est abietis species apta *NAVIBUS* quam *sapinum* vulgò vocant." V.

Sâpio, I have a taste, relish, or savor. Fr. *sapor* (Compare *Sopor* and *Sopio*.) fr. *σῆπος*, juice, Æol. *δῆσῆρ*. When Horace says "Ova succi melioris." *Succi* is taste. S added as in *Sagitta*, *Signum*, &c., and O for A, as *Paro* and *Lavo* are thought to be put for *Poro* and *Lovo*. ¶ Al. from Saxon *sæpe*, sap. ¶ "From Hebrew *SPH*, a lip, mouth, with which we taste." Ainsw.

Sarda, a kind of young tunny. Perhaps as being a native of *Sardis*, or of *Sardinia* which in Greek is *Σαρδῶς*.

Sarmadacus. Augustin: "Ille planus erat, de iis quos *sarmadacos* jam vulgus vocat." Forcellini: "Acron on Horace seems to say that there was one *Sarmada*, who used to deceive the people in the Circus: that from him were called the *sarmadaci* whom he joins with the *Sortilegæ*." ¶ Al. from *σαρμῶς*, explained by Suidas a bank. We say Mountebanks.

Sarrācum, a kind of waggon or carriage. Dacier: "Pollux explains *σάρακος* a vessel in which the instruments of actors were put. *Soracum* and *saracum* are the same. *Saracum* is explained by the Glosses Vehiculum. We will say then that *soracum* was called first a vehicle in which was a basket or vessel for containing things, and afterwards any vehicle. Salmasius is not to be heard, who makes them different. We find it variously written *soracum*, *saracum*, *sarracum*, *serracum*. But, wherever *sarracum* or *serracum* is read, we must read *saracum* or *soracum*." Forcellini: "The penultima of *sarracum* is long in Juvenal, that of *soracum* is short in Plautus." They seem therefore to be different words.

Sātūreia, the herb savory. "Quia *saturet*," says Vossius. As used for stuffing food. Or as saturating food with its taste. ¶ Al. for *satyreia* from the *Satyri* who were lascivious. "Veneris incitatricem *satureiam* esse colligunt ex Ovidio et Martiale." F.

Sentis, a briar. Fr. *sentio*. From the acute sensation it produces, when touched. "Quòd a tangentibus quamprimum *sentiat*ur." V. ¶ "From Arab. *senā*, sharp." Tt.

Sēpēlio, I bury. Fr. *σπήλαιον*, a cave: *σιπη* being softened into *σῆπῆ*, as perhaps *Sibi* from *Σφί*. ¶ Tooke: "To Bury, Saxon *Byrgan*, means to defend. As Gray expresses it—'These bones from insult to protect.' It cannot escape you, that the Latin *sepelio* has the same meaning: for *sepes* denotes what is cast before a place to prevent an entrance." But *Se* in *Sepes* is long. ¶ "From Chald. *SPL*, humilem esse. That is, I lay in a low place." V.

Escenāris Bovis in Livy is an expression, of which, says Crevier, the sense is entirely unknown. "Alii, ut in re admodum obscurā, alia comminiscuntur." F.

Sicilio, I cut or mow what was not well cut before. For *secilio* fr. *seco*. But whence this peculiar meaning of *sicilio*?

Silānus, a conduit pipe or cock, a stone image through which water was made to run. Fr. *silus*, as *Sylva*, *Sylvanus*. The nose of the image being turned upwards. ¶ Al. for *solanus* fr. *σωλήν*, *σωληνός*, Dor. *σωλανός*, a tube. Ω into I, somewhat as O into I in *Cinis* from *Kónis*. ¶ "From Arab. *SYALN*, a flowing of water." V. Rather, from *SYL*, a flowing, whence Vossius deduces *SYALN*.

Silicernium. Vossius: "It sometimes denotes an old man, and is thought to be derived from *silex cerno*; as, from having his body bent, an old man observes the flintstones as he walks: or from *silens cerno*, as an old man was shortly to be seen (*silentibus*) by the Shades. Philadelphus derives it from *silicea hernia*, a disease under which most old men labor. [Or *ernium* is considered to be a termination, and an old man to be called *silicernium* from his being as hardhearted as a flint.] Festus speaks of a second signification of this word: Verrius, he says, thinks that *silicernium* was used of a (far-cimen) sausage, by eating which a family was purified. Philadelphus thinks it was so called from its being of a hardness as (*silicea*) flinty as that of the fleshy *hernia*; Verrius from the person, on account of whose death the family required to be purified by it, seeing the Shades (a *cernendo silentes*); others from the herb *sil*, this sausage either being seasoned with it or being of the color of it. *Silicernium* signifies also a feast of the Dii Manes, consisting of those piles of food which were taken to the funeral pile to be burnt together with the dead body; for persons were not allowed to eat or taste them. Donatus accounts for the word, (à *silentibus cerno*) from the circumstance of the Shades seeing these piles of food and enjoying them; or from those, who brought them, being allowed only (*cernere*) to see them, not to taste them; for, whoever ate or drank of the libations made to the Shades, was polluted. Servius explains *silicernium* by *silicenum*, a supper placed on (*silicem*) a flintstone. Ovid calls a Tegula and a Testa what Servius calls a *Silex*, and confirms what Servius says, that the Romans used to put funeral meats on a flintstone, and that *silicernium* was derived from this. A fourth signification is a funeral feast made by old men, on their departure from which they bade

farewell to one another, as being likely to see each other no more. Some think it so called from their dining (*silentes*) in silence and without mirth, as being in a melancholy mood. But they agree with Servius as to the latter part of the word, deriving it fr. *cesna* for *cena*, as *Pesna* was said by the ancients for *Pœna*, and *Dusmosus* for *Dumosus*. The *S* in *silicernium* was changed to *R*, as *Valesii*, *Fusii*, *Papisii* were said at first for *Valerii*, *Furii*, *Papirii*, and as *Casmen* was said for *Carmen*. Others derive it in this sense from *se*, without, and *luceo*; for *selucesnium*, i. e. ἀλυχνία, as for grief they did not burn candles in this feast as they did on birthdays. Others derive it from *sil* and *cesna* for *cena*, as the herb *sil* was much used in these suppers; as with its seed or root they seasoned wine. I think Servius's opinion the most probable that *silicernium* is fr. *silex* and *cesna* for *cena*, and denotes (*cenam ad silicem*) a supper by a flintstone. This appellation was afterwards given to a kind of sausage, from its being eaten at a funeral supper to purify a family; and to a decrepit old man, as being likely to have a *silicernium* soon made for him or as deserv- ing to have one made for him."

Siligo, a kind of fine wheat. The later Greeks said σίλιγγις, but this Vossius deduces from Lat. *siliginis*. Donnegan observes that it was made from a summer wheat, the use of which was introduced by the Romans. ¶ "From Hebr. *SLG*, snow, from its whiteness. Juvenal: Sed tener et niveus (panis) mollique siligine factus." Ainsw.

Singulus, one by one, one separate from another. "For *sigulus* from Hebr. *SGLH*, peculium, peculiare, singulare." V. The *N* added as in *Lingo*, &c. ¶ *Al*. from *sinè*, without, i. e. without another, like ἑκαστος from ἑκάς. *Sinè*, *sinicùs*, (like *Mordicùs*,) thence *siniculus*, *sinculus*, *singulus*. ¶ "From ἴα, one; ἴγα; whence ἴγγια, one. Hesych." Isaac Voss.

Sinus, *Sinum*, a milk-pail; a wine-bowl. Fr. δῖνος, a kind of vessel. Thence θῖνος, (as vice versâ *Deus* from Θεός,) and σῖνος, as Doric Ἀσάνα for Ἀθήνη, and as our loveS for loveTH. So some derive *roSa* from ῥόδον. ¶ "Or fr. δινῶ, δινῶ, to whirl. As that in which milk is whirled round. For *Isidorus* represents *sinum* to be a vessel in which butter is made." V.

Sobrini, *Consobrini*, cousins. But the

words are variously understood.¹ *Sobrini* is said to be put for *sororini* fr. *soror*, *sororis*: but, why *B* should be introduced, is by no means clear.

Soleo, I am wont. For *sodeo*, (as *oLeo* is for *oDeo*,) this for *sotheo*, (See *Ordo*,) from ὀθα pf. mid. of ἔθω, I am wont. ¶ *Haigh*: "Fr. φιλέω, I am wont." Thence *hileo*, (as *Heu* from φεύ) and *holeo*, (as vice versâ *clnis* from κOvis,) then *soleo*, as *Sex* from Ἔξ. ¶ *Al*. from ὀλος. That which we are wholly engaged in, says

¹ Vossius: "As the children of two brothers are called *Patruales*, and of a brother and sister *Amitini*; so the children of two sisters are properly called *consobrini*. But *Trebatius* calls the children of brothers and sisters *consobrini*. And *Cicero* means by the *consobrini* of *Ligarius* a son of his mother's brother. The children of *Amitini* also were so called, for *Spartian* makes *Trajan* and *Adrian* *consobrini*. Hence the *Latin Glossary* explains the word thus loosely: '*Consobrini* sunt, qui ex sorore et fratre, aut duobus fratribus vel sororibus sunt nati.' Indeed *Donatus* says that those, whom we usually call properly *consobrini*, are properly *sobrini*: '*Sobrini* sunt ex duobus sororibus: *consobrini* ex fratre et sorore.' But elsewhere he shows that others thought differently: '*Sobrini* sunt *consobrinatorum* filii: verum, ut alii putant, de sororibus nati: ut sint *sobrini* quasi *sororini*.' And indeed *Festus* says that the children of *consobrini* are called *sobrini*: '*Sobrini* est patris mei *consobrini* filius, et matris meæ *consobrinx* filius.' Here we must take *consobrini* in a wide sense to comprehend brothers, whether *Patruales* or *Amitini*: for the children of all these are called *sobrini*, as *Caius* tells us: '*Item* patris magni, amitæ magnæ, avunculi magni, materteræ magnæ nepos, neptis: qui ex fratribus patruelibus aut *consobrini* aut *amitinis*, undique propagati, propriè *sobrini* vocantur.' The degree of *sobrini*, as *Trebatius* says, was the last degree of relationship: whence also, as the same author says, the children of *sobrini* mutually call themselves *sobrini* from the nearest name in alliance, as they have no proper name of their own. *Cicero* distinguishes these degrees: '*Sequuntur* fratrum conjunctiones post *consobrinatorum* *sobrinatorumque*.' Where *consobrini* is ἀνεψιός; but *sobrini* is ἀνεψιαδούς, as that word is explained by *Philonenus*."

Vossius, we are said to be accustomed to do.

Sorbus, the service-tree. “Fr. *sorbeo*. Its fruit stops fluxes.” Tt.

Soriculata vestis. “So all the MSS. The Edds. have *soriculata*. The origin of either word is uncertain, and the meaning yet undiscovered.” Thus Ed. Delph. “Turnebus,” says Vossius, “says it is written in ancient MSS. *sororivulata* and *sororeclata*; and explains it *Virgata suris* et *laticribus regulis*, for *suroregulata* from *surus*, a branch, and *regula*; or from *surus* and *rica* or *ricula*. What if the stripes, with which they were embroidered, represented the figure of field-mice; from *sorex*, *soricis*, whence *soriculus*? So from *Vermis*, *Vermiculus*, is *Vermiculatum* opus.”

Spero, I hope. “From Hebr. *SBR*, to hope.” V. Hence *sbero*, *spero*. ¶ Haigh: “Fr. *σπερώω*, to make firm, [to assure oneself,] *Æol. σπερέω*.” That is, fr. *σπερέω*, *σπερέω*. ¶ Scheide refers *spero* to *spes*, and *spes* to *σπάω*, *σπῶ*, to draw, draw on. From the protraction of hope.

Spica, an ear of corn. Fr. *σπάχως* *Æol.* for *στάχως*. But why *spica* for *spica*? ¶ Al. from *στιγέω*, any instrument of pricking, as a spur, goad: acc. *στιγέα*, *στιγῆ*, *Æol. σπιγῆ*. ¶ Al. from *spina*, whence *spinicus*, *spinica*, *spinicum*, (like *Tetricus*,) contracted to *spicus*, *spica*, *spicum*. The ancients, says Vossius, said *spicus*, *spica*, *spicum*. ¶ Isaac Vossius refers to *ψιξ*, which in the accusative is *ψιχα*, transp. *σπιχα*. But how does *ψιξ* apply? ¶ “From Germ. *picken*, to prick,” says Wachter, who refers to the same source Gr. *πικνόν* and *πικρόν*, bitter, i. e. pungent.

Spurius. “*Spurius* est qui nascitur scorto, in cujus nidum plures conspirant amatores: adeo ut, licet non minus quam ceteri uno nascantur parente; tamen, quia is incertus est, natus videri queat ex patribus conventiciis, ut loquitur Plautus. Et hæc causa est cur *spurius* dicatur a *σπορά*, ut Modestinus ait. Nisi dictum malis a parte quâ feminæ id sunt quod sunt: nam ea vocatur *spurium* a *σπορά*.” V.

Squatina, a skate. For *squalitina* fr. *squaleo*. See *Squalus*.

Stannum, pewter. Soft for *stagnum* fr. *σταγνών* fr. *σταγῶ* fut. 2. of *στάξω*, to distil: or from pf. pass. *ἐσταγμένον*. Pliny: “Is qui primus FLUIT in fornacibus liquor *stannum* appellatur: qui se-

cundus, argentum: qui remansit, *galena*.” ¶ Lhuyd compares the Cornish and Armoric *stean*, and the Irish *stan*. And Wachter refers *stannum* to the Welsh *ystaen*, and this to “*ystaenio*, maculare: quod, cum sit plumbum album, nigras tamen MACULAS in manibus attractantium relinquit.”

Stips or *Stipes*, a small piece of money. Fr. *στέφος*, gain, in Hesychius. Curtius: “Ob inopiam suburbanum hortum exiguâ *stipe* colens.” Here Forcellini explains it “*lucrum, emolumentum*.” ¶ Varro: “A *stipando*: nam, quod asses libræ pondo erant, qui acceperant majorem numerum, non in arcâ ponebant, sed in aliquâ cellâ *stipabant* i. e. componebant, quod minus loci occuparet.”

Stûprum, rape; adultery; fornication. Among the Ancients it meant disgrace, turpitude. Scaliger derivat a *stupeo*, ut quod facit ut *stupeamus*. Quodammodo ut Gr. *μύσος* a *μύω*, claudio oculos seu linguam. ¶ Al. a *στέω*, tentigine laboro.

Subidus. “Vetus Poëta apud Gellium: ‘Dicere cum conor curam tibi, Pamphila, cordis, Quid mi abs te quæram? verba labris abeunt. Per pectus miserum manat *subido* mihi sudor: Sic tacitus, *subidus*; duplo ideo pereor.’ *Subidus* videtur esse a *subando*, et significare libidine æstuantem, mollem, deliciis amorum deditum, minime durum, aut rusticum. Ut sit sensus: Amore quidem æstuo, et tamen tacere cogor: ideo duplici de causa pereor. Alii interpretantur scientem, videntem, peritum rei amatorie. Unde *insubidus* ponitur pro rudi, rustico, ignaro.” F. See *Insibidus*.

Subûlo, a piper. “A Chald. *sibbul*, Syr. *sebol*, Arab. *sunbul*, spica. Sed *συνεκδοχικῶς* eo notatur *σύπριξ* sive calamus.” V. *Subulo* has another meaning. Forcellini: “*Subulones* etiam dicuntur cervorum quoddam genus rectis cornibus, et in modum *subulæ* acuminatis, simplicibus, et non ramosis: vel potius in modum *TIBIÆ* rectis et simplicibus.” Vossius: “*Subulæ* quoque dicuntur instrumenta ferrea, quibus lapides excavantur ac poliuntur. Græci *ὄρυγας* vocant. Indeque animali quod Græci vocant *ὄρυγα*, quia *ὄρυγα* h. e. *subulam* cornu suo referat, itidem *subulonis* nomen datum.”

Sûburra, *Sûbûra*, a Roman street and tribe. Some vain attempts have been made at the derivation of this word: but the investigation of the origin of the names of places is generally ineffectual,

and at all events does not fall in with the plan of this work.

Suffragor, I support or recommend; I support by voting. "From the *suffragines* which specially sustain an animal, by which it sustains and supports itself." Perot. Then *Refragor* is for *Resuffragor*. ¶ Al. from *ὑποφράζομαι*, taken in the sense of speaking after another or seconding him. But why G?

Suppdrum, *Sūpdrum*, *Sipdrum*, a linen sail fastened to the highest part of a mast, a topsail; a flag, streamer; a linen garment. Festus says: "Velum omne quod ex lino est, *supparum* dicitur." Dacier derives *supparum* from *ὑπὸ* and *φάρος*. Donnegan explains *φάρος* "a cloke or loose robe; a veil or other covering for the head and face; a sail; linen cloth." But what is *ὑπὸ*? Festus says that the *supparum* is the same as the *Subucula*, which is an under garment. Then *ὑπὸ* is explained. But Varro directly contradicts Festus: "Capitium ab eo, quod capit pectus: alterum quod subtus, a quo *Subucula*: alterum quod SUPRA a quo *supparus*, nisi quod id dicunt Oscæ." Is then *ὑπὸ* here *ὑπ*, as in *ὑποπτεύω*, *ὑπόπτωμα*, &c.? ¶ Vossius, Forcellini, and Dacier notice a word *σίφαρος*, a topsail.

T.

Talitrum, a rap or fillip with one's finger. "*Talus* seems to have been anciently said of the little bones not only of the foot but of the hand. Gloss. Philox.: '*Talaves*, κόνδυλοι ποδῶν. *Talariū*, κόνδυλοι ΧΕΙΡῶΝ.' Hence *talitrum*." V.

Taminia uva, a kind of wild grape. Dacier: "*Taminum* sive *tamina* erat macula, tabes. Inde *attaminare*. Inde *taminia* uva maculis variegata, distincta, quæ ideo etiam *Variana* et *Variola* nuncupata, ut ex *Plinio* *Macrobioque* cognoscere est."

Tasconium, a kind of potter's earth. "A loco *Tasco*," says Ainsworth.

Taurii, *Taurilia*, games in honor of the infernal Gods. Dacier: "*Taurii* dicti quod a ludimagistro discipulus in crudo bovis [i. e. *tauri*] corio impelleretur, donec virtute talorum consisteret."

Tragopan, a bird thus described by *Livy*: "Major aquilâ, cornua in temporibus curvata habens, ferruginei coloris, tantum capite phœniceo." Dacier: "It seems formed from *τράγος*, a goat, and *Πάν*, Pan. As being like Pan with goat's

horns. Instead however of its having goat's horns, *Solinus* says that it has rams' horns." Vossius adds that the color of the head was like the color of Pan, and quotes *Virgil*: "Quem (i. e. *Pana*) vidimus ipsi Sanguineis cbuli baccis minioque rubentem."

Tranquillus, calm, still, smooth. Said properly of a calm unruffled sea. Qui *transiri* aut *tranari* quit. But power is expressed in adjectives by *Bilis*, *Ilis*, &c.

Trichila, a covered walk made of vines, &c. Or an arbor. *Jos. Scaliger* refers it to *τριχως*, "pilis densus et quasi impeditus." Rather from a word *τριχίλδς* formed from *τρίχες*. But *Scaliger's* idea seems not a happy one.

Tūbus, a pipe, tube. Fr. *tuba*, a trumpet which is of that form. ¶ Al. from a word *τύπος* formed from *τυπῶ* fut. 2. of *τύπτω*. "Quia PERCUTIENDO est excavatus," says *Scaliger*.

Turdus, a thrush. From *surdus*, deaf. *Κωφότερος κίχλης* is a Greek proverb. But why T for S? Nor does the *Æolic* *Τῦ* for *Σῦ* seem to assist us here.

Turpis, ugly, hideous; applied to the conduct, base, disgraceful. For *torpis* fr. *τέτροπα* (*τέτροπα*) pf. mid. of *τρέπω*. That is, perverse, avry, awkward. It is otherwise explained as that from which we TURN in disgust.

Tūtulus, a tower or high head dress; the peak or tuft of a priest's cap. Varro says that *tutulus* means also the highest part of a city, a citadel, which he refers to *tutus*, defended. Hence a tower or high head-dress. But *Ennius* shortens the first syllable of *tutulus*.

V.

Vacerra, a stake; palisade. For *bacerra* from a word *bacus*, whence *baculus*.

Vagina, a sheath. Fr. *πήγω*, to fix tight: Dor. *πάγω*, whence *pagina*, *vagina*. ¶ Al. from *vaco*. But VA should thus be short. ¶ Al. for *valgina* from Celt. *balg*, a sack, bag, purse, pod, &c. which is allied to Lat. *bulga*. ¶ *Lhuysd*: "Irish *faighin*."

Vatius, h-v-legged. Vossius: "Fr. *βατῆς*, which *Hesychius* states was used by the *Tarentines* for *καταφερῆς*, inclining to one side more than to another." But this seems hardly the meaning of *καταφερῆς*.

Veneo, *Væneo*, to be exposed to sale, to be sold. Fr. *ῶνέω*, whence *ῶνέομαι*, to purchase. Hence *roneo*, and *reneo*,

somewhat as gEnu from γΟνυ. ¶ Al. from αινέω, to praise; αινέομαι, to be praised, and hence to be set off, set off for sale.

Vēpres, Vēpris, a thorn, bramble, bush. Fr. βῶψ, βῶπῆς, Æol. βρωπῆς, a bramble, says Scaliger. I suppose, through transp. βρωπῆς, then hepris, (as some derive vEneo from Ὠνέω, and somewhat as gEnu from γΟνυ,) and vepris.

Verruca, a wart. "From Arab. verukah." Tt. ¶ Al. for verrunca. "Heliotropio, zacynthâ, aliâve herbâ verrucariâ averruncatur, h. e. avertitur." V.

Verrux, a wether-sheep. From a word φέρβηξ fr. φέρβω, to nourish, feed. As feeding merely and not propagating. ¶ Al. for verpex fr. verpus.

Vestigium, the print of a foot, a print, mark, trace. Hence the sole of the foot, which makes the print. Also, a token, proof. Vestigium temporis is an instant or moment. Cicero: "Eodem et loci vestigio et temporis." Time is compared to space, of which a mere print occupies the smallest portion. Forcellini otherwise: "Translatio a celeritate facientis vestigium, quod scilicet nihil pæne citius fiat quàm vestigium." Hence "e vestigio" is instantly. But whence is vestigium? Here are guesses. As Fastigium from Fastus, Scheide refers vestigium to ἔσται pp. of ἔω, I place, set, i. e. my foot. V, as in Vespera. ¶ Al. from βῶω, to go, pp. βέβησται; as from βέβησσαι is βῆσσα. So some derive ἴχνος from ἴκω, ἴχα. ¶ Al. from ve and stigo, (whence Instigo,) to make a prick or mark.

Vincio, I bind. From a verb πικνίζω, (same as πικνύω, to press close together,) fut. πικνίσω, πικνιῶ, transp. πυνκιάω, whence pincio, vincio. ¶ Al. from ἴς, ἴνδς, a fibre, tendon, and so a string, cord. ¶ Al. from ἰσχύω, to prevail over, somewhat as κρατέω is to hold or detain. Hence ἰχῶω, vicio, vincio. ¶ Al. cut down from vimine-amjicio, whence vimcio, vincio.

Vinnulus, Vinulus. Plautus: "Compellando oratione vinulâ, venustulâ." The word Venustulâ gives much weight

to the opinion of Wachter who refers it to Celt. fein, fine, neat. ¶ Isidorus says: "Vinnulata vox est levis et mollis et flexibilis. Dicta a vinno, cincinno molli-ter flexo." But whence is this vinnus? ¶ Dacier: "Vinulus, mollis, a vini diminutione. Nam vinum, quod generosum non esset, vinulum et villum appellabant."

Vñreo, to be verdant or green. From ἔαρ, ἔαρος, spring.

Vitellus, the yoke of an egg. Turton: "Fr. vita. Because it contains the life of the chick." But I should thus be long. Rather, from φόνον, an offspring. For phitellus. ¶ Al. from λέκιθος, the yoke of an egg: Æol. λέπιθος, transp. πιθέλος, whence vitelus, vitulus, vitellus.

Ulmus, an elm. Anglo-Sax. elm, Belg. olm, Germ. ulm. (Also, Irish ailm, if I understand Lhuyd rightly.) But all these, says Wachter, are in the opinion of Skinner from the Latin. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. ὄλμος, a mortar, a pestle, a tripod, a kind of a cup, a part of the leg, the trunk of the body, a stupid fellow. The four first significations have nothing in common, but the wood of which they are made; and the remaining ones clearly allude to the trunk of a tree. This is undoubtedly the elm, the timber of which was in very general use among the Greeks and Romans." But ὄλμος is rather from a verb ὄλω, ὄλμαι, to roll round, as Lennep suggests.

Unēdo, the fruit of the strawberry tree, and the tree itself. Pliny: "Pomum in-honorum, ut cui nomen ex argumento sit unum tantum edendi." Turton copies Pliny: "A kind of crab, so called because from its austerity only one can be eaten at a time."

Voconia pyra. "Called perhaps from one Voconius, who first planted them: though Pliny ranks them among those, the origin of which was not known. In Harduin's MSS. it is vocima." F.

Ursus, a bear. Haigh: "Fr. χέρσος, uncultivated, rough." Hence hersus, then ursus, as Helcus, Ulcus.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

Ærumna. "A stick on which pedlars raised and carried their fardels."—Rather, a stick raised for this purpose.

Ætas. *Ævum*, *ævitas*, as Bonum, Bonitas.

Ævum. "Fr. αἶων, whence *æum*," &c. As δόλον becomes dolūM.

Alce. "Anglo-Sax. *elch*, Suec. *elg*." W.

Altare. Lhuyd: "Irish *altoir*, Armor. *altor*."

Ambulo. Jones: "Fr. ἀμφελάω, ἀμφελάω." That is, ago me circumcirca. Hence *ambelo*, as ἄμφω, amBo; then *ambulo*, as σκόπελος, scopUlus.

Amo. Al. from Arab. *umm*, a mother.

Anas. Al. from ἄ νᾶσσα, ἄ νᾶσσ'.

Ancile. Compare Incile.

Animus. Cicero: "Humorem et calorem qui est fusus in corpore, *animum* denique illum SPIRABILEM—."

Anser. "For *chanser*." As Eres for Cheres.

Apex. "As tied with thread." Wachter explains it of binding the head, and compares it with Goth. *waip*, a diadem.

Apinæ. Forcellini says on Apinarius: "Salmasius thinks it comes from Gr. ἀφάνα or ἀφάνη, which occurs in Suidas, and signifies anything trifling or ridiculous." *Apinæ* may be referred to the same.

Apis. Compare Examen.

Apud. "For *adpud*." Compare Gr. ἐμποδᾶν.

Aqua. "Fr. αἰκνῖα, level." Xenophon: Πεδίον ἄπῶν ὈΜΑΛΟΝ "ΩΣΠΙΕΡ ΘΑΛΑΤΤΑ. Sir W. Drummond gives *aqua* to the Orientals.

Aquila. Lhuyd: "Irish *akuil*, Armor. *æikl*."

Arbor. Al. from a word ἀριφόρος, very

productive. Whence ἀρφόρος, ἄρφορος, and *arbors*, as ἄμφω, amBo.

Ardeo. "From *aridus*, *ardus*." As Caldus for Calidus. Virgil: "Postquam exhausta palus, terræque ardore dehiscunt." *Ardore* is dryness.

Armilausa. "A defectu manicarum vestis quædam militaris Latino-barbaris dicitur *armilausa*, i. e. non manicata, absque palis, ab *arm* brachium, et *los* destitutus." W.

Asellus. Dele "See above."

Asper. "Fr. ἄσπορος." Compare prospErus from πρόσφορος.

Assiduus. Compare Sedulus.

Auctor, (2). My learned friend Mr. Quayle explains it thus: "He, who is selling, adds to, increases the price."

Auctoramentum. Mr. Quayle explains it: "That which is added to, given beyond, the stipulated reward." Fr. *augeo*, *auctum*.

Augeo. "Goth. *aukan*, Germ. *auchen*, Icel. *auka*." W.

Auster. Wachter: "Plaga australis est pars mundi æstiva et omnium calidissima." Ovid has "ΤΕΡΙΔΟ ΝΟΤΟ."

Balteus. "Fr. βάλλω, pp. βέβαλται." Rather, from βλητέος, Dor. βλατέος, transp. βαλτέος.

Bes. Tacitus in Ann. vi, 17, has "duas fœnoris partes." The Delphin Editor says: "Intelligo duas partes ex TRIBUS partibus, vel duas TERTIAS partes." See Homer Il. K. 253.

Blandus. Wachter: "Martinius observat quòd Hebræis una vox Planum, Lævem et *Blandum* significet. Hinc *blandum* deducit a *plano*. Is *blandus* est, qui plana, non aspera loquitur." One who talks smoothly. *Planus*, *planidus*, as Vivus, Vividus. Hence *plandus* and *blandus*.

Bucca. Lhuyd: "Armor. *bôch*."

Bufo. Lhuyd: "Irish *bâaf*."

Caduceum. "For *caruceum*." Vice versâ meRidies is for meDidiēs.

Cæcus. Lhuyd: "Irish *kâoch*."

Campus. Al. from Celt. *kamm*, crooked, curved.

Capo. Wachter elsewhere refers it to Germ. *kappen*, to cut, which he compares with *κόπτω*, *κοπῶ*, to cut.

Carduus. Wachter refers to Celt. *carthu*, to clear from dirt, and to Germ. *karden*, to card.

Cartilago. So Tussilago.

Carus. Al. from *χεῖος*, in want; Ion. *χρήσιος*, Dor. *χράσιος*, *χράσιος*, transp. *χᾶρος*.

Caula. "For *caveola*." Or for *carula*.

Centum. Lhuyd: "Brit. Armor. Corn. *kant*, Irish *keantr*."

Cerno Hæreditatem may be compared with the Greek phrase *Νομίζω Θεούς*.

Cippus, a sharp stake. Wachter compares it with "Anglo-Sax. *cyp*, trabs, lignum dolatum; Engl. *chip*, and *chip-ax*; and Gr. *κοπεῖν*, Germ. *kappen*."

Clam. To the Slavonic derivations given by L'Eveque of Palam and Coram, should have been added that given by him of *clam*: "Clam #eut dire Secrettement, en cachette: et me paroît aussi Slavon. *Clam* se dit pour *kolami*, et (par une contraction très conformé au génie de la langue Slavonne) *klami*, au milieu des Pieux; c'est à dire dans des cabannes qui étoient formées de Pieux revêtus d'écorces, de peaux, ou de branchages."

Clunis. Lhuyd: "Brit. *klyn*."

Codex. Madan explains it "a table-book, made of several boards joined together."

Cæna. Lhuyd: "Armor. *kðan*, Cornish *kðn*."

Cogo. "For *coago*." Whence *co-egi*, *co-actum*.

Compesco. "So *Dispesco*" &c. Add *Segrego*.

Considero. "... ἐπίσθημι τὸν νοῦν." Homer. II. κ, 45: 'Ἐπὶ φρένα θῆχ' ἰε-ροῖσι.

Cor. Or fr. *κέαρ*, Æol. *κέαρ*.

Cresco. "For *crassesco*." That is, to grow thick, large, numerous, &c. *Crudescio* is explained "to increase" by Martin on Georg. 3, 504. Tooke refers *cresco* to Anglo-Sax. *kersan*, to grow, and remarks that the Latin etymologist struggles in vain to discover any other source. Others refer it to *κρέας* or *creo*.

Crusta. Lhuyd: "Irish *krusta*."

Crystallum, crystal, &c.

Culex. Lhuyd: "Irish *kuyl*."

Cuneus. Lhuyd: "North Wales *kŷn*."

Cuprum. Lhuyd: "Irish *kopar*, Brit. *koppr*, Corn. *koher*, Armor. *kuevr*."

Curtus. "Fr. *κέκρονται*." Whence *κρουτὸς*, *κουρτὸς*, *curtus*.

Delubrum is fr. *λοῦω*, *luo*.

Dens, dentis. Al. for *tends, tendis*, from *τένω*, to eat. "Goth. *tunth*, Belg. *tand*." W. "Brit. Corn. Armor. *dant*." Lhuyd.

Destino. "So *Deteneo, Detino*." So *Retinaculum* from a verb *Retino, avi*.

Disco. Lhuyd: "Brit. *dysgy*, Corn. *desky*, Armor. *diski*."

Dissipo. "Germ. *seiven*." Wachter writes it *sieben*. He mentions Germ. *suppen*, and Sorab. *sipu*, fundere.

Dormio. "Fr. *δέρμα*, &c." A verb formed from a substantive often expresses the use for which it is intended. Thus *Oikos* is a house; *Oikeō* is to dwell in a house. *Templum* is a space in the air cut off mentally by the augurs for the purpose of viewing; *Contemplor* is to view such a space. So from *δέρμα*, a hide—as hides were in the olden time specially used for lying on and sleeping on—a verb might have been formed signifying to lie on or to sleep on a skin, and so to sleep in general. Add to the passages already cited the following from Homer: *Ἀὐτὰρ ὕγ' ἤρωσ Ἐδδ' ὑπὸ δ' ἔστρωτο ῥινὸν βοδὸς ἀγραύλοιο.*

Dorsum, the back. "Quòd devexum sit *dorsum*," says Festus. Rather, quòd sit *devorsum*, as inclining downwards. This is properly applicable to quadrupeds.

Dorsum is also a ridge of hills. In Sussex are hills called the Boar's-back.

Duco—Dux. Wachter mentions Welsh and Armoric *dug, dux*.

Ebrius. "For *ebibrius*." Compare *Profrius*.

Equus. Lhuyd: "Irish *each*."

Exercitus. Gibbon: "So sensible were the Romans of the imperfection of valor without skill and practice, that in their language the name of an army which signifies exercise. Military exercises were the important and unremitted object of their discipline."

Exta. "For *exsecta*." So *Prosecta*.

Exuo. The fact is, a LATIN word *duo* existed as formed from Gr. *δύω*; then *ex-duo* was formed, which was softened to *exuo*.

Facesso. "Or *facesso hinc, is facio iter hinc*." Compare *Proficio, Profiscor*.

Falco. Wachter mentions the northern "*valka*, agitare, and *falke*, circus."

Fanum. Haigh: "Fr. φανόν. Temples were richly ornamented."

Fumus. "As being conducted by the light of tapers." Compare *Vespillo* from *Vesper*.

Furca. Or from φορέω, φορῶ, whence a word φορική, *forca*, *furca*.

Gallus. Lhuyd: "Irish *gall*." He elsewhere represents *peav-ghall* to be the Irish for Pea-cock.

Gloria. Lhuyd: "Irish *glóir*."

Hibernus. For *himernus*. Compare *scaBellum*.

Hic (2). Read at the end ηκ' instead of ηκ'.

Honor. "Honor aliquando fuit vox media, INJURIAM significans, teste Gellio." W.

Hospes. "For *hespes*, as dEntes" &c. Read "as vice versâ."

Immo. Compare *Penitus*.

Industria, purposely. Said of what happens not accidentally on our part, but with our exertion and taking pains to bring about an event.

Labium: "Fr. λαβέω," &c. Juvenal: "Hujus Pallida labra cibum CAPIUNT digitis alienis." ¶ "A Germ. *leiben*, dividere. Margo oris est naturâ in labium superius et inferius divisa." W.

Latus, wide. Lhuyd: "Irish *leathan*."

Laurus. Lhuyd: "Armor. lôre. Irish *lavras*. Brit. *lauryv*."

Levo. So κουφίζω is to lift up, from κούφος, light.

Liber. Lhuyd: "Corn. *liver*, Irish *leavar*, Brit. *lhyvyr*."

Libra. "As properly weighing a *libra*." Compare *Pondo*.

Littera. Lhuyd: "Irish *litir*, Corn. and Armor. *litheren*."

Locusta. "German Sprinkel, a locust, from Springen, to spring. So Lat. *locusta* means a leaper, if derived from *laken*, to leap." W.

Lustrum is from a word λούστρον from λούω, and perhaps in the first sense from a word λύστρον from λύω.

Lustrum (1). In antepenult. read "(i. e. *luxi*)" &c.

Macero. "As from τέτακα" &c. Read "As from τήκω, is τηκερδς, Dor. τακερδς," &c.

Manus. Lhuyd: "Irish *man*, *main*."

Metus. Π. κ, 121: Πολλάκι γὰρ ΜΕΘΙΕΙ τε καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλει πονέεσθαι.

Mille. Lhuyd: "Irish *mile*. Brit. and Corn. *mil*. Armoric *mill*."

Mirror. Al. for *mermirror* fr. μερμιρομαι, to ponder anxiously, and so to observe intently.

Mulier. Wachter: "Propriè est ΜΟΛΙΤΡΙΧΑ a Germ. *malen*, molere." Or fr. μύλλω, to grind; fut. μυλλῶ.

Murus. Lhuyd: "Irish *mur*, Brit. *myr*."

Ollus. "Ancient form of *illus* or *ille*." So *Ipsus* was used.

Pallaca. From Gr. παλλακή.

Persona. Al. from πρόσωπον, whence προσωπίνη, προσωπίνα, transp. πορσωπίνα, whence *persopina*, as dEntes from ὄδοντες, vEster for vOster: thence *persona*.

Pica. "Apparently from Anglo-Sax. *præcan*, to speak, talk. It is called by the poets *Loquax* and *Garrula*." W.

Platessa. Or from a word πλατέσις, πλατέσσα.

Pondus. "As pOdex" &c. We say mOlten from mElt.

Præcidaneus. "For *præcido* for *præcedo* seems uncommon." See however *Præligænum*.

Præda. "For *prædata*." Whence *præda*, *præta* or *præda*.

Pratum. Al. from βρωτόν, eaten or to be eaten: Æol. βρᾶτόν, as πρᾶτος is Æolic for πρῶτος: thence *bratum* and *pratum*.

Probo. As *Destino*, *avi*, and *Retinaculum*, are from *Teneo*: so from *prohabeo* might be *prohibeo*, *avi*, cut down to *probo*, *avi*. *Prohabeo*, I hold out, I hold forward, viz. that I may inspect and examine. ¶ Al. from προφάω, προφῶ, in the sense of προφαίνω.

Propero. Al. from προφέρω (με), I advance.

Quasillus. Lhuyd: "Irish *keishin*."

Questus. "Fr. *queror*." So *Haustus* from *Haurio*.

Quisnam. Or *nam* is indeed. See *Nam*.

Ruga. Lhuyd: "Irish *roka*."

Saburra. "Fr. *sabulum*." Whence *sabulera*, as *Patera*, *Arcera*. Then *sabulra*, *saburra*.

Saliunca. Martyn says that it is the *Nardus Celtica*, a species of *Valerian*, and that it was named Ἀλιουγγία. Is then *saliunca* for *saliunga*?

Sanguis, blood. "It may appear strange," says Isaac Vossius, "and yet it is true that *sanguen* is analogically deduced from αίμα." Does not the Reader stare? However, let us try to get *sanguis* from αίμα. Gen. αίματος—αίματος—ἄμτος, as αίσσει becomes ἄσσει—hence *hamquos*, as *Tis* becomes *QUis*—*hamquis*,

for IS Latin answers to OΣ Greek in the termination of the third declension—*sanguis*, as ‘Eξ becomes Sex—*sanquis*, as primMceps becomes priNceps and SaMskrit SaNskrit—then *sanquis* falls naturally into *sanguis*. Is the Reader reminded of London and Brutus!

Saturnus. Lhuyd: “Irish *Saturn*, British *Sadurn*.”

Scisco. “For voting” &c. Job: “The cause, which I knew not, I searched out.”

Somnus. Al. from *sopio*, whence *sopinus*, *sopnus*, *somnus*.

Sonus. Lhuyd: “Irish *son*, *soin*. Brit. *sôn*, *sûn*.”

Soror. Lhuyd: “Corn. *hor*.”

Sôrôrio. Forcellini: “Pariter cresco, duarum sororum geminarum instar. Festus: ‘Sororiare mammæ dicuntur puellarum, cum primùm tumescunt, ut Fraterculare puerorum.’ Pliny: ‘Mammæ sororiantes.’ Id est, nimis pariter turgentes vel noxiâ lactis copiâ, vel alio aliquo vitio.”

Stera. “Ab ὑστέρηα.” So our Story for History.

Stolidus, line 2. Read “sucker” for “suckler.”

Suggillo. Al. from *subigo*, whence *subigillo*, as Occo, Occillo—then *subgillo*, *suggillo*.

Sylva, Silva. *Silva* seems to be the

true reading. It is sanctioned, says Forcellini, by Gifanius, Manutius, Dausquius, Cellarius, Vossius, by the best Inscriptions and by ancient Mss. Is then the derivation of this word from ὕλη or from ξύλον shaken? No more than the derivation of Fama is shaken, because it is not written Phama. Forcellini remarks on Inclytus: “Some write Inclitus, because words, though they are of Greek origin, in consequence of long adoption gradually pass into the Latin spelling, like Fama, SILVA.”

Tellus. Lhuyd: “Irish *tealla*.”

Testis. Lhuyd: “Brit. *tÿst*.”

Teter. For the first account of this word I am indebted to an able scholar, Alfred Phillips, Esq., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Tilia. Lhuyd: “Irish *teileog*.”

Titulus. Lhuyd: “Irish *tïotal*, Welsh *tïll*.”

Tracto. “Or *traho* is here” &c.

Tracto is *traho* ΣΕΡΕ.

Tristis. Lhuyd: “Brit. and Corn. *trïst*.”

Ultrò means also far off. Plautus: “*Ultrò* istum a me.” That is, to a point removed. Compare *Uterior*. Also, still more, moreover. Virgil: “His lacrymis vitam damus et miserescimus *ultrò*.” That is, still further, as a further display of mercy.

FINIS.

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